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#### CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

No. 17.

SHAWN NA SOGGARTH;

THE PRIEST-HUNTER. AN IRISH TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

BY M. ARCHDEACON, ESQ.,

Author of the Legents of Connaught," Sc. CHAPTER NXXIV. At about half a league's distance from the

point of Kilglass, the main road ceased and a rocky bareen succeeded, which, for some distance, was, in winter, the bed of a torrent.

mount here, said Sir John, addressing the cap-Dixon, can keep the saddle, till we meet more obstruction than those stone disches."

and, each leading his horse, advanced slowly along the borcen, according to orders.

" Now, sirrah,' exclaimed the baronet to the your petil, by the shortest direction to the for heing at mass." ្សាលាវេះ<sup>ទំ</sup>

" But, your honor, said the frightened peasnot, "I toute you afore I don't know those parts | shows on the shortest way !" well at all.

" We'll make you know them, rased, with a touch of the steel-Aviner, your glass for a nanter.

"No. Sir Join, replied Aylmer, reaching over me glass. The wind had usen considerably; and the clouds and vapor from the ocean had thickened and extended, and now hung, like out all objects to seaward, except that they were occasionally swayed to and fro' by the wind, like of the sea beyond might be caught for a short

After looking intently for a moment or two, Sir John reached back the glass to the captain, exclaiming eagerly, " Yes, she's there still and mast above the hilly point. Now, rascal, can lows to mount. we reach Kilglass without doubling round that cursed strand-ch?

" Mysel knows nothing, at all at all, about the to kill me out and out, barrin to take the road | instant ... afore our eyes round the nomt.

perceived before by Sir John or his comrades, in | condition?" their eagerness to observe the appearances about the point.

" Ha! then you I presume, know those inlets of the hedge over which the speaker's head ap-

As well as I know my right hand, yer ho-

"Then you're our man--can we reach the

point beyond without rounding this strand. "The point o' Kilglass yer honor."

"The same."

" Why there is a place the strand can be crosselse; but it's not many knows that place, and it's sthrand. I could take ye a shorter cut than goin' only in very dary weather, like this, it could be crossed at all.

without quitting our horses, surah-eh?

" Foix, yer henor, by takin' a few bould leps, an' twobling an odd wall, ye'll aisy enough get peoples' wives and sweethearts. to the sthrand, and the place I know, a whole religiment of horse could cross it together. But what am I to get, yer honor, for binigm' ye across an laving my work?"

"Your reward shall be a bullet through the ing questions. So out, and forward at once."

affected to be, terrified for an instant. The next, however, he jumped across the hedge, and, | leaders three atreast. calling on his comrade, a younger and slighter him, he pushed holdly forward alongside Sir John and his three companions.

five guineas if you pilot us smoothly and quickly.'

should precede them.

with Sir John and the captain, afore,' said Hea- put foot in stirrup once more when, Tony again after a few yards more, he would find the bot- one.

visides, addressing Donald Frazer, and pointing applying the farze, the horse took flight, gallop- tom as hard as the road; and he struggled on till to Shemus-" Aint he like the lad as was shot last Hautunin coming hout of the mass-place?' continued the troop-serjeant-major, after having which he would otherwise, of course, have in- and you're over id all, said Tony. again closely regarded the person of the guide.

"Weel,' rejoined Frazer, whose eye had taken the same direction, " I winna say ye're a' thegither wrong. Certes the lad has an unco clous stripling; his pistols were borne away in before. hkeness to you chief, who met wi' the accident the bolster. But Tony did not look like one "Villain! I'll have you transported for this were overtaken by their comcade with natething the mass-place. But, gir it's the same, mon, who would be fool enough to wait quietly for a treachery, exclaimed the curate, in a tone shrilgence confirming the account given by the men. be maun ha? thruv weel sine, as you's a strappin? cummer noo.

"Ton my sowl,' said Ton Murphy, Frazer's comrade, "I don't doubt at all but yoursel' and less boy, " Aylmer, I think your fellows had better dis- Sandy's in the right box, serjeant, though ov it's humorli that's in it and no other, he must surely tain; "yourself and myself, with Borke and have the luck ov a thousand to get over his shattered leg so well. I helped to carry him, an' if it's bimself a fine patient he was, without a dhrews and Harry Gorman, God rest his soul." The men demounted at the word of command, grint or a great, nor magon skin (that's no joke) on' maybe he's not grown a sthrappin' fellow since. I hope be won't give us the slip an' / Yony was already on his way towards the curace, lave us in the brea - i wondker does thir John who was just approaching the strand, somewhat weenching the whip from the slight hand that had turn, again saluted the ears of the case newforced guide, " lead as on and briskly, and, at or the captain know he was shot, wan Sunday, mearer its termination than where they had been

John or the captain care wer appeared him, if he stream into which the tide was flowing, and on make impelled by the blow, saide a plunge that the released boatmen, who were more communication

whether she was papisheal, prolatical or cover | ing it.

moment; have you perceived anything in the Sir John and Aylmer dashed guitantly over as the curate came up to man. "I was warming the obstructing wails and hedges. Charley, too, for you; and we can cross here, without going was truly on a firm bottom till be made, so discistous to the curate and his party, the with his will be cause. What bootsom smoother head in by the aid of a golding, that pushed numself as high as the throopers.' through the stone fences, or clambered, cathke, ! over the earthen ones, kept nearly parallel with them, with the trilling mishap of a few insignificatives harder; and yer reverence might see the a dense cartain, between earth and sky, shutting cant falls. But, what between having a way- tide is up to the horses' hoofs inreddy, and what ward animal that shied at every little obstacle, and it be, when we's be as far as them? and his own had horsemanship, which obliged the waving of drapery, when a momentary glimpse him to search for gaps whenever he met a tence, and even to dismount when he found none, the aware that the tide must be driving in more racurate was considerably behind when his compa-

dragoons were there some inmutes before him. "Now, Aylmer,' said Sw John, as the dra- screams of the sea fowl." we're all right. I see what I conceive to be ner | goons came up to the beach, " order your fel-

> "The curate is not near as yet," observed Aylmer.

The glass was again handed to him; but after "The omadhawn is tellin the thruth to your applying it to his eye for a moment, the baronet honor; what ud the like or him know about the flung it back, exclaiming "there is no use in shore ? said a voice from behind a near hedge, trying to see anything through those cursed who was still in advance. The speaker, a tall young man, was standing clouds—they are growing as black as ink. But with his arms resting on a spade with which he she can't have stirred since we saw her before. had been apparently ditching, and looking over Hallo, sirrali, (to the guide) lead the way andthe hedge at the party, though he had not been hark you. Ayimer, are your fellows arms in good water—and the fasther yer honor gets over that remounted in their drenched habiliments, to ride bud," and the prior inspirer of his muse. Ellen

> "They have been just examined, Sir John, and are in prime order.

"Then let a bullet be sent through that fel--eh,' said Sir John, dashing up to the point low, or let him be cloven to the chin, if you perceive the shadow of anything suspicious about his movements; you hear what I say; now on, sicrah.'

" My ears are wide awake, yer honor; and I suppose you wish me to bring you to that smug- | down !' roared the baronet. glin vessel behind the point.

" Never mind your suppositions, for fear your ears should be shortened, but lead on.2

" Why I only mictioned it, yer hanor, bekase, ed aisity, the' the bottom is only mud everywhere it that's what you wanted, after crossing the round by the shore; and sure enough, it's glad we'd be bereabouts if yer bonor was going to one of the troopers more eager than prodent, Kilglass some hours previously; and there was eccelings of his father's, from which his soul re-"And can we reach the strand, and cross it, banish the impident vagabones, that there's no leaped from his horse and, with cloak, sword and the impress of truth in their information. living with since they kem to the point with their denking and impidence, and halling about poor

"No more words, but sush on."

Shemus now, advancing some gards seaward, strode boldly out on the strand, after having hearty curses on the treacherous guide, the word, takes to before we reach the town. Should be first floog a rapid but searching glance at the position of those who were to follow bim. He body, or to be shortened of your head by a was steady succeeded by Sir John and the capsword-out, if you waste any more time in ask- tain. The girth of Rorke's horse had been the men having been forced to dismount to light- true intelligence, they shall be set free with a burst in his previous unwonted exertious, and Shemus Fodha, for he it was, either was, or Tony was busily assisting him in arranging it, while the re-mounted dragoons followed their

Heavisides was pulling in the rear when Tony, but a few yards when he met his builled com- still, if it cost me a thousand pounds. man-in fact, no other than our acquaintance, after whispering a few words with the guager, rades returning. He escaped reprimand, how-Tony Grehan, to fling by his spade and follow across his horse's neck, which had an effect the ever, as Sir John and Captain Aylmer were the said the gauger, who sometimes could not rereverse of accelerating his arrangements, thrus: last to return, having paused more than once, to press his jests, however ill-timed; "or may be barrin' the shipwrack and the storm, settle it a large bunch of furze, which he had picked up ; try to catch the reappearance of Shemus. "Now, then,' said Sir John, " as I see you're for the purpose, under the tail of the chesnut .a willing and a fearless rascal, you shall have Heated by the previous exercise, and goaded by the punctures of the furze, the animal lashed spot where, though remoter from the sea, he horses still and clear away, as rapidly as possible, major, unprepared for the violent motion, though few yards, than where the dragoons had attemptany obstacle that might intervene between them a good horseman, was speedily pitched from the ed to cross. and the point of the strand towards which Sir saddle amid the jeers of the rear file of his com-John and the captain with their two companions, rades, who perceived his disaster. Fortunately, ing, and the water rising, he checked the geldhowever, his fall was on the soft heath, and, re- ing and, upbraiding his guide, said he would re-

ping along the sward by the edge of the strand, he reached the edge of the channel. as Tony stood between him and the other horses, structively followed.

native goodness of heart and manliness would found himself in this predicament. not permit him to cut at an marmed and defence- Tony looked to the horsemen and, perceiving "The Swallow" had sailed some hours previ-

the best gallop for you he took this month; an' verence wouldn't be so wicked intirely to a poor and the party congressed then route at the facthe was med take it for the sake of Bessy An- boy for the value or a fittle dockin', that'll only lest pace the juded newses could exert.

Heavisides started on hearing the names, and ! was about to question the speaker further. But [ standing; and the serjeant-major went to pousait " My eyes, Tim, speak low. Wot does Sir of his horse, which had been stopped by a small by on the flank. The effect was that the anti- had not proceeded for when they came up with the edge of which he now stood sustering a brought dagain to the water's edge, while, the cative to them than tory had been to Sir John, " Nac mair nor wad I win mixed the jointh, scenty mouthful of the thin herbage border-

"Yer reverence is jist in time," said Tony. Sir John and Aylmer dashed gallantly over as the curate come up to him. "I was waithned to clear the channel, after which his path. On reaching the strand, too, which had been

" But is it safe "

" Safer in very dhry wanther like this, bekase

consequence of the dense mist curtain, was rently full of strength and endarance.

treacherous guide on the strand.

The strand, when Sir John and the party first | tered lamentations for his horse, entered on it, was perfectly hard; but, before sweep by them in longer reaching waves,

little sthrame in the cinther'-pointing to the its contents would reach the runaway. narrow mid-channel, in which there was always now the betther.

Shemus sprung forward bimself; the spurs the horses' breasts.

"Shoot the treacherous russian - cut him | yer leisure. Where is Shawn now?

"Thin it's time for me to take lave o' yer honor,' said Shemus; and, with the words, he dived into the channel, with his head to the sea. him, or takes him alive, shouted the baronet.

A dozen shots passed behind, before, and around the driver, but without harming him; and boots, plunged into the channel. But, after back to his horse.

The water was now eising fast; and, after the leaders had given year to their rage in some great exertions, and with no little difficulty the | shall swing, by the bones of Black Dick, from en and assist the struggling animals.

But where was the curate? With him it fared the worst of all; for Tony led him to a

When Dixon first began to find his horse sink-

"Now, give a bould plunge, yer reverence,

cided whether he would not cut down the anda- the slime, plunged sideways, sinking deeper than their way, chilled and dispicited. They had

sword cut; and to do the serjeant justice, his ler than that of the winds or sea birds, when he There was no vessel visible from the point, he

they had more than enough on their hands, for a Jousty. Folly, yer horse, serjeant? said Tony, "and few minutes, in extricating the melves, exclaiment, The peasants were now, accordingly, set at don't be ma hurry ketchin him aither. That's as he suddenly cut the guths, "Whow! yer restrictly, with the gratiety of a gumen to each, timper ver bittlar blood.

the deceifful faunter with the whip he carried, glosmy twitight was succeeding, when the efficiency But Yony, receiving the blow on his arm, and tering of the horses, sweeping by on then restimpted to strike, with one hand perked the pants; and after the delay of a few meants beteles, and, with the other, struck the horse heav- ther, they set out featiessly for the poet. They saddle sweeving. Dixon was doog into the water, informing them that "The Swottow" tay in the Another well applied blow-serive and practised shelter of a precipitous island, not not a league hands to the reas, and the asset was constraint from Kilglass. with his agile leader, the opposite beach. What boatmen speedly obtained another boat, in because of bias after, though streamous exertions which, together with their own, the congrunts were made for in recovery, we have not been were stowed. able to ascertain, whether he became mixed up with the mountain pomes, or whether he was hanself seated in the boat, " this is a quare time draughted to the Continent, a., though inactive, of life for my ould hones to be gold on the sat. Dixon, though he could not see the water. in purhaps, from sufference, his frame was appa-

pidly than usual, as the gale was from the south | forth more than one cry for assistance, Dixon | sub-'" mions reached the strand; even the dismounted west, and he could hear the turbulent and on-jextmented himself from the waves and shane, ceasing dash of the waters, mingling with the and managed to reach bis companions, who, amid claimed the pedlar; " take the world like my, all the annoyance they felt for their own mishap, "Then lead on,' he said, as he followed his could not forbear laughing at his bedraggled appearance and wee-begone countenance, as he ut-

Heavisides now rode down to the point of the "No matter. We can't lose time, and he the baronet and the front men had reached the beach, whence the curate had entered on the say or the strand here, yer honor, if you were can follow as. Aylmer your glass again for an middle, the horses were sinking at each step strand, and fired both his pistols at Tony, who half way to the knee, and the tide beginning to was, however, beyond their range, and fleeing followed, at a short interval, by Tony, for netwith the swiftness of some animal of chase, driv- ther had moved far from the strand. They "How is this, ruffian; I thought you said ing the horse before him at rall speed. The were, of course, speedily taken in, and the party, twas hard?' exclaimed Sir John to the guide, gauger, too, for appearance sake, discharged his after some tugging against wind and time, reachblunderbuss in the same direction, but with such cd the vessel, where they were welcomely re-"So it is, ver honor, after you wanst pass the a level, that there was little danger that any of ceived.

Sir John was directing the dragoons, who had round the point at full gallop, when the voice of Lynch. The latter he saluted in a Latin quo-Shemus Eadha was heard distinctly above the tation; the former with one from hunself, and a were dug into the horses' sides, and by powerful dashing of the waves and the shricking of the exertions, the animals in front plunged on to the sea-birds, from the opposite side of the inlet, edge of the current where, however, they were though his person could not be distinguished the vessel, despite Frank's advice, and Ellen's sunk almost to the fetlocks. The wind, too, through the mist, 'You're done every way, Sir was continuing to rise, and the waters reached John, he shouted, the vessel's sailed this three more either to his quarters or to Flolliot's hours, and ye may go home and dluy yersels at Grove; instead of which he penned a note to

The baronet was pausing, half incredulous and half fearing that the words might be true, when a boat reached the beach a few yards to seaward of the party. It contained two persants, who had "A hundred gumess to the man that shoots been drawn from their cabins, at the mouth of the inlet, by the shouts and other noises, and who, on being questioned, confirmed the state- fortable for some time past; to add to which he ment, that the vessel had solled from the point of was constrained to witness and hear of pro-

"Aylance, give those men in charge to some swinging a few yards, he was fain to flourder of your fellows,' said Sir John, and let your best norseman role at his festert speed to the ry was still dear to the surrounding district, had, point. He shall have five gains as and full indensety, should be done no the torse, if he overwas given to turn the borses' heads, and, by find that those cascals have descived us, they party regained the beach they had left, some of the first tree we shall reach. If they have given well-earned curses of misery. largess, and a messenger must be despatched, at he found that Arthur did not enumerate her de-Charley Borke was sitting quictly on horse- life and death speech, to Galway, with orders parture for the Continent as among his reasons back at the edge of the strand; and Heavisides, that a vessel shall forthwith sail in pursuit of for quitting his native country. after having regained the saddle, had advanced i The Swallow.' I'll have the smuggling dogs

"Heavisides is your man for speed, Sir John," Mr. Dixon would like a ride; it would help to purty enough, too, by making yourself the Godcirculate his blood after the dip.'

"This is no time, nor am I in a mood for ribald jests, sir,' said the baron sternly; 'you

the strand.'

The horseman instantly set off for the point, at a pace that promised a speedy return; and, it being arranged that, on reaching the road, the curate was to be accommodated with the saddle-The curate applied the spurs, but the animal, seat on one of the horses, winter its owner was For an instant Heavisides stood, as if under shying at the water and dragging its limbs from to ride behind him, the party began to recease not made a league from the shore, when they said, and he learned from more than one that

The wind was still high; the sun had gone The curate, utterty caraged, made a cut at down beyond the dark misses of a tond, and a

" Mindher,' exclaimed Ned, when he found that novee felt a smell of the sail warfar netwer; an' maybe, to meet with storm and supwrack as With mach difficulty, and after having sent the pious Encas dol. As the poet has it, Alare

"No Latin, and no grambling, New? ex-

Come heat, come cold, come sun, come suow, Let it be calm or breezes blow :

Be waters smooth, or let them obuster. Jack M Connainey ne er can flaster; For he's the boy prepared to meet

The rough or smooth, the sour or sweet There had been but a few strokes of the oar given, when Fergus came rushing to the bouch.

On board, Ned found, to his gratification, hesides his old pupil Frank, his "blooming rosedisparaging allusion to Dan Heragitty. Artimic Ffolliot was on board too, for, having reached entreaties, he refused point blank to return any his colonel containing his resignation, and forwarded it to his servant Denis Grehau, ordering that official to enclose in it forthwith the commission, which Heavisides would find for him in the private drawer of his dressing glass.

The evil reputation of his father and uncle in the country had, he stated, rendered him uncomcoiled; and he but a repugnance to make use of the (he feared) ill-gotten wealth at Froitist's Grace. His affectionate mother, whose memohowever, saved and left him two thousand pounds; and with the a-sistance of this he would, he said, carre out his fortune in another country, where he would be removed from witnessing the scowls of hatred, and hearing the

Frank flung an arch glance at his cousin, when

"Well, Ned, my friend," said Arthur, "I think we can found a colony ourselves like your old acquaintance the pious ZEneas.'

" Faix and so we could, masther Arthur, and,

dess' son, and Miss Ellen, Queen Lavinia.' Arthur laughed, and Ellen looked confused. The wind had shifted a little: the canvass was The troopers were directed to lead their and plunged furrously, so that the troop-serjeant- knew the channel was softer and deeper, for a have managed to keep your skin dry, at all again unfurted to it, and the gallant little vessel was preparing to start once more, like a racer "Yes, Sir John; good people are scarce, and on her course, when a boat approached with a sweet-voiced bird whispered me not to go on lusty strokes. In it, was Father Davy, who had learned, that morning, that the vessel was Had the baronet known to what bird Charley to sail in the course of the day, but had been de-"Well, I'm sure I saw that ere feller wot's covering himself speedily, he was preparing to turn at once. They, however, assured him that, alluded, his jest might have been made a serious tained so late by the distance of his place of asylum from the point, and the delay occasioned

beach. On reaching the vessel, the friar was helped on board, while the rowers pulled back sneedily for the shore, and seemed to be exausted be deposited in the citadel, a sum of £500,000, as he leant over the side of the vessel, with his which should not have been used except in case of eyes fastened on the land. At that moment a lightning flash of intense brightness darted from the womb of the black clouds, revealing distinctly the objects on the darkening shore; and, raising his eyes and hands to heaven, he said in a tone of deep and solemn emotion, while the tears streamed freely, "My country-my beautiful but unfortunate country, though I never see you again, my blessing and the blessing of God be garded my arrival in that city as very problematiwith you for ever and ever. O, may that bright | cal with all my carriages and the heavy haggage of flash be an omen of bright and happy days to come for you jet. Again, Heaven's blessing case of difficulty. But it was too late to make any and mine be on you and your sons for evermore, amen.

He stretched forth his hands and sank on the deck: the winds filled the sails, and piped their wild song amid the spars and cordage: the vessel was on her course.

(To be Continued.)

GENERAL LAMORICIERE'S REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF ARMS,

ON THE PIEDMONTESE INVASION OF THE PONTIFICAL STATES.

At the beginning of the month of September, says General Lamoriciere, your Excellency communicated to me the assurances given by the French Ambassador, on behalf of Piedmont, that not only that Power would not invade our territory, but that it would even opoose the invasion by any bands of volunteers which were forming over our frontiers. The measures adopted against Colonel Nicoters, who had assembled 2,000 men in the neighborhood of Leghorn, and who wished to throw them on our coasts, were additionally promised to us; and it appeared that in the direction of Naples that we had to fear an invasion. Already at several intervals the embarkation of troops in Sicily and in the Calabria was announced, as intending to attack us in the direction of the Marches, and after the occupation of Naples by General Garibalds everything led us to believe that our southern provinces would be shortly invaded.

The General next gives an account of the strength of Pontifical army:-We had in all sixteen battalions and two demibattations. The garrison of Ancona absorbing two, there remained fourteen to be moved, which supplied

twenty companies to the garrison of our fortified That fact explains the small effective force which they presented, being on an average below 660; or in all 8,000 bayonets, about 500 artillerymen, and 300 horses. Our ambulances were composed only of some carriages; and as to a waggon train, we had none. Our armament, no doubt, left much to be desired. Only one of our battalions was armed with the Minnie rifle another had Swiss rifles, which required a particular cartridge. Two battahons and a haif and three companies of Voitigeurs were farmished with rifled muskets. The Pontifical Government, notwithstanding its repeated requests, to various Powers, could not procure a sufficient supply of those arms, now indispensable for infantry .-Our artillery, hastily formed, comprised many drivers meompletely exercised. Our guns were drawn by four horses only, and when, in order to manœuvre we gave them six, we were compelled to make a requisition for horses and oxen to draw the ammunition in reserve attached to the batteries. In fine, we have not organised a single park of reserve. Such as it was our little army was full of confidence. The report then proceeds with the account of the

insurrectionary movements in the Pontifical Provinces, after which it enters on the correspondence between Genera: Lamoriciere and the Duke de Gramont:-

in the night of the 8th and 9th, and in the morning of the latter, I learned that Urbino, Fossom-brone, Citta della Pieve, had been invaded by volunteers, and that after a very brisk resistance by the gendarmes and other auxiliaries, who sustained some loss in killed and wounded, the Pontifical arms had been taken down to give place to those of the House of Savoy. I immediately ordered General de Courten to march on Fossombrone with his brigade, and afterwards to push on as far as Urbino, but at the same time recommending him to reconnoitre and always so to manœavro as not to allow his communication with Ancona, and I enjoined General Schmid to proceed to Citta della Piere with two battalions and one section of artillery, to re-occupy that town and protect the frontiers. The masses in which these bands had crossed our frontiers, the confidence with which the revolutionists announced the near approach of the Piedmontese troops, and, in fine, the unwonted inquietude exhibiting itself among the population devoted to the Holy See, seemed to indicate something grave in the situation.

I was surrounded by all these uncertainties, when the arrival of Captain Farini, aide-de-camp to General Fanti, freed me from all doubt, as he was bearer of a letter uddressed to me by General Fanti, Minister of War, and Commander-in-Chief of the Pied-

montese army. On the evening of the 10th, your Eminence having returned during the course of the day from Velletri, wrote to me the following despatch, which I immediately made known to the soldiers :-

The French Embassy has been informed that the Emperor Napoleon III has written to the King of hundred yards of the Masone. A strong detach-Piedmont to declare to him that if he should attack | ment was placed in a farm situated by my right, and the Papal States he would be opposed by force."

The second portion of the report describes the various dispositions and arrangements made by Gen. hill, which formed the crown of the first position. A Lamoriciere after receiving the Duke's communica- | wood situated near this farm was also occupied, and tion. Then follow accounts of the capture by the a numerous artiflery manned the declivities on all Piedmoutese of Pesario, Perugia, Spoleto, and the sides. The enemy being farnished with rifled artiltown of Orvieto; arrival at Loretto, the state of the lery, of which we had none, and this advanced posimilitary chest, &c. :-

General Pimodan to collect his detachments, which by which my convoy should pass, I must necessarily extended as for as Narni, and to recall a squadron sent towards Ponte-Encano to support a column which manœuvred in front of Velletri. The morning of the 11th was required to carry out the movements of concentration, to distribute provisions, to complete munitions, to collect transports of which we had need. Your Excellency knows that the Pontifical Government, not being at war with any one, had not wished to place its army on a war footing, and that our movements were always made as if for changes of garrison, and with a quantity of baggage which, despite all our efforts, we had not been able to reduce to reasonable proportions.

In fine, it was necessary to place the Rocca of Spoleto in a state of defence in all haste. The command of it was confided to Major O'Rielly, with 300 Irish, 60 gendarmes, and about 150 men of various corps not yet equipped. The command of the artiltery of the little place was entrusted to Capt. Baye, who had arrived from France three days before.

I wrote to General de Courten to tell him to fall back on Ancona, to General Schmid to inform him of what was occurring, telling him to fall back upon Viterbo or upon Perugia, if he found himself opposed to Piedmontese troops superior to his own, and I informed him that I was bringing with me into the attack the commander of the first chasseurs having Marches a hattalion of the second foreign regiment given proofs of the most deplorable weakness, Geneforming part of his brigade, and left us a corps of

observation in the neighborhood of Perugia. I had asked your Excellency to send us some which had not yet been organized. At the same

by the visit of Sir John and the dragoons to the corn and other supplies which he had received from tertained the unfortunate idea of deploying one comabroad. Demands heavier than mine, and not less urgent, arrived from that quarter. His Holiness six months previously had sent to Ancons, and caused to great necessity. Notwithstanding this injunction, the money was employed for ordinary purposes without any account having been kept of it. It was all which I required for the troops on march, but likewise the more important sums required for the service of Ancoon. I had rather that the funds intended for Ancona had been sent by sea, for at first I rewhich I have already spoken, and the carriages contuining the money were not the most easily saved in change in these arrangements, and I was compelled to accept the position made for me.

It was during our march that I received from Maceruta the last communication from your Emmence, along with other letters from Ancona. These communications were very important.

General de Courten informed me that on the 10th before learning, during his march on Fossombrone, rived. the intelligence of the invasion of the Piedmontese, he had retired without combat. This general in ormen into two detachments, one under the orders of nel de Vogelsang. He sent a message to those two detachments to re-unite, and this junction was happily-effected at Mondavio, on the evening of the 12th. This column was 1,200 strong in infantry, and pos-

sessed one section of artillery.

General Schmid, who arrived on the 12th at Citta della Pieve, found that Orvieto had capitulated on the preceeding day, and learned that a body of Piedmontese troops, about 6,000 men, had occupied Citta di Castello, and were threatening Perouse. The citadel of Perouse, placed in a good state of defence, and occupied by 400 men, should have offered a much more formidable resistance than Pesaro. Having entered the town, General Schmid made his dispositions, had the posts manned, and a cannonade commenced against us. After three hours' fighting the struggle seemed to incline to our advantage, when the Piedmontese sent a flag of truce. A captain d'etat major advanced to summon General Schmid to surrender, saving that all resistance was vain, as General Fanti, with all his forces, was to arrive in the course of the day.

General Fanti having arrived, Colonel Lazzanori and Lieutenant-Colonel de Courten settled the basis of a capitulation, which was ratified by General Schmid. Thus the citadel of Perugia, and the two battalions which had just entered the place, capitalated after three hours of fighting and five hours suspension of arms. General Schmid, in a special report which he addressed to me, attributes this resalt partly to the spirit of insubordination which manifested itself during the action, in the 1st battalion of the second foreign regiment. An Irish company and the greater part of the battalion of the line alone showed themselves determined to do their duty

At last on the 17th, one of the columns which had marched upon Umbria, commanded by General Brignone, attacked La Rocca de Spoleto. I could only space for its defence two old iron guns with bad carriages. The enemy was numerous and well supplied with artillery. Major O'Rielly defended himself gal-lantly with his Irishmen, and repulsed an attack, in which the enemy had serious loses. Towards evening the Piedmontese riflemen approached, and all appearances indicated a second assault with considerable forces. One of the guns was disabled, and the carriage of the second was much damaged. After twelve hours fighting Major O'Rielly asked to capitulate. His men were extremely fatigued, and he found that he could not depend on his reserve, composed of recruits and detachments of various corns. He estimates the enemy's loss at 100 killed and about 300 wounded. As for his part, he had but three killed and six wounded.

The third section of the report describes the position of the hostile armies before Loretto, the Brigade Pimodan, Battle of Castlefidardo, the march on Aucong, and the operations of the Sardmian ficet.

Your Eminence made us acquainted with a despatch of the Due de Gramout, addressed to the

French Consul at Ancona; it ran thus :--"The Emperor has written from Marseilles to the King of Sardinia that if the Piedmootese troops penetrate into the Pontifical territory, he will be compelled to oppose them there Orders are already given to embark troops at Toulon, and these reinforcements are continually arriving. The government of the Emperor will not tolerate this culpable | near the place where Lieutenant Uhde was embarkaggression of the Sardinian government. As Vice-Consul of France, you can regulate your canduct in consequence.

(Signed) " GRAMONT."

A person, fully authorized, wrote to me from Trieste .- "The Austrian fleet are to cruise before Ancona to prevent its blockade. The fleet is considerable, and very well commanded." These tokens were at once communicated to the troops, who received them with joy.

It appeared to me that the only chance that remained to me of reaching Ancona was to direct my march towards that cits by the road called the

Mount of Ancous . The enemy in great strength occupied the hills descending from the mamelon of Castelfidardo towards the plain, and extending within four or five at least two battalious held a second farm situated five or six bundred paces in the tear on the top of a tion which it occupied being only 2,200 yards from Un the evening of the 10th I had intimated to the fort at the confluence of the Assio and Musone, take the two farms I have mentioned, and hold them

as I could. General de Pimodan then received orders to attack these positions, to cross the river, carry the first farm, there mount his artillery to batter down the second and the wood which bord-red on it, after which he was to attack them. He took for this operation four battalions and a half of his own brigade, eight six-pounders, four howitzers, under the orders of Colonel Blumeusnil, the hundred Irish brought from Spoleto, who, having as yet received neither knapsacks nor cartouche boxes, had been put at the disposal of the artillery to aid in crossing the ford, to clamber up the steeps of the hills, and

in need to serve as a protection. While our first pieces of artillery were crossing the river, the first battalion of Chasseurs, and Franco-Belgian sharpshooters, followed the carbineers, and these three buttalions formed themselves into three small columns behind the dyke, under the orders of the brave Colonel Corbucci. As soon as the first pieces had been brought across the ford, General Pimodan gave orders to the carbineers to possess themselves of the first farm, and to the first chasseurs and sharpshooters to assist them. In this ral de Pimodan was obliged to give the command of that battalion to the Adjutant-Major Arranesi, who showed during the whole affair as much intelligence money is order to secure the pay of the troops on as bravery. While the carriages of the artillery the murch, as well as the commissariat service, were in the ford the two last bartalious of the second chasseurs and of the 2nd Bersaglieri were massed in time the paymaster at Ancona discoved, too late, gardens behind a field of reeds. Some talk of the of insults it has ever been our lot to witness. The

pany as sharpshooters amongst the reeds; this company set itself to fire before it, in the direction where the balls would naturally full amongst our battalions of attack. General de Pimodan was obliged to send his officers to cause this fire to cease, which had wounded one of our men. Such facts often happen even amongst troops more accustomed to fire than were ours; and it is most grievous to see that spont, and the treasury was empty. Such was the this accident has given rise to accusations as false position at the moment of the Piedmontese invasion. as they are to be regretted, and which have been Your Excellency sent me not only the small sums | published without examination. The first farm, although hotly defended, was carried : about one hundred prisoners were made there, amongst them an officer. Two pieces were quickly brought to the foot of the declivity, to guard against a probable offensive return to the position we had conquered; and two howitzers, under the order the orders of Lieutenant Daudier, were brought up under a very sharp are in front of the house, by the assistance of the Irish. These brave soldiers, having accomplished the mission which they received, rejoined the sharpshooters, and distinguished themselves amongst them during the rest of the combat-

The two last battalions of General de Pimodan had crossed the river and been left in reserve at 1,500 metres in the rere, behind a curtain of trees. The moment for attacking the second farm had ar-

General de Pimodan formed a small column under the orders of Commandant de Bicdelievre, composed der to operate against the bands, had divided his of Franco-Belgian sharp-shooters, and a detachment or earbineers and of the first chasseurs. This co-Colonel Kanzier, the other under Lieutenant-Colo- lumn resolutely debouched in spite of a very sharp fire of musketry which proceeded from the farm and the road. It advanced five hundred metres thus exposed, but having proceeded about 150 metres to-wards the summit, it was received by a fire from two ranks of a strong line of battle, which placed such a quantity of men hors de combat that it had to retire. The enemy pursued; but at the moment they were about to reach our men, these wheeled round, halted at fifteen paces, received them with a well-directed fice, and charged them with the bayonet. Astonished by so much boldness and steadiness, although much superior in numbers, the enemy retreated about two hundred paces, which permitted our soldiers to regain the position from which they had started. The fire of our artillery, well served and well directed, protected these movements.

From the position in which I remained, a little in the rere, I could judge of the phases of this combat, and at the same time i learned that General Pimodan had been wounded in the face. Aithough wounded, General Pimodan preserved his command; the enemy had lost many men; but our losses were considerable, and, compared to theirs, were much more severely felt. I perceived that the two battalions and a half which the General had with him were not sufficient by themselves to take the second position; I sent orders by Captain Largeril for two battalions of the reserve, which I replaced by two battalions of the 1st foreign, which I deployed to give less scope to the cannon, although they were within about 1,500 metres. Finally, I sent orders by Captain Paiffy to the cavairy, to pass the river, and to follow the march of our columns on our right flank.

After giving further stirring details of the battleabout 80 men, with Captain Delpech, grouped around their standard, nontinued to march on the road I had pointed out to them. The Piedmontese bersaglieri contented themselves with carrying off their prisoners, and ceased to annoy the remnant of our little column, which continued its march on Ancona. We traversed Umana and Sirolo, and during the march the people we met told us the road was free to Ancona. I quitted the road and took on the right path across the bill, which by very steep ascents led to the Convent of Camaldules.

The rev. fathers of the convent received us very kindly and made me still more confident that the road was not occupied, and after half to a quarter of an hour, to refresh our little column, we resumed our march, following through the wood, the road which led to the hill where the relegraph station is placed. Thence we descended by a path a little in front of Poggio.

At half-past five we entered the city; the homburdment was still going on, and was kept up till night, and even night did not completely put an end | groans. to the firing.

The General then proceeds with the history of the seige, detailing the defence and the great superiority of numbers and other disadvantages against him .--Regarding his papers which were reported to have | mendous applause. been seized by the Picdmontese, he gives the follow-

ing particulars:As some public notice has been attracted by my papers and correspondence, which it has been asserted were captured, allow me to add that the following is the way in which I got them back :- My carriage which should have followed the baggage, coming ing the brigadier of gendarmerie, who had remained with the baggage of the staff, took the trunk which contained my correspondence and effects, came to rejoin to: at Ancona, where he thought I had directed my course. Some time after we perceived the arrival of M. de Tervos, who had been unable to rejoin me the day before; he had with him as companion a brave supper of Swiss carbineers named Simon. Separated by the Piedmontese bersaglieri from our little column, which he saw take the road to Ancons, and having endeavoured to take refuge in the mountains, he came across the Piedmontese outposts, thence he turned to the sea, and persuaded a fishing boat to carry him to Aucona.

The marching and fatigue had left us many sick which reduced my disposable infantry to 4,200 men. Your Eminence will judge how insufficient was that number in presence of the forces who opposed us to defend Ancona, the body and forts of which present an extent of more than 7,000 metres.

After giving a most grapbic and masterly account of the farings progress of the seige of Amount till the surrender of the garrison, General Lamoriciere closes his report with the subjoined touching remarks regarding the calmunies and misrepresentations cir-

culated against himself : -I end this report, already too long, by-answering one word to the reproaches which have been addressed to me for having published, at the commencement of the war, what appeared to me to autounce aid from France. I make no difficult of agreeing that at hist I believed in that assistance, and then it was very natural for me to avail myself of these pieces to sustain the morale of the men whom I commanded. But they deceive themselves who seek no explanation of the plan of the campaign with I adbe promised to us. I was placeld in presence of a ques- may be put, and answered [cheers]. tion of daty and honor, and if I had made count of my resolutions, of the greatness of the peril which awaited my old companions in arms of the French arms would have forsaken me, and I even dure to say would not have recognised me.

Your Excellency will find below the list of the soldiers who most particularly distinguished themselves in the different combats which form the object of this report. That list is still incomplete for many battalions. Explanations have been demanded on this subject, and it will soon be easy to repair the involuntary omission which I may have DE LAMORICIERR. made.

SCANDALOUS ORANGE OUTRAGE. DISGRACKFUL INSULTS TO THE PROTESTANT HISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR BY ORANGEMEN.

On Monday evening, at eight o'clock in the Music Hall, the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was advertised to be held, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of the diocess. An opportunity was taken of the occasion by a number of the Orangemen of Belfast to perpetrate the most scandalous and disgraceful series that he had not funds to pay for field works, for enemy reached the 2nd chasseurs, and the major en- scones enacted on Menday night in the Music Hall larity].

were of a character that it would be almost impossible to describe. Even Orangeism never before disgrace itself and the religion to which it professes adherence by such awful conduct. The mob that attended a prize fight could not disgrace themselves by more scandalous language than ran riot last night for three quarters of an hour in the Music Hall. the Orangemen intended a display - and a display they made of it-that they intended to insult their antipathy which they entertain towards him by reason of certain proceedings with which the public are familiar-namely, that he inhibited the Rev. Mr. Potter from preaching in the parish church on an Orange universary. This is the cause of their ill-will, as their violence last night proved. At the appointed time, the hall was crowded by an audience which appeared to be composed principally of working men The remainder were women. The parties about to occupy the platform ascended the small staircase from the Lower room; and, immediately upon the Lord Bishop making his appearance, accompanied by a number of ladies, the deputation, and about twenty clergymen, he was received with tremendous groaning and hooting, which was kept up for several minutes. Dr Miller was received with the warmest enthusiasm-Kentish fire, cheering, and clapping of hands, for which he graciously bowed, seemingly overcome by the honor. A Voice-Down with the bishop (tremendous

groams) Another Voice-Don't dare to go into the chair you'd disgrace it (hisses and groans). "Order order." (Kentish fire). "Put the Pope out of him."-

"To b-1 with [Kentish fire. He is a Puseyite." the Pope" [groans] The Bishop took the chair. A Voice-Put him out; out with him. " No Puseyite," "No surrender." Throw him out of this" [ tremendous cheering and Kentish fire]. Three cheers for Dr. Miller" [Groans for the Fuseyite" ]tre-

mendous groans] Dr. Miller here rose on his feet simultaneously with the bishop.

A Voice-Hear Dr. Miller.

Another Voice-You'll beat him, Miller, my boy

[ Kentish fire] The Bishop here looked round him, and faced the raging storm. Nearly the whole audience got on their feet and grouned and hissed. This lastly fully five minutes.

Rev. Mr Seaver - This is disgraceful, I never thought such a scene as this could occur (groans and Kentish fire.) Bishop I call upon Dr. Miller to open the proceed-

ings. A Voice-There will be no proceedings opened till you leave that [cheers]

The Bishop-To open the proceedings by prayer groans] A shout-Will go out of that at once. No more of

your gammon [ Kentish fire] Here the groaning continued for about two min-

The Bishop-You just needed one more exhibition

to ruin you, and you have got it. A Voice-What is that he says? What are you

saying ? [ shouting and groaning]. Charles Ward here got upon his feet to do what he could to allay the raging fury of the audi-

A Voice-Hear Mr. Ward [ Kentish fire.) Mr. Ward-That you shall keep order, and we will carry out the appointment of another chairman [dreadful shouting]

Bishop-I beg to call upon the Vicar of Belfast to open the proceedings by prayer [ grouns, hooting, and scandalous disorder]

Mr. Ward--I am in possession of this meeting at present, and I will permit no man to interfere till I have done [ great applause]. I know my rights and I will maintain them [cheers] I wish an explanation from his lordship, and I am in a position to show why he should not occupy the chair at a meeting of Protestants [Kentish fire, Go on " Put out the Puscyite"].

Bishop-This meeting is about to be opened by-

A Voice-Go down Sir, "Your no Protestant."

No popish Bishop here."

Another - Go on Mr. Ward. Let us hear you -Mr. Ward then ascended the platform amidst tre-

A gentleman on the platform was about to pash Mr. Ward down, and a frightful seene of confusion occured.

The Rev. Mr Seaver came forward to address Mr. Ward.

A Voice-Go down, Scaver.

Another Voice-Put out Seaver [groans] Mr. Seaver-We have paid for this room

Mr. Ward-I will not be put down. Ill finishcheers and [Kentish fire] Mr Segaer-This is not a political meeting .-

Confusion and jostling on the platform-the ladies frightened. Mr. Ward--I will continue till I have done

Here everybody tried to speak, or shout, or stamp with their feet. A shout made itself heard, "Don't to inflict the greatest injury on the church of which palaver with him. Go on, Ward," [Kentish fire we are members, and to which we are devotedly etfor a minute.

the Christian name (groans. A Voice-Weel put you out, too. Kentish self from presiding over a meeting of the Protestants

Seaver-A disgrace not only to Christianity but to civilisation. A person who, we are told, is called Gieer or Green, here jumped on the platform, and got into a

hot discussion with Mr. Senver. He said. Gentlemen [great barraing.] Voice - Show him the door.

Another Voice - Is the Puseyite not gone yet?

meeting here to night [shouting].

Mr. Seaver - Do you not know that this is a veli-

es to put a question to the bishop. He says he has some question to propose to his lordship which he that devolves on me, but I will not shrink from my wishes to have answered. I sincerely trust that the duty as a Proposition of second the motion (great question has no reference to political matters [Ne, no adopted without hope of assistance which appeared to nol. If it is a simple, plain, practical question, it

> Mr. Seaver-Certainly not [hooting] Why should he? Is it to a mob-[groads] - who are disgracing their Christian name? You have no right to ask any question except touching the subject of this meeting (confusion).

> Mr. Ward-This is a public meeting, and I won't let the clergy ignore the laity [applause]. I say the laity have a right to say who shall preside here this evening-[cheers]-unless the clergy are prepared to make this a mere clerical meeting, to ordain every person present as clergymen.

A Voice-No Pone (cheers). Mr. Ward-The laity will not be treated as a mere appanage to the clergy. A Voice-Down with the Popish Bishop (Kentish

fire)
Mr. Ward-I did not come here to set the laity against the clergy I come here for aspecial object to mark our disapprobation of the recent conduct of the Lord Bishop (terrific yelling).

A Voice-No Popish Bishop. The glorious and immortal memory (shouts sufficient to raise the ceil-Mr. Ward-I want the Bishop to answer this ques-

tion. A Voice-Send him up to the numbery [great hi-

Mr. Ward-This, my friends, is not the statement of a layman but of a clergyman; and I wish to know if he has any explanation to make [confusion]. It is addressed to the Belfast News Letter :---

"Dear Sir .-- In your report of the ordination held at Rolywood, on Friday, June 20 [which appeared in our publication of June 30], I observe among the It was well known throughout town on Monday that | deacons, the following name and additions :-Charles Beauclerk, A.B., T.C.D. [Guracy of Lurgan].
As no correction has since been supplied to you, bishop, by preventing his taking the chair, and I think it right to inform you that you have conferred placing Dr. Miller in his stead, in consequence of the on Mr. Beauclerk, by mistake, the degree of A.B. in on Mr. Beauclerk, by mistake, the degree of A.B. in the University of Dublin of which he never was member. Whether a college education is a qualification proper to be required from candidates for the ministry in the Established Church is a question on which doubt may be entertained bysome, although a shade's shadow of doubt does not cross my own mind, but on this point, among houest men, there can be no second opinion that persons who have received no university education should not be endorsed with fictitious degrees-I have the honor to be,dear Sir, your obedient

THOMAS WOODWARD, M. A., Formerly Scholar and Senior Moderator of Trinity College, Dublin, Dean of Down. Downpatrick, July 3rd, 1860."

Dr. Miler-Oh, give his lordship an opportunity of explanation. A Voice-He cannot explain, it ["down with

him. Another Voice-Groans for the bishop [great groaning.] A Voice-He is a great unisance-away with

him. Mr. Ward-Has he any explanaton to make? I

pause for a reply.
Dr. Miller - Yes, weit a little. The Bishop, during this whole scene of scandulous insult was progressing, looked steadily upon the rag-

ing mass of faces, apparently deeply moved. A Voice-Three grouns for Judas. Three cheer: for Dr. Miller. Mr. Ward-Listen to me, my friends We wish to

carry out our resolution in a Christian manner (cheers). I have a resolution to propose to this meeting, which I call upon you to carry, and which will have the effect of bringing-(confusion)-

A Voice-Pay attention to the resolution (cheers). Mr. Ward -I fearlessly say that this meeting is not responsible for this disturbance. Public men who fill public situations should maintain the principles that they were placed in those situations to maintain [Kentish fire]. If they apostutise from those principles, they, and they alone, are responsible for their conduct [Kentish fire].

Here considerable shuffling took place at a corner of the platform. Several ladies appeared to be greatly frightened. The audience rose en masse to their feet, and the groaning and abusive language used toward the bishop were absolutely frightful.

The bishop rose as if to say something. His brother and several ladies went towards him, and implored him to leave, which he did, in their company, after a last look at the savage scene before him .-Four-fifths of the clergymen on the platform accompanied the bishop down the back-stairs to the backdoor, and left with him. The members of the deputation, the Rev. Mr. Downing, and the Rev. Mr. Mooran, remained behind. Their object being accomplished, in a scene which ballies descriptionthe head of the Church to which they profess to belong having succumbed to their fury—a long round of Kentish fire, intermingled with such epithets as "The Pope is gone," "The Puseyite is chased," "The Pope is gone," "The Pusevite is chosel," "Down with him," "Away with him," brought this part of the performance to a close, by a man shouting " They're a parcel of scambalous milians. They are well away." [Dreadful cheering.]
Rev. Mr. Downing—(a member of the deputation)

-My friends---

Mr. Greer, or Green -- Wait till we put the Vicar in the chair-[applause]-and you can address them. [Applause.]

Mr. Downing-Is it to this mob we are going to speak? [Great confusion.]

Mr. Greer, or Green-They're no mob. Sir. Take care what you're saying. All we wished to do was to dispense with a chairman that is not in our confi-dence. [Kentish fire.] We have done.

Mr. Ward -- The resolution is as follows that I have to move :-" That this meeting is of opinion that the recent conduct of the Lord Bishop of Down is having inhibited the Rev. Mr. Potter, of Stratford, from preaching in the parish church, in this town, is deserving of the strongest reproduction." [tromendous applause.]

Rev. Mr. Payne-No, no -emphatically, no, no. A Voice-Put him out. We'll chase you, too jap-

plause]. Mr. Ward-" And we are also of opinion that the refusal of his lordship to comply with the request of the important deputation who waited upon him, and who afforded him an opportunity of withdrawing the proceedings which he has commenced, is a sufficient justification on our part for refusing to permit him to preside over this meeting [great cheering] believing, as we do, that he has taken advantage of his position to make an aggression on the religious liberty of both clergy and laity which is calculated tached. Be it, therefore resolved that we will not Mr. Knox [Vicar General-You're a disgrace to permit his Lordship to preside over this meeting be having forfelted our confidence, and disqualified himof Beliast [tremendous cheering, and Kentish fire].

> Mr. Payne-No, no. A Voice-Chase him out of that,

Mr. Payne-- Voicre a disgrace. Shame! show upon you! Mr. Ward-This is a Christian assemblage

Mr. Payne -- God forbid that such Christianity ? extensive. Mr. Ward-Knowing, as I do, the teelings of the

[groaning.

Another Voice—He must go, or there will be no if would not be a Protestant—I would not be a man buity upon this question. I would not be a Christian if I did not come forward featlessly and give my Dr. Miller came forward to calm the disorder, and opinion; and, in order that the proceedings of this was received with unbounded enthusiasm and Kent- | meeting may be gone on with - for our only object was to mark our disapprobation of the bishop's conduct -- in order that the respectable deputation of a gious meeting? It is scandalous (groous).

Dr. Miller-I have one request to make of you. If fire | -should address this large meeting, I her is it understood right, some gentleman on my left wish-inove that the Vicar of Belfast take the chair. society established by William the Third [Kentish

Mr. Greet, or Green-P is a very paintal duty oneers].

Rev. Mr. Downing - It has always been the contom of this society at its meetings in Belfast to have for its chairman the Bishop -- [No, no, no; " No Surrender," "No Pasevite Bishop here."]

Mr. Ward-I call this gentleman to order. The chairman has not yet taken his seat. We will then call upon them to proceed. Dr. Miller will now epca the meeting.

Dr. Miller took the chair, and the members of the deputation left.

A Voice-God he praised. They are gone. There were left but three clergymen on the plai-

Dr. Miller-My friends, a little agitation has passed over your minds, and if anything can allay the agitation it is the spirit of prayer. I would ask 500 now to put away from you every agitated feeling, and draw to the throne of Grace. Join with me now, this great meeting, in approaching God in prayer.

The Vicar, having offered up a prayer appropriate to the occasion, said-You have placed me in a position that I do not covet under the circumstances but I felt that when you called upon me to take this place, and to engage in the exercise of prayer, that it was my duty to do so Duties are ours. Erents are God's. Painful feelings have been evoked. believe in my heart that there is not a man or woman that I see before me that does not love our chirch, for I see the same faces before me at the anniversal,

of every meeting of this society, established by the glorious William (cheers, and Kentish fire). A Voice-We will have freedom of the pulpit

Vicar-I must confess that the minds of the people of Belfast are agitated about this solemn litigation which is impending. (A Voice-"You'll win" (applause). Every thought is on the tip-toe of expectation about it; and I must say that of our Bishop-(A Voice-" Popish Bishop")-it was not wise or judicious when he came here to preside over a Protestant meeting [Kentish fire]. I would like to see the office of Bishop made subservient to the promulgation of good and true Protestant principles [applause]. The deputation who were to speak for the Propagation Society have retired from the Platform. If they do not speak to-night, we will be glad to hear them on a future occasion.

A Voice-They have run after the bishop (groans]. A person present called upon the Rev. Mr. Adair, who was on the platform, to say something, but that gentleman made no move.

Vicar-I will pronounce the doxology if no one speaks.

A Voice-We can go home now rightly. The Vicar then gave out the doxology, which having been sung, and the benediction pronounced, the extraordinary proceedings of this hour of terror were brought to a close .- Northern Whig

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The following circular was read in all the chapels of the diocese of Cloyne on Sunday last:-

Fermoy, Oct. 30, 1860.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, - Next Monday there will be in Middleton, Coachford, Kanturk, Buttevant, and Fermoy, an office and High Mass, at 11 o'clock, for the souls of the noble hearted soldiers who lately died in the service of the Pope. In Fermoy there will be also a sermon at the end of Mass. The towns here mentioned being the usual places for holding conference meetings, the clergy may attend either in their respective deaneries, or elsewhere, according to the choice and convenience, and in every parish the people will be invited to join in this great Catholic duty in the place that will best suit them. On Sanday week, the 11th of the month, a collection will be made throughout the diocese for the purpose of meeting the expenses incorred by the return of the Brigade, as well as for other purposes, which respect for the dead and regard for the living cannot fail to suggest and to recommend. In proposing this two-fold duty, I am only doing what for several days past the clergy and laity from different parts of the diocese have been urging. Already the faithful masked and unsolicited, have been raising subscriptions for the Brigade fund; and already the clergy have remembered at the altar the souls of those who fell in Italy. These indications of a true Catholic spirit are very encouraging; and they afford the strongest assurance, that, in the fullness of faith, and with characteristic generosity all will endeavour to make the public duties of next week as solemn and as impressive as the sacrifices made by the Brigade fully deserve. The insults and calumnies dictated by a hatred of everything Catholic and everything Irish, will only stimulate the people to honor with deeper feeling and greater solemnity the memory of the dead. Guided by lively faith, and influenced by disinterested zeal and generous enthusiasm young men left their homes to die in a cause which they believed to be sacred.

Their companions in arms were members of the noble families of France, of Belgium, of Austria, and of other Catholic countries. Of their prowess in the field, the best judges ought to be their comrades and their opponents in the fight, and the civilians who as spectators, witnessed their deeds of daring. When all these together bear testimony to "the glori-ous and terrible valour of the Irish," and when they unite in saying that "the Irish fought like lions," their fellow countrymen can afford to despise calumnies, which would never have been attered, if the Brigade had not volunteered to defend the interests of the Holy See. An Irish Brigade, serving in a Catholic cause, sounds as gratingly now as when Kings cursed the laws which led to its first formation. In the history of their short campaign, there was another feature which the Catholic Church can never forget. It was the singularly edifying spectacle (alas, now so rare in Christian armies!) of young men giving the eve of battle to the religious that is possible for co ne expected. And it was done. They are now returning home. Let them be made to feel by her prayers and her contributions that Ireland knows how to appreciate the sacrifices they have made .-For them her character as a Catholic and a brave nation has suffered no dimunition. For glorious fidelity, and for glorious terrible valour, it stands higher than ever. This circular is to be read next Sunday in all the chapels of the diocese, that the people may know when they are going to contribute and where they are to assist at the office and Mass for the dead. Wishing you and your parishioners every blessing, I remain, rev. and dear sir, yours † WILLIAM KEANE.

faithfully in Christ. The trials undergone by some of the gallant Irish Brigade, and the alterations in domestic circumstances during their period of service in Italy, may be deduced from one or two instances which have come to our knowledge. In one, the only son of an industrious city of Limerick man, who left of his own will to take part in the struggle for the defence of the Potist, returned to find his home a place of mourning, and his mother, to whom he was attached, haid out a corpse in the apartment where he left her in life and health, griaving judged for his going, but hoping to embrace him on his return. She was breathing her last at the very time when he was on Limerick. In the other instance a young man from this country had his passage paid to Australia, and \$20 in his pocket, when a party of the Brigade were leaving Dablin through which be was passing on usen, went to Italy, tought like the test at Ancous, had his shoulder shattered by the fragments of a home of his own to enter. Instances of this kind are subject that deserves practical consideration .-Munster News.

week, in delivering a series of lectures in the Roman were: "The evils of drunkenness, company keepof seuse," exhibited in dress, by both sexes. The immediate object of the mission is the collection of funds for the building of society houses for the Order of Passionists.

The latest intelligence from Partry states that the evictions had not commenced, although the seven days of notice were expired. The Christian 1 Bishop, Lord Plunket, evidently fears going on, and is ashamed to retreat.

The Globe Paris Correspondent says :--- The Moniteur follows up Thursday's list of unval promotions for the capture of Chinese forts by simular recognition of the land service, and foremost in the list of advancement figures the Hiberno-Gallic Colonel O'Malley, (102d Regiment) who is named Brigadier-General. He had served at Magenta and Solferino. Sauday the 11th Nov.

The Times Correspondent in China, gives the subjoined brief notice of the gallant exploit which has procured for Captain Rogers the promotion which we augur is merely a first step towards his advancement to still higher military rank and distinction :-'Lieutenant Rogers," says the correspondent, "attempted to force his way through an embrasure, but was driven back. He ran to another, but it was too high for him. Lieutenant Lenon, 67th, came to his assistance, forced the point of his sword into the wall, and, placing one foot on the sword, Lieutenant Rogers leaped through the embrasure. Lieu enant Rogers acted with conspicuous gallantry. He was the first Englishman in the place, and was afterwards of the greatest service in assisting others through the embrasure. He was wounded in the side by a matchlock ball, but is doing well." The Correspondent adds—"Lieutenant Rogers was the first Englishman who entered the fort." Who knows whether the writer of the preceeding paragraph would have penned it, had he known what we are proud to state—that the Times Correspondent's "English," is an Irishman born in Dublin, and an honor to our good city .- Dublin Telegraph.

The following brief annotations, indicative of the merits upon which Victoria Crosses were awarded, in the recent distribution, to the parties named, will show the military qualities of those Irishmen upon whose class and countrymen the base organ of Anglican ingratitude and falschood has been flinging its flagitious aspersions :- " Private John Divane, 1st batialion, 60th Rifles, for distinguished gallantry in heading a successful charge by the Belooch and Sikh troops on one of the enemy's trenches before Delhi, on the 10th of September, 1857. Private Denis Dempsey, 1st batt., 10th Foot for having at Lucknow on the 14th March, 1858, carried a powder bag thro' a burning village for the purpose of mining a passage in rear of the enemy's position, and for an other act of gallautry on the 12th of August 1857" -Munster News. A FOREIGN REPTILE WITHIN OUR SHORES .- The

vilest thing of foreign origin that ever grew and strengthened in Ireland is the Orange Confederation. For us there are fewer more hopeful signs of late, of our future redemption, than the fact of the gradual extinction of that most infamous and brutal conspiracy against the well-being of Ireland. To the northern province of Ulster-and latterly to a few localities in that province—the Orange Association is almost exclusively confined. And our readers in the other provinces, who have read in the papers of recent clamor and commotions (not to say murders) perpetrated by the brutal members of that most atrocious organization, will doubtless marvel much when we announce the progressive extinction of Orangeism in the country. But we have, for several years enjoyed the advantage of intimate acquaintance with Ulster, and can speak from something like authority. Our knowledge of the province, and the changes which time is producing in it, amounts to this: that from year to year the power of Orangeism in Ulster (once so strong, cruel and bloody) is growing less and less. To be sure, the Orange institution—a vile reptile of foreign origin which must perish in the healthy air of Ireland—is alarmingly brutal, turbulent, and sanguinary in Belfast and its neighborhood; but we would have our friends remember that, not very many years ago, it was still more bloody, course and ruffianly, not in Belfast, but all over Ulster. Men-young men-live, who remember that in the town of Armagh it was annual sport for the Orangemen to wreck the houses of all Catholics who dared to reside in the town. Young men there are in Ulster who can call to mind when a Catholic—that is one of the old Irish race—scarcely dared to hold his head erect at noon-day in the streets of Ennishtillen or Monaghan. Others will tell you how the "Apprentice Boys" paraded Lon-donderry, whilst every Irishman of "Popish" antecedents hid himself inside his own barred shutters for safety. But the same men will tell you now that the good old honest Irishrie, who were once driven to the bogs and mountains of Tyrone, Donegal, and Derry (if they escaped Connaught or crowd, as before, the streets of Monaghan, Enniskillen, and Armagh, and quicken their marts with labor, thrift, and hard-carned wealth; and how well nigh three-fourths of the population of Londonderry are those old Catholic Irish from the neighboring hills, who at one time would not be admitted within its walls. Before the growth and spread of that old race, that vile thing of foreign origin, Orangeism has fallen back : and to-day (in anticipation of its after exercises of Confession and Communion. From en- extinction before the kindling fire of native Irish right to refrain from casting the imputation of atthusiastic Catholic Volunteers of such a stamp, all manhood) its lest stronghold is in the back slums of Belfast. The northern capital is a great commercial town. Such towns, with their demands of labor necessarily draw to them (as a whirlpool draws all refuse of that Protestant population, which a small ascendant class necessarily maintains about it for its support-the same brutal element which Lord Clarandon proposed to arm against the Irish people. Of that refuse the great manufacturing town has, of necessity, drawn to itself an enormous proportion. In tal, and turbulent; and in the hands of sordid fanaties it is a very pliable and available instrument. It is this element which has promoted the recent disturbances which have shocked Europe, and even provoked England into the show of legal interference. But we can assure our renders that this is the last struggle of a dying reptile; and all good and honest Irish Nationalists of every creed---our truehearted Protestant brothren especially-will ere very long (if, like Lord Clarendon, the English Government does not again endeavor to resuscitate it for its own wicked ends) be naterly extinct in Ireland. For which approaching consummation, let all good mer join is exclaiming, God be thanked. These few encouraging remarks on the decay of Grangeism (long so bitter a curse to Ireland) are suggested his way, and died on the day when he renched by the report which we publish elsewhere of the gross outrage which a gang of these ruthans, under the leadership of a "minister of the Gospel, too," perpetrated on the Protestant history of the dincess. Dr. Reax is a man of liberal instincts and kindly his way to Liverpool. He could not resist the im- feelings; but he is not the less a staunch Protesitales be felt to enter with them upon the expedition, ant, and even a lievivalist. He has one very yarn-He forfeited his passage money, joined his country- est conviction, bowever; namely, that Orangelan is a curse to breken I and an outrage upon Christianity. With this conviction strong upon him, he recently shell that killed an Austrian beside him, returned to endovered to prevent a notorious Orange parson Ireland penniless, and when he reached his old place I from preaching on imiammatory barangue on an of residence found that his uncle with whom he thronge anniversacy in a Protestant church in Beldwelt was dead, and that he had neither house nor fast. At this interference with their privileges of home of his own to enter. Instances of this kind are riot, it and brutality, the low Orange rabble not so rare as to render the formation of a fund for of that town were very indignant. Accordingly, substantial aid to the Brigade men who need it, a when the worthy bishop came to preside ever a religious meeting in Belfast, the ruffians assembled in a crowd, filled the place of meeting, and by every The Hon, and Rev. Mr. Spencer (Father Ignatius) form of insult and outrage (short of the actual pay has been engaged, each evening during the past sical violence for which he, knowing the rescals well, was prudent enough not to wait) forced Dr. Catholic Chapel, Armagh. The leading subjects Knox to leave the Hall. To aid to the genuinely un-Irish character of this unexampled piece of bening, cursing, lying and pride." The Rev. gentleman tality, we may mention that the presence of a consistency severe on the "want of modesty," and "want siderable number of ladies did not check the greensiderable number of ladies did not check the greesness of the ruffianly scene, and that these ladies, too. had to make their escape as well as they could. Now.

> cial curse) is utterly extinguished .- Irishman. After the close of the Armagh Steeplechases on Wednesday, 7th Nov., a serious party riot occurred. Three or four persons were stabbed, and one Orangeman, foremost in the fray, was found to be in such a state that he had to be conveyed to the county infirmary.

only Orangeism could produce such a scene as this?

only so vile a thing as Orangeism in its decay could

so perfect it; as a foul lamp leaves the foulest smell

in its extinction. Shall we not thank Heaven when

this vile organization (so long one of Ireland's spe-

REPEAL OF THE UNION .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr. M. O'Hanlon, one of the hon, agents of the Newcastle Committee of the National Repeal Association, Dablin, gave a lecture on the Town Moor, Sunderland, to more than 1,600 persons, amongst whom were a number of English residents, and also ladies from the sister isle. Mr. O'Hanlon, in the course of his address, which lasted two hours, was frequently warmly applauded. He said he had come there as an Irishman to appeal to his countrymen and others on behalf of the great wrongs by which they had been driven from their native land, by the misrule of the English Government who had robbed their country of her trade, crippled her commerce, and reduced her sons and daughters to a state of suffering and misery which could not be found in any other country. The people did not receive an equivalent tor the rates they paid to England. The state church swallowed up in land the eighteenth part of the entire nation. £6,000,000 was taken annually out of the country to purchase goods in the English markets, which, if it were allowed, might have been made at home; £6,000,000 more was taken from the country by landland absenting themselves, leaving their rich mines totalty neglected. A committee for Sunderland was chosen to co-operate with the central committee of the association, hold public meetings, and collect signatures on behalf of the repeal in and around Sunderland, which petitions will be laid before parliament.—Newcastle Chronicle.

We have received a National Petition with about 5.000 signatures from the patriotic people of Tralee; a petition with close on 3,000 signatures from the people af Bantry and one with over 5,000 signatures from our faithful countrymen in and about Newcastle in England .- Nation.

The priests of the deaconate of Ennis resolved, a short time since, to have the National Petition signed by 1000 of the inhabitants of Ennis. You will hear in due course, when so ample opportunity is given to all to affix their names. I fear Lord John Russel will be somewhat addled by Ireland at the next session of Parliament, when Ireland's case is placed before the Imperial Parliament in the face of revolutionized Europe. - Munster News.

On the 24th ult., the town was very much dis turbed by some sailors belonging to a Sardinian vessel, going through the streets singing songs in which Garibaldi's name occurred frequently, and caused a number of boys that are at all times to be found in our streets to shout at them, and commenced throwive stones when they found the Sardinians took notice of them. The foreigners, however, got exasperated at the conduct of the mob that followed them, and drew their daggers and rushed like wild beasts on the defenceless boys; one unfortunate young lad, about seventeen years of age, named Greany, who took no part in the affair, was in the act of running from the infuriated Sardinians, into the house of a person named Joseph Walsh, when he was overtaken by them and stabbed by one in the side immediately below the arm, and the other stab-bed him in the abdomen. They immediately ran to the dock where their vessel was lying, leaving the unfortunate youth bathed in blood on the threshold of Mr. Walsh's door on Prospect bill. He was conveyed to Dr. Greaven, of Eyre equare, who bandaged his wounds and had him conveyed to the County Infirmary, where every attention was paid to him. The police, on hearing of the occurrence, proceeded to the vessel, and the fellows were identified by some of the boys; they were arrested and conveyed to prison at half-past eleven. They were brought to the Infirmary on Monday for the purpose of the poor lad identifying them and he at once recognized them as the miscreants that had stabled him. ners were remanded until the fate of the boy is known, who, it is feared, has but little chance of recovery. This is the second time since the arrival of the Sardinian vessel that her sailors have been in custody-on the first occasion they were the cause of great disturbances on the docks .- Press.

The Mail informs us that the police have obtained a clue to the murderers of Alderman Sheehy, of Limerick, but adds that Mr. Sheehy's ploughman has not turned approver. We trust, should it prove an inquiry that a murder was really committed in the case, that the perpetrators of so diabolical a crime may speedily be brought to justice. we think, however, that means should in the first instance be adopted to ascertain beyond all reasonable doubt whether or not the man was murdered, and in the next place that, pending the injury, it would be rocious guilt upon any individual, even though in

the humble position of a ploughman .- Morning News A PRINTESSIONAL SPEECH.-At the late late agricultural dinner, not a hundred miles from Lismore, floating rubbish) the human moving population of the health of those who won prizes being drank, a all the surrounding districts. The "bone and sincw" well-known M.D. being called on to respond, made all the surrounding districts. The "bone and sincw" well-known M.D. being called on to respond, made of Orangeism in Ulster is composed of the lowest the following speech: - "Gentlemen, as one of the successful competitors, I return sincere thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which you have drunk our bealths. Regard for my professional prospects preventsime drinking yours; for if you were to have your health I must starve. Still in some degree I may express my desire that you may enjoy life, and Belfast, that Orange refuse is naturally coarse, bru- though I cannot say that I hope your faces may not be painted in 'distemper,' I fervently wish that your credit may never fail; may you get all manner of tick' except ' tic doloureux;' when you dance, may your dance not be that of St. Vitus; and when you are cold, may you never warm yourself with St. Authony's fire. The learned gentleman resumed his seat amid vaciferous applause - Waterford Mail.

INSTANCE OF HONESTY .- The husband of a poor woman now residing in America, about 16 years since, left this country for America with his wife. being at the time indebted to a butter merchant in Cork in the sam of £16. Several years passed, during which the debt was almost forgotten on the part of the merchant. In the interim the husband of he woman died, and she was left comparatively destitute with a considerable family to support. By strengous exertions, however, she managed to get on and now at the end of 16 years has succeeded in obtaining somewhat favourable prospects. One of her first acts, on the accession of anything like good fortune, was to write to Ireland for a statement of the balance due by her deceased busband, which, on account of her address not being onclosed, and the account being almost forgotten, the gentleman to whom the sum was owed could not furnish. About three month; since, however, a second letter came, redemanding an account of the sum due, and enclosing the address. The account having been furnished, by the last mail a third letter was received enclosing L4 and containing a promise to forward the remaining twelve as a very early period. The gentleman to whom the debt was due, thinking it his duty to make public such a rare instance of honesty, has himself fornished us with these facts .-Cork Examiner.

During the last twenty years there has not been in Belfast such an immense fleet of vessels, of all sizes and nations, as at present crowd every available space in Belfast docks. Eight or ten vessels ladened with breadstuffs have arrived within the past two or three days, besides a good number of timber-laden ships from foreign ports. Including colliers, the decks on the seventh ult., was between 260 and 300.

The quantity of Linen cloth exported from Belfast, principally, as usual, to Liverpeol and London, has been increasing considerably of late, and is at present so large as to indicate a healthy and improving demand abroad for our staple manufacture. Much of the linens shipped consist of the finest and most expensive descriptions, a considerable proportion being damasks, cambrics, etc.

Letters have reached Limerick from natives of the city, giving discouraging accounts of the condition and prospects in the colony at the Cape of Good Hope. It has been fatal to several, and we mourn Four destructive fires took place in Dublin on to say that some young women have no other fate than the most degraded of their sex could suffer.

And the state of the state of the state of

At a public meeting of the Clonmel Mercantile Association, Nov. 0, it was resolved with only one dissenting voice, to expel the London Times from the Reading-room of this Association.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEER VISIT TO PARIS .- The intended visit has, indeed, excited a good deal of curiosity. People ask whether it is really meant as a challenge; and I have heard some, who are far from unfriendly to England or to the English, observe that if the Volunteers come to Paris they deserve to have pommes cuites flung at them in the streets. Not one have I heard approve the visit. Thus far as respects civilians. I may now say a word of the feeling expressed by military men belonging to the corps d'elite, and which I think may be fairly taken as re-presenting the feeling of the whole army. The visit of the Volunteers was the subject of conversation among a number of superior officers of this corps, in a certain place a day or two ago. They said that the Volunteers were to be brigaded with them, and reviewed by the Emperor. After all sorts of remarks of the same kind, one superior officer observed, and with the warm assent of all. "I'espera qu'on finira pav leur taper sur la cocarde." "Taper sur le cocarde," is more comprehensive even than "taper sur la tete," and may, I think be freely rendered by the words "cutting their combs."-Times.

The Inspector General of volunteers now numbered 130,000 men, of whom 42,000 were ready to place in line of battle.

English civilian and military morality may be udged of from two statements which Saturday's London papers contain; one is, that so great was the number of thieves who collected around a confederate at one of the London Police Stations, that a number of constables had to be ordered out to protect witnesses who were deterred by the mob of rogues from approaching the office; and the other is, that such numbers of the soldiers at Aldershot are in a condition impossible to be distinctly alluded to, and so many hideous creatures of the other sex are clustered in the fields around, that a separate institution must be established to arrest the pestilence.

Children of the Mist .- These seem to be multi plying in the Church. Theological fog always had some admirers, but it is now growing as thick in some quarters as the atmosphere of London. Why have any clear ideas in our divinity? it is asked. What is the need of knowing anything distinctly and definitely concerning religion? Slur over all dogmatics, and be satisfied with a general mystical and pietistic devotion of feeling. Let us be ignorantines as to all grounds and philosophy of theology. There is no use in studying the letter our Heavenly Father has taken the trouble to write and send ts us. We can read it for vague sentimental impressions, but it is as well not to pry inquisitively into its precise scientific significances. Thus we shall escape sectarianism, and never have differences with any Chustians about opinions, seeing we hold tione, There is great virtue in a universal haze over the most important and interesting of all subjects. Now, we think mist has its uses, and would respect it wherever God has put it. As far as he has spread any of it over the pages of the Bible, we will not insist on penetrating its meaning. But he sent it to be light to us, not darkness, and therefore we suppose it was intended that we should receive definite notions from its teaching .- Christian Register.

The anxiety which has been felt for several days past concerning the British naval ships, the Hero and the Ariadne, in which the Prince of Wales and his suite left the American shores, has been set at rest by the arrival of these vessels in Plymouth Sound The Prince and the Duke of Newcastle, immediately left for Windsor Castle, where they arrived on Thursday evening- There was no real cause for anxiety as the long prevalence of easterly winds prevented the squadron from making the progress which was anticipated; but her majesty was naturally anxious respecting the safety of her son, which increased with every day's delay, and the nation was beginning to share her alarm. Now that the Prince has arrived and is in the bosom of his family, there can be no impropriety in saying that it was fortunate for him fortunate, also, for the country-that he was accompanied in his transatlantic trip, by a man of sound bered with satisfaction by all concerned. American Colonies and to the Great Republic. It success of the Armstrong gam. - Tome's Cor. was admirably managed from first to last by the Colenial Minister who accompanied the heir-apparent, with the exception of the unfortunate controlomps at Kingston, but even that event, and the circumstances which followed, added greatly to the eclat which marked the whole of the subsequent four throughout the Union. More unlkely things have occurred than the presence of her Majesty, at no distant day, amid the same scenes. The state of the Money Market is beginning to cause alarm, a feeling by no means mnatural when the Bank of England has given what is technically called the 'screw' a double twist in the course of a single week. The rate of discount is now six per cent and there is every prospect of a still farther increase. Gold in large quantities has left the Bank, and is still rapidly leaving, - to go no one knows where, and to return no one knows when. A time like the present, when money is dear .- Eu-

ropean Times. HOMICIDAL MANIA IN ENGLAND, -- The London papers are filled with accounts of horrid murders as the California papers used to be in the worst days of California society. It is scarcely possible to take up a newspaper without finding come new atrocity chronicled. The increase of nearder astounds the public. One writer says :-- "Murder bids fair soon o assume a prominent rank in our national customs. The homicidal feion becomes daily more audacious, and daily yields to more insignificant temptations." In one short week the te extraor livery homicides are reported: At Wakefelo a paider, lady is alleged to have died from the effect of repeated doses of arsenic, which could have been administered, if at all, from no other motive than the hope of obtaining possescion of some tubles and chairs, and a few silver forks and spoone. At Stepmey, a wealthy widow has her shall bearen in with a hamner in ter own house, in broad day, and within a few yearls of a crowded thoroughare, the sole possible advantage of the assassin being the acquisition of her small store of ready money. At Aldershott, a soldier slays two corporals with a single bullet, simply because he has been condenated to a few days extra drill for an act of insubordination. And as if this class of murders were not enough, the papers tell us that infanticide is an expedient which seems to be growing in provincials towns and rural districts. The increasing prevalence of such fearful crimes is sadly humiliating to the pride of modern English civilization .-Oswego Palladium.

A deliberate murder was perpetrated on Sunday, the 11th Nov., in the village of Alexandria, Dumbartonshite. It appears that the fatal deed was the result of a quarrel between two men, whose names have not been ascertained, the one a shoemaker and the other a mason's laborer, which arcse out of a discussion on the merits of Garibaldi.

A man named Johnson, at Doncaster, has been killed by his wife. It is said he had long suffered from her brutality, and that she frequently attacked him in a most savage manner.

It is rumored that the Duke of Newcastle is to recoive the Order of the Garter, now in gift of the Queen, owing to the death of the Earl of Richmond. Rumors of Ministerial changes are rife.

SIR CRESSWELL CRESSWELL, THE BACHELOR JUDGE. -Our present Judge Ordinary must be a happy man as he beholds the miseries of married life passing like gloomy phantoms in review before him from day to day. He sees at a distance the raging of domestic storms, and he hears the artillery of matrimonial warfare as he sits on his eminence of state undistracted and unbiassed; then follow him to his own mansion after the business of the day. Will he not eat his dinner with peculiar relish, and sip his claret afterwards with the suave mari magno feeling of the poet? As he falls asleep in his easy chair, what strange dreams will disport themselves in his brain -wild, fantastic, and dimly pleasurable! And when he retires to rest, will he not lay his head on his pillow with a sense of self-satisfaction that no other head is near-that he is not tensed by frilled nightcaps—that he can lie abed longitudinally, diagonally, or curvilinearly, according to his own sweet will? Oh, happy Sir Cresswell Cresswell !— Fraser's Magazine. The Armstrong Gun.-Let me summarize what

the campaign has proved respecting this gun. Co-lonel Barry's and Captain Milward's Batteries were shipped in the Thames, and brought overland from England. Arrived at Alexandria they were unshipped, and conveyed across the Desert by rail. Between Suez and China they were shipped and unshipped at Kowloon and Odin Bay, and when eventually landed at Pehtang, they had undergone that process no less than eight times, Milward's Battery was then dragged for miles over ground all but impracticable for artillery, and yet not one gun received the slightest damage. It may, therefore, safely be assumed that the Armstrong gun is not too deli-cate for the rough usage of war. The French canon raye is a beautiful gun, light and handy, an immense improvement on the old class of artillery. It weighs 600 French pounds (5; cwt.), and throws an 81b. shell. The Armstrong weighs 6 cwt. and throws a 12lb shell. In point of lightness, therefore, the Armstrong is superior to the rifled cannon The French carriages, however, are in every respect better than ours. They are not two-thirds of the weight, substantial enough for rough work, and quite unaffected by the recoil of the gun. There is but one opimon here, that the Armstrong carriages and waggous are unnecessarily heavy. The ordinary 916 gun weighs 13; cwt. - more than double the Armstrong-but the carriage is so much lighter that each gun and carriage complete is nearly the same weight. I believe Sir William Armstrong has improved on the pattern of entringe sent to China, and there is great room for such improvements. In this respect the French are unquestionably superior. But here their superiority coasts. The French Authory n China, both officers and men, have distinguished themselves on every occasion. Most of the officers wear the Italian medal, and the way in which they trained wild Japanese ponies into useful artillery horses excited universal admiration. They well know how to put their canon raye to the best purpose. It is no fault of theirs that the French gan s inferior to the English in point of range, accuracy, lightness, and destructive effect. Neither on the 12th, when the attack was made on Sinho, nor or the 14th, nor at the storming of the fort, did their guns, though very good, make such practice as Mirward's battery on the 12th and 21st, or Earry's on the 14th. The Armstrougs are made of wrought iron, the French of bronze. The chances of injury to the interior of the gun from the effect of the bail are, therefore, sensibly diminished in favor of the Armstrong. Milward's battery fixed 90 rounds a gun within three hours and a-half on the 21st, and the gun was only sponged every tenth round. Not the gan was only sponged every tenth round. one gun is in the slightest degree injured. The Armstrong is loaded at the breech, the French at the muzzle. Here again the advantage is on the side of the English weapon. In destructive effect the Armstrong shell is greatly superior to the French Built up in sections, the 12lb shells must burst into 40 angular pieces exclusive of the top and leader easing Their effect is frightful, and the range over which they spread death and destruction is almost incredible. No troops could stand against them in the The French are not masters of this secret, open and the effect of their shells is much less deadly Once get the range with an Armstrong, the word is passed down the battery so many degrees of elevation, and the graduated sights on this the graners to place each shot in the spot indicated. England may well be congratulated on possessing such a weapon judgment and large views like the Dake of New- The Armstrong is the best gan that has yet been castle. The importance of this trip can hardly be tested in actual war, and the sums it has cost the over-estimated, and the outhurst of good feeling to country have been wisely and well expended. Conwhich it gave rise in the United States is an event siderable doubts were entertained as to its source Her Majesty will know how to appreciate the services is now removed. There is no "but" or "it" and rendered in this friendly visit of her son to the North lonly one opinion as to the absolute and complete

Sir W. Armstrong writes to the Times, to give an absolute contradiction to the estimate of the Medicarie's Magnetine, that £2,000 each is the average cost of his guns. The railing of the question "end tes me (he says) to inform your renders that the Government can be supplied with any number of the new 12pounder rifled gans at two-thirds of the price of the old 12-pounder brass gans, the cost of which is £170.

There is great danger of the Whitworth gan passing into the heads of the French. We are informed that the refusal of Mr. Sidney Herbert to reinforms the sum of £30,000, being the cost of Mr Witworth's eyperiments is the cause of this untoward event.

The minimum rate of discount was raised by the Bank of England on the 6th alt, altho no gold was withdrawn that day and none has been since. This movement was telegraphed to the Bank of France, and contemplated an additional withdrawal of more gold from the Rank of England by that Bank was suspended.

We are enabled to state that the desputch forwarded in the name of Lord John Russell to our Minister at Turin was never submitted to the Cabinet, and that several members of the Unbinet Lave expressed their disapproval of it. This much is certain. Moreover, looking at the diversity of style between this dispatch and that of the 30th August, and the resemblance of the former to some of Lord Palmerston's slapdash filogical despatches when he held the seals of the Foreign Office, we are tempted to suggest that the nutbor of the present despatch is the Premier bimself .-- Press.

DEATH OF A VETERAN. - There died at South Shieids, on the 8th alt., a man named William Hudson, who was formerly a sergeant in the 52d Regiment, and who was with Sir John Moore when that callant officer was killed at Corunna. He took the spurs of Sir John after his death, and was one of the six who buried him.

The London Morning Post says that the new gun, invented by F. Lynet Thomas, has just been tried at Shoeburyness. Here is the result of the trial. The gun, landed with 28 pounds of powder, sent a ball weighing 166 pounds to a distance of 10,000 yards, or five miles and three fourths. Mensures have been taken to have a series of experiments in the presence of the members of the committee of the Woolwich Arsenal.

A regiment of Zonaves is being formed in London. The proposed Cockney Zouave is to figure in a red and white turban, scarlet jacket with blue sleeves, baggy breeches and buskins! Can anything, then, be more ridiculous than that a respectable London tradesman should disquise himself in a costume now that of the crack regiments of a foreign army, priginally worn only by Arabs and French convicts?

Lord Bury, writing in reference to the Volunteer excursion scheme to Paris, says that Mr. Sidney Herbert directly and repeatedly refused to allow Mr. Rowsell to use his name in connection with the affair, and warned him, by the Duke of Cambridge's desire, against using that of His Royal Highness.

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#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE— -DECEMBER 7, 1860.

# The Irne Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1860.

Mr. Gillies, of the TRUE WITNESS, is now on a collecting tour throughout Upper Cauada, and will visit all our subscribers who are in arrears. We trust that he may be well received and that, in consequence, we snall not be compelled to adopt other measures for procuring the payment of our long outstanding accounts.

The Editor of the TRUE WITNESS throws himself upon the indulgence of his readers, and trust they will attribute any short comings in the present number to indisposition under which be is laboring.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No important change in the relative positions of the contending parties in the Italian Peninsula worth recording, has occurred since our last.-Francis 11. still holds out at Gaeta, but Victor Emmanuel is de facto King of Italy, with the exception of Rome and the small tract of country in its immediate vicinity, and of which the French troops are in occupation. The conquest of Naples has been an easy task, but the administration of its government threatens to prove far more difficult, and will tax the abilities of Victor Emmanuel and Cavour to their utmost extent .-The Neapolitans are not an easy people to govern, and are not naturally amenable to the rule of the foreigner. Joseph Bonaparte tried it and failed signally; Murat tried it with not much better success; and Victor Emmanuel is destined to display in his own person a third failure .--Already strong symptoms of dissatisfaction with his Government are admitted to have manifested themselves amongst the Mountaineers of Calabria and the Sicilians.

The breach betwixt the French Emperor and the Pope is daily widening. Louis Napoleon is now said premeditating the establishment of an independant Gallican Church. Dogma he will not attempt to touch at the present, but will content himself with substituting, if possible, an Imperial for a Papal supremacy. He has the example of Henry VIII. of England before his eyes; but he does not enjoy the advantages which bluff King Harry possessed for carrying his project into execution. The English monarch enlisted the sympathies of the aristocracy. the landed gentry, and their courtiers by the prospects held out to them of the plunder of the Church lands. Louis Napoleon has no such inducements to offer-the Church in France having been already effectually plundered by the Liberals of 1789. It is not therefore probable that he will be able to command the sympathies of any very considerable or influential portion of his Catholic subjects in his projected usurpation of an ecclesiastical headship. The French Episcopacy are sound, and amongst them traitors to the cause of Christ can hardly be looked for ;neither can the inferior clergy retain any very favorable reminiscences of the fate of their Order under the Civil Constitution which the first Revolution imposed upon them.

The foreign policy of England has isolated her in Europe, and left her without an ally on the Continent. The memory of the Crimean War still rankles in the heart of the Russian; the social relations between Great Britain and Prussia are decidedly hostile; Austria naturally looks upon England as accessory to the convulsions which have despoiled her of the fairest portion of her Italian provinces; whilst the Volunteer armaments, and the question of National Defences discussed in Parliament and by the Press, are significantly illustrative of the meaning of the entente cordiale betwixt the latter and France. Thus left without an Ally on whom to rely in case of a war, the people of England cast longing eyes towards this side of the Atlantic, and seem to place their hopes of effectual assistance against their enemies in the Old World upon winning back the alienated affections of their cousins in the New. Upon this hypothesis can we account for the altered tone of the London Times and the British press generally towards the people of the United States. Their columns now teem with the expressions of enthusiastic admiration for their political and domestic institutions; and the late visit of the Prince of Wales cance, destined to inaugurate the new era of a British American alliance.

of the case, in so far as we have been able to That cause does not exist in Canada, and to the gather them from the several conflicting ver- 1 Catholics of Canada therefore, we conclude, it is sions, are these: -

Some time in the month of September 1853 this i means pretend that there is any "necessary cona man of the name of Briggs who, according to madian monarchy." the laws of Missouri, called upon the black man to produce his pass, the slave being more than the black man, could produce no pass, whereupon Briggs arrested him in the name of the law as a fugitive slave. Jones made off and Briggs shouted to some other negroes, who were near at hand, to stop the runaway, he himself joining in the pursuit. After a short chase, Briggs managed to head the runaway near a fence and commanded hun to stop, menacing him at the same time with a stick which he had in his hand. Jones, drawing a knife, declared his determination to repel force by force, and struck at Briggs with the knife. Up to this point, the conduct of the runaway slave is entitled to all our symrise to the present complication.

Briggs, seeing the determined attitude of the slave, betook himself to flight, and from being the pursuer became the pursued. Jones ran after hun, knife in hand, and overtaking him when entangled in some bushes and endeavoring to scramble over the fence, dealt him one or more mortal blows and then continued his course towards Canada where he has resided to the pres-

Had Jones killed Briggs whilst the latter was attempting to stop his flight, the question to surrender Jones as a murderer could not be entertained for one moment. But Jones did more than this; not content with repelling his pursuer, he chased the latter whilst in his turn erdeavouring to escape, an action which certainly did not tend to facilitate his escape from slavery or to hasten his exodus from the land of bondage. According to the strict letter of the law, it may therefore be argued that Jones was guilty of a felony, seeing that he employed violence altogether unnecessary to enable him to accomplish his morally legitimate object of effecting his escape from a state of slavery.

It would therefore appear that the case is not so simple as some of our contemporaries have described it to be, and that the authorities of Canada have good reason for studying the question carefully in all its bearings before coming away or to give him up to the American authorities. As freemen our sympathies are necessarily with Jones, but whether his killing of Briggs was felonious or not is a question for lawyers to decide, and upon which our sympathies are untrust worthy guides.

The case has been argued by counsel before the judges under a writ of habeas corpus during the last week, und the decision had not been rendered up to the time of going to press. The general opinion seems to be that the demand of the American Government will not be complied with, as certainly the case of the extradition of fugitive slaves taking shelter in her Majesty's dominions and under the British flag was not contemplated by the framers of the Ashburton

The Western Banner misconceives us, when he represents that "the welfare of the Catholic Church in British America is indissolubly connected with the application of monarchial, as distinguished from republican principles to the Canadian Provinces." Our argument was this: that the maintenance of an existing Imperial connection, was emmently favorable, not indispensably necessary, to the Church in this portion of the world. We do not believe that the welfare of God's Kingdom is "indissolubly connected" with any form of secular Government, though we do believe that some forms are more favorable to it than others; and it is for this reason that we would maintain the existing political order in Canada, as one under which the Church thrives, and her children enjoy a full measure of religious liberty.

We argued too, in the article referred to by the Western Banner, that Catholics of Canada should be loyal to the British Government, from motives of gratitude, seeing that on the whole they have been fairly treated by the Imperial Government; from motives of interest, seeing that the avowed object of the "Clear Grit" in seeking to establish a quasi independence of that Government, by Federation, or a complete independence by means of Annexation is, to throw off what they complain of as the Pope's yoke, and to establish " Protestant Ascendency;" and we argued lastly that Catholics should be loyal; from conscientious motives, because children of a Church which enjoins loyalty to the legitimate political orders, as a duty which is the corollary is interpreted as an act of deep political signifi- of their duty towards God. We repudiate the doctrine of the right of people to change their government at pleasure, or without sufficien

THE EXTRADITION CASE.—The plain facts cause from the misgovernment of their rulers. not permitted to seek the overthrow of that po-Jones, or Anderson, is the name of a fugi- litical order under which it has pleased God to tive slave whose surrender has been demanded by place them. In this sense we oppose the revothe American government as a criminal escaped lutionary party of the "Clear Grits," and their from justice under the following circumstances. admirer the Western Banner; but we by no Jones, running away from his master, was met by | nection between Canadian Catholicity and Ca-

On Saturday next, the feast of the Immacutwenty miles from his master's plantation. Jones, late Conception, will take place, in the Cathedral Church of this city, the mauguration of a splendid picture of the Blessed Virgin. This picture was ordered to commemorate the solemn definition by Pius IX. of the dogma of the 1mmaculate Conception. All the parishes, colleges and religious communities of the diocese have contributed towards the expenses of this magnificent picture, and their names are contained in the frame, which is remarkably beautiful. --The ceremony will take place at 31 p.m.

WHAT WILL THEY SAY IN ENGLAND?

"Among the clerical converts have been such men as Mauning, &c., and most of the clergymen now paspathies as freemen, but unfortunately, at this juncture, the event occurred which has given archy of England and Scotland!!!"—(October Number of Brownson, p. 455)

If we, as an English Priest, somewhat intimately acquainted with English Catholic affairs, may be allowed to offer a few plain words of advice to the writer of the above, under the signature of "J. H.," in the October number of Brownson's Review, we would in all pity and commiseration recommend him never again to attempt to bolster up false propositions with pretended references to English Catholic statistics. It may be very well for American ignorance of Catholic affairs in England to be told that most of the hierarchy of England and Scotland are converts; but in England such an assertion will only serve to excite disgust at the presumptuous ignorance of the writer, and distrust in the publicist who could allow talse propositions, bolstered up by such palpable fulsehoods, admittance into his pages. On entering on our missionary labours in Canada, we met with a similar instance of utter ignorance of English Catholic affairs, which, although it did not astonish us in a poor ignorant woman, is certainly somewhat more than astonishing in one aspiring to dogmatise for the whole Catholic clergy and laity of the Northern New World .-A poor Irishwoman being told that "their new Priest" was an Englishman, exclaimed, "Troth, then, the Bishop might have sent us a Catholic Priest and not a Protestant Parson." The to a decision either to liberate the claim to run poor woman in her simplicity could not believe that an Englishman could be a Catholic, much less a Priest. The ignorance of the writer of " so much that is judicious" (vide note by Editor of Review to said article) in Brownson, when he asserts that most of the Catholic hierarchy are converts, is perfectly analogous to that of the poor woman. As a fellow-collegian of the majority of the late and present English Catholic Hierarchy, we can affirm not only that they are not converts, but that probably not one dross of Protestant blood flows in their veiws-their ancestors from the time of King Hal's blessed Reformation never having left the true Faith .-Nay, more; we doubt-(but we are speaking off the book, for we have not a Catholic Directory at hand for reference)-whether there is at the present moment one member of the Catholic Hierarchy a convert; of this, however, we are certain, that if there is any, there are not more than two or three at the most. Had J. H., through a conscientious fear of uttering what are false, taken the trouble to inform himself upon this point before he endeavoured to prove false propositions by equally false assertions, he would have discovered some remarkable facts with regard to the Catholic Hierarchy of England. In the first place, he would have found that a great proportion of them, including Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop Errington, Drs. Grant, Briggs, Hogarth, Turner, and Goss, were educated from about the age of 14 years to that of 24 at the celebrated Catholic College of Ushaw (St. Cuthbert's), in the North of England; whilst in the second place, he would have found that Archbishop Errington, Bishops Briggs, Hogarth, Turner, Goss, and Roskell were sons of Lancashire and Yorkshire yoemen, whose ancestors had never renounced the faith. How far these things are compatable with the assertion of the majority being converts, we leave J. H. to consider, but would respectfully advise him before he again ventures to dogmatise " a la Brownson," and to support those domgata by reference to the Catholic Church in England, to make himself somewhat more acquainted with English

SACERDOS.

in the hair and eyes, that of the human body.

"If your Church opposes despotism why does she sustain absolutism in the immediate temporal government of her Spiritual Chief? If she favors free institutions, why does she not introduce them at Rome, where the supreme spiritual power and the supreme temporal power are both in her hands?"-Brownson Review for October, p. 479.

Catholic affairs.

It appears to be a characteristic of the American mind to be utterly unable to penetrate be-

youd the enchanted circle of its own little world, and, like the Greeks of old, to deem all the dwellers without as oi barbaroi (barbarians) .-An English gentleman from the manufacturing districts told us the other day, that his uncle, an American manufacturer, whilst on a tour through Lancashire (Eng.), appeared to be struck with amazement on beholding the enormous extent of the English manufacturies in comparison with those of America; but that immediately on his return to the United States, his old ideas of American superiority returned, and he could not be persuaded but that Lowel was far ahead of Manchester, (England). And so it is with their political institutions. Because forsooth they have adopted a Republican form of Government, none other is to be held as of any account; forgetting that, in making the people king, we are only multiplying our own masters, and that the absolutism of the million is absolutism still. Absolutism in the individual, is an abuse of power, and arises from the passions. But are the passions of the millions any less hable to be aroused than those of the individual? And when aroused, are they not proportionably more terrible? That the passions of the million are not only not less tiable to be aroused, but are actually more easily stirred up, experience abundantly shows. The orator knows full well that it is far easier to make an unpression upon-a numerous than a thinly scattered audience; and the individual listener knows equally well that the same words and arguments that moved him so intensely in the crowded hall, are tame and spiritless when read next day in the morning papers, or repeated to him in the silence of his boudoir. Mind does not appear to be governed by the vulgar laws of inertia, but rather by the lightening cloud to gather increased sensativeness from accumulation; and in very fact this principle of the necessity of oligarchical absolutism is daily acknowledged even in the most Republican or Democratic Governments, by the habitual formation of committees to transact even the most trivial matters; it being evident that "what is every bodies business, is nobodies," and that the multitude from its susceptibility and impetuosity is unequal to the calm task of governing. It is this narrowness of the American mind that, in the neighboring republicaevidently forms the greatest obstacle to Catholicity, as it would be an additional though unworthy security were Catholicity ever to become one of the institutions of the land. It believes then the Catholic publicist of the United States to endeavour to remove this obstacle—to destroy the spell that holds the American mind within the enchanted circle of suppositious superio rity, and to prove that there is to be found somewhat of good without the pale of American nationality. National pride will ever form the same obstacle to national conversion, that individual pride does to that of the individual. We would wish as ardently as anybody for the conversion of America to the true faith; but how is this to be effected? Certainly not, as some American writers appear to think, by bringing the Church down to the level of the American mind, but rather by raising the American mind up to the standard of the Church. The Church is exterual and superior to all forms of government, which are but accidents of the temporal order. Her dogmas relate to God, not to Governments. If then the American mind will not receive her for the beauty and spirituality of her dogmas, but must needs exact from her, as from a candidate for its suffrage, a declaration of her political principles, the fault is not with the Church, but with the American mind; and he is surely but an indifferent Apostle, who, by a species of political superisin, would wish to effect this conversion by adapting the Church to the people, and not the people to the Church. It was this desire to adapt the Church to the feelings of the Ireland. Erin, despite all thy enemies, thou people, that produced the lamentable evils of the Reformation; and if this is now needed for the United States, it is surely already done in the innumerable sects that swarm therem. It is a grave though common error to suppose that the duty of the Catholic publicist, is that of an apologist. His duty is to announce the sacred dogina of his Church to his reader; and, like the eagle teaching its young ones to look upon the perabundant; their measure well shaken and sun, he should endeavour to elevate their minds overflowing. Methinks I see them bending unso as to enable them to contemplate the truths | der their burden. Let us rejoice, because their he announces. To act otherwise is to imitate the reprehensible conduct of those instructors who endeavour to explain the inexplicable mystery of the Trinity by reference to the triune leaves of the trefoil, thereby bringing the holy mysteries of Faith down to a material level instead of raising the minds of their people to a courageous exercise of Faith, in what has been revealed by God, and is inexplicable by any material simile. We know that all this will be a difficult task to accomplish with a nation of materialists; but still it would be an act of cowardice to omit it on account of its difficulty, and ling themselves from their fond homes, generously it will be at best but a poor subterfuge to remove | surrendering the most sacred ties of family, bidthe conflict into the ignoble arena of politics. --The battle of the Church is not to be fought in father, a fond mother, a loving spouse, to press the material, but in the spiritual order; and when once its sacred truths are accepted, the less courageous brother-leaving country, home neophyte will immediately perceive, as though by intuition, the folly of his endeavour to bring the enemies of God's Holy Church, devoid of it down to the material order. He will see any human or worldly motive, without any prosthat that Church is external and superior to the | pect in view but a heroic death, a glorious material order, and that political affairs affect its

"Did we, on the other hand, feel disposed to be rovengeful, we might retort with damaging effect upon one or more of our assailants. We could publish proof sufficient to convince the most incredulous that one, at least, of our censors, admitted in the presence of respectable witnesses that his mind was chained, and that he published articles which were in direct antagonism with his conscientious opinions. We will not undertake to say that this same journalist receives a secret stipend for services rendered to the Ministers of the day; but we have no hesitation in affirming that he has, for a consideration, surrendered up all control over the editorial portion of the journal, which he ostensibly conducts. This assertion is not lightly made. The proof is in our possession, and will obtain publicity if the disagreeable necessity of exposing the insincerity and venality of one, who dare to charge upon us the same motives which sway and actuate himself, be forced upon us. The man who yields up his mind to be fettered, and who abandons the firm convictions which his conscience asserts, is truly an object of pity---as such we leave him for the present."

A friend has been kind enough to call our attention to above extract from the Toronto Freeman of the 29th ult., remarking, at the same time, that if left unnoticed, it might be construed as an imputation upon the integrity and independence of the TRUE WITNESS. In order, therefore, to anticipate this imputation, we challenge the Toronto Freeman to publish anything and everything he knows concerning the connexion of the Taue Witness with the Ministerial party, or with any other political party in the State; and for this purpose, we absolve him as far as lies in our power from all obligations of socrecy imposed upon him by what he may deem confidential communications. All that we would exact of him is this, --- that if he has any specific charge against the Taus Witness, he would give the name of his informant, and the particulars of the information received, in order that the truth of his allegations may be fairly tested. In a word, we court and challenge the most rigid insinuations of the Toronto Freeman.

#### REQUIEM MASS AT KINGSTON.

A solemn Requiem Mass was sung a few days ago in the Cathedral of Kingston, for those of the trish Brigade who fell in defence of the Lontifical States. The celebrant was the Rev. Vicar General Macdonell, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Walsh and Mather, as deacon and subdeacon. The people attended in large numbers, and were deeply impressed with the solemnity of

The panegyric of the heroes of Castelfidardo was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Lannergan, of which a correspondent forwards to us a brief analysis, which we subjoin.

"And they have raised their nation to great glory."-Macii. 1., 29.

The present hour is a solemn one-one of anguish and anxiety. The bottomless pit has been opened, its leigons let loose, and its smoke has darkened the bright sun of the 19th century .--But it is also the hour of glory, one which will occupy a distinguished place in the annals of the Church, a bright and immortal page in the records of the world, and in the book of eternity. For if a cloud of iniquity hovers over the fair plains of Italy, it is thickly dotted with those brilliant stars which shall shine in endless ages-hke those shades which the artist designedly casts on the canvas, it sets in bold relief the immortal achievements of the heroes we are assembled to honor. What has convened us here to-day? I have seen this morning no funeral train wending its way towards the gates of our Cathedral; but your hearts have heard the voice of the great spostle telling you—Reddite cui honorem, honorem-honor to whom honor is due; -and you have come in crowds to deposit on the far off tombs of beloved brothers not uncalled for tears, but the outpourings of a grateful heart, praise and prayers, to tell their immortal souls on their venerated remains: you shall be blessed, for that which is of the honor, glury, and power of God resteth upon you.—(I. St. Peter, iv., xiv.) Do not weep, down-trodden Erin! Raise thy noble forehead to contemplate this new host of heroes and martyrs. The sword of thy oppressors has not yet exhausted the generous blood of thy stalwart sons; brute force may subdue their bodies, but their souls, their hearts it can never trammel; in their rage they may say, as Napoleon I. said of the Pope, " He keeps the souls and throws us the corpses." Honor to those modern Mackabees who have raised their nation to greater glory, and added another sparkling gem to the rich crown of ever faithful shalt ever be what God has destined thee to be, the land of Saints and heroes. The career of thy sons in Italy, it is true, was short; but of them, as of the just man, can be said:-" Consummatus in brevi explcvit tempora multa." What laurels have they not won !-What a weight of glory have they not hoarded up! Their stock, as the Scriptures say, is suglory redounds upon us; we partake of its fulness, as it were to relieve them.

When I consider the sacrifices they had to make, the toils they had to undergo, the dangers they had to encounter, the numberless enemies they had to fight, I can say, without hesitation and without fear of contradiction, they have reached the highest claims of heroism. When some brilliant future, some great prospect glitters in the eyes of hope, or swells the bosom of ambition, then I understand sacrifice. It is a thing of daily occurrence. But when I see men tearding adieu, perhaps an eternal adieu, to an aged for the last time the hand of a less fortunate or and kindred, to encounter in the shock of battle grave; this is what I call heroism. Let their essence no more than does the accident of colour | vile slanderers call them mercenaries, their foul aspersions fall back upon their heads with redoubled weight. Accustomed to pander to

bigetry and low prejudices, they can never raise same generous blood that puried the fields of Italy. Schmidt, only 140 were Irish. To these was Mundanous Assault. On Saturday, the 24th Nov., themselves to the lofty regions wherein the sullied by the mire they enlighten, and gold always comes from the crucible purer and more brilliant. They are mercenaries, if you wish, but mercenaries of Heaven; mercenaries like the martyrs ing faith St. Patrick planted in their bosoms; mercenaries like that illustrious train of Christian heroes, more worthy of renown than the most distinguished characters of which pagan antiquity can boast. They are truly mercenaries, but mereenaries like the royal prophet who said, "Inclinavi car menur . . . propter retribution.' We know, the whole world knows, lutionary, those unprincipled men, thoso freerevolution. But, with the Irish Brigade, money was no inducement; whilst standing on the green sod of their tranquil Isle, they heard of the evils that were laying waste the patrimony of Peter, the inheritance of Christ; they hard their eloquent Bishops energetically denouncing the unwarrantable spoliations, they heard their Primate telling "the robber to take away his sacrilegious hand from the throat of the Vicar of Christ;" they heard it and were moved; blood began to shores—the planitive moans of a voice not unknown. It was the cry of the old man of the Vatican appealing to the Catholic world; of that old man who had not forgotten Ireland in the days of her distress—when famine devasted cry of him who had emptied his scanty treasury to feed their starving brothers. A tear moistened their eye; their hearts swelled with emotion -because Erin is never ungrateful-never, barren when there is question of producing heroes. Such a noble cause could not but enflame noble souls. Like the Muckabees of old, they exclaimed, "Utquid natus sum;" was I born to see the desolation of the Eternal City; was I potentates of Europe, those abominable iniquia glorious death is preferable to such an ignoble existence. Ecce ego, mitte me, Moriamur et nos. They go forth like chivalrous knights without fear; thoughtless of obstacles and dangers; full of generous enthusiasm; to protect the weak against the strong. Ah! they are, those undaunted heroes, truly worthy of the great cause they have espoused. They went to defend the eternal principles of justice, religion and humanity; those principles which the revolutionary torrent threatens to sweep before it-those principles the dereliction of which would sap up the very foundations of society, consecrate anarchy and place the world on a volcano ever ready to burst forth and make of the earth a mound of ruins. They went to defend that throne, hitherto the support and strength of all the thrones of the Christian world. They were few, but valor made up for numbers. They tought like lions -they fought as Irishmen usually fight. Who ever heard of an Irish coward—the son of an Irish mother, who through fear flinched in the day of trial or deserted his post in the hour of danger? As long as unconquerable valor is honoured here below, Ireland shall stand foremost among nations. Plains of Fontenoy bear witness-heroes of Magenta and Tatuan speak and tell us whether you blush for those who fought the good fight at Castelfidardo, Ancona, Perugia and Spoleto! No. No. Marothon, Platea would not, not even the Thermopylæ, and why should we? They are the flesh of our flesh, the bone of our bone. They fell, it is true, for success does not always smile upon merit and valor. They fell overwhelmed by numbers, taken by surprise, decimated by an imperial treachery, after a desperate and uaparalleled resistance. They fell buried in their triumph. They could not conquer, but they could die. Yield: No. "We hold it for God and the Pope." Surrender: No. Death is the triumph of magnanimous souls. One thing alone is wanting to their glory here below, but I have confidence in the future. I hope that the shades of these noble crusaders will find in generations yet unborn some Tasso to sing their praise. Until then, Castelfidardo preserve the sacred deposit confided to your trust. You owe to those heroes a tribute of gratitude. You wanted the blood of Irishmen to draw you from obscurity. To them you are indebted for a name, a mention on the map of Italy, a place in every generous heart, an immortality which the ruthless hand of time cannot destroy, nor scoffs and calumny obliterate. But why should I appeal to mute witnesses? Sardinians be frank for once in your lives. Render testimony to courage and virtue: it is not a disgrace and what disgrace can you now fear. You have witnessed their valor. You cannot have forgotten it, for you have too bitterly felt it. Have you forgotten the day you sought to cut them off from his side, because "an arrow cannot distinguish a Ancona? Have you forgotten the prodigies of valor wrought by a handful of men at the command of the chivalrous Lamoriciere, greater in that desperate hour than under the walls of have been justified in surrendering when, being Constantine, or the Barricades of '48. You left in charge to put down the revolutionists, they were stunmed and amazed when at the point of found themselves overwhelmed by an immense the bayonet, they broke your iron lines and regular army. In fact, however (with one excarved their way through your dense battallions. You learned there, perhaps for the first time, that an Irishman feels quite at home even at the those under him; and even if it were disgraceful mouth of the cannon. The heights drenched to himself, it would be no disgrace to his men, will be e er heard of any more." with your blood and strewed with lifeless bodies, unless he had been driven to it by their miscontaught you that there are, to use the language of duct. The Irish, therefore, had no responsibility a great prelate, souls whom bullets and grape at Perugia, at Castelfidardo, or at Ancona, for shot can pierce, but never deject. But I need at all three they were under the command of very dogs bark at mention of the name of an oppresshot can pierce, but never deject. But I need at all three they were under the command of sor of the country."

no expatiate any longer. You all know the valor distinguished foreigners. At Perugia, out of That was enough. The Globe man vamosed.—Toof an Irishman, because in your veins flows the 2,500 men, under the command of General ronto Mirror.

The echoes of Thermopylæ have never grown trusted the post of honour, the charge of the sometime about nine in the evening, Francois Mahoarse with receating to the long series of geneeagle soars. They are thoroughly unacquainted hoarse with repeating to the long series of gene- gates. When the General was compelled to re- and brutally benten, receiving some severe wounds with the wonders devotedness and love can work. rations since gone by the words engraven on the tire into the citadel, the little companies left at about the head. Mathurin managed to escape at the different gates fought their way through the last from his assailant, and ran towards St. Mary so will the rocks, on which stands the citadel of Spoleto remind generations yet unborn of the valor displayed by the chivalrous sons of Erin in defence of the possessions of the Holy Father, him prisoners of war. At Castlefidardo, out of Since then he has been unwell and complained much who panted not after perishable laurels, but after the barbarians who have despoiled the immortal crown; for like them they died for justice sake—for the faith, that lively and undy—free the barbarians who have despoiled day, in which they bore a most honorable part, to his business in the market. He gradually grow and received the highest testimony from their stated on good authority that when he entered the ren, is strong within me, I firmly believe that only a few years will pass by when the estate of the Holy Father will be restored to him and when those attacks on his temporal sovereignty will the capitulation made, not by any Irish officer, The Coroner will no doubt be notified, and if these attacks on his temporal sovereignty will be capitulation made, not by any Irish officer, facts are established, we hope justice will be meted cease to be made. Catholics know that all these but by Colonel Gutenhoven. At Ancona there out to thep arties concerned in the case. -- Greeke. attacks are directed against the throne only as were 450 Irish out of 7,000. How they aca means for pulling down the altar with which quitted themselves General Lamoriciere bears it has been identified for so many centuries, they witness. For the capitalation which made him who are the mercenaries; they are those revo- cannot despoil. If hope were to disappear from and them prisoners of war, he was responsible, vast location of copper in the parish at St Flavien, the earth, it should ever be found in the Cathobooters, vile hirelings of corrupt governments, lic's heart, as plighted faith and honour should who swarmed the Papal States, to enkindle amid never depart from the bosons of kings. He a peaceable population the embers of strite and casts a glance over nineteen centuries, and from the crib at Bethlehem steeped in the blood of the Holy Innocents up to the present day he sees the little bark tossed add buffeted and lash- have suggested the transfer of any part of the ed by the angry billows still riding fearlessly | blame to their frish soldiers. We have now through the storm, nobly cresting the topmost accounted for the whole Brigade, which origiwave of persecution. He fears not because he knows that the noble craft is freighted with a heavenly burden. He knows in it resides him whom the sea and winds obey. He knows that Jesus is now slumbering as formerly on the sea boil in their manly veins, and a sublime thought of Galilee but that he will soon awaken, rebuke to work upon their minds; it was fostered by the storm, and still the waves. Let us then hope by every southerly breeze which wasted to their against hope, I mean human hope—in spem contra spem. God will soon arise and disperse his enemies. The life and triumph of the wicked is only for a day, but the glory of the Lamb shall live for ever. Traveller if ever you wend your way through those famous fields of battle, over the land, and thousands and tens of thousands which hovers the bright clouds of undaunted brafell victums to the merciless scourge; it was the very, pause a while, Stu viator heroes culcus, as you visit those places consecrated to Irish valor. Major O'Rently had sent to Rome for orders, There you will find the name of an O'Reilly, who in his report for got many other renowned soldiers to blow it up rather than sucrender, if circumof the Cross whose deeds have rendered himself and their immortal.

from the citadel: "Go tell Erin that her sons there was no possibility of any successful resis- Two bodies, yet to be identified, have been found are not degenerate; tell her we sustained the tance to the invadors. He therefore replied, honor of Irish blood as long as a drop remained "Do your duty, neither more nor less " Acborn to witness calmly and tranquilly, like the in our mortal bodies; tell her that at least once in our lives we went from the banquet of ties? was I born to stand with folded arms, like | Angels swift like engles, strong like lions; tell the Levites of old, when I see the dagger of the our mother we have died for our father, but tell assassin pointed to my father's breast? No. her also not to weep over us, because we have preserved the faith, died in charity, and that an imperishable crown is our reward.' Yes it is a consolation for us to think that whilst from the earth arises an universal chorus of praise echoed again and agam, hardly marred by a few jarring voices, Heaven bends down to receive them with joy and pomp. Yes, whilst the church, like a tender mother ever solicitous for her children, and fearing when there is nothing to dread, offers up for their deliverance the august sacrifice the all-cleansing and purifying blood of Jesus Christ, amid the funeral ceremonies I sing day, although the rule is, that two-thirds at in my heart, Hi martyrum candidatus laudat | least of the garrison of a besieged place should exercitus. The weeds of mourning which cover our altars cannot screen from my eyes the rays of glory which encircle their brows.

#### OBITUARY.

Pilon, one of the Canons, of the Cathedral of this fusing to surrender a post which it was impossible Diocese. The Reverend deceased had been suf- to hold. fering acutely from disease for many months previous to his death, giving an example of patience and Christian fortitude, which edified all who approached him. His mortal remains were consigned to the grave in the chapel of the Asylum of St. Pclagie, on Tuesday last, and the prayers of the faithful of this Diocese are requested for the ropose of his soul. Control of the contro

ERRATUM.-St. John Chrysostom-J. Sarbeau, £1 5s. not 5s as acknowledged in list of remittances last week.

# THE IRISH BRIGADE.

(From the Weekly Register, Nov., 17.) Every man must see that the Whig and Tory papers are impudently absurd in talking of cowardice in connection with the Irish soldiers in the service of the Pope. Irishmen, like Englishmen and others, have their faults, and they have been aggravated by ages of shameless misrule and oppression, but we doubt whether even the audacity of men hired to write salsehoods ever before ventured to charge them with cowardice. Still, when lies are so rife, it may be worth while to put on record a few notorious

We shall not to-day refer at present to the testimonies of the gallant Lamoriciere and other commanders; our object is to answer the one only charge which, in opposition to those testimonies, has ever been brought against these brave men. That charge is that they are alive. They ought to have died it is implied, not to have surrendered. This is a maxim wholly new in Christian warfare. There was, indeed, a notion in the ancient heathen world, that a brave man must either conquer or die. It was embodied in the Spartan laws, yet it was a Spartan who saw that the survivor who had done his duty was worthy of as much honour as the man who fell by brave man from a coward." A rifle ball distinguishes as little. Much more, by all rules of Christian war, would a handful of Irish soldiers A surrender is the act of a commander, not of

commander, 22 were missing. How many of tavern, he said there was a policeman looking on these were killed, we have not as yet accurate when the assault was committed. If so, it is very information. The survivors were included in singular that he did not report it to his superiors not they. It would be a gross calumny to re- country of Lotbiniere it appears that the specimens present us as blanning hum or the other com- which have been obtained are of extraordinary richmanding officers. Under the circumstances, they were bound, both as soldiers and as Chrisnally numbered a little more than eleven hundred, with the exception of three hundred men, under Major O'Reilly. They held a medieval of the rock, however, was a wall, of the same enemy arrived, had not even been commenced. offering to hold his post to extremity, and even stances made it desirable. By this time, however, the Munster of War had learned that the ever, the Minister of War had learned that the The Rochester Union, referring to the mysterious Hearken to the solemn voice that comes forth promised French support was delusive, and that fate of Mr. Hogan, M. P. P. of Hamilton, says: cordingly, when summoned to surrender the fort, week believe it is not impossione that one or diese cordingly, when summoned to surrender the fort, may have been the missing member of Parliament, Major O'Reilly replied, with the utmost pointe- who may have come to his end at Niagara, and driftness, "That he greatly regretted his orders did ed into Lake Ontario." We understand that the fate not allow him to accode to General Brignone's of Mr Hogan was in all probability, a tragic one, demand ? Brave men are little in the habit of He had borrowed \$200 from a friend, and was seen demand." Brave men are little in the habit of the day after, riding in an open baggy with a well making boasts like that attributed to him. The known desperate character, along the road which Irish may die, but never surrender. The Piedskirts the Niagara River. He was then about four montese had 18,000 men and 20 guns, besides a large number of rifles. Against this force the 300 Irish defended the outer wall for twelve hours. The fort itself was once set on fire by a shell, and extinguished. An attempt to storm the open breach was also repulsed. Major O'Reilly's numbers were so unequal to the defence of the post against odds so enormous that he was obliged to keep all his men in action all be resting, to relieve the one-third who are fighting. At eight p.m., his men were exhausted with twelve hours of constant fighting. Under these circumstances, Major O'Reilly would have been guilty of a great crime if he had sacrificed Died, on Friday evening last, the Rev. Venant the lives of his followers to the vainglory of re-

> REQUIRM MASS AT ST. PATRICE'S, QUEBEC .-- Un Monday morning last a solem High Mass was offered up at St. Patrick's for the repose of the souls of the defenders of the Holy See, slain at the recent battles in Italy. The celebrant was the Very Reveretd C. F. Careau, Vienr General of this diocese; deacon, the Reverend P. G. Clarke; sub-deacon, the Reverend J. Murphy. An impressive discourse was de-livered by the Pastor of St. Patrick's, the Reverend B. McGauran, who took for his text the 13th verse of the 14th chapter of the Apocalypso :- " And I heard a voice from heavon, saying to me: Write: Blessed are the dead who died in the Lord. From henceforth now, saith the Spirt, that they may rest from their labours: for their works follow them.' The musical service which was very fine, was conducted by Mrs. Woolsey, organist of the church .---Quebec Vindicator

> COLLECTIONS FOR THE POPE. - Collections are being made through the various Roman Catholic Diocoses of Canada for the benefit of the Pope. -There has been already raised in the Diocese of Kingston about \$10,000. What progress has been made in Toronto Diocese, we do not know, but Toronto, from all we can learn is not going to be far behind her sisters. Collections were taken up in St. Michael's Cathedral and the other Roman Catholic churches here on Sunday, and the amount realised could hardly be less than \$1,200. Six hundred dollars was we are informed, contributed by the clergy and people af St. Michael's alone .-- Teronto Lender, 27th.

> We are informed that between \$250 and \$260 have been contributed to the same object in and about Oshawa and the Town of Whitby .-- Oshawa Vindica-

> A CATHOLIC ON THE "GLOBE"-An amusing auswer was returned by a Catholic a few days ago to his landlord, who desired the Tenant to take the Globe. It was-"Sir, I rent this house and garden from you, and am, for the time being, proprietor." 'Of course," replied the Globe man.

"While I pay my rent, neither you nor any other man can have control over these premises."

"Just so," answered the Clear Grit. "Well, now, see here," rejoined our Irish Catholic friend, "as long as I am Tenant here, and hold absolute control over this house and garden, it will be very dangerous for any man to ask me to subscribs for the Globe. I would not let it into the garden much less into my house."

"Well, but you may be unreasonably prejudiced against it. I will send you over a copy, and let you

see yourself." "Well, Landlord, if you do intend to send it over, I'll give you a piece of advice. Be sure you cover is up completely, so that nothing can be seen; for I tell you, if the dog sees the heading, he'll know it's the Globe, and then neither your boy nor your papers

"Why," replied the Clear Grit, " that's a wise dog - a very wise dog. Where did he come from?"
"From Connaught in Ireland, sir. Where the

The Quebec Cironicle says : - " Letters have been received in this city announcing the discovery of a ness. The place is said to be about half a taile in length, and the width varies from fifty to one hundred feet, extending over some ten or twelve lots. It is tians, to surrender. But had it been otherwise said that the location in question is likely to become nothing but haired to Catholic Ireland would the property of an English mining company, and that the preliminaries have aiready been arranged.

FEDERATION OF THE COLOSIES .-- The St. John's (N. B.) Reporter has an article upon the federation of the British North American provinces. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, it considers good enough to be allied with New Brunswick, but as for fort, perched on a rock just outside the gate of Canada they will have none of it. The Keporter Spoleto, leading to Perugia and Florence. The say :-- Turning our attention to Canada, in this walls were very thick, and pierced only by a programme of the Colonies, we find much to engage very few narrow windows; so that its defenders, far advanced on the pathway of constitutional freeour consideration. There we find a people already while they continued inside it, would have been dom to national greatness and prosperity, abounding exposed to little danger, but could have given in almost every variety of climate, soil and producthe assathants little annovance. Round the base ! tions--with inland seas and rivers, the greatest in the world---with forests almost equal to our own, date as the castle, in which two brenches (one the world, and only wanting an onlet such as ours and with agricultural productions second to none in very large, the other smaller) had been made in for exportation, it would at first sight seem as if the preparation for new works which, when the question of an alliance with such a country could not admit of doubt enough to induce discussion. Nevertheless, we have donor of the prudence on our part, of such an allience at the present period, and we have no hesitation in stating them as the result of our reading and calm consideration."

> mon the shore of Lake Ontario, in this vicinity, within a short time--one last week, the other tree week before. It is not impossible that one of these miles from the whiripool. Since that moment be has not been seen or heard of. It is thought that he was first robbed, and his body then tossed over the bank into the ever-whirling waters below .-- London

We [ Gazette] have received a copy of the Nor. Western published at Fort Gaary, dated Sept. 28th. It contains little news, but the following article will be read with interest :-- It cannot be denied that, of late, a feeling in favour of the United States has been gaining ground among the inhabitants of this Seulement. Slowly and imperceptibly, but surely it has been growing in extent and depth until now it has become and unmistakeable feature. Politics are scarcely known here; but so far as they have existed at all, they have commanded three parties--one in favor of annexation to Canada, another for a crown Colony, and a third supporting the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company. A fourth is now starting into being is composed of those who admire the American institutions and would as soon see us a territory or State of the Union as a dependency of Great We are by means surprised that the Red River peopic should be somewhat Americanised. They are in the immediate neighborhood of Minnesota, whose capital serves as the general emporium for the whole of this North-West country.

A very singular discovery of human remans was made during the last summer near Bathurst, Bay Chalenr. It appears that the Rev. W. B. Armstrong, after returning, wearied from a long journey up the river Tattigouch, threw himself down on a sofa in his room, and fell into a deep sleep, during which he dreamt he was sugaged digging money in large quantities at a place called Tinker Point. So impressed was he with the dream, on awakening, that he repaired to the spot, and after digging for a short time he came to a coffin in which was the remains of a human body, measuring 8 feet 6 inches long, which appeared to have been buried some years ago When the coffin was opened, the outlines of a huge well proportioned body were seen, but which, when the air came to it, completely wasted away to dust. In the coffin were found several implements of warfare, and in a small earthen vessel, curiously sealed, a piece of purchment on which was some writing in foreign language. The skeleton was left with Dr. Nicholson, and the manuscript with W. End, Esq. The curious will be anxious to hear from Mr. End what the translation of the writing is; it may possibly give some clue to the identity of the remains .-Com. Advertiser.

# MONTREAL MARKETS.-Dec. 6.

Flour. - Some activity yesterday, but sales confined principally to local wants, with considerable range in price. A lot of No. 1 Superfine sold for \$5,021; over 400 barrels went at from \$5,10 to \$5, 20; a choice lot, f.o.b., brought \$5,15; and a small quantity \$5,25c. A lot of 100 brls. Fine sold for \$4,70; 100 brls No. 2 re-ground, \$4,90; another parcel at \$4,70; and 50 brls. of Fancy, \$5,50. The range for Fancy is \$5,40 to \$5,50; Extra, Sc.10 to \$6,30. We hear of an offer made of No 1 Superfine at \$5,75 for May delivery, and not taken.

Bag Flour. - From \$2,65 to \$2,80c. Wheat .- No transactions; going into store as it Brrives

Gatmeal. - Dull; only in retail demand. Pork .- Declining; \$18 offered for Mess; \$20 usked; sales of Prime Mess at \$12,50, and Prime at

Beef.-Market inactive. Dressed Hogs. - The present range is \$6 to \$7, and

drooping; the latter only for very good. We hear of the fellowing sales : -- A lot of 40, two or three days ago, averaging 300 lbs, \$6,50; 50 yesterday, av. 225 and English: also, in a Collegiate Course of Mathelbs, \$6,75 got with difficulty; and a small lot, av. matics. 150 lbs, \$6,25c. This morning not more than \$6,50 was offered for a lot of prime carcases, to arrive, averaging about 275 lbs.

Butter.-Some sales of medium quality Store packed, in shipping parcels, at 13 to 134c. We quote 12; to 13;c for Store-packed, and 14 to 16e for Dairy; inquiry for the latter being in small quantities.

Cheese.—The range is from 9c to 11c the latter being the highest figure for choice. Ashes - Little doing; First Pots, \$5,35; Inferiors \$5,421 Pearls, \$5,40.

The following is an estimate of the number of lives known to be lost on the lakes by the effects of Satarday's gale : - Propeller Decotas \$4, propeller Jersey City 17, propeller Cuyahega I, brig F. B. Gurdner I, schooner Wm. Maxwell 7, schooner Tornado 8, chooner Margo Polo, 7-total. 66.

#### Births.

In Montreal, on the 3rd instant at Tara Hall, Upper St. Urbain Street, Mrs. Bernard Devlin, of a

THE DEATH OF A PATHIABOU. - Our obituary this diernoon contains the notice of the death of certainly the oldest, and one of the most respected of our fellow citizens. We allude, of course, to the demise of Mr. Daniet McGrath-full of years and honorswho had reached the patriarchal age of 110, and lived to see and fondle hisgreat-great-grand-children. The deceased was full of life and activity until but a very short period before his death. He was fond of conversation, and liked to be talked with-knew everything about the politics and occurrences of the day-and was not slow to contrast passing events with those that occurred when he was yong. Some ten weeks ago his bodily strongth failed him, and he had to go to bed. There, slowly and quitely - without trouble or pain of any kind -the springs of life ebbed away, and yesterday morning, meekly and quietly surrounded by his sorrowing family and friends, he resigned his soul into the hands of Him who gave it.
Mr. McGrath was a native of Tallow, in the county of Waterford, where he was born on the 21st of January, 1751-before Canada was needed to Great Britain -but five years after the battle of Colloden -and while the United States were in a state of revolt and rebellion against the mother country. In 1935, with his wife and family be emigrated to Canada, having been, for upwards or a quarter of a century previous, in the employment of the Duke of Devonshire, on his Irish estate, as what is called a farm mason .-- Montreal Pilot

The St. Catharines Journal says the business done by the Welland Railway during the season has been immense, the number of bashels of grain carried by t up to the last month having been 2,781,629 bush-

Ir Savko My Link .- Such is the repeaten testimony of handreds of persons of all age with regard to the magic effect of Perry Davis Pam Eiller. When every medicine fails, this seems to possos, a perfect charm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold by druggists generally.

No Alcohot .- That well known remedy for Dyspepin, Indigestion, and General Debility, the Oxygenated Bitters, which has effected such remarkable cures, contains no alcohol; yet it is not affected by summer's heat, or winter's cold" and retains its astonishing virtues in any climate.

### TUITION.

A Middle Aged Man, who taught a National School under the Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Catholic Bishop, (Ireland) wishes to give Instruction as Resident Tutor in one or two families; he would be also willing to attend a Seminary, or a few private Families daily. He Teaches the Mathematics and Sciences in all their branches-Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian. A Situation as Bookkeeper, or Clerk, would be acceptable to him.

He has the most unexceptional Testimonials and References. Address, Mr. Mark M'Cready, No. 55, Mountain

Street, Montreal. Nov. 23, 1860.

# ANGUS & LOGAN,

### WHOLKSALK

PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS. No. 206, Saint Paul Street.

MONTREAL. Ke A large supply of Printing and Mapping

'aper always on hand.

WILLIAM ANGUE. THOMAS LOGAN

Oct. 19.

# EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KERGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'elock.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

WILL BE SOLD and Adjudged to the highest bid-

1st-One Land, situated in the Parish of St. Charles Borromee, near the Village of Industry, containing Two Acres in front, by Twenty-Six Acres in length, joining in front to the River L'Assumption. in rear to Seignorial line of Lavaltrie and Lanorail, on one side to Pierre Jehroux Latendresse, and on the other side to François Langlois. 2d - An other Land, situated in the same Parish, containing One Acre and s-half in front on the length that there is, to take from the said River, to the said Seignorial line, joining, on one side, to Joseph Mercille, and on the other side to the line road, depending of the Communaute de biens, which existed between Charles Jebroux Latendresse and the late Ellen Kelly, his wife, at the Church door of Parish of St. Charles Borromee, the Tenth of December next, at TEN o'clock A. V.

The Conditions of the Sale will be known then or before, in applying to the undersigned Notary in his Office, at the Village of Industry.

1udustry, the 20th November, 1860.

L. DESAUNIER, N.P.

INFORMATION is wanted by their mother, of Bridget Sullivan, aged 20 years, and of Patrick Sullivan, aged about 19 years. When heard of last they were in Washington City. Please address to this Office for widow Mary Sullivan.

United States papers will please copy.

# WANTED,

A SITUATION, in a first-class School or Academy, by a person who is properly qualified and experienced for taking charge of either. He holds a First-class Diploma; and can instruct in Latin, Greek, French,

Address, "T. T.," TRUE WITHESS Office, Montreal, C.E.

# EVENING SCHOOL.

T. MATHEWS' EVENING SCHOOL will OPEN on the FIRST of October, at No. 55, COLBORNE STREET, near Ohaboillez Square. Terms moderate, payable in advance. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to half-past NINE o'ctock. Sept. 30.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

It is widely reported in Paris that the French Government has informed the Pope that if His Holmess do not soon leave Rome of his own accord, the gates of Civita Vecchia will be thrown open, and the Piedmontese allowed to walk in. This would at any rate be one mode of seconding Count Cavour's invitation to the impatient revolutionists to wait for six months and see what would happen.

The French Government has also, we are told, resolved on subjecting all Episcopal charges and Pastorals to the stamp duty, thus making them amenable to the Bureau de la Presse at the Home Office, under the law regulating the colportage of books, and preventing the hawking about of obscene and seditious pamphlets.

We print the French Minister's circular forbidding the collection in France of the Peter's Pence for the support of the Sovereign Pontiff by the voluntary contributions of the faithful.

A pamphlet is also announced from the teeming press of the Messrs. Dentu, entitled the "Pope and the Emperor." The author proves that no French Government can live on terms with the Pope. He concludes in favour of the suppression of Roman influence, the nomination of a French Patriarch, an œcumenical Council of the French Episcopate, universal suffrage for the Clergy, the direction by the State of religious administration, the suppression of the Concordat, and the civil constitution of the Clergy.

The Minister of the Interior has just addressed the following circular to all the perfects of France:-

PARIS, Nov. 10 .- " M. le l'erfect,-The Imperial Government has in no way fettered the efforts which have been made to assist the financial operations of the Pontifical Government; it authorised the negociation in France of the loan which the Pope decided to contract; it left the fullest liberty to the sympathetic manifestations which exhibited themselves in individual offerings, and those offerings have reached Rome without any obstacle. But the Government has never admitted that there could be founded without its authority throughout the empire, and as a permanent institution, committees or associations having for their object to organise, to stimulate, and to concentrate the collection of a sort of tribute for the Court of Rome.

"In a circular dated May 5, 1860, his Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction and worship reminded the bishops what were the prescriptions and the traditions of the French law upon this point. Nevertheless, some attempts are being made in a sense altogether contrary to the directions of that circular, and documents which have become public have announced the intention of forming an association represented by committees acting together, obedient to a common impulse, and constituting a kind of hidden institution organised in the bosom of the country.

" The Government cannot tolerate this neglect of regulations which it has laid down, this violation of laws which it has resolved should be respected. I invite you, consequently, M. le Perlect, to warn the organisers and members of these committees, if they have commenced to act in your department, that they must immediately dissolve, and you will inform them that if, notwithstanding this notice, they persist in their enterprises, they will expose themselves to the penalties decreed by the law.

and will remain, free; but as to associations into the secret activity of which political intrigues he will want 1,000,000 of men. The people of the will want 1,000,000 of men. The people of the will want the power of the Roman Naples are already enjoying the usual fate of the Apostolic independence of the Apostolic independence of the Pops that the Catholic world has risen, protestisation of the Government, and that authorisation has not been granted them. - Receive, &c.,

" The Minister Secretary of State in the De-

partment of the Interior. "BILLAULT."

It is no matter of surprise that all these accumulated signs have already suggested the idea that Napoleon III. intends to consummate a schism, and to declare himself the Head of the Church. The Emperor is said to have sent for a Bishop ten days ago, and put the question-Can we form a national Church? Sa Grandeur asked for twenty-four hour's time to deliberate, and returned the answer -" Not at the present

THE CONDUCT OF ENGLAND.-In Ireland, great philanthropists !- what have you done in account, as it has approached the very walls of Ireland to chastise her for having remained faithful to her God and her faith? Is it true- Yes' Father every means of meeting the heavy reor 'No'-that she is dying of manition under potato, the only food of the country, the rest of employments, and trave embraced exile in order her products are sold in the English markets to to find in flome a relige from the arts and sepay the real? Is it true that the fishing on the ductions which would tempt them from the fidecoast by the natives of the sister isle is prohibited lity they have sworn to their lawful sovereign. -that under the boasted regime of the model country the population has dimmished by 2,500-000 in less than 15 years? Is it true that the club of Regicides has held in London a course of public bectures on the assu-sination of foreign Sovereigns, before the eyes and in the hearing of the English Government, and test 12 jurymen declared upon these honce, before God and men, that the assessin Bernard was not guilty! Have you not tried to brew a little war against France on account of Savoy, and if Russia and Prussia had listened to the advice of Lord John Russell would not forrents of blood have flowed once more at your instigation? Was not the last speech of your Premier on closing Parlia- beg of them to adopt the littest means that the ment from beginning to end an insult to our country? Did not Lord Palmerstone say that in for assisting their common father in the archical principles should moderate their language Great Britain would not recognise the annexation of Savoy and that we had no more right to give than the other to accept?

The sword of honor bestowed upon Lamoriciere, has been so handsomely subscribed for in Paris, that folks say it will be difficult for the goldsmith and jeweller, most expert at running up accounts, to absorb the whole sum, although blade, hilt and scabbard were alike one mass of gold and pearls.

The correspondent of the Weekly Register

promised its support to the Papal overnment, and having broken its promise; that she is made the capitulation of Ancona, and for protecting by banners veiled in crape. the Pope's authority only at Rome, while she betrays it everywhere else. The Constitutionnel is supple enough to say out loud what every one thinks in silence; its denials, unsupported by facts or documents, damage rather than assist the Imperial cause. The only reason which it gives for our troops not having opposed the Piedmentese invasion is that we could not treat as an enemy a power which was our ally the day before. If this principle had been adopted sooner the wars of the Crimean and of Italy would not have come to pass, for Russia and Austria were allies of France the day before war was declared. There is no mean between ally and enemy. A friend of to-day, then, cannot be an opponent to-morrow! The late M. de la Palisse would have reasoned as well! It would require severe but not unfruitful labour to find out how many times the Constitutionnel contradicts itself in a fortnight. "Boniface" could furnish Lord John Russell with a few more points. October 12 he wanted Europe to sit in judgment, as it had a right to do, upon the events that had taken place in Italy. October 24 he suddenly veered round, to the great delight of the Siecle, and confined himself to demanding that a Congress should assemble simply to register the acts of Piedmont, and to approve all that M. Cavour had been pleased to do. Whom are we to believe? Who is the dupe? The same journal declares that Lamoriciere is at his wit's end. In order to let us judge of the truth of this, it ought first to publish to do nothing of the kind. I must beg your pardon for speaking of all these undignities, but we are not allowed to answer here; and this is a kind of punesment that in your free England

you can hardly conceive. The Nord of this day owns that it would be a great mistake to exaggerate what is usually called the failure of the Warsaw interview, and the Opinion Nanonale asserts that its results is shall not know till the spring whether the interview was a success or not. But I do not believe that the Pope will be able to remain so into Germany is again gaining countenance. -You have seen how the people of Viterbo voted will be played out whether the Pope remain or leaves Rome, as many people think he ought to have done some time ago, though they allow he should not do it just now.

### ITALY.

into Nanles is acknowledged by all to have been a complete failure. He was received by the population with complete indifference. But of rapine and meft." the news which has most excited the imagination of our Liberals and Revolutionists is Garibaldi's retirement to Caprera, to the society of his goals and his poultry. He retires, however, that which apperuius to the external form of the with the rank and pay of a General in Victor Church, viz., ecclesiastical property and the tempor-Emmanuel's service, with a perfect understand- al power of the Pope but in reality the aggression is ing between himself and Mazzini, and with an directed against his spiritual authority. For, for "Individual donations to the Holy Father are, injunction to the youths of Italy to hold them- Christ. It is therefore against the Kingdom of atmost contempt while quiet, and with the most utmost contempt while quiet, and with the most ing unanimously, by the mouth of the Bishops, the murderous severity as soon as they resist. But Clergy, and, with few exceptions, of the mass of the over the whole of Italy one sentiment prevails, people. For this has the 'Peter's-Pence' been revivрегиаленсе.

The following letter has been addressed to Cardinal Wiseman by his Eminence Cardinal Automelli, the Secretary of State to his Holiness Pope Pius IX., recommending the systematic collection of St. Peter's pence throughout every diocese in England, to replenish the resources of the Papal treasury at Rome :-

ROME, COOBER 6, 1860 .- My Lord Cargress of the revolution, have now become of no Rome, and has thr 3 taken away from the Holy quirements of his army, of his faithful subjects, Under these circumstances, our Holy Father, who will mover consent to accept any offering of sums of money that any government might make with compacts and conditions, would, on the other , freedution." hand, see with pleasure the faithful of the Cathere would could to his assistance with their pensor. Having made known to your Emmence. this desire of the Holy Cather, I regard as needless any argument that I might urge that it might have a speedy and full effect. The co-operation of the episcopate will powerfully assist in its Father of all the Faithful, with all the means at her execution; i therefore beg you to take the command." This was the resolution proposed and touting to write on the subject to your col-signed by seven Catholic members in the Spanish leagues in the pastorial office of England, to lattiful who are intrusted to them may concur heavy anxieties which he suffers from the against crowned heads. Marshal M'Donnell opposed wick adures of his enemies and of those even the motion. He had the deepest pity for the wickedness of his enemies, and of those even who profess themselves to be his devoted children. I avail myself of this opportunity, while I kiss your Eminence's hands, again to profess vited them to unite in order to help the Holy Father. myself, with profound respect, your Eminence's truly obedient and devoted servant.

To his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, London. The French army occupies Viterbo, and is to extend its occupation; but this occupation does not mean much, for at Viterbo the people were

G. C. Antonelli.

but the prelude to further abominations. The the revolutionary committee has collected the that Imperial France is reproached with having laxity which admits any amateur that chooses to vote wherever he likes is exemplified in the Umbrian vote, which was swelled by the emiresponsible for the defeat of Castelfidardo, and grants from Viterbo, who came to poll preceded

The Papal Government has everywhere again denied the report that the Pope will leave Rome. Public opinion is strongly against Merode. A detachment of Irish Zouaves is about being organised.

A more than usual supply of falsehoods, contra-dictions, and mistakes have arrived from Naples during the week. In spite of all announcements to the contrary, Gneta holds out, and Francis II. shows no inclination to discontinue the contest. The reported victories of the Sardinian troops have been gross exaggerations But among the generals and officers of Francis II. treason to their King and treachery to their soldiers have unfortunately been conspi-

With regard, however, to the retirement of 28,000 of the Royal troops into the Papal States, which has been attributed to the treachery of the Generals, there is good reason to believe that it was by the King's orders. It was impossible to feed them where they were-the men were disinclined to accept their dismissal, and desired still to serve their King. They were, therefore, marched into the Papal States leaving the garrison of Gaeta and some 10,000 men under the gallant Bosco before the works of the fortress .-

ROME.-Lamoriciere wishes to form another little army, and prisoners are straggling back, amongst them ninety frishmen, who had been taken at Castel Fidardo, returned here a few days ago from Marseilles They report that eleven hundred have returned to Ireland, but that many of them expect to come out here again. One of these gallaut fellows who has come again to serve the Pope, had one of his hands shot off in the battle, but his pluck was no wise abated. The first man killed at Spoleto was an Englishman, a convert, of the name of Chambers. He prayed that he might be slain in the Pope's cause, and was killed on the wall of the fort by a cannon ball, which smashed him to pieces.

I hear that in Tuscany and Piedmont no one

the General's report ; but it will take good care | doubts that the Emperor means to betray the Pope the whole way, and to leave Rome to the mercy of the Piedmontese, who say, not without some reason, that they can protect the Pope's person quite as well as the doughty Goron: they wish the Pope no harm, rents. they only desire all his possessions, and that he may become their dependent. I fear me that after Gaeta shall have fallen, some more foul work is in store. But who can fix how long God will abandon us ?-Cor. Dublin Telegraph.

A PROTESTANT WRITER'S UPINION OF ITALIAN REvolution .- The celebrated Protestant and Conseran allians e not at all favourable for Italy. We vative writer, Dr. Henry Leo, has written a remarkable article in the Volksblatt of Halle, which is inportant as coming from one of the leaders of the Protestant Conservative party in Germany. He says that Archbishop Rouscher, of Vienna, in his pastoral long in Rome, and the report of his retirement | letter at the beginning of the year, went to the root of the matter, when he proclaimed that open violence was no doubt an evil, but that it could only fell the tree, without preventing it from springing up again. for Victor Emmanuel under the eyes of the But a greater evil is that corruption of the moral French. Goyon will let the Romans do the convictions which accompanies violence, and which same under the eyes of the Pope, and the game | poisons the soil for the fature, and prevents it from bearing good fruit. He speaks thus in the name of Christian truths and of the future of Europe.

"It cannot be doubted," says Dr. Leo, "on which side our sympathies will be, since each victory gained by the Catholic Church will be a victory over those who have neglected their duty." Let us see if we are not of the number. "Every Evangelical The King of Piedmont's triumphant entrance | Christian," he says, "must experience a sort of jealousy in seeing so many Bishops, Canons, and Priests courageously appear before the Piedmontese tribunals for having refused to sing a Te Deum in honor

> The following passage from the pen of a Protestant writer deserves to be quoted :-

"Look at Italy. True, the persecution which Piedthe Catholic world, the Pope is the Vicar of Jesus Jesus Christ himself that Catholics in our days re-

viz., that the present situation has no stability or ed; and for this, under the brave Lamoriciere, have young and gallant spirits enrolled themselves under the Pontifical banner.

"If the Catholic Church, now in affliction, can extriente itself by its own means, the revolutionary element will have received a blow greater than the violent repressions since 1848, and the Catholic Church will gain a triumph such as it has not had for five centuries. The Conservative spirit cannot exist except in the Christian religion; the Pope's part, in spite of Liberalism and the commonplaces

" We are bound to give our testimony in favour of dinal -- The resources of the public treasury, the Pope's right, and to hope that all Government which had already been diminished by the pro- which know their power to depend upon the will of God, and not upon the will of the people; may openly oppose this flagrant injustice, and cast aside all false and liberticide notions of the sovereignty of the people and the popular will. We trust that the three Powers which for forty years have been united to maintain order and right, may open their eyes and the iron band of your landlords-that, except a and of air those who have resigned their public protest energetically against felony. Unfortunately, too many of our Protestant co-religionist rejuice over the hamiliation of the Pope and the fall of Babylon. We will not flatter their prejudices, and we declare that erime and falsehood are cloaking themselves in the mantle of virture. Let them coming the Cathodic Church openly and frankly, and with spiritual weapons. But bad means will never attain a good end, and executed are such means as a warfare, in which their alies are treason and the

The Congress of Deputies, as the faithful exponent of the Catholic feelings of the Spanish nation, offers to Her Majesty's Government its most decided and energetic support, to the end that Her Majesty, in accordance with the wishes expressed by His Holiness in the Allocation of Sept. 28, may protect Chamber of Deputies, and discussed there with much warmth on Get. 29. Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon were so severely treated that the President had to remaind the speakers that respect for monlot of Pius IX., and disapproved of the Piedmontese invasion of Rome and Napies. Also the Cabinet had applied to the Catholic Powers, and in-But the invitation had failed. The Cabinet had protested, and recalled the Spanish Ambassador from Turin. But they had not broken off diplomatic relations, and kept a Charge d'Affairs there. Their vene. Marshal O'Donnell considers that European

semi-official journals towards the Holy See is of annexation to Sardinia, and at Rome itself part has naturally pleased nobody. The Pope's been accepted by the Commissioners, was an evident friends consider the course pursued to be unworthy source of embarrassment to them. They were ready cause of Italian liberation. But while the Cabinet was making professions of its sympathy with the Pope, a letter of the Papal Nuncio in Madrid fell into their hands, in which the Cabinet was judged at all favorably. The Nuncio has excused himself to the Queen, but remains persuaded that Marshal O'Donnell is not a sufficiently zealous Catholic to step forward on the Pope's behalf.

> TRANSLATIONS FROM FOREIGN JOURNALS. - The Journal Deutschland of Frankfort publishes an article, of which the following is a translation, on the abduction of two Je wish children, minors, by Pro testant Ministers :-

> When two years ago, the Mortara affair disturbed the equanimity of the inhabitants of Bologna, the Liberal hordes everywhere raised a hue and cry of indignation, and hurled their fulminations against the Catholic clergy, as if all those who were subject to the law of Moses ran the risk of being led, either of their own accord or by force, whither they did not wish to go.

Jews, Heathens, Freemasons, Protestants, nominal Catholics, all sounded the trumpet of calumny, cursed Rome and the Catholic Church. One would have imagined for the moment that a crusade against the Pope was about to be organised in which the whole world will join. The banner was raised. The Protestant Governments thought they were obliged to take the violated rights of Judaism officially in hands, and for a long time Edgar Mortara was the watch-word of those who make a parade of their sentiments of humanity and intolerance. To judge by what has since taken place we had a right to expect that these paladins of tolerance would have recommenced still more beautifully their concert of maledictions. There was an excellent opportunity for the display of humanitarian zeal. But mark how consistent those apostles of progress are with themselves! They are one and all silent : neither, Heathen, nor Christian, not venerable Freemuson thought it becoming his dignity to utter even a stifled cry of horror and indignation, though all of them pride themselves so much on being, as it were, born defenders of right and justice. And yet the question is not now concerning one Mortura, but two. It is true the cases are rot exactly similar-they are not Catholic priests but Protestant ministers, who have permitted themselves to encroach upon the rights of Jewish pa-

#### THE WAR IN CHINA.

(From the London Times, November 14.)

It is beyond a doubt that on the 8th of September last the allied British and French forces began their march on Pekin, and that this advance is the last fact of importance which has been communicated to the authorities at home. We have now, from official despatches and from the letter of our own special correspondent, an accurate account of the proceedings up to the 11th of September, when the allied army was at a place only 45 miles from Pekin, with the intention of pushing on immediately for the capital. It is perfectly plain that at this time there was not the smallest chance of a successful negociation, the former overtures having come to nothing through the evident duplicity and the bad faith of the Chinese agents. The history of these transactions is interesting, as showing the character of the people with whom the English traders have had to deal for so many years. The outcry against the Chinese War in 1857 has now almost died away; even faction is ashamed to repeat the charges which were advanced against the European community in the East less than three years ago. Every succeeding month has brought to light fresh proofs of the degradation and worthlessness of the Chinese Government, and has shown that, if Europeans are to remain in safety in its territory, we must make up our minds to resent every insult and to punish every offence committed against us. Such was Yeh, such was Kweihang, and such is Hangki. Mandarins, whether at the North or the South, are not to be trusted, inasmuch as sincerity in dealing with barbarians would be the greatest of crimes in the eyes of the Central Government. If English readers wish for a specimen of the manner in which their countrymen have been treated in every matter, small and

the Taku forts the loss inflicted on the Tartar army had been considerable, but the city schools whose morals are not what they should terror stread among them by the attack and the mur- be. If this is correct, it is well that an expose should derous arms of the Europeans was still more import- come out, and the uneasiness man ifested in certain ant. They fled, the officers themselves making no halt until they had placed a great distance between themselves and the Armstrong gaus. The lettter we little ventilation in this department, it truthfully dene print to-day speaks of the difficulties in the nature will do no harm, and may be the means of doing an of the country to an advancing force, and the little immense amount of good to the coming generation : use which had been made of these obstacles by the and if there is anything wrong, the public who are Chinese. Having retired from the field in such laste as to leave every bridge standing, the Tartar Gene- know it. rals, no doubt, sent such despatches to Pekin as induced the Chinese Court to feign a desire to negotiate. We hear much of barbarian cunning, yet it would seem impossible for a civilised plenipotentiary of average capacity to be inveigled by such shallow devices as those to which the Imperial Mandarius had recourse on the present occasion. These personages seem to have considered that we were still the English of 1842 and 1858, and that all the old tricks concerning a reference to Pekin and the limited nature of their own authority would succeed in delaying us, as they had done before. With these views they began prevarieating at their very first interview, in the early part of September. Possibly, they may have been under the influence of Kweiliang's first blandishments that Sir Hope Grant sent off the despatch which was the cause of the recent false anticipations of peace. However, we are glad to say, for the credit of our negotiators, that the on the 27th as follows :- The President and Cabinet Mandarins were thatle sensible of their mistake, and taught that when a country like England is forced lato a third war within a term of twenty years the consequences are likely to be series to the State whose weakness and perfidy provoke the conflict.

As we have said, the news of the capture of the Taku Forts having been carried to Pekin, the Emperor immediately despatched a Commissioner to treat for peace; in other words, to stop the allies at may cost of false assurances, or promises intended to be broken. Immediately after the battle the advanced guard of the Allies and marched up to Tientsin, and with it had arrived Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. On their arrival they were informed that Kweiliang, who had negotiated the treaty of 1858, was coming down from Pekin. This Odicer was powers. On this Lord-Elgin wrote to him, stating the demands of England, the principal article of which was the payment of 8,000,000 taels, about£2,-200,000 sterling. When Kweiliang arrived at Tientsia he informed the Allies that he and Hang-fuh, the Governor of the Province, had been appointed to treat, and that they were ready to commence negotiations. Lord Elgin returned an answer that no negotiations could take place until the Commis-sioners had accepted the British proposals, which they accordingly declared themselves ready to do. For the history of subterfuge and falsehood which followed we must refer the reader to our correspondent's letter, and to the despatches published in yesterday's Guzette. On the 6th, it appears, everything had been settled, and every one in authority thought that there was nothing more to do but to send the army back to India or to England. Then policy will be strict neutrality; they will not inter- the Commissioners began to equivocate. They had no power to conclude a treaty. Their credentials law exists no more; but whenever an united effort were not sufficient, and they must refer to the Imshall be made to restore it, Spain will exert itself in perial Court. Lord Elgin demanded that one milrites:—

not mean much, for at Viterbo the people were favour of the Holy Father as much as any other lion taels should be paid before Tien-tsin was evacue eaters" will not endorse the suicidal policy of sucreasing tone of the allowed to carry on an unofficial poll in favour power, This miserable shuffling on the Marshal's ated by the British troops. This condition, which had cession.

but the prelude to further abominations. The the revolutionary committee has collected the of the Government of the Catholic Queen. The to subscribe to anything the performance of which Constitutionnel is especially violent. It affirms votes of the people to the same effect. The would probably be far away from the country, or, at any rate, would only hold some outpost in the Southern provinces, far away from the neighborhood of the Imperial presence. But the immediate payment of one million taels was like taking away so many drops of their hearts' blood. The despatch of Lord Elgin on this subject has been published, and, in case there should be a party willing to censure the continuance of the war, we point it out for perusal. His Lordship says that, having demanded a million of taels before the evacuation of Tien-tsin-" After some conversation, in which they betrayed manifest signs of uneasiness, they announced to my secretaries that they could not stipulate that the convention should take effect without previous ratification, and that, so far from being ready to sign it on the 8th inst., they could not do so until it had been submitted to the Emperor for his approval." Much discussion followed, in which the Chinese Commissioners showed such evident signs of duplicity, that to "check this policy by an act of vigour was manifestly indispensible, unless we intended to forfeit all the advantages secured by our advance to this point;" and, accordingly, orders were at once given by Lord Elgin to advance to Tang-chow, and enter into no further communication with them until I had reached that place."

#### UNITED STATES.

DIVORCE MADE EASY .- The following is the substance of a bill now before the legislature of Vermont : A divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be granted, where either of the parties is an habitua! drunkard; or shall have joined any religious sect or society which professes to believe the relation of man and wife to be unlawful; or who refuse to cohabit with each other for the space of three years." Should such a proviso be enacted, then indeed the Vermont legislature will be entitled to the gratitude of Gospel liberty admirers and libertines, who regard marriage as an institute that is an intolerable check on the foulest passions of man's heart. Protestant legislatures in Europe as well as in America are from to day facilitating divorce cases, until at length an almost Pagan license is rendered legal by infamous enactments opposed to the welfare of society and the unity of marriage, which the Christian religion has estblished. Every moment since Martin Luther preached his infamous and disgusting sermon on marriage, Protestants are the more receding from the holiness of that sacred bond, which indissolubig unites man and wife for the good of society and the Church. Ladies and matrons of America, is this the civilization in store for you? Tio Christian religion has ennobled you, has given you dignity; has restored you to your legtimate position in the family ;-beware in time, lest the infamous progress of such legislation as that of Vermont engulph you in the thraldom and degradation of Paganism .- N. Y. Nation.

Moral Destitution in New York .- It is a correct calculation that in New York, more than half a mil-lion of adults—male and female—never go to church, and that upwards of a hundred thousand children receive no religious education. The population of the city is put down at nine hundred thousand are Catholics. The probable balance for Protections therefore is for the Catholics are Protestantism, therefore, is—for the Catholics are not counted among the irreligious—that in the great capital of America, it takes moral care of only one out of seven! These figure are not ours,though the induction is, - they have been supplied by the "Evangelical Alliance" and other Protestant Associations in New York. Here are two of the most startling facts of the times. Five hundred thousand grown people, and a hundred thousand children in a single America city without any religious feelings and culture! What is the cause of them? We are not aware that any of the Pagan cities of antiquity presented two such unfoatmunte features .- Busten

published the following important poragraph in its "city news" column:—'There has been considerable fluttering of late in school circles in regard to a rumor of an expose of the management of the different schools in this city. Guilty persons, it is said, al-ways tremble at their own shadow when there are great, for the last 18 years, then let them listen to indications of their guilt being made known to the the history of the negociations at Tien-tsin.

public. It has long been rumored that there are localities would indicate that there is more truth than poetry in the charge that has been made. A spending millions for the cause of education should

The New York Herald of the 17th of November

An instance of the despicable state ato which the New York Criminal justice have fallen in public estimation may be inferred from the fact that the press of that city, are unanimous in praising Mr. Justice Gould for pressing for the conviction of a noted blackleg, named Mulligan, who had been indicted for an attempt to kill a police officer in the execution of his duty. But what can they expect from a judiciary elected by the influence and muscular power of the blacklegs and rowdies who control the election.

There is a story that the Californians in Washington propose to set up an independent republic on the Pacific side of the Union if it is dissolved, and Mr. Otero, delegate from New Mexico, has written to his to his constituents advising them to connect with it. THE PROGRESS OF SECRSSION. - The correspondent

of the New York Herald at Washington telegraphs

are very desirous that Gen. Scott should be present

here during the approaching session of Congress, and he was accordingly summoned by telegraph yesterday to repair hither forthwith. A despatch was, however, received by Secretary Floyd this evening, that owing to the sudden illness of Gen. Scott in New York it will be impossible for him to come on. The announcement has caused a great deal of unensiness in all circles here. It is understood here that immediately on the assembling of Congresnext week, a cancus of the Southern men who intend to take their sears will be called -- at least of the conservative portion of them-and the probability is that all the members will attend it, when the present condition of the country will be discussed, the grievances under which the South now suffers represented as being intrusted with the highest will be set forth, and some basis haid down for pacification and the settlement of all difficulties which beset us. When these matters are in fair training, and the Southern members understand each other, the conservative members from the North will be invited to come into the caucus, and the whole business will be discussed in soloma council. From all that has been said here about this measure, it seems likely that a report upon the state of the country will be agreed upon, to be presented to Congress, and that it will recommend the calling of a Convention of all the States, to come to some arrangement whereby the differences can be finally settled and the negro kept out of politics for the future. South Carelina is bent on quick work. Disunion is the work by day and the dream by night of

> costs. The Palmetto flag of the petty state of South Carolina, was hissed at when lately thrown to the winds at Baltimore, an indication that in that city the "fire

> almost every man and woman there. Senator Chest-

nut says so. Senator Hammond says she will cer-tainly go out on the 17th ar 18th December at all

Judge Douglas has written a letter to certain citizens of New Orleans, taking strong ground against secession. He says:—"It is not pretended, as far as I am informed, that any provision of the Constitution has been violated in the recent election. No act has been done which impairs or destroys the constitutional rights of any State or citizen. Nothing has yet occurred to release any citizen from his outh of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of every State and of every

Louis Napoleon Now and THEN .- The San Francisco Allas says there is a clerk in a wholeasle dry goods store in that city, who was a clerk in a whole-sale dry goods store in New York, when Louis Napoleon was a poor seedy outcast, and unable to get trusted even for a dinner. In this sad strait Napoleon used to come and wait on the opposite side of the street, until the clerk had shut up the store, when both would go to a cheap restaurant and dine the cierk, of course, paying. Napoleon never ven-tured to enter the store, because the proprietor would perhaps, have discharged his employee for keeping such company. So he waited patiently outside What a change in the fortunes of the then needy adventurer. Now his genius governs Europe, and he occupies the most splendid position on the world's

A HEART IN THE RIGHT PLACE .-- I am wedded, Coleridge, to the fortunes of my sister and my poor old father. Oh, my friend, I think sometimes could I recall the days that are passed, which among them should I choose? Not those merrier days, not the pleasant days of hope, not those wandering with a a fair-haired maid, which I have so often and so feelingly regretted - but the days, Coleridge, of a mother's fondness for her schoolboy. What would I give to call her back to earth for one day, that I might, on my kness, ask her pardon for those little asperities of temper which from time to time have given her gentle pain! And the day, my friend, I trust, may come, when there will be time enough for kind offices of love, if heaven's eternal years be ours. Oh, my friend, cultivate the filial feeling Let no man think himself released from the kind charities of relationship! These are the best foundations of every species of benevolence.—Charles

#### WANTED,

A TEACHER, for the BUCKINGHAM ACADEMY. None need apply unless they can produce Testimonials that they are competent to Teach all the branches necessary for a First-Class Academy.

Applications will be received until the 20th inst.

All communications addressed (post-paid) to Da H. E. SAUVE, President.

ARCHD. M'NAUGHTON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Oct. 8, 1860.

# INFORMATION WANTED.

OF EDWARD M'DERMOTT, a native of L'Acadie, C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be residing in Butland County, Vermont U. S. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his father, Peter M'Dermott, L'Acadie. Montreal, Nov. 16.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



ON and after MONDAY next, OCTOBER 15th,

TRAINS will run as follows:

EASTERN TRAINS. For Richmond, Quebec and Intermediate

mond,) at..... 5.00 P.M

On the above date the Through Train to Port-

and, and the Express Train to Quobec will be Discontinued, as also the 11.00 A. M. Excursion Train Victoria Bridge.

# WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit daily.

\*Day Mail, for Torento, London, Sarnia, 9.00 A.M.

4.30 P.M.

Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at. 9.00 P.M.
These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with 9.00 P.M

the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, Oct 12, 1869

# DYSPEPSIA

There is perhaps no disease which destroys the happiness and comfort of individuals, and families to the same extent as Dysnepsia or Indigestion. Previously to the discovery of the

ONYGENATED BITTERS.

There existed no medicine accessible to those suffering from this wide spread disease, which relieved it in any marked degree.

The power of these Bitters over the above memeddisease as well as over all those having their origin in imperfect digestion, and functional diseases of the stomach, as well as Ashmit and General Debility is beyond all question.

Its speedy and permanent cares of some of the severest and stubborn cases on record is sufficient confirmation of this fact.

# OXYGENATED BUTTERS IN CANADA.

The Eddor of the Montreal Pilot, Sept. 2 1856 cays: recommending to our friends as Dr. Green's Oxygeauted Bitters. Unlike most proprietory medicines, it does not profess to cure "all the ills flesh is heir to," but simply Dyspepsia and its attendent symptoms of derangement of the stomach. It has long been held in favor with our first medical men; some of whom are never backward in awarding merit where it belongs. Its success in our city has given it a reputation surpassed by no other similar preparation. Our attention has been called to this subject by a young man in our office who had been suffering for some weeks severely from indigestion, loss of appetite &c. having been entirely relieved in a few days by the use of the Bitters; there are hunreds who will read this who need such a medicine, and would use it if they half the confidence in it we have.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

FROM THE PRESS.

Mr. John Jackson, publisher of the Calais Advertiser, writes: I know it be all it is recommended; having used it in my family for six or seven years. Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants .-For many of these cases, Davis's Pain Killer is an

indispensable article. In diarrhos it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruses it is invaluable.—N. Y. Examiner. PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLUR .- This medicine has become an article of commerce-a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country mer-

chants, as Tea, Coffee, or Sugar. This fact speaks volumes in its favor.—Gtens Fulls Messenger. DAVIS'S VEGSTABLE PAIN KILLER. - Notwithstand ing the many imitations of this article, and many other medicines in the market pretending to answer the same purpose, yet the sale of Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer is more than the whole of them put together. It is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be. Try it .- Brunswick

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

Telegraph.

#### CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL, SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre

Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment. Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance—viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st

Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Aonum,.. \$30 By a Professor. 44 Drawing, Painting,....

Classes of Three hours,.... Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil. The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy : Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental

Needle-Work No Deduction made for occasional absence

#### EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND JOR-CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL

CONDITIONS:

	Pupils of 1 12 years and up- wards.	Pupils under 12 ats.
Board and Tuition, embracing all		
the branches in the French &		
English languages, with Writ-	8	
ing and Arithmetic	89,00	70.00
Half Boarders	36,00	30.00
Classes of Three hours a-day	25,60	20.00
Music Lessons Plano-Forte, per		
Annum	30.00	30.00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00	41.60
Drawing, Palating, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00
Laundress	12 00	12.00
Bed and Bedding	12.00	12.00
Gymnastics, (Course of 20 L	essous) Co	arge of

the Professor. Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harr. Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Pro-

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term.

No Deduction will be made from the above charges

for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 19th

Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

# COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Point St. Charles.

THE object of this School is to impart a good and solid Commercial Education.

The Teacher is provided with a Model School Diploma from the R. C. Board of Montreal, and was for a long time Principal Book-Keeper in an extensive business.

The morals and manners of the Pupils will be an object of constant attention.

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

Montreal, August 24, 1860. MURPHY & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c

THE PASTORAL LETTER of the Archbishop of Baltimore and the Prelates of the Ecclesiastical Province of Baltimore. July, 1869. 3 cts. per copy, or \$1, 50 per hundred.

THE FLOWERS OF HEAVEN: or, The Examples of the Saints Proposed to the Imitation of Christians. From the French of Abbe Orsini. 12mo.: 75 ets. THE SCIENCE OF THE SAINTS IN PRACTICE.

volume, \$1.23 ULIC O'DONNELL. An Irish Peasant's Progress. By D. Holland. 12:00 , 63 etc. THE UNITED IRISHMEN : their Lives and Times.

By R. R. Madden. 3 vols. 8mo. Hustrated, \$8.25, Volume 4 will be ready shortly. THE POPE. Considered in his Relations with the Church, Temporal Sovereignities, Separated Churches, and the Cause of Civilization. By Count

Jos. De Maistrs, \$1.25. CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Count De Montalembert. Sco. Paper, 50 cts.

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BURNING FLUID Of the best quality delivered free within the city

limits. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggist,

94 St. Lawrence Main Streat.

61

# TEACHER WANTED.

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

Address to the undersigned,
W. VALLEE, Sec.-Treasurer. Chambly, C.B., Nov. 1, 1860.

GRAHAM & MUIR. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.,

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A Good Stereoscope with Six beautiful Views for a Dollar!!! A Large Assortment of Stereoscopes and Views, on hand, at much Lower Prices than have been previously charged.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS At 63 Cents a Case and upwards.

SUPERIOR CUTLERY! Finest Pen and Pocket Knives, from the Manufactory of one of the best Sheffield Houses.

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MISS COUCH'S SEMINARY.

MISS COUCH has Resumed her Classes for young Ladies at her Seminary, 83 St. UBBAIN STREET. Montreal, Oct. 9, 1860.

#### FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situate in the Parish of St. JULIENNE, County of MONTCALM, on the Second Range of the Township of RAWDON, con-taining TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS, of which One Hundred Arpents are CLEARED; with DWELL-ING HOUSE, BARN, and OUT-HOUSES. There is on it a SUGAR REFINERY, and much of Kn e Holly. This Farm is situated but a short distance from the Church, and quite near to the Saw and Grist Mills. It will be Sold on liberal conditions.

Address to the proprietor, JOSEPH E. BEAUPRE.

> AT PRESS, THE

# Metropolitan Catholic Almanac,

AND LAITYS DIRECTORY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES, FOR 1861. AT the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the

undersigned will continue the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almano, published in this City for nearly 30 years. We respectfully request the Probates of the United ! States, Catoria, and the British Provinces, the Superiors of Religious Communities, the Presidents of

Ecclesiastical and Literary lestitutions, &c., who have not already done so, to supply as, at their earliest convenience, with their respective portions of the information requisite to make up the Almanac, a together with such other matter as they may deed of interest to the Catholic public.

To In order to get out the work in due senson, and as far as possible to regulate the critica to be printed, Bnoksellers and others will confer a favor by sending, or intimating the extent of their orders at

We A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at moderate prices. To lusure insertion, they should be forwarded at once to

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# NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invited, and to combine all the requisites of a

PERFECT TRUSS.

Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assistment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. By the Very Rev. Father Pagani. Fourth and last Wholes me & Rotail Dealers in Surgical Denta. in-

#### MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL No. 2. St Constiant Street.

THE dathes of the source institution will be RESUMED on MONDAY. 20th of AUGUST, instant at Nine o'clock A.M.

A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for young pupils. A French Master of great abilities and experience bas been engaged.

Terms extremely incherate. For particulars, apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 17, 1860.

#### FIERPE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 112. St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

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

后 Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. P. has made great improvements in his Establishment; and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and April 6, 1860.

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.

THIS well known Institution, situated in a healthy and beautiful locality, about Six Miles north of Montreal, possesses many advantages for the moral and scientific instruction of youth. This Academy, conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, whose attention is constantly directed to the morality of the Pupils confided to their care. This Institution is likewise poculiarly advantageous to parents or guardians desirous of removing their children from the contagion, and vices of the City, and of obtaining for them, at the same time, the benefit of a good Christian Education. The religious opinions of Non-Catholic Pupils are never interfered with; but compliance with the Rules is required of all. The Course of Instruction comprises a complete

#### TERMS:

Board and Tuition per Annum (10; months) is cluding Washing, Mending, Bed and Bedding complete, &c., Paid Quarterly

Commercial Education, without exception

Board and Tuition exclusively..... Classical Objects, Postage and Medical attendance form ex ra Charges.

For further particulars, apply of the Institution, or by letter, pre-paid, to the

REV. J. REZE, S.S.C., President. August 17, 1860.



# AYER'S CATHARTIC

PECTORAL

PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system derange, Land your feeblers meanfortable? These symptoms are often the prelade to serious illness. Some if of sickness is are play upon you, and should be averted by timely use of the right remark. Take Aver's Pills, and elements on the disordered humors—for the blood, and let the religh the blood, and let the religh the blood, and let the religh the obstructions which make disease. A cold settled some where in the body, and obstructs in matural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, per bluring general argravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, lake Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the netural action of the system, and with it the browned Geding of health agains. What is true and so apparent at this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-scated and dangerous distances. The same purguity and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are randity, and many of them are by, cared by the same purgative effect expels them. Caused by smiltar obstructions and contractions and contractions are proposed by them are by, cared by the same purgative effect expels them. Caused by smiltar obstructions and contractions are proposed by the same purgative effect expels them. Caused by smiltar obstructions, which is also true in many of the deep-scated and dangerous distances. The same purgative effect expels them, caused by smiltar obstructions, and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are randicy, and many of them are by, cared by the same purgative effect to employ them when smilering from the cities and experiments. inglies to employ them when suffering from the disas-ders they ence. Stated are from Technical Devices in some of the principal effect and from other well known public per

From a Forecarding Merchant of the Louis, Robert State. Inn. Aver: Your Pills are the pure or of all that is

Into Avente Your Pills are to prove the fitted a color of the management in modicine. They have one is included a color of the management for the backpool incurable for years, ther motive has been included with blocked antiple appropriate of the him. After our difficulties auried, the vice the year Pills, and they have cured by:

ASA MODICINES

As a Family Physic.

Pros. Dr. E. W. Castwelght, New Orleans. Your Pills are the prime of pures. Their execting applicates surpass any eathertie we presents. Their ideal, but your origin and effectual in their action and is lowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the fortreatment of disease.

From Ire, Edward Royd, Editioner.

DEAR Bire, Ayran, I connect answer you wind complete to I have eared with your Pills better than to easy all lind we east front with a pregative medicine. I place great descendence on an effectual eatherite in my daily contest with discusse, and believing as I do that your Pills allowed as the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pressumed Park May I, 585.

Int. 3. C. Ayran. Sir: I have been repeatedly cared of the worst headrehe my body can have, by a door or tracely your Pills. It seems to arise from a foll of station, which they cleaned a cone.

Form of Steam we thereby.

Titlents Disarders—Liver of Steam we therion. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Eullinore.

Riendnehe, Sick Meadache, Foul Stomach.

Billions Disorders -- Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Prior Dr. The adapte Rell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably admired to their purpose as an aperion, but I that their beneficial effect upon the Liver very marked lade of. They have in any passible proved more effected for the cure of billions completely that we have at length a purgative which is worthly the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Invention, Wishington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1897.

Shall have used your Pills in my general and hos path practice ever since you made alemand do not hest action say they are the lost exhibition on the liver is spaich and decided, consequently they are an abaltrable remedy for detaugements of that organ. Indeed, Chare selection found a case of historylism as so obstitute that it did not readily yield to them. Francisch, yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Thysichiaa Che Merine Hospital.

Departure, Biarrhon, Relax, Worms.

Dysentery, Biarrhon, Relax, Worms. From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago. Your Phils have had a long trial in my practice, and I had then in esteem as one of the best aperious I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for binious dimentery and discretion. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and callidren.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

on Box, J. V. Dimes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. The Rev. I. V. Himes, Pactor of Adre at Church, Roston, 16. A ville: I have used your Pills with extraordinary one se in my family and bosong those I amealled to visit in district. To recall to the organs of direction and purely the blood, they are the very less remark? I have extraordinary in the common and I can confidently recommend them for my bridge. Yours, J. V. HIMES, Wigslaw, Wyoming Co. N. Y. Collett, Isab. event Serie I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, as the other of the distribution of the blood.

SOUND S. MEZICHAM, M. D. Constitution, Confidential Confidences, Supplied and Confidences.

Come Opation, Confidences, Enppeasation, White modism, Gout, Neuralgle, Dropsy, Cavalysia, Site, etc.

y J. L. Vergher, Montre de Conuda. The property of the distribution of the control of

From Mer. E. Steart, Phys. I in and Midwife, Boston. I sind one or two large dates of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent pour dires of the natural societies when wholly or partially suppressed, and also you operful to the are the scoreck and expel corus. They are so much in, best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Ber. Dr. Howkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

From the Rev. Dr. Howkes, of the Melicodist Epis. Charcis.
PCLASKI HOUSE, Savanealt, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.
HONORID Sin: I should be magrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neutralgic paties, which ended in chronic rheumaticm. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SWANTE CHARMER BATOR ROUGE, La, 5 Dec., 1855.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.
DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pilla, of liheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL. Ar Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incantious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. Prepared by Br. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail: and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada

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#### MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

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

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

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

ACADEMY

#### CONGREGATION OF NOT. E DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

TRIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their papils upon a polite Christian basis, inculeating at the

same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS: Boseri and Tastion.... \$70 00 Washing 10 50

Washing 10 50

Drawing and Painting 7 00

Music Lessons Plants 28 90

Payment is sequered Questerly in advance.

### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, EINGSTON, C.W.;

October 29.

Under the convediate Supercision of the Right Rec E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston

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

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS: Board and Taition, \$100 per Annum (paya le halfyearly in Advance.)

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

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-



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

so much Marble on band. June 9, 1859

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has

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"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND." "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for

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Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Plano Forte Music for TEN CENTS. Vearly, S5: Half-gearly, \$2.50: Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Mesicrl Friend," or order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have

Music enough for your entire family at an insignifi-cant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Charlonet, Accordion, &c., subscribe "SOLO MELODIST, Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO. 107 Nassau Street, New York.

# CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

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

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

Oct. 20, 1859.

notice, at reasonable rates.

Montreal, Nov. 1859

# M. P. RYAN,

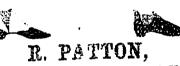
No. 419, COMMISSIONER STREET. (Opposite St. Ann's Market,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE.

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

Oats Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Hams Split Peas Fish Cora Meal Sair June 6, 1860

Butter Oatmeal Tobacco Cigars Soap & Candles Pails Brooms, &c.



CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER, No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronnge during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of

R. P. will, in Praire, devote his whole attention to WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time! Montreal, April 19, 1860

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]



THE subscribers manufacture and have coasumbly for said at their old established Foundary, their superior Cells for Charcines, Academies, Facinites. Steambarts. Locomotives, Pinteamons &c., mounted in the most apnoved and substantial usans r with Cole new Passated Toke and other

improved Mountings, and purrouted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, we , send tora circu-IBT. Address
A. MENDELY'S SONS, West Trop, N. Y.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

No. 19. Cote Street, Montreal.

Mr. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal " P. GARNOT, G F. H. DESPLAINS. Craft work of French.

" J. M. ANDERSON, Professors of English. " M. KEEGAN.

Assistant. " A. LENOUR,

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

the direction of a gentleman of the Seminary. Parents are respectfully requested to send their children immediately, in order that no delay be experienced in the Classification of the Papils. N.B .- The number of the Professors and numerous improvements recently made in the Bamblishment will permit the admission of a greater number of Pupils this year than during the past, and this, too, without any inconvenience to bealth, as all the

Class-Rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and furnished with backed seats. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal,

C. C. Academy, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal. August 24, 1860.

PROSPECTUS

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLHURY STREET, MONTREAL

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Liberature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty.

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, upplication and proficiency of their children. Immo-rality, insubordination, habitual lazinose, and fre-

quent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them,

are allowed to visit the boarders. TERMS OF ADMISSION:

For Day Scholars, ..... \$8.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 "For Boarders, 11.50 "

Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges .-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices

Washing, ..... \$1.20 per month Music, 3.30 "
Use of the Piano 50 "
Drawing, 1.50 "
Bed and Bedding 60 " Libraries, ..... 10

All articles belonging to Students should be mucked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860. <del>実業業業法認定管金素等等等業業業業業業業業業業業</del>

H. BRENNAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

No. 3 Crarg Street, (West End.) REAL AL CILED'S ONO FRY, BONTREAU

强强动物 安全的 医多种性 医多种性 医甲状腺 经价格证据 SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S

SEWING MACHINES, FURSITURE

25 PER CENT.

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trad-

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines reassifictured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -- of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, Abril 21st, 1860.

E. G. MAGLE, Esq.

The three Machines you tion, and must now that they for exceed our expectations; in fact, by the them better than any of I. M. Stager & Cols the tree have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would he much obliged it you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipmon on that day as we shall soppire them immediately.

Yours, respectfully.

GHLEGATE, BOBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: No. 1 Machine......\$75 00 with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 89c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. paid, as none other will be received.

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

Montreal. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN OLUMNIS WARBHOUSE,

WHOLESALS AND SETAIL. 42 M Gill Street, and 79 St. Binsi Street,

MONTH BALL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Acconcheur,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the " Queen's Engine House," MONTERAL, C.B.

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

ADVOCATE.

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

B. DEVLIN.

ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30. Little St. James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES.

> No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, Near the Hotel Due Hospital - ---

WM. PRICE. ADVOCATE. No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

No. 39. Lette Street Street autrect.



244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE Sabscrib r. while retiring thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal sup-port extended to him during the last ten years in the

# FURNITURE BUSINESS.

wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and mode extensive improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing longiness, he has just compliced one of the largest and best assortments of

# HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each :- Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 509 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and Ennamelled, from 20 to 250 dollars: 250 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols, each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 50 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Matrasses, ir in 4 to 25 dollars each : with a very large -took of Bodsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prizes, from 3 to 40 Chiefe care in a copy targe assortment of Marbie and Word The Centre Tables, Leiding Glasses Eight-Day and Thery-Hole Chesis. Soft-conking Crulles; an exensive assortment of fron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Machi-Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washing is

and Yowel Hanks. The above will be found one of the largest and best used to stocks of Farmanae ever on view in this city, and to be new born not up for Carle during the winter, with the little of the earlier the cent below anything in the car

Please call and exemite the transport I'm on, which will convince ad of the first that to save more is to EKY your FURNITURE of O MODAR.

244 Notre Dame Street.

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what ther are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be of anded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toli Gates free of charge -Also, constantly on band, Solid Mahogany Veneers, Varnish, Carled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class

Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the All communications intended for me most be pre-Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near

the French Square, Montreal. TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED.

April 26. MRS. BUCHANAN HAS REMOVED to 166 DORCHESTER STREET

Off Bleury Street.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense.

TERMS CASH. All Caske, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-changed on delivery.

> PRICES. WINES.

	Per	P	er
Per gal.	dozen.	bot.	tle
PORT-Finest Old Crusted	48a	48	0
Very Fine	30s	26	60
SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d	428	38	G
Good12s 6d	30g	36	6
MADEIRA-Fine Old 15s Od	368	38	9
CHAMPAGNE-Moet's Imperial,	90s	7s	6
Other Brands,	50s	58	0
CLARET-Chateu Lasitte and			
St. Julien,128 6d	348	28	6
SPIRITS.			

BRANDIES-Marteil's & Hennessy's, 1848.... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, tc. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom.... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 16s 1s 3d WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch......... 8s 4d 30s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's

Irish...... Sa 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s od 10s 1s od ALES AND PORTERS.

quarts. pints. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsons E. I. ston, &c., old in bottle....... 4s od 2s 6d PORTER-Truman & Colsand Gainess & Co.'s...... 15s 0d 7s 6d All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Foldy Whiskey. May 21, 1860.



# SPRING AND SUMMER. 1860.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store, ST MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Docskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underelothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts. Collars, Scarfs,

Ties, &c., have now arrived. We also beg to draw the attention of the public

# to our Stock of SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the In consequence of our extensive business, and

great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled this season to offer Goods much lower than any House in our line.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montreal, April 19, 1869.

# GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE. At 43 Notice Dame Servet, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN)

GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor CONGOU.

SUGARS

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do... FLOUR, very the OATMEAL, pure. RIGE. INDIAN MEAL B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES.

CHEESE, American (equal to Eugelish.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very time; Martel, in hhds, and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Poster; Montreal

Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Saaces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth

Lines, Shoe Thread, Gurden Lines, Candies, Lemon and pints.
STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

and Shoe Brushes. send Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Macc, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Drf; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar: Baking Soda: do. in Packages:— Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks,

Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the hest quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN.

March 3 18602

#### THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER

AND GAS FITTER,

No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET. (Beliveen Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER GLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

September 15, 1859.

BY J. PATTERSON & Co.

### BUSINESS NOTICE

THE undersigned beg to anneunce that they have LEASED those Large and Commodious Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street [Stephen's Buildings], and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where they intend carrying on the BUSINESS of AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM.

MISSION MERCHANTS. On and after the 15th ourrent they will be ready

to receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if

required.

They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT-DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage. J. PATTERSON & CO.

D. O'GORMON,

### BOAT BUILDER.

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

Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid

No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



MR. KENNEDY, of RONBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy if .

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing some

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pumples on the face. Two to three butties will clear the system of boils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-ker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all has

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to care running of the care and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers. One bettle will care scaly erruption of the skin Two or three bettles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure th most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sail Five to eight hottles will care the worst case

scrofula. Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoorf. per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spousful; children from five to eight years, ten spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad egget of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this giveimmediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rhoum, rub it well in as often as conven-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it it to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surtace; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more a

than is generally supposed; the skin turns people covered with scales, itches intolerably, connecting forming running sores; by applying the Cictiment the itching and scales will disappear in a few days. but you must keep on with the Ciniment until the skin gets its natural color,

This Cintment agrees with every flesh, and give immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is helr to.

Price, 2s od per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Was-

Manufactures by Donald Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the renders of the Thur Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylume, Bor-

ST. VISCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1850.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return 706 my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts so prevalent among children, of that class so ne glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphaus in

our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very soro leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne-cossary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, 1. 4. 9

Hamilton, C. W.