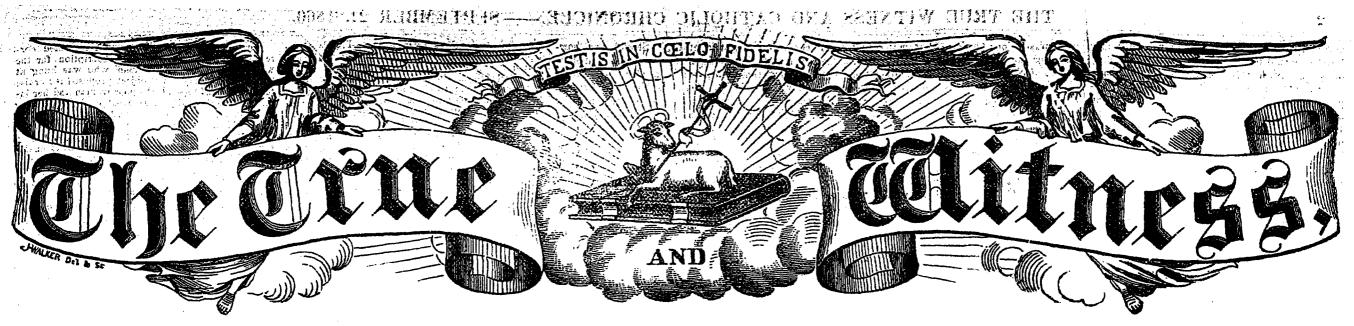
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

SHAWN NA SOGGARTH; THE PRIEST-HUNTER. AN IRISH TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

BY M. ARCHDEACON, ESQ., Author of the Legends of Connaught," &c. CHAPTER XV.

Aaron Andrews and his daughter were seated in the neat and neatly ordered parlor of his cot-tage, which almost immediately adjoined the foundry. Before Bessy was a large and apparently long used account book, in which, and from which, she was occasionally making entries and transcripts.

"Weel, Bess, my girl," said her father, as he indulged in a smoke, while she was arranging the accounts, "ye'll just see that holf a day be stapped fra' Bob Murdock; he cam' not till work the day, till shortly afore the dinner bell."

" Ah, but father, recollect it was the christening of his child that detained him," she observed, as she marked the full amount for the man.

"Then, Bessy, woman, 'twill be quite enough to allow holf wages till Owen Carthy, as he has been gangin' hame early and comin' late, the week."

" Surely, sir, there should be considerable allowance made for poor Owen, with a decaying wife and sickly family-I know, dear father, how little you would yourself be fit to attend business. if your poor Bessy was ailing"-and she flung one hand fondly on his shoulder, while, with the other, she filled up the amount as before.

"Weel, Boss, I see y'er determined to contradict and ha' yer ain way. But surely ye ha'nt ony thing to say for that ne'er do weel, Jamie Naughten, that wasted the Sobboth, as usual, in caroosin' ond fightin', till he got his croon cracked, ond couldn't gang till work on Monday, till long ofther mid-day. Spak' for him noo-con ye?"

"Indeed, dear father, I have a great deal to say for poor Jamie, who, though a little wild and thoughtless, is both well-hearted and attached. Why, when you were unwell last summer, there was no man in the concern so regular, or so anxious for your recovery; and when the fire broke out after, he was the most active among hundreds, in extinguishing it."

"Weel, weel, Bess, woman, I see it's folly

half full of Freuch brandy, that had never run the risk of being adulterated in a British store, capacious jug of cold water, (her father's favorpair, and smiling, as the contrast between them in attire and person struck ber, (Ned still wore the motley garb described in a former chapter) walked forth into the balmy evening, leaving the bottle as a substitute for her own society for a

while. Time holds his equal course. Yet how variously is his speed calculated according to the circumstance and feelings of the calculator .--How unequal seems his flight to the impatient lover, who thinks the briefest day will never close to bring the hour of meeting, and the doomed felon who fancies that hours are condensed into minutes-to the possessor of thousands on his unlooked for death-bed, who would willingly -how willingly barter those thousands for a few prolonged days, even days of suffering, and the expectant heir that steals along, with stealthy pace and noiseless foot, to ascertain how long the invalid may still survive-to the blood-stained soldier, elate with victory and burning for the assault, and the outnumbered patriot who awaits, with sublime resolve, to meet the shock he cannot hope to withstand, and find his grave in the soil he was unable to defend-to the ambitious and successful speculator, watching eagerly to see his name gazetted in the peerage list, and him of broken fortune and ruined bopes, who dreads that each succeeding day will see his name announced in the catalogue of ruin. And yet old time alters not his pace to liasten human happiness, or retard human suffering.

The reader will imagine some months to have passed from the period of the events described in the last chapter, to the evening we now introduce him to. Stern winter had given way to the season of blossom and hope; and the beautiful though capricious spring bid, in her turn, yielded to the ripe and joyous summer. In that interval, the state of the country generally, and of the district we are treating of in particular, became nuch worse. Outrages naturally followed the expulsion of the ill-fated peasantry, and persecution, of course, raged more fiercely. The dragoons scoured the neighborhood; some of the peasantry were shot! others hanged, after the mockery of a trial, and a few transported, so that the district, apparently awed by those terrible examples, became so completely subdued and peaceable in appearance, that the elder Flolliot ventured to return to his brother's, to enjoy, as far as conscience would permit, the fruits of his treble dyed and most heartless treachery.

polished cupboard a plethoric bottle more than "It is truly a beautiful evening," said Bessy, shaping her thoughts into words audible though not loud, "and yet it makes me somewhat sad. nor submitted to the degradation of paying duty, It reminds me of the last evening Frank and I placed itself, with some glasses, soft sugar, and a met"-she spoke of an evening subsequent to their chance meeting at Ned Cormick's--- " difite mixture with the brandy) before the willing ferent as are the seasons. Poor Frank, if it was now, I think I would not tease him so, as father's words a while ago startled me a good deal; God send he may have spoken at random, without having anything serious in his mind, tho' I fear he's not likely to speak without meaning

something. Poor Frank! little he imagines, struggling with the waves, that I'm thinking of him at this moment. I wish he were returned, whatever be to come."

"And here he is, Bessy, my darling, true to his colors, and as ready as ever to stand between you and all annoyance," said the object of her soliloquy, starting forward from the shadow of a tree, and flinging his arms around her. "Frank Lynch, who could have dreamt of seeing you here this evening, you sea-monster? When did you return, and why do you' frighten one so?" said Bessy, starting from him, her face suffused with blushes, but partially distinguishable in the dimness of twilight.

"Why, some people, to be sure, might be astonished by my presence here now, though I have been in the neighborhood these three days. But there's one of my acquaintance, at all events," continued Frank, laughing," that is not

ill pleased at my return." "O, most probably some one that don't know

you well."

"Well, dear Bessy, she's at least a most intimate friend of yours."

"Out upon you, coxcomb; I suppose she took a fancy to your sailor's jacket and saucy face; if she did, she has a taste very different from mine."

"So I should have deemed till this evening, knowing your predilection for scarlet, not blue; but some people change their opinions with great ease; or, as they say, truth lies in a well : some people often confess the truth to themselves."

"You are, so far, beyond redemption, Frank, that words would be wasted on you, and father is waiting for me. Will you venture in, Frank, to renew your last argument ?" she continued archly, in allusion to the last evening of their meeting, when Frank had paid a visit to the cot- | ye wor a smuggler, an' ud sind ye speedily over tage, and in the course of which a warm alter-

as she flew, like a frightened bird, towards the captured before then." cottage, and without speaking, he moved along the stream in the opposite direction.

"Ye're right to sheer off in time, my sailor may be." jack-anapes," shouted Aaron after him ; ' ond by the God of my fathers, if ever I find ye till threspass again on the cottage grounds, for as about Ffolliot's Grove than you seem to know high as ye think yer name stonds in this niborhood, I'll send ye on a voyage ye'l no come back from sune, I'll be yer bail."

"Frank turned and paused, but he saw that Bessy had stopped, too; and, curbing his rage, he pursued his way in a mood of mingled wrath and vexation. He had not proceeded far when a man, springing from a hedge, said, in a muttered tone, " the boys is waitin' for ye this hour, Masther Frank, an' I was sint to sarch for ye." "Ha! I had forgotten the meeting," said Frank, "but is that you, Gorman ? I thought himself, at about a mile's distance from the place you were more inclined for home and labour of rendezvous, in company with Shawa in Sogthan for meetings."

"An' that's God's thruth for yer honor, Masther Frank; and sure enough so I was till they didn't lave a house or a home to me or mine ;-an' wouldn't I go to hell (axin yer pardon Masther Frank) to have revinge on the villain that left us on the shoughaaun." In fact, Harry had become one of the most daring, energetic and fierce of the rapparees since the expulsion of himself and family.

CHAPTER XVI.

The assemblage was not held in the haunted barn on this evening. It was about a lonely and isolated rock on the shore that the violent spirits were congregated ; and the subject fiercely agitated, on Frank's entrance, was an immediate attack on Ffolliot's house, as there was a rumor that the older Flolliot, then resident there, was about to proceed to England early in the next month.

"There's not one among you, my friends, believe me, more anxious to see vengeance done on the old Cromwelian, than I am," said Frank, on being appealed to, on his entrance, as the leader of the projected attack.

"An' raisin' good ye have, Masther Frank, af ye knew but all," said Thummaush beg (the rapparee before alluded to); "as the ould haithen sed no later than yistherday, in my own nearm', that he had his eye on ye, an' knew well the herrin' brook for id." A dark, red flush like that of the thundercloud, swept across Frank's weather-browned features, as he rejoined, with forced calmness, " I may give him the first voyage. But if I am to have the leading of the attack, as we arranged, Isaac Ffolliot is to be delivered up to me with bis timbers undamaged if possible; and I will guarantee to place him where he shall never do we pleased, but we never, at any time, had a further injury; and there shall be harm done to none else in the house, and no bloodshed whatever unless in sell-defence." "Masther Frank's too tindher hearted intirely," said Thammaush, fiercely. "By the 'ternal, of the treacherous ould hell bird had twinty lives, af there was no wan barrin' mesel', I'd tare thim out ov his heart; whin did the bloody villam hunsel' show marcy or justice ?" There was a low, fierce burst of applause as Harry observed, " No, Thummaush, you mustn't middle or make with him. The merciless ould villain belongs to me." "Didn't he rack me as well as he did yersel'?" "Speak lower and cooler, my lads; these rocks may have ears," said Frank. "Am I not about to give you bitterer and more lasting revenge than the taking of s worthless life, by leaving him to spend his remaining years in a dungeon without friend or messmate, and with fear and remorse eating, like vermin, into his timbers every watch in the twenty-four? You speedily expected to the cottage in the charac- hear my terms," he continued, " and the only ter of a wooer, and one whom her father much terms on which 1 will either join, or bring any affected. "Captain Frank's right," said Fergus, " an' if we can get our revinge without firin' a shot, would be better for him to remain in his own so much the betther.; I would advise ye, too, to be cool an' cautious, as there might be sanction, if he persecutes you with his addresses, I thraiters among the loudest of oursels"-he fastened his gaze full on Thummaush, whom he had been sternly watching throughout the evening ; and his suspicions were strengthened by the "No, Bessy, no father can-shall compel you starting of the former on hearing the last words, and would have been still further confirmed, did the tender starlight enable him to distinguish the | and that the spiritual authority of their hierarchy change of countenance that accompanied the has been signally disregarded, if not outraged, stern voice of Aaron Andrews, as he issued forth | start, though the intended betrayer replied boldly and promptly, "Fergus speaks quietly bekase | same hostile influence. These are results which the murdherin' ould thief didn't murdher him." "Man," exclaimed Fergus, laying his hand but little, and should they bring any transient fiercely on the shoulder of Thummash, "who drove me to be what I am, an' parseculed my flection that this two-fold triumph has been by havin' ye made show yer back speedily. As poor ould father that was a scholard an' pace- (achieved with the heavy and zealous co-operafor you, ye forward, gadding hussy, in instantly able? No wan here knows betther than you, tion of many of the Catholic representatives .--Thummaush ; an' yer talkin' in that bould, wick- No doubt a defection so humiliating to us will ed way won't prove-" "Then," interrupted Frank, "if my condi- suggest that triumphs as well as defeats have

stayed by the word "Frank" uttered by Bessy Thursday night, if his old hull can't be quietly

"Be the holy," swore Thummaush, " we'll not wait till Thursday, to let the ould villain get off,

There was a buzz of approbation as before, till Frank rejoined, "I can tell you, lads, more yourselves. Three officers and a servant have anchored there this evening, and are to remain in the same moorings till Thursday."

After some further remarks and fierce oaths on the part of Thummaush, it was arranged that the party should meet for the attack in their present locality, on Thursday evening speedily after sunset; and the assemblage separated.

It was after frequently pausing to watch, and stealthily crossing and creeping beneath the sha-dow of hedge and ditch that Thummaush found garth, who had been waiting his approach.

"An' is id put off till Thursday ? So much the betther," said Shawn, after having received the sought information.

"Yis, that visit o' the officers sarved us well. We'll now have plinty o' time for the throopers, though I swore like a 'Frojan through thick an' thin' (an' nearly got myself thrappled (throttled) for my pains be that powerful villain Fergus) that the fun ud be spoilt, af the attack wasn't to-night."

"An' ye played yer cards well intirely, Thaummaush, as ye ever more did; an' l'll make Sir John make this night's work worth yer while," said Shawn ; " but take cure not to get versel' more suspected, an' yit have an eye like a malthouse rat till Thursday. I must be off to head-quarters, where I know they're waitin' for me."

"But Shawn, what do ye say raily I'm to get ?" asked Thummaush, eagerly, as he grasped his vile companion's collar. " Ye know it's a dangerous job I'm on-af ye wor to see the oyes o' Fargy jist now on me, ye wouldn't give a thraneen for my life."

"I tould ye inready," said Shawn, loosening the grasp and moving oil rapidly, " that I'd make Sir John pay ye well for yer sarvices. But it's time enough to be thinkin' o' that whin I git my own reward first -ao' I can't stay any longer palaverin' with you while they're waiting for me at the castle," he concluded, shaking hunself eatirely free from the grasp of Thummaush and dashing off without further ceremony, confident that his vile associate had now gone too far to dare attempt retracing his steps, and that, besides, he owed Fergus deadly enmity. "An' the treatment I desarve sure enough for my information. The divle pity me af there was an eye on me this minnit," said Thummaush. bitterly, as he gazed a moment after his col-league. "But I might soon be even with Masther Shawn by tellin' the whole matter to Fargy yit-to Fargy ! No, by the-af I was to lose my life over again, as well as the reward. but I'll go on with my revinge agin him." And an eye-and the eye he most hated and feared there had been on him, as Fergus, who utterly distrusted him, had tracked his suspicious movements, till builled by a thick hedge not far from the meeting place; and the result of that observation he was speedily to experience, tho' he was allowed to deem bimself unobserved for this night.

to be arguin' wi' ye. So ha' yer ain way, ond gin yer minded t'impoverish yersel', by encouragin' others till idleness, there's nae use in gainsayın' ye, partiklerly, as atore a month, ye'll ha' another to guide ye-a mou o' sense ond substance, though he wears nither a red coat nor a blue-no that Serjeant-major Heavisides is much amiss, for he's a moral mon, wi some money saved; but I don't fancy the military, and I hope the worthy Mr. M'Nab, who will be on his way fra' Belfast, next week, may be as easy till your hand, my girl, as yer auld father .--Pass on till the weighty accounts-"

"Here, father, is our old friend, Ned Cormick," said Bessy, paling and reddening in rapid alternation, at ber father's allusion, " and luckily, in the nick of time, as I fear, looking over the next complicated accounts, would increase a slight ache I feel at present."

"Yis, my bloomin' rosebud, here I am," said the old tutor and clerk, entering, " and proud to period of her visit to the rectory. be able to sarve his vourneen any way. O, barrin' for the ould boy's bein' here (in a whisper) I'd repate three or four verses I put, last aight, or in the remote glen, or by the solitary night, to the poem about my rosebud, that ud shore, unceasingly risking loss of life or expatrimake Dan Heraghty, the spalpeen, crazy, if he tion, and frequently shifting his place of concealonly heard them."

"Weel, Bessy, don't stoop ony more, my lassie, but set a chair for our nibor, and he'll finish the accounts. But first, let's hae a toothful fra the cupboard, as the evenin's close-that is, gin Ned ha' nae objection ;" and Aaron relaxed his features into a slight grin.

"Very well, Misther Andrews; never without your joke an' your soup. But why wouldn't you have them, sir, an' more comfort to your heart with them? My little rosebud knows I haven't a taste or objection to a gaulogue (drink) any time, as dhrinkin', Misther Andrews, in my opinion, is always a mighty wholesome divarsion; an' I hope I'm too much ov a cachristian I mane, not to take a coque (drink) with an inemy. Yis, Misther Andrews, even with Dan Heraghty-no, I would not with him, the ignoranus, that doesn't know that the gods themselves like a dhrop, as the poet ses in Latin, ' Dii lætantur'-that's it. I'm beginnin' to forget my Latin for want of practice. ' Dii latan . tur'-but I ax your pardon, Misther Andrews, I forgot that you don't like Latin quotations, though they're the touchstone o' thrue larnin', that shows a scholard from an ass."

"I hae sartialy nae relish for yer haithenish gods or quotations, at the same that I doubt na, auld nibor, that ye could bring mony a proof subsided into the occasional delicate strain of an that a dhrop o' comfort's gude for the body."

Bessy, having now produced from the dark, hour.

The present position and circumstances of other prominent characters of our tale we must also briefly advert to.

Time-even the progress of some months had naturally ameliorated somewhat of the poignancy of Ellen's suffering, though she still received occasional annoyance from her debased and besotted brother, who was daily sinking more and more in the mire of debauchery, sometimes spending consecutive days abed in a state of constant intoxication, when he was not on the turf, or at the gaming table, while she and Frank had met but rarely and at long intervals, after the

Father Bernard remained still in his parish, continuing to perform his sacred functions by ment. His nephew had returned to Clare Galway soon after the interment of Sir Edmund, at more to be apprehended, namely, the son of an which period also Frank had returned to the old friend of her father in Belfast, with whom Continent.

The notorious Shawn continued also to pursue his unhallowed vocation, though of late, success and consequent profits were becoming but very scanty. He had not disturbed the quiet of his poor sister, nor polluted Ballintubber with his presence for some months previous to the even-

ng we are treating of. It was the twilight of a delicious June day :the sun had gone down beneath a canopy of glorious hued clouds which, after having usbered him to his rest, disparted and broke into cloudlets of all beautiful tints that, in their turn, separating far and wide, disappeared gradually, like to act contrary to your inclination and affectravellers seeking their repose for the night .---The air, impregnated with the odors of flowers from her own garden, as well as those borne from hedge and field, was just sufficient to rusthe the leaves in the small plantation, on the skirts of which Bessy stood, and slightly curl the stream that flowed at her feet, reflecting, where not shadowed by the trees, the purple tinge that now overspread the western heavens. while the rich and mingled swell of minstrelsy, that had hymned the sun's departure, had now old bird, better suited to the tender beauty of the

cation had arisen between himself and her father.

"No, dear Bessy, nor shall you move so quickly after so long a separation." He placed his head on her shoulder with gentle violence, and, seating themselves on the green sward, whatever were the arguments he used, (and we do not pretend that we could not detail them if fancy for playing the spy on such a scene) they narted not till considerably after the long sum-

mer twilight had melted into night, and the stars had scattered themselves silently and stealthily, like invading hosts, over the tender blue vault above them.

During this prolonged and, at least to the parties themselves, interesting interview, many circumstances heretofore unintelligible and many apparent causes of doubts and jealousies were satisfactorily cleared up. Bessy told him of the occasional visits of the fat serjeant major, who,

she admitted, was half a favorite with her father, though, to herself, she said, his addresses were but a source of laughter and merriment-a source, however, which Frank told her warmly he would prefer her abstaining from in future .---Another suitor was, however, she said, much he held frequent correspondence, and who was

"Then, by the heavens above us," exclaimed Frank, vehemently, and starting to his feet, "it province; for, though he may have your father's his journey shall be repented of during his life." "But my father may compel me to receive his addresses.'

tions."

"A dutiful doctrine, truly, nibor," said the from the plantation. "I thought I ordered you afore till keep clear o' those premises. However, I may soon prove that you at least, my blue jacket-my recusant, or relapsed papist, may be-must act conthrary till yer inclinations, till ver domestic concerns. I suppose yer head ache's cured noo."

Frank advanced a pace towards the contumelious intruder, fury flashing in his eye; but was tions be agreed to, our attack will be on next their extreme points, which are not far asunder,

(To be continued.)

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Feast of St. Joseph Calasanctius, 1860.

My LORD,-Whatever may be the feelings with which you review the labors of the protracted session now drawing to its close, it is one which cannot be satisfactory to the Catholics of Ireland. I am far from thicking that this conviction will at all affect the sentiments of complacency which the momentary triumph of your foreign and domestic policy is calculated to inpire. The Catholics of Ireland may be grieved and disappointed, that the embarrassments of His Holiness are daily recoming more alarming, through the agency of the British Government, within its most legitimate sphere through the appear to concern your lordship's Government uneasiness, it is removed by the consoling reonly add to your exultation; but allow me to

into despondency. Garibaldi, subsidized by such an Irish party will the tenant class, too, the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Church English gold, and cheered by English sympathy, look for the realisation of their hopes of a just alone, can give, you derive much benefit from the may overrun Calabria and Apulis, and add Rome itself to his Sicilian conquests; whilst another Guiscard inay arise, in the meantime, to drive ple been to the skeleton of the land bill just fice to convince you, which you should know ere him and his revolutionary followers from their usurped possessions, release again the Pontiff It is, however, the point of the wedge which re- employed in all its educational devices to which from his capturity in the Castle of St. Angelo, presentatives of the people's real choice will not its Governments have been accustomed, shall and fully avenge the indignities to which he had fail to push forward ; and it is a hopeful circum- never take from Ireland or its people the treabeen subjected. Such are the counter deeds stance that, when it was least expected, this in- sure of a pure, free, separate and Catholic eduwhich history teaches, and which if seriously strument, which, in a future session, will be cation .- Your faithful servant, pondered by statesmen, would considerably abate wielded, to the advantage of the tenantry, has those feelings that are excited by the success of an astute diplomacy. In the ample volume of pathy with their condition. the history of the Papacy there are to be found. appropriate illustrations of every event that may yet occur. And though now, as well as in the past, the patient courage of the martyr and the confessor may be put in requisition, and though rapine and sacrilege may follow in the train of iniquitous triumph, there is nought to daunt the confidence of the Catholics of the world, but everything to assure them that events, apparently the most disastrous, are so arranged by Providence as to become efficient instruments as the exattation of the Church. With those noble sentiments there are none more deeply imbued than the Catholic people of this country. They inay he overreached and betrayed, as too often has been their lot, but their confidence in the wise and righteous councils of Providence cannot be conquered. The varied schemes that have been successively adopted and enforced by the British government for the destruction of the Catholic religion in Ireland are viewed by the people in the same light as their recent hostile policy for the destruction of the Pope's power. In the latter case, they only quarrel with with his temporal power, affecting with the utmost reverence to leave his spiritual authority untouched. In the former case there is a like affectation of a desire to become possessed only of the secular or temporal instruction of the people without meddling with the holier department of their religious education. And yet, in either case, it is the vital portion of the religious authority of the Pope and the religious education of the people that is aimed at from behind this temporal battery; and let the enemies of both but find credence for their hollow professions, their success would far surpass what the most open and virulent persecutors of the faith of the Church, both in its head and members, could ever achieve.

2

From the period of the cruel experiment to put out the intellect of the country altogether what a series of crooked and deceitful educational projects met the eye to this extreme stage every advantage which it could derive from an country as fill its patrons with alarm, and to inmatic arts by which a garrison, fearing a storm, freedom of education and the safety of the peoheld, to the deep disappointment of the country. Whether this was owing to that race of interbest concerted measures, is as yet unknown.--The consequence has been that our members of Parliament, far from acting with the concert and the force resulting from deliberative councils, exemplifying in their united strength the united energy of their nation, went into different lobbies as their wisdom or their folly, their patriot- any condemnation of this fact, the Secretary ism or their cupidity, guided or led them astray. | coolly remarks that this number is only a per-It was not thus even the Irish Protestant members were suffered to follow their selfish caprices before Emancipation. However reluctantly brought to the service, they were so marshalled by O'Connell, and the forty shilling freebolders, and the Catholic clergy, as to give their support to a measure of emancipation, by which, I regret to say, only the most worthless portion of the similar spirit influence them to unite in upsetting state by a separate system of education in acthe Kildare-street Society, once supported by great Catholic influence, and, like the National Board, tabouring hard to preserve it by profusely scattering their patronage, through large salaries, to needy and craving members of that body. tives could make on the ductile councils of place- twice as numerous as those of the Protestant loving ministers we may learn from the sudden members your labors will be still in vain. You dissolution of two hostile Cabinets by the honesty and energy of that band, to whom the treachery the protection of such Catholics as those who for life. Through the indefatigable exertions of the of their few corrupt and venal companions lent, have been delying the Bishops and scaudalising and shall lead, in history the foil of a brilliant the people by their support of the model schools now looking for the final unravelling of your haps you suppose that nine or ten gentlemen, tangled policy regarding the national system. It who feel and express the profound veneration for is to the same, or a similar body, we look forcolleges, and their appropriation to the ends of for the faith of the little ones, and secure our achalls, where their few inmates can slumber and may think that to associate a Catholic stipendiary get prizes. From such a Parliamentary party commissioner with the Protestant already reside to we we denositions and hear the evidence of witnesses the Established Church may expect its merited ing in the model school would be looked upon as reward through an energetic statesman who will restore its revenues to their original destination concluste. No doubt it would concluste the ball, which was at once given :--Richard Abram, persecution that are fast filling up the days of portunities for such an appointment, and labor-that establishment. When they shall have come, ing to persuade them that such an appointment chinson. There are now forty-one persons for trial the woulder will be, how so monstrous an estab- would be the keystone that would keep all its m- at the Assizes for this affair.

and that such another victory as you may may ment was so long borne. Certain it is that, with congruous parts together. Should you, how-boast of would be the certain harbinger of deep disaster. With this conviction, on our/minds, you will not be surprised that, much as we de-plore these calamitous events, we are not such a crushing barden, even for half a century. To that free, beneficient, and noble education which been furnished by those who felt but little sym-

and a prompt strate to

This incipient refluence of the opinion of Parliament in favour of the people, small and tardy though it may be, must give them fresh courage in asserting further their own rights, and particularly those of free Catholic education. Yes, my Lord, there is no mincing the matter. We are, in the face, of the world, if not a great, at warmhearted religious people, following the examleast an ancient, Catholic nation, and without going to the lengths which the avowed policy of of £2,000 to the fund in aid of our Holy Father." your Government on the subject of annexations, would authorise us to go, we have, at least, as a Catholic people, an indefeasible right to a full, diocese which amount to £1,960 4s 11d., and have free, and unqualified 'Catholic education ; and it been transmitted to Rome by the Venerable Bishop, is only just that you should know that this is a right which, under ao circumstances, shall we ever relinquish. It is then, in vain that, with that very large sums have been recently contributed the aid of your Irisk Secretary, you attempt to in Down and Connor for the erection of new churchreform, or rather to deform more, the national es and schools .- Dublin Econing Post. system, or to reconstruct that crazy and disfrom its own rottenness has been so long falling asunder. Your lordship does not forget so soon, with which the unanimous and respectful, yet] firm demand of the bishops have been treated by cannot forego. Your lordship's long experience bas made you fully acquainted with the modern condition of Europe and the world. What may be the attention you bestowed on ancient history I can only conjecture from the vain persistence with which you faacy to render permanent a thing which all history proclaims cannot be lasting, since it is no more capable of shape or form than the fabled members of the chimera.

It is not confessed by all friends and foes that of the undisturbed faith of individuals and the general harmony of all which its founder had too of the national system, the last and greatest, and of the boon required by some Catholic members key. The deadliest enemies of the Turks are, natu-by far the most inschievons, because the most in Parliament in the face of the bishops' memo- rally Greeks. Yet the subtlest and ablest servants pleasing, of all the delusions by which the peo- rial demanding a separate education? To restore of the Turkish government are Greeks, too. In the ple of Ireland have been so long cheated and to its original state a system which has sorapidly liah tyranny, the ablest writers in the service of Engamused ! For near thirty years it has had suffi- produced the most frightful religious as well as land are Irishmen. The Paris correspondent of the cient time to be tried; and though it has had educational evils! What are the facts accordardent thirst for literature and its necessarily the earnest advocate and encomiast of the syssparing supply, there has been excited such deep | tem ? New schools are erected, fresh grants and universal distrust in every quarter of the made, inspectors created, salaries increased, and cordingly he makes "fun" about the Irish Brigade. duce them to set about practising all the diplo- rural districts; in short, everything that the Irish Catholic; he does his dirty work equally well most lavish expenditure of money and distribuendeavours to ward off its destruction. The tion of patronage among persons of influence specious overtures are listened to by some who could effect has been done to spread and sustain Morning Post is Irish, too : so, we believe, is the corhave no objection tobe deceived. Some of the it, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has respondent of the Daily News. All these fellows have honest members of Parliament, who deserve the never been wanting in smoothing its progress by directed their keenest ridicule against the Irish Brinomest members of Parliament, who deserve the never been wanting in shootining its progress by gade, and have circulated the most infamous false-name of the representatives of the people, were copious appliances from the public purse; yet, hoods about it. What is the conclusion? Simply anxious to meet in this great crisis to take coun- whilst almost all are loud in praise of the pro-that they look on that Brigade as specially dangersel together and with their constituents. Much gress this educational machine, which appeared ous to the enemies of the Holy Father. Our readers hope was inspired by the expected resuscitation no less smooth than beneficient, there is heard a have heard of the drunkenness of the Brigade-and hope was inspired by the expected resuscitation no less smooth than beneficient, there is heard a of the reater of the induction of the software equally false. of those combined energies and councils by which loud and sudden cry from every quarter that it was of their back stories are equally false. Similar dangers were so often averted, and the carrying manifest danger and destruction to the fuel of the average, a finer body of men, or better con-ducted, never joined an army. To be sure, some of them were "scamps"—or say, "blackguards"—and ple so often secured. But no such meeting was Ireland. Yes, not to speak of other obvious dan- they were tarned away. To be sure, some of them gers to which the Catholic children are exposed, it is confessed by the Secretary that eighteen hundred and sixteen Catholic children where remeddlers not yet extinct, who take upon them-selves officiously to interfere and to obstruct the ceiving instructions in Scripture from Protestant teachers ! I do not expect that your lordship. will at all sympathise with my astonishment or reprobation of this result; on the contrary, I doubt not it is one at which you would rejoice, if it were not to threaten the destruction of the This statement is an unqualified falsebood. Captain anti-Nstional Board. So far from expressing (now Major) Howley is at the head of his men at centage, almost inappreciable, out of the thousands of the Roman Catholic children connected with the National system. Eighteen hundred and sixteen Catholic pupils receiving explanations of Scripture from Protestant teachers, and the easy transition to apostacy under such circumstances, are things not worthy of appreciation in the eyes of the admirers of the system. But cordance with the religious tenets of the scholars. Your lordships says that by enlarging and Your lordships says that by enlarging and wounds he received on the fatal 12th July. He and strengthening that system from which such evils Murphy have been visited of late by a strong array bave already flown. You will make the number of medical gentlemen, who fully concur in opinion of Catholic members of the board equal to that | with Dr Hannay as to the result, and approve of his What impression such combined representa- of the Protestants. Were you to make them treatment towards the unfortunate sufferers. Mursurely do not believe that we could confide in not the slightest doubt but that he will be a cripple contrast. It is to such another phalanx I am | - the very types of the infidel colleges. Per- Armsgh for this sanguinary outrage. The followtangled policy regarding the national system. It who feel and express the profound veneration for Abram, John Green, William Mercer, Alexander is to the same, or a similar body, we look for-ward also for the becoming doom of the godless tholic Attorney General, would abate our fears Joseph Warren, Christopher Wilson, Robt. M'Keown, sound instruction rather than continue deserted live support of the system. And, finally, you and Richard Hutchinson .- Freeman. get prizes. From such a Parliamentary party commissioner with the Protestant already resid- on Wednesday in the Court House, Lurgan, to take of charity and instruction, and save society the fortunate placeman and his political friends, who John Green, Wm. Green, Alexander Monahan, Wilscandal of those public trials for proselytism and may be fatiguing the Government by their im- liam Hamill, Joseph Robinson, Joseph Warren,

land enactment; so long entertained and so cruel- life of the saint of this day; but as you cannot ly disappointed-for so indifferent have the peo- devote your time to such biographies, let it sufpassed, that butsfew are aware of its existence. now, that all the resources of the British empire,

† JOHN, Archbishop of Yuam.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

COLLECTION FOR THE POPE .- The Morning News records with intense pleasure the complete success of the collection for His Holiness the Pone in the diocese of Ardagh .- " Pour as it 18-being in fact, one of the poorest in Ireland-its pious priesthood and ple of their saintly bishop, have contributed upwards

PAPAL TRIBUTE .- DIOCESE OF DOWN AND CONNOR. -The subscriptions in the various parishes of this the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir must be looked upon as considerable, when the local circumstances of the district are considered, and where it is remembered

WHAT ABOUT THE IRISH BRIGADE .--- The Irish Bri jointed concern of the National Board, which gade for the Pope is the subject of much discussion -much abuse-in the English press. Which is evidence, very remarkable, that very much interest is felt in this movement of Irishmen for the defence of at least, the clergy and the faithful do and will the Vicar of Christ. Sad stories have been told remember, the utter disregard, if not indignity, about those Irish Volnnteers. They have been pictured as dissolute and discontented, as riotous and savage, one day. And the next day, the very same journals which beralded their offences, pictured them your government-a demand confined to rights as the victims of intriguing priests, and the pitiable which they cannot surrender, and to duties they sufferers from Papal ill treatment. When we say that all these things have been written by English journalists, it is unnecessary to add that they are all infamous falsehoods. On the question, as to whether these young Irishmen should have gone to defend the Pope, we need enter into no argument with the newspapers of England; the Catholics of Ireland have made up their miads on that question already, and further discussion with our foes is waste of time But for the sake of the "weak ones," who are so easily scandulized, we must answer these statements about the alleged atrocities of the Irish Brigade, and their alleged ill-treatment. The question is one which we have some difficulty in dealing with; for the national system has not realised that picture unfortunately, all the calumnies against the Irish of the undistanced faith of individuals and the Brigade, which appear in the English papers, have originated with Irishmen, the correspondents of these same English prints. We, Irish-slaves as we sanguinely drawn. And yet, what is the extent are-hold a position like that of the Greeks in Tar-Globe-the wittiest and most learned writer in the ing to the reported statement of Irish Secretary, English press-13 "Father Prout" the (the Rev. Francis Maloney) an unhappy Irish priest. He invariably misrepresents things Irish and Catholic ; and consistently does the work of the Anglo-Saxon. Acmonitors subsidised and multiplied throughout the Again, the Paris correspondent of the Times is an -for the Irish and the Swiss bear the common reputation of producing the best patriots and the vilest mercenaries in the world The correspondent of the were weak in physical constitution, and they were sent home with their expenses paid. But the grand fact remains : that some twelve hundred of them are now in the Papal service-the best soldiers in the world. The unfortunate priest who does the correspondence of the Globe wrote these words lately :--"A good number of dissatisfied volunteers have quitand Lamoriciere for Garibaldi-among others, Captain Howley, related to a respectable Roman Catholic family holding an official position in Ireland." Ancona; and he has just written home to his family a letter describing most enthusiastically the soldierly conduct of the Irish Brigade. He adds these words :-- " The dress for officers and men is to be the Zouave uniform. I will be very glad of this, for the Zouave uniform is far away the best adapted for fighting. I wish you could see the men, for they are solitout exception, the firest body I have seen in any service. Yours aff-ctionately. —Irishman. E. S. HOWLEY. THE LATE ORANGE OUTRAGE AT LURGAN-Sept. 22. stimulants freely supplied to him by Dr. Hannay, and had his constitution not been first-rate, he would, long ere this, have succumbed to the effects of the completely paralysed from the effects of the ball lodged in his spine, and, should he survive, there is constabulary further arrests have been made to the number of thirteen, which now make 41 in all, who will have to stand their trial at the next assizes at ing are the names of the additional parties against whom informations have been received :- Richard Samuel Abram, Tyne Carvill, William Patterson, THE LAYS RIOT AT DERBYMACASH. -Mr. Miller sat

ORANGELEN THE SAME EVERYWERE -Free a din-dependent Protestants in the North of Ifels dinare besten their own bishops on two pocasio a within the last few days. In one case the Bishon of Downand Gonnor thought to inhibit one of nis clergymen. funds sufficient to send the poor woman and her infrom preaching on a certain occasion, but the clergyman preached, notwithstanding the inhibitation, and was rewarded for his indepedence by the presence of an extra large congregation. The particulars, briefly, are these :- A Rev. M.c. Millar has lately got a new church built at Ballysillan, and in order to clear off a debt incurred in the building of it, appointed last Sunday as a Collection day, and invited the Rev. Mr. Potter to preach a sermon for the occasion .--This Mr. Potter had, on the 12th of July, delivered a furious No-Popery harangue to a congregation of Orangemen, and was, likely, in the opinion of the bishop, to still further excite party feeling if he were allowed to preach on the 12th of August, which is another of the Orange fete days. The bishop, therefore, very much to his honor and credit be it told, wrote to the Rev. Mr. Millar, inhibiting the Rev. Mr. Potter from preaching on the proposed day. The Rev. Mr. Millar wrote to the bishop in answer to his note, and told him that he would have Mr. Potter preach the sermon as intended, and Mr. Potter did preach it. The next case is that of the Bishop of Derry and his flock. The Bishop having suddenly-" better late than "never"-recognized the fact that it was not Christian or seemly to have party banners flaunting from the steeple and windows of a house of worship, gave orders against the making of any such display. All honor, we say again, to the Bishop also for such a charitable and truly religious proceeding. But in this case, as in the former one, the Bishon's authority was set at naught, and his orders were violated. The flags were hoisted, and the bells rung. He got the former taken down and the latter silenced, but only for a little time ; his obedient people had the flags put up again, and the bells rang louder than ever. The Bishop had to 'give in.' If he had persevered in his own opposition, his own churchmen would have hooted him through the streets, and possibly stoned him. Behold those proofs of the loyalty and the piety of which Orangemen boast so loudly. The loyalty consists in violating the law of the land and insulting the representatives of the Sovereign, the piety in violating the law of God, and defying the injunctions of their own Bishops.-Nation.

"THE BLACK PRECEPTORY."-A Strange and significant announcement appears in the last number of the Fermanach Reporter, in reference to the Party Emblems Bill, and the course likely to be pursued by the Orange Confederacy. That journal says :-- "We know that in this locality there is at present a good deal of sound liberalism among the Orangemen, and a strong disinclination to be led any longer by those who they consider have misled them, and whose views and interests they hold to be antagonistic to their own. Some are disposed to separate from the Grand Lodge entirely ; some have already separated ; others wish to see first what the Grand Lodge will do. There is in existence an organization called the Black Preceptory, with the nature of which we are not well acquainted. But we understand it has no party emblems or party obligations. If the Orange Society were to resolve itself into that body, and make such changes in the rules as might be found expedient, it might be rendered a valuable organization for promoting the welface of the country. The Black Pre-ceptory is much more liberal than the Orange Society; for its Grand Lodge is composed of delegates sent by the members to an annual conference. The Orange Grand Lodge is, we believe, a self-organized and self-perpetuated body, though delegates from the districts are permitted to attend. It is evident that some change will take place in the Orange body.' This Black Preceptory referred to by the Fermanagh organ, is a club within the Orange Society-a species of Vehm-gericht-of the existence of which the pub-lie have been kept ignorant up to this time. We know a great deal about Orangeism and Ribbonism, and the evils which both have brought upon the land; but it is only now, when a re-organization of the Orange Confederation is in contemplation, that a disclosure is permitted respecting this mysterious club called the Black Preceptory. Lord Enniskillen and Colonel Verner are rulers in the Orange Society; but who is the President or Grand Master of the Black Preceptory? Surely, it is time to put an end finally and for ever, to all such dangerous and balcful organizations, and to remove the incubus that has so long crushed down public opinion in Ireland, sectarian rancour, instead of the social charities of life.-Dublin Evening Post.

Conservation Mast Hondan. - A respected cor-respondent suggests a small subscription for the widow of the unfortunate man who was hung at. Omagh on Monday. The object proposed is to raise. fant to America. By those capable of appreciating the womanly devotion and undaunted heroism of Mrs. Holden, the suggestion will, we are convinced, be readily adopted, and we hope the charity of a sympathising public will supply the means to enable her and her innocent child to hide their dishonored beads in a foreign land. If any movement for this benevolent purpose is to be set on foot, it should be begun at once.-Londonderry Journal.

THE HARVEST.—Being now on the eve of Septem-ber-the month in which harvest operations are nearly completed in Ireland-the apprehensions for the safety of the yet unripe crops are daily, if not hourly, becoming more serious. For the last few days there has been nothing like a permanent amendment in the weather ; there have been some snatches. of sunshine, accompanied generally by brisk winds, which are now highly serviceable, but the rain still predominates. Yesterday was extremely fine up to night fall, when the sky was again overcast, and the showers recommenced and continued up to this morning, and it is at present gloomy and wild looking. The Cork Examiner says :- "The weather appears to be singularly variable throughout the country, and its uncertainty was curiously illustrated in our neighborhood. On Sunday heavy showers fell in Passage and Queenstown, while on the seashore of the harbor not a drop of rain fell. Monday was a most glorious day in Cork, while about Crosshaven and other parts near the mouth of the river rain fell in torrents. Yesterday, to the intense disappointment of those whose hopes had been buoyed up by the fineness of the preceding day, the rain began to fall at 10 o'clock, gradually increasing in intensity towards midday, and continuing with great severity until nearly nightfall. This rain extended over the greater part of the county of Cork, thoughthe telegraphic weather report of yesterday reported almost every other district of Great Britain and Iroland fine. The appearance of the crops here still continues to give cause for much anxiety. There is probably no better corn country in the whole county than the district lying between Cork and Middleton, but even there, among fields of fine produce and perfectly ripe, crops of outs may be seen as yet quite green, with bardly a yellow ear among them. Many wheat fields, too, are backward. Frequently the hay seems to have been very badly saved, and much of it lies upon the ground in a state that makes it not worth removing. In every cornfield: where the crop stands in stook numerous heaps may be seen of sheaves so wet that they would not stand, and were therefore compelled to lie in dirty, saturated bundles. The further east you go the poorer are the crops, and the more do they, especially hay, seem to have been damaged. To the west of the county things are still holding out well, but every day that passes makes a favorable change of weather matter of great anxiety. Fortunately, we still continue to bear good accounts of the potatoes, and even in Youghal, where they were considered to have been among the very worst in the county. the crop is turning out better than was expected. day the weather has taken up again, and, notwithstanding the fall of a shower or two, gives occasion, for hope of a favorable and lasting change."

From Wesford, and another extensive corn-growing district, the last report is as follows :- " The hearts of the farmers are beginning to rise, and thepublic have cause to rejoice in the prospect of im-proved weather which it has pleased an all wise Providence to open to us for the past few days. Saturday was, in the main, favourable, a soft mist only occupying a portion of the afternoon, but the night was breezy and bright, as was Sunday, which did much in improving the condition of the cut corn.— About 3 o'clock on Monday morning, we experienced. a very heavy shower of hail and rain, accompanied by a strong west wind, but we are happy to learn. that it was almost limited to the immediate localty of Wexford, passing away eastward over the Channel. Monday was, with the exception of two light showers, favorable weather, and all hands were engaged in rearing, binding and stacking; while yesterday was in general respects favorable and de-lightful harvest weather till noon, when it became hazy, terminating in rather heavy and continuous rain. The quantity of grain immediately awaiting the sickle is wonderfully small, and even under paralyzing the intellect of her people, and promoting (the most favorable conditions full another week will elapse before the weight of the harvest will have arrived. Spring oats were more generally sown last season than for some years past, and they partake, of course, of the general backwardness.-Tartary oats are very common, a prolific crop and stool well. The bean fields are excellent, the stalks tall and generally well podded from the bottom to top. An intelligent and closely observing gentleman, who has lately travelled in the west of Ireland,. informs us that the appearance of the harvest is far more advanced here than he found it in the County Clare; but he particularly remarked there the superior aspect of most kinds of cereals, which he says be can only attribute to the much smaller quantity of seed used, and the consequent gester exposure to-the air, which causes each seed root to tiller abuudantly and gain a more robust strength, which prevents it from falling under rain, or enables it to rise again. The Northern Whig gives a gratifying report of the state of the crops in that quarter. It says :-'On the whole, and after all the various songs of sorrow chanted so dolefully on the subject, food supplies are likely to be given with no sparing hand, and in the highest class of cereals they yield promises to exceed the average of the last four years."-But then, it seems, a grave question stand out for consideration — namely, the prob-ble scarcity of hands to gather in the bounties of Providence. "A gentleman," continues the Belfast paper, " who was travelling round the seacoast of Down states that he felt surprised to see so many small houses idle throughout the country. Some of these he found. rooffess; others in a partial state of dilapidation, with doors off and windows broken-in fact, seeming as if the hand of the devastator had been busy at work. In one case where there were two or three uninhabited houses bearing the evidence of having once been the homes of small farmers, he found on inquiry that the former occupants had gone to America, and that the purchasers of the outgoing tenants' good will were not permitted to use the houses as human hubitations. In this county a similar practice has been going on under the administration under the less liberal and more selfish landown-ers' property. Vast numbers of stendy, industrious labourers have been gradually either driven to seek bomes in the different towns, or, where possessed of means for that parpose, have emigrated to distant lands, and are now enriching those soils by the exercise of that industry which could have been so well employed in the isle of their birth. The result of this wretched policy on the part of one section of the landocracy, and carried out, in the first instance,. from the selfish dread of increase of poor-rate taxation, has been to thin the rural districts of a most. valuable class of industrials, and to cause serious disarrangement of farmers' operations in all times of extra demand for labour. Ample supplies of labour are just as necessary for the advantages of the farm as they are for the success of the factory, and apart from the cruelty of this exterminating process the extension of its power will assuredly prove a na-

TRE PARTY EMBLEMS BILL. - The law being comprehensive and stringent enough to put down all idle displays of party feeling, the Belfast Mercury-a strong Protestant paper-recommends the Orangemen to submit to the enactment of the Bill, however unpleasant to those who have been so long drugged with the claptrap of "No surrender." The Mcrcury the minds of the Orangemen, and it is deserving of their most serious attention ; their leaders and friends in the House of Lords entirely deserted them. In fact, the outrages and crimes to which the determined violation of the Procession Act gave rise made it impossible for any noble Orangeman to oppose a measure so imperatively called for. The disastrous Lurgan affair took place in utter defiance of the urgent romonstrances of Sir William Verner, and, when Orangemen have become so reckless and defiant as to spurn the authority and advice of their own officers, it is surely full time to ascertain whether the strong arm of the law may not be powerful enough to restrain them. The prace of the country must not be left dependent on the capricious passions and excitable prejudices of a party whose factious insanity annually attain a really dangerous development.'

PEACE PRESERVATION ACT .- Two men have been arrested at Ballygawley, county Armagh. churged with violating the provision of the Pence Preservation Act. They have been admitted to bail for trial at the next sessions.

INCREASE OF DEUNKENNESS IN BALLYMENA .--- We regret to observe that drunkenness is apparently on the increase in this town and neighborhood. At our Petty Sessions there were twelve convictions, imposing, with costs and waste of time at court, a loss of fully £5 sterling on the very poorest classes in the community. We say nothing of the money expended in dissipation, the injury to health and character, or the domestic unhappiness resulting from an indulgence in this infatuating vice, but it is really shocking to see the miserable wives of some hardened drunkards publicly imploring the bench for time to pay the penalties, -Ballymena Observer. [A very significant admission this - from a 'Revival' organ, moreover-that, in the very focus of 'Revivalism, drunkenness is rapidly increasing !. What will the Revival' clergy say to this? Who told us that the Revival' had put an ead to immorality ?- Whig.

THE EXECUTION AT OMAGH AND THE CONSTABULARY Fonce.-- We have been given to understand that, since the establishment of the police force of Ireland by Sir Robert Peel, some thirty years ago, the only capital conviction for any offence whatever which has occurred among the members of this highly exemplary force was that connected with the wretched Holden. Even when reflecting upon the horrid proceedings therein disclosed, it is satisfactory to know that, in the force with which he was connected, no other instance of resort to the last dread punishment | tional calamity." of the law has been considered necessary. This is a statement which could not be made by any force of equal numbers in the United Kingdom, and speaks well for the high character and exemplary conduct which this model force has always possessed .---Northern Whig.

Captain Thomas Segrave has been appointed a magistrate for the county Kerry.

LEGAL DELIGHT .- The following is a verbatim copy of a letter received a few days ago, by a solicitor in the county of Waterford from his clerk in another part of the same courty - ' Sir, I am very happy to inform you that two marderous assaults were committed near this town on vesterday evening, and that your attendance will be required here at the petty sessions to defend the parties in both cases.'

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER 21. 1860.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT-LETTER OF MR. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN. Cahirmoyle, Newcastle West, August 25, 1860.

my Dear Sir-I have to thank you for the papers relating to the "Volunteer Movement," which you have, placed in my hands.

I take for granted that you have sent them to me with a view to elicit my opinion in reference to the question now much debated-whether the people of Ireland ought or ought not to take measures for the levy of a Volunteer Force.

I am happy to be able to tell you that I have viewed, with much satisfaction, the manifestations of a desire, on the part of a highly respectable portion of our countrymen, to enrol a National Force com-posed of men belonging to all parties and professing different creeds for the defence of this island.

I have at all times thought that military training ought to form a portion of the education of the youth of every country, and that young men arriving at manhood should be stimulated to accustom themselves to the use of arms and to militury evolutions. Not only does such training give a manly bearing to the person of a young man, but it tends to develop vigour of character, to engender habits of order founded upon discipline, and above all, to nurture a spirit of self-reliance.

The Swiss Confederation realises more nearly, perhaps, than any other country, the idea that I have formed of the results which may be expected from the organization of a national torce by encouraging the military training of all the inhabitants of the country. If I have been rightly informed, Switzerland, with a population of little more than two millions, can place under arms, at a fortnight's notice, an army of 250,000 men. The consequence is that Switzerland. though comparatively powerless when measured in point of strength and national resources, with some of the great Powers of Europe, has yet been able to preserve an attitude which commands the respect of all mankind.

When I was in America last year, it gave me great satisfaction to find myself surrounded, not only in New York and in other cities of the United States, but even in Canada, by Irishmen who were formed They have done even worse than all this. They have into military companies, corresponding to the Volunteer Force which we desire to establish in this country. How much more intense would be my satisfaction if I could see 10,000 men under arms in the city of Limerick, arrayed in regiments, repre- the Emancipation, Catholic parents thought they senting the manbood of the counties of Limerick, of were doing the greatest possible good to their abit Clare, and of the other districts of which Limerick is the natural capital.

How proud would be our exultation, if we could Phonix Park of Dublin!

To me it seems that it is not necessary or desirable that hostility to any other country in the world should be connected with the motives which induce us to desire the formation of a Volunteer Force in Ireland.

In England the movement appears to be founded upon an apprehension of France. Now, whilst I respect much the national ardour which has been exhibited, both in England and Scotland, in refereace to the formation of a Volunteer Force, I do not think it necessary to imitate our neighbours in the disposition which they have evinced to cherish, in connection with this movement, a spirit of hostility towards France. The Emperor of the French disavows the intention imputed to him of invading England. The French press disavows it. I have recently travelled through a considerable section of France, and have conversed with a very large number of Frenchmen. All of those with whom I so conversed disavowed the desire of quarrelling with England, which is imputed to them. We have therefore no right to assume that the French or any other nation intend to invade England or Ireland. But we have a right, and it is our duty, to take care that we shall be prepared for any eventuality that may arise, and that the safety of our domestic hearths shall not be left to the mercy, nor shall be dependent upon the protection, of any people under the sun except the Irish nation.

If an invasion of what is called "the United Kingdom" were really impending, it would be for the interest of the people of England that the invader should be attracted to our shores rather than to the shores of England. It would be for their advantage that the Irish nation should be divided into two hostile camps rather than that we should be united, and by such union should become arbiters of the destiny of the Empire. It is not surprising to me, therefore, that our shores should be left defenceless, and that our people should be prevented from taking steps which would aiscourage, if they would not prevent an invasion, by formation of a Volunteer Force composed of the united strength of the Catholic and Protestant population of Ireland. For myself, I can truly say that there is not in freland a single person who would more earnestly than I deprecate an invasion. It would produce results exactly opposite to those which I desire to attain. It would introduce massacre, and plunder, and conflagration, and proscription and confiscation, and civil war into the heart of our country; whereas it is my desire that the Irish should enjoy peace, and order, and unity under a national government, and that, in regard of external polity, they should preserve friendly relations not only with England but with all the rest of mankind. I feel assure 1 that nothing would tend so much to produce these results as an indiscriminate arming of the Irish nation. The only event in our recent history to which all Irishmen look back with pride is the Volunteer movement of 1782. The formation of a national force for the protection of the island against all its foes had, at that time, the effect of bringing into kindly co-operation elements which had been previously antagonistic to each other; and I believe it to be a mere protext-a pretext insulting to us as a nation-to tell us that we must be treated as children to whom sharp-edged implements are denied lest they should injure each other ; and that whilst the population of England and Scotland are encouraged to prepare themselves for the defence of their country, we are to be denied the first privilege of freemen-the right of bearing arms-because we shall employ these arms in butchering each other. On the contrary, I feel convinced that if the Protestants and Catholics of Ulster were in the habit of associating together under a common standard, as members of a Volunteer Force, such unbappy incidents as that which occurred a few weeks ago in the county of Armagh would never have taken place. In this part of Ireland the Catholics would form a large majority of the Volunteer Force, and I feel convinced that they would take their places side by side with their Protestant neighbours, without giving cause for jealousy or disunion, and that, whatever may be their feelings respectively towards England or France, they would both stand together for the defence of Ireland - their common home. Now, with respect to the best mode of evoking the national feeling on the subject of volunteering, it seems to me to be very desirable that, as the force is to be altogether of a local character, its organisation should be also of a local nature. Jealousies might arise if it were supposed that the whole of this national armament were to be placed under the control of a central *clique* in Dublin. I would therefore recommend that in each county the most influential residents should get up a requisition to the High Sheriff, by which he should be invited to call a county meeting for the purpose of taking measures preliminary to the formation of a Volunteer Force. I take for granted that the British Government would not venture to resist the united wish of all classes of the population of Ireland; but if it should have the audacity to proscribe as a crime in Ireland that which is encouraged as a virtue in England and Scotland, the Irish nation have the remedy in their own hands. The existing law does not prevent individuals, except in proclaimed districts, from learn- | night.

ing the use of arms. The law prohibits regimental training, but it does not impose a penalty upon the practice by individuals of the art of rifle-shooting, and I conceive that any number of persons may meet to try their skill as marksmen. Let the lead-ing gentlemen of Ireland, without distinction of without difficulty in a few weeks-perhaps in a few days.

If any effort should be made by the legislature o put a stop to such trainings, I venture to hope that Irishmen of all persuasions would resent such to imprison a whole nation, so is it dangerous to contravene the wishes of an United People.

I have the Lonour to be, very faithfully, your obe-ient servant, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. dient servant,

Wm. Richardson, E:q., Hon. Secretary to the Volunteer Association.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION .- Never was a measure of justice yielded with a worse grace than Emancipation ; never was a measure so runious to the best interests of Ireland. We are weary listening to such nonsense as the 'blessings of Catholic Emancipation. Blessinzs' they are indeed ; blessings that bought up our professional classes, and bound them over the bond-slaves of England, and the menials of English interests ; blessings they are that spread corruption broadcast over the land, and work their insidious ramifications into every class of society ; blessings they are that have made more to do with the ruin of our trade and the expatriation of our people, than mere superficial observers can see. They have opened the flesh-pots of England to Irish Catholics; and alas ! too soon were they ready too sell their brightright for their poisoned mess. 'The blessings of Catholic Emancipation' have produced the Sadliers and the Keogns, the Deasys and the Fitzgeralds, of Ireland. They have produced a class of men worse than the Orangemen-a class ever ready or any foul office which England may call on them to perform -ever ready to sell country, creed and conscience to do the behests of their heartless task-masters .poisoned the minds of many of our trading classes with false notions of prosperity-false and runious notions of the duties they owe to their children and to society. For twenty years after the passing of dren by rearing them up to obtain government situations. Every little shopkeeper who made £100, was ashamed to bring this child up to that by which witness a review of 50,000 Irish Volunteers in the he made his money. Some petty officer under government was the height of his ambition, and was associated in his narrow mind with more respectability than the pursuit of honorable industry or of virtuous handicraft .- And, so a worthless, time-serving, placehunting race has been produced in Ireland, unfit for trade, unfit for business of any kind-possessed of an upstart impertinence and a shabby gentility, so very peculiar, that they can be at once recognized in every locality. It is from this class the spies and informers are generally manufactured. They are the supernumerary agents of British rule, and quite ready for any employment required of them. -- Waterford Citizen.

NOBLE CONDUCT,-An Irish servant-girl, named Jane M'Cord, residing in Boston, (Massachusetts), recently transmitted to Ireland the sum of £40, the result of six years' incessant toil, as payment of her deceased father's debts.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE BY A YOUNG LADY.—The town of Banagher, in the King's County was on this day (Wednesday), thrown into a state of alarm and excitement, in consequence of a young lady resident there having made two unsuccessful attempts to destroy herself---the first by endeavoring to drown herself, and secondly by cutting her throat Happily on both occasions her efforts proved unavail-ing. The facts are as follows :-- A respectable young female named Broadhead, who is a teacher of music, in a fit of delirium threw herself over the battlements of the bridge into the River Shannon, at Banagher. Fortunately she was observed by Mr. James Houghton, who plunged into the river and after much and courageous exertion, succeeded in rescuing Miss Broadhead, who was then conveyed to the residence of a lady residing close to the bridge. Restoratives made out behind the ships. Some of the vessels were applied, and she recovered from the effects of the immersion in the water, but having been left alone in a room for a few minutes, she again attempted to a a room for a few minutes, she again attempted to leprive herself of life, she having inflicted with a believe herself of life, she having inflicted with a pulling at the ropes were made out with ease, even knife a desperate wound across her throat. She was very soon discovered bleeding. Medical assistance was immediately sent for, and the proper remedies applied. Although the wound is a very serious one, hopes are entertained it will not prove fatal .- Saun ders. LANDED ESTATES COURT .- The Kerry property of he late Mr. St. John Mason was sold the other day in the town of Killarney by order of the Landed Estates Court. It was divided into three lots, which realized about £7,000., being nearly £2,000 over the general estimate. The rates obtained were extremely high, the lots producing respectively 35, 32, 36 year's purchase, with no prospective increase in the rentroll, as the lettings had been made during the present year, and, in addition, all the royalties are reserved to the chief landlord. A MODERATE APPETITE .- At Nenagh Assizes, in the case of Daniel Lestrange, cattle dealer, against the Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company, which was an action for damages sustained by the plaintiff, through their negligence, in delaying the delivery of his cattle in Sheffield, so as to meet the market. The jury awarded £30 damages and 6d cost. Some wonderful examples of the consumptive powers of the genuine John Bull were brought out incidentally during the trial. One of the witnesses, a lairsman of the London Corporation, admitted, upon cross-examination, that, if his mouth were blistered' he would not eat so well as if it were sound. He spoke from experience, having sufferd that morning from a sore throat, which so painfully affected him at breakfast-time, that he was obliged to content himself with eating only six eggs and drinking two cups of coffee. He swore, however, that another witness examined before him, an English porter, of immense proportions, who did not labour under so serious a disadvantage, but could enjoy his meal as usual, had for his breakfast that morning a pound of meat, 26 eggs, and half-a-gallon of coffee. DISCOVERY OF A THIEF UNDER CUBICUS CIRCUM-TANCE.-Last Sunday, a farmer's wife, who had come hort of bread, called at a shop in the village of Rower in this county, and obtained sixpence-worth laying a shilling on the counter to pay therefor. After conversing for some time with the proprietor, who was a neighbour, she asked for her change. The vomen who owned the establishment denied that she had recived any money, and demanded her sixpence and an altercation ensued, each charging the other with an attempt to defraud. The result was that both adjourned to the police barrack, in order that Constable Madden should decide between them. The constable was busily engaged investigating the knotty point at issue, when a pet jackdaw belonging to his wife returned home from a ramble in the ril lage, and looking significantly at the strangers, dropped on the knee of his mistress, and popped a shilling into her lap. The real delinquent was thus at once discovered, as roguish Jack was identified as having been on the counter when the transaction took place in the bread shop, where he had been a frequent visiter. The money was returned, and the litigants went away quite recouciled to each other. -Kilkenny Moderator.

FAIR PLAY-There is a law in this country, the wisdom of which it is not our desire to question, by which money lotteries, raffles, &c, are prohibite J.-A special and specific exemption has been made infavour of raffles, lotteries and prize drawings for works of Art, and a measure of toleration, amountparty, offer prizes for marksmapship in rifle shoot- ing practically to a permission, for years past has in-ing : and, in case of need, the organisation of such cluded drawing for purely charitable and religious marksmen into military companies would be effected | purposes. No more proper exemption, none more worthy, none acceptable to the public, could be named; for desirable as it may be, and is, to encourage Art, incontestible Charity and Religion-the succor of the poor and the worship of God-have far stonger claims on individual and legislative encourage an attempt, and would show that, as it is impossible | ment and aid. Within the last year or two, it became a resort, for the purpose of raising funds for charitable or religious purposes, to constitute drawings for money prizes. We deem it of importance that it should be noted when, where, and by whom this project was first proposed and carried out ; and what was the general verdict of the Irish and British public apon it. A high civil functionary-one of her Majeaty's Justices of the Peace-a Member of Parlia-ment-a Knight, a Protestant, a Scotchman-Sir John Arnott, of Cork, last Christmas twelvemonths offered the handsome sum of £500 to be raffled for ; the proceeds to be distributed amongst the poor of Cork. It was handed in, rather dramatically to the sitting magistrates in open court, under the name of 'Timothy Tightboots.' The magistrates of Cork and other legal functionaries were duly formed into a committee to superintend a Grand Raffle for the £500. The whole proceedings-so novel and so strikingso far from invoking checks or censure from any quarter, elicited praise from all. The Loudon Press vied with the Irish journals in bestowing laudations on the affluent Timothy Tightboots. English, Irish, Scotch-Catholic, Protestant, Dissenter-Liberal, Tory, and Independent-all countries, creeds, and parties, applauded the proceedings. If we err not a second Christmas witnessed a like donation, for like purpose, applied in a like way-not a breath of objection presenting itself to the imagination of any one.-The success in Cork naturally led to imitation, and in Limerick and elsewhere drawings for money prizes for the benefit of religious undertakings (building of churches &c), were announced -and carried out. Still no one dreamed of fault, if. indeed, all did not join in felicitation. At this stage two projects of drawings appeared.-One for the Church of St. Saviour's, Dominick street, Dublin; the other for a New Church in Carrickmacross. Some of the more illiberal and bigoted amongst the Protestant papers-indeed those very papers that most praised the introduction of these drawings by Sir John Arnott-began to snarl at the success attending those resorts to obtain funds for building Catholic Churches ; and even the law was invoked against them ! The law, whose administrators originated them at Cork-whose functionaries assisted at them, and whose officials participated in them at Cork, Limerick, and elsewhere ! To distant readers it will seem incredible; yet here we know it only too well to be the fact, that the law, which tacitly sanctioned, and, through its representatives, praised those raffles for the course of an entire year, waited till the respected clergy of the two Catholic Churches had largely involved themselves, and had proceeded far with arrangements for similar prizedrawings, and then pounced upon them with prohibition and menace of prosecution ! Menace of prosecution for imitating the much-lauded 'Ti-mothy Tightboots,' rewarded by his fellow-citizens with the Mayorality, and by the Queen's Representative by a Knighthood !-Dublin Morning News.

Captain D. O'Connell has again called the attention of the House of Commons to the case of the depositors in the defunct Tralee Savings Bank .--The Lord Chancellor promises redress next session.

MIBAGE.-This singular phenomenon was witnessed on Sunday evening week in this neighborhood. A gentleman was returning from Cardonagh, with his family, and the party had just dismounted off the car to walk the hill near Quigley's Point, when their attention was attracted by a wonderful appearance in the heavens. Away to the north they saw several ships in the air, sailing across the face of the sky from east to west. The line of vessels seen-ed to be fully five miles in length, and they appeared to be sailing down a river whose high banks could be seemed to be moored close to a fortress, built on a rock. To all the party was the phenomonon dis-tinctly visible. So clear was the air, and so near

GREAT BRITAIN.

PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS IN THE NOBTH OF EU-ROPE .- We have been favoured with the sight of an important State paper recently presented to Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the persecuting laws against Catholics, and other dissidents from the State Church in the Northern countries of Europe. The attention of liberal Protestants was some time ago directed to this subject by the reclamations of the Catholic Press, and a show of sympathy was made which even went so far if we recollect rightly, as to produce representations to the Governments in question. Whether this were done or not, certain it is that no real or effectual re-lief to the Catholics has resulted. In Iceland, under the premiership of the Danish Statesman-ecclesiastic. the Lutheran "Bishop," Monrad, the Government has revived the intolerant laws which owed their existence three centuries ago to an exertion of Royal power, and which were never ratified by the representative bodies of the people. Owing perhaps to their unconstitutional origin, rather than to any want of bigotry in the Icelandic administration, these laws have never been put in force. We now learn from the Government journal the Islendingur, published at Reykjavic, and conducted by the Judge of the supreme tribunal of the Island, that the repressive laws against Catholics are committed for execution to the officials of the Government. By these laws it is provided that every seceder from the State Church of Iceland shall be published by exile; and lest that punishment should not prove sufficiently severe, it is to be preceded by imprisonment and the infliction of the bustinado. Secession also involves the forfeiture of all hereditary claims to the succession of property. So much for Iceland. In Scleswig and Holstein intolerance also prevails. Catholics are forbidden to marry unless they engage to allow their children to be brought up Protestants : such is the bribe held out by the Ecclesinstical Premier of Denmark to the Lutheran curates of the Duchies to secure their adhesion to the Danish interests. In Norway Catholics are forbidden to keep a printing-press; they are excluded from every situation in connection with the Government, and they endure, consequently, all the social inconveniences and losses which such a state of things must necessarily involve. Sweden has long been known as the most intolerant country of Europe, and our columns have reported sufficiently painful instances of the sufferings inflicted there on the professors of the old faith. The paper alluded to above goes on to inform Lord John Russell, in reference to Sweden, that during the past year, a Protestant named Sundguist has been condemned to the penalties of the law for having held a conventicle in his house, which means that he prayed with two other persons, not having previously provided himself with a licence to do so signed by two Lutheran ministers. The law of toleration, as it is called, has done no good, but rather harm, for it has changed the penalty of exile in several cases into that of imprisonment, and it has created several new offences against the Established religion. - Weekly Register. An epidemic is at this moment spreading itself Mrs. Marshall and her daughter also, and the same over Europe, and England is at least as subject to it as any of her neighbours. If sedative and tranquillizing remedies would have availed to calm the disorder of the nerves, we should long since have been restored to perfect health. We have had administered to us every species of soothing prescription, but all in vain; the disorder does not yield to the treatment, and every fresh practitioner retires baffled by its obstinacy and inveteracy. The name of this disorder is Distrust. Confidence, we are told on high oratorical authority, is a plant of slow growth; but Distrust, though it springs up much more speedily, is much more difficult to eradicate. It is no fault of ours; we desire nothing better than to return to our old state of absolute security, to the glorious days preceding the Crimean War, when we had not 20 guns fit for service in the realm, when we had no Channel Fleet, when our army at home was

SPIRIT RAPPING IN ENGLAND .- This Protestant infatuation, of which little or nothing has been said or written during the past year or so, except in a very narrow circle, has been re-introduced to the notice of the public by an elaborate article in the current number of the Cornhill Magazine. So universally is this new periodical read, that any striking paper in its pages is sure to be the popular talk in good society : and the article "Stranger than Fiction" was so very startling, that people who had read it could not refrain from speaking about it to all their friends The more so, as Mr. Thackeray, in a note' "vouches for the good faith and honourable character" of the writer, "a friend of twenty-five years' standing." The gentleman is understood to be Mr. Robert Bell, whose name you may remember as the editor of a library edition of the English poets, and the house at which the recorded wonders were witnessed is said to be Mr. Milner Gibson's, the President of the Board of Trade. The article gave intense satisfaction to the few genuine disciples of the Spirit Rapping-shall I say ?-delusion; but on the other hand Mr. Thackeray has been greatly blamed for leading his powerful pages to the support of what most peo-ple think to be an undoubted cheat; and their opinions have not in the present case been weakened by the fact that the accomplished medium, Mr. Home, the American "Professor," is the "spiritual confi-dant of the Emperor of the French." Still, the de-ductions of the writer and the nature of the manifestations-however produced-are such that a good many sceptics have been induced to reconsider the matter, and to join scances at friend's houses or at the residences of regular business mediums; and some of them, if they only be conjurers, are very clever at their work of imposture, for it does not appear that they can be positively found out. Amongst others, the celebrated Wm. Hewitt, the author, and his not less famous wife, Mary, are devoted Spiritualists, as also Mr. and Mrs. S C. Hall; and since the Cornhill was published, they have been more attentive than ever to the spirits. The other night Mr. Hewitt had a scance for his friends, and the Rev. Thomas Binney was induced to be one of the company. He relates that he saw some remarkable things, and acknowledges that he could not account for them, but is satisfied that human agency was at the bottom of all, and his conviction is strikingly fortified by a writer in the last number of Once a Week, who discovers how some of the tricks are done. Mr. Binney mentions a circumstance which forcibly suggested to his mind that imposture was being practiced. The name of some person present was to be rapped out, and the letters produced on the card of the medium were drucorthing ; and when the whole of the company despaired of making it out, the medium, Mr. Home, again said it was plain-ly "Dr. Worthing." The question was asked, how he knew or supposed that the "R" should be a small one, and that the D and R were intended to be a contradiction for Doctor, but no explanation could be given. And, besides, it appeared that no Dr. Worthing was present, but a Dr. Worthy whom it is supposed the medium had mistaken. Some friends of my own have had Mr. Home at their houses, and difficulty has occurred in the rapping out of names. Several had been given very successfully, when it occurred to one gentleman that the person repeating the alphabet instinctively paused upon the letters which made up the name he meatally desired to have rapped out, and that the acute medium rapped immediately there was the least pause. So he was allowed to name the alphabet next, and purposely paused upon other letters than those he wanted to be indicated, and the uniform consequence was that the right name was not given. I know many instances in which this scheme has then resorted to, and in no case was the desired name produced in which the repeater of the alphabet did not slightly pause upon the letters composing it. If this be not the right clue to the trick it is at all events a sufficient one. The raising of tables and the playing of musical instruments without hands are more remarkable phenomena and profoundly mysterious to the uninitiated. Mr. Bell relates that an accordeon in bis presence played without hands, and what is, if possible, still more wonderful, it was played in a narrow space which would not admit of its being drawn out with the requisite freedom to its full extent. He says :- "The air was wild and full of strange transitions, with a wail of the most pathetic sweetness running through it. When the notes swelled in some of the bolder passages, the sound rolled through the room with an astounding reverberation; then gently subsiding, sank into a strain

3

come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all

by the children who saw the strange spectacle. The phenomenon was nearly a half an hour before it disapppeared. Although the appearance of such things in the heavens may be very startling, the phenomona are not unknown about this part of the rish coast. The "mirage," as it is termed, often displays itself in fantastic shapes on the shores of the northern counties. It most frequently is to be seen on the coast of Antrim, especially in the vicinity of the Causeway. About twelve years ago a very curious instance of mirage was seen in Lough Foyle. Some fishermen had been out at night with their ne's. The face of the heavens was overcast and black, when the clouds suddenly parted, leaving a bright gap of clear sky in the zenith. Across this space the astonished fishermen saw some thousands of soldiers pass, rank after rank, regiment after regiment, and so near did the phenomenon appear that the dress of the officers could be easily distinguished from that of the men. It was two hours before the marching ceased or rather before the clouds closed in, and shut out the scene from view. An account of this extraordinary occurrence was published at the time.-Derry Standard.

A most agreeable incident in connection with the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland, took place in the west of this county on Tuesday last. It was consequent on the celebration of a marriage between Mr. Thomas Enright of Ardagh, son of one of the most independent occupiers of the Devon estate, and Margaret, the eldest daughter of Mr. Timothy Dore, of Ballinlinane, a tenant farmer of the highest respectability and deservedly held by all parties in the utmost esteem. The benevolent and liberal lord of the soil, the Earl of Devon, and his amiable Countess and daughter, lady Agnes Courtenay, having been invited, honored the nuptials with their presence, and felt happy in participating in the festive enjoyments of the occasion, The invitation of the worthy and hospitable father of the bride was also accepted by the most eminent Irishman of our day, W S O'Brien, Esq., kindly conferred the gratifying favour of his presence who, accompanied by the young representativ of his historic house, Mr. O'Brien, who was for himself a place in the respect and affections of the wealthy and warm-hearted population of the whole district .--There were present besides numbers of the Clergy and Gentry of the neighborhood, and the guest included Counsellor Ferguson, M. Leahy, Esq., Rev. Mr. O'Shea, P.P., Monegay, Dr. Ambrose, Rev. Mr. Scott and numerous other lay and clerical gentlemen. After ample justice was done to all, the health and happiness of the newly married couple was proposed by the Earl of Devon, in terms that expressed the warm interest felt by the good nobleman in the welfare of his tenantry, and the desire cherished by him and his respected Countess to contribute to their domestic happiness, a proof of which was felt by all to be offered in the marked and well appreciated that man. He thought that an atrocious act. compliment offored to the young couple on that occasion. It was like the revival of one of the old feudal customs, by which clansmen and chiefs were bound together in harmony and interest. After the principal guests had left, the pipers and fiddlers found incessant employment, while the friends assembled enjoyed themselves up to a late hour in the One of Sir Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish morning. What an immense amount of reciprocal nobleman was equivocal-I hope my lord, if ever you respect and confidence re-unions of this kind must

an indissoluble link of mutual regard.

itude of most unwelcome preparation, and ourselves once more to our more congenial instruments-the ploughshare and the shuttle.-Times.

scarcely worth speaking of, and when, confident in

our earnest desire to be at peace with all the world,

we considered ourselves perfectly safe behind the

rampart of our own good intentions. Those days are gone, and we have instead £30,000,000 of naval

and military expenditure, a loan of £9,000,000 for for-

tifying our dockyards, besides we know not what

imposts levied on our gallant youth in the form of

the services of a hundred and fifty thousand Volun-

teers. If any amount of fair speaking or fair writ-

ing could convince us that these things were unne-

cessary, we should long ago have laid aside this at-

POISONING IN ENGLAND .- The trial of Winslow, on a charge of murdering Mrs. James, at Liverpool, by the administration of antimony, has ended in a verdict by the jury of "Not Guilty." Year by year the ghastly array of victims, in England, to poison or to the knife stretches out longer and longer; while the resources of science for the detection of the former, or, at least, the confidence of the public in the value of those resources, as at present applied, are diminishing. Murder effected under any other circumstances seems of minor criminality compared with those cases in which the murderer takes off his victim by poison. The details of their accomplishment, and the scenes which they disclose, seem to belong rather to the world of fiends than of human beings. That very confidence which we repose in those alone with whom the ties of friendship and of mutual good offices teach us to feel we are safe, is the means of access which the poison-murderer lays hold of to approach his unsuspecting victim. It is in this view especially that the crime wears so appalling an aspect. In proportion as the intimacy between the victim and the accused was free and unrestrained, so much the more will suspicion attach, on account of the increased facilities thus afforded for the commission of the crime. This feature in it, together with the dreadful consciousness that the blow is dealt by an unseen hand, tends to blight, with its fell influences, the most endearing relations of life. It invades and throws a doubt on the security even of the domestic circle, thus shaking the very corner stone of society; while the almost imperceptible traces which the agent itself leaves behind it of its fatal action, and the difficulty of distinguishing its operation, when skilfully administered, from the workings of natural disease, almost paralyse the efforts of justice. Meantime, victim after victim is struck down as by an unseen hand, and the press of England, sharing the doubts to which we have already referred, of the value of the resources of science, as at present made available for detection of the guilty, confesses "that the powers of darkness have, for the present, a temporary advantage."-Evening Mail.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM-The other night, in the House of Commons, Sir G. Bowyer denounced the proceedings and threatened proceedings of General Garibaldi as utterly subversive of the public law of Europc. " There was "a man lately in India very much like Garibaldi. He was a brave man, called Tantia Topee. ('Oh, oh !' and a laugh.) He kept the British army at bay and gave them a vast amount of trouble. He was, however, taken prisoner and brought to a court-martial on a charge of rebelliou against British authority. The Government of India hanged the King of Naples took General Garibaldi he would have as good a right to hang him as the Government of India had to hang Tantia Topee.

A SPURGEONIC PLAGIABISM .- DOWN with the thousand pounds, and I'll' tell my adventures, says Mr. Spurgeon. Twopence more, says the street acrobat, and up goes the donkey.

The number of English volunteers for Garibaldi is inspire is obvious-uniting landlord and tenant in so great that funds could not be raised fast enough to send them to Naples.

ne tenderness. Ourselves never been visited by a sound so fine.' Presently, Mr. Bell got hold of the instrument, "and held it up in one hand in the open room, with the full light upon it," when " similar strains were emitted, the regular action of the accordeon going on without any visible agency." And, he adds, that during the loud and vehement passages, it became so difficult to hold, in consequence of the extraordinary power with which it was played from below, that I was obliged to grasp the top with both hands." "A Thirsty Soul," writing to Punch, does not see any-thing wonderful in Mr. Home having been lifted up by the Spirits, for he says he has frequently been clevated" by spirits himself, and John Leach is week by week trying to raise the laugh against the Spiritualists by domestic sketches in drawing-rooms and kitchens, where the table and chairs, and bottles and footstools are shaking hands, and accordeons, guitars, and pianos are being played by elfin hands belonging to invisible bodies. Ministers, moreover, have began again to warn their hearers against what they consider to be an idolatrous abomination. Thus the public mind is quite stirred upon the subject, and while sceptics laugh, and teachers warn and exhort, the innocent Spiritualists are in no way shaken in their faith, and professional mediums are making themselves rich.

TRANSATLANTIC AIR SHIPS .- The preparations are nearly completed in New York for the departure for Europe of Professor Lowe and his associates in their aeriel ship. Professor Lowe is receiving the co-operation of several well-known commercial and scientific gentlemen, who, if not sanguine of the complete success of the expedition, are envious to see the experiment of aerial navigation fairly tried. Whether successful or otherwise, it will probably add something to the general stock of scientific knowledge; and every precaution is being taken to secure the safety of the passengers. A trial trip has already been made with a successful result. This trial proves the possibility of directing the course of this ship through the air; and as the general direction of the current of air is eastward at a certain distance above the earth, the probability of Professor Lowe's reaching Europe is very strong. Should this European voyage be successfully accomplished in the short space of forty-eight hours, as the Professor antici-pates, it will make a complete revolution in the manner of conveying intelligence between the two continents, as advantage can be taken of this eastward current in the return voyage, by passing round the world. Though this subject is at present exciting little public attention, should this ship prove a success, the originator will rank among the world's greatest inventors. The name of this novel ship is the Great Western. Its extreme length or height is 300 feet : its largest diameter 195 feet : the basket in which the mail and passengers are to be conveyed is 30 feet diameter, and constructed to carry 12 persons. Under this basket is an iron life-boat, 40 feet long, which contains a caloric engine, which is designed to give the direction to the ship by moving a fan, rather than to propel the ship itself. Protessor Lowe states that he will take letters for all parts of Europe, and promises to deliver them safely within two days. The proposed crew of the Great Western is Professor Lowe, two scientific associates, and an experienced sea captain; to command the boat, in case it might be necessary to change the aeriel for the water navigation .- London American.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEP. 21, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Europa brings us European dates to the 9th inst. First and most important of her tidings is the continued success of Garibaldi's filibustering expedition. Unopposed, or at least without any serious opposition or resistance, he marches from one end of the dominions of the late King of Naples to the other. On the 6th the triumphant filiouster was within 25 miles of Naples, and on the same day the King fled from his capital in a Spanish vessel for Gaeta. Thus far has the game been skilfully played out, whether for the profit of Garibaldi or Victor Emmanuel remains yet to be seen.

Rome will be the next point attacked, nor can the success of Italian Jacobinism be deemed assured until Rome has fallen. By Sardinia from the North, and the Neapolitan Jacobins under Garibaldi from the South, the Pope will shortly be assailed, and Lamoriciere, if unaided by Austria, will have a doubtful struggle to maintain against such overwhelming forces brought to bear upon hun. Austria may bowever anticipate the attack that awaits the Venetian Provinces; yes at campor be doubted that the position of the Sovereign Pontiff is very serious, and that the temporary triumph of Jacobinism over the entire Italian Peninsula, is an event for which Catholics should be prepared. Every dog, says the proverb, has its day, and the star of democracy is for the present in the ascendant.

Of the ultimate destination of the fugitive King of Naples noting can as yet be positively asserted. The Times says that he flies to Gaeta only to consider whether he shall direct his course to Madrid or to Vienna. The Queen of Spain had offered him a refuge which probably will be accepted. The Turin papers were loudly denouncing the defensive attitude assumed by the Papal troops under General Lamoriciere, and calling upon the Pope to dismiss the foreigners in his service. To Liberals it seems most monstrous that an independent sovereign should refuse to lay down his arms at their bidding. Austria, it is said, was about to send a body of 35,000 men to Trieste.

From Great Britain we have most cheering news of the harvest prospects-news which will make many a poor man's heart to sing with joy. The high prices of provisions were in conseunnee rapidly giving way, and a regular panic amongst the speculators may be expected. Enlistment for Garibaldi was progressing actively without any semblance even of opposition from Island, the Suspension Bridge, and the adjacent

vernor, the others bowed ; and to each His Royal may never be called upon to add other laurels to Highness gave a medal, with the likenesss of Her those which you have so gallantly won. Accent Majesty on one side, and the Royal Arms on the other. The chiefs medals were as large as the palm of your hand. The other Indians received smaller ones, about the size of half-a-crown. Then the red men brought forward a box and gave it to the Prince. It contained a Tomahawk, Bows and Ar-rows, Wampum pipes of peace, and other Indian curiosities.

The state of the second second second

This over, the Prince went through Sarnia, pass-ing under three very fine arches. He was driven in a carriage and four, attended by a cavalcade of gentlemen and ladies on horseback, to Point Edward. Here a splendid lunch was prepared, and the Royal party partook of it. The usual toasts were given with enthusiasm; and the Prince proposed prosperity to the Grand Trunk, which was enthusiastically bonored. He then went to the balcony of the Depot from whence a fine view of St. Clair was obtained, and embarked on the Grand Trunk steamer Michigan, running up the river into Lake Huron, which was studded with sailing craft.

At about 3.30 P.M. the Prince started on bis return to London, passing through a long line of Indians who saluted him with a farewell whoop as the trains whirled by. On his arrival in London, the Prince held a Levee at the City Hall, which was numerously attended. In the evening there was a Ball, Illuminations, and everything passed off most pleasantly.

The Prince left London at 10 A.M. on Friday the 14th instant, and passing by Woodstock, where he was enthusiastically received, replied to addresses from different bodies.

At Paris the Royal party changed cars and proceeded to Brantford, from whence the Prince was escorted to the Kerby House by a procession of firemen and Indians. There was much crowding, but no offensive demonstrations, no Orange cries for "annexation.". From thence the Prince went on to Danville, thence to Port on board the Clifton, and went up the Chippewa creek, the bands of which were brilliantly lighted up by means of bonfires. On landing, His Royal Highness went to the Pavilion Hotel where be received several Addresses, and then drove to his temporary residence at the house of the late Mr. Zimmerman. It seems that during the course of the day, one of the reporters for the New York Press impudently poked himself into the Prince's carriage, from whence, however, he was quickly kicked out. Another ill-mannered cur tried to introduce himself into the room where a dejcuner had been prepared for the Prince and the members of his suite ; and at Fort Erie some others of the same kidney managed, in spite of all precautions, to enter the Prince's boat. It is not mentioned whether the impertinent intruders were kicked overboard, but it cannot be doubted that both kicking and ducking would have done the fellows a world of good.

During the night of the 14th, the Falls were beautifully illuminated, and the Prince and his party enjoyed the sight from the Table Rock. On Saturday the 15th, the Royal Party amused themselves in visiting the Falls and the many objects of interest in their vicinity. Amongst other marvels they were gratified with the sight of Blondin, who performed some of his extraordinary feats to the great amusement of the Prince. His Royal Highness was received

everywhere with enthuasiasm, and the day passed pleasantly.

On Sunday the Prince drove to Chiopewa Church and spent the day in quiet.

The Prince remained in the vicinity of the Falls all Monday the 17th inst., visiting Goat the British Government, which is now the chain- county. On Tuesday morning His Royal High-

chiefs. shook hands with the Prince and the Go., most fervently I-pray that your yous and grand sons from me, in the Queen's naw e, my thanks for your expressions of devoted loyalt c. The next part of the ceremony consisted in placing a stone to mark the spist where General Brock fell. Just under the bill, where the monument stands there is an ancient thorn tree, and in its shade an obelisk six or eight feet high. The top stone was suspended above its destined position, on one side

of which was the inscription-" Near this spot Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.O.B., Provisional Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, fell on the 13th of October, 1812, while advancing to repei an invading enemy." On the other side was-" This stone was placed oy H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, on the 18th September, 1860." With a trowel which was presented to the Prince, he spread the mortar under the stone, which was then lowered into its position

The Royal party then drove to the "Zimmerman, and after a rapid run down the river reached Niagara. Here was erected a bandsome canopy of

evergreens, under which addresses were presented from the Town and County, and replies given. The "Zimmerman" then steamed into the Lake, passing the American Fort at the mouth of the river, and reached Port Dalhousie, where the Royal party took the cars for St. Catherines. At this place there was a fine array of Volunteer Cavalry and Rifles; also a number of Firemen in uniform, and a large crowd. There were several fine arches. The lumberer's arch being constructed of a number of flour barrels, with the inscription, "our staple produc-tions." The Mayor read an address, and the Prince tions." stayed about an hour in this neat little town.

He then proceeded Westward by the Great West ern Railway.

At Grimsby he received and replied to an address.

The scene on the arrival at Hamilton was very ex citing. H.R.H. stepped from the cars on to a raised platform coverd with scarlet cloth. The Mayor and Council, the Sheriff members of the Reception Committee and others, stood in a semicircle. Behind them were the ticket holders. and in rear of these was an immense multitude. The Mayor having read the ad-Colborne and Fort Erie. Here he embarked dress and received a reply, the Royal party proceeded through the streets to their carriages. Their course up the streets was the finest sight of the kind yet witnessed. The numbers of people on the road, at the windows, and on the roofs, were enormous. Arches very respectable Procession orderly. The scene increased in interest all the way.

On a platform 4,000 school children were collected. and the Prince was so much pleased that he stopped in front, and heard them sing "God Save the Queen," Rule Britannia," and a merry tune with a lively chorus.

They then drove to Mr. Jusons' house, where the Prince and two chief members of his suite were quartered, the others being in Mr. Mc Laren's close by, and the rest in the Royal Hotel. Wodnesday the 19th was passed by the Prince in

Hamilton. His first work was a visit to the chief Protestant school, where he received an address, and was conducted by the Principal through the varions divisions, where the scholars were all assembled. They sang "God Save the Queen," "Rule Britannia," and hurrahed for the Prince of Wales.

He next proceeded to the Royal Hotel to hold a Levee which was numerously attended. Immediately before the general Levee, the Baptist Body presented an address and received a reply, and during the Levce an address was handed in from the Hamilton Association -- a scientific body. The Prince then went to the Exhibition grounds.

The exhibition was very successful. The entries were more numerous than at any previous show, and the arrangements gave general satisfaction. The Prince's stay was very short ..

He next lunched at the City Hotel, where the chief City Authorities were present.

The next part of the programme was the inauguration of the Water Works, to perform which cere-mony the Peerless had been chartered to take the Royal party to the Engine House.

The coachman who drove the Prince's carriage instead of taking them to the wharf, took them to the engine house by land-the consequence was that they arrived too soon, and with great good nature waited for the Peerless until the chairman of the Water Commissioners and other officials should learn of the mistake and come along. They went into the engine house with Mr. Keefer to see the for uge mech nes and otherwise wi led away time

ritable a view of the conduct of the Mayor of which they had intended for him. Toronto. The Mirror of that City accuses letter to the Duke of Newcastle that "the Roman Catholics were quite willing to acquiesce, and did acquiesce." in the substitution of a portrait of the Prince of Orange for that of the Prince of Wales. The Marror says :--

"Mayor Wilson, in endeavouring to clear himself before the Duke of Newcastle for his miserable conduct in reference to the Orange Arch, was guilty of telling a wilful and deliberate falsebood as follows : That I ought most undoubtedly to have stated the change which was subsequently proposed to be made, and which was afterwards in fact made and although the Roman Catholics were quite willing to acquiese, and did acquiezce in the alteration.'

"Now, the 'alteration' was, placing the image of King William crossing the Boyne on the Arch; and it is utterly untrue that it was ever sanctioned by the Roman Catholics.' Mayor Wilson's impudence in telling this lie to the Duke of Newcastle is astonishing."- Toronto Mirror.

After this formal contradiction, it does certainly appear that Mr. Wilson is bound to give the names of those "Roman Catholics who were most advanced partisans of Yankee democracy, willing to acquiesce" in a deliberate insult to and European Jacobinism-as their loud clamors their religion; and who were foolish enough to interfere in a matter which should have been Garibaldi, and their loudly expressed approbaleft to be settled betwixt the Duke of Newcastle and the civic authorities of Toronto. We must confess that we believe that no such acquiesence at their infamous treatment of the Prince of was expressed, no such impertinent interference | Wales, we, as loyal subjects, feel very thankful attempted. The question-what was fitting or not fitting ? in a royal pageant, was a question in the Orange rowdies of Kingston, Toronto, and which, after the decision of the Duke had been published, no private citizen had any right to interfere, or offer an opinion. The parties interested therein were not Papists on the one hand, and Orangemen on the other, but simply the Duke of Newcastle as the Prince's adviser, and the Mayor of Toronto as representative of the citizens in general. It was not because Orange insignia were offensive to Catholics, but because all party emblems or demonstrations were out of place in a public reception of the Queen's representative, and the heir-apparent to the British throne, that the Duke of Newcastle objected to the preparations of the Orangemen, and insisted upon their discontinuance as the condition, sine qua non, of the Prince's landing ; and such being notoriously the case, it would have been a monstrous impertinence, as well as a sneaking concession to the enemies of their religion, for any Catholics to have taken it upon themselves to acquiesce in the retention of any Orange emblems to which the Colonial Secretary had taken exception .--We call therefore upon the Mayor of Toronto -and we hope that our call will be loudly reechoed by the Catholics of that City-to name the Catholics who expressed their acquiescence in the change of programme with which the Duke of Newcastle was so justly and naturally offended.

And here we may notice an objection that has been urged against the Duke, even by those who admit in the abstract the justice of the principles with regard to party emblems laid down by His Grace. They complain that the Duke was too captious, too lynx-eyed, too willing to note what was offensive; and that having in theory vindicated the principle, he might well for the sake of peace have winked at its occasioned infraction.

The answer to this is, that the offensive emblems retained, contrary to the formal promise of the Toronto authorities, on the Orange Arch, were forced upon the notice of the Duke of Newcastle by the Orangemen themselves. A arge body of the latter had congregated ro their Arch, and as the royal cortege passed beneath, expressed their delight at having entrapped the Prince and his advisers into a quasi recognition of Orangeism, by yells, cheers, and unearthly screechings. This, coupled with the fact, that no such noisy demonstrations had been made as the other Arches along the line of route were passed, attracted the attention of the royal party, and forced them to see and notice the decorations which, as it was nearly dark, would otherwise have passed unheeded. It was in fact the premature crowing of the Orangemen over their imagined triumph over the scruples of the Duke of Newcastle, and the success of their deliberate breach of faith, that left His Grace no alternative betwixt the course which he actually pursued-that of publicly expressing his disgust at the dirty trick that had been played upon him-or of allowing the Prince, of whose honor he was the appointed guardian, to appear to the world as a double-dealer and as a party to the duplicity of the Toronto Orangemen --Had it not been for the row which the latter made as the royal party passed beneath their Arch, the lact that thereon was displayed the and of one competent to give an opinion, it will be portrait of the Prince of Orange crossing the read with interest, and will serve as an antidote Boyne, would have been unsuspected even, by the Duke of Newcastle; but when by their fiendish shouts and yells of exultation they them- umps. Major Howley writes as follows :--selves proclaimed the fact to the world, and forced its notice upon their guest by their song of triumph, who can blame the Prince's Mentor denominations were present. The arrangements for administering a stern rebuke to the treacherous, double-dealing civic official who had entrapped the Prince into a false position?

It-seems that we in our last took too cha- manifested a reluctance to submit to an indignity

That Orangemen are essentially disloyal, that Orangeism as it exists in Upper Canada is him of deliberate falsehood, in asserting in his but "Clear-Gritism" organised, we have always contended ; always have we repudiated their pretensions to loyalty and to conservatism. We remember that they are the men who burnt the Parliament House in Montreal a few years ago. and offered personal violence to Her Majesty's. representative; we are not surprised therefore that they insult the Prince of Wales, menace the son of their Queen with outrage, and assail his ears with seditious cries for "annexation." We remember their Irish antecedents and their genealogy; that they are the political children of the regicides of the XVII century, the descendants of Cromwellian troopers, and the inheritors of the principles of their rebel fathers. We know too that in Canada, the ranks of Orangeism are mainly recruited from amongst those classes of society which are the most hostile to monarchy and aristocracy in the State, and to episcopacy in the Church-from amongst the most rabid of Protestant dissenters, and the for "annexation," as their ardent admiration of tion of every revolutionary movement, abundantly testify. Far therefore from being surprised that he has escaped so well from the clutches of Upper Canada generally.

> CLEAR GRIT CONSISTENCY. - The Clear Grits argue that, as in Canada there is no established Church, no semblance even of any connection betwixt Church and State, the ministers of all religious denominations should be treated alike, and that as before the State all should be on an equal footing. This is the Clear Grit theory; and according to it, it follows that Romish Bishops should, by official personages in Canada, be treated with the same respect and marks of consideration, as are the Bishops of the Anglican church, or the clergy of any other Protestant denomination.

> The Clear Grits however complain, and urge as a justification of Orange demonstrations in Upper Canada, that the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, were received by the Prince of Wales, as were the Protestant Bishops and Protestant clergy ; that the Prince of Wales visited the Laval University and the Ursuline Convent at Quebec, just as His Royal Highness visited a Protestant University and Protestant educational institutions in Toronto and elsewhere ; and that to the Catholic Church and her ministers the same tokens of respect and recognition were given by the Prince and his official advisers, as were by them given to the Bishops of the Anglican church, and the office bearers of other Protestant denominations. The head and front of the Prince's offending is this-That he admitted to his presence Catholic ecclesiastics, and ecclesiastical bodies, on a footing of perfect equality with Protestant ministers and Protestant bodies corporate generally. This is Clear Grit practice, and we request the reader to contrast it with the Clear Grit theory.

From the discrepancy betwixt the two it is easy to conclude that "religious equality" in the mouth of a Clear Grlt means " Protestant Ascendancy ;" and that his outcry for impartiality is merely a protest against extending to Catholicity and Catholic educational institutions, the same marks of recognition and respect that Protestants challenge for themselves, and their institutions. How otherwise are we to account for the fact, that the Prince's visit to a Catholic University, and a Catholic seat of education in Lower Canada, is cried out against as an outrage upon Protestantism by the very men who approve of the visits paid by His Royal Highness to a Protestant University, and to Protestant schools. in Upper Canada ? If all denominations are, as the Globe contends, on a footing of perfect. equality in Canada, why should it be more objectionable in the Prince of Wales to visit the Ursuline Convent at Quebec, than to visit a Protestant College at Toronto ?

pion of rebellion and democracy.

THE PRINCE OF WALES .- His Royal Highness tell London by rail for Sarnia at 9 A.M. on the morning of the 13th. The weather was all that could be desired, and the distance was performed without any delays. The proceedings at Samua are thus chronicled by the press :---

On the arrival at Sarnia the Prince left the cars and walked along a scarlet cloth which covered the platform, to one of the prettiest pavilions he had yet seen. Around this 5,000 people were gathered, and about 200 Indians from the Manitoulin Islands, sat on long straight benches in front; behind them was the River St. Cinir, and the white houses of Port Huron giltering in the sun, and several crowded steams slying at the wharf. The Mayor presented an addres-, and the Councillors were severally introduced to the I rince. The Warden then presented the County Council's address, and the County Conneiliors were also presented to him. The St. Andrew's Society also presented an address, and the President and office-bearers were introduced.

Now commenced one of the most inveresting proceedings which had yet taken place. The Indians, real red savages majestic in mien, faces painted, their heads adoreed with hawks' feathers and squirrels tails, and silver spoons in their noses, moccassin c, and many of them ignorant of English came forward. One of them, a magnificent fellow, named Kanwagashi, or the great Bear of the North, advanced to the front, and striking out his right hand, yelled out an indian address to the Prince, which w: 8 imuslated to him by an Indian interpreter, who, us the red man finished each sentence and folded his arms, gave the meaning of what was said. The whole haraugue was as follows :--

Great Erother, -- The sky is beautiful. It was the wish of the Great Spirit that we should meet in this place. My heart is glad that the Queen has sent her eldest son to see her Indian subjects. I am happy to see you here this day. I hope the sky will continue to look fine, and give happiness both to the Whites and to the Indians. Great Brother-When you were a little child, your parents told you that there were such people as Indians in Canada, and now, since you have come to Canada yourself, you see them. I am one of the Ojibbeway chiefs, and represent the tribe here assembled to welcome their Great Brother You see the Indians who stand around. They have heard that at some future day you will put on the British Crown and sit on the British Throne. It is their earnest desire that you will always remember them.

The Prince replied verbally. He said that he was grateful for the address, that he hoped the sky would always be beautiful, and that he should never forget his red brethren.

As each phrase was interpreted to the Indians. they yelled their approbation. Then the name of each was called out by the interperter, from a list handed by the Governor General, and each one advanced in turn. Some had Buffalo horns upon their beads; some snuke skins round their waists; and most of them were feathered on the legs like Bantim cocks.

Almost all had bands round their waists, embroidered with colored grass or porcupine quills. The volunteers be without such leaders, but no less, and the handsome sum of \$700.

ness started for Queenston, and on his arrival at | at least half an hour.

once proceeded to a platform erected near the column designed to mark the spot where the gallant Brock fell in the arms of victory.

Close by the platform were the veterans of the war of 1812, numbering about 150. On each side of these old soldiers were companies of militia and numbers ofladies andgentlemen. On a raised platform an address was read by Sir J. B. Robison, the oldest survifor, which is as follow :--May it please your Royal Highness .- Some of the

few survivors of the Militia Volunteer who assisted in defending Canada against the enemy, during the last American war, have assembled from different parts of the Province in the hope that they might be graciously permitted to offer to your Royal Highness the expression of their loyal welcome upon your arrival in this portion of Her Majesty's dominious In the long period that has elapsed, very many have gone to rest, who, having served in higher ranks than ourselves, took a more conspicuous part in that glorious contest. They would have delighted is the opportunity we now enjoy of beholding in their country a descendant of the just and pious Sovereign in whose cause they and their followers fought, and whom they were from infancy taught to revere, from his many public and private virtues. We feel deeply grateful to Her Majesty, whose concurrence in the wish of her Canadian subjects has conferred upon us the honor of a visit from your Royal Highness and we rejoice in the thought that what your Royal Highness has seen and will see of this prosperous and happy Province, will enable you to judge how valuable a possession was saved to the British Crown by the successful resistance made in the trying contest in which it was our fortunes to bear a part ; and your Royal Highness will then be able also to judge how large a debt the empire owed to the lamented hero Brock, whose gallant and generous heart sunk not in the darkest hour of conflict from the most discouraging odds, and whose example inspired the few with the ability and spirit to do the work of many. We pray that God may bless your Royal Highness with many years of health and happiness, and may lead you by His Providence to walk in the path of our revered and beloved Queen, to whom the world looks up as an illustrious exam-

ple of all the virtues that can dignify the highest rank, support worthily the responsibility of the most anxious station, and promote the peace, security, and happiness of private life.

REPLY

Gentlemen,-I accept with mixed feelings of pride and pain the address which you have presented on this spot. Proud of the gallant deeds of my countrymen, but pained from the recollection that so many of the noble band have passed away from the scene of the bravery of their youth and of the peaceful avocations of their riper years. I have willingly consented to lay the first stone of this monument. Every nation may without offence to its neighbours, commemorate its heroes' acts, their deeds of arms, and their noble deaths. It is no boast of victory, no revival of past animosities, but a noble tribute to a soldier's fame the more honorable because we readily acknowledge the bravery and chivalry of that people by whose hands he fell. I trust Canada will never want such volunteers as those who fought in the last war, nor her

Finally the proper parties came, an address was

presented, and the Prince again went into the engine room to turn the steam on. The handles by which the throttle valves were to be opened were covered with red velvet ; and after turning on one the Prince went to do the same to the other engine. On his going out a jet of water was made to play at least 100 feet high. He then declared the Works inaugurated.

The party then returned on board the Peerless. The Warden and Council of the County were to have met the Prince on his landing with an address, but had no opportunity of doing so. The Governor General showed considerable vexa-

tion, and endeavored to throw the blame on the Water Commissioners.

The Duke and Gen. Bruce explained to the gentlemen how the contrctemps had been, and exhibited so much kindness and courtesy that the ruffled temper of the Governor was quite restored. In the evening the Prince attended the ball in the

building especially erected for the purpose, in rear of the American Hotel, which was very bandsomely devorated.

THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM PIC-N1C.-This Pic-Nic was organised by the Committee, composed of the leading members of the St. Patrick's and other National Societies, for the benefit of the Orphans, and took place on Thursday afternoon, 13th instant, in the grounds and building erected by the Reception Committee for the grand Ball of the 27th ult. The weather was all that could be desired, and an immense concourse of people of all origins and were excellent, and everything was conducted in the best order.

For the lovers of dancing, there were bands of athletic sports, there were games of leaping, racing, and jumping-amongst which we should notice a "Stilt Race" and a Potato Race"-on the adjacent grounds; for all there was amusement, and all enjoyed themselves heartily.

At half-past six o'clock, the entertainments were brought to a close with a short but appropriate address from Thos. Ryan, Esq., who, by invitation of the Committee, and as one of the Trustees of the Orphan Asylum, returned thanks to the other Societies for their generous cooperation, and to the citizens generally for their assistance. After this Mr. M'Gee came forward, and addressed the crowd in his usual happy style, and to the same purport as Mr. Ryan. The party then broke up, well satisfied with their days amusement. The numbers present during the course of the alternoon amounted to several thousands, and the proceeds in aid of the funds of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum amount to

Of the sentiments of loyalty with which the music inside of the building : for the admirers of Toronto Orangemen were animated, we may form a tolerably fair estimate from the assurance given us by the Toronto Colonist-(the Orange organ)-of the 12th inst. Our defunct cotemporary tells us-and he speaks with an intimate acquaintance of what had been determined upon in the Orange Council chambers, and under the inspiration of Cameron, Ogle Gowan, and the leaders of the body-that, had the Prince and his advisers refused to pass under the Orange Arch after having been entrapped on shore by a deliberate lie :---

> "The horses would have been taken from the Royal carriage, and the Prince dragged though the Arch by mainforce."- Toronto Colonist.

So here we have it upon unexceptionable, because Orange, testimony - upon the the testimony of the recognised organ of Cameron, the Orange Grand Master hunself-that the low Orange blackguards who do his bidding were we think conclusive as to the orderly conduct prepared to offer personal violence to the son of and efficacy of the great majority of the Irish their Sovereign, to their invited guest, had he Volunteers.

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN THE PAPAL STATES. -So many contradictory reports as to the character and prospects of this body have been circulated, that it is gratifying to find one which bears the stamp of authority. The following is from a Major Howley, formerly an officer in the Tenth Royal Hussars, and now an officer of the Irish Brigade. As the testimony of a gentleman, to the malicious forgeries with which the anti-Papal press have of late been filing their col-

"Spoleto, Pontifical States, Aug. 12. " My Dear--,-We are now in Spoleto, a town pleasantly situate among the Lower Appennines, and. about 75 miles from Rome. We are lodged in the citadel, or castle of the place-a large, gloomy-looking building, situate on a height commanding the town of Spoleto, and distant about half a mile. We areupwards of 500 strong here, and, with 450 men at Ancona, will make the total strength of the battalion under Major O'Reilly's command about 1,050. men. The men are for the present dressed like the rest of the pontifical troops-viz, with the red trousers. and jacket, and great cost; but the officers are dress-. ed very well in a short double-breasted tunic, with the shamrock buttons, and trousers of green, with a double yellow cloth band cap, the shamrock worked in silver on the front, and a full-dress shako, with. the Irish harp in front, surrounded with shamrock. leaves. However, we are to have it changed, and the dress for officers and men is to be the Zouave uniform. I shall be very glad of this, for the Zouaveuniform is far away the best adapted for fighting. I wish you could see the men, for they are, without exception, the finest body I have seen in any service. . "Yours affectionately, ".S. HowLEY."

This letter by no means asserts that of all who left Ireland to take service in the Papal States, none have returned home disappointed, for there are grumblers everywhere; but it is

-SEPTEMBER 21, 1860. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .-

CONVENT BURNING AT TOLEDO .- We learn from a letter published in the Minerve of the 18th instant, that, after an investigation which established the fact that the fire which destroyed a portion of the Grey Nun's Hospital, and caused such a sad loss of life as that which we recorded in our last, was the work of incendiaries, the city authorities have taken steps to discover the perpetrators of the crime. We anticipate little result from this action, for Convent Burning is not a thing, which we can expect Protestants generally to look upon with much disfavor, or likely to excite their feelings strongly against its authors. Indeed Protestants cannot without condemning their spiritual progenitors, and denouncing the Reformation, condemn the work of the Toledo Orangemen. " Pull down the nests and the rooks will fly away"-was the advice of John Knox to his disciples-the words wherewith he stimulated the fury of the rabble rout to destroy all that was beautiful and venerable in the land. The laws of morality vary not; they are to day what they were in the days of Knox, the same in the United States, as in Scotland. Now if it was a moral and praiseworthy thing to destroy Convents and monasteries in the latter, and in the XVI century, it must be equally moral and praiseworthy to destroy similar establishments in Toledo in the XIX; and if the men who a few days ago set fire to the Grey Nuns' Hospital are scoundrels deserving of punishment, so also, and to a far greater degree, were the burners and destroyers of those glorious Hospitals, Convents, and Monasteries with which the surface of Great Britain was covered before the days of Poor Laws, and whilst as yet no accursed Bastiles for the incarceration of the desolate and distressed, raised their filthy heads to heaven. Convent Burning is in short a practise so thoroughly Protestant, so essentially a part, and the prominent part indeed, of the "Glorious Reformation" that we do not see how Protestants of the present day can pretend even to look on it with aversion or even suspicion. They may condemn the practise if they will; but they can do so only by admitting that the fathers of Protestantism were a precious set of scoundrels, who deserved to be treated as felons, and to whom it is the most absurd of misnomers to apply the epithet of martyrs.

المحاجب والمعاود والمعاوية والمعار

This our opinion of the feelings entertained by the Toledo authorities to the Convent Burners of their City, is confirmed by the reward offered by the former for the arrest of the incendiaries. Fifty dollars !--- about as much as would be offered for the discovery of the burners of a stable, or for the recovery of a valuable horse-is the sum offered by the Magistrates of Toledo for the arrest of the perpetrators of the execrable outrage of the 5th instant. This fact is conclusive as to the estimation in which the offence of Convent Burning is held in the United States.

In reply to some friends who have done us the honor to ask our opinion as to the respective merits of two candidates for a seat in the Legislative Council, we would observe that it would be presumptuous on our part to appear even to give an opinion upon such a subject. We can as Catholics lay down certain general rules or principles by which Catholic electors should be guided in their choice of representatives ; but we dare not presume to discriminate betwixt individuals.

that an honest Protestant is always to be preferred to a lax, or liberal Catholic; and that a supporter of the right of the Catholic minority of

On Sunday next the collection in aid of the Sisters of Toledo will be taken up in St. Patrick's St. Ann's and St. Bridget's Churches. We are confident that as usual, the Irish congregations will distinguish themselves by their generosity.

The opening of the English Classes of the Academy of St. Mary, situated at the Pied du Courant, and under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, will take place on Monday the first of October next.

SIR EDMUND HEAD .-- The Governor is certainly going home in October. By the Globe and its friends it is announced that this departure will be succeeded by the appointment of his successor; by the Leader and the Ministerial press generally, we are told that the absence of Sir Edmund Head will not be for more than a few months, and that he will return to Canada as Governor General.

The Hamilton Spectator, though at first un. willing to believe that the insults offered to the Prince of Wales and his Suite by the Orangemen of Upper Canada were instigated or directed by Mr. J. H. Cameron their Grand Master, feels itself obliged to admit the truth of that which it at first discredited, and to believe " all that has been said to the contrary." For this change of opinion the Hamilton Spectator cites its reasons, which are indeed conclusive, and quotes the words of Mr. Cameron's Toronto speech wherein that worthy seemed " to glory in the fact that his brethren offered an indignity of the most insulting character to His Royal Highness." We believe that most impartial persons will recognise the cogency of the Spectator's argument, and will hold Cameron-Gowan & Co. responsible for the brutal outrages offered to their guests by the churlish and inbospitable Orangemen of Toronto.

SOCIAL PERSECUTION IN KINGSTON .- From the subjoined letter over the signature Kingston's Friend " which we clip from the British Whig, Friend "which we clip from the British Whig, attachment to ber throne, and by repuditing with it will be seen that a low dirty persecution is inaignation and wanton insults proffered within this being waged against the most helpless class of the Catholic community-we mean the poor Catholic servant girls, who it seems, are to be made to suffer for the sins of the Orange rowdies. This cumstances, loudly to proclaim that the various nawill not last ; this game has been tried before by Protestants, and has been found a losing one. Protestant masters and mistresses are far more in need of Catholic servant girls, than the latter are of situations. The advantages of baving a Catholic servant girl, her superior honesty and chastity, are well known even to those masters and mistresses who mostly rail at poor Biddy, and " poke fun" at her awkward Irish ways. A mistress likes to have a servant who goes regularly to confession ; and though in the excitement of the moment a few simpletons may pay attention to the fanatical ravings of the Daily News, common sense, and their own interests, will ere long assert their rights over the Protestant employers of labour. With these remarks we lay before our readers the letter of Kingston's Friend as a specimen of the means adopted to We may safely lay down as a general rule avenge the official snubbing of Orangemen :---

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN KINGSTON. (To the Editor of the Brutish Whig.)

"In every department of domestic and commer-Upper Canada to the enjoyment of separate cial life among Protestants are living instruments

abroad ... But, is the trade of Kingston in so flourishing a state that it can afford to lose over one-third' of its population? Are there no "houses to lev" or tenements unoccupied? Is real estate appreciated and held at so high a figure that a further decline in the market is advisable? or, perhaps, the burden of

a city debt of \$300,000, with the taxes at 45. in the pound, is so pleasant a teature in our affairs, and adds so much to our credit, that we can, with impunity, turn round and attempt litterally to destroy each other, all forsooth because the Roman Cathelics exercised a constitutional right in protesting against a premeditated and offensive display or Orange flags and Orange banners upon the arrival of His Royal Highness in this city, and that, too, after the Orangemen were officially called upon to assemble to the number of ten thousand, with one hundred banners. But, I may ask, is it desirable that the Catholic merchant should withdraw from the city and take his wares to another market? that the Catholic artizan should ply his trade in another and more congenial clime, where less intolerance is displayed, and where a more charitable Christian spirit pervades? to some locality where business is solely governed and directed by a healthy spirit of rivalry and manly competition; and where the wheels of commerce are not clogged by religious dissensions and party fends? In all other parts of the civilized globe, the customer never enquires or asks the religion of the merchant before he purchases. It is an admitted fact, that the commercial prosperity and greatness of England is owing to her freedom from fanaticism in trade; her ships are on every sea, and her merchants are to be found in every country, pursuing their honorable calling without being questioned as to their religious faith. Why, then, may I again ask, is it left to the inhabitants of this stinted city to pursue an exclusive trade, fettered by religious and party distinctions? But, it is to be hoped that the fires of persecution that at present burn so fiercely in the breasts of the Kingston zealots, may soon be extinguished ; that more charitable counsels will hereafter prevail, and that harmony, peace and good-will in the end shall resume their sway, where all is now unutterable confusion.

Sept. 15, 1860.

AMENDE HONORAELE.-At the meeting of the Council on Monday, the following resolution was passed unanimonsly :-

Moved by Councillor Bellemare, seconded by Conn cillor Grenier,-" That this Council, deeply affected in their dignity by the gross language and disgraceful conduct of some members of their body, at the meeting held on the 3rd of August, deem it due to themselves, and to the city of which they are the representatives, to offer a reparation of honor by solemnly acknowledging their respectful devotion to our gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, their loyal Council room, and which were of a nature to wound the dearest and noblest feelings of a numerous class of the population.

"That they deem it also their duty, undet the cirtionalties forming the component parts of the population of this city possess equal rights to their respect, consideration and regard.

That every member of the Council who has been so far forgetful of this sacred principle and of the respect due to this Council as to wantonly insult any portion of his fellow citizens, or to be guilty of low buffoonery, such as was unfortunately witnessed on the occasion above referred to, has thereby forfeited all right to the consideration and regard of his colleagues and rendered bimself unworthy of a seat in this Council unless an ample apology be made to atone for the evil done."

A motion to enter the names of the offending members in the minute book was also carried.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Morrisburgh,-Rev. J. R. Mead, 10s ; Lansdown, J. Hickey, 53; St. Didace, R. McFadden, 53; L'Associption, J. Colling, 103; St. Hyacinthe, Kev. Mr. La France, 103; Williamstown, J. McRea, 105; Marys-ville, Rev. Mr. Mackey, 103; Whitehall, U. S., E. McCarthy, 53; Belleville, W Donovan, £1; Portsmouth, OK J Cameron, 10s; Amherst Island, H McKenty, 10s; Drayton, P Flangan, 10s; Paris, W Herrily, 10s; Nicolet, J F Leonard, 7s 6d; Norton Oreek, A McCallum, 5s; Halifax, J Brenan, 5s;

. Married, At Quebec, on the 10th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. B. Magauran, Mr. Thomas Mar-tin Quigley, to Mary Martha, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Murphy, all of Quebec.

Died.

In Alexandria, on the 7th instant, much regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relatives, Donald MacGillis, (for many years Deputy Registrar of County of Glengarry), aged 74 years.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis's Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaints, particularly for chil-dren,) and it is in my opinion superior to any pre-paration I have ever used for the relief of those dis-

A. HUNTING, M.D.

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THE GENERAL COMMITTEE of the late PIC-NIC, for the Benefit of the Sr. PATRICK'S UR-PHAN ASYLUM, will MEET at Sr. PATRICK'S UR-HALL, THIS RVENING (Friday) at SEVEN o'clock precisely, for the purpose of closing up the different Accounts, and collecting the amount due.

THOMAS BELL, Secretary.

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lished)....

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AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES, FOR 1861.

AT PRESS, THE

Metropolitan Catholic Almanac,

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AT the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the undersigned will continue the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, published in this City for nearly 30 years.

We respectfully request the Prelates of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, the Supe-riors of Religious Communities, the Presidents of Ecclesiastical and Literary Institutions, &c., who have not already done so, to supply us, at their earliest convenience, with their respective portions of the information requisite to make up the Almanac, together with such other matter as they may deem of interest to the Catholic public.

IF In order to get out the work in due season. and as far as possible to regulate the edition to be printed, Buoksellers and others will confer a favor by sending, or intimating the extent of their orders at an early day.

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KINGSTON'S FRIEND.

schools, and an advocate of the extension of the separate school system, is always-other things being the same-to be preferred to a supporter of the Common School system. Further than this colleges, schools and nunneries, those nurseries of that bigotry and intolerance which have for ages we dare not go in our advice to our Catholic friends. The "Education Question" is the question most important to Catholics, for on the education of their children depends the future fortunes of the Church. It should therefore be made a test question ; and a pledge, if possible, faith. Even some of the Protestant clergy have should be exacted from the candidate for Catholic votes, to use all his legislative influence to carry out that principle of Freedom of Education, which, thank God, is fully recognised and acted upon in Lower Canada and which we desire to see established in the Protestant section of the Province.

THE CANADIAN PRESS AND L'ORDRE.-We are sorry to see that L'Ordre has not yet seriously replied to the very damaging charges made against it, and the honor of its conductors. By the majority of its contemporaries, L'Ordre is accused of wilful and deliberate falsebood, in stating that Mr. Cartier, at a meeting of the Ministry held in August last to discuss the Orange difficulty, expressed himself strongly against an official recognition of the Orange Sociefy and its members, and went so far as to tender his resignation, in case his opinions were not adopted by the Governor General.

For this statement L'Ordre is responsible, and is bound to give to the world the authority upon which it made it. Far he it from us to suspect the gentlemen charged with the editorial departlaid to their charge by the majority of the Canadian press; but the former are bound to reply, the reproach of having originated, or knowingly given circulation to, a false report. On the faith of the statement in L'Ordre, believing, we hope correctly, its editors to be men of honor, we reproduced the story about Mr. Cartier, the truth of which has now been seriously impugned. We ask therefore, and with right, that L'Ordre shall give us its authority for the said story; and thus convince us that our confidence in the honor and veracity of its conductors has not been misplaced. We pause for a reply.

On Monday next the Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Salle DAsyle in Bonaventure street will commence, and continue open throughout the week. The co-operation of the charitable is earnestly invited. The Bazaar will be held in the large room of the Sulle D'Asyle.

cal structures, and extend their ramifications throughout the length and breadth of our country. Protestant money has mainly contributed to establish their marred the pages of Christian history. In self-defence Protestants must turn over a new leaf, and adopt the tactics of their wily opponents, by keeping their own counsel and money among themselves. It is a notorious fact, that scarcely a domestic seraround them domestics who serve as spies upon their words and acts, and at confession disembogue any scandal they may witness or invent, to the honour and glory of Popery. This may be called bigotry or anything else, but it is a conviction that has struck deeply in the minds of many who now call for a radical reform."

The above extract is taken from a leading article in the Daily News of Friday. It portrays, in strik-ing colors, the religious rancor and hate that animate the conductors of that journal towards their Catholic fellow-citizens. The Kingston Catholics are in the midst of a fearful persecution, and God only knows where it will end .- The war of extermination has already commenced ; the tocsin of a religious crusade has been sounded; the first victim is the poor Catholic servant girl. A number have already been thrown into the streets, and more are to follow, friendless and unprotected. The Catholic merchant may close his shop-the Catholic artizan cease his labors, his children to starve or beg, for the furious edict has gone abroad, and their extermination advised through the columns of the Orange organ of this city. Alas! that we should live in such times, and that in the present age of enlightenment and civilization, among Christian peoples, such a spirit of intolerance should be displayed. The bigotry and religious strife that have been inangurated in this portion of Canada since the untoward events of the last few unbappy days, already ment of that journal, of the infamous crime exist in Ireland, and have been productive of evils the most lamentable; but never even in times of the most fearful persecution in that unfortunate land, were the Women singled out as the special objects of reand that quickly, to the accusations of falsehood, ligious hate. It remained for the fanatics of Kingand to show that they are not justly obnoxious to ston to distinguish themselves in this uncivilized and barbsrous mode of warfare. Not satisfied with piteously thrusting those unprotected females from their doors, but insult must be added to injury by falsely attributing to them acts the most revolting and perfidious. Surely the Obristian religion does not inculcate the belief that falsehood is pleasing to the Almighty, or that the Catholic penitent in the confessional, conceives it necessary for the honor of his religion to violate one of God's Commandments? So puerile and untounded an accusation could only originate with men demented by fanaticism, or whose minds have been so heated by party feelings

> within reach, to strike down ther opponents. But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast To some dear falsebood, hugs it to the last.

and prejudices, that they blindly use every weapon

Kingston was not sufficiently disgraced already by the conduct of the Orangemen, who prevented the Heir to the Throne of England from landing in our midst, but they must go further, and imprint a fresh stain upon its bitherto fair name, and make Kingston a bye-word and a reproach, both at home and by the friends of the criminal in his defence.

Bromley, B Reynolds, 10s; Dundas, Rev J O'Reilly, 5s; St. Remi, Rev M Gravel, 5s; St Sylvester, P Scanlan, 158; Finch, T Kennedy, 10s; Norwood, T. Connors, £1; Alexandria, A. M'Kinnon, 10s: Drumbo. D. Cremin, 12s 6d.

Per J Ford, Prescott-P Moran, 10s : D Horan, 10s, Per M O'Leary, Quevec.-Rev. M Casault, 153; The Seminary, 15s; J Cunningham, £15s; J O-Connor, 15s; M Powell, 15s; T Delaney 15s; T Pope, £1 2s 6d; J O'Dowd, 15s; E B Lindsay, 12s 6d; G M Muir, 12s 6d.—Eratum, T Corrigan, on the 29th ang., 103, not 15s as acknowledged. Per F C Chamouneau, St Hyacinthe-College, £1 85 9d; G J Nugle, 6s 3d; F Cadoret, £1 5s. Per F McRae, Dundee-Self, 10s; M Bannon 10s. Per Rev E Bayard, London - Self 103 ; P J Dunn. 10s; J Scanlan, 10s. Per P Porcell, Kingston-T M'Dermott, 55; H Sands, 55; T Doberty, 63 3d; P Hyland, 128 6d; M Goulden, 10s; M Eaves, 103; W Cahill, 128 6d; R Gardner, 5s : J Davis, 10s; H Cummins, 12s 6d; J King, £1 59; J Carrigan, 88 9d; M Farrell, £1 58. Per P Doyle, Toronto-Self, 10s; W Patterson,

Per A Fraser, Brockville-L O'Brien, 10s. Per Rev Mr Dupuis, L'assomption-E Mailhot, 10s. Per J Dillon, Norton Creek-Est of W Power, 12s

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Per D McDonnell, Vankleekhill--self ; 10s W Mc-

Rae, 15s.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

Wheat and Flour .- The latest telegram from Liverpool say there was a panic in the grain market on account of the fair weather; and though Flour was only quoted 1s less, it could not, in fact, be forced off at a considerably greater reduction. The latest quotations from Chicago are 86c for No 1 Spring Wheat, and 30c freight to Montreal. A sale has been made here of Chicago Wheat at \$1,20; and some parcels of good Superfine Flour changed hands yesterday at \$5,60.

Ashes.-Feeling better, Pots 28s 3d for firsts, and s 293 for inferiors Pearls 27s 41d.

Butter advancing-Fair parcels of store packed 15c. Choice parcels higher.

Prime Pork is all in one hand and \$15 is asked. Timber .--- The lumbermen who laid up their rafts are now beginning to sell for the fall fleet. The prices for White Pine are good, several rafts having been sold lately at 7d to 91. The large quantity manufactured last winter has, with trifling exceptions, got to market this summer, and has brought, or is bringing very fair prices. This will do a great deal to bring back prosperity to Canada.

Freights are very high, 12s being asked for grain by steamers, and 5s 6d for flour ; these prices have not yet been paid.

MAN SENTENCED TO DEATH IN THESE RIVERS .- A man named William Ezra Brainbar, who had been convicted of having murdered his mother, was sentenced in the Court of Three Rivers to be executed on the 26th October. - The plea of insanity was set up

 Silabario Castellano, Uso de los Ninos	ing, and the Physician's Fees are extra c Books and Stationery may be procured in 1 lishment at current prices. Washing,
nished on application. TO CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.	MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCH
The undersigned desire to invite attention to the foregoing list of Standard School Books, published by their House. A glance at the titles and the names of the authors and compilers, will be a suffi- cient guarantee to the Principals and Conductors of Catholic Institutions throughout this country, that they will find each work well adapted to the particular branch of study for which it is intended. In the Compilation, Revision and Publication of these works, the utmost care has been observed to adapt them to the most improved methods of teach- ing, as well as the introduction of the latest im- provements and discoveries in the different branches.	No. 2, St. Constant Street. THE duties of the above institution will SUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, in Nine o'clock A.M. A Preparatory Class will be formed this young pupils. A French Master of great abilities and en- has been engaged. Terms extremely moderate. For particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Pri- Montreal, August 17, 1860.
Most of these works being prepared expressly with a view to their adaption to Catholic institutions, are considered in every respect equal to any School Books published in the country; this, combined with	ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LAI 16 Craig Street, Montreal.
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September 21.

THE School Commissioners of CHAMBLY are in immediate want of a qualified Teacher of English. for the Academy of the Village of their Parish: A Married man would be preferred. Salary liberal.

Address to the undersigned, W. VALLEE, Sec.-Treasurer. Chambly, C.E , Sept. 10, 1860.

THE TRUE WINNESS AND ICATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 321, 1860.

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PARIS, Sunday-The Moniteur publishes the speech of the Emperor in reply to the addresses of the civic authorities of Lyons.

His Majesty said :- " I thank you for the manner in which you appreciate my efforts to increase the prosperity of France. Solely occupied with the general interests of the country, I scorn all that may place obstacles in the way of their development; therefore the unjust distrust excited abroad, as well as the exaggerated alarms and selfish interests in the interior, will not affect me. Nothing will make me deviate from the path of moderation and justice which I have followed, and which maintains France on the height of grandeur and prosperity that Pro-vidence has assigned her in the world. Therefore, give yourselves up with confidence to works of peace. Our destinies are in our own hands. France gives in Europe the impulse to all great generous ideas; she only suffers from evil influence when she is degenerating. Believe that, with the assistance of God, she shall not degenerate under my dynasty."

The Constitutionnel publishes an article, signed "Grandguillot" stating that the relations between France and Austria are excellent, and congratulating the latter power on having frankly entered on the path of reform.

The reconciliation between Austria and Russia is said to be a fait accompli. This alone would suffice to account for the Imperial mauvause humeur at Lyons.—Paris Letter.

FRENCE OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH ALLIANCE .- The Courier du Dimanche, a vehement democratic journal having stated that France ought to have no sily but England, the Morule says-This is a new idea according to which, if a coalition should be formed against France we should have what few regiments England could spare to resist an invasion of our territory. But if such a coalition were formed all we could desire would be the neutrality of our ally.-Neither Russia, nor Prussia, nor Austria has any marine worth speaking of. As to land forces, how many could England furnish us with? The English alliance is, therefore, nothing : there is no earthly use in it, but to prevent a collision between two nations whose antecedents have not destined them for a reciprocal friendship. In a great continental war the alliance with England would reduce itself to zero. It is on the Continent that we are to seek alliances ; besides an alliance on the Continent, independently of the moral and material support which it would bring us, would not only produce a proportionate diminution in the strength of the coalition but it would break it up altogether. THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.—The accounts received

of the harvest from all parts of France within the last few days are gratifying. In all the departments of the south west, beyoud the Loire, three-fourths of the wheat is saved. The wheat crop is all housed in the southern and south-eastern departments. In the neighborhood of Paris, and in the northern departments of France, where the wheat is still on the ground, with the present fine harvest weather, and the glass steady at fair, we may reasonably expect that all wil be saved.-Letter From Parus.

ROBBERY AT NOTRE DAME. - The treasures of sacred relics, and ornaments, collected for centuries, and which had escaped in the Reign of Terrors, have been stolen out of the old cathedral, by sacrilegious hands. Precions stones, the portion of the true cross sent to Galon, bishop of Paris, in 1109; the crucifix which St. Vincent de Paul held in his band at the death-bed of Louis XIII ; the gold cross of the Emperor Manuel, &c. &c., and the gifts of the faithful have been plundered in the dead hour of the night by impious hands.

From the fact that fragments of sandwiches were found in the church, and some portions of tissues of English manufacture, the strongest suspicious are expressed that this time again-as in the case of the late robbery of diamonds-the culprits are Englishmen.

The sandwich is not much used in France, and French robbers would scarcely think of eating at such a moment, particularly when their crimes was of such a sacrilegious nature as that of church robbers.

The police are making every effort to discover the culprit, and from what has transpired relating to their researches, people think that the difficult operation made by the scientific robbers, of entering the church and getting at the treasure, has been executed by English instruments, and most probably by

M. Louis Venillot saw clearly, whatever he caught even a vague glimpse." He had a vivid, keen, and accurate intuition of that triumph of the Revolution. which France had such difficulty in warding off. The monster had flung itself upon Italy; and if we wish to obtain a faithful picture of what is taking place there, we have only to read his " Day after the Victory" over again In 1789 six hundred lawyers commenced the Revolution. Three years afterwards to what country did it belong? Mart, a Swiss, was the idol of the people, then Robespiere, a. German. There was the Prussian Anacharsis Clootz, and the English Tom Payne. Mirabeau belonged to an Italian family, and this is what people call a national revolution Thus the Italian revolution is organized by foreigners. It was the Piedmontese who voted in Sicily precisely as Garibaldi desired them, and who there represented the public opinion. Garibaldi is a native of Nice, an alien in Sicily and the Neapolitan States. He is reaping what Messrs. Cavour, Rattazzi, d'Azeglio, and Co. have sown.-Dublin Telegraph.

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ROME, Aug. 24. - A detachment of gendarmes which had been sent to Benevento was repulsed by the population. A political manifestation took place at Civita Vecchia on the occasion of the obsequies of Alibrandi, chief of the revolutionary committee. Several arrests were made. Monseigneur Merode has refused to permit the departure of the volunteers under Cathelineuu, and the latter has left Rome. The Brussels Universal publishes the statutes of the religious and military order, for which M. de Catheli neau solicited the approbation of the Pope :- "It is to be called the order of St. Peter, and to be divided into several sections : - Italian (the official language), French, German, Spanish, English and Oriental. The proposed standard of the order is the banner of the virgin, with a small inverted cross to symbolise the martyrdom of St. Peter. The order is to be composed as follows :- The Chief, wearing a gold cross suspended from his neck; the chiefs of each language with the cross worn in the same manner; knights, wearing the gold cross on the coat armed servitors, aspirants, and non-military assistants, all wearing a silver cross on the coat; the chief of the order to take the oath kneeling at the foot of the Sovereign Pontiff, to defend, at all times and in all places, the Holy See, the integrity of the States of the Church, the weak and oppressed ; all the knights to take the same oath in presence of the chief of the order or his delegate, and, when practicable, after a Mass during which they have taken the Holy Communion The war cry is to be St. Peter ! St. Peter.'"

GARIBALDI.-It appears from a letter of the special correspondent of the Times in Sicily, that a meditat-ed descent on the Pontifical States had been abandoned, not out of deference to the wishes of the King of Sardinia, who had taken alarm at it, but because the troops appointed to make the descent, thought fit enough to aid in the invasion of Naples, were not, in Garibaldi's opinion, fit to encounter Lamoriciere's soldiers. Here is the writer's account :-

"Very shortly after Garibaldi's arrival, at Messina several of the most prominent patriots of the Fontifical possessions came over here to combine a plan of attack on the Pontifical provinces. It was decided that it should take place simultaneously with the descen on the continent, about the middle of this month. 6,000 had been collected and prepared for this coup, and an insurrection was at the same time to break out in the Papal States. The 6,000 men were to be taken in batches to the Papal States. The 6,000 men were to be taken in batches to the Island of Sardinia, and then be fetched by steamers from Palermo and thrown across the mainland.

"The descent on the Continent from Sicily was to be regulated by the readiness of the preparations in Sardinia, and when these were completed the signal was to be given here likewise. Last night (the 14th ult.) or this morning was fixed as the probable date for this contingency, and it was with this view that the preparatory movements were begun yesterday afternoon. Up to the present time this signal has not been given, and consequently the dispositions are suspended."

The affairs of Naples and of the entire Italian Peninsula are proceeding from bad to worse, and it is now more than ever clear that some powerful agencies are secretly at work to reproduce the scenes of 1848. Treason and treachery are everywhere active, and confidence is at an end. It is impossible to account otherwise for the rapid way made by the filibustering agent of Sardinia, aided as undisguisedly by England. There is seemingly no one to oppose him, and his agents and emissaries are everywhere so so insidious that those who are an numarous BR pointed to defend, desert their posts, and join the enemy against their legitimate Sovereigns. Meanwhile, Victor Emmanuel sits apparently unconcerned in Turin, and Louis Napoleon is receiving the homage and felicitations of his new subjects in Nice and Savoy, on his way to Algeria, if we are to credit report, as indifferent to what is passing on the other side of the Alps as his ally of Piedmont. Whosoever may have to chronicle the events of the present year of grace, will add a more startling page to the istory of the world than it yet contains. NAPLES .- GENOA, Aug. 29 .- The Genoese journals of to-day publish the following :-" The Authion, which left Namles yesterday morning, brings the news that on Monday last the Neapolitan Generals assembled in Council had, with the exception only of General Bosco, quanimously resolved to adrise the King to take his departure from the city."-At the moment of the departure of the Authion a eport was current at Naples that the officers of the army and Navy had tendered their resignation en nusse to the King." THE INVASION OF CALABBIA .- NAPLES, Aug. 28.-The Neapolitan troops were attacked by the Garibaldians at Pialie, by whom they were surrounded and defeated. An armistice was then proposed.-The commanding officer referred this proposition to the Commander-in-Chief, in order to obtain his decision. In the meantime the enthusiasm of the Neapolitan troops abated; they became disorganized and dispersed, leaving the batteries without any de-fenders. The King of Naples has informed the corps diplomatique that it is not his intention to bombard Naples, unless it becomes necessary, in a military sense, with regard to any particular portion of it which might be attacked by Garibaldi's forces. The kingdom may now be said to be almost in full insurrection, and classes are divided against classes by civil war. The news from the provinces is most afflicting. Conspiracies, conflicts, blood-shed, such are the facts which are daily and hourly communicated to us; insurrection and reaction proceed with equal steps, and when or how this will all end God only knows. The news of Garibaldi's landing in Calabria has een followed by a mysterious pause. The absence of all authentic intelligence as to the events of the next few days is most remarkable. We have reports of an engagement with the Neapolitan troops outside Reggio, followed by their retreat into the Fort, which then surrendered. We have reports of insurrections in other provinces, of the surrender of two Neapolitan brigades, of the refusal of the Neapolitan officers to fight, and of their request to the King that he would take to flight, but there is nothing like that authentic record of the events of each succeeding day, nothing like that rectification of previous reports by express reference to them for confirmation or contradiction, which we might expect when events of such importance are passing so near at hand. As far as impressions go, very few seem to retain any expectation that the King of the Two Sicilies will be supported by his people or defended by his troops. On the whole Italian question, we recommend our readers to peruse the speech of Sir George Bowyer in the House of Commons, on the Italian Revolution. We wish we could ensure for that speech a more extensive circulation and more serious attention from the public than it is likely to obtain. But, at any All the apprehensions concerning it were not realized | rate, it is a subject of congratulation to Catholics. and France got rid of it at the price of her fears. that, when men return to their senses, and when the all walled up, and the melancholy desert-peopled mand for especial recognition."

consequences of the present infatuation become clear to all, it will be upon record that a Oatholic member of Parliament was found able and willingwhen the popular delusion was at its highest, to recall and to apply these principles, but for which civil society must resolve itself into anarchy, and to lay down in language worthy of the occasion, those sound maxims of political morality and common sense, which statesmen, legislators, journalists, and the people seem at present incapable of understanding .- Tablet.

MESSINA, AUG. 21.-Last night news arrived from the other side. Garibaldi was in the neighborhood of Reggio, and had been joined by several hundred Calabrese Volunteers. His intention was to be in Reggio to day at dawn. In the latter place there were but 700 men of the garrison, and these were not in the town, but outside on the road where Garribaldi was coming. The town was in the hands of 1,500 National Guards who were ready to join Garribaldi. That very day 500 more muskets had been distributed by the Neapolitans to the National Guard. The letter contained an order for the second brigade of Turr's Division to embark in the harbour of Messina during the night and be on the other side towards dawn. At the same time it was ordered that as soon as the attack on Reggio took place Co-senz's Division at the Faro should make an effort to effect a landing, and thus cause a diversion .- Times Correspondent,

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian correspondent of the Standard states on the authority of " men who from their social position are acquainted with all that passes at the Court of St. Petersburg," that the force of circumstances will necessarily re-establish, sooner or later, a complete understanding between the three Sovereigns of the North. The Court of St. Petersburg is divided into two parties :-- " the one endeavoring to unite, as in the time of Alexander I. and of Nicholas, the Russian policy to that of Austria, Prussia and the Germanic Confederation ; the other, at the head of which is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Gortschakoff, has dreamt for the last four years of an intimate alliance, which they cannot succeed in forming with France."

To the diplomatic machinations of Prince Gortschakoff, he says, it is owing that the efforts of the Prince Regent of Prussis to bring about the desired rapprochement between Russia and Austria, have not ere now been realized. "Now, however," he adds, "certain indications manifested as well at Vienna as at St. Petersburg, lead to the hope that the Emperor of Austria, and it is thought also the King of Bavaria, will be present at the interview which is to take place in September next at Warsaw between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Czar Alexander II. of Russia. This event, if it should really be accomplished, would be, without doubt, a pledge for peace and security of all Europe."

The Austrian Government, foreseeing an attack on Venetia, is most actively carrying on the works for the completion of a branch line to connect the Venetian railways with those of Germany. On the 5th of September the line from Nabresina to Udine will be inaugurated. This railway wil enable Austria to transport a considerable force to Venetia in a few days.

RUSSIA.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE. - The Standard publishes from its correspondent at St. Petersburg a letter, dated the 17th August in which the writer says that the Emperor of Russia has just ordered that the two regiments of the Guard, which hitherto have borne respectively the names of Francis I. of Austria and King William III. of Prussia shall, " in order to perpetuate the memory of the benefits which the Holy Alliance had rendered by procuring peace, and the establishment of legal order and tranquillity throughout the whole of Europe," henceforth be united and form a special brigade, under the name of Brigade of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and the King of Prussia, and of the sovereigns, their suc-cessors. "This circumstance," writes the correspondent, " which brings to mind melaucholy souvenirs of the Napoleon family in France, corroborates with many the opinion that the resurrection of the Holy Alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, is not so far off as is generally supposed." The order was issued on the 17th August. The two regiments was issued on the 17th August. The two regiments in question were appointed by Alexander I. at the time of forming the Holy Alliance, to bear the names respectively of the Emperor Francis I. of Austria and King William III. of Prussia, of which these two sovereigns and their descendants were always to remain honorary colonels.

only by the butchered dead-is separated from the living city by a chain of military posts. These, precautions are used to prevent people from exploring in search of valuables. The dead are supposed to have been all removed, but in more than one .spot I have seen here an arm. there a foot, protruding from the charred ruins which were so lately palaces and at points innumerable, one's olfactories discover other traces of barely-concealed bodies, which tell how many yet lie nearly where they fell in the ter-rible struggle. A great quantity of buried treasure is being dug up daily, the owners being accompanied by a guard and witness to' certify that the deposits were found in the place previously described. In the yard of one of the churches there is a deep well; and as the enclosure became very crowded with fugitives and the outward tumult came nearer and nearer, those who had money or jewels flung them into the well. After the massacre some bodies were also flung into the same well by the mob; and when some days after, a man attempted to descend in search of the jewellery he was killed by the noxious gasses. Another subsequent attempt proved nearly as fatal; the treasure, therefore, and its horrible protectors remained untouched. But enough of the past; the present is this :- The Castle is still crowded with Christians-another convoy of a thousand leaves this evening. All these people are fed by the government, and the military school and the hospitals have been turned into places of reception by the government medical officers. The arrival of Fuad Pachs, with a large body of troops, on Sunday last, has completely cowed the city, and the wrongdoers see certain punishment staring them in the face. His first piece of conduct on arriving told immensely all over the city. Some tents had been pitched on the plain near Nicca, where the governor of the town and the principal citizens were to receive the imperial deputy. But Fuad, having pushed on before the column of troops, arrived before he was expected. He found, however, the military and civil pachas, and the leading men of the place, together with Abd-el-Kader, awaiting him. He brusquely dismissed the civilians en masse, and said he desired only to speak with the military men and the Emir. The others passed out of the tent crest-fallen beyond description-all the more so that many of them were rather more than suspected of complicity in the late barbarities. On Fund's arriving in the city, however, they all flocked to the Serai, expecting to be received at the Pacha's levce; but here again they were disappointed; the sentries would not let a man of them enter. In dismay they withdrew and held a general meeting-not a frequent event here-to which all the civilian big-wigs of the city were invited. 'Indignation' votes of every sort were mooted .--One proposed that all present should retire from the city en masse with their families; another something else; but finally, as was to be expected, no-thing was 'carried,' but each man present skulked home to his house, and none of the whole of them have been seen out since. The effect of all this on the lower classes has been great -they fear that some terrible retribution is coming on them, and are doing all they can each to escape from his well-merited share of it. Every night quantities of furniture, carpets, clothing, and other articles, the produce of the village, are disregarded and flung secretly into the street. The irregulars, too, are constantly escorting trains of camels bringing in the plunder found in the neighboring villages. The forces at present at Damascus appear to be sufficient to assure the Pacha against the consequences of any measures he may undertake the punishment of the guilty, but as he has done nothing of any moment, as yet he is probably awaiting for the arrival of still further reinforcements which are expected at Beyrout to-morrow or the day after. That he will do something serious, however, neither the natives nor the Europeans for a moment doubt--once he has his force all in hand. The cause of civilisation and toleration has found unexpected allies in the followers of Abdel-Kader, 400 of whom have been already taken into pay, and 2,000 more have offered their services. The conduct of the Emir and many of his men in protecting the Christians provoked the Mussulman canaille to call them ghiaours, and for this they will clear scores if opportunity offers. In short, we have all the materials ready mixed for such an explosion as-if not overruled by Fund-the world has not heard since the Indian mutinies at all events. The Pacha has formally declared that complete punishment shall fall on the guilty, cost what it muy-he has even said, 'should Damascus be levelled to the ground" But such a catastrophe is not to be feared.

THE PRINCE AT TORONTO, -Now then we have him in an English town. Here the associations of the land of the lilies have ceased and the Lion roars his loyalty in his native growl. The prosperous young city that is Oapital to Oanada West desired its. So-vereign son to witness what Englishmen, undisturbed by any admixtures of races could effect, and the very progress and condition of their city is evidence. He is entering the proudest of his Provinces. Here is the land where law and loyalty moved togetherwhere just as much freedom in labor and freedom from tax, is enjoyed as is good for mortal man to possess. Preliminarily, I said, we have him in an English town. It was rashly said. Mrs. Class' admirable prefix to her recipe for the cooking of fish-first catch your fish-has almost been applicable to this vi-What in human conduct could have been more sit. 🐪 absurd than the emeute of the Kingstonians? That the pleasant city, so quiet in its circling of martello towers, so interassociate in the wars of the borderguarding the entrance to the Thousand Isles - that Kingston should have allowed the dusty dissensions of a past age to have marred the geniality of its welcome to the fair boy, who comes with a gentle mother's love to see the prosperity of the Colonies and learn to value them the more. This is sad and sorry. It is provoking that a good cause, the best of all causes, should be injured by those who, we are to presume are, sincerely its well-wishers. The Orangemen claim to be devoted to the Protestant causeto the cause of Obristian right and reason and common sense, to the pure Christianity that rises above all form to the substance, the great truth of good will. They are of educated men, hence their great absurdity; I speak as a witness. In Montreal, a city professedly Roman Catholic, where one is brought into Middle Age Associations by matin and vesper and procession and relique and shaven crown and golden crook, if there was any sectarian or partisan demonstration, it needed something of especial sensitiveness, to point it out. We are innocent of its knowledge and uncontaminated by its presence. The Tricolor floated, it is true, and so did the green banner of Erin, with its harp, and so did the Stars and Stripes; yet no American gentleman who was there dreamed that this was intended to flaunt Republican bravado in the eyes of the Prince. Banners and devices were as decorations, not as obtrusive symbols; and it is the truth of history that the reception at Montreal was a generous blending of all classes and conditions and creeds. We welcome you, the son of a good and great queen and woman, and in your probabilities as future King. Such was the language - French, English, Gaelic, Celtic - of everybody. In Parliamentary debates, the East Canada is styled disloyal, but that failed to show itself on the test of a hospitable eve. When the uneducated, oppressed people make a riot there is palliation. There is none when those whose pledge by their profession is obedience to law and order-and their sanction by their learning is the same-when they disfigure the fame of their city by a breach of hospitality. The Irish rebellion was in the last century. Then Orangemen might perhaps review the specialities of the House of Orange, and the Battle of the Boyne, but in 1860 these things are faded-well enough in history, as told by Macaulay, but as operating on the passions of men, they are as though we should suddenly take to a persecution of the sons of the Loyalists-those who in 1776 preferred Crown to Congress. We have sent the dead to bury the dead. We march on with living civilization and Christianity. Men are faithless to the Protestant cause who would drag into the miasma of heated and wild controver-The Orangemen of Kingston have disgraced 57. their country, and it will be long before the effect of this will fade away. But the truth is, the Canadians are the old Jeshuran. They waxed fat and kicked. Prosperous as the day is long-their burthens trifling, free as any nation on earth—their provincial charac-ter a pleasant fiction, their national one a responsible and great fact-they have nothing else to do but to quarrel. in party disputes, and they do that vigorously. They are bitter beyond anything we have known since the days of Federal and Democrat, when men held drawn swords at each other. Funny good old times!"-N. Y. Courier.

SCENE IN & PROTESTANT CHURCH .- On Sunday last, in one of the churches of the good town of Spencer, while the people were engaged in the regular worship, something unusual occurred. It was at the Communion service, and just before the sacrament was offered, a man in the back part of the assembly rose, and deliberately passing up the aisle to the table in front of the altar, seized one of the sacramental gob-

English hands.

The Italian Revolution-a Revolution likely to produce results as extensive and as profound as the French or the English-is in full career. Every one anticipates war-war more or less immediate and general-as soon as, if not before, Garibaldi has mustered Naples; and the next act opens at Rome or at Venice. An immense Austrian army stands ready to march within the Quadrilateral. Prussia, as well as the rest of Germany, feels itself turned into a vast camp of reserve. The Czar toasts his good brother, the Kaiser, significantly. Belgium is the scene of a volunteer movement, as extensive and as promising as that of Great Britain. And, at this moment, the Emperor Napoleon preaches peace. At this moment he declares, in the commercial capital of France, to palpitating speculators and manufacturers, " Give yourselves up with confidence to works of peace. Our destinies are in our hands." And for fear we should mistake his meaning, the comment of the oldest and most confidential of his Ministers follows fast. "The military role of France in Europe," M. de Persigny says, "is at an end. It affords me great happiness to be able conscientiously to say. that in era of peace and prosperity is now opening for Europe." The Emperor Napoleon is an adept in the art of speaking to produce a sensation-but when did human ears ever hear anything so start-ling as this. Is he in earnest? And if so, is he afraid? Ur is he going to be insane? If he is not in earnest, what may his next move be ?

There never was a human being, perhaps, in whom the habit of faisehood is so thoroughly ingrained as in the present Emperor. No one seriously professes to believe a single word he says. The only question in this, as in other cases, is whether to believe some variations of what he says, or the exact contradictory of it. Considering the game he has been playing in the direction of the Rhine ever since the Italian war closed-considering his illicit relations with the Revolutionists, not merely of Italy, but of Hungary, of Poland, and, as some suppose, of Ireland-con-sidering the pretty catalogue of pamphlets, which his publisher, Monsieur Dentu, has produced of late -considering that his army is encamped and garrisoned so that it could take the field, north or south, at an hour's notice-considering that he has thus incited, provoked, and organized the elements of a general war, one is tempted to suppose that this is only the old vulgar form of falsehood, of which the coup d'etat is the most conspicuous examplethat he swears peace in the most solemn and positive terms to-day, in order to make war in the most violent and flagitious way to-morrow. All he has ever done has been tainted by this air and habit of conspiracy, by the perverse disposition of masking his designs up to the last moment, and doing the opposite of what he proposed to do.-Tablet.

ITALY.

REVOLUTION PAST AND PRESENT .- The Italian Revolution does not display much originality; it reproduces with servile imitation the ideas and the scenes of 1789. An attentive observer during the last ten years might have traced all its phases and changes. In 1848 the revolutionary movement failed in France, but it was not long in succeeding elsewhere. If the least mischance had taken place, the famous civilization of modern times, of which we were so proud, would have been torn to tatters.

SPAIN. MADRID, Aug. 30 .- The Emperor of the French, on his return journey from Algeria, will stop at Barcelona, where he wishes to have an interview with Queen Isabella 11.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The alliance between Holland and Belgium seems to be growing very friendly. The Prince and Prin-cess Frederick of the Netherlands are going to visit the King of the Belgians at Brussels, for which occasion great preparations and alterations are being made at the Palace. In confirmation of the entente cordiale between Holland and Belgium, we learn that henceforth Prince Henry will always pass through Belgium on his way to Luxumburg. Hitherto he has always made detour to avoid traversing the King of the Belgians' dominions .- Court Journal.

THE STATE OF DAMASCUS. — The following letter from Damascus, dated August 4, is published in the Levant Herald. It gives a deplorable account of the state of the city, and of the measures taken by Fuad Pacha on his arrival :--

" I was quite right in my prediction that the people of Damascus would not have the courage to fight. Before daylight yesterday morning several parts of the city were occupied by troops; lists of the guilty were entrusted to superior officers sent to different quarters; every outlet from the city was guarded overnight, and before sunset 360 men-all of whom are supposed to have earned death-were prisonera. Not a shot was fired, nor was it required ; there was nothing like resistance, except in the case of two individuals, who were at once bayoneted by the soldiers. One man was drowned in attempting to hide himself in a well. These, in fact, were all the casu-alties of yesterday. The villains betrayed each other in every direction ; one man whose name was on the list of an officer helped to find out 30 criminals, and when he had finished was, to his immense surprise, himself disarmed and arrested as the actual murderer of five persons. The arrests and the delivery up of stolen property have continued all day. Both vesterday and to-day the streets have been almost deserted, and the shops and bazsars closed. A Mussulman, who had some property belonging to a Christian woman delivered to him for safety during the pillage, poisoned the woman with arsenic in some sweetmeats, which he sent her as a present in her concealment. He was executed to-day. This is the first capital sentence as yet carried out by virtue of the authority given to Fuad Pacha. Nazir (?) Pacha and the superior and general officers who have the commission for the summary trial of the prisoners, will not assemble for this purpose for three days yet. I may add that accounts from all parts of the country, inclusive of Jerusalem and Aleppo, are most satisfactory. The same is reported from the towns along the coast. In fact, the vigour with which Fuad is acting has already struck terror into the minds of all. It is useless writing you a long letter of description, than which nothing would be easier, with the abundance of materials for effect before me.

way now. A bombardment of a month would not have reduced the Christian quarter of Damascus to tisan associations. The consequence will be, prob-the state to which the fury of a mob reduced it in a ably, that the programme for Canada West will be quarter of the time : but few of the walls even of broken up, and the Prince will make no stop at the the houses remain upright. The gates leading from chief towns and cities, unless the Orangemen come the Turkish quarter, with the exception of one, are to their senses and desist from their mischievous de-

ising of the city; for, in the presence of a single faithful regiment, haudled by a man of vigor and determination, the Damascenes-unlike their fellows of Aleppo-are too great cowards to show fight.

Terrible excitement there will be, but no general up-

UNITED STATES.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The Buffalo Courier has the following :—Sisters of Charity ! Pale angels stand-ing between the love and the justice of God, to interpret the first, and with soft, cool hands and low comforting voices' soothing the pain of the penalty !--Yesterday we followed the hushed but firm tread of one of these tender hearted ministers of pity, over the great hospital, and saw the sweet, quick look of human sympathy pass from eye to eye, and the glow of tender affection from the warm heart beating by our side, touch the wan faces upon the scarce whiter pillows, until they looked radiant with gratitude. The man who faces death unflinchingly once in a lifetime, for the honor of his government, is lauded and crowned, and the world is abashed at his very presence, and stands aside to let a hero pass ; but these women walk by us in the sublimity of continual selfforgetfulness, and the beroism of a lifetime of perpetual danger, and there is scarce a thought given to the grandeur of their fearlessness. Verily, we do entertain angels unawares or rather, we permit them to entertain themselves. No man or woman, at least no human man or women, could visit this institution where the unloved are nourished, and the lonely and friendless find a helping hand extending in unquestioning loving kindness, without turning back to the other world, thanking God for this positive testimony that Christ's precepts has a few followers albeit like His truest earthly friends, they are only women.

AMBBICAN OPINION UPON THE OBANGEMEN .-- The Boston Journal, a paper anything and everything but Catholic, remarks upon the doings of the Orangemen :--

"The disgraceful outbreak of partisan feeling which has occurred among the Orangemen or Protestant Irish of Kingston and Toronto, C. W., threatens to give a most unhappy termination to the journey of the Prince of Wales through Canada. The Orangemen refuse to unite with their Catholic brethern and welcome the Prince as citizens of a common country, but have erected arches bearing emblems and inscriptions peculiar to their order, and have appeared in processions in full robes and regalia. They claim that every attention and honor was paid to the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy in Montreal and elsewhere ; that they were received in their robes and vestments, and that the Prince, and his suite should extend the same courtesy to those who are of the Protestant faith. The Orange-men, however, overlook the fact that the Prince also received at the same time the Protestant bishops and clergy in their robes and habiliments ; besides he declined to address the Roman Catholic bishops by the titles they had assumed to themselves, though he well knew that it might give umbrage. The Prince, under the guidance of the Duke of New-

A few words will say all that need be said in this | castle, has wisely pursued the only just course in these matters, and has refused to recognise any par-

lets with one hand, and the large silver nitcher with the other, filled the goblet with wine, and turning to the audience coolly drank it off and returned to his seat. The reader may imagine the "surprise" of that congregation .- Worcester Spy.

A PROTESTANT MIRACLE-The Congregational Herald claims that the death of Rev. Theodore Parker, at the age of fifty, was in answer to the prayers of a circle of pious Boston ladies, who were shocked at his infidelity. Mr. Parker was a thorough, consistent, out-and-out Protestant. He carried out the principles of Protestantism towards their ultimations, so so far as theology is concerned, though he stopped a little short of them in morals, and social theories. Give every Protestant as much intelligence and as much independence of character as Mr. Parker had, and he will go as far. Give him a little more and he will go farther. The logical tendency of all Protestantism is Parkerism, and still further ; and if the Boston ladies wish to stop it, they have something to do besides praying one preacher off the plunet .--If people persevere in Protestantism, nine tentns of the next generation will be followers of Theodore Parker .- Boston Pilot.

EDITORIAL COURTESIES IN THE UNITED STATES. - The editor of the Louisville Journal, retorting a charge of personal ugliness against a contemporary, says-We are creditably informed that after the birth of Harvey, none but handsome babies were born for several years; all the ugly material in the universe was used up in his creation.'

The people of Dalion, Ga., have been startled out of their propriety by the discovery of an alleged conspiracy among the negroes. A girl belonging to Mr. Jas. Ledyard revealed the plot. The confessions of the negroes arrested were to the effect that the town was to be fired on Sunday night while the citizens were in attendance at the several churches.

On Thursday of last week, shortly after the dinner at Sing Sing prison, a desperate attempt was made on the part of six of the convicts employed in the " planking room of the hat shop, to overpower their guards and escape by means of a small sloop, which was used for the purpose of transporting stone to the institution. The projector of the plan was Tom Kelly a notorious fellow, who had a chain and a ball attached to him for three or four days for attempting to escape, but who managed, through a change of keepers, to cut them loose, and started from the batshop towards the sloop, crying " Oome on boys !" A desperate struggle ensued for the command of the sloop. During the affray the keeper of Kelly was desperately stabued in the lumbar region. Oaptain Lafarge, of the sloop, was also fatally stabled in the side. The convicts were finally driven ashore by other officers. The plot it appears, had been hatch-ing for some time, and Kelly expected about one hundred couviets to take part in the insurrection.

A fire took place in Sacramento, Cal., on the morning of the 13th of August, which destroyed the Union Hotel, on the north side of J. street, between Seventh and Eighth' and a number of adjoining buildings. The total loss was estimated at \$800,000 and \$909, 000. The fiire was supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Rev. A. Bewley, Methodist superintendent and missionary in Texas, was hung by a mob a short time since, on a charge of being an abolitionist.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ____SLPTEMBER 21. (860.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL

DIRECTED BY THE With Six Beautiful Views, for Point St. Charles. SELECT DAY SCHOOL. SISTER'S OF THE HOLY NAMES ONE DOLLAR. THE object of this School is to impart a good and THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED. solid Commercial Education. OP as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre The Teacher is provided with a Model School GRAHAM & MUIR have received a large assort-JESUS AND MARY, Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment. Diploma from the R. C. Board of Montreal, and was ment of superior STEREOSCOPES and VIEWS, Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) for a long time Principal Block-Keeper in an extensive . MONTREAL. which they offer for Sale at much lower prices than in advance-viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st business. usual. THE pleasant and healthy location of this newly May. The morals and manners of the Pupils will be an MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum,.. \$30 erected Academy, the spaciousness of the Building, object of constant attention. and the accommodations which it enjoys, enable the VERY SUPERIOR. By & Professor, .. 44 Sisters to bestow every attention on the Moral and in handsome Mahogany Cases, only SIXTY CENTS Drawing, Painting, 20 Intellectual culture of their pupils, as well as upon their domestic comfort. The religious principles of 25 - 20A supply received by GRAHAM & MUIR, 19 Great St. James Street. Classes of Three hours,.... Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil. Montreal, August 24, 1860. the young ladies entrasted to their care, are guarded The system of Education includes the English and with unremitting solicitude. The system of discipline is mild, but firm and uni-BEAUTIFUL FRENCH NOTE PAPER, French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental form; while every encouragement and every laud-Tented, only FIFTY CENTS a BOX, of Five Quires. able incentive is employed, to forward the pupils in Black Bordered, and other Note Papers, with En-Needle-Work. knowledge and virtue. velopes to match-at equally low prices. No Deduction made for occasional absence. Pupils of every religious denomination are admit-GRAHAM & MUIR. ted, and no interference is made with their religious convictions; they are, however, required to conform 19 Great St. James Street.

A GOOD STEREOSCOPE,

THE Subscribers respectfully announce, they are

exclusive Agents in Canada for the extensive, and

well known CATHOLIC Publishing House of ED-WARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, New York. The

Trade can now be supplied from the Warehouse of

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leged to be superior in style, their prices are not

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EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DOR-OHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

CONDITIONS :

Pupils of | Pupils 12 years under and up-12 yrs wards. Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French & \$ 70.00 Ş English languages, with Writing and Arithmetic..... 80.00 Half Boarders..... 36.00 30.00 Classes of Three hours a-day ... 25.0020.00Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess. 30.00 30.00 44 00 44 00 Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, 20.00 20.00Laundress 12 00 12.00 Bed and Bedding, 12 00 12.00

Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lessons) Charge of the Professor. Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar,

Singing and other accomplianments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Professors.

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendince at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter.

Terms of Payment: 6th Sept, 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.

THIS well known Institution, situated in a bealthy and beautiful locality, about Six Miles north of Montreal, possesses many advantages for the moral and scientific instruction of youth. This Academy, conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, whose attention is constantly directed to the morality of the Pupils coufided to their care. This Institution is likewise peculiarly advantageous to parents or guardians desirons of removing their children from the contagion, and vices of the City, and of obtaining for them, at the same time, the benefit of a good Christian Education. The religious opinions of Non-Catholic Pupils are never interfered with; but compliance with the Rules is required of all. The Course of Instruction comprises a complete Commercial Education, without exception.

TERMS :

- Board and Tuition per Annum (102 months) including Washing, Mending, Bed and Bedding complete, &c., Paid Quarterly
- Classical Objects, Postage and Medical attendance form extra Charges.
- For furthur particulars, apply at the Institution, or by letter, pre-paid, to the REV J. REZE, S.S.C., President.

August 17, 1860. 2 ms

Reference-The Clergy of St. Patrick's Church. Reference - 100 Const. For particulars, apply to T. MATHEWS, Teacher.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

DRY GOODS.

St. Lawrence House, 93 M.Gill Street. Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO. HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES' CHE-NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colors. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

	ACADEMY
	OF THE
	CONGREGATION OF NOTE & DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.	THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.	the Congregation, and is well provided with compe- teat and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their pa-
ON and after MONDAY, JULY 2nd, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows :	pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the
EASTERN TRAINS.	usual requisites and accomplishments of Female
Day Express for Quebec, Portland and	Education.
Boston, at	SCHOLASTIC VEAR.
a) Quebec at 9.45 P.M) at	TERMS :

Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over-night at Island Pond) 4.00 P.M.

Accommodation Train for Quebec, Is-land Fond and all Way Stations, at 8.25 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit darly.

Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia,

- Stations, at..... Night Express Train, (with Sleeping Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,

&c., at..... 9.00 P.M * These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-ern, and Detroit and Milwankie Railroadz for all points West.

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, June 27, 1860

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of

Scrofnla and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions. Pim-ples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

ples, Printules, Blotchies, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases. OARLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859. J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to ac-knowledge what your Sursaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrokhuus infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my realp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and secreral physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your repa-tation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a temponeful over a month, and used simest three bottles. New and healthy skin is ono began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feedings that the disease is gone from my system. You can will believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the aportics of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours. ALFRED B. TALLEY.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competeat and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their phpils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS : Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting...... 7 00 Music Lessons-Piano..... 28 00

P. F. WALSH,

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker,

178 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID as-

sortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECT-

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LISS Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent work-

No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be

BUSINESS DEVICE:

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ACADEMY

men, under his personal superintendence.

Warranted.

Nov. 17, 1859.

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY.

JAS REMOVED TO

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Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.;

9.00 A.M. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. 4.30 P.M

> THE above institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and boalthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English Innguages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le haifyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-

ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st. 1858.



Holiness PIUS IX., THE LIFE OF THE B. VIRGIN MARY And of Her most Chaste Spouse Sr. JOSEPH, and Holy Parents St. JOACHIM and ST. ANNE. NOW Publishing, and will be completed in 20 Numbers, the most beautiful Edition of the LIFE of the B. VIRGIN ever issued. Written by Monsignore

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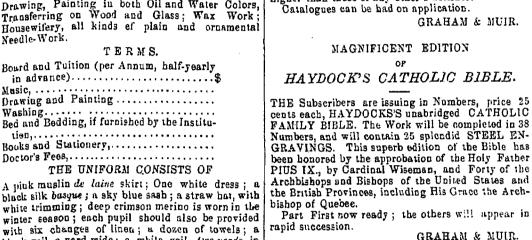
GRAHAM & MUIR. June 28, 1860.

JOHN MCLOSKY'S MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

38, Sanguinet Street,

The object of this new Academy is to benefit families who are desirous that their children should receive a complete course of instruction in the English language. The Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, anxious to promote the welfare of education in this respect, will secure their pupils every facility of making proficiency in this tongue. They will devote to this purpose a part of the edifice which has recently been erected on a magnificent sile-an courant Ste. Marie-and which is due to the munificence of Mr. Simon Valois. A Chapel is attached to the building that will soon be opened for public worship, and whose architectural beauty will afford connaisseurs an accurate idea of Saint Mary Major, justly ranked among the most beautiful oburches of Rome.

The Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary hope that their enterprise will be cordially greeted by an enlightened and benevolent Public, and that success will crown their endeavors, if they continue to enjoy the same patronage which has been so liberally tendered to them at Longuevil, where the Mother House is established, as well as in the different parishes and missions where they have been entrusted with the education. They avail themselves of this opportusincere thanks to the fri nds o nity to return education, who have so liberally patronized their community ; and they now purpose to labor with renewed energy in behalf of the noble cause which Divine Providence calls upon them to advocate.



Moral Philosophy; Vocal and Instrumental Music : Drawing, Painting in both Oil and Water Colors, Transferring on Wood and Glass; Wax Work Needle-Work. Board and Tuition (per Annum, half-yearly

to the general rules of the Institution.

about the middle of July.

spend vacation at the Academy.

The scholastic year, comprising ten months and a half, opens on the First of September, and ends

Parents and Guardians are allowed to visit the

Pupils on Thursdays. There is an additional charge of \$12 for those who

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Reading, Writing, French and English Grammar. Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes; Sacred, Pro-fane and Natural History; Mythology, Chronology, Logic Rhetoric, Elements of Astronomy, Natural and

SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY,

in advance).....\$ Mnsic. Drawing and Painting

tisn,..... Books and Stationery,....

A piuk muslin de laine skirt; One white dress; a black silk basque ; a sky blue sash ; a straw hat, with white trimming; deep crimson merino is worn in the winter season; each pupil should also be provided with six changes of linen; a dozen of towels : a black veil, a yard wide; a white veil, two yords in length; a dressing and ivory comb; a hair brush, a tooth brush, a knife, fork, table and tea spoon, a

goblet. Uniform is worn only on Sandays and Thursdays Parents will please take information at the Academy,

REMARKS ON THIS PROSPECTUS.

J. M.

of the form and mode of making the dresses, &c.

GRAVING and several fine WOOD CUTS.

ing Numbers will soon be issued.

MRS. BUCHANAN HAS REMOVED to 166 DORCHESTER STREET, Near Bleury.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

Davis' Pain Killer .- It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost univer-sally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer com-plaints, and should be in every family - C. Advocate. We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medecine, as it is in this State very generally used.-Biblical Recorder, (N.C.)

MESSES. P. Davis & Son, - Gentlemen : We have to report an increasing demand for the Pain Killer. Inquiries for the article are frequent. We have taken the liberty of distributing a few bottles among our friends who have suffered severely with the rheumatism, (which is very prevalent in this country) and in every instance it has given great satisfaction. Every box we sell makes an opening for a larger

supply. WILLS, HOLDEN & CO, Melbourne, Australia. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON, and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Karry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale access for Montreal Wholesale agents for Montreal.

SEE WHAT AVER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES FOR DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER.

STOTT'S CROSSING, Talladega Co., Ala., 9th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass-Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your SARSA-PABILIA and OATHARTIC PILLS have done for me. I had been affiicted with Liver Complaint for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the auring which I was never wen, and inded of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from se-vere costiveness and Diarrhoma alternately. My skin was chammy and unhealthy: my eyes and skin often yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appetite, but consults and a stall A dreadful sensation of but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach, with languor and a gloomy sensation of sickness all over, kept me in anguish. You cannot know how much I suffered from an in-describable feeling of distress. The long continu-ance of this condition, without relief had worn me out so that I never expected to be better; but read-ing in the Ohristian Advocate, of your Sarsaparilla, I commenced taking it with occasional small doses o your Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct .-From the first it had more effect upon my disorder than I supposed anything could have. I regained my health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks, enjoy as good health and strength as any other man. May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings

on you. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists.

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

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

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Cur-tains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemon's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The unequalled success that has attended the anplication of this Medicine in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial Affection, Diseases of the throat and Lungs, Incipient Consumption, has induced many physicians of high standing to employ it in their practice, many of whom advise us of the fact under their own signature :

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY RE-COMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

AUDURN, Sept. 6, 1858. S. W. FOWLE, & Co., -Sirs :-I most cheerfally add my testimony in favor of the Balsam. We have used it in our family, in Pulmonary affections, Coughs and Colds, and esteem it a most valuable remody, and have recommended it in various complaints of this nature with invariably happy resulte. W. B. LYNCH, M. D.

MANSFIELD, Troga, Co., PA., Aug. 1858. Gentlemen:-Having used in my practice the last four years, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with great success, I most cneerfully recommend it to those afflicted with obstinate Coughs, Colds, Astbma, &c,

H. D. MARTIN, M. D. CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., July 17, 1858. Genilemen: - After using Dr. Wistar's Balsam for long time I can say from rescued to the set of th a long time I can say from repeated observation that I regard it as one of the best kind of Cough medicines, and take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

W. H. WEBB, M. D.

BROWNVILLE, N. Y. July 18, 1858. Gents :- Having sold Wistar's for two years past and having used the same myself with great success I cheerfully recommend to all who are suffering with Asthma or Consumption. A. A. GIBBS.

Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co, Boston, and for sale by

Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, wholesale agents for Montre.al



CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

{ Professors of French. " F. H. DESPLAINS, " J. M. ANDERSON, Professors of English. " M. KEEGAN, Assistant.

" A. LENOIR,

THE Re-Entrance of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at Nine o'clock in the morning. Religious Instruction will, as last year, be under

the direction of a gentleman of the Seminary. Parents are respectfully requested to send their children immediately, in order that no delay be ex-

perienced in the Classification of the Pupils. N.B .-- The number of the Professors and numerous

improvements recently made in the Establishment will permit the admission of a greater number of Pupils this year than during the past, and this, too, without any inconvenience to health, as all the Class-Rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and furnished with backed seats.

U. E. AROHAMBEAULT, Principal, C. C. Academy, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal. August 24, 1860. 3ms

MKS. C. O'KEEFE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES,

NO. 15, ST. CONSTANT STREET,

WILL RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd SEPTEM-BER next. Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Pen-manship, Elocution, and all branches of a solid Education are taught. A most perticular attention will be devoted to the Pupils.

Those desirous of PRIVATE LESSONS may be accommodated between Class hours. Montreal, August 24, 1860.

PIERBE R. FAUTEUX,

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

&c., &c.

lishment; and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Retail. 12ms.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheura, Scaid Head, Ring-worn, Sore Eyes, Dropsy. In: Rebert M. Frehe writes from Salom, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has enred an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persovering use of our Sarsanarilla, and also a danger-ous attack of Malignant Erysipalas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it con-stantly. stantly

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck. Zebulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla curvel me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint. INDEFENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859. Dr. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a pain-ful chronic likeumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was ottacked. I think it a wonderful modeline. J. FREAM. Jules Y. Getchiell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the bless-ing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good euough." Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, U-

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-ceration, Carles, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

Boncs. A great variety of cases have been reported to us where curves of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not ad-mit them. Some of thear may be found in our American Almunac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

furnish gratis to all who call for them. **Dyspepsia. Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.** Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medichene. It stimu-lates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that modeline can do.

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Inclpient Consump-tion, and for the Relief of Consump-tive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

stages of the Disease. This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lang complaints, that it is uscless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivaled excellence for conghs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its clotts – some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subile and dangerous disorders of the threat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the vir-tues that it did have when making the ourse which have won so strongly upon the confidence of maxikind. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Re-tail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada

MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER. RACE.)

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

N.B.- There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand.

June 9, 1859.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for

the Winter Months.

Every Pianist,	Should procure this weekly
Every Singer,	Publication of Vocal and
Every Teacher,	Piano Forte Music, cost-
Every Pupil,	ing but 10 CENTS a
Every Amateur,	number, and pronounced
By the entire Pres	s of the Country, to be

' The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS.

Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musicri Friend," or order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignifi-cant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

to the "SOLO MELODIST, Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a num-ber; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on hand.

> C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassan Street, New York.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street.

Oct. 20, 1859.

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April 6, 1860.

IMPORTER OF

DKY GOODS,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer-chandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

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

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estab-

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

STEPHEMBER 21 1860 MUTHE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE THOMAS M'KENNA, PATTON & BROTHER. THOMAS WALKER & CO., CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS. AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala-N: A. Costo Ayimer-J. Doyle: Amhertsburgh-J. Roberts. Mahertsburgh-Bay. J. Cameron. Wholesale and Retuil PRACTICAL PLUMBER NORTH AMERICAN CLUTHES WAREHOUSE, WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER AND THER HOLESALS AND RETAIL, GAS FITTER, MERCHANTS, 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, drichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. MONTREAL. BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) Brockville-P. Murray. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. that they have just received a well selected Stock of MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepar-Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Caledonia-M. Donnelly. Cavanville-J. Knowison. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Maguire. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daiy. Earleton, N. B.-Rev. E. Dunphy Dathousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm Demitville-J. M'Iver BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c, notice, at reasonable rates. of expense. Montreal, Nov. 1859. TERMS CASH. ed to execute Orders for them to any extent that may Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. C→ All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-changed on delivery. be required. These Beils are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VIOK-ERS & OU., of Sheffield, England. They have apure, B. DEVLIN, Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859. ADVOCATE, melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elas-PRICES. ticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great Has Removed his Office to No. 30; Little St. WINES. PIANO FORTE TUNING, distance. James Street. Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are con-Per · Per Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gertald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Per gal. dozen. bottle. JOHN ROONEY. PORT-Finest Old Crusted PORT-Finest Old Crusted.... 48s 4s 0d Very Fine.....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden17s 6d 42s 3s 6d sequently more easily rung; and owing to the den-RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL PIANO FORTE TUNER, sity and also to to the well-known strength of the East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,) material, it is almost impossible to break them with ADVOCATES, Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. ordinary usage. These bells have been successfully introduced in No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, Ermsville-P Gafney BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as Emily-M. Hennessey. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Furmersville-J. Flood. some of the largest cities and towns in the United Near the Hotel Due Hospital. well in Montreal as in the country, and neighbor-ing towns, that he has commenced States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c.,; and being sold much cheaper than Com-TUNING PIANOS position Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot WM. PRICE, St. Julien,..... 12s 6d. 24s 2s 6d Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. on his own account; and trusts by his punctual-ity and skill to merit a continuance of that patron-Guelph-J. Harris SPIRITS. ADVOCATE, Hamilton-P.S. M'Henry. fail to commend them to public favor. BRANDIES-Martell's & Henage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-W. Featherston No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement nessy's, 1848..... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, *c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN-Best London Old Tom.... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for St. James Street, will meet with strict attention. March 9, 1860. placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight and a very material saving in price. OHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACT. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Parcell. M. DOHERTY, DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's Lansdown-M. O'Connor. ADVOCATE. TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper No. 59. Lutle St. James Street, Montreal. Scotch..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. usage, in any climate. Printed Circulars, with descriptious, recommenda-tions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to WANTS & SITUATION, by a Lady, to TEACH a SOHOOL, or to give instructions in a Private Family. She has a Diploma from the Catholic Board of Er-aminers for Montreal; and is qualified to impart a FRANKLIN HOUSE. FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, ine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d (Corner of King and William Streets,) sound English Education. Montreal, Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. ALES AND PORTERS. Apply to the TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C.E.; or to M. C. HEALY'S Commercial School, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. Agents for Canada. MONTREAL. quarts. pints. January 7. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. IS NOW OPEN. Pale. Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, King-.. 15s Od 8s 9d June 14, 1860. And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Oshawa- Richard Supple. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very poston, &c., old in bottle..... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-Prescott-J. Ford. THE GREATEST Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED H. BRENNAN, not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-ers, will be unchanged. Quebec-M. O'Leary. All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-Quebec-M. Chary. Ranoton-Rev. J. Quinn. Russellioun-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Tecfy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it tions. to their advantage to try the Franklin. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Whiskey. D O'GORMON, May 31, 1860. No. 3 Craig Street. (West End.) ᢜ BOAT BUILDER, NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTBRAL. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. **OF** THE AGE BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid No percent and the sent of the sent of the set. one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett SEWING MACHINES Cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E. -J. Caughlin. St. Raphael'z-A. B. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and count. never failed except in two cases (both thunder hu-Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. mor.) He has now in his possession over two hun-Thorold-John Heenan. dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles Tingwick-T. Donegan. of Boston. Toronto-Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of M'GARVEY'S pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-SPRING AND SUMMER. York Grand River-A. Lamond. ker in the mouth and stomach. 1860. Three to five bottles are warranted to care the M. P. RYAN, worst case of erysipelas. FURNITURE STORE, Grand Trunk Clothing Store, No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET,

(Opposite St. Anu's Market,)

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

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



87 M'GILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Doe-

Ties, &c., have now arrived.

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

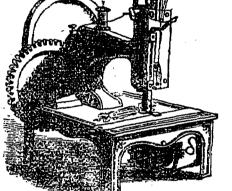
Two bottles are warranted to cure lunning of th ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that

and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

skins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of



J. NAGLE'S F. CELEBLATED SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!

Pork Pot Barley Hams B. Wheat Flour	Soap & Candles	These really excellent Machines are used in all the]	which consists of the largest assortment, most fa-	DIRECTIONS FOR USE Adult, one table spoonful
Fish Sulit Peas	Pails	principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port		shionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the City.	per day. Children over eight years, a deasert spoon- ful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonfal.
Salt Corn Meal	Brooms, &c.	THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO		In consequence of our extensive business and	AS 10 direction can be applicable to all constitutions
June 6, 1860.				I great facilities for getting bargeing me are prolited	juake enough to operate on the howels twice a day
	NT D	GIVE SATISFACTION.) this season to offer Goods much lower than any	Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
W. F. MONAGAN,			THE Subscriber, while returning thanks to his	Liouse in our inte.	or berolala.
Physician, Surgeon, and	Accoucheur,	TESTIMONIALS	friends and the public generally for the liberal sup- port extended to him during the last ten years in the	DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.	KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
OFFICE AND RESID	ENCE.	have been received from different parts of Canada,		Montreal, April 19, 1860.	TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
		The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot	FURNITURE BUSINESS,		MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
No. 103, WELLINGTON	STREET,	and Shoe Trade :	wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store	GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,	For Influmation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag
Opposile the "Queen's Engine	e House,"	Montreal, April, 1860.	for a number of years, and made extensive improve-	FOR SALE,	when going to bed.
MONTREAL, C.E.	•	We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-	ments in order to accommodate his daily increasing		For Scald Head, you will out the bair off the affected
EQUILER, O.B.		plete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr.	business, he has just completed one of the largest	At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	part, apply the Untment freely, and you will see the
	T B C L	E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to	and best assortments of		i un provement in a few dava
THUMAS J. WALSH	L, D.O.D.,	any of our acquaintance of the kind.	HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,	TEAS (GREEN)	For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni- ent.
ADVOCATE,		BROWN & CHILDS.	that has ever been on view in this city, comprising	GUNPUWDER, very fine.	For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will publit in
Has opened his office at No. 34 Litt.	le St. James Si.		every article in the House Furnishing line. To enu-	YOUNG HYSON, best quality.	1 to your beart's content it will give you such seal
Has opened his once at its. of her			merate his Stock would take so large a space, that	IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.	comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
		We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Ma- chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and	he will only name a few of the leading articles,	BLACK TEAS.	ventor.
		have no hesitation in saying that they are in every	with the prices of each :- Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Cham-		For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oving through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
		respect equal to the most approved American Ma-	ber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and En-	SOUOHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU.	1 MCG; In & Short time are full of vellow mutton, some
D DAMMAN	T	chines,-of which we have several in use.	namelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany	OOLONG.	are on an innamed surface, some are not will contra
R. PATTON	ر N	CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50	SUGARS.	1 the Oldiment freely, but you do not rub it in
CUSTOMER BOOT	MAKER,	Toronto, April 21st, 1860.	to 9 dols. each; Mabogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30	LOAF.	For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,
		E. G. NAGLE, ESQ.	different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to	DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.	covered with scales, itches intolcrably, sometimes
No. 229, Notre Dame	DILCON	Dear Sir,	4 dollars each ; Spring Ourled Hair Mattrasses, Palm		LIOFMING FURNING SOLES! by applying the Ointmant
RETURNS his sincere thanks to h	his kind Patrons	The three Machines you	Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dol-	COFFEE, &c.	the itcome and scales will disappear in a for days
and the Public in general for their tronage during the last Seven years	and hopes. by	sent us some short time ago we have in full opera- tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec-	lars each ; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of	JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do.	but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
strict attention to business, to merit	a continuance of	tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M.	Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c. of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large as-	FLOUR, very fine.	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
the seme		Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson	sortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables,	OATMEAL, pure.	immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is bein to
R P will, in future, devote his wh	hole attention to	will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would	Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks.	RICE.	frice. 28 6d per Box.
WORK MADE to ORDER. Now i	is the time!	be much obliged if you would have three of your	Self-rocking Oradles; an extensive assortment of	INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR.	Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
Montreal, April 19, 1860.		No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.	Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands	DRIED APPLES.	ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
WEST TROY BELL FO		Yours, respectfully,	and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of	CHEESE, American (equal to English)	For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
	·	GILLGATE, RUBINSON, & HALL.	the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture	WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira	Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
[Established in 1826			ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up	BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine ; Martel,	Teaders of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of
BELLS. The Subscribers manufa	acture and have	NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES	for Oash during the winter, will be sold at least 10	in hhds. and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal	the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-
RELLS constantly for sale at their	r old established	Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can	per cent below anything in the city. Please call, and "examine the Goods and Prices.	Porter and Ale, in bottles.	ton :
BELLS. Foundery, their superior E BELLS. es, Academies, Factories,	Steamboats Lo.	stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally	which will convince all of the fact that to gave mo-	PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sauces, Raising Cur-	ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.
BELLS. es, Academies, Factories, BELLS. comotives, Plantations,	&c., mounted in	well. PRIOES:	ney is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-	rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds,	Mr. Kennedy-Dear Siz-Pormit me to method
RET.LS the most approved and sul	bstantial manner		VEY'S,	Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English	I MY MOST SINCERE thanks for presenting to the Acr.
BELLS with their new Patented	Yoke and other	No. 1 Machine	244 Notre Dame Street,	Lines. Shoe Thread. Garden Lines Gandies Lomon	lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors
BELLS. improved Mountings, and BELLS. every particular. For in	a warrancea in te-		where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they	I real orange and orange uo. ; Sweet Dit. in onerts	so prevalent among children of that class as no
BELLS. every particular. For in BELLS. gard to Keys, Dimensio	ons. Mountings,	Needles SOc per dozen.	are represented ; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be		glected before entering the Asylum : and Thewathe
BRILS Warrantee, &c. send for a c	circular. Address	• •	refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and deliver-	STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth	pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
BELLS. A. MENEELY'S SONS,	West Troy, N. Y.	EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.	ed on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of	and Shoe Brushes.	the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-
I DYRDMICENER		All communications intended for me must be pre-	parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge	SPICES, &cFigs, Prunes; Spices, whole and	covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.
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