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CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1860.

No. 19.

SHAWN NA SOGGARTH : OR, THE PRIEST-HUNTER.

AN IRISH TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

BY M. ARCHDEACON, ESQ., Author of the Legends of Connaught," &c. (Concluded.)

There was no attendance at the wake beyond the drunken household, with the exception of a few aged pensants, male and female, who were induced to resort to it for the sake of the cheer, which they rightly judged would be liberally doled out. But, early in the ensuing day, Sir John. Ffolliot, and Baker met together in the Hall, each intent on his own interest. The baronet took on himself the responsibility uf opening doors and ransacking presses and drawers.

"There is no will or memorandum of any intended bequest or legacy,' he said when the search was closed, and the few papers found minutely examined; " and, as the sister of the deceased is a papist, and not in the country besides, it becomes my duty to take possession of the property and chattles for the crown, to which, under the circumstances, the entire, of course, reverts."

"I believe, Sir John, I will save you the trouble of looking after one moiety of the estate, at all events,' said Baker, with difficulty suppressing a grin, as he drew forth a copy of the deed of sale, the title deeds, a receipt for the monies handed over as part payment of the purchase money, and a copy of the securities entered into for the payment of the remainder.

"It must be all a fabrication,' exclaimed Ffolliot violently, " or else you (to Baker) got him to sign it in his drunkenness. He never had an idea of disposing of any part of the estate to you. I hold mortgages on it for six thousand pounds: and it was to me he intended to make the sale whenever he should make it, as you, yourself, Baker, must admit if you speak the truth.?

"I can attest that such was your intention at all events; and I would advise you as a friend, Mr. Ffolliot, to be a little more guarded in your language, and to recollect that you are not now in contact with the respectable female society of

Sir John's own schemes, than attempting to

thwart them. The funeral procession was almost as thin as the wake had been, being limited to the same persons that had attended the former, with the addition of Sir John, Mr. Gordon, and a few others; and, 'unwept, unhonored,' without tear possessed of much shrewdness, by yielding subor lament, the remains of the undutiful and profligate conformist were laid beside those of his ancestors, whose clay, if sentient, would have vorite with his former instructor and, afterwards distinction or partiality?

We shall now, according to what we may call about the other principal personages of our tale,

and drop the curtain. Arthur and Frank obtained commissions in the Irish Brigade, where their gallant bearing among the gallant, achieved for them both fame and rank. When the long expected annuls of that Brigade, so renowned for its heroic bravery,

makes its appearance, we have no doubt we shall find the names of both recorded as having distinguished themselves in many a hard-fought field, as well as at the celebrated battle of Fontenoy, where the English chivalry were dooined to experience one of the darkest disasters that shadows the generally victorious annals of Britam, and where the daring bravery of the two Irish officers we are treating of, was eminently conpicuous in the decisive charge.

Arthur renounced his paternal surname, and assumed that of his mother, Reilly; and it was under that name he received the hand of Ellen Lycch, the ensuing year, as she had resisted all his importunities for their union during that interval, which she spent in a convent, the prioress of which had been a very early friend of her mother's. Both of them had heard of the death of the conformist and the taking possession of the property by Sir John. But Arthur give them a relish for old Ireland altogether .-was now proceeding prosperously in his career of arms, for which he had always a partiality. He | value.' had a disrelish, too, for the locality in which his family had been so detested, and he was per-

fectly aware how slender would be his chances of success, in disputing claims with so powerful an antagonist as Sir John Ingram, even should it be still undiscovered in Ireland that he had borne | Crown a grant altogether of the late conformist's arms for a country hostile to Britain. He lived and died in the service of France; and many with other sources of discomfort also. Some

sure, now and then, he asserted his own superiority, by some disparaging allusion to by-gone times, or by damning his quondam rival's dullness and want of capacity. But this was human nature; and Dan, naturally good humored, and missively to those claims of superiority, managed in a short period, to become as great a fashrunk in horror from the pollution of his con- rival, as he had been an object of dislike to him.

We must not omit, in reference to Ned, that nor reason in it.

Johnny likewise became a follower in the army, and having the means of supplying himself purchasers, and in consequence, amassed money gradually. He still continued his rhyming propensities, and frequently, on a foreign soil, as he had before done on Irish ground, stirred up Ned's wrath, which was, however, in general, soon quenched in a jorum of wine or brandy. Ulti-

mately his savings went to aid the fortunes of Fergus and Nancy, and their growing family.

We shall now briefly allude to the personages of our tale that remained in Ireland, with apologies to the reader for having omitted to state before, that in the same vessel with Aaron Andrews and his wife, was our old acquaintance Katty Kivlin, to spend the remainder of her days with her young lady, and make the infant Ffolliots or Reilles familiar with the language and proverbs of their fatherland, 28 well as to fiv the words ov an ould colliagh was ov any

Ffolliot was fain to accept, after considerable delay, six thousand pounds-the bare amount of a midnight exploit, and suffered, in consequence, the different monies he had lent, without a single a long imprisonment-an imprisonment neither pound interest-from Sir John, who, according to his anticipations either obtained from the

estate, or purchased it at a low rate. He met

treated with patronizing kindness; though, to be of its produce, scarcely more remained at his death than covered the funeral expenses. One thousand, of the six, Arthur retransmitted

to the benevolent rector, to be distributed in charities, that the name of his family might, in after times, be remembered with blessings, as it had been hitherto named only with curses .--Need we tell the reader it was promptly, judiciously and liberally applied, without sectarian

The ebb of fortune's tide swept with it more of worldly comfort and hope from the attorney, than even from Ffolliot. The reader will realmost imperative prescription, say a few words he wrote an epithalajoinm for the wedding of his member a bitter allusion made by Baker, in our rangement of Providence. Crimes and faults are favorite 'the rosebud,' which was chokeful of early pages, to an only son of his that, after the names of heathen detties and heroes, and having nearly attained his profession, fied the outwardly. But who can say that chashsement which Johnny M'Cann said, had neither rhyme parental roof and enlisted; and the young man's was not influcted on Sir John, even here ! He conduct in the army was, it appears, in accordance with his undutiful and unwise act in eutering it. He was dissolute and insubordinate there with a varied stock, what between his skill in as he had been at home; so that punishment, selling, his ready wit and humorous habits, he and no promotion, was apportioned to him by his soon became a prime favorite among his reckless superiors as his desert ; and, before he was a second year in the service, having struck his serleant, one day, in a fit of drunken passion, three hundred lashes were awarded to him by courtmartial.

> Smarting under the pain and disgrace of this public punishment, he deserted. He was, however, speedily captured and again punished. A second time he deserted, with the same result .---A third time, and he was branded on the back as an irreclaimable offender, and expelled the corps, with drums beating and fifes playing.

The world was now before him, and he turned his thoughts to home. Home, accordingly, he came, to torment and disgrace his griping and unloving father.

The attorney could not, of course, and would not sanction the expelled deserter; and young Baker resorted to crime and fraud for the maintenance of his evil life.

He soon connected himself with a noted band of " Minions of the Moon," was apprehended in sympathised with, nor in any manner alleviated by his father.

This utter abandonment pressed heavily on his mind; and, shortly atter his liberation, having learned that his father had just received a conin contact with the respectative tentale society of gallant officers bearing the name Reille, his de- valuable leases fell out of his hands by the death siderable sum, he with three of his companious, scendants, have since distinguished themselves in of the parties whose lives were inserted in them, entered the home of his childhood, and plunder-

suitable for him than would have been the rosebud of Ballintubber. She was as good humored as bimself; she was also careful and bustling, and made him an excellent soldier's wife, though he often declared when he had an extra glass in, and was out of ear-shot of his spouse, that he would have preferred the little rosebud after al', Sir John Ingram, the highest is rank, and one of the most prominent of our dramatis personce-what shall we say of him? He met with no striking reverses or misfortunes, such as the reader might look for as instances of poetical justice. But poetical justice is not always the arnot, on all occasions, punished in this life, at least lost his children in their infancy ; and their mather, a beautiful and high-born, but unprincipled woman, deserted him to ily to the Contin at with a profligate young scion of nobility. He retamed to the last, to be sare, his high position, notwithstanding a severe check he received, through the strong and strongly supported representations of Mr. Gordon, after Ellen's abduction ; and inwealth and influence seemed to increase with every year. Still he was alone-a dishonorad

husband and a childless father; and, though his persecution did not draw down buildin Fengeance on his head, who may tell the vengeance indicted by a troubled conscience, which

"In itself can comprehend Woe without name, or hope or end ?"

That he felt the gnawing of the worm that dieth not, no one that knows the human neart, can doubt; and it was strongly evinced on his deathbed. His latest ravings were of the priest-hunter and his victuus. Dare not, ruffian, to insinuate that I sanctioned your murdering him -an old man, too-the bloody work is all your own-foh " were the last struggling words he gave utterance to, ere consciousness had entirely deserted him, half an hour before the separation of mind and body. He left to other times the desecrated name of a ruthless and remorseless nersecutor.

The winds that flutter the rich ivy drapery, and sing their mournful dirge through ruined cloister and aisle, sweep over the bones of persecutor and persecuted, as they lie crumbing together within the abbey walls.

The deeply blood-stamed priest-hunter, who seemed, through life, to have neither loved nor feared God or man, was also interred in a little dismantled chapel adjacent to the abbey; and the ash tree which shadowed his grave was long took an extraordinary bend downwards, till it and then shot upwards, once more, to some height. It was, as may be supposed, an object well as to protect all Christian bodies from being polluted by coming in contact with the desecrated boncs beneath. It is now entirely pros-Our say is said; and if we have been enabled to present the reader with a picture of our country in her days of darkness and persecution-if we have awakened the sympathy of the generous mind, however different its religious faith, for a the ancient faith of their fathers amid temptation and peril, and proscription and death, or, if we have convinced the prejudiced that persecution but defeats its own end and aim, and that evil vain will we deem to have been penned the tale

whether the papers be genuine or not'-the attorney reached over one of the papers, with imperfectly suppressed triumph, to the baronet.

" The papers are, 1 dare say, all correct,' said Sir John glancing carelessly over them ; " but they can have no effect in altering the course I mentioned as my duty.' Baker stared at him ; and the baronet, smiling one of his grimmest smiles, " You had informed yourselt, of course, Mr. Baker, when making this purchase, that Sir Gerald Lynch obtained a general grant of his property, that it might descend to females, failing male heirs, and that he was one of the very few Connaught gentry that had the prudent foresight to have it enrolled regularly by the proper officer.'

Not, had an earthquake shaken the ground beneath him, could the attorney have looked more frightenedly bewildered, than did he now, when he found that Sir John was completely versant with the nature of the grant.

be paid at once the six thousand, for which I hold the mortgages.'

"I will be plain and brief with you both, gentlemen,' said Sir John, looking from one to the other, "particularly as I am limited in point of time, and tell you at once, that I am confident that the crown will be very reluctant to sanction repayment of monies lent at usurious interest, or a sale of so questionable a nature, where its own Brigade, and literally fought his way, through interests are at stake, and where a legitimate bloody field and deadly breach, to a sword and claimant may appear any day, should that giddy commission; so that Nancy, to whom he was perty attached to it, but they would be enabled girl take it into her head to conform."

And no further admission or encouragement could either attorney or magistrate obtain from the baronet, though the conference lasted for to, that of an officer's lady-namely, and the some minutes after, during which they argued, wile of one of the boldest and bravest soldiers complained, and entreated.

Mingled with the annoyance felt by the over- brave. reached plotter, as they rode together from the Hall, was one thought, that gave each some con- ence of Arthur and Frank, among the corps of now completely on himself, without friends and beneficially employed life. solation, namely, that his companion was unsuccessful as well as himself. This was, however, not suffered to appear in words, as they had inclinations, and in which his knowledge of acnow ascertained that their interests were not counts and facility in picking up domestic words been addicted previously, and contracted a pasclashing.

overmatch for old Nick himself; and I would bet the interest of my money that he'll manage tain of being refunded even the advanced money situation, that in the course of some time, he funded by Sir John, and which he had at once of letting it go to the crown. But are we cer-

the French service.

Frank's marriage with "the rose of Ballintubber' took place at the same time with Arthur's, and Bessy always, previously, replied laughingly to his proposals and entreaties, that it would be 'time enough to a bad market,' and the head of the family, his cousin.

A few months after her marriage, Aaron made a journey to Rotterdam to meet herself and her husband, a journey to which he was as much induced by the persuasions of Hetty Matthews (now Andrews) whom he had taken as a helpmate, after having got rid of the impertinent in- out ' one farewell to Rolla ;' taking with her, as terference of his intended son-in-law, Mr. Sa-

muel M'Nab, as to his desire to see his daughter once more. Nothing could, however, induce him to remain on the Continent ; and, after bestowing on his daughter his forgiveness and blessing, with a few hundreds in addition, he returned "But surely, Sir John,' said Ffolliot, "I will to the cottage, where he resided till his death, which took place a few years prior to that of his honest-minded helpmate, who not having been blessed with issue, had the entire of Aaron's savings through life (a round amount) with the exception of some trilling sums bequeathed to friends, conveyed to her former mistress.

Fergus, in imitation of his favorite ' masther Frank,' enrolled himself in the ranks of the married immediately on reaching the Continent. in the progress of a lew years found herself in a situation she could never have dreamt of aspiring in that chivalrous Brigade, where all were

His father, too, was placed, through the milu-

sition enlarged and improved by his improved possessor of, was the six thousand pounds re-

and Sir John, with whom he had grown com-

pletely into disfavor, refused to renew them without raising the rents exorbitantly. Ally, likewise, as she found his infatuation increased, had no reliance on her fidelity. And the event that she would certainly follow the example of proved that he was right not to have placed any faith in it; for, one night, after the termination

of one of their not unfrequent schemes, in the course of which she had exhausted her whole vocabulary of abusive terms on his head, while he, in return, threatened chastisement and expulsion. she bade adieu to Ffolliot's Grove for ever, withthe companion of her flight, Bryan Gaven, who had remained in the neighborhood since Sir Robert's death, and lightening Ffolliot of the care of money, plate, trinklets and debentures, to the amount of a couple thousand pounds. So successfully, too, did they prosecute their flight, rector. that, though the plundered man offered a large reward for the apprehension of the plunderers.

they managed to turn the plate and jewels into money, receive the amount of the debentures and reach America in security, where they scatamassing it.

Ffolliot now wrote to Arthur, entreating him earnestly to return, in which case not only would he resign to him Ffolliot's Grove and the prohis letter) to make Sir John disgorge the entire, or at least a portion of the Lynch property.

But Arthur, in his reply, returned a most decided, though respectfully couched refusal, expressing his high relish for his profession, and stating that, on no terms would he ever return to

reside in the Grove or its locality. Thrown sutlers in attendance on the army-a berth without principle, Ftolliot formed intimacy with which Ned found to be entirely congenial to his persons he had before looked down on, acquired habits of intemperance, to which he hdd never of barbarous French, derived (he himself said) sion for gambling, which had formerly been an "Well,' said Ffolliot, 'Sir John would be an from his extensive knowledge of the Latin abomination to him; so that, what with those tongue, made him in a short time, of consider- habits and some other chance reverses he met able importance among his more ignorant com- with, at his death a few years after, all that reto get the property into his own clutches, instead pations; and so much were his mind and dispo- mained to him, of the large sum he had been the

himself was the principal means of obtaining a invested in the funds. This sum he drew the quetty?' "Why, considering whose grasp is now on the estate, I wish we had even that without trouble or delay. However, I think we shall succeed so who had also been compelled by persecution to gress, parted with, as his son, from his present 'oly wedlock' to a buxome widow, who had some which rises soft, beautiful, and fragrant from the or oclay. riowever, I thus we shall succeed so who had also been composition, and there is a position, could never, of course, inherit it; and money, and whose age rendered her far more rough and thorny stock, she should come forth far at least, by rather going with the current of quit his native country, and whom he in general position, could never, of course, inherit it; and money, and whose age rendered her far more rough and thorny stock, she should come forth

ed it of money and valuables.

Well were it trusting even to that ! But, unfortunately, the watchful attorney attempted some resistance, when the profligate son of an an object of curiosity to the visitor at Ballintubshowed herself a very termagent, besides that he evil-minded parent, excited by drink and the re- ber. This tree, or rather, for the last half cencollection of his father's heartlessness during his tury, branchless and leafless trunk, after springincarceration, assaulted hun so violently that he ing upright some feet, on one side of the grave, never completely recovered from its effects, tho' he survived for many months after. For this reached the ground again on the opposite side, crime, through the vindictive feelings of the elder Baker, Adam Baker, junior, was transported for life, on the evidence of a servant ;- | of awe as well as of wonder among the peasantand the considerable property, for which the ry of the district, whose general belief was that attorney had waded, for years, through fraud its singular growth was ordained, by Providence, and chicanery, descended to a remote and dis- to mark out the grave of the priest-hunter, as liked relative.

As opposite to the closing career of the two personages of our tale just mentioned, as he was unlike them in character, was that of the worthy rector.

Time, the alleviator of all human woe, had its usual influence on him too, by gradually softening down the bitterness of his grief for the loss of his beautiful, gifted and angel-minded child, till the recollection of her became a sweet and tered the pillage while it lasted, with a zeal as soothing remembrance; and he had the gratifica- patient and long suffering people, who clung to untiring as its former owner had exercised in tion of seeing his other children growing up, if not with her beauty of person, at least endowed, to a considerable extent, with the more endearing beauties of mind similar to bers. In the progress of a few years he was promoted from laws are encouragers only to evil doers, not in the parish, to which he had been a blessing, to a between them (he expressed a firm conviction in deanery-an exaltation which enlarged the sphere of Shawn na Soggarth. of his usefulness, and enabled him to fling, more frequently, the shield of his protection over the oppressed and persecuted. As he had been honored and beloved in life, so his memory was held in reverential affection, for many a year, in the extensive and widely separated districts where he had spent the different portions of his day :---

> We shall just remark in passing, that Dixon was not appointed to the parish as he expected, on the promotion of the rector. It was bestowed on a man whose mild and tolerant spirit was more kindred to that of his benevolent predecessor-one, in fact, whose zeal in the way of persecution was (as the curate afterwards expressed it, in his bitter complaints regarding the appoint- justice, bateth sin and iniquity, and to give birth ment) but as the puny flame of a rushlight, in to the Redeemer, who was to vanquish all the comparison with the blaze of his own.

Reader, farewell.

THE END.

PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP. The following pastoral letter was read in all the churches and chapels of the diocese on Sun-

VERY REV. BRETHREN - Allow me to request of you to. exhort your faithful flocks to celebrate the approaching festival of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin Mary with great fervour and devotion. . On that festival we commemorate her exemption from the stain of original guilt. Being destined to become the Mother of the eternal Son of God, who, in His powers of darkuess, it was meet that among the

After having got over his concern tor the loss children of Eve she should be free from the conof his little ' hangel,' Heavisides, still continuing | tagion of every sin, and be preserved from the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 21, 1860.

race of Adam. Bright as the sun, beautiful as the moon, terrible as the array of battle, from the first dawn of her existence she was the cause of joy and hope to fallen man, and the pledge of the blessing of redemption, which through her Divine Son, she was to spread widely through the whole world. Explain, rev. brethren. during the novena, the great privileges of the Holy Virgin to the faithful and show them how the infinite sactity of God required that when he wished to become man for our salvation, he should assume our nature from the purest and most perfect of all human creatures. Point out to them also the virtues of the Virgin, her humility, her obedience, her patience and resignation, her unspotted purity, her faith, and her charity ; exhort them to meditate on those virtues, and to merit her protection by endeavouring to copy them in their fives. Oh, with what affection will our Holy Mother stretch out her hands to assist us in our trials and difficulties; how powerfully will she intercede in our behalf if we walk in her footsteps, and study to be the faithful followers and disciples of her Divine Son, Jesus Christ .--There is nothing that more frequently prevents Christians from fulfilling their religious duties than a bad education. Hence I beg of you to propose to parents the example of the Virgin, and to exhort them to teach their children to defear and love of God. Your zeal is the more necessary, masmuch as great attempts are now mide to inislead the faithful on so important a subject. You are aware that some modern philosophers have propounded the absurd theory, that no mention of religion should be made to children until they should have reached their eighteenth or twentieth year, thus leaving them to forget their Creator in the days of their youth. There is another theory somewhat different-namely, that persons of all religions, Arians denying the divisity of Christ, Baptists rejecting the purifying laver of water and the Holy Gnost, Calvanists, who hold that God has created a great portion of mankine for the purpose of condemning them, Rationalists, who deny mysteries and miracles, and Catholics, who condemn all those heresies and errors, should be mixed together in the same schools under masters of every religion, and that in order to prevent such discordant elements from coming in collision, all mention of the peculiar tenets of any denomination should be banished from the schools. In school hours the master is not to speak of religion; the books are to inculcate no special religious doctrines; no images of saints, no crucilizes, no prayers are to be allowed in the time of common instruction, and a teacher, by mentioning the name of the Holy Mother of God, or making the sign of the Cross, or speakof the holy Catholic church, or its supreme Head the Pope, would expose himself to the severest punishment. This is what is called the mixed system of education, and it is so much in favour at present, that British statesmen, though it would not be tolerated in England, are anxious to force it on us, and to establish it for every class of society in Ireland. Will any one pretend that such a system is calculated to raise the religious feeling of the people, or to make them more attached to that faith, which is the only precious inheritance left to them by their forefathers ? Will the mixed system tend to strengthen Catholicity among us ? Will it not rather promote indifference to all religion, and weaken Catholic faith, which ought to be as firm as the rock on which the church is built. Is it to be but msult and reproach. answers which should be given to those making experiments upon faith and morals. Is practice of our religion, and that so far from banoffering them to God, and by uniting them with prayer and pious practices. If God be not kept precepts and doctrines be not frequently inculcated on them-if they be taught to forget faith in the time of study-if they find no mention of its doctrines in their books, the great probability torments on the cross. Yet He was justice itis, that they will grow up without proper religious sentiments. Are Irish Catholics ready to exnose their children to such dangers? Will they if the Pope now be in tribulation, he is only not rather make every effort to give them a truly Christian and Catholic education? For what ferred to mixed schools, you will allow me to say a word on mixed marriages. There are innumerable proofs of the dangers with which they are faithful against them, and to teach your flocks to fraught. I could point out many instances in been educated in error by the Protestant parent last few years will show that hypothy, perfidy, or have brought up with so little attachment to treason, had faith, lying, are the arms employed the Catholic Church that they have apostatised at the first wind of temptation. There has been church and the Pope, and that all right, human illegitimate in order to educate them as Protest- | Christ. The propagation of such maxims must ants, though their father had expressed his dying necessarily be productive of great evils, and it is wish to have them educated Catholics. Such and detests all such mixed marriages, and she It is not necessary for me to exhort you to offer fervent prayers for the Church and for the wel-fare of our Holy Father during the approaching of Christians, the protectness of the Church, the the to church and the protect as the served no-the melancholy cortege passed, and accompa-need it a portion of the way. In fact every positions the adverse in indicate and over the the melancholy cortege passed, and accompa-need it a portion of the way. In fact every positions the adverse in indicate and every which the melancholy cortege passed, and accompa-need it a portion of the way. In fact every positions the adverse in indicate and every the articles they are licensed to sell, under a legal tent with plundering Cod's faithful people, till they It is not necessary for me to exhort you to offer rovena. Prayers and confidence in God were advocate of all the faithful. Let us lay our window was occupied along the route. Although penalty of £20.

2

ed to most violent persecutions, and the Pope has been robbed of those dominious which were' given to him by the charity of past ages in order of ecclesiastical affairs. The enemies of our religion are now clapping their bands in exultation, and rejoicing at the expected downfall of what faith, without which it is impossible to please they call Popery. We, as Catholics, trusting wicked will be deluded, as they have been so often in past times, and we cannot entertain any fear about the final triumph of the Pope and the Holy Catholic Church. We know that the Church and her ministers may suffer severe persecutions and trials, because such is the lot of the just who walk in the footsteps of Jesus Christ crucified; but we also know that the Church is built upon a rock, and cannot be destroyed; and that Peter and his successors have been constituted the foundation of that Church, and commissioned to confirm their brethren until privilege. In the United States of America, so far the end of tune. Though without fear for the result of the present contest, yet it is our duty to pray for our good Father, who has on him the solicitude of all the Churches, and who is always watching for the salvation of our souls; it is our duty to may that God may shorten the days of his tribulation, and restore peace and happiness to the afflicted world. One of the greatest danvote themselves from the first dawn of reason to gers to which the faithful are exposed in the prethe service of their Creator, and to walk in the sent struggle between light and darkness arises from the perversion, now so common, of all received maxims of right and wrong. Indeed, m order to justify the attacks made on the Church and the Pope, every effort is now made to set allowed a bell to call its congregation to prayers; aside the great principles on which society de- no clergymen of the Catbolic Church, under pain of pends, and even the great fundamental command- ruinous fine, is permitted to appear outside the walls ments of nature and of God. The writers of the public press of England are loud in their praises of the rebels end freebooters of Italy for having seized on the private property of many communities, and deprived the Pope of his legitimate possession, and thus they proclaim that the commandment of God "thou shalt not steal" is annulled. The same writers have excited the various populations of Italy to rebellion, and praised them for the perfidy and bad faith with which they have acted towards their legitimate sovereigns, thus overthrowing that obedience and respect to lawful authority so often menicated in the Scripture, and so necessary for the existence of civil society. There is another dangerous maxim very commonly inculcated --- namely, that success justifies every undertaking .--The enemies of the Pope have been successful; therefore, we are told, their cause was righteous, and they are to be applauded .---Again, they say, the Pope has been bad. The same principle is oftentimes applied to ourselves ; our religion, we are told, is false, and we are all wrong because we are poor; whilst the Protestaut religion is true, because the Protestant estab-lishment is richly endowed; and because Pro-us look-upon "a Catholic" as a somewhat inferior testants are rich and successful in trade. It is tions. Theology would not assist us in arriving at scarcely necessary to discuss such pretensions .---If they were founded on truth we should admit Romish theology is aften two strong for cur brightest that when the Turks, at no very remote period, lights. We can only account for this discreditable kept all Christendom in terror by the power of their arms, Mahommedan was true and Christianity false; we should also admit that a successful robber would be justified in keeping his prey, whilst he who had been robbed could not lay claim to have his property restored; or that a merchant who enriches himself by cheating his to attain liberal views in relation to the opinions neighbours and by using false weights and measures is worthy of all our applause; whilst the poor unsuccessful hopest man deserves nothing expected that a system that excludes the hal-lowing influence of heaven, will produce good occasion of wonder and even scandal to the just. semble in a great hall, the year 1860, A. D., to tell fruits? You will point out to your flocks the The prophet Jeremias hunself asks-" Why doth the world abaud the Bible is bash, and its believers the way of the wicked prosper? Why is it are idiots. questions, and explain to them the dangers of well with them that transgress and do wickedly." -Jer. xii. I. To the reflecting and instructed it our duty to inculcate the doctrine that we have | Christian the answer to these question is not diffiit our duty to inculcate the doctrine that we have Christian the answer to these question is not diffi-only one really important and necessary business cult. For we all know that we are not made while free Britain reserves her patronage for the on earth, the salvation of our souls; that we are for this earth, that our permanent country is be-to succeed in this business by the knowledge and youd the grave, and that the sufferings of this America leaves all churches to their flocks, which is, world may be the best preparation for happiness from the National purse the priests of every denoishing the hallowing influence of piety from our in our eternal home, whilst prosperity might turn mination entitled by numbers or influence to constudies, we should endeavour to sanctify them by away our thoughts from heaven, and fix our sideration, and guards all religious rites, of whatbearts on earth and earthly things. To show ever cost from molectation. No taxman carries his that prosperity m not the test of the approbation continually before the eyes of children-if His of God it is sufficient for us to consider for a moment the life of our Divine Redeemer. He is the least important part of French liberty. Sopassed His days on earth in poverty, triels, and affliction, and He suffered the severest agony and the "lever orders" the religious ideas of each memself, and His cause was the cause of beaven .---The saints also suffered like their Master : and recorded in the Empire of France. made like unto Him whose Vicar he is on earth. and his afflictions have placed, in stronger relief doth it profit a man to gain the whole world, or his meekness, patience, charity, and the other mality in regard to the send to an invite of mankind about to acquire even the greatest knowledge and noble virtues by which he adores the See of theology and religion. Used St George's in the learning, if he lose his own soul? Having re- Peter. Whilst the most fatal errors subversive East and American intolerance shall have been of piety and religion are widely propagated, you will not fail, reverend brethren, to caution the look with horror on the whiled means now emwhich all the offspring of such marriages have ployed in assauling religion. The bistory of the in the unholy warfare carried on against the a late case before the world in which a woman is and divine, and the most solenn engagements, of Thurles, and having adjured the errors of Proteststated to have sworn to her own disgrace, and to are set aside with the view of destroying the antism, and embraced the true ancient faith, was sohave attempted to get her own children declared edifice that has been raised by the hands of useless for us to conceal from ourselves that we PRESENCE OF FRESCH SOLDTERS. - The docensed memexamples fully confirm the wisdom of the Church are living in times of great difficulties for the bor of the Irish Brigade, who died in the Mercy Hos--she has repeatedly declared that she abhors church, her ministers and her children. Are pital was interred on Sanday last with every eviwe, then, to give way to lear or to despair about dence of honor and respect by the Brigade Reception wisely cautions her children against contracting the final triumph of religion? God forbid. We Committee. Some time before the hour fixed for them, lest their faith and their offspring should may safely rest on that faith which overcometh vicinity of the Mercy Hospital. The accensed John be lost. Instruct your flock, reverend brethren, the world ; but it is our duty to look seriously on Skeehan, was forty years, and has, we understand upon this important subject, and teach them to the dangers by which we are surrounded, and to left a wife and child in a destitute condition. He prefer upon every occasion the salvation of their determine to be more vigilant than ever in had been nineteen years in the constabulary, and souls to the prospects of influence, earthly power fighting the battles of justice, and repelling the would be entitled to retire on a pension. The numor riches, when such things are to be acquired shafts of the enemy of mankind. In order to her of persons who accompanied the remains to their by the transgression of the laws of the Church. strengthen ourselves in this struggle, let us have last rosting place could not be less than thirty thourecourse with increased fervour to the powerful sand. A large number also lined the streets along

trials, and implore her to deliver us from the of the population were out of doors. At two o'clock evils to which we are exposed in this stormy world; above all, let us beg of her to protect us to render him independent in the administration from the perverse and wicked maxims now so widely spread, and to obtain for us a strong and persevering attachment to the holy Catholic God. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and in the promises of God, feel that the hopes of the the intercession of His Immaculate Mother, he with you all.

+ PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop. Dublin, 21st November, 1860.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN ENGLAND FRANCE | der :--AND AMERICA.

(From the N. Y. Daily News)

One of the first attributes of a free and liberal Constitution is the liberty which it accords to different religionists to worship God in obedience to the dictates of their consciences. In natious, as well as individuals, enlightenment demands this as the nation itself is concerned, it is guaranteed and enjoyed, although quite a considerable portion of our people, we regree to say, would give pro-minence to some sects and consign others to oblivion, could their counsels prevail. Many of the leading so-called religions-or, rather, sectional -journals willfully mislead unsuspecting readers in regard to this matter, especially when treating of the man-ner in which France, Eugland and the United States practically regard it. Of course, we address a large number of persons who believe that of the three countries named, France, being Catholic, gives least liberty to miscellaneous denominations. The reverse of this is actually the fact. Let us examine the state of the case :

In England, for instance, no Catholic Courch is costume-even the cap upon his head ; not a syllable of prayer according to the Romish ritual dare be uttered elsewhere than within the precincts of the Churchyard. Even now there is a statute of British law which denies the liberty of a Catholic functionary, or, indeed, of any other, except an Episcopalian, calling himself or being called a bishop, or a clergyman at all. And this is free evangelical Epgland! The numerous social disqualification which attach to a member of the Catholic Church throughout Great Britain, the necessity which compels 5,000,000 of Catholics in Ireland to subscribe liberally from their needy means to the support of a church that only a fraction of their fellow-countrymen belongs to, and the political prejudice that debars a "Papist" from attaining any position of eminence, except outside pressure pushes him into it, had better be left untold. They would seem too ludicrous to be believed by the American, who depends for his knowledge of foreign affairs on the phy read the funeral service, after which the coffin columns of matter reprinted here from the London was deposited in a vault. The immense assemblage 'Press," hightened in color by the editorial corroboration of New York newspaperdom.

In America, it is true, every religion may be followed, and its tenets acted upon with the sanction of the Government. But the public mind is tainted with a prejudice against the Catholic croed which ill becomes a great and free people. What is the cause? Does it teach criminal doctrines? Does it a conclusion on the subject : for (low to be spoken) feeling by raving that it is only shared to any im-portant extent by persons who are, to use a common torm, untravelled. Born and brought up within a circle where certain notions are entertained, the stay at home" Tankee is likely to become a rather narrowminded specimen of humanity. But when he goes abroad, the small sectiments die, and he thinks like a true man. People at home should endeavor of every one. They should remember that every cause has two side, and that the perfection of one

pure and immaculate from the corrupt and fallen never more necessary. The Church is subject- wants before her, let us invoke her in all our the weather was showery and uninviting, nino-tenths 1,300 members of the Young Men's Association marched three deep, from their rooms in Castlestreet to the Mercy Hospital, in which they took their position An immense concourse of citizens had been collecting there, and in several of the adjoining streets for the previous hour, the other hodies composing the procession having taken their places, the cothin was brought forth ;-it was of oak, and enclosed in an outer one, covered with black cloth, richly ornamented. The pall was of black velvet, with the Papel arms ou the sides. The bier was drawn by four horses, which were led by as many drivers ciad in purple and white. At half-past two o'clock the bells of the several Catholic churches commenced to toll, and the cortege moved on in the following or-

> Pupils of the Christian Brother's Schools, four deep numbering over 1,000. The Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, wearing

> crape, and numbering nearly 1,000. Fifteen clergymen of the city, two deep, wearing

linen scarfs and hat bands, Among these were :- The Revs. Canon John Murphy, Canon D. Foley, J. Parker, T. Mahony, D. Mc-Sweeny, P. Murphy, P. Lyons, O.S A.; Casey, &c.

THE REMAINS. The Pail was borne by the following members of

the frish Brigade :--Michael O'Neill, Patrick Kennedy, Arthur Hasset Denis Curran, William Singleton, and B. Lenchan The members of the Brigade resident in and about

Cork, numbering thirty, wearing crape on the right arm, and bearing wands tipped with crape.

Eight Zouaves in full military uniform. (These talented men constitute the dramatic corps which performed lately at Georges-street theatre.

By their presence at the funeral they testified their respect for their brother soldiers of the Irish Brigade.) The local Brigade Reception Committee, number-

ing twenty-five, walking three abreast, and bearing wands.

The Young Men's Society, headed by Messrs. Mi-chael Murphy, treasurer, and Charles M'Carthy, vice president. The Confraternity of the Holy Family, numbering

800 The other religious societies existing throughout

the city, numbering close on 1,100. An innumerable body of citizens on foot and in cars. The procession passed along the following route, Henry-street, Adelaide-street, part of North-main street, and over North-gate bridge, along Popu's-quay, over Benson's-bridge, Patrick-street, the Parade. South-mall, over Anglesea-street, and on to the Cemetery of Saint Joseph at the Botanic Gardens. Several Green flags were visible. The entire route was densely crowded with people, as were also the houses and the flights of steps on the way. The procession extended a cousiderable length, and it was near five o'clock when the coffin was borne into the cemetery, preceeded by the clergymen chaunting the beautiful Miscrere. The Rev. Canon John Murthen separated in the most orderly manner. Un their return, the Zouaves were loudly cheered by the people. On arriving at Warren's-place, Mr. O'Sullivan addressed them in very forcible and impassioned language. He complimented them on their martial appearance, and renowned bravery. He assured them the French and Irish were brothers by affection as well as by sympathy and pacentage (cheers). He wished to convey through them, to Field Marshal MacMahon, the ardour with which the Irish people would hail his advent to their green shore; and to assure him tens of thousands of Irishmen would willingly place the crown of old Erin on his Royal head (vociferous cheers). He boped the day is not far distant when he would have the pleasure of going to his native Bantry, to welcome him from France (terrific chearing). For the space of two hours, Stephon's hotel, where the Zonaves stayed, was kept in a state of siege by an enger crowd of persons. - Cork Daily Herald.

THE IRISH BRIGADE .-- The Rev. P. O'Neill, Newry, has sent to the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen £40, 71s. 7d. for the Brigade Fund. His Grace acknowledges the receipt of the sum in the following letter :-

" 35, Eccles-street, Dublin, Nov. 20, 1860. MY DEAR FATHER O'NEILL -I beg to acknowledge story only holds while a contrast one is not heard. the receipt of your letter of this day, enclosing a Besides, to speak honestly, it looks inconsistent for a cheque for £40–17s. 7d. the subscription of the Bi-country to be too stiff in maintaining the inviolate shop, clorgy, and laity of Newry to the Brigade shop, clergy, and laity of Newry to the Brigade The subscription has been very generous. Fund. considering the many demands that you have had lately on you in Newry.

THE LAND QUEBTION-EXTERMINATION AND MUR-DER.-The tenant-at-will system is still producing its direful effects in Ireland. The shabby bill passed by the English and Irish Whigs, has yielded no be-neficial effects to the country. Mr. Michael Chester of Stone House, county Louth, was not deterred by it from going before the quarter sessions of Ardee, to obtain a decree for the eviction of his humble tenant, Markey. The scene enacted by his hopeful son, Mr Finlay Chester, before the Chairman, who had to reprove him for whispering to his witness, we chronicled at the time; and also the fact that the ejectment was dismissed, and the tenant permitted to go home and inhabit his house for some months longer. Nor has the Whig bill prevented Bishop Pluukett of Tuam for resolving to evict a number of his tenants at Partry. Letters from that quarter state the army and police were approaching, and that the long threatened eviction were about to take place. In no other hand could such a scene he witnissed. Under no other constitution but that of England could such an injustice be perpetrated .-There is protection in all other lands but those over which the British flag waves for the men who till the soil. The farmer is protected in Americo, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Austria-in fact, in all na-tions out that of England, of whose grand 'constitution in Church and State' we hear so much boasting. But what use is liberty to the Irish farmer, when he will not be allowed his farm on fair terms To expel him is to make him a beggar or an emigrant - to send him to the workhouse, or drive him to a distant country. But what care the 'lords of the soil' for all this? And what care Bishop Plunkett for leaving some scores of human beings houseless and homeless, when they refused to forsake their religious faith. He offered them a new creed and they refused it; and such obstinate ' Papists' are unworthy to live on his property. The evil produced by this outrageous system of eviction is visible in the country almost every week. Bloodshed and revenge go hand in hand, and their parent is the gross injustice by which thousands of Irish farmers are treated. A few weeks since a landlord was murdered, it is alleged, in the county Clare, and last week another dark deed of blood was perpetrated in Donegal. These atrocities do not seem to astonish the country. They are natural results of wrong and injustice-they are the fruits of a system which can produce nothing else, and they fail to create wonder in the public mind. But is it not time that these things should have an end? Is not Ireland too long the victim of landlord wrong, and its offspring, ag-rarian crime and outrage? Why not take a lesson from other countries, in which peace reigns beetween landlords and tenants? If it is upprofitable to ireland to lose her brave people by extermination, it can serve no class to send laudlords of land agents to untimely graves. It is a cruel and devastating warfare, from which the country suffers, and if there were any justice in the British senate, or honesty among the landlord class in Ireland, the horrible work of extermination and murder would soon be brought to a close. But why name justice or honesty where they are seldom found? It is all Engand's handy work. She thinks she cannot hold Ireland except by scourging and oppressing her, and for centuries, as well as to-day, she has been arrayed in hostility against the Irish Celt, vainly endeavouring to trample out his race. -Dundalk Democrat.

The account of the Express (Protestant) correspondent is of a different character :- " Tourmakeady, Nov. 21.-This day having been appointed by the sheriff for executing the haberc, on yesterday a large force of military and constabulary were draughted into this famous locality. A company of the 20th Infantry arrived from the Curragh, and were safely housed in tomporary barracks provided for them by Mr. Strahan, Lord Plunker's steward. The constabularly were also provided with accommodation, and mustered in large force. It is the first time in '98 that the red coats-the ' therm derig,' the red army, as the country people call them - have been seen in this district. The constabulary-the 'therm dhu,' the black army-were under Mr. Abbot, sub inspector; the military under Captain Rochfort. "At an early hour this morning Colonet Knox, the High Sheriff, drove out, accompanied by Mr. Acton, Subsheriff, and Mr. Moore, R.M. Mr. Jeremiah Nuun and Mr. W. Falkiner, Lord Plunket's agents, were in attendance. As the usual sheriff's officers had been visited by the priests, and denounced if they attempted to assist in the matter, the sheriff thought it better to employ persons not resident in the county, and Mr. Nuun had also brought a number of assistants. Every device for the last two or three weeks had been resorted to. It was confidently asserted that the first man who attempted to pull down a house would either be struck dead miraculously or shot down, and the fate of Hervison induced Lord Plunket's agents not to employ may of those residing in the district. "At 9 o'clock the party started on their work of demolition,--the military, constabulary, sheriff's officers, &c. The first houses were those of Lally and Joyce, in Derryveeny. The causes of their eviction may be seen in Lex's pamphlet. The Rev. Mr. Lavelle, accompanied by a monk, who acted as his side de camp, rode up, and, when they were about to commence, he pulled out his watch to note the time ; then looked about him and made no remark. The miracle was not wrought. The crowbar brigade set to work, and soon a gable was seen tumbling down, bringing part of the roof with it; then another gable, and the rest of the roof; then a cloud of dust-ani a heap of ruins was all that romained. The people made no resistance ; the houses were cleared before the sheriff came; to dodge the sheriff and remain inside while the house was pulling down, there was no attempt to prevent the carrying out of the law. "The people are greatly disconcerted-some of thom praying in Irish, Bad luck to his black mouth !- we never thought it would come to this.' It is sincerely to be hoped that this example, both of Lord Plunket's determi nation to protect his rights and to preserve the peace of the district and the lives of the well-disposed, will have a salutary effect on the evil-advised and misled poople. " Up to post hour five houses have been thrown down We (irishman) gladly quote the following instances of noble conduct from the Connaught Patriot :-- " Costlebar, Nov. 22nd, 1860.- " On last Sunday night the dwellings of the poor laborers in the town of Castlebar and of its neighborhood were invaded by the emissaries of the Sheriff, offering the sum of £2 to any man who would assist in the evictions at Partry. They met a blunt refusai in many places, notwithstanding the evident destitution under which the tempted wore. In one instance a father and son were offered four, and, another with his two sons were offered six pounds, when the recruiting general found it was no go he changed his tactics, representing that they were required, only as far as Balla, for a day's 'little business.' The poor wives of these men, on inquiry, discovered the artifice, and flung themselves on their knees before their husbands, entreating them to reject the bribe, and declaring that they would be satisfied to endure with patience the starvation they and their little ones were suffering, while they had a shelter, even without fire, as they are, in this bitter, cold weather. The men wore actually offered, with the bounty,' a strong escort of police from the outside of the town, until they would return at night, and were told they would be flanked by two divisions of her Majosty's 20th Regument with loaded nuskets and screwed bay onets, while the Brigade would be levelling the houses. The poor feltows said it was not the dread of men that deterred them, but the fear of God, and that they had already too many proofs of the desolation brought on by cursed crowbarism in make the poor themselves to be the plunderers of

Now as to France. Oan Protestants go to church, ring hells, hary their dead as they please, and wear "white chockers" in the city thoroughfares of that dread eviction in his hand to make the majority contributo to the maintenance of the minority's persuasion. All stand alike before the law. But this ciety never frowns on a Protestant. Even among ber of the community are respected, and we have yet to leave that a St. George's in the East occurrence or a Protestant Church burning has had to be

Let little-minded men ponder on these facts .-France, already in the yan as the most powerful infinencial and enlightened nation in the world possasses the onviable characteristic of superior libenumbered with the things that were, let the honor he given to French religious freedom as the most advanced of the day.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSION. - On Wednesday last the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mrs. J. Coston of Thurles, and late of Rathkeale, county of Limerick, presented herself in the Cathedral church lemnly received into the bosom of the Catholic Church, by the Rev. J. Keane, C. C. Drom. - Tipperary Free Press.

PUBLIC FUNERAL OF ONE OF THE IRISH BRIGADE. had be remained in the force two years longer he

"Wishing you every happiness, believe me to remain your obedient servant. "PATE CULLEN

"Rev. P. O'Neill, Adm."

The Rev. James Redmond, P.P., Arklow, has sent to the Rev. Dr. Murray, £20 5s. 6d. which with £7 previously sent, makes the contribution of the parishioners of Arklow to the Brigade Fund £27 5s. 6d. Canon Pope has received for the Irish Brigade £80 from the united parishes of Dromiskin and Darder, archdiocese of Arraagb, per Rev Thomas Callan, P.P.

An accident occurred at the quay, Bristol, on Wednesday night, Nov. 14, by which one of the Pope's Brigade, after escaping the dangers of the field, was near being lost in that of the flood. Mr. Adolphus Fitzpatrick of Cork, had taken passage in the Flora for home, and was to have left in her on Tuesday evening; but owing to the density of the fog which and, except in one case, where an old couple tried prevailed in the Channel, she was obliged to delay her departure until the following day. About sovon o'clook on Wednesday he, in company with three other Corkmon-A young gentleman named Ourtayne, Mr. M. Hartnett, buyer for the house of Messra. Casmichael & Co., and Mr. Casey, a castle dealer, prepared to go on board the vessel, which was then lying at the quay. As they were going on board, the gangway gave way at the side next the vessel, and Mr. Curtayne, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Casey were precipitated into the water. Mr. Hartnett, who was the last entering the steamer, felt the gangway giving way, and, by a violent exertion, threw himself back on the quay. The position of those who were plunged into the water was most dangerous, inasmuch as several minutes elapsed before the crew appeared to hear their cries for help. Fortunately, Mossrs. Curtayne and Fitzpatrick were excellent swimmers. The latter reached the quay, and held on to the masonry natil an oar was lowered to him. Curtayne was in considerably greater danger, for Casey got hold of him and could on no account be induced to loose his grasp. After the lapse of some minutes a rope was obtained, and it having been thrown to both, Mr. Curtayne fastened it round Casey, desiring him to hold on by it. A boat arrived at the spot about this time and the three were picked up.

ARRIVAL OF OUR WOUNDED COUNTRYMEN --- At nine o'clock this morning, Thursday Nov.29, twenty-seven of the wounded Brigade arrived from Holyhead, en route from Havre, on Board the Sea Nymph, in charge of Nicholas White, M. D., Surgeon to the Bai-talion of St. Patrick. The men were all clothed most comfortably, and here evidence of every care and attention of the Duchess de Magenta (the wife of our illustrious countryman, Marshal MacMahon) to our men can sever be forgotten. In addition to numerous attentions, the Duchess presented each with twenty frances, and presented a much larger Bate for those more seriously wounded who had been left in Lospital at Marseilles. Viscount Stackpool, Viscount de Richmont, and other noblemen and gentlemen, sent presents of clothing, wine, refreshments.

The officers of Excise in Limerick have served no-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -DECEMBER 21. 1860.

game Englishmen, and parsondom have played in Ireland. How long, oh ! Lord, how long shall this monster continue to devour thy own people! How long ? Thank God, the poor wretches of Castlebar had the virtue and strength, notwithstanding their poverty, to resist this offer of the agents of Moloch. Bishop Plunket was, after some delay, obliged to get down ten men from Dublin to do the 'rooting out.' Money and promises failed here, and in the surrounding parishes, to tempt the poor. We can justly say now, as of old,

"' Than golden store Sir Knight, they love houor and virtue more."

THE PARTRY EVICTIONS .- There are things which are perfectly defensible, and which it is accordingly dangerous to say a word against; but when all is done and conclusively defended, there remains a hideous scandal. Nobody ever yet succeeded in catching a bad smell, in bottling it, or weighing it, or measuring it, or proving it to a man without a nose; but, nevertheless, there is such a thing as a very bad smell, sufficient to give a nausea, and at least produce the greatest discomfort, and afford a pretty conclusive proof of a closed drain or some other nuisance. Now, we are sorry to say that the evictions of the tenantry by the Eishop of Tuam are by no means a fragrant affair. Granting that a bishop may hold property, private if not episcopal, and that he may be in a situation not able to live unless he enforces the rights of property, still one is driven to the conclusion that a bishop had better sit down and die, or cast himself on the charity of his diocese, than figure to the world in the unscemly character of a wholesale evicter, collecting "red armies" and "black armies," and pulling down houses over the heads of their aged and long-settled occupants. There is something in looks as well as in things. If we go to the dry reason of the matter, and to mere fact, there is no reason why a bishop should be dressed different from any other man, and be supposed to carry a crosier or to wear a mitre .--There is no reason, out of the region of sentiment and the rules of taste, why a cathedral should not be built like a lecture-room, a theatre, or a corn market; why the congregation should not be called together by a gang or a watchman's rattle; or why the bishop should not officiate in the usual custom of a respectable tradesman. When these points are once in question, it becomes difficult to convince those who won't be convinced. We are obliged to tell our opponents very rudely that they have no taste, or poetry, or religious feeling, or some other spiritual faculty, and therefore it is of no use arguing with them. It is like arguing with a deaf man about the last opera. We fell ourselves in just that difficulty and just that bad position when we say that we do think a bishop ought not to be sending his myrmidous over the country, armed with picks and crowbars, to pull down houses and turn people out of doors in this dreary month of November. It is all legal, no doubt, but it does not look well- But what is to be done if people will not pay their rent; if they take advantage of their position and think a bishop may be safely defrauded; if they couspire against him, and actually assist to carry crops off the land of his defaulting and rebellious tenants-if they commit these and other outrages, and show both a fraudulent and malicious intentions? Well, what is to be done? No doubt all the landowners, and certainly all the good Protestants in Ireland, will reply that a bishop must do his duty, and if duty calls him to enforce law, he must be a martyr to the law, and summon as many soldiers and police as are necessary to consummate the destruction of his fame. Through evil report and good report he must stand up for "order," and the supremacy of the law. Dr. Fell was a most excellent man, and left enduring monuments of his learning and his public spirit, but nobody liked him, and the better he was the less was he liked, so that virtue itself was damaged in his character. The more defensible these episcopal evictions are the less do we like them, till we feel a rising quarrel with law itself. It's a matter of taste. There's no arguing upon it. We avow an honest prejudice against the use of a pickaxe and a crowbar by a successor of the Apostles. It can never be a necessity that a bishop should handle such weapons, or authorise their use. A man may be a bishop or not as he likes. If he objects to the situation, there are always plenty of men quite ready to take it. Even at this season of the year we could lick up twenty men in Pall-mall to-day ready to take any bishopric in these isles. So, as a man is not obliged to be a bishop and he has not to stand in the gap, and save the church at the orders of a superior officer, great hardship to him if he accepts the office subject to some trifling self-denials. The taste of the day does not allow a hishop to go to races, to drive a tandem, to hunt, to frequent the opera, to dance, to wear an embroidered waistcoat, to marry much below his years or his rank, or to do many things which me at least condoned in other classes or professions. It's all taste. We hedge round the bishop with a propriety which makes large demands upon us, and may make some demands upon him. We cannot help feeling that the crowbar comes under this class of restrictions. We may not always bear in our minds the imaginary crosier, but at least we expect an open palm and a gentle pressure-not a heave at the crowbar, followed by falling thatch and crumbling masonary, out of which some poor old couple escape into the waste around .- Times. On Wednesday, the 21st ult., the extermination of the unfortunate Partry, tenaniry of Lord Plunkeit was begun under the bayonets of two companies of the 20th Regiment and upwards of 100 armed police, horse and foot. The poor people were turned out, and their houses levelled before their eyes. The cor-respondent of the Morning News thus describes the scene :-" While I write the sound of Bishop Plnnkett's crowbar rings in my cars. Three houses have ulroady fallen, and the house of John Boyle is this moment coming down with a crash. There are as many military, police, and crowbar brigade engaged in the work, or superintending its execution, as detended Spoleto for twelve hours against the thousands of Piedmontese. It would wring the heart of the veriest Pagan, the sight presented to witness-just ten minutes ago a beautiful house now a mass of ruins. One man made an attempt at resistance, but, of course, in vain. He and his wife were drugged out of their near and comfortable house, the shode of their fathers for several generations. The representatives of the Christian bishop seems to take a kind of fiendship pleasure in the agonising business : you may see them going about as mercily as if at a wedding feast. But there is a Providence characterized it us a " disgrace to morality, civiliabove, and this day's dismal work must, sooner or later, have its just sentence. The crime of the man whose house is now levelled, John Boyle, is, that he lent Father Lavelle his cart, and that his cattle once trespassed wilfully ! The bailiff admits that the latter charge is false. There are yet a half-score arranged for the week. After the conference was houses to be levelled. Sheriff and sub-sheriff are both here. On the 22nd the Crowbar brigade, assisted by the military continued their operations. The rain was pouring in torrents ; nevertheless the wreck- | condemnatory of the conduct of the Rev. D. Miller, ing went on, and the old and feeble were left without a roof to cover them. THIRD DAY'S OPERATIONS .- The work of externination was resumed to-day with fresh zeal and unfaltering vigour by the agents of the Christian Bi-It consisted in clearing the hills, mountains, shop. and land, of the cattle belonging to the evicted tenantry. Some of the evicted wretches have anticipated the Plunket-Church street brigade, and before seeing their little stock of oat and hay scattered to the winds, as threatened, have aided by their charitable neighbour, removed it. Last night and the sent Lord Lieutenant of Ireland first sat in Parlianight previous-two of the most fearful for rain, sleet and storm, we had this year-several unfortunate people slept under the cold canopy of heaven. One of those at least, is a pregnant woman, and the only charge against her was (and that, heaven knows, a by the magistrates for one month, for annoying the false one), that she assaulted the Scripture reader the public.

their fellow brethren. This has been always the when the fellow strove to tear the scapular off his neighbour's wife's bosom. The priest has nrged the most of them to remain in his own house and offices, but, poor creatures, their modesty would not permit them to accept the invitation. Perhaps never before was there witnessed such a scene of harrowing eviction as this, on the part of a 'Bishop,' presented to the eye and mind. Thank God, the children are safe, notwithstanding. They will never return to the proselytising school. But will Ireland do nothing for the suffering victims? The military, police, sheriff; crow-bar brigade, and all had to wade knee the project, and Prince Napoleon has given it all the deep on Thursday through the flooded rivers. The bed-clothes of the people are destroyed; I have seen of Commerce consulted on the point, such as have one feather bed as if taken out of the river. Again, as yet given in their answers, have decided in its what will the Irish people do for those suffering vic- favor. Very probably the remaining chambers will tims of religious oppression ?- Cor. Dundaik Democrat. Dec. 1

The cruel proceedings of the Protestant Bishop of communication between France and Ireland .- Cor. Tuam in evicting a number of tenants from their of the Irish-American. holdings in Partry, in this inclement season, reveal In the hospitals connected with the Limerick some important facts which are worthy of consideration, The author of all this calamity is a Bishop of by three paid nurses, assisted by thirty-six female the Law Church. He pretends to be a follower of inmates. The salary given to the head nurse is £15. the meek and merciful Saviour of the world. But if The guardians say that they require a superior class we desired to convict him of hypocrisy, when he of nurses, with higher salaries; and Mr. Monsell has says he is a follower of Christ, we ask any man-Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Gentle-what better evidence could we produce for the purpose than a description of the dreadful scenes at Partry ? These shocking enormities are not the result of non-payment of rent. It is not pretended that the evicted families were in arrear with their Right Reverend pitals landlord. They were proceeded against, and they have been driven from their holdings, because they were what is called 'troublesome tenants.' That is, they would not, together with paying for their farms, surrender themselves, body and soul, to Lord | Plusket, and be guided on their way to eternity by the ignorant and immoral ranters and soup-distributors the Bishop patronises on his estate. This is | their only fault; this, and preferring the creed of their fathers to the new and novel doctrines of the Protestant Bishop. They refused to receive the instructions of the emissaries of Exeter Hall, and preferred the teaching of the Oatholic priests. And as their fathers for centurice have done before them, they preferred to become outcasts rather than abandon 'the faith once delivered to the saints." Their firm and faithful adherence to their religion has brought the old penalty of confiscation and extermination on their heads. The Law Church still claims its victims; and although it boasts of the possession of the right of 'private judgment,' it will not yield any such privilege to the people of Pactry, For our part, scenes like these have ceased to astonish us; because it is impossible for men living under the tyranny and plunder of the British flag to escape them. Such crimes against justice, such frauds against right are nowhere else to be found.-The British constitution throws its shield over more

tyranny than is to be found in all the other parts of the world. No man is banished out of France because of his religion. No man is driven out of his farm in Austria because of his taitn. The rights of all men are respected in these countries; and it is under English rule alone that conscience is assailed -that the dictates of justice are violated. How long are these things to continue? How long will Irishmen submit to the outrages inflicted on them in this manner? We can answer these questions .-They will be trampled on and outraged after this fashion till the Law Church is stripped of its power ; till the Protestant alone pays his minister and his bishop, and till men of all creeds in Ireland are placed on a footing of equality. The Law Church is the parent of many evils. Placed as it is on the necks of the Catholics, if they do not become obedient to the laws which put that load on their backs, they will be maltreated and crushed down. They must be quiet, or a cry is raised that 'The Church is in danger.' They must, then, if they desire to have peace, and if they wish to experience the blessings of justice, ruze this alien Church to its foundation, and decree its overthrow. - Dundalk Democrat.

THE O'CONNELL TESTIMONAL IN ENNIS-MEETING IN TIPPERARY .- On Wednesday week last there were printed notices posted up in the streets, calling on the inhabitants of the town to attend a meeting in evening in the Butter weigh-house (it being the largest place to be had), which was to be addressed hy Mr. M. Considine, delegate of the O'Connell Teatimonial Committee in Clare. Accordingly the house was densely crowded, and at seven o'clock the chair was taken by T. B. Ryan, Esq., M.D., who in an able speech explained the object for which the meeting had been called, and then introduced Mr. Considine, who was received with loud cheers .-After Mr. Considiue's talented and patriotic address, Mr. John Carrigan rose and proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Michael Mullally :-" Resolved --- That we, the inhabitants and men of Tipperary, pledge ourselves to give every support to the crection of the O'Connell Testimonial in Clare, on that hallowed spot where Freedom's battle was fought and won in the memorable year of 28. We here call upon all true frishmen in this great and noble country of historic fame to co-operate with us in so patriotic an object in honoring the memory of the mighty dead, and transmitting to future ages the virtues and patriotism of our fathers." A vote of thanks being passed to the chairman, and Mr. Cranby moved to the second chair, the meeting separated, the band playing ' Patrick's Day.' We understand that Mr. Molony, D.L., of Kiltannon refused, at the meeting of Magistrates held in Ennis, in reference to the murder of Alderman Sheehy, to subscribe to the reward list, on the grounds that there has been already a very large roward offered, and that rewards are not unfrequently an incentive to crime of the worst possible description in order to obtain the amount offered. Mr. Molony is further stated to have said that if landlords were not in the habit of evicting tenants or serving notices to quit, there would be no crime in the country, and no necessity for subscribing to rewards of such kind at all. He further referred in strong terms to the practice of some landlords, who purchased under the Incumbered Estates Courts, as those who were most in not add, is a high Conservative geutleman of large possessions, a Deputy-Lieut, of his native county, and one of the leading gentry of Clare for many years. In several of the houses of worship in Belfast, on the 18th ult., the conduct of the Orangemen in the recent row at the Music Hall, was censured in no monsured language. One Presbyterian clergyman zation and Christianity." The Protestant clergy of the diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore met on the 20th ult., when the Bishop was present, and, after some discussion it was resolved to postpone all the evening meetings over, and the Bishop had retired, the clergy constituted a meeting, the Archdeacon in the chair, when a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted. and expressing their determination to uphold, by every lawful means in their power, the dignity of the recognising Transubstantiation and the Mass, had episcopal office of the united diocese.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24, 1860 .- A very pleasurable sensation has been created here by the intelligence that the consent of the French Government to the trans-mission of their mails to America, by the Galway grievances they still had as to the method of perthe consent of the French Government to the transmission of their mails to America, by the Galway line has been obtained, as one may say, though all the arrangements have not yet been concluded. The ed to them, communicated their wishes to the Rev. persons who are negociating the affair in Paris are Bryan King at Bruges. Mr. King, we understand, Dr. Gray, of the Dublin Freemon's Journal, .ohn A. wrote a letter to the Bishop, placing the matter in Blake, Esq. M.P. for Waterford; and Mr. Leyster his Lordship's hands. Accordingly, we are informed O'Beirne, Sercretary to the Galway Company. The Emperor has expressed himself most favorable to support in his power, and, of the French Chambers | and use instead Tate and Brady's collection at the take the same view, and in a little time we shall see the other to the churchwardens, to place the altar the realization of an object long desired-direct on the ground, remove the super-altar and credence

workhouse there are 400 patients, who are attended given notice of a motion that the Superioress of the Sisters of Mercy be applied to for selection of three ladies of the convent, to be appointed by the guardians, at salaries of ± 20 each. These are to be called the hospital matrous respectively, and to them is to be committed the future superintendence of the hos-

THE IRISH BAR IN AUSTRALIA .- A ceturn obtained by Sir E. Grogan shows that Irish barristers have contrived to get the "best things going" in the way of public employment. The Chief Justice of Victo-ria, Sir William Foster Stawell, is a member of the Irish bar ; salary £3,000 per annum. Mr. Redmond Earry and Mr. Robert Molesworth, puisne judges (salary 2,500), are both Irishmon ; Mr. Richard Davies Ireland, the Solicitor-General (salary £1,500); Mr. Wrixon, Judge of the County Court (salary [C1,500]; Mr. James L. Clarke, do ; Mr. John Foster, Mr. McCreight, and Mr. John Aitkins, Crown Prosecutor at General Sessions [salary £600], are all Irishmen and members of the Queen's Inns, Dublin. The Irish element is more in the ascendant in Victoria than in any other British colony, as of twenty legal functionaries nine belong to the Irish bar. In Western Australia, Mr. Affred McFarland, Commissioner of the Civil Bill Court and Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions [salary £600], is a member of the Irish bur. In Ceylon, the Hon. P. I. Stirling, senior paisne judge [salary £1,800]; Mr. Joseph Cuffe, Registrar of Supreme Court [salary £600 :] and Mr. D. Purcell, police magistrate [salary £350], are members of the Irish bar.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Sunday, November 18, a solemu High Mass coram Episcopo," followed by a Te Deum, was sung at St. Mary's, Broughton-street, Edinburgh, at the command of his Lordship, the Right Rev Dr. Gillis in thankgiving for the safe return of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Mass being ended, his Lordship ascended the pulpit and addressed the congregation, taking for his text the following verses from the Book of Wisdom, c. xiv. v. 3, 4, 5.-But Thy providence, Father, governeta it; for Thou has made a way even in the sea, and a most men. There have been scores of such emcutes, on a sure path among the waves. Showing that Thou artable to save out of all things ; yea, though a man went to the sea without art. But that the works of Thy wisdom night not be idle : therefore men also trust their lives even to a little wood, and passing over the sea by a ship, are isaved." His Lordship then spoke with great earnestness and deep feeling of the gratitude which should animate every loyal heart, that he on whom rested the destinies of this great empire had been preserved in safety during his perilous voyage in his fog-cushrouded ship over the tempest-tossed waves of the stormy Atlantic .---His lordship then most touchingly alluded to the anxiety and care of the Prince's Royal Mother during his lengthened absence. He dwelt on her many virtues, which, he said, formed a still more brilliant crown than even England's imperial diadem ; and more especially her gentle ciemency, which made her not only the Queen, but the Mother of her people. Ilis Lordship then, in conclusion, adverted to the joyful reunion of the august family at Windsor, and the happy change from anxiety and depression to feelings of gladness and security. His Lordship having reached the foot of the Altar, the Choir sang

found the Pray d Anthem, and the Bishop

Sr. GEORGE'S-IN-THE EAST. -On Thursday week, forming Divine service. The Bishop, having listenthat the Bishop has issued two monitions, one to the officiating minister, directing him to read the Psalms for the day, and discontinue the use of the Hymnal end of the Prayer Book-thereby giving his episco-

pal sauction to that selection-and to preach in a black gown in the morning as well as at other times table, and to allow no person other than the officiating minister to appear in a surplice-thus doing away with the choristers. We are further informed that the Rev. S. Hansard has refused to remain in the parish, or officiate under the above restrictions, and that he leaves at once ; the assistant curate remaining in charge to receive the rector's fees till such time as Mr. King may appoint another curate. He will not, however, officiate, and we understand that the Rev. Edward Parry, his Lordship's chaplain, will take the services to-morrow. Up to a late hour last evening the altar had not been moved, but the monition had been received, and we understand it will be undoubtedly acted upon by the churchwardens to-day. The choir have been informed that their services will no longer be required. Truly Mr. Thompson had abundant cause for telling the vestry on Thursday that he was satisfied with the Bishop's decision, communicated to him a few hours previously at London-house .- John Bull,

ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST .- Sunday, 25th Nov. witnessed a complete transformation in this parish church, all the decorations having been swept away. Mr. Hansard has considered the change involve a violation of his agreement with Mr. King, and has declined any longer to discharge the ecclesinstical duties of the parish. The Bishop had to provide for the services on Sunday, and they were taken by the Rev. Edward Parry, Rector of Acton, his lordship's chaplain. The evening service was performed, but there were no disorderly manifestations of feeling .-The services were of the simplest possible character.-Catholic Telegraph.

The STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY .- The following correspondence has been published in the Times :-"To the Editor of the Times," Sir,-I have been expecting almost daily to hear of some fresh emeules, similar to those on board the Princess Royal and Edgar, which this time last year brought such dis-grace on our naval service. Those lamentable instances of insubordination and mismanagement gave the public a slight insight into the alarming condition to which years of neglect and ill-treatment have now brought the sailors of the Royal Navy. These mutinies, however, only afforded a glimpse of the real state of things. When the men had been first condemned and then pardonel, the captain reprimanded, the port-admiral superseded, and the country sighed or smiled over the ignorance and folly shown in every single stage and step of the Princess Royal affair, it ceased to be talked of, and people hoped they had heard the last of such misconduct and mismanagement, on the part of both officers and smaller scale, since then, but they have mostly occurred abroad, or when at home have been carefully hushed up and kept from the public ear. I shall be surprised if this winter passes over without another outbreak, and if one does occur, Sir, mark my words it will spread through almost every vessel in the service. It would, perhaps, be too strong to say that our fleets are in a state of chronic mutiny; but I know, at least, that their crews are so disaffected and dissatisfied that their deep, half-suppressed illhumour may became open mutiny at any moment This is well known at the Admirality.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK .- We have to announce that the recent illness of the Duke of Norfolk has at last, as was anticipated for some weeks previously, had a fatal termination; and that his grace died on Sunday at Arundel Castle, whither he had been removed from his villa at Littlehampton shortly before his death, after having received the last rights and sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was through life, a firm and devoted adherent.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE CANADIAN RANGEMEN .- The Queen, it is stated, intends to conUNITED STATES.

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CONVERSIONS .- We read in the Polynesian, of Hoolulu, Sandwich Islands, that over sixty persons belonging to the Protestant congregation at Hilo, joined the Catholic Church at that place last month.

AN EXILED ITALIAN BISHOP ABOUT TO VISIT IRELAND. The Most Rev. Monsignor Salzaro, of the Order of St. Dominick, Bishop and Councillor of State in the Kingdom of the Two Sicicilies, has arrived in Paris. The illustrious prelate whose learned writings on ecclesiastical history and cannon law are doubtless known to our clerical readers in tends to pay a visit to Ireland .- N. Y. Nation.

CONSECRATION OF RIGHT REV. MICHAEL DOMENEC AS BISHOP OF PITTSBURGH .- The solemn and interesting ceremony of consecrating a Bishop in the Catholic Church, took place yesterday in St. Paul's Cathedral. The services occupied four hours, commencing at ten o'clock. The crowd in attendance was immense, being the largest ever known to be present at the Cathedral, with one exception. Archbishop of Baltimore, Most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, D.D., officiated as consecrating Bishop at a Pontifical High Mass, aided by Rt. Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, D.D., Bishop of Wheeling, and Rt. Rev. Josue M. Young, D.D., Bishop of Erle. .The following Rt. Rev. Bishops were present in the Sanctuary, in Pontifical vestments : Rt. Rev. Jol n Timon. D.D., Bishop of Buffalo ; Rt. Rev. James Frederick Wood, D.D., Bishop of Philadelphia ; Rt. Reverend John Lynch, D.D., Bishop of Toronto, Canada. The Rt. Rev. Boniface Wimmer, Abbot of St. Vincent's was also present. All the clergymen of the city and environs, and many from other parts of the diocese, assisted at the function. After the services the miry of Pittsburgh and vicinity presented an address : the newly consecrated Bishop of Pittsburgh, which was kindly received and replied to at longth, the Bishop expressing his gratification at the kind manner in which he was received. We understand the elergymen of the diocese in attendance, presented an address during the evening, which is customary -The occasion was one of great importance and the factorily and agreeably .- Pittsburgh Morning Post

Commenting on the President's Message in its issue of the 5th inst., the Charleston Morcury says : We infer that the milittary power of the United States will not be used by Mr. Buchauan to cource South Carolina after she goes out of the Union. This bugbear is, therefore, at an end. We take it for granted that the government, after the secession of South Carolina from the Union, will not attempt, by military force, to stop vessels going out or coming into our harbor. It such an attempt is made, it will be war; and, of course, the question - Who are the masters of South Carolina ?-- must be settled before any consideration of our commercial operations can be properly entertained." It is true that other Southern papers are striving to pour oil on the troubled waters, and, if possible, give the danger the go-by. But the desperation to which the slave holders are gonded-the peril in which they constantly liveand the frightful pecuniary difficulties in which they have involved themselves, will make them ready to rush to arms on the slightest provocation and settle their quarrel with the North, us well as pay ciff their debts at the edge of the sword. The Boston . I leertiser writing on this subject says :- "1" is the nuful peril which the South is incurring within her own borders, the enemy who lurks in every household, by every fireside, and in every cotton field or rice swamp, that is the cause of the frantic haste to arm. Of the imminence of the danger, private letters, we are sorry to say, leave no doubt, and even public correspondence gives us most significant disclosures at times. All the assumed confidence and determination of the secession leaders cannot conceal the dread with which the existing state of things is regarded. The danger and misfortune which threaten us may be severe enough, but they are as dust in the balance compared with what the South has now duity to look in the face, and to repress with the strong hand."

REIGN OF TERROR IN THE SOUTH - A gentleman of Chicago, direct from New Orieans, where he has been spending a short time for commercial paraposes, ells us that we of the North can form no a equate iden of the blind, unreasoning passion and insensate fury by which the teople of that city and the ex-treme South are animated. They are for instant and unconditional dissolution of the Union, at any price, and at all hazards. They want no compromises, no concession, no bargains, no amendmen's of the Constitution. They are for a Southern Confede racy-nothing less. There is a conservative class, bat they are berne along with the crowd, and dare not lift a voice in remonstrating against such cauduct .-- Chicogo Tribune.

Lord Dangannon has published a letter condemnatory of the treatment of the Bishop of Down at the late meeting in Belfast.

Dr. Maurice James O'Connor, son of the late Mr. Maurice O'Connor, of Dingle, was, on the 9th ult., elected Mayor of the Borough of Morpeth, Northumberland. It was for the Borough of Morpeth the prement, when Lord Morpeth ; and Dr. O'Connor is the youngest Mayor who has ever presided over the ancient borough.

A tract distributor in Belfast has been sent to jall

er for the Queen and the Royal Family. This was im-mediately succeeded by the *Te Deum*, which brought was most brilliant, the Choir being under the direction of the organist, Mr. C. Hargitt, whose musical talent is too well known to need comment. The or-gan of St. Mary's, since its recent improvements, is admitted to be the finest in Edinburgh. The Mass chosen for the occasion was " Haydn, No. 3," known as "The Imperial;" and by a somewhat singular coincidence, Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of the French, who arrived in Edinburgh the previous evening, was present at the service. Her Majesty, who is familiar with the English language, listened with the most marked attention to the eloquent discourse delivered by his Lordship. We are sure that many of the great crowd who were present must have been deeply impressed, not only with the solemnity of the service, but also with the warm spirit of loyalty displayed-which exists nowhere more sincerely than in the hearts of her Majesty's Oatholic subjects, though they so seldom get the credit of possessing it. We have since learned that the discourse delivered on the occasion by the Right Reverend Dr. Gillis is to be printed .- Tablet. IMMENSE PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY .- According

to the National Protestant Society, Catholicity is making au immense progress in England. No one will imagine their statements to be exaggerated, however they be under the truth. According to a report read by a Mr. Harper, which showed-"the progress of Roman Catholicism in England during the last twenty years; the number of priests have been doubled; the chapels in 1840 were 522, and they were now 950; the monasteries had increased from 3 to 37, and the nunneries from 20 to 123, not including the abodes of Tractarian sisterhoods under the sanction of some of the Bishops of England. What had the clergy of England, who received ten millions annually of State money, been doing, that Popery had made such a rapid increase? In the metropolis of England there were more Roman Catholics now than in the metropolis of Ireland, and they had vowed through one of their priests that in the event of an invasion there was a probability that some of them would rather side with the enemy than with their own country." Mr. Whally, M.P. admitted, with tears in his eyes, that "Roman Catholicism was fearfully on the increase." The Secretary informed the startled and astonished audience, that a " list of clergymen numbering one hundred and fifty-one, of whom twenty-one belonged to the diocese of London, who had signed a document been obtained by the conference : and a resolution had been passed, praying the Bishops who were over these clergymen to take proper steps concerning them.

THE EMPRESS AND THE WATERLOO VETERAN. - The Empress of the French, while at the station on her way to Perth, had her attention drawn to a soldier in extreme ill-health, but bearing upon his person several decorations for actual service. Prompted, doubtless, by sympathy for his infirmity, she gave him a small donation, when one of the attendants, with more officiousness than good taste, reminded Her Majesty that she had befriended a man who had tought at Waterloo. "Then he is the more deser-taken possession of by Captain Rose, who found that a brave-enemy."

fer the Order of the Garter upon the Duke of Neweastle. This is, we presume, a recognition of the services of His Grace during the Prince of Wales visit to North America. Certainly, the Duke deserves the honour, if it was only for the firm and dignified manner in which he dealt with the Orangemen of Canada.-Stur.

A short time ago Queen's-road, Chelsea, was the cone of a curious robbery, and the capture of the robber led to disclosures more curious still. An old Chelsea pensioner, past his s5th year, purblind, toothless, deaf, and tottering, was hobbling along the street with his dinner allowance, consisting of beef and potatoes, in his hand. A wretched girl herself famishing, made a snatch at the food, caught it from the old man's feeble grasp, and ran off with it. As a policeman, however, chanced to witness the theft, the offender was soon in custody, and on Tuesday last she appeared at the Middlesex Sessions to answer the charge. The case itself admitted of no evasion or doubt, but the Judge naturally inquired how it came to pass that the vetoran, being a pensioner of the Hospital, was carrying his dinner along the public street, instead of cating it indoors

at his proper table. Hercupon another pensioner stepped forward, and explained that the circumstance arose out of the regulations of the establishment. The food which the old man received for his dinner, though wholesome enough of itself, was utterly unsuitable to his condition, inasmuch as he had no teeth, and consequently could not eat it. Although, however, he had lost the use of his eyes, his ears, and his jaws, he had not quite lost the use of his legs and so, by permission of the authorities, he took his dinner out into the town, and sold it or exchanged it for something that he could manage to swallow. This system of supporting aged seemed rather to astonish the Judge, but the witness assured him it was "the regulation," and there was nothing more to be We fancy, however, that the public will think said. that the "regulations of an establishment especially designed for the support of the aged should include some provision for the ordinary necessities of age.

THE ARTIC REGIONS-WEYMOUTH, Nov. 30.-The exploring ship Fox, Captain Allen Young, arrived in Portland Rosds this evening from the coasts of the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, where she has been employed in surveying the route for the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. The severity of the late senson in the northern regions has been greater than has been experienced during the last 20 years, but, by remaining in Groenland until November 8, when the winter had fairly so: in, the Fox succeeded in examining and sounding fords on the south coast, and proving their prac-ticability for the reception of the cable. The Fox has also coasted down a considerable extent of the east coast of Greenland, hitherto supposed to he inaccessible, besides making a series of deep-sea soundings, and brings home a variety of specimens in natural history, and photographs of the scenery and costumes of the countries visited.

Grenada papers state that the 'Conway,' which was stated to have been lost, has fallen in with in 35 deg. 36 min. N., and 19 deg. 15 min. W. by the 'Home,' Rose, master, when she was being plundered by a French and Spanish ship, but was

Criminal justice appears to be improving in New York. Henry D. Smithrust, a notorious ticket-swindler, has been sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison, and a mock auctioneer was sent to the City Prison, for 30 days, and fined \$100,-(Served him right.)

It is reported that another split has taken place in the Graham-avenue M. E Church, [Brooklyn) which has arisen, like the former one out of the case of the Rev. Mr. Bell. The new orginization meet in Metrepolitan Hall .- N. Y. Nation.

LOOK IT IN THE FACE !- The Union, that has been the glory of this confederated Republic, is virtually dissolved. There is neither courage nor reason in hoping longer that declared events, in that direction, will not be accomplished. A number, less or more, of the Southern States, have determined not to accept the administration of Lincoln.-N. Y. Freeman.

A CLERGYMAN EXCOMMUNICATED FOR VOTING FOR DougLAS. - Considerable excitement has been caused at Caughdenoy, Oswego county, N. Y., says the Ulica Observer, by a most extraordinary act on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that vil-lage. It appears that Elder Salsbury, pastor of the Society there, who has been a worthy and eloquent preacher of the gospel for some forty-five years, and a Presiding elder for some sixteen years, residing at Central Square in said county, having voted for Mr. Douglas at the late election, was excommunicated by his church. On Thursday, succeeding the election, a meeting was called to take the pastor's case into consideration. The queestion of his "pro-slavery voting" was discussed and severely denounced. A member rose to speak on the improprity of the Church mingling in politics, and the injustice done in proscribing the Elder or his political views, when the speaker was hissed and stamped down. The question of excommunication was put, and the Elder's head rolled from under the Church's guillotine. Several valuable members have signified their intention to withdraw from the Church, and great excitement and bitterness prevail in the community.

ST. EDMUND'S VISION .- St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born of poor parents at Abingdon. When a boy he would withdraw himself from his companions, and walk alone to meditate. One day, when he had thus left his play-fellows, and was walking alone in a meadow, entertaining himself with devout aspirations and affection, he met a child of most celestial beauty, who saluted him familiarly. When Edmund expressed surprise, the child said :-"How is it you do not recognize me, for I am always by your side? If, however, you would know who I am, look what is written on my forehead." Edmund looked and read, "Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judeorum." Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews). The child then added, "This is My Name; and I desire that in remembrance of the love I bear thee, thou shouldst every night sign thy forehead with this Name; and it shall deliver thee from sudden death, as it will also deliver every one who shall do the same."-Edmund ever after, on going to bed, wrote with his finger the Name of Jesus on his forehead, and exhorted others to follow the same practice. $-N_{c,1}Y$. Nation.

OFHE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE DECEMBER 21, 1860.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1860 -----

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The eyes of the Catholic World are still in tently turned towards Gaeta, where Francis II. still heroically but desperately stands at bay. The interest that Catholics take in the affairs of Naples, does not arise from their admiration of its late government, or from any leaning towards absolutism, but because the loyal army of Francis II. is the sole material obstacle which prevents the advance of Victor Emmanuel upon Rome. Until Gaeta be captured, Rome cannot be seriously menaced, and therefore is it that Catholics feel so lively an interest in the defence of the former, and pray for the success of its gallant defenders, and this, not because Catholics would refuse free institutions to Naples, but because they desire to see their church and its head free.

The Emperor of the French has made some changes in the personnel of his Cabinet, though none in the principals of his government which being previously a despotic absolutism, remains after the ministerial changes, simply an absolute despotism. if the people of France are contented with their present form of government, the subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, have no right to find fault therewith. In other respects, the news of Europe by the last steamer is utterly void of political interest.

SECTARIAN EDUCATION .- Such is the nature of Protestantism, and such the irreconcilable aversions of its several sects, that they are obliged to invoke, one against the other, the very principles which Catholics invoke against Protestantism,-principles, however, of whice Protestants will not allow the benefit to their Popish opponents.

This is manifestly the case on the School Question. As against Catholics, the great majority of our fellow-citizens assert the right, indeed duty, of the State to impose one common, uniform system of education upon all its subjects, without reference to the peculiar religious convictions or conscientious scruples of any portion thereof. Catholics protesting against this, and insisting upon their rights as parents to the supreme control over the education of their own children are met with, and attempted to be silenced by the cry of "Sectarian Education." In these two words is supposed to lie an unanswerable argument agaist Separate Schools, or in other words, Denominational Education. It would be impossible almost for Catholics to meet or withstand such a cry, were it not that Protestants themselves, feeling in their own case the hardships of the common, uniform, and therefore necessarily non-religious system of education, and recognising its deleterious effects upon their own children, furnish us with arguments in favor of the Denominational system, to which, as free from all Popish taint, it is to be bound that our adversaries will pay attention more respectful than that which they accord to precisely similar arguments, when urged by Catholics against Common or State-schools. Indeed, in some respects, Potestants are more exorbitant in their demands upon the State than are Catholics, and lay down principles which they demand to have applied in their own behalf, such as we. more moderate Catholics, would never dream of enunciating. They demand in short, unconditionally, that the State shall support and endow Protestant denominational educational institutions; we, on the contrary, content ourselves with demanding that we be not taxed directly or indirectly for the support of educational institutions to which we cannot send our children without doing violence to our conscientious convictions ; but that, if the State employs any portion of the public funds for educational nurposes, they be applied in such manner as to allow Catholics fully and freely to avail themselves of them. In illustration of the above remarks we would call attention to an editorial of the Toronto Christian Guardian, the organ of the Methodists of Upper Canada wherein that journal adendowments for Methodist denominational Coleges; and wherein also, in his advocacy of those claims, our Protestant cotemporary is obliged to invoke those very principles which Gatholics arge in behalf of Separate Schools for

are unanswerable, but come with a bad grace from the lips of one who will not recognise their applicability to Catholic demands upon the same all-important subject of education. The Christian Guardian, it is true, contends for the application of the denominational principle to Colleges, whilst Catholics demand that the same principle be applied both to elementary schools and to Colleges, and herein consists the only perceptible difference betwixt the demands of the Catholics of Canada in general, and the Methodists of Upper Canada in particular. If the arguments of our Methodist cotempor-

ary are unanswerable, no less forcible and truthful is his exposition of the sordid motives by which his adversaries are prompted in their de mal of his reasonable demands. It is not to a love of education or a generous disinterested desire for the diffusion of knowledge that the Guardian attributes the hostility which the Methodists' claims for denominational Colleges have provoked, but to a paltry jealousy and a dislike to religious instruction in General. Thus the Guardian well comments upon that hostility in the following terms :---

"They are not jealous for liberty, - for equal privileges for themselves, -but jealous of their neighbours, least they should get equal privileges. They are not afraid that we are trying to obtain some ex clusive advantage, but that we shall be admitted in anjequal participation with themselves in the advantages granted by a general and impartial law.

"The truth is, that we are only contending for th old principle of equal rights against a monopoly .--The only difference is that the monopoly was formerly in the hands of those who claimed that education should be fostered only in connection with the religion of our Church ; but it is now in the bands of those-a small number-who insist that religion shall have nothing to do with education. The former monopolists did contend for a principle, however erroneous; but the present monopolists are only lest others should be allowed a fair field to compete with them, in the great business of educating the youth of the country." -- Christian Guaraian 12th instant.

Such are the terms in which the Christian Guardian characterises the conduct of its opponents and their motives; such too are the terms in which the TRUE WITNESS has invariably spoken of George Brown and the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada in their opposition to Catholic Separate Schools. So well, and so thoroughly has the Christian Guardian unmasked the features of the enemies of religion . in education, and laid bare the inmost secrets of their hearts that we feel that there is nothing more left for us to do. We content ourselves with repeating that, in opposing a common system of education, we are but opposing an odious monopoly; and that in advocating the claims of Separate Schools, we are but asserting and endeavouring to apply the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty.

Ie some respects the Christian Guardian goes farther than we have ever ventured, in claiming assistance from the State for educational purposes. For instance, it says :---

"Wo do not say that Government should aid Churches in educating their youth-we say that the Legislature should aid those Colleges for whose moral character some denomination is responsible. And

the advocates of denominational and non-denominational education respectively, because we believe that Catholics may study it with much profit to themselves, and deduce thence many a powerful argument wherewith to strengthen their position in the coming struggle on the separate school question. Our opponents themselves will furnish us with arguments; and we have only to demand for the future that the principles which Protestants lay down in their own behalf shall be applied to us-to Catholic schools as well as to Methodist colleges-in order to obtain a favorable hearing from the public, the press and the Legislature. For shame's sake Protestants will not dare to repudiate principles urged by them in defence of their own rights, when urged by Catholics, in defence of the rights of Catholic parents over the education of their own children.

In reply to an article, wherein a few weeks ago the TRUE WITNESS attributed the profanity the obscenity and blasphemy which characterise the conversation of the Upper Canadian youth of the present day, to Godless or infidel education, such as alone can be imparted in our Common Schools, the York Herald tavours us with the subjoined comments, to which, as dictated by a candid spirit and couched in courteous terms, we respectfully offer the following rejoinder. In order, however, that our remarks may be better understood, we transfer to our columns the essential points of our Upper Canadian cotemporary's criticism upon the TRUE WITNESS.

After admitting the fact of the extreme profanity of the present day, the York Herald continues in the following strain :---

"But though admitting all this, we cannot agree with the True Witness, who attributes all the moral turpitude to Protestantism and our Common Schools. The facts, as quoted from the Wilness, we will not deny, as a similar article appeared in our columns some time since, written by the same gentleman, whose veracity is undoubted. It is not the fact, therefore, that we dispute; it is the deductions which the Witness attempts to draw. Every crime that is committed in a Protestant community, is by this champion of the Catholic Church attributed to the teachings of Protestantism. Not long since an hardened wretch was hung, who belleved in no future, and forsooth this writer asserted that it was all owing to Protestantism. But that argument will cut both ways. For we would ask, are there uc crimes committed in Catbolic communities? If so, according to the logic of the True Witness, his religion is the cause of it. Look at the fearful scenes that have been, and are even now being enacted in Italy. Who are the actors in these fearful dramas of blood? Why, Catholics -- all are members of this 'Holy Religion.' And the True Witness every week in donouncing the Catholic Victor Emmanuel, Napoleon, Garibaldi and Cavour, as blood-thirsty cutthroats, and lauding the tyraunical King of Naples ; yet the parties denounced as so desperately wicked are all Catholics, and educated ones too-and educated, remember, strictly in the Catholic Faith ! But again, often has the True Witness given statistics endeavoring to prove that in Protestant communities crime abounds more than in those which are Catholic; but he very conveniently ignores the fact that in these countries there are more Oatholics babitants of our gaols, in proportion than there are Protestants. This fact the Oriminal Statistics of nearly every Protestant country will prove. So much then for the superiority of Catholic teaching as a preventative of crime.

The Herald misrepresents the TRUE WIT-NESS and he does so because he misunderstands | us, and the sense in which alone we employ the term Protestantism, attributing to it the generally admitted moral turpitude of the age.

So too with our Common Schools ; we do not scurity that has so long overshadowed the Magpretend that they promote the increase of immorality because they teach reading, writing and Arithmetic, but because they do not and cannot give those supernatural teachings and administer those supernatural graces which are essentially requisite to an age when passion is strongest, and the voice of reason faintest. As with Protestantism, so with our Common Schools,-they sin, not in what they teach, but in what they fail to teach ; not in what they impart to their pupils, but in what they fail to impart.

Vice and minorality abound in professedly Catholic countries; but it will be found that in these countries the most immoral, the most vicious are to be found, not amongst those who adhere more strictly to the teachings and the precepts of the Catholic Church, but amongst those who have most widely deviated therefrom. On the other hand, in Protestant communities, the most vicious, the most immoral are invariably to be found amongst those who have been most consistently Protestant-viz., who have most logically carried out the fundamental principle of Protestantism itself. In fact a thoroughly corrupt Catholic is morally indistinguishable from a sound Protestant.

Now, were the teachings of Catholicity unfavourable to morality, the reverse would be the case; and we should find that in Catholic Countries they, who mostly neglected the duties of their religion, who most flagrantly and frequently violated its precepts, were the most moral .--But this no Protestant will venture to assert, and if he did, his daily practice would give the lie to his theories. If a Protestant master, for iustance, has a Catholic servant in his employment, he will generally be better pleased to find that servant assidious in the performance rather than remarkable for the neglect of his religious duties. A Protestant mistress generally likes her maid to go to confession, although it is an essentially Popish practice. The mistress finds therein a guarantee that her servant will not rob her or introduce improper characters into the kitchen. These are facts of which everybody is cognizant, and amply confirm our proposition that Protestants do not believe that the teachings of Catholicity are conducive to immorality or the practice of its precepts is an incentive to crime.

Facts which we have already cited and which we find in our official records, confirm also, these our statements. It is not true, as the Herald pretends, but the very opposite of truth, that "in these countries there are more Catholics habitants of our gaols, in proportion, than there are Protestants.' The excess, if any, of the Protestunt over the Catholic portion of the populations of the two Canadas is very trifling, and indeed there are many who still assert that Catholics are in the majority. But whilst thus nearly equal outside of the gaol, how stand their relative positions within the walls of our Peniteatiaries and receptacles of crime. The official report of the Inspectors of Gaols shall tell us .---Whilst nearly equal in point of numbers outside the

var Chief; for worn out tools that have served a purpose are ever thrown bye to rot or moulder into dust. Secret societies afford us another striking example; Catholic experience, handed down in her tradition, had long ago declared them dangerous to society; but Protestantism, either because it hoped to make them serve a purpose. or because it was too proud to avail itself of Catholic tradition, fostered them and ridiculed the antiquated notions of Catholicity in their regard. But the time has come, when it too has at last found out that this tool has a double edge ; and we now find-first, the Duke of New. castle, and then the Bishop of Down accepting Catholic tradition, and declaring that Orangeism is no longer to be tolerated. "You just needed one more exhibition to ruin you, and you have got it," will long be memorable words, as showing that at length even a Protestant Bishop has found out that he cannot play with edge tools without cutting himself. As long as Orangeism was confined to shooting down from time to time some few Irish Papists, it was nothing-nay, it was perhaps on the whole useful, for that was not " an exhibition to ruin thom" in the eyes of good Protestants ; but when it comes to insulting first a royal boy, and then a Bishop, this last zs deemed one more exhibition, and is to be the death knell of their fortune. And so now Orangeism is to be discountenanced, not forsooth because of the enormous sea of blood that it has shed, but because it has refused to hear a Bishop ; not because of the feeling of enmity, hatred and revenge that it engenders and fosters in the hearts of men, but because it would not be amenable to the rules of courtly etiquette. Protestantism has at last found out what Catholic experience had long ago known-that secret sociefies are dangerous to society, and that he that uses them for a purpose, will sooner or later find them become his master. It may be just possible, however, that these men who have been used as tools may not be willing to be laid aside so readily. Old Government officers are wont to have allotted to them a pension according to the term of their past services; and will the Orangemen be content to form the first exception ? Your popular proverbs are the axioms of past experience, and embody in their own concise and pungent style the teachings of past ages. It is therefore at all times dangerous to neglect their warnings. Now there is an old adage contained in the couplet-

"The devil they say, "Tis easier at all times to raise than to lay."

Will Orangeism take after its father ? One thing is certain that, although the society may be suppressed, the spirit it embodied will not be aunihilated, but, ghost like, will walk the earth at unnatural bours, to the no small annoyance of its former friends in the flesh. It does not require a very attentive observer to discover that there is at the present moment an undercurrent in English Society that bodes no good to the Bark of Royalty in that Island, of which this Orange outbreak is not the first manifestation .--We are old enough to remember a stream of Chartists, setting in London-ward from the north with feelings not too friendly to Monarchy. It is all very good to call the present movement of England in favour of the Italian Revolution " sympathy with oppressed nationalities." It is in truth hatred of monarchy sharpened by bigotry, because they are Catholic monarchs .--But the transition from Catholic monarches to all monarchy is easy, and if we read the signs of the times aright, it will soon be made. Any one acquainted with the Lancashire operatives must know that the most socialistic ideas are rife amongst them, and that they are equally as much onnosed to Royalty as our American neighbours. It may be that they would cheer a prince as lustily, and lete him as rapturously as did the Americans, but no one would wish to affirm that therefore Republican notions are any less safe m the United States since our Prince visited them than they were before it. There is at present a determination to carry things with a high hand amongst the operatives of the manufacturing districts against their masters that augues ill for future good government. The volunteer movement, which receives the praises of all in the higher walks of society, is peculiarly distastedul to the Workmen's Trade's Unions, because as one of their speakers declared the other day in Preston, moidst the approbation of the listeners, "their arms would be turned against them when they demanded their rights of their employees." But of this, perhaps, more anon.

that it should aid them to as great an extent as the one College which has no such security for the moral influence and results of its teachings and associations.'

In the first proposition here laid down we fully concur; we do not ask anything from the State. we therefore do not ask aid either for our Church or for her educational institutions. Our position is as towards the State negative rather than affirmative. We do not assert its duty to give | we trust the Herald will not deem us guilty. material aid to denominational schools and colleges, but content ourselves with denying its right to take of the public funds for the endowment of non-denominational or non-religious educational institutions of any kind. Education, we have always contended, is not a legitimate function of the State : if left to the Voluntary Principle alone for support, we believe that it would still thrive and manifest as vigorous a life as it does under State patronage-yet we do not insist upon the wherein they do this, they agree with, and do application of the voluptary principle either to School or Church, either to education or to religion. This only we ask, and with less than this. far as they teach something positive, Catholic we will never rest content .- That, if the State | and non Protestant ; for up sect can be Prodo appropriate any portion of the public funds | testant in virtue of that wherein it agrees with either for religious or educational purposes, that the Catholic Church, but in virtue solely wherein appropriation shall be made in such a manner it differs from the latter. that all who, directly or indurectly, contributed | So, when we attribute moral depravity ro to those funds may avail themselves of, and pro- Protestantism, it is not to what Protestantism fit by the assistance of the State. But this can- teaches that we attribute that depravity, but to not be unless the State renounce, all attempts to the absence of those teachings which the Cathoestablish an irreligious monopoly in education, or. In Church alone retains. We admit that there in other words, abandons its designs of imposing is nothing in the positive teachings-in so far as upon Catholics and Protestants in discriminately | they have retained any-of the Anglican Church. one common or uniform system of education from of the Presbyterian Church, of the Methodist which all distinctive religious teachings must ne- | Church, or of any other Protestant Sect which | cessarily be eliminated.

more humble, modestly but firmly urge our re- and in that, being destitute of the living sacraexorbitant.

themselves. The arguments of our cotemporary equestion, now raging in Upper Canada, betwixt what it teaches, but in what it fails to teach.

In the sense in which we employ the term Protestantism, and in which alone we desire it to be accepted by our readers, it is the negation, of Catholicity; consequently the term Protestant teaching implies a logical absurdity of which

Protestantism, in so far as it is Protestantism. has, and by its very essence can have, no teach-

ing, or teaching power whatsoever. It opposes Catholicity and Catholic dogma not by proposing some other positive dogma of its own, but by a bare negation of that which Catholicity teaches. We are far from insinuating that many, indeed we may say most of the Protestant sects, do teach many, and most important moral truths; but not differ from the teachings of the Catholic Church and are therefore, for the time, and in so

of themselves will incite men to crime. These Our demands therefore, it will be seen, are positive teachings are in every respect identical for the cause, and Peans were song nauscating in more moderate than those of our Methodist co- with the teachings of Popery, and are therefore their praise. Even the acute Yankwe, so ac temporary. He demands, as of right, that the conductve to morality. It is only in so far as customed to be upon his grand against smart State shall endow Methodist colleges. We, Protestantism fails in giving positive teaching, practice, was taken in by this would-be natriot. quest upon the State that we be not taxed for ments of the Church, it has no supernatural as- held themselves aloof from these absurd demonvocates the claims of his co-religionists to State the support of non-Catholic Schools, and in this sistance to offer to its volaries that a tendency atrations; for, unblinded by passion, they had our moderate demand surely we have the right to promote unmorality can logically or honestly quietly taken the measure of the man until at

to expect the co-operation of those whose de- be predicated of it; and it is in this sense only, length the Protestants too saw the take in and mands upon the public purse are so much more and as a bare negation of some Catholic dogma, quietly left him to rusticate on American soil .--

gaol, within the walls, Protestant convicts outnumber the Catholic convicts by more than two to one :- viz., we find 527 Protesaint convicts against 259 Catholic. This important but highly suggestive fact we commend to the Editor of the York Herald, as a subject for his next week's meditations.

"You just needed one more exhibition to ruin you, and you have get it."

It is a remarkable fact-and one which every intelligent Protestant must frequently have noticed-that, although Protestants and Catbolics are at first utterly opposed to each other in the indements they form on all the varying topics of the day, still sooner or later the educated portion of the Protestant world have to yield their posttion, and to acknowledge the justice of that assumed from the first by their Catholic brethren sooner or later, in spite of the storm raised against them, the Catholics are acknowledged to he in the right. An example of this is afforded amongst a thousand others by the different estimates formed by the Protestant and Ca-

tholic world of the political refugees that swarm in London and New York. Take, for example, Louis Kossuth. Protestant England and America for a time worshipped hun as a martyr of liberty, and never was Roman General returning from the conquest of barbarian nations borne in more splendid triumph than was the Magyar Chief through England's cities. For a time Englishney thought and spoke of nothing else but Louis Kossuth; the Protestant Press was full of eulogies of the man and aspirations

The Catholics alone in England and America

that we treated it as the prolific parent of crime. And so it will be with Garibaldi ; when the ex-We allude to the controversy on the college and all immerality. Protestantism sins not in ottement of bigotry shall subside, and sober reason return, he too will sink into the same ob-

SACERDOS.

REQUITS MASS FOR THE IRISH BRIGADE. -The Irish Catholics of Industry village have done due honour to the memory of the Irish Brigade by causing to be sung for the repose of their souls a solemn High Mass on Monday the 17th instant.

Mr. Gillies having returned to the city from Canada West, our thanks are now most respectfully tendered to the revercaid gentlemen and others who assisted him in the object of his late tom.

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

We would remind the Toronto Freeman that he has as yet vouchsafed no reply to the challenge which we threw out to him in our issue of the 7th inst. We would also remind him that having indulged in strong insinuations against the honour of some Canadian Catholic journalist whom he did not however specify, he is in honor bound to come to particulars and to name those against whom he launches his insinuations, publishing at the same time the facts and details upon which he resta his case. If he has anything to urge against the TRUE WITNESS, we again defy him to the proof -absolving him from all obligations of secresy and earnestly inviting him to make public any and every private or confidential communication to which the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS is or has ever been a party. This is the second time we throw out this challenge to the Toronto Freeman; we will not again repeat it for if he again leaves it unnoticed we shall be bound by all codes of honor to treat him as one beneath the notice of a gentleman.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- It is now announced that Sir Edmund Head will return to Canada and remain here until the close of the ensuing session of Parliament, when he will resign. His successor is not indicated.

From the same source we are informed that the decoration of the Bath is to be conferred on the Attorney General for Canada East and his colleague of the West. This we can hardly eredit as the Bath is an honor generally, if not invariably, reserved for distinguished military ser-We cannot therefore bring ourselves to vices. believe that it, any more than the Victoria Cross, the sight of the holy Pontiff, who had always treatwill be conferred upon mere civilians, upon men ed them with the greatest kindness, and whose virwho have never seen the face of an enemy in the these warriors, so proud, prostrate themselves, shedfield and the value of whose civil sirvices is ding tears. Many of thom crawled on their knees to warmly contested by a large portion of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects. Some order of draw- heart for the affliction they had caused to him, and ing-room knighthood would be more appropriateing-room unigninoou would be more appropriate- the midst of them, recommended to them to bring by bestowed upon such pacific heroes than an fruits worthy of penance, dismissed them, giving order which has hitherto been reserved for men who have shed their blood in the field for the of the Knights they had killed. honour of their country.

The Toronto Mirror publishes some lengthy extracts from George Brown's speech delivered at the Banquet of Kingston. These extracts show conclusively the terms upon which Mr. Brown, at present, stands with the Orange party. He is soliciting their suffrages and courting their most sweet voices. He takes their rebuff by the Duke of Newcastle seriously to heart; and though for consistentey's sake, he is obliged to censure, or rather speak doubtfully of the propriety of the Orange demonstrations of Belleville and Toronto; he does not attempt to conceal his indignation at the opposition offered by the Duke of Newcastle to the meditated insult upon his Catholic fellow-citizens. Thus all our predictions are being rapidly verified. We have always insisted that the natural allies of the Clear Grits, or Protestant Reformers, of Upper Canada were the " low Orangemen," and this alliance is now being cemented by Mr. George Brown bimself-

(Translated from the Courrier du Canada.) The Civilla Catholica has published in its No. of 20th Oot., an article, under the head, " The Mariyrs of the Church in 1053 and in 1860."

Here follows the fact related by the Roman Review after Baronius and Wibert, contemporary his torians of St. Leo IX. :-

"In the XI. century, under the Pontificate of St-Leo, the Normans, cager for plunder, had torn from the Church the Duchy of Benevento; they carried ruin and destruction into the Convents, churches, and sacred places which had been the object of their pilgrimages. "The Sovereign Pontiff, wishing to put a stop to

the depredations of the Normans, informed them that, in his capacity of king, he should have resource to arms, called the Italians to rally around him. He made known his determination to the Emperor of Constantinople in the following terms :- 'Since nothing could put a stop to the excesses of this people, neither my censures upon their iniquitous actions, nor my exhortations, nor my prayers, I have resolved to employ human means, and to expose myself in order to deliver from so many outrages the sheep of the flock of Jesus Christ.' Firm in his resolution, the holy Pontiff marched against the enemy with a little army composed of German troopers, Lombard lancers, and of foot soldiers, assembled from all quarters of Italy. He resorted to the Province of Capitanate, where the Normans had concentrated all their forces, but short of provisious, and apprehending the issue of an unfortunate struggle, they had recourse to negociations. They sent delegates to the Pope, and promised to live in peace and tranquillity, and to pay him an annual tribute if he was willing to give them possession of the countries which they had taken from the Church and the Empire .-The Pope, as attested by a contemporary author, answered by a refusal, full of dignity and kindness.

"The Normans at once prepared for war. The battle took place on the 18th June, 1053, near Dragonors. The engagement was turrible, and the Pontifical army was defeated; the Germans did not yield, but they all fell; to the last man, sword in hand.

"Covered with dust and blood, furious at having purchased a victory so dear, the Normans hurried on to Civitella to take hold of the Sovereign Pontiff who had there taken refuge. They set fire to the cottagos round the city, and compelled the Vicar of Jesus Ohrist to abandon his place of rofuge. Preceded by the cross, he advanced straight to his enemies. At tues shoue with a new brightness in misfortune, his feet to receive his blessing and hear the words he addressed to them. Without any bitternoss in his with the simplicity of the dove, the Pope stepped in to them his blessing, after having received their oath that they would be his faithful vassals in the place

The Pope then repaired to the field of battle where lay a great number of his relations and friends. When he saw their mutilated bodies, he was seized with an extreme affliction, calling them with tears by their names, and wishing to be dead with them. One thing struck him nevertheless. The bodies of his soldiers were intact, whilst those of the Normans had been already half devoured by wild beasts. The Poutiff saw in this extraordinary fact an assurance of the etornal salvation of those who were dead for him, and it was a great consolution to him in his grief. He remained two days on the field of battle, fasting and praying, and had the bodies of the dead buried by the hauds of the Normans themselves in a neighboring church, which had been long in ruins, and performed himself the funeral service. Having returned to Benevento, incessantly a prey to the sorrow which the remembrance of those who had fallen in fighting for him caused bim, he offered Mass every day for their repose. But he had a vision in which it was ordered to him to pray no longer for these dead, but to consider them as being numbered amongst the martyrs.

"Wilbert de Toul, contemporary biographer of Leo IX., adds that this boly Pontiff had, by different revelations, the proof that these generous defenders of the church sujoyed the happpiness of heaven, because they had been willing, through devotedness, to suffer death for the faith of Jesus Christ and the

idea of overthrowing the temporal power of the Pope they in nowise pretended to take away from him his domains. Very far from it, they offered to acknowledge themselves vassals of the Pontiff for those they had usurped. The Piedmontese, on the contrary pretend, as they have declared it openly, to make themselves masters of all the States of the Church, without excepting Rome itself and avow their design

of suppressing entirely the temporal power of the Holy Sec. The Normans usurped by a sacrilegious encronchment, a country which belonged to the Church of God, but did not throw in prison cardinals, bishops and priests; they did not suppress religious congregations, they did not establish public schools in which all the principles of religion are openly denied, they had not theatres where the sacred mysteries were ridiculed, where modesty was trampled upon, they did not pay journalists to make an incessant war on the Church, her doctrians and her worship-and all this is the work of the Piedmontese government. Those who fell at Castelfidardo, Ancona, Ferugia, Pesaro, and Spoleto, have given their blood and their lives to prevent the triumph of principles and the accomplishment of acts condemned by the Sovereign Pontiff and by the entire Catholic Episcopate as contrary to the doctrine, the rights and the interests of the Church. Would it be possible to deuy to those noble victims of the spouse of Christ, the title of martyrs which the victims of Dragonara obtained? We do not believe it, cries out the Civilta Cal-"Where equality of merit is to be found, tolica. equality of reward is to be found also. If death suffored in the XI century by the soldiers of Leo IX has received from God for a reward the crown of martyrdom, because these soldiers died for the Church of Jesus Christ-pro Christi ceclesia -- this same crown will also be the prize of the death anffered in the XIX century by the soldiers of Pius IX; for, according to the very expressions of the Sove reign Pontiff in his allocation, they fell gloriously for the cause of the Church-gloriosam pro ecclesiæ causa mortem obierunt.

The following that the following the second	th
The following is the list of additional subscrib- ers to the Monument of the late Bishop Lar-	A do
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The Hon Sa de Beaujeu Nrs de Beaujeu	ar
Miss Blanche de Beaujen	ro
Mr Quiqueran de Beanjen Mr Raoul de Beaujen	
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ORANGE LOYALTY - THE ORANGEMEN FURNED REPEALERS .- We are not going to maintain that all the rogues and republicans of Canada are in the Orange Order. On the contrary, for those who desire its extinction, there are too many men in it with quite another reputation. But we maintain, without much fear of contradiction, that the tendency of the system is of late years towards anything but the preservation of those British institutions to protect which it is said to have been founded. Setting aside altogether the conspiracy of the Grand Master against the present Queen of Great Britain, events have occurred during sion of the grounds upon which it has been given .words written, which, did they proceed from Catholics, would have been branded with the mark of disloyalty. What an outery there would have been against Papist treason, had Catholics, and had the noted fool Tom Robuson been a disciple of Mother Church instead of a half-crazy Orangeman! The Prince had scarcely departed from the country until the Lambton Lodge passed its terrible resolution, repudiating British connexion in plain terms, and calling on the Grand Lodge to amend their oath so as to free them from allegiance to the British Queen. And though rebuked by Grand Master Cameron, the County Master returned again to the charge, and over his own signature in the Gl be newspaper, defied has adversaries to gainsay the consistency of his position. The Grand Master did not, so far as we saw, accept the challenge, and thus the disloyal resolution of the Orangemen of Lambton remains on record. and this was when men's minds were cooled lown, sometime after the hooting and groaning which the Royal cortege received on its way to nd from Divine Service on the Sunday .- Toonto Mirror.

THE IMPERSONALITY OF THE PRESS .---- A eligious journal, the Christian Guardian-the for the cost and trouble of defending the suit. rgan we believe of the Methodist body-offers novel plea against the impersonality of the ress. It argues that there are a great many afidels employed on the Canadian Press, the vil tendencies of whose writings would be altoether neutralised if their names were made pubet the example itself. Its editor, no doubt, beieves that his own writings are harmless enough, vithout appending his name ; and in this, his readers will, no doubt, quite agree with him .- Queec Chronicle.

A CLEVER DODUE .-- The following which ! ve clip from the Montreal Watness is certainly advanced again, on the 15th, to 82c. one of the cleverest things in its way we have] Butter-No shipping demand ; latest sales of store net with for some time, and forcibly illustrates held at 16c he vulgar maxim that there are more ways of Oatmenl-Very dolland heavy ; \$3,50 offered. A tilling a dog that choking him to death with meltsale of 150 barrels at \$3,00. ad butter-" Messrs Harper Brother, of New Pork-No change : Mess, \$17 to \$10 ; Prime Mess ork, send us an advertisement of their Monthly | \$11 to \$12; Prime, \$10 Magazine and Weekly Illustrated Paper, making Beef-No sales to quote. Dressed Hogs - The market has been duli for a day prominent the point that they are to contain new ales by the author of Adam Bede and Thackery, and a new novel by Dickens. As we cannot insert idvertisements of novels and tales, juless it were such as Uncle Tom's Cabin or Danesbury House written expressly to promote good objects, we must respectfully decline the advertisement in The carcases to-day are in batter order, and sell more readily .-- Montreal Witness. question. We regret this, as Messrs, Harper have frequently politely sent as there publications, and we value highly a great deal that is in the ess objectionable, as regards contents, than any foreign counties, readily testify to the fact. namenvie, our astute confrere save his conscienc, naintains his consistency illustrates his disinterstedness, and of the same time most effectually Married, loes, by side wind, what he is too conscientious to do directly-advertises the forthcoming new ales by the author of Adam Bede, and Thackray, and the new novel by Dickens, and puffs maker, all of Quebec. he publications in which they are to appear ! Died. fThe Witness has brought on itself this merited rebuke. It assails other journals for inserting heatrical advertisements. It refuses to defile iwn pages with advertisements of novels, yet, as acquaintances. May his soul rest in peace. he Enquirer points out, it gives a notice in its ditorial columns which is worth a whole year's dvertizing to the serials which appear in Harer's publications.]-Quebec Chroniele. PRESENTS. NONE BUT A PROTESTANT NEED APPLY. WANTED, A Good Cook. None but a Provered free, within the City limits, for estant need apply. FIVE DOLLARS, Apply at No. 1, Adelaide Street West. Toronto, Nov. 10, 1860. tail Wine and Spirit Merchants, WANTED, A Respectable Protestant Woan and Nurse. Good references required. Dec. 20 Apply to Mrs. Nanton, Rosedale. Toronto, Nov. 12, 1860. We take the above notices from the advertisig columns of our city cotemporaries. Were hey only insulated cases, they might be passed with the contempt which they really merit .--But, unfortunately, such announcements are being onstantly made, and the facility which has been ecently obtained for advertising " wants" in the olumnas of the daily papers has only served to Half-past SEVEN P.M. shorp. ring them more frequently before the public. By Order, like a pasty excrescence on the surface of the Dec. 20. ody politic, they are growing in number and oldness. The Globe has heretofore contained STEREOSCOPES, lost of them, but recently the Leader, from of beautiful Views. ays, "a Scotchwoman preferred."-Toronto lirron. SHORET SOCIETIES. - The Montreal Walness has re-LADIES' RETICULES. ently been endeavouring to point out the injurious influences of secret societies, and in a recent article writes thus :- " There is one aspect of Orangeiam, Free Masonry, and other Secret Societies, to which we invite attention-pannely, their influence on the decision of Juriez. One party to a suit may be an Orangeman or a Free Mason, and several of the Jurynen may belong to the same Secret Order. CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The Merrickville Chronicle is making a fool of itself .- It has gone into violent opposition since the Orange difficulty, and it justifies its change of sentiment upon the ground that as an Orange Journal, it is bound to follow the dictum of the grand Orange Lodge : and in almost every issue it quotes the Ha-milton resolution as its triumphant justification .---What of the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Central Canada within whose jurisdiction the Chronicle is published ?-Peterborough Review.

5

THE EXTRADITION CASE. - We learn, by special to legram from Toronto on Saturday evening, that the decision of the Judges in this case, given that day, ie against Anderson, and in favour of his being given ap to the United States authorities. We shall reserve all remarks upon the judgement until we are in posthe Prince's visit, language been uttered, and In the mean time, our correspondent telegraphs that Anderson's counsel have appealed from the decision to the Court of Error and Appeal, composed of nine judges. He adds, the general impression is, that Anderson will, eventually, he released as a fugitive would have been against Papist treason, had slave, of whose alleged wrong-doings, while in a the rowdies at Kingston and Belleville been state of slavery---and, consequently, while deprived of all personal rights,--- the law of Canada can take no cognizance. We learn by a second telegram that Chief Justice Robinson and Justice Burns were opposed to the prisoners claim to be released ; but that Justice McLean dissented from the judgement of the Court, taking broad ground on behalf of the prisoner. Anderson was remanded till Saturday next when Court will be asked to allow an appeal. There was a large crowd outside and inside the Court House, and a body of armed police in attendance, but no disturbance occurred. - Montreal Herald Monday.

We learn through the Toronto Globe, that Mr. Isaac Buchanan, the member for Ramilton, resigned his sent provious to his departure for Scotland. There was some informality in his letter of resignation, and the issue of a new writ has been in cousequonce deferred. Mr. Buchanan will send a letter couched in proper form from Scotland.

A CHALLENOR. - Attorney General McDonsid, having intimated that he will prosecute Mr. Chapman for his statements implicating him in the sale of the wharf at Kingston to the Grand Trunk Co., Geo. Brown of the Globe, avows that he has made similar charges, and challenges the Attorney General to prosecute him He says it will afford him an opportuni-ty to bring to light in a court of law, facts in which the public are interested, sufficient to compensate

MONTREAL MARKETS -- Dec. 15.

Flour-We quote, nominally, No 1 Superfine, \$4.95 to \$5; Fancy, \$5,35 to \$5,45; Extra, \$6 to \$6,20; Superior Extra, \$6,50 to \$7. The highest price of-foring for quantities is \$4,80 Superfine, but holders are willing to sell at that. We hear of a sale of 300 c. The journal in question does not propose to | bris., however, of a good brand at \$4,83, without in spection or cooperage.

Bag Flour - Also, nominal; \$2,65 to \$2,80; no transactions.

Wheat-U C Spring has sold in small lots, ex cars, at \$1 to \$1,02; and we hear of a sale of a car-load at \$1, less the cost of unloading. We hear from Stratford that the price of Wheat ran down there as low as 70c, but as nobody would sell at that rate, it

packed at 134c; some choice dairy in the market

or two; brisker this morning, and fairly supplied; prices a little better, the range being \$5:50 to \$6.-A lot averaging about 170 lbs. brought lowest figures a few averaging about 200 lbs., \$5:621 to \$5:75; and some luts ranging between 220 and 240 lbs., \$6.-A amall uice-looking lot for retail purposes, brought \$6:121; the weights were 84, 88, 90, and 100 pounds.

One Dollar expended in procuring a large bottle of Magazine while the Pictorial Weekly is perhaps you than thousands of dollars invested in bank stock Perry Davis's Pain Killer, may be worth more to It will eradicate disease from your system when all of the other Pictorials. Thus, by an admirable other medicine fails Thousands, both in this and In St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Thursday, the 22nd Nov., by the Rev. Mr. Bernard M Gauran, Richard C. M'Doungh, Esq., to Mary Eilen Josephine, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas O'Donohoe, watch-In this city, on Tuesday the 18th inst., after a shor: illness, Owen Dempsey, a pative of Garrymona, King's County, Ireland, aged 62 years; much and desarvedly regretted by a large circle of friends and CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S A CASE, containing One Dozen of Assorted WINES and SPIRITS, all of the best quality, will be deliby THOMAS WALKER & Co., Wholesale and Re-26 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal. 3t ERINA SNOW SHOE CLUB. THE MEMBERS of the above Club will MEET at the Corner of Dorchester and DeBleury Succession the EVENINGS of TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at JOHN COX, Sec. And interesting and amusing Slides, Views, Groups which we extract the above, appears to be doing kc. Price of Steradscopes from 50 cents; Views onsiderable in the same line. In another notice from a Dollar a Dozeo. No Gift more pleasing for hat has been mislaid, the advertiser wants "a Christmas could be procyred than a Storeoshope otestant" to act as chambermaid, and further could be procared than a Stereoscope with a variety GRAHAM & MUIR. 19 Great St. James Street Mathematical Instruments, in handsome boxes ;-Boxes of Colors, Pen Knives, and many other neat and useful articles suitable for Christmas G fis, GRAHAM & MUIR, 19 Great St. James Street

We have to thank Mr. Graham, of Great St. James Street, Montreal, for a copy of a small work of some one hundred and twenty pages, entitled "A Summary of Canadran History" designed for the use of schools. The compiler of this little work is Mr. J. A. Boyd, B. A. and though we do not pretend to endorse all his political opinions, we have been muble to find in his summary anything offensive to the Catholic ; although a French Canadian might prohably take exception to the encomiums pronounced upon the administration of Lord Durham.

It is our inelancholy duty to record the death of the Rev. M. Larre, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and Parish Priest of Notre Dame de Toute Grace.

Died on Friday last, in this city, deeply regretted by all her acquaintances, Marie Louise, wife of Alfred Pinsonneault, Esq. We clip the following notice of the lamented lady's decease, from the Montreal Herald of Thursday :-

PARSENTIMENT OF APPROACHING DEATH. -- A singular case of presentiment of donth occurred in this city last week, in the case of Mrs. Pinsonneault, who, contrary to all medical symptoms, positively assured her physician on Thursday that the next day would be her last. On Friday she expired, as she had foretold. By a post mortem examination the cause of death was ascertained to have been softening of the brain, terminating in aptoplexy.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- If Veritas will favor us with his name in confidence, but not otherwise, we will insert his communication.

At a Meeting of the "Rring Snow Shoe Club, held at the Mechanics Hall, on Fuesday, the 4th in-stant, the following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year :--

1st Vice-President. Mr. W Rigney. 2nd Vice-President Mr. T Nicholson. Secretary and Treasurer. . Mr. J Cox.

Committee of Management - Messra, G Powell, H Mullins, J Ferguson, J Gatfney, and J A Rafter.

EF Mr. John Kennedy has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Taus Wirass in Lindsay and Its neighborhood.

37 Mr. Christopher Frazer has also kindly conseated to act as our Agent for Bryckville and its asighborhoud.

DP Remistances unavoidably crowded out.

deliverance of the oppressed Christian people. -"Quoniam pro fide Christi, afflictaque genti libera-tiono dovotam mortem voluerunt subirio." They appeared thomselves on several occasions to some of the faithful, saying that they should not be lamented, and that their remains should not be surrounded with signs of a funereal wor, because they onjoyed eternal glory-being united to the boly martyrs.-Nam ipzi diversis seas ostenderunt Christi fidelibus dicentes so nou esse lugendos exseguiis funobribas. "The fact was afterwards confirmed, not only by several wonders wrought by their intercession, but again by a revolation which was made to the holy Pontiff in his last moments. Exhausted by a long illness, and feeling the approach of his death, he called around him Bishops and clerics :-" The time has come for me to leave this world," he said ; "I have had this night a vision, during which I had a glimpse of the celestial abode, and as I was amazed at what I beheld, all these brethren who have suffered death for the church of Josus Christ in la Apulia presouted themselves to me. I have seen them among the martyrs. Their vestments were glitter-ing like gold ; all of them hold palms in their hands, crowned with flowers that can never fade, and they all called me with a loud voice, saying, 'come and remain with as, for it is by thes that we have acquired this glory. Veni et mane nobiscum, per te enin hanc recepimus beatitudinem. And a voice was heard from another direction, saving, ' No, not yet ; hut after three days, thou shalt join us ; here is thy place, thy seat is prepared and waiting for

thee.3 "Three days after, according to the revelation which had been made to him, and as he had foreiold the thing himself, the holy Pontiff resigned his soul peaceable to God.

"Such is, in substance, the fact that the Civilla Cultolics has been pleased to recall for the consolaof those whose relations or friends foll in defending the cause of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. If we compare, says this journal, the war of June, 1053, with that of September 1860, we cannot find any difference between those who obtained the crown of marsyrdom at Dragonara, under the Pontificate of Saint Leo IX, and those who fell glorieusly for the church under that of Pins IX. The Civitia Cattolica draws then between the one and the other a paralell which we shall resume :-

"In 1860 as in 1053 the enemies of the Pope were sons rebellions against their father, curistinos ex-communicated, Catholics armed against the Holy

The war made against the Pope in our days, is visibly still more impious than that of the XI century the cause defended by the heroes of Pius the IX is more manifestly divine than was that of the martyrs of Leo IX. It was Saint Leo himself who went upor the territory occupied by the usurpers in order to bring them back to duty by force, since they remained deaf to the voice of reason. - This undertaking was undoubledly lawful and holy, as proved by Baronius (3) -But Pius IX did not advance to meet his sucmics, they invaded his dominions unexpectedly without the Pontiff giving them even a shadow of pretext, as did formerly the Vandals and Saracens. The Normans, before lighting were desirous of enter-ing into negociations, Piedmont threw previous its soldiers upon the domains of the Church, and then in-

The Sisters of Mercy, Dorchester Street, bog fo acknowledge with thanks, the receipt from the New City Gas Company, of \$17,34, being their proportion of a fine recovered by the Company from a person burning gas contrary to the rules of the Company.

MISSING .--- A man named Jacob Cetera is missing since the 4th instant. He spent that day in company with some friends from Vandreail, who on leaving their Hotel to go to Pointe St. Charles to return home, missed him suddealy, since which he has not formed the Pope of its aggression at the same time been seen sor heard from. His family are greatly that it insuited him. The Normans and not the least distrassed at his absence. - Montreal Herald:

The people of Upper Canada will nut preserve the Union unless thay are granted rights which Mr. Mac-Prayer Books, superbly bound in Velvet, with richly gilt mountings, at reduced prices. A variety of interesting Books, Albams, &c., &c., donald now denies them. They will not give Mr. Cartier a new lease of the power which he has so recklessly abused. They will insist on a thorough appropriate Obristmas presents. GBAHAM & MUIR. and complete change in the constitutional relations of the two Provinces. - Toronto Globa.

10 Great St. James Surest.

"THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ---- DECEMBER 21, 1860.

FORBIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

Napoleon III. has once more succeeded in taking the world by surprise ; and his " Liberal concessions" have been curiously scanned and minutely discussed all through the week. The decrees themselves will be found in our news from France; and our Paris correspondent informs us both of the reception that has been given to them, and of the probable reason why they were granted. The motives of Napoleon III. must always be doubtful, but three suggestions have been made to account for his concession :---

1st. That he means to strengthen the Anglo-French alliance, and to secure the good will and help of the "disciplined democracy" and Voltairians of France in his quarrels with the Church.

2nd. That he calculates on having war with England before long, and therefore that he desires to share the responsibility with others, and to fortify himself by some appearance of the from the circumstances of the case that the news French nation's concurrence and participation in his policy.

3rd. That the dissatisfaction of the Catholics of France, who are attached to their religion and to the Holy See, has induced him to seek for popularity and for support.-Tablet.

PARIS, Nov. 29, 1860 .- It is a fortunate circumstance for me to begin my correspondence with the Tablet by the Imperial decree, which so deeply modifies the present French Constitution. Whatever may be the impression it has jesty despite her great wish to remain incognita, has made upon English minds, I may venture to affirm most positively that this sudden and unex- burgh the Provost presented an address to Her Mapected influx of freedom into the positical system jesty, and a Scotch regiment marched past the hotel of this country has been half d with universal satisfaction. You may take up at random any newspaper, you may talk with any man you may chance to meet-still one invariable feeling beats in every breast, escapes from every lip-and that General states that the prisoners of the Allied Army, is delight at the prospects of returning liberty. controvertible, irresistible, and, as such, ought to nese. be stated by your new Correspondent.

Akin with this feeling, and parallel to it, arises another equally powerful, equally irrepressible, which might be worded in the following way :---How will it be worked ? And if worked properly, what can have been the Emperor's motives for thus granting at this present juncture partial completion of his political edifice !"

Before proceeding to enter upon these imporlant alterations, you must allow me, first of all, to answer these questions. It is certainly a remarkable circumstance, that for the last two for free institutions. At first an almost inaudible murmmur, this appeal to old times and old the chivalry of Anjon. liberties has gradually grown into a powerful wind, threatening ere long to heave up the secthcould not long escape the keen eye of our Neptune Napoleon, who felt the coming storm in the very lull of the moment:

"Interes magno missum marmure pontus, Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus."

Thus I have not the slightest doubt that the decree of Nov. 24 was purposed to satisfy that craving for more freedom, of which the Religious and Liberal Party in France have become of late the most distinguished exponents. And observe that when I say "Religion and Liberhfted, and rising-nul or will-to a love of freedom.-Paris Corr. of Tablet. The Siecle says that a step worthy of notice has been taken to re-establish harmony between the foreign policy of the country and its institutions.-The Siecle will wait the Senatus-consultum which will be shortly published relative to the reproduction of the debates in the Senate and the corps legislatif. This Senutus-consultum will have a direct reference to the rights of the press. The Siecle hopes that the improvements in the decree of the 17th of February, 1852, so often demanded, will be the complement of the Senatus-consultum, a free press being the necessary consequence of a parliament destined to reflect the lustre promised by the regime. The Presse particularly applauds the right to present an address granted to the Senate and the corps legislatif. Lamoriciere, like all great men who achieve greatness in discharge of daty, has modestly abstracted himself from onbite homage, and retired to his country residence. The names of 10,000 visitors have been inscribed on his books during his sojourn of but ten days in Paris. LIBERTY OF THE PRESS .- The case of M. Leymaire will be tried on Friday. As you may have forgotten the facts, I will state them in a few words. M. (as Minister of the Interior) to become proprietor of a newspaper, was informed by letter that he would never be recognized either as director, editor, or proprietor of the property which he had just purchased. In an interview with the Minister he was informed that "An Opposition paper, patronized by men of respectability, and which should have for contributors writers of acknowledged talent, and without distinc-tion of party, would acquire a dangerous influence; and that the more constitutional it was, the more care it took to remain within the law-in a word, the more moderate it was, the more would it be troublesome." A question was asked in the Legislative Corps as to whether the Minister of the Interior really made M. Baroche, President of so strange a statement the Council of State, and Government orator for the day, replied that it was not true, and that no Minister, much less M. Billault, could have given utterance to such nonsense. The truth is, M. Baroche, not aware the question was to be put, had not got his brief from M. Billault, who might have smothered the matter without actually committing himself to a formal denial. M. Leymarie, sceing the report in the Moniteur of what passed in the Chamber, wrote a letter to the official, as well as other papers, repeating his statement, defying contradiction, from M. Billault himself (for clearly M. Baroche knew nothing of the matter), and summoning the Moniteur in due legal form to publish it. The Minister of the Interior prohibited the papers from inserting the letter, and it is for this refusal to publish the contradiction to M. Baroche's misstatement that M. Leymaire has taken proceedings against the Moniteur. I their difficulty; so that the Treasury has to bear ing along with his feet tied up in rags. There was

is he is no longer the acting but only the talking. Minister. The prohibition may have been withdrawn, and the gentleman who is usually sent on this sort of mission from the Bureau de la Presse may, for aught I know, have already made his rounds to the papers, authorizing them to insert M. Leymarie's letter. If not, the case will come on, as I have said, on Friday.

PRESS TRIALS IN FRANCE .- The sifair of the Opinion Nationale, about which so much has been said, came on yesterday before the Tribural of Correctional Police. M. Gueroult, the editor, and M. Dubuisson, the printer of that journal, were procoeded against for having published, in the number of the 27th of last month, an article entitled "Uo Casus Belli," affirming that "a warlike note had been or was to be presented by the Austrian Embassy to the French Government;" that statement being erroneous, and consequently constituting what the French law calls "publication of false news." M. Gueroult and M. Dubuisson, who were both present, were defended by M. Marie and M. Lachaud. No report of the proceedings can be given, the law prohibiting journals from producing detailed accounts of such matters. The judgment of the tribunal was to the effect that "it results contained in the article was false; that it also results that the article was of a character to disturb the public peace, but that it was not proved that it had been published with bad faith." The tribunal

in virtue of Art. 15 of the decree of the 17th Feb. 1852, and of certain articles of the Penal Code, fined M. Guerou't 1,000f. and M. Dubuisson 100f., and ordered them jointly to pay the costs. THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.-The Monitcur of

Monday publishes the following :-

" We are happy to be able to announce a marked improvement in the health of the Empress. Her Matiments of the most respectful sympathy. At Ediawhere she was staying, its band playing the air of Queen Hortense, amid the cheering of the population

The Moniteur publishes General Montauban's reports from the French head-quarters in China. The who were carried to Pekin, were well treated.

On the side of the French, besides some soldiers of How far that feeling is justified appears to me the ascort. Colonel Grandchamps, the Abbo Duluc, quite a different thing, but the fact itself is un- and M D. harr- were made prisoners by the Chi-

ITALY.

TURIN, Nov. 24. - Whether the South is to sink the North, or the North is to tow the South into harbor, is the great question of the present moment ; a question which cruses atl Italian patriots the most fear-"Will the new system be applied with since ity,? | ful anxiety Already the lovers of mischief revel in the prospect of a retirement of the Lieutenant Farini, and of the recall of the hero Garinddi by an order from on high (dalf alio) " The arrival of regular troops to Patermo, they eagerly inform us, has already given rise to bloody collisions between these latter and the so-called Garibaldians, because " the soldiers of the Minister Fanti show no proper respect t. red-shirted officers ;" and a Piedmontese sergeant who made some advances to a woman or the people, was instantly stabled on the spot by that people years France has manifested an intense yearning who have not forgotten how their forefathers of the Siellian Vespers checked the amorous propensities of

I spoke of the so-called Garibaldians, because I can hear witness to the fact that a red shirt and a "wide awake" hat were within the reach of every ing waves of the political ocean. Of course this man in the two Southern kingdoms who had a fancy to them ; and there were too truly swarms of loafers and blackguards allowed to disgrace that cheap uniform who never had a share in the Garibaldian exploits, and are now the most exorbitant in their pretensions, and the loudest in the tale of their grievances. As to the anecdote of the sergeant, without denying the possibility of the event, I do not believe a single instance can be quoted as an argument against the Piedmontese troops, who have always been and are the best disciplined, best behaved, most inoffensive soldiery in the world.

These are mere trifles, and I should be sorry to be thought a man inclined to make mountains of mole-| hills; but there is no doubt that other matters-inal," I mean but one and the same body, made up | deed, all affairs in these southern kingdom-bear an of Bishaps, Legitimists, Orleanists, and even Im-perialists, whose carnest and honesty are above suspicion. It is they and they alone who have, step by step, day by day, leavened the huge of language, be exaggerated. But it would be glurmass, until the very parasites of the Government Tag infustice to say that all these disorders are owing such as the Patrie. Constitutionnel, Opinion, to Garibaldi's retirement, or that "when Garibaldi Nationale, Sec., Sec., have felt themselves up- ruled on admirable and unbroken order prevailed." During any stay in Saples, from the 9th to the 25th of September, no Government at all existed in the country ; and although the exuitation of a cheaplygotter, treedom and a natural suthusiasm in favour of the Liberator seved the kingdom, or, at least, the capital, from pure agreetion and political collision, there was on which to cholic security : marder and robbery stalked and unpunished abroad. Garibaldi's lieucenance sowed the wind ; no wonder their successors have to reap the whichwind. Anarchy in Naples has deep roots, and it is questionable whether even the Gendarme's sword will be sharp enough to reach them, for we hear that a regiment of Carabineers or Gendarmes is being hastily organized by Farmi, simply for the protection of public order in the capital. Gendarmes, however, can crush or terrorize; they do not reform or educate the co-operation of good men, Now good men, if also able and intelligent, are tew throughout Italy, they are fewer in the Two Sicilies .- Times Cor. ROME. - The Times correspondent writes : - As far present apparances may be accepted as a guide, there is as little chance of the Pope's leaving Rome now as there was two years ago. One frequently hears it said that to is state of things cannot last; Leymarie, who had asked M. Billault's permission that it must have an end ; that the Pope must go, icc. Such remarks seem to proceed chiefly from im patience at the present uncertain and unsottled position of affairs. We have this week had a persistent rumours of an approaching departure of the disgust, and the men were leaving in dozens, I might French from Rome. They are to withdraw, it is almost say in hundreds; and by this time I dare say highest degree of efficiency. Twenty new regiments said, and to be replaced by the Sardinians. This there is no begion left And not without cause. of infantry, eight of Grenadiers, and 16 battalions would certainly simplify the question, and bring From the first day the men landed at Naples up to of dersaglieri are to be added to the force at present about a speedy denouement. Unfortunately, it is too the hour I left they were badly treated, and all the under arms. Two other steam frienters on the model good to be true ; and, on the other hand, we are told that more French troops are coming to make up the full strength of the battalions already here. Several thousand men would be required to do that. Any the men in the Legion were gentlemen. Many of fresh arrivals would have a most disheart-ning effoct upon the Italian party here, which justly looks | mission in England, and had seen activo service in upon the French occupation as the sole obstacle to India and the Orimea, who, animated by a love of the incorporation of Rome and its surrounding territory with the kingdom of Naples.

stopped. M. Billault is no longer in office, - that subjects to their Master has also its human side. They have seen from time to time many apheavings and convulsions caused by the under-currents of the Secret Societies, and have come to think that the temporal power of the Pope, like the Church herself, though "often doomed to death is fated not to die"

Kingdom of Italy." They call it a "childish kingdom," and both religion and experience root them in the persuasion that all this will barst some day like a bubble, when the Pope shall regain his own for the purpose refused to obey orders, and would again. Only no one can foresee how many victims not fire. The Colonel sent to Garibaldi for a detachagain. Only no one can foresee how many victims will be demanded from the Moloch now in the Ascendant.

The official Prussian Gazette says, we learn the foreign Ambassadors who followed King Francis to Gaeta have left the place and proceeded to Rome at the express desire of the King, who would not expose the diplomatic corps to the inconvenience of residing in a besieged city .- Cor. of Catholic Telegraph.

M. de Courcelles, formerly Ambassador of the French Republic at the Holy See, and since so well known to the Catholic world for his devotion to its interests, has lately nudertaken a mission from the Sovereign Pontiff to the Cabinet of Turin, in which he has been eminently successful. The Sardinian Government, with that bad faith which so emineutly characterizes all its acts, has been regardless of the terms of the capitulation contracted with the Papal troops, and especially with the Italian Regiments, which it made every effort to incorporate with its own service. These efforts signally failed; yet in spite of repeated remonstrances, the men were detained in wrotched prisons, and a state of semi-starvation. Mode Courcelles at last proceeded to Thrin and succeeded not only in obtaining the liberation of the soldiers, but also in setting aside the several capitulations which had been violated, and abridging the term under which the Pope's army was bound not to bear arms. We believe the term is now for all the soldiers, who capitulated, limited to three months.

NAPLES .- Recent accounts from Gaeta state the garrison of that place to consist of 22,000 men, the remains of the 55,000 which it appears the King of no head against the Garibaldians with the larger number, it can hardly be expected that he will long resist the Piedmontese with the smaller. Nevertheenemy by sorties. Meanwhile, the Sardinians are pushing on their works, and we may expect soon to were being killed, and to a certain extent, consumed as food. The Queen proposed remaining at Gaeta until the bombardment should become too bot, and would then go on board a Sparish ship. The Gaeta Gazette of the 20th contains an article which says who had followed the King to Gaeta had constantly declared their intention of remaining at their post no metter what should occur, His Majesty, considering the dangers attendant on their longer sojourn in ed as accredited to his Court.

NAPLES, Nov. 23 .- Victor Emmanuel has not made that impression on the minds or the hearts of the Neapolitans which might have been desired. A rough souther, and, perhaps, too honest a man to subjects, he shows but little, and when he does he bows but slightly, and manifiests but little anxiety to courty the good opinon of the people. An instance of this was his omitting to pass throught the city on Tuesday last, when the whole population were waiting for him, an offence for which His Majesty has since offered his excuses through the Syndic. As, too, it is a great misfortune to some men to have been born after their fathers — though Parliament. I shall not stop to ask whether they could by any These are

d so completely taken hold of the nalatter ha

yield it any revenue. The attachment of the Pope's Peard had been offered one, and had refused it. cerned, so as to gain time, she harbours not the There were no ambulances for the sick ; no medical stores. Many of the men were dying from diarrhœa, and Dr. Fairly, the surgeon of the regiment, had not one ounce of medicine of any kind, and bitterly complained to me that he could not get any. On the march back from Teano to St. Angele, five Eng-There is throughout all society here the most utter lishmen were found looting a farm-house by some unbelief of the durability of the Revolution, and its members of Garibald's staff, who sent them under an escort to be dealt with as Colonel Peard should direct. He at once, without inquiry or trial of any kind, ordered the men to be shot; the picket told off ment of Italians to shoot the condemned men, as his own regiment was in a state of mutiny. Garibaldi replied that it would be a disgrace to the English if he were to do so, and asked Colone! Peard to pardon them. I do not ior a moment justify the men for looting; but when they had no food and were obliged to forage for themselves, they surely deserved some kind of trial. On the same march I saw Captain Hampton guilty of an act of cruelty to one of the sergeants of his company, for which Colour! Peard should have been drammed out of the regiment and he was not even reprimanded. Now sir, these are a few facts which came under my own observation."

A Naples correspondent of the Morning Herald. writing on the 17th instant, says :- The fate of the English regiment has been decided on. An order was received last Wednesday evening at Casserta, requiring that a return of the names of the soldiers who wished to return to England and the ports at which they wished to be landed, should be sent in without delay. There are not many who will not avail themselves of the opportunity. The expense of fitting out this regiment was very large, not less than £20,000, a very small part of which was subscribed in England, leaving the government of this country to pay the balance of £15,000.

MORAL CONDITION OF ITALY .- Honest, disinterest ed, stern, loyal men are incredibly rare in these Southern Kingdoms. " There is not one man in the whole staff of the Post Office," said a man to me (a Neapolitan), who had too good a ground for what he said, " who is not a thief," and your correspondent from Naples informs you that there are none Naples at first had with him. Since he could make but thieves in the service of the Neapolitan hospitals. The whole population seem to viberate between thieving and beggary. The old leaven of ancient tyranny has penetrated into the very core of society ; less, it seems that all confidence is not lost, and that | and we should look in vain into all Christian and General Bosco and an Austrian General, who are | European communities for a stat of corruption and with the King, give him hopes of a successful resist- | demoralization bearing any comparison, however reance, and talk of the damage they will inflict on the mote, with that which is now pr onted by the Neapolitan and Sicilian Kingdoms, as the issue from the long years of Bourbon misrule. Yet the unfortunate hear of a bombardment. The garrison is represent- wretches, stirred up by Mazzinian and other unprined as tolerably well supplied with provisions, which cipled demagogues, cry out that they are being in-are received in Spanish vessels from Civita Vecchia vaded, that all public offices, all the good things of and other ports. Forage running short, the horses their country, are falling to the lot of "foreigners;" that by annexation they never meant Piedmontization; that the Sub-Alpine and other Northern people cannot cope with their Southren brethren in the gifts of high intelligence and brilliant faculties; and that it is too hard a fate that the lonians and the that although those representative of foreign Powers. Athenians of Italy should have to be overrun and domineered by its mere Bootians and Macedonians. This outery against Piedmontese inroad and Piedmontese monopoly is engerly taken up by the Tuscans and Lombards, upon whom the worst characte the fortress, had formally requested them to retire, among the disbanded Garibaldians are now blowing to Rome, where they could continue to be consider- hot and cold, and the good understanding and harmony of Italian patriotism are everywhere seriously compromised.

A remedy might be found, and it would seem a desperated one, but it is precisely the extreme remedy which is often found inevitable in extreme resort to move obsequious forms by which the Bour- | evils; this would be a declaration of the state of bons concealed the chains they threw around their | seige in both Southern kingdoms, placing the reinof Government in the hands of a strong and popular military chief like Cialdini, who should be charged with establishing public order and security at any price, until such time as the fortresses of Gaete ar Messius are rescued from the Bourbon's hands, the war with foreign Powers would be bought to an end, and the civil Government of the new provinces could be established with the sanction of the national

These are dreary prospects for a country which nossibility have been born before them-so it is much aims at selfe-organization on liberal, popular printo be lamented that Victor Emmanuel followed im- ciples But, as the North has underaken to meddle mediately after such a e man as Garibaldi; for, with - | with the affairs of the South, care must be taken out comparing the men, the fact is underiable that that the former be not involved in the disorders and disturbances of the latter.

remotest intention actually to give up her last Italian province for any consideration, and is in her stubbornness backed by the secret advice and encouragement of Prussia and most other German Powers, so that taly is in that quarter looking forward for inevitable war in early spring.

An immense amount of nonsensical talk is also going on as to the prospects of a speedy solution of the other great puzzle in the matter of Italian nationality-the Roman question. It is taken for granted, of course, that the object of M. Morny's mission to Rome can be, and is, nothing else than an announcement to the Pope, on the part of the Emperer Napoleon, of his intention to withdraw the French army of occupation from Rome. It is added that Count Morny addressed to the Pope a speech all wrapped up in diplomatic pbrases, conveying to His Holiness this meaning-that, as the Emperor was moved by the remonstrances of friendly Powers, ob. jecting to his interference in the Patrimony of St. Peter at the present juncture, he had come to the resolution of withdrawing his troops. Lest, howey. er, revolution should dare to outrage the venerable person of the Pontiff, the Emperor advised him to retire from Rome, and offered to screen him by his protection, to whatever quarter of the Globe he might wish to betake himself. The Pope answered, it is said, with that screnity and trust in Providence which is habitual with him-that " in supreme ma. ments he only consulted God and his conscience that as yet he had come to no decision; that he thanked the Emperor for his good very good will towards him, but that in this world he feared God and his conscience, and had no other fear.-Times Cor.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin of the 23d says ;---

"The King of Naples some time since solicited a loan of money from certain courts. Several Governments have accorded him their sympathies on account of the tenacity of his resistance. The King of Saxony sent decorations to Gaeta-others offered prayers for him, but nobody has given money. Who would give money when even the Catholics cannot find sufficient for the Pope, and when the Cardina are forced to diminish their style of living? The French Government wishes to delay the fall of Gagta in order to perform an act of courtesy to the Emperor Alexander of Russia, and to make Victor Emmanuel feel that he cannot dispense with its power. ful protection ; but the Emperor Napoleon will not give money to Francis II., and neither Russia nor Prussia can give him any. The days of Francis II. are consequently numbered. The Italian question is reduced to the simple question, "Shall the new King be acknowledged by the Great Powers ?" Eugland will acknowledge him at once. Prance will shortly follow that example, and induce Russia to dethe same. As for Prussia, she will besitate for a time, and then bend in presence of accomplished facts. The sole danger which menaces Prussia and Germany is an attack by Victor Emmanuel on Venetia with the support of France. The English Government is using every exertions to induce the Euperor of Austria to sell Venetia. Francis Joseph and the Grand Dukes reject these proposals with indignation; but there are Austrian statesmen who would very much desire to see the Emperor accept such an offer. Among others of this opinion are said to be the Baron de Hubner and M. Schmerling.

RUSSIA.

The Journal de St. Petersburgh expressed itself ery strongly against Lord J. Russell's Italian despatch of Oct. 27th, and asks what would be the consequence if his doctrines of public law were builts practice by the inhabitants of Ireland and the lonian islands.

SPAIN.

The sword presented on the 10th Nov., by the Queen of Spain, was to Marshal O'Donnell.

CHINA.

The London mail of the 27th of August artire! here on the 9th inst.

The news which we have to convey by this mail s of very great importance. Hostilities have been resumed in the north. Mr. Harry Parkes: Mr. Bowlby, The Times Correspondent; Mr. Lech. Lord Elgin's private secretary ; Mr. de Norman, attache to Mr. Bruce ; Captain Brabazon, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, and Captain Anderson. ci ane's Horse, have been taken pri

It is even said that Cardinal Antonelli is of opin- | commanding officer's acts, and to manage them reion that, though the French were to go and the Sar- quired more than usual prudence, tact, and judgdiajans to come, the Pontiff should still remain in Rome, and suffer, under protest, his temporal power to be taken from bim.

The collecting for the Peter's Pence goes on actively in Rome, and many of the Romans also give attack on Capeau. When they had assembled he large sums bosides. The Holy Father is said to have received a considerable offering lately from Mexico. One of the embarrasements of the Government is caused by the fidelity of its employes, who, when the invader occupied first the Romagna, and then the other provinces of the Papal States, refused to serve the new and usurped authority of Cavour's concoction, and withdrew from their posts to Rome. Of sacrificed. I marched with the Legion from St. Ancourse the government cannot discard those who gelo to Teano. The men complained to me that they have proved faithful, and so it is obliged to find their had received no pay. Many of them were without men situations, or to go on providing for them in

tional soul that no other place remained in which to p set up another idol. What, therefore, the Soyereign has received is nothing more that the surplus of the | acter of a civil contest, could not fail to be attended adoration which has been offered to the subject, and in is a misfortune that it should be so in a man who presents himself in the new character of the King of l Italy .- Times Car.

tate that a Garibaldian demonstration had taken that the bands infesting the Abruzzi had been inpartly by former Garibaldians.

withdrawal of such scant respect for the laws as hardly any interference on the part of the police .-there was under the Bourbons. Both Bourbouists "It is" says our informant, an undoubted partisan and Garibaldians having now been disbanded, the of the present order of things, " a downright shame men make their way as they can, and very much as that so conspicuous a town of the kingdom should they please; while the officers are trying to retrieve or to push their fortunes by appeals to interest and which are found sufficient for other towns are of no favour. Meanwhile, nearly the whole civil popullation of the towns have taken up the profession to; even in open violation of common police regulaof place-hunters. In Sicily a fabulous sum of tions; let there be one or two police agents stationed people. For this latter purpose, a good Government money has been raised and spent, with nothing to at the corner of every street; let any amount of is required, and a good Government must rely on the show for it but an exasperated competition for the money be spent for this object, and Government may spoils of office, and a behef that the revolution is rely on the support and approbation of the people? to make everybody's fortune. Many distinguished They manage these matters much better in these Neapolitans and Sicilians whe, on the expulsion of old provinces; roads and streets are as safe in Piedthe Bourbons, had been invited back to their homes, have returned in disgust to Northern Italy, and the only conclusion come to by all men of sense is that

the Two Sicilies can only be ruled by a very strong hand. - London Times. From a letter in a London paper we take the fol-

lowing :--"Before 1 left Naplas the Legion was completely

disorganised ; many of the officers had resigned in affairs of the corps were mismanaged in the grossee. manuer. You may remember that, although a f. v roughs had got amongst them, the great majority of the men in the ranks had borne her Majesty's comadventure or of liberty, had come to Italy to fight for Garibaldi. Such men were severe critics of their

ment. The first thing which shook their faith in Colonel Peard's ability te lead them was this. On the night of the 24th of October he ordered the men under arms at midnight for the purpose af making an harangued them on the glory they should win if they succeeded. Major Styles and the other officers refused to obey his orders, but two companies actually followed the colonel, who led them up to the very bastions of Capua. Fortunately, in the darkness of the night, they were not discovered by the Neapolitan sentinels, or every man of them must have been shoes, and I saw more than one poor fellow trudgshould not be surprised, however, if the case were much of the expenses of provinces which no longer no commissariat, although it was said that Colonel

The disbanding of so many troops at the close of a war which partook to a certain degree of the pharwith its wonted results-robbery and brigandage. Again we hear serious complaints of the want of public security in the Æmilia, and especially in Romagna. A highway robbery was lakely committed

Letters received from Naples to the 21st inst., at Modena by a band of ruffians who had come over by a railway train from Bologna, and belonged to place in the Teatro Nuovo. The same advices state the latter city. Strong measures have been for a that the bands infesting the Abruzzi had been in- long time required at Bologna. The state of that creased, partly by disbanded Royal soldiers and town in what concerns public security is becoming more and more intolerable. Robberies take place The only result of the recent revolution is the mostly in full daylight in the main streets, with be brought to such a condition. If the measures avail for Bologna, let exceptional means be resorted mont and Ligaria as in any civilized community. A miserable wretch, just released from gaol, after explating his offence, was driven by want the other day to accost a priest at the corner of Via della Rocca, in Turin, under pretence of begging ; he had barely ventured on a threat of violence when he was pounced upon by the gendarmes and made all safe aguin.

Count Cavour's Government are straining every nerve to raise both the army and navy to the of infantry, eight of Grenadiers, and 16 battalions under arms. Two other steam frigates, on the model of the Duca di Genova, lately launched, are to be constructed in these docks ; a screw corvette is in progress at Leghorn ; from England another large steam frigate is expected; and from France two iron-sheeted ones-one of 36 guns, the other smaller. There is something very like disappointment among those who built their hopes on the maritime forces likely to accrue to the national cause by the easy acquisition of the Neapolitan navy.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 24 .- It is said that the French Government has recently touched on the question of the cession of Venetia, and also that its meddling in such a delicate question was taken in very ill part. According to the Vienna correspondent of the Festh loyd, the Marquis de Moustier was told by Count Rechberg that Austria had the same reasons for keeping Venetia that France had for appropriating to herself Savoy and Nice.

It is known here, or surmised, that negotiations arc, and have been for some time, pending between Austria and the Western Powers with a view to induce the former to part with Venice by treaty; upon the strength of this report the maddest conjectures circulate as to the terms of the sale and the pretensions of the alleged seller. Coolheaded people, however, think that however Austria may for weeks and months daily with and cajole the parties con- the same?

engagements or skirmishes have been fought with the Tartar cavalry, who surrounded our force. but had to retire with great loss. The allied army is waiting in a hostile attitude within sight of the walls of Pekin ; and negotiations have again been opened up by the Chinese.

In our last Overland we mentioned that negotiations had been broken off at Tien-tsin, and that the 1st division of the force was marching upon Pekin. The Imperial Commissioners are puzzled by the demands for a permanent residency at Pokin, and for an immediate and large instalment of indemnity money Their counter-demand for delay was met by the advance of Lord Elgia with a great portion of the allied force. Soon the towas upon the march were found to be in a great part descrited, and supplies had to be taken by force One large town, Ho-si-wu, was completely looted by the force, and it became evident that there must be another appeal to arms. On the morning of the 18th of September Mr. Parkes and his party fel! into the hands of the Chinese, and it was found that the army was surrounded by Tartar troops at the village of Ho-ko-chuang. An engagement imme-diately took place, which caused the Tartars to retire with some loss. A second engagement took place on the 21st of September, when abut 25 cf our force and several hundreds of the enemy were placed at hors de combat. The next day a flag of truce was sent in from Pekin, and proposals were made to re-open negociations. On the following day surplies were sent in by the Chinese for the use of the Allied army, which saved Tung-chan from being looted. The Intest news we have is by verbal communication with a French steamer which entered the Yang-tse as the mail from Shanghai was leaving It brought intelligence from the seat of war up to the 27th or 28th of September, when the allied army was still in its position, seven or eight miles from Pekin, and two or three from Tungchau. The statement was confirmed that the prisoners were well treated.

The rebels still continue to absent themselves from the immediate neighborhood of Shanghai. Their object in coming to that place was to be at a port where they could be in contact with foreigners and obtain foreign ammunition and arms. Having been driven from Shanghai, it is likely they will try to effect their object by advancing on one or the other ports where foreigners reside.

In the south of China there is nothing stirring, and, but for the news from the north, Hongkong would have been quite dull during the past forinight.

A REPORTING MACHINE IN PROSPECT .- The Abbe Laborde has invented an apparatus for registering sounds much less costly than hitherto made. The invention is interesting, since it is a step toward the invention of machines which shall gradually alvance from registering sounds to registering syllables and words. As soon as the wit of man has invented a machine as delicate as the human ear, we shall have reporting machines. The idea is certainly far less astonishing than that of the daguerrectype before its invention. If the vibrations of light, so much finer than those of sound, are made to register themselves with such wonderful accuracy, why may not the vibrations of sound be made to do

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____ DECEMBER 21, 1860.

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Feeling the importance of having this valuable medicine constantly by me, before starting for Europe in March last, in the ship Louvre, from New York, I purchased two large bottles to take with me. While at Antwerp, one of my crew was attack with a very severe dysentery ; I gave him the Pain Killer, and it cured him in a harry. On my passage home, with one hundred and sixty

four passengerr, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick, and nonetook it without getting relief. One lady passenger in particular was trou-bled with a had headache, for which she said there was no cure, having been troubled with it most of the time for years, I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pain Killer, which to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. I had as good a medicine cheat as over was put on hoard a ship, but did not open it, there being no necessity for it-the Pain Killer answering all purpose. And I do most sincerely recommend to every shipmaster always to take a good supply of this valuable medicine with him on going to sea, as it is so valuable and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruises, which are liable to and frequently do happen to crews on shipboard.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

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R E. 辦 Non Partia WINTER,

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We respectfully request the Prolates of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, the Superiors of Religions 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 intermetian requisite to make up the Almanan, together with such other matter as they may deem of interest to the Catholic public.

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Mr. Wardy ed with their name, or at least their initials quarts, pints, Pala 41115 August 17, 1860. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-WM. PRICE, Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Pale..... 15s 0d Ss 9d count. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, King-潫絭桊券菾蒤蒤蒤蒤枀渁蒣渁渁҂渁҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂҂ ADVOCATE. Ochana - Richard Supple. ston, &c., old in bottle 4s 0d 2s 6d No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. THE GREATEST Prescott-J. Ford. PORTER-Truman & Col's and Guin-BRENNAN. H. Perth-J. Doran. ess & Co.'s..... 15s 0d 7s 6d Montreal and Lachine,..... 5s 0d 3s 0d CIDER-Penner's and Devonsbire,... 12s 6d 7s 6d Peterboro-E. M'Cormick Puton-Rev. Mr. Laior. M. DOHERTY, Port Hone-J. Birmingham. ADVOCATE. All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-** ** Quebec-M. O'Leary. No. 59. Luttle Sr. James Street, Montreal. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. tions. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Ryc and Toddy BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Whiskey. DISCOVERY May 31, 1860. No. 3 Crang Street, (West End,) GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY NHAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. OF THE AGE. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Doneld. **貒褍⋇⋇⋇⋇⋟∊∊⋇⋇∊⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇⋇**⋇⋇⋇⋇ MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in FURNITURE one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy tha St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. cures SEWING MACHINES St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett ALTERATION OF TRAINS. EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. ON and after MONDAY next, OCTOBER 15th, From the worst Scrofulu down to the common Pumples St. Catherines, C. E. - J. Caughlin. St. Raphuel's- A. D. M'Donald. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and TRAINS will run as follows : ក្សារពេធន CHAIN never failed except in two cases (both thunder hu-St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. COTTACE EASTERN TRAINS. 1770 mor.) He has now in his possession over two hun Trenton-Bev. Mr. Brettargh. For Richmond, Quebec and Intermediate dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles Thorold-John Heenan. of Boston. Thorpville-J. Greene Tingmick-T. Donegan. · Y :- 1 Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore night at Island Pond) st..... 5.00 P.M. Night Train for Quebee, (mixed from Rich-Toronto-Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street. month. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of 2'smuleton-J. Hagan. mond₁) at..... 5.00 P.M pimples on the face. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. . On the above date the Through Train to Port-TANY West Port-James Kehoe. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. land, and the Express Train to Quebec will be Disker in the mouth and stomach. Virk Grand River-A. Lamond. continued, as also the 11.00 A. M. Excursion Train Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the through the Victoria Bridge. vorst case of crysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-M. P. RYAN, WESTERN TRAINS. No. 119. COMMISSIONER STREET mor in the eyes. Two Through Trains between Montreal and Two bottles are warranted to cure tunning of th ears and blotches among the hair. (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) Detroit daily. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, and running ulcers. and Detroit, at..... 9.00 A.M. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way E. J. NAGLE'S TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Oanada West and East, that he has opened Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the Stations, at..... *Night Express Train, (with Sleeping Gars attached) for Toronto, Detroit, 4.30 P.M. worst case of ringworm. CELEBLATED M'GARVEY'S the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. SEWING MACHINES, FURNITURE STORE &c., at..... 9.00 P.M Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait Will have constantly on hand a supply of the follow-These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with rheum. ing articles, of the choices: description :-25 PER CENT. 244 NOTRE DAME STREET. the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-Five to eight bottles will care the

Butter	Oats	Tobacco	UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!		points West.	1 2010101010
Flour	Pot. Barley	Cigars	These really excellent Machines are used in all the	THE Subscrib r, while returning thanks to his	W. SHANLY,	DIRECTIONS FOR USE Adult, one table spoonfai
Pork	B. Wheat Flou	· · ~ · · ·	principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port	friends and the public generally for the liberal sup- port extended to him during the last ten years in the		I PCI MONE UNINGTEN OVER 019701 VANSE A JOSSON AS AS
Hams Fish	Split Peas	Pails	Sarnia.	porvextended to min during the last ten years in the	Montreal, Oct 12, 1869.	LIULA CHIMINICH IFOR DYC TO PICHE VORDS the subject
F 196 Salt	Corn Meal	Brooms, &c.	THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO	FURNITURE BUSINESS,		1 as no uncouon can be applicable to all constitutions
June ú, 1				, a case a c	GROCERIES, SUGAR. &C.	take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in had cases
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	GIVE SATISFACTION.	wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store	FOR SALE,	of Scrufula.
	· · ·	S-1		for a number of years, and made extensive improve-		or bebruik.
	\mathbf{X}		TESTIMONIALS	ments in order to accommodate his daily increasing	At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
				business, he has just completed one of the largest		TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
-	TO TO A M	TAN	have been received from different parts of Uanada.	and best assortments of	TEAS (GREEN)	MEDICAL DISCOVEDE
	R. PAT	104,	The following are from the targest Firms in the Boot	HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.	GUNPOWDER, very fine.	For influention and Humor of the Eyes, this gives
OTET	OMER BO	DOTMAKER,	and Shoe Trade :	nousenous roundone,	YOUNG HYSON, best quality	immediate relief; you will apply it on a line rag when going to bed.
0051		ama Street	Montreal, April, 1860.	that has ever been on view in this city, comprising	IMPERIAL.	
No). 229, Notre 1	Alle Street,	We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-	every article in the House Furnishing line. To enu-	TWANKEY, extra fae.	For Scald Head, you will cut the bair off the affected
RETURNS	his sincere thank	is to his kind Patrons	plete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr.	merate his Stock would take so large a space, that	BLACK TEAS.	part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
			E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve	he will only name a few of the leading articles,	SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor	For Sall Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
			months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to	with the prices of each :Parlor Suits, in Rosewood,	CONGOU.	
strict atten	tion to business, t	merit a continuance of	any of our acquaintance of the kind.	B W and Mahogany, from 123 to 500 dollars; Cham- ber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and En-	OOLONG.	For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in
the same.		a his whole attention to	BROWN & CHILDS.	namelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany	SUGARS.	1 99 TOHLAGILA CONTENT I STILL MINE MAN ANAL
R. P. wi	II, IN JULURE, GOVOI	e his whole attention to Now is the time!	Montreal, April, 1860.	Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50	LOAF.	comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
WORK MA	April 19, 1860.	,	We have used Fight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Ma-	to 9 dols, each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14	DRY CRUSHED.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Montreal.	when ray room.		chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and	to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30	MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid
·		E FOUNDERY.	have no hesitation in saying that they are in every	different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to	COFFEE, &c.	
WEST		L FOUNDERY.	respect equal to the most approved American Ma-	4 dollars each : Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm	JAVA, best Green and Roasted	
	Established	n 1826.]	chines, - of which we have several in use.	Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 10 25 dol-	LAGUIARIE, do., do.	$1 44 5 04 44 14444000 5071800 20md ora not, will \dots$
	num C. Landi	ere manufacture and	CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	lars each ; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of	FLOUR, very fine.	
	FILE Subscrit	ly for sale at their old		Mahogany, Uak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and	OATMEAL, pure.	For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,
	washished F	bundery, their superior	Toronto, April 21st, 1860.	prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each a very large as-	RICE.	covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
	Latin for Chu	ches. Academics. rac-	E. G. NARLE, Bag.	sortmont of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables,	INDIAN MEAL.	
	a surtan Growin br	ets Locomotives, Plan- i	Dear Sir. The three Machines you	Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Gradles; an extensive assortment of	B. W. FLOUR.	I who recards and scales will disautions in a fam days
	A	unnied in the most 80•		Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Gots, Marble	DRIED APPLES.	Var you must held on with the distance wet the
	S has burned and S	instantial manner with	sent as some short time ago we have in full opera- tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec-	Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands	CHEESE, American (equal to English.)	I SAID SUIS IIS DHIDTAL COLOR
4	Abula now Pa	Lented Yoke and Other	tations; in fact, we like them beller than any of I. M.	and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of	WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.	This Ointment agrees with every flesh and gines
improved M	stans and me	rranted in every Daru-	Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson	the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture	BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,	i immediato i dilui ili uverv akin meagea Buch io hois to
			will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would	ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up	in hhds. and cases.	I Frice, 28 og ber Box.
sions, Mou	intings, Warrante	d, &c., gend for a circu-	he much obliged if you would have three of your	for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10	PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.	Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
			No 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as	per cent below anything in the city.	PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-	Fen Street, Roxbury Mass.
А.	MENEELY 5 50	NS, West Troy, N. Y.	we shall require them immediately.	Please call and examine the Goods and Prices,	rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds,	For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
A . MITOT	TO COMMER	CIAL ACADEMY,	Yours, respectfully,	which will convince all of the fact that to save mo-	Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English	Mr. Kennedy takes montales
CATHOL	TO COMPAGE		GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.	ney is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-	do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth	Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITERESS with the testimony of
N_{α}	. 19, Cote Stre	et. Montreal.		VEY'S, Odd Notra Dama Streat	Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon	the Lady Superior of the St Vincent And Lady No.
	0.011 + 100 + 110	Principal	NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES	244 Notre Dame Street,	Peel, Urange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts	ton :
Mr. U. E. A	ROHAMBRAUL		Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can	where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they	and pints.	ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
" P. GAR	NUL,	Professors of French.	stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally	are represented; if not, they can be returned three	STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.	Boston Man 20 1956
" F. H. L	DESPLAINS,)	well.	months after the date of sale, and the money will be	BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth	JII. ACHIERT-Dear Sir-Permit we to astron you
" J. M. A	NDERSON,	Professors of English.	PRICES :	refanded. All Goods carefully packed, and deliver-	and Shoe Brushes.	
" M. KEI	SGAN,) Assistant.	No. 1 Machine\$75 00	ed on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of	Drives, &cFigs, Frunes; Spices, whole and	
" A. LEI	NUTER AND DE	pils of this Institution	No. 2 "	parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge		
THE Re-E	utrance of the P	, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at	No. 3 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00	Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers,		
				Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class		
			Needles 80c per dozen.	Furniture.		pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-
			EVSRY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.	Cane and Wood Seat Chairs farnished to the	I dimenti w Timpi Yango Ona Tipu' DiA ; do'' do'' Alfa	DOVERY & Great blossing to all
			All communications intended for me must be pre-	Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required.	Oloum Tarmer, During Doda, do., 11 Thomayes :	scrofula and other humans
			paid, as none other will be received.	OWEN M'GARVEY,	Alum, Copperas, Sciphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks.	
				Wholesalo and Retail Furniture Ware-	Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,
			E. J. NAGLE,	house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near		Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
				the French Square, Montreal.	at the lowest prices.	ANOTHER.
				TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-	J. PHELAN.	Doar Sir-We have much pleasure in informing
				MAKER WANTED.	March 3 1860.	I you or the benefits received by the little combang in
		to health, as all the ventilated, and furnish-		April 26.	TNEORNA TION is marked by the	DEPENDENCE TROM TROOP TRADE 11 11
Class-Root	ng are thoroughly	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Montreal.		Reident Sullivon aread 20 years and of Details Sul	
ed with ba	CKEU BERIS.	IBEAULT, Principal,		MRS. BUCHANAN		
	U. E. ARUHAN	Academy,	A		I HAN, aged about 15 years. When abard of tast they	CONSERV. We fiel manal managements of the
	U.U.	Str ^e Montreal.	Ayer's Cathartic Pills.	HAS REMOVED to 166 DOROHESTER STREET	Office for widow Mary Sullivan.	that he is now perfectly well.
	No. 19, Unte	Sit ² —oniteal.		Of Bleury Street.	19 United States papers will please copy.	SISTERS OF ST. JOSHPH,
August 2	14, 1860.		۱.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Hamilton, C. W