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THE RETURN OF CLANEBOY. (From Blackwood's Magazine.)

of Tyrone, crossed the river Bann into Antrim. They were of the clan Aodh-Buidh, " or followere of Yellow Hugh O'Neill, a prince expelled some years before from his kingdom of Dalaradia, on the western confines of which they were for its recovery, and at that time there was little prospect of success attending on such an attempt; for by the vigorous government of Wil- would sink a ship. liam De Burgh, third Earl of Ulster, then stationed with a strong force at Carrickfergus, the county of Antrin had been placed in a state of the days of the great De Courcy. The Bann, Toome to Coleraine; and so intricate was the :paths, and close the underwood, that save when could be distinctly seen of their unwonted traversers. A youth on horseback, the splendour O'Neill himself, had led the way, dashing down the bank, and plunging with a burst of white spray into the water, while warnings and directions, shouted after him by his out-stripped commaintenance of our ancient state and freedom the brow of the precipice above, for it was sunk nations as they beheld him from the wood bepanions as they beheld him from the wood behind, bearing up and struggling against the curhalf clerical, half lay, spurring the shallows of the true track with little difficulty, ascended the nearer bank, where reining in his impatient charrebuked him for his recklessness.

'Prince,' says he, ' the life of an O'Neill was not given to be cast away upon the running waters. Here are pools and currents that have them.

gerous to Tyrconnell, yet has white Fingali Dalaradia,' he cried, striking the butt of his ourselves?' hunting spur against the green sward, and gazing died away, were hidden behind the thick green in vain. veil of the foliage. Presently appeared a smallin the track of the horsemen at a pace that took them almost as quickly out of sight, and the river had hardly smoothed itself after them, till the salmon shot again, and the wild swan came down from his island, the ruffling of his feathers again from his hiding-place, or when the woodclaimed nest upon the overhanging ash once more.

When the strangers next emerged from the forest, it was upon the hills to the north of Connor. As they rose into view of the open country beneath, O'Neill's eye glauced with restless admiration over the scene.

And is it,' he exclaimed, pointing down the rich valley of the Mayne—is at from such an inheritance as this that we have been driven to Court, without tilting at the Earl.' the bleak ravines of Slieve-Gallen, and the I thought it a desolate tract of moorlands and strangers who are glad of any spot of ground, however miserable.'

'Alas, Prince,' said his companion, 'thou hast never seen an English army, nor an English

stone castle. One of the wattled shellings of Tyreonnell could be fired and consumed over the heads of its immates in shorter time than thou sumset, and I will then show thee the whole land flames like a sheet of gold, and the hills of Ty- At that moment the party alluded to rose over Tyreonnell could be fired and consumed over the On an afternoon in midsummer, 1633, a party | couldst pick a single corner-stone from the keep of Dalaradia from Mourne to Rathlin.' of native Irish, issuing from the northern forests of Cragfergus; and, for an armed knight of

Bones of Saint Murus" cried the youth ;and if he were as impenetrable as a pillur of flint, strength of men and horses could overturn now arrived. The appearance of the cavalcade him! and for their redoubted castles, when did however, bespoke no intention of a hostile inroad they ever build such a cromlech as I see on youder knoll, where the altar top is as broad as the shield of Fin MacCoull, and every standard stone

. Think not that I magnify our enemies to excuse ourselves,' replied his companion; 'but their tower battlements have even such stones heaved security such as it had not before enjoyed since higher than the rath of Ughlogael, upright from the ground; and one of their ships would hold a a broad and beautiful stream, and at that time hundred such leathern baskets as thou bast seen the limit of the English Pale, flowed between on Lough Erne and the Blackwater-floating from the mountains of Argyleshire and Galloancient forests on either side balfway from castles they are, with tall trees for masts, and armies of men and horses in their holds.'

'I have seen ships,' said O'Neill, 'I have seen fording the placid expanse of the river, little ships on Lough Swilly, and Tanists of the great the open sea: but though these strangers had bills on either side, and in itself a mountain. of whose dress proclaimed one of the family of ships like our castles of oak, and castles like our mountains of rock, I have learned, Laughlin, among the shellings of Tyrconnell, to trust to myself, my kinsmen, and our noble allies, for the | seemed to have come down at one bound from

Think not, I again pray thee,' replied the rent, told that this was his first passage of an other, that I would make enemies terrible in unknown and perilous ford. He was followed by thine eyes, either to excuse ourselves, or to daunt horsemen dismounted, and till the arrival of the a hurrying troop of horsemen, at the head of thee; but trust me, thou art overconfident in the kerns, who, although on foot, were not far behind, whom a grave and middle-aged person, in a dress strength of unaided arms. The English are as occupied themselves in cleaning their horses and wise and powerful as they are covetous, and while united to oppose invasion of their robberies, will ever be triumphant as they have been; had cut in the holms by the way, and all were ger, O'Neill was eagerly gazing at every thing and this thy royal father well knoweth, when he soon busily engaged in pitching their camp .around him, and in a tone of affectionate care, holds council all year round in his mountain castle, leaving the war within their pale to shrewd the great stone, round each of which they sunk clerks, Brehons, and Erenachs like myself, who certain of the tent poles alluded to, at equal dishave wrought their government more mischief in tances, and having brought the ends of these toone day than centuries of unequal war could gether under caps prepared to receive them swept down man and horse, and one step to have accomplished. Have we not already in speedily wattled the spaces between, and thatcheither side might have carried thee amongst times past stirred up both Lacys to rebellion ; - | ed them all over with rushes, so that to one won over the MacMurrough and O'More to our coming suddenly in sight of their dark green · Pardon me, pardon me, for giving thee alarm, alliance of late in Leinster, Fitz Thomas in Des- pyramids, it might have seemed as if two trimgood Laughlin,' said young O'Neill;' but trust mond, and in Ormand and Kilkenny, the stout med yew trees had all at once sprung up beside me there are rivers as deep, and fords as dan-gerous to Tyrconnell, yet has white Fingall a year drawn Rermingham and Mandevill, nay, put in progress, O'Neili and his preceptor asborne me from Ballyshannon to the Black Val- the very cousins of William De Burgh hunself, cended the mountain. Erenach often stopped ley, and never put hoof to bridge. And this is to abandon their allegiance, and turn as Irish as and breathed himself upon the steep and dizzy

at bank and tree, and at the river at his feet, and aright, Walter bath already perished miserably and a fuller expansion of the plaited tissue on his the sky overhead- Dalaradia! my father's in his imprisonment at Cragfergus, while Rich- breast. He had thrown of his mantle and high right, my brothers' and my own inheritance, and and and Hubert still lie in the deepest dangeon cap, and now stood on the middle and highest I am here at last !- I would I had a fairer view of Norburgh, awaiting the Earl's mandate for peak of the summit, the rays of the declining of the country, ho, Loughlin, let us on to the life or death. Their sister Lady Cyle, the sun deepening the yellow of his garments into open hills,' and they gave their horses' head, and widow of Sir Richard Mandevill, is stirring all flaming orange, and graining the auburn bands of are the dull beat of the hoof upon the gross had Ireland in their behalf; and all, as I have heard, his hair with a waving radiance like gold, as the

"All this I know," rejoined the Erenach, or er party on foot, shaggy and nimble kerns, with lay abbot, for such his words and habit had the little pinacle on which he stood, and gazing, mats of their own plaited hair for head-pieces, shown him to be; I know that in Dublin and blessed the glorious boy in his heart. 'The and long mantles, fantastically fringed and braid- Loudon, the defection of these nobles has struck | very sun crowns him with a brighter light, he ed, flung over their yellow linen doublets and such a terror into the councils of the Eoglish, close trousers of deer-skin. These led grey- that letters commanding the cruelties exercised from heaven.' hounds and wolf-dogs in leashes, and bore tent- upon these unhappy gentlemen, have been sent poles and hatchets. which, with the panniers to all the Lords of the Pale; and that whether borne by three sumpter-horses, showed that the he will it or no. William must execute the law, everywhere at his feet. strangers purposed pitching their camp for some without regard to blood or kindred; but it is time wherever they might stop. They followed from this same cruelty and its ungrateful compulsion to its exercise, that we hope the best .-Thinkest thou Earl William will sign the death for I here see loughs and countries I never warrant of any gentleman for living as a noble dreamed of till now." spirit prompts him, and not reflect that when he perchance may increase his own retinue by a butthe only sound between the forests, save when a her more, or ruse his own wall by a foot of batsudden plunge told that the otter had slid out thement bigher than may seem good to some timorous tyrant of the council, he also may be pigeon, that had wheeled aloof from the strange proclaimed a rebellious traitor, and a Merus IIIaspect of men, coord murmuring from her re- bernicus? But that I fear thine open hermess Fairhead and Lurgedin, and the Isle of Isla :-I could disclose such a plan as would make thee well content with our peaceful policy.'

'Let me be no party,' said O'Neill, 'in any concealed designs. I will defy the traitor to his sessors, and the wars of wonders for which each Many were the enthusiastic exclamations that jown longue how much thou art bounded to his face, if you list to trust your quarrel in my bands; was celebrated; then turning more southwardly, if not I am privy to nothing, save the accommo- directed his eyes to the lough of Carrickfergus, dation of the cosheries."

shalt have store of pleasures at the English

thickets of Killeightru? Oh, Loughlin, had I while he struck his spurs into his horse's flank, fergus, with the lesser castles of Machinecoole known what a fair country was ours by right, I and making him spring high in the air, threw out and Kilroute; next, under yonder precipiceshad never staid so long contented in Tyrconnell. his right hand expanded, as if to grasp the long they are scooped into caverus, in which I have line of highlands that lay before them- Ho, seen the kings of three nations assembled-have morasses, fit only to be dwell in by those hungry Loughlin, these are brave mountains; they look they their town of Coole and Castle by the fords not like other hills; they are broad, swelling, at Belfast: beyond, the forests of the Lagun like coats of fire, as he put a long twisted horn to but before they could reach the little encampand rolled together like a wave of the sea, or an stretch far into the territory of Kilultah; then army of good warriors. How name you that great one that rises over all like the ship among O'Hanlon, but these we cannot see for the in- Prince stood before them, Sheathe your kenes, darkness had shut in on every side, and the sun the waves, or the king's presence on the ridge of tervening heights of Devis, although their south- my loving friends, he said; 'I have seen the was set. As they drew up before the green-

They pursued their way along the vale of their nation, thou mightest as well shower thy blows upon the armorer's anvil.'

Broughshane, through thick woods that for a and let us look down upon the spot we have came down at a hard gallop, till the clump of blows upon the armorer's anvil.'

Broughshane, through thick woods that for a and let us look down upon the spot we have came down at a hard gallop, till the clump of time hid everything else from their view, and left.' He led O'Neill to the southern verge of dark figures round the green tents caught the were almost under the western precipices of Slemish betore they beheld its huge wedge-like bulk piercing the blue sky overhead. Slemish is one lemn scene, Prince?' said he, 'this lonely hol- no friends of ours; I know the red cloak of their great joint of that spine of mountains that runs between the vale of Glenwhirry on one side. and that of Broughshane on the other, heaved over its fellows so high, and so abruptly, that to the eye of one standing on the highest point, the platform of its summit is alone visible, like a green island under foot, floating a thousand climbed those rocks, and drank of these blessed feet above the middle of the county Antrim, for from that point neither base nor side can be seen, but all around, from Louth apon the south, to the hills of the Causeway upon the north, and way upon the east, to the western highlands of Derry and Tyrone, everything hes under the view as on a map. The rock of which it mainly

Rounding the southern shoulder of this, our the green sward, beside a great stone which arrested by the depth of the first dint it had made in the soil. Under this they halted; the accoutrements. Presently the kerns came up, bearing willow withes and rushes, which they Two circles were marked out on either side of ascent, but O'Neill betrayed no further symptom 'For which,' replied O'Neill, ' if I have heard of fatigue than a deeper glow upon his cheek. wind blew it round his deep flushed and animated features. The Erenach ascended to the foot of exclaimed mentally, 'there is a glory on him

O'Neill stood wrapped also in a trance of admiration, but it was of the noble prospect spread

'Stand by my side, good Laughlin, I pray thee, he said at length, and tell me how all these lakes and mountains around us are named;

'Let us look northward first,' said the Erenach, before the cloud falls between us and the Knock-Laide, for a storm is rising from that old country of the giants'-and pointing out succes sively the various objects on the northern horizon-the Causeway mountains, the watchhills of and eastwardly, the Mull of Captire, the Isle of Arran, the Craig of Ailsa, and the Carrick mountains; he told him the names of their posdistinguishable at intervals, down past the steep called forth. Be it so,' said the Erenach, gravely; 'thou shoulders of the mountains between. 'The strangers have their castles,' said he, 'all along its nearer shore, close under this broken line of . Ho, Loughlin, cried the impatient youth, hills. First stands the great stone keep of Cragcome the low countries of the Macgennis and

'That,' answered the Erenach, 'is the great on mountain, cutting the horizon as with the shelter from the storm that already is fast rising rone and Coleraine are hardly visible through the hill—two ladies and one knight, with an at-the bright veil of the sunlight. But come, now, tendant train of half a dozen troopers. They the preciple, whence all that side of the mountain was visible. 'Is not this a strange and solow at our feet, this black rock on which we stand, these wooded wilderness all around, and that solitary well spring in the midst, rising unwearied and silent, and sliding down the same smooth path from century to century? Knowest thou who wandered these woods and mountains, waters eight centuries ago?'

'I know not,' said O'Neill, 'unless perhaps a herd of wild boors, or a troop of wolves.

'Oh, holy and blessed Patrick!' exclaimed the Erenach, 'was it for this that the visions tended by the tall man-at-arms, and met O'Neill came to thee by night, and the voices of the male infants crying out of the forest for redemption? that the scene of thy prayer and fasting consists, rests upon a green sloping and smooth should be deserted and forgotten, that the peu-Clan Donnell sailing in them over the waves of base, rising suddenly out of the hollow of the ple of thy choice should be made vagabond like

> 'Nay,' said O'Neill, 'I knew not that the travellers came upon a fountain, springing out of good saint had been a mountaineer of Dala-

> > *Knowest thou the song of Feich of Sliebtha?' said the Erenach.

> > ' From beginning to end,' answered O'Neill; 'I learned it of Callough Moyle, my grandfather's bard."

What says he in his 16th and 17th stanzis? said his preceptor.

O'Neill repeated the Irish of the following: By the fountain that never knows draught or de-

crease.

He nightly sang a hundred psalms.
In service of the King of Angels.
Then went he to sleep on the bare rock,
His covering round about, a dark mantle, His pillow of rest, the bark of the forest tree."

'And what saith his own epistle, when he tells how the love of God increased within him day by day in his captivity?' questioned the Eren-

'O'Neill paused for an instant to recollect, then repeated the passage-fetiam in sylvis et monte manebam, et ante lucem excitabar ad orationem, per nivem, per gelu, per pluviam ; et nihil malt sentiebam, neque ulla pigritia erat in

'These are those woods,' cried the Erenach. this is that mountain, and yonder well-spring is that fount. Here me, Prince, we stand on the to the Erenach, while tears burst from her eyes, most blessed ground in Europe - in the cradle of the church-in the nursery of kingdoms, in the and greeting for emotion. very womb of western Christendom! for here it was, even in this wild and lonely rook of Slemish, that God raised up the reclaimer of the to Connor, and from Connor to Galgora, saheat-Pagan; and here I made a vow-and I call ling abbot and bishop in my hapless brother's and these hills and waters and these eternal rocks to I have not looked on the face of one true friend be a perpetual witness against me-that through full now, now, and I cannot but weep to think of good and evil, through honor and dishonor, thro' it.' life and death, I will devote myself to the sacred

country-Bones of Mutus, its a rare sight on beauty never imagined before.' these deserted hills.' So saying, he flung him- Bonora still loves the Iris self down the nearer pathway, hurrying to join his men below, while the graver Erenach fol- her grandmother within our cousin's Pale; else lowed by a more circuitous but safer road.

they were clustering round the tents like bees I dumb services bestowed upon some lackey of the before the hive; for a bugle note from the party | Bari, as I am assured happened to a gentleman just descried from above, had reached them be- of good birth in Connaught. Nevertheless, let fore the strangers were yet risen into their view. as venture for once-tell the good father in his the appearance of their Prince swinging from friendship. rock to rock down the face of the precipice,

eyrie of Slemish like the young golden eagle.'

Brian Roe, his standard beczer.

sponded Rouse Duff, his armorer. his mouth, and made the rocks re-echo in reply ment, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile ern boundary of Mourne rises over all, mountain strangers from above, and they rather crave our arched door-way, the mountain above seemed

At that moment the party alluded to rose over elder lady's eye.' 'Draw up, brother,' she exclaimed, 'these are

leader—they are the Irishry from Coleraine .-Draw up, Sir Robert; and do thou, Aylmer Warde, ride out and ask the knaves if they be for peace or war."

'Stay,' cried the knight, 'their leaders are advancing let-me meet them half-way. Noble kinswomen and Lady Honora, your pullreys are fleet, and it we should come to blows with these ruscal kerns, I pray you hold back out of arrow-range, and keep us ever between you and their battle? So saying, he spurred foward, atwith his preceptor in the middle of the intervening hellow.

What greeting have you, sirs, for the noble lady Gyle de Burgh on her kinsman's hills of Antrim? he inquired in a loud voice.

' Health and peace to that noble lady, and all good greetings to her valiant brother-in-law, Sir Robert Fitz Martin Mandevill,' answered the Erenach in good English, as he advanced, and held out his hand, which the Knight shook warmly, exclaiming with a face of glad recognition- What! our some time chaplain of Coleraine! right welcome thou art to our Pale, thou and all thy good company. But which of the Princes of the West have we here honoring our hills? he inquired, looking at O'Neill, who could only perceive by their faces that terms of good will had been established, for, save Latin, be spoke no other but his mother tongue. The Erenach, in the different languages, made each acquainted with the name and rank of the other, and the Knight acknowledged the courteous salute of the Prince with an obeisance almost as deep as he would have bestowed on an Englishman of the blood royal; then ordered the soldier to bring the ladies and their troop forward without fear. As they approached, he rode up to them, and addressed the Lady Gyle.

Dear kinswoman, we have fallen among our best friends. This is that pious and trusty churchman, Father Loughlin Packing, thy poor Walter's tried advocate in all his perils, and this is the youngest of the Princes of

Before Sir Robert had done speaking, the lady had dismounted and given both her hands and she was hardly able to articulate her thanks

'Forgive my weakness, my good father,' she said, but I have to-day ridden from Muchaiore

' Take comfort, noble lady,' said the Erenach; cause of this thy thrice blessed land's recovery. I while there is life there is hope. Earl William O'Neil stond apart, astomshed and in silence, cannot have so lost the nature of humanity as to while the other knelt and prayed; and neither put an unjust law in execution thus rigorous spoke, till at length the Erenach having arisen, on his own blood relation; but alas! why do I the Prince turned hunself again to the wonders measure Red Richard's successor by the simple at his feet. But he had not long looked till he and kindly rule of our own nature? When did cried suddenly, 'Cast thine eyes over this hill the cold igrant ever show any touch of generbeneath, good Laughlin; what takest thou that four spirit, any spark of frank nobility? But let glittering and glancing among the bazel copse to me pray you, does your fair daughter still show be? Ha! there goes a stranger horseman; and her love for us, by gracing our tongue with the by the lamp of Kildare, two gellant mounted sweet voice I so well remember since when she ladies by his side! and see now where their train was a child in Omogh; although, by my troth, draw out from the wood, and take to the open her form and face have astonished me with a

'Ronora still loves the Irish,' said the lady; but God wot, she must forget the language of would the rebellious tongue be clipt out child, When O'Neill came again in sight of his men, and she drew her danghter forward, and thy

Honora, in Irish, reiterated the thanks that ber nother had already given. O'Neill, who, Behold the young eagle of Claneboy,' cried all the while, had been gazing at the fair stranhis bard Turloch Gorme- he stoops from his iger, no sooner heard her pronounce the wellknown accents, than he accosted her, delighted 'Like a sun beam from the cloud!' exclaimed to find one with whom to converse without an interpreter. Just as he was expressing his hope "Like the bright sword from its sheath," re- that they would rest within his rude camp before proceeding farther on their journey, heavy drons 'Ring round him, sons of Hy Nial!' shouted of rain began to fall, and the whole party made another kern, with hair like light flame, and eyes a simultaneous movement towards the shelter; to a second blast sounded over the hill, as the from which the conference bad taken place, the

* Which afterwards larged into the present Clane-

struggling through the upper tract of air. A he seemed to contemplate other scenes and sheet of lightning fell all at once from the sky actors in the vacancy between. the rocks started out from the darkness, a white and sudden apparation, and the loosened crash of raised his head - Lady, said be, thou hast the thunder broke over and around them at the planted thy castles, and advanced thy knights same moment, with the harsh splintering of crags and hishops round my last retreat. I am doomand the reboundings of a thousand echoes.

a shrick pierced his ears, even through the deaf-

his arms instructively; they received the falling

Honora, as her horse flung her with a plunge from the height to which he had reared in his terror. She was unburt, but he had borne her in his arms into the tent before she recovered from her fright. There was a minute's strange confusion outside; horses unmanageable and dispersed, riders run away with, kerns and troopers mingling execuations and aves, and driving together into the choked passage of the farther tent; while the Knight and the Erenach by turns commanded, exhorted, struck, and doubly confounded their respective servants. The Lady Gyle alone sat unmoved; she had seen her daughter borne in, in safety, and waited patiently till a trooper having secured his horse, assisted her to dismount. At the next moment she beheld O'Neill with Honora at the rude door .-She embraced and kissed her child and they all entered the tent. The interior presented an unexpectedly comfortable aspect. A drapery of cloaks fined the sides to the height of a man's head, and a boss of rushes rose all around under a carpeting of the same material; while on a natural bearth-stone, round which the tent had been so contrived that it should occupy the exact centre, there was already blazing a cheerful fire of wood, the smoke from which found exit by unseen apertures in the roof. There was no table, but on the ground were ranged wicker baskets, with bread and sodden vension, kept from oozing through by green leaves interposed; and horns runmed and tipped with silver lay beside. As Lady Gyle, clasping her daughter, sat down upon the rustic couch, another blaze of lightning flashed even through the close thatch of the tent, and the prolonged thunder broke again in clappling reverberations, over head, imminent and tremendous; and as the stunning roar rolled momentarily away, the rain followed like a water-spout upon the roof, and the gurgling of incipient torrents became already audible in the mountain gulleys above and below. The Knight and Erenach rushed in, although bardy and brave men, both routed by the fury of the storm; for the thunder and rain seemed shaken out of a falling firmament, and forked flashes of fire were streaming off the precipices of the mountain, and sending fragments of rock smoking and rumbling down the stony hollows of its sides, and tearing their way far into the woods | That hunting and fishing henceforth we give o'er, below, with the groaning dials of battered trunks of trees, and the loud smashing of snapt and crushed branches. All stood for a time in silent | That the echoes of music must sleep in their caves, foundations by a rolling crag, or scattered and consumed around them by a thunder-bolt ;-but after crashing round the sky overhead for a time, the storm gradually rolled southward in less deafening rattles, and sank at length into a heavy and intermittent growl over the hills beyond Glenwhirry. But the rain still poured from the torn clouds over Slemish, and the gurgling of the sudden rills was now risen into a hoarse roar of torrents leaping down every channel, and mingling their solid water-falls in the seething cauldrons of the little river, now known by the And a bower by the forest side, sweetest of all ! name of Misty Burn, the dashing and loaming of which came with a melancholy moan out of the distance, like the heavy continuous breaking of the sea waves on the shore. The party in the tent, meanwhile, had recovered from their first dismay, and finding the rush thatch impervious to the rain, as the strong framework had resisted the concussions of the thunder, were beginning to feel the enjoyment of comfort within doors, contended with pad weather heard without : but as they sat and listened, and distinguished the several torrents raging on either side, and hemming them against the impassable chills of the mountain, they perceived the impossibility of proceeding farther on their journey, until the waters should abate, not only immediately around them, but also over the numerous fords that still lay between them and Carrickfergus .-This necessity alone must have reconciled the Lady Gyle and her party to remaining for that night in the camp on Slemish, but there seemed to be other considerations which made the necessity be rather embraced than submitted to .-She had already talked long and earnestly with and other injuries to complain of; to Honora had been assigned, by O'Neill's ignorance of English, the seemingly not unpleasant task of sustaining a conversation with him in his native tongue : and the men in the further tent, pleased with their good cheer and lodging, were well content to remain with the kerns all night, even crowded as they were, rather than face the dark and flooded country. The storm had died away, the evening meal was over, a bright fire blazes in the middle of the recticing party, and the deep counsels of the Erenach and the lady were at an end. O'Neill and his fair guest bent over a chess-hourd, which glittered with gold and silver inlaying upon the purple carpet between them; for the young Tanist had brought with him not only the materials of field-sports, but also those of whatever refinement or domestic accomplishment the Court of his guardian of Tyrconnell could produce: his visit to the English settlement having been designed as much for expertence of worldly intercourse as for any special object of diplomacy. As they reclined opposite one another, almost mingling their bright curls the observant mother could not but perceive that the eyes of the Prince were oftener fixed on the face of her daughter than on the movements of the game, and that a furtive glance at her companion had more than once escaped from the also sat with his looks fixed on the youthful pair, which such an institution as this will diffuse

precipice caught the shrid light that was still and although his eyes were still full ppon them,

At length, after a decisive move, O'Neill ed to play the conquered king in game as in earnest. Would'st thou again drive me beyond Half blinded by the blast, O'Neill could only the Pale, or rather hear my bard touch some see a figure by his side rise high into the air, as mountain notes upon the harp?—I have here a harp strung by the hands of the last minstrel of ening battery of the thunder. He stretched out Tara.

Honora preserred the music, and a summons was sent for the harper from the farther tent .-He entered, bearing the instrument, a rich and beautiful piece of workmanship, and took his seat between the folds of the drawn curtain, which hung across the rude doorway.

'Turlogh,' said the Prince, ' singest thou any of the lays of these hills of Dalaradia ?'

'I can sing the 'Tears of Glanevy,' replied the harper, 'the 'Groans of Gilgorm,' and the 'Parting from Slemish, or the Con's Fight to Tyrone.'

'Tis a mournful catalogue,' said Lady Gyle suddenly, 'but the 'Parting from Slemish' I would fain hear .- I trust we shall sing a merry enough parting to-morrow, to make amends for its dolefulness.'

The harper addressed himself to his task, struck a few notes, and in a rich and mellow voice began :-

THE PARTING FROM SLEMISH, OR THE CON'S FLIGHT TO TYRONE.

My Owen Bawn's hair is of thread of gold spun; Of gold in the shadow, of light in the sun; All culled in a coolun the bright trusses are-They make his head radiant with beams like a star.

My Owen Bawn's mantle is long and is wide, To wrap me up sate from the storm by his side : And I'd rather face snow-drift and winter-wind

there, Than lie among daisies and sunshine elsewhere.

My Owen Bawn's Con is a hunter of deer, He tracks the dun quarry with arrow and spear-Where wild woods are waving, and deep waters flow, Ab, there goes my love with the dun-dappled roe.

My own Owen Bawn Con is a bold fisherman, He spears the strong salmon in the midst of the Bann:

And rock'd in the tempest on stormy Lough Neagh, Draws up the red trout through the bursting of soray.

My Owen Bawn's Con is a bard of the best, He wakens me with singing, he sings me to rest; And the cruit 'neath his fingers rings up with a sound

As though angels harp'd o'er us and fays underground.

They tell me the stranger has given command That crommeal and coolun shall cease in the land, That all our youth's tresses be shorn, And bonnets, instead, of a new fashion worn:

That mantles like Owen Bawn's shield us no more, That the net and the arrow aside must be laid For hammer and trowel, and mattock and spade

expectation of their cover being toru from its That the slave must forget his own tongue for a

That the sounds of our lips must be strange in our And our bloeding hands toil in the dew of our tears,

Oh sweetheart and comfort! with thee by my side, l could love and live happy whatever betide:

But thou in such bondage wouldst die ere a day-Away to Tir owen then, Owen, away ! There are wild woods and mountains, and steams

deep and clear, There are loughs in Tir-owen as lovely as here, There are silver harps ringing in Yellow Hugh's hall,

We will dwell by the sunshing skirts of the brake, Where the Sycamore shadows glow deep in the lake; And the snowy swan stirring the green shadows

there, Affont on the water, seems floating in air.

Farewell, then black Slemish, green Collon adieu, My heart is a breaking at thing of you; But tarry we dare not when freedom is gone -Away to Tir-owen then, Owen Bawn Con!

Away to Tir-owen then, Owen, away ! We will leave them the dust from our feet for a prey, And our dwelling in ashes and flames for a spoil: Twill be long ere they quench them with streams of the Foyle!

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIEUSES DE LA SAINTE UNION -- It is with much pleasure that we have to aunounce the arrival of three of the Sisters of this Order at Banagher, where a branch has been established, being the first in this country. The Order of the Sainte Union owes its origin, like a great many others which have reflected lustre on the Catholic Church, and have done good the Erenach and Knight of her brothers and service in gnarding its flock from the effects of hetheir wrongs, and still bad new plans to suggest, resy and indifferentism, to France, having been instituted in 1839 by the Archbishop of Cambrei. In 1853 it received the approval of the Holy See, and since then it has been rapidly extending its branches in every direction. It was introduced into England semi-circular headed window. The apartment by Cardinal Wiseman, and has already establiplaced between the arched floor and the slanting lished two heases there. On the Continent many houses have been established by its members, and many more seem likely to spring up soon. soon. The rapid progress it has made is one of the best proofs of its utinty, and in fact, its objects are certainly the most useful to which a religious body could devote themselves, namely, religious and secuin education. The schools which they found, wherever a branch of their order is established, are for the education of all classes of female youth. The poor schools afford gratuitously, a sound and useful education; while in those intended for the higher classes, all the branches of modern female education and accomplishments, such as fit holies for the highest spheres of society, are taught. When we add to these the fact, that the religion and general morals of the pupils are most carefully looked after, some idea may be formed of the usefulness of the Order and the benefits it is calculated to diffuse throughout the districts where it may be established. Three of the religiouses have already arrived at Banagher, in order to prepare the house they have taken for the reception of pupils and boarders, and as soon as all preparations are complete, they will be joined by some others. Though the Order is originally a French | guardians of three children of Michael Magnire, deone, with a French name, its members are not by may means confined to that nation, but may be taken from all catholies indifferently in every part of the world. Those at present at Banagher are English, and are ladies of the most finished education, perfectly competent to impart to young ladies the highest

already blended with the dim-clouds where the but his earnestness soon sank into abstraction; in Banagher and its neighborhood will, it may be supposed be very great. Even to those Catholic parents whose means preclude the necessity of gratuitous aid from the State or other quarters for the education of their children, an institution to which they can intrust them with the full assurance that that they will enjoy every advantage of the best moral and intellectual training, must be most welcome; but among the poorer classes will its benefits be especially felt-among those poor children who would in a great measure, grow up in ignorance, or perhaps be obliged to frequent schools. where the foud given to their minds might prove a deadly poison to their immortal souls. We trust that as this is the first, it will not be lust home of the 'Religieuses de la Sainte Union' established in Ireland, and we may confidently assure the good Sisters of a hearty Irish welcome in whatever town or district of this country they may establish themseives. The present house of the Order is at Dougy .- Morn-The Irish Hierarchy were on the 5th and 6th in-

stants, assembled in council in Dublin. There were present the Most Rev Dr Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin; the Most Rev Dr Dixon, Archbishop of magh; the Most Rev Dr Leaby, Archbishop of Cashel; the Most Rev Dr MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam; the Most Rev Dr M'Nally, Lord Bishop of Clogher; the Most Rev Dr Cantwell, Lord Bishop of Meath; the Most Rev Dr Derry, the Most Rev Dr. Browne, the Most Rev Dr O'Hea, the Most Rev Dr Moriarty, the Most Rev Dr Kilduff, the Most Rev Dr Delany, the Most Rev Walshe (Kildare and Leighlin) the Most Rev Walsh (Ossory); the Most Rev Dr M'Gettigan, the Most Rev Dr Kelly, the Most Rev Dr Leahy (Dromore); the Most Rev Dr McEvily, the Most Rev Dr Gillooly, the Most Rev Dr Kane, the Most Rev Dr Denvir, the Most Rev Dr Butler, the Most Rev Dr Furlong, the Most Rev Dr O'Brien, and the Most Rev Dr Consty.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY AND THE BALLINASLOB Union .- The Dublin Correspondent of the Times writes Aug 13:-There was a great battle at the Ballinasloe Union yesterday about the long-contested point of the admission of Sisters of Mercy to visit and instruct the Roman Catholic paupers in the workhouse. The Poor Law Commissioners having been appealed to, they announced that they entertained no doubt that it was legal for the Bourd to admit those ladies as Sisters to the Roman Catholic inmates. It had been done in the Unions of Ballina, Bantry, Cork, Drogneda, Ducganoon, Enniscorthy, Killarney, Kilmallock, Kinsale, Navan, and Tobercurry, and no evil consequences had resulted. The Ballinasloe Board also got the legal opinion of Mr. Brewster, Q.C., which was rather ambiguous. Yesterday Alderman Reynolds moved a resolution for the admission of the Sisters. It was supported by a majority of the guardians, including Protestants; but the chairman, Lord Clancarty, refused to put the resolution, as being, in his opinion, illegal. Hours were spent in discussion on the subject. Ultimately Alderman Reynolds was induced to modify his resolution, and it was then put and carried. Consequently the Sisters of Mercy are to be admitted at all reasonable hours to visit and instruct the Roman Catholic paupers.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA .- The number of emigrents passing through this port to the United States of America still continues very large, notwithstand. ing the inducement of a good harvest to keep them at home. Yesterday there were two departures from Queenstown for New York. The Inman line (3 s) City of Washington, arrived from Liverpool at 12.20 p.m. after a rapid run down the channel, and having embarked about 250 passengers, the United States mails, and latest telegrams, proceeded. The powerful screw steamer Virginia belonging to the New Union line, arrived the previous evening from Liverpool, and embarked close on to 400 passengers, in addition to upwards of 500 embarked on her port of departure. In both cases there was a considerable proportion of farm laborers, many of whom were accompanied by their sisters, and the great bulk of those had their passages prepaid by friends in America. The reduced fares seem to be an additional inducement to the poorer classes to emigrate. There was also a large proportion of artisans and small tradespeople, and all presented, as a rule, an appearance of some degree of comfort: The Virginia proceeded at twelve o'clock .- Cork Herald.

MORE ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS AT GILFORD .- We are informed by a Gilford correspondent that the Orangemen of that part of the country are manifesting a very disorderly spirit. It was hoped that their outrages, on the police on the 12th of July would have contented them for the present year, until anther anniversary would give them another opportunity for defying the law, and breaking the heads of its representatives; but this hope has not been realised. On Friday night last some hundreds of Orangemen, with drums and files, came into Gilford, and caused considerable alarm among the peaceably disposed inhabitants. One party came from Tundragee, another from Portudown, and another from Banbridge. After marching through Gilford, the Orange rabble proceeded to Tullylish Bridge, when a very large number were speedily collected, with several drums, and nearly all carrying sticks or other weapors. Constable Best, of the constabulary having armed himself and his men, marched to Allan's Corner and dispersed the gathering, fortunately without any conflict. It is stated that more of these turbulent and lawless assemblages are threatened .-Northern Whig.

VISIT OF CELEBRITIES TO KELLS -- A few days ago Drs. Petrie, Stokes, and Todd, visited the ancient town of Kells, which is famous for its ecclesiastical antiquities. They spent two days in examining the many ancient crosses, round tower, and numerous eccleanastical rains, including 'Columbkille's House and the churchyard adjoining. Dr. Petrie gave the following account some time ago, of Columbkille's House which is considered the most accurate extent : - This remarkable building is in its ground plan of a single oblong form, measuring externally twentythree feet in length, twenty-one in breadth, and the walls are three feet ten inches in thickness. It is roofed with stone, and measures in height from its base to the vertex of the gable, thirty-eight feet. The lower part of the building is arched semi-circularly with stone, and has at the east end a smail roof is six feet in height, and appears to have been originally divided into three compartments, of which the largest is lighted by a small aperture at the east end. In this chamber is a fire stone six feet long, and one foot thick, now called St. Columbkille's Penitential Red.' It is more than probable Dr. Petrie will publish something after his present tour through Meath. - Irich Times.

The Drogheda Reporter, in noticing the capture of Nana Sahib, says: -The Captein Brodigan above-Sheriff, Francis Brodigan, Fig., J P., and this adda another to the many acts of bravery which have, in the Crimen and clsawhere, distinguished the name and career of the gallant young gentleman.

Mt. Maguire, M. P., has given notice of his intention to bring in a bill next session to abolish the power of distress for reut.

At the late Nans assizes a case entitled 'Pat Maguire, Rev. Wm. Kcon, and Pat Gilligan v. Jane Magnire, created more than ordinary excitement from a Catholic priest being one of the parties sueing. Plaintiffs claimed to be, by will, appointed ceased, whose widow, defendant, is a Protestant. They demanded that the children should be given to them, so that they could have them educated in the religion of their father, and not, as the widow was doing-in her religion. The jury disagreed as to the validity of the will as it was contended it was downcast lids of Honora herself. The Erenach class of instruction. The blessings and benefits procured by the Priest, by undue influence. There were eight to four in favor of the will.

three rows of pine for Dr. Cullen -but he (Father Quaid) could tell Sir Robert Peel that Dr. Cullen did not care one ell of striped calico for the Chief Secretary of Ireland (loud cheers and laughter).

On Thursday 23d ult, the assizes opened at Castlebar. Judge Christian, in addressing the grand jury, after pointing out that the calender contained ten cases, three of which were homicides, added but I know that the calender represents the worst that can be said of this county; and I am bound to consider many things worse might have been expected of the people of this country, who have passed, and are passing, through a period of great trials and privations-trials and privations which in. no other country in the world but would be fruitful in acts of violence and crime. I must say it is borne with patience, and cannot be equalled; and, if the hopes consequent upon the promising appearance of the country be providentially realized, suffering virtue will ere long, meet with its rewards.'

CHEAP NEW POTATOES .- It will be seen from our market list that the new potatoes are selling from 2d to Gd per stone. Yesterday large and fine looking potatoes of the Prince Regent variety were sold at 4d per stone. We do not remember ever, even in the palmiest days of the potato, to have quoted them so cheap in the month of July. This plentiful supply of early potatoes is owing to the mildness of the season and the entire absence of frost .- Derry Journal.

The Galway Vindicator pleasantly records a late visitation tour of the good Bishop of Galway through his diocese. In neither Rosmuck nor Lettermullen is there a single 'sonper;' and in Spiddul the only solitary 'jumper' who had apostalised his faith, has returned to the old fold. 'The jumpers' says our cotemporary, 'are growing small by degrees and beautifully less.' One good harvest—and the approaching one promises to excellent—and we shall have for ever got rid of the case of sonperism, which was the greatest plague ever inflicted on this poverty-stricken province.

The 'great Northern case' is, for the present, over, after occupying the court for ten clear days. Mr. Rea was defeated—the jury finding for Lytle on all the issues. The Bunner of Ulster says—'It is proposed to increase the sum already raised for Mr. Rea until a sum of £2,000 is realised, for the purpose of sustaining him in following up the action. We are also informed that arrangements are in progress with a view to abtain credit for Mr. Rea one of the local banks to the extent of £5,000 for a similar purpose.

Some workmen in the employment of John Bolton, Esq., of Cullon House, Slane, recently disentombed a pair of elk heads, they discovered in a layer or strata of turf, and a considerable distance from the surface. One of the heads is quite perfect, even to the molares, not one of which is warting. They are both of immense size, the largest extending about seven feet from the extreme end of one branch to the other.

On the subject of 'Emigration to America,' the Cork Herald of Friday (7th ult.), says :- The number of emigrants passing through this port to the United States of America still continues very large, notwithstanding the inducement of a good harvest to keep them at home. Yesterday there were two departures from Queenstown for New York. The Inman line steamship City of Washington arrived from Liverpool at 12.20 p.m., after a rapid run down the Channel, and having embarked about 250 passengers, the United States mails, and latest tele-grams proceeded. The powerful acrew steamer Virginia, belonging to the new Guion line, arrived the previous evening from Liverpool, and embarked those on 400 passengers, in addition to nowards of 500 embarked at her port of departure. In both cases there was a considerable proportion of farm laborers, and the great bulk of those had had their passage prepaid by friends in America.

Another remarkable confirmation of the depressed state of the country has just turned up in the halfyearly report of the Great Southern and Western Railway, a line whose branches and itself extend over half the island, from which it appears that, in the last six months, there has been a falling off, in goods' traffic, to the extent of nearly 16,000 tons a falling off, unprecedented, the report states, since the opening of the line, which occurred the famine. Upon the passenger traffic a very slight increase is reported, but on third-class traffic only, caused, as the report states, by the increased extent of emigration. No language could exaggerate the extraordinary excellence, early ripening, and general sufety and success of all our crops, nor the gratitude of the people to the Bountiful Giver. - Cor. of Weekly Register.

It was O'Connell's notion that the Government of Ireland was reserved for beginners and burglers to try their prentice hands upon; and that when a young Statesman was fit for nothing else, he was sure to be sent to govern Ireland : and he said, that he would call them Shavebeggars, because that was the name given to the apprentices of a Dublin barber, who taught them their trade and sared the throats of his customers by setting them to shave gratis every poor man who asked for alms. This is the explanation of the phenomenon at which people have so often wondered, that the newspaper attacks upon Cathelies, are, as a rule, so badly written and so ill-supported, so vulgar in tone, and so ridiculous in reasoning. The fact is, that they are almost invariably the prentice tasks of Press Shavebeggars.

It is very gratifying to learn on undoubted authority that Sooperism is rapidly dying out in West Connaught, and that the infamous efforts of the prosalytisers, though aided by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, are now producing no evil results Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Galway, whose spiritual jurisdiction extends ove. the region wherein souperism was, at one deplorable period of famine and pestilence, perverting the starving peasantry, have just finished their visitation of the several dean cries, and have in every instance congratulated the parish Priests upon the atter failure of of the proselytisers of late, and the virtual extinction of one branch at least of their infamous trade. They no longer destroy souls, and in these circumstances it gives us little concern how long there may pursue that other branch of their trade which cousis s in obtaining money under false pretences from their dupes in this country. In the western part of the diocese of Galway, one unhappy man, who had sord his soul for soup in a period of great distress, has now recanted his apostney, and been reconciled to the Church, and now there is not one pervert in that diocese. In the Archdiocese of Tuata the only evo fruit which souperism produced within the last six months, has been one family, and they are likely to ask for mercy as soon as the harvest has come in. Weekly Register.

STRIKE OF WORKMEN AT STILLORGAN .- On THEEday a strike took place among the workmen curplayed on the reservoir of the Dublin Waterworks, at Stillorgan. There were something over 300 la borers employed there altogether, at wages averaging eleven shillings a week, the lowest being ten shillings. It appears that the contractor for laying the large pipes being in want of men, bad offered fourteen shillings a week, and the workmen on the reservoir having been informed of this, turned out and demanded to have their wages advanced to a similar amount. They went to Mr. Kirkpatrick, the superintendent, and stated their demand, with which he refused to comply, as did also the contractors, Messre. Cunningham and Toole. They then insisted

Sir Colman O'Loghlen was returned without op- on being paid what was due to them immediately, position as member for the County Clare, in the place of Mr. Callout, deceased. At the close of the continuing at their work to design by diagrap stones proceedings on the day of selection, the Rev. P. at them. Mr. Kirkpatrick said he would pay them Quald briefly addressed the assemblage and said Sir as soon as he could get the money, and immediately Colman should not be an ally of Palmerston and Sir started for Dublin, and having procured the neces-Robert Peel, the latter of whom said he did not care sary amount at the Hibernian Bank he returned and paid all those who applied for their wages, they comprising the great majority of the men employed on the works. Some fear of further disturbances being entertained, twelve men of the constabulary stationed at Dundrum, were sent up under the command of a constable, but nothing afterwards occurred which necessitated their services being called into requisition. One of the gangers, it is stated, a Scotchman, was assaulted and injured, but no further dutrage was committed. Between forty and fifty of the men returned to work yesterday morning, and others, we understand, applied to be taken back, but were refused, it having been resolved that none who had demanded and been paid their wages should be employed again. Some of the men who were at work at the pumps, and who were about leaving with the rest, remained in spite of the entreaties and threats of their companions, on being promised an advance of their wages from 11s to 18s a week A number of those who had turned out have been employed by the contractor for laying the large pipes at the ad. vanced wages of 14s a week.

Baron Hughes presided in the Criminal Court, and Judge O Brien on the civil side. Joseph Kelly was indicted for that he did, on the 17th day of Eay, kill and slay Michael Fitzbenry, a National School teacher, Railigarogue The prisoner and deceased were related, and the unfortunate transaction was supposed to have arisen out of the transfer of some land held by the former, who was to have emigrated to America. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Baron Hughes sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 11th of August.

THE GREAT EGMONT CASE. - The Cork Examiner announces that this case has been arranged. The terms of the compromise made have not been stated, but it is generally understood that Sir Liouel Darrell and the other plaintiffs are to receive £125,000 in lieu of the estates devised by the will in dispute, and that Lord Egmont is to pay all costs. The learned judge, Mr. Justice Keogh, expressed his com-plete satisfaction at the arrangement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HIERARCHY OF CATHOLICISM .- In the form of a rapid synopsis of the contents of the Annuario Pontifico, published in Rome, 1863, the Reader of Saturday gives the following particulars illustrative of the vast dimensions and the claborate organisation of the Catholic Hierarchy. 'At the head of the Catholic Hierarchy,' says the Reader, 'stands Rome, whose Bishop has the titles of Representative of Christ, Successor to the Prince of the Apostles, Pontifex Maximus of the General Church, Patriarch of the Occident, Primas of Italy, Archoishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Secular Government of the Roman Church. Next to him stands the College of the Cardinals, as Collaterals and Coadjutors of the Supreme Pontifex. It consists of six Cardinal-Bishops, fifty Cardinal-Pricets, and fourteen Cardinal-Deacons, but numbers at present only fifty-eight members. There are five Patriarchates of the Oriental Ritus with Patriarchal jurisdiction - viz, three in Antiochia for the Melchites, Maronites, and Syriaus, one in Babylon for the Chaldeans, one in Cilicia for the Armenians, There are, further, seven of the Latin Rites - viz., Constantinople, Alexandria, Antiochia, Jerusalem, Venice, West India, and Lisbou. There are 176 Archbishoprics; of the 131 belonging to the Latin Rite, 12 are dependent directly from the Roman Patriarchate, 119 of these Sees are endowed with church provinces. There are 694 Bishoprics-640 of Latin, 54 of Oriental Rites. At this moment are filled 646 Bishoprics, with residence. Beside these, there are 234 titular Bishoprics-i.e., in partibus in fidelium; so that the total number of Prelates forming the Roman Hierarchy amounts to 980 The Apostolic Vicariates, the Delegations, and Perfectures in all parts of the world stand, as is well known, under the Gongregatio de Propaganda fide to Rome. The number of Vicariates is one hundred of Delegations five, of Professors twenty, ten of which were founded by the present Pope, who has also raised nine Archbishoprics and thirty-five Bishopries, chiefly in England, Holland, and America. In Europe the Propagnoda has the administration of the Vicariate of the Oscanian Duchies, through the Nuntins of Munich-of North Germany and Denmark, through the Bishop of Osnabruck; it further administers Saxony, with Misnia and Lusatia, Loxemburg, Roman-Granbunten, Tessin, Scotland (three Vicariates), Sweden, Herzegovina, Wallachia, Bosnia, Constantinople, Sofia, Greece, Gibraltar. The rest are spread over the whole of Asia, Africa, (22), America, and Oceania (8) The oldest of living Cardinals is the Cardinal-Priest Antonio Tosti, the Finance Minister of Gregory XVI., now 87 years of age; the youngest Member of the College is the Cardinal Deacon Ferretti, 46 years old. The sum total of the ages of the present 58 Cardinals amounts to 3,803 years, which would give an average of 65 years. The greatest number of Cardinals belong to Roman patrician families and the nobility of the States of the Church; a few to the Neapolitan tobility and that of Tuscany and Sardinia; Gecos, liedmont, and Lombardy are entirely unrepresented. Of foreigners there are now members of the College -six Frenchmen, four Germans, three Spaniards, two Hungarians, one Englishman, one Portuguese, and one Belgian. Not one member of a reigning family at this moment belongs to it. These are ew of the curious facts contained in the book before us - a carefully compiled ecclesiastical Almanach de Gotha, which will be hardly less interesting to posterity than it is our own generation.'- Sun WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF CATHOLICISM IN SCOT-

LAND. - The present state of Catholicism in the land of Knox gives the lie to the nublushing forgeries d Comming, and all of his tik. There are now in Scotland 4 Bishops, 171 Priests, 193 churches and chapeis, 2 Colleges, and 10 Convents. Pigot's Directory for the year 1828 gives the then state of Catholicity in Scotland, as 1 Bishop, 22 Priests, 20 Churches and I College, thus showing that in the short space of 34 years, there has been an increase of 3 Bishops, 149 Priests, 173 Churches, 1 College, 10 Convents. When such glorious progress has been accomplished upper such difficulties as the Church has had to contend with in Scotland; when her energies were cramped owing to the quantity of her pasture, what may we not hope from the present efficient stell of bishops and pastors as are to be found in the Church of Scotiand .- Liverpool Northara Press.

PRISON MINISTERS. - Seturday the Act on the appointment of prison ministers was printed. In criminal prisons in England and Wates, where the cumber is so great as to require it, the justice may appoint a minister other than of the Church of Ragland or Scotland, to visit the prisoners, and to make him a recompense for his services. Rules are to be made by the visiting justice against the admission of improper persons, and all keepers are to keep a report of the religion of the prisoners.

The Russian Barteny .- The Russian battery bunched so very recently at Blackwall, is on the point of leaving for Cronstadt, under circumstances not at all assuring to those who have expected that the Emperor would yield to the representations of the British and French Governments. Upwards of 500 men were engaged burrying stores and unfinished armour plates on board; and the greater number of them have been at work all night. At least three months more would barely have sufficed to complete the battery in the usual manner, but the dangers incident to the navigation of an unfinished ship are to be guarded against by the convoy of a heavily armed

SEPTEMBER 4, 1863 we like the state. Little out to the part and the THE TRUE WITNESS WAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

legraph.

are occupied in devouring the works of Bishop Colenso, Professor Jowett, &c., it will doubtless be in thor of the 'Civilisation of Europe,' respecting the Catholic Church.

I had the pleasure of travelling with Mr. Buckle, shortly before his death, from Mount Sinai to Jerusa-lem, through the great desert of Arabia Petras, and also through a part of the Holy Land.

Speaking to me on one occasion upon America. Mr. Buckle remarked, that he had heard that Catholicity was making great progress in that country. A slight pause followed this remark, which was broken by Mr. Buckle continuing to say-" Yet, what is there astonishing at it, for what has Catholicity to compete with in America. Protestantisma system which professes to allow every man to believe what his private opinion dictates, and at the same time condemns any man's opinions which differ from the various teachings of Protestants them-

Mr. Buckle also remarked to me more than once during our travels, that of all the doctrines propagated by the various bodies of Christians, the doctrines taught by the Catholic Church he believed to be the most consistent with common sense.

In his work on 'Spain and Scotland,' when speaking of the latter country, Mr. Buckle writes, 'It is almost impossible for any man, whose opinious differ from those of the people around, to live anywhere in Scotland, except it be in one or two of the largest towns, without becoming a marked man.' This quotation I have written from memory only. Curiosity led me to ask Mr. Buckle if he thought he himself would be more shanned, were he living in Scotland than he would as a Deist. Mr Buckle did not hesitate one moment, and at once told me, that he believed the Scotch would be un-Christian enough to prefer him amongst them as a Deist, but he thought it advisable not to write anything in his works disparaging to Protestantism in comparison with the Gatholic Church. On asking an intimate friend of Catholicity, I was immediately told that Mr. Buckle's works had already brought upon him an immense amount of ill-will amongst a certain class of Englishmen, and that he would only incur the more displeasure by writing augthing in favor of the Church of Rome as compared with Protestantism.

The gentleman who mentioned this, told me at the same time that he coincided very much with Mr. Buckle in his opinions respecting the Catholic and Protestant churches.

Mr. Buckle was born a Protestant, and, I am sorry to believe, died a Deist. The other gentleman I allude to was born a Presbyterian, but confessed to me that he had all but become a Catholic some time before I met him, and told me, when we parted, he was going to Germany for the purpose of studying the German theology of the miceteenth century Such is the state of many of the educated English one meets both at home and abroad now-a-days.

When all this will end God alone knows; but is it difficult to imagine, what a chaos of confusion the world would now be labouring in, had there been no 'Rock of Peter' to meet the fifteen hundred 'ites' and 'isms' that have sprung up within the last three hundred years.

Scorus. Bombay, June 11th, 1863.

THE GUARD DIRS, BUT DOES NOT SURRENDER. - The Times, in a biographical sketch of the late Sir Hugh Halkett, says, in reference to the attack of his brigade on the French Guard, at Waterloo : - ' and now occurred that remarkable incident about which so much has been said and written. The following account, taken from Sir Hugh's own lips, and related in his own blunt way may be accepted as a strictly accurate statement of what happened. His men, he used to say, were almost entirely new troops, who had never been under fire, and he was naturally anxious about their behaviour in the presence of veterane. So when the Guard began their advance, he hit upon a new way of giring his men confidence, as he used to say. Cambronne was well in front of the Guard cheering them on to the attack, when his horse was shot under him and fell; upon which Sir Hugh, seizing his opportunity, dashed out alone in front of the French line, and rode down upon the dismounted General. Cambronne instantly dropped his sword-la Garde meart et ne se rend pas! - and surrendered without a blow. As Halkett, was riding back with his prize, a chance bullet struck his horse Down they came, man and horse together; and the French General, finding himself free, began to make the best of his way back towards his men. But Sir Hugh was not the man to be bailled; the wounded horse, stunned for the moment, but not seriously hurt, struggled on to his legs again, and Halkett, once more on his back, made another dash at his prize, seized him by his nignilette just before he reached the Freench lines, and carried him safely off. He used to say that when Cambronne felt his captor's hand again upon his shoulder he showed signs of the utmost terror, so much so that he had to assure him he should receive no ill-treatment from him or his men. No one's opinion on the well-known controversy about the two speeches attributed to the Old Guard and their chief, would have been entitled to so much credit as that of General Haikett. But, unfortunately, the opinion was an uncertain one. As regards the la Garde meart saving, he certainly never heard those words, but then the negative does not prove much, and as far as can now be known, it must always remain an open question. The other speech, or rather ejaculation, attributed to Cumbronne himself is equally difficult of proof or disproof. When asked about it Sir Hugh would say that there was a great noise and confusion, and much shouting, that Cambroune did say something, but he could not hear what it was.

PRISON DISCIPLINE -The Lords' select committee on prison discipline have presented a report containing disclosures which will rather astonish the public who take it for granted that such establishments as gools are in these days properly conducted. The word 'imprisonment' means widely different things in different counties of England. In some gaols it unplies separate imprisonment; in others the associated system prevails. In some the trendaheel is the chief, and occasionally the only means of imposing labor on the prisoners, in others the crank, in others picking oakum or stone breaking, in others industrial occupations prevail; in one prison 'self instruction' is said to be the main element of discipline, and labor is not only supposed to be productive of no good, but every hour devoted to it is treated as a relaxation or relief from the secusion of the cell. As for diet, the bread, potatoes, and meat given vary in different gools from 100 ounces to 349 in a week. Ten hours in bed-in some cases moreis an absurd regulation. To complete the sketch of of our punishments, the governor of a county gaol says, 'I have seen a popular novel in a prisoner's cell' (not in that governor's prison.) The committee ' have to express their dissent from many of the ruling principles which the official inspectors, and espedo not consider that the moral reformation of the offender holds the primary place in the prison system; that mere industrial employment without wages is a sufficient punishment for many crimes; that punishment in itself is morally prejudicial to the criminal and useless to society, or that it is desirable to abolish both the crank and thread wheel as soon as possible.' The late Sir J. Jebb has put the case elearly enough in his evidence:- The deterring elements of punishment are hard labor, hard fare, and a hard bed.' The committee lay down as principles that a system should be established approaching as nearly as may be practicable to an aniformity waless they are in some way connected with the un- \$1,700,000.

MR. BUCKLETON CATHOLICITY .- The following let- of labor, diet, and treatment in the various gaols, settled and unsatisfactory relations between the ter, addressed to the Editor, has appeared in the and that while industrial occupation should in cer- owners of the soil and their tenants. In England, Bombay Cutholic Examiner:— tain stages form a part of prison discipline, the more however, and Scotland, men, women, and children Sir, In these days, when men's minds in England strictly penal element of that discipline is the chief are daily hurried to their long account on any or no means of exercising a deterrent influence, and therefore ought not to be weakened, as it has been in teresting to your readers to know the thoughts of some gaols, still less to be entirely withdrawn. More the late Mr. Thomas H. Buckle, the celebrated au- in detail, the committee recommend that the separate system, which they consider must now be accepted ligatory upon all prisons throughout the kingdom .-It exercises both a reformatory and a deterrent effect, and should be carried out even in chapel. It can be accomplished even in gaols of the old construction. The treadwheel and the crank, of uniform construcof a short sentence or the earlier stage of imprisonnext three months, would be, as the committee consider, a safe and moderate standard. How far ed, relaxed, or modified by some other form of employment, must be left to the local authorities to determine; but where industrial employment is given not less than nine hours a day should be allotted to it. The question of the proper diet being still in dispute should be referred to a commission. During short sentences, or the earlier stages of a long confinement, no mattress should be allowed, but only planks to sleep on. No evil results from the use of the of the guard bed in military prisons. School should be regarded as a boon, and under no circumstances a substitute for labor, or the substance of penal discipline. The means employed for the reformation of offenders should always be accompanied by due and effective punishment. Sir W. Crotton holds that moral reformation of character is greatly assisted by a preliminary course of stringent punishment. - Times.

ORANGE RIOTING IN ENGLAND -The even-bandedinvaded and take possession of by a mob of armed Mr. Buckle's how it was that Mr. Buckle did not Orangemen, the representatives of the lodges of write as freely as he spoke upon Protestantism and Liverpool, Preston, Bolton, Wigan, &c. To the number of seven or eight hundred, they ostentatiousparaded the streets dressed in the conventional orange costume, with orange sashes, ribbons, &c. Many had old muskets or pistols, and several had swords. As in duty bound, they all got most loyally drunk, and when intoxicated their arms were a continual source of dread and apprehension to the peacecably-disposed citizens. A regular fusilade was practised through the streets, and wanton and aggravated assaults inflicted on unoffending passersby. Some of them were brought up in custody before the local magistrates, who dismissed them with trifling penalties. One of them who had been flourishing a naked sword right and left, and in his farious conduct wounded several parties, was merely asked to furnish bail to the amount of twenty pounds for future good conduct. A man named Thomas Keys, seeing the frantic manner in which the Orangeman was behaving, rushed in upon him and succeeded in wresting the sword from the drunken fellow .-For this he was hotly pursued by a crowd of the enraged loyal Orangemen and narrowly escaped with his life. If the prisoners in these cases were Irish Papists, we may be confident that heavy fines and long imprisonment would be the result, as in the case of the Birkenhead disturbances, for instance.

> A case was tried in one of the London police courts a few days since, which will give our readers some idea of the impartiality with which British law is adminis ered. It appeared that some fellows belonging to the famous English Garibaldian Brigade, of blessed memory, unsatisfied with the amount of military glory acquired by their onslaughts on the poultry sheds and barn yards of Naples, and, wisely deciding against leaving their great qualities go to rust, determined upon undertaking another foreign campaign. The cause that was to be saved by their powerful assistance, in this instance, was Poland's, and the leader in the glorious crusade was to be a Mr. Alfred Styles, of the mature age of twenty-one years, late lieutenant in the gallant brigade before mentioned. Mr. Styles fixed his depot at Tower revival of the agitation against the Irish Church, Hill, and advertised for 'Young men to fill engagements abroad,' in the Daily Telegraph. Some of the young men called at Tower Hill, and, after pro- as when the 'Appropriation Clause' was the great fessing themselves hugely delighted at the prospect battle-ground of the Whigs. It is this which, in our of being mown down by the Cossacks, called next at judgment, has made the late session a more advanthe office of the flussian Congul, and informed him tageous one to those who object to, than to these confiscated, and the whole affair treated as rather a of the grave danger that was threatening the existence of the Russian government. The engines of old questions forward, and has brought up new ones the British law were speedily put into operation. Now, it is true that when this same irckanapes and his associates were recruiting men to assist in rob-bing the Pope, the terrors of the law were uninvoked; there was no prevention in this case; the authorities were satisfied to wink at the aftair, or to onenly assist it. But in this case it is not a Catholie power that is to be assailed, nor an infidel kingdom that is to be set up, and accordingly the majesty of the law was displayed in all its terrors. tyles is to be brought up for trial for violating the Foreign Enlistment Act, and has been compelled to find bail for £1,000. Of course, as far as Poland is concerned, this has been a most happy result. The offseourings of London would be of little service where something more than pillage and robbery is required. It is not scoundrels of this class that are wanted in Poland, and the gallant insurgents would as soon turn their seythes against them as against their Russian oppressors.

The most important news of this week is that the distress in Lancashire, which has long been dimin-ishing, has suddenly taken a turn, and is rapidly on the increase. Last Christmas more than 500,000 persons were receiving rollef. Christmas was no sooner past then than the number dimished at the average rate of 4,000 per week. By Midsummer the number relieved had sunk to 256,000; the expense had diminished more than half. On the 25th of July, for the first time, there was an increase upon the week. This men hoped was only an accident; but a second week has passed, and the increase, which had been 280 in the first week, was 1,230 in moral and intellectual cades whents to the colored the second. There is every reason to fear that we man; but we insist that he is capable of a good dehave seen the best. The Times says it is plain that what is needed for the relief of Lancastire is not cotton, but cheap cotton. This may come some day, the labour together at the charge of the nation till below to doubtful a day comes round. Emigration seems Speridan Grattan Curren. To to be the only remedy. Against this we all know the manufacturers have set thamselves throughout. They naturally desire that whenever cheap cotton comes it may find the 'hands' waiting for it. For t costs more to attract hands from the agricultural districts of Eugland and Ireland than to give emthere is nothing to be done for it .- Weekly Regis-

FRARFUL INCREASE OF INPARTICIDE IN BEGLAPO. rian murders committed annually in Ireland, we The intention of the Federal authorities is to destroy should, probably, exceed the average number. Yet, every building, and depopulate the whole of these If we were to say there are on an average four agracially Mr. Perry, have laid down. The committee so great is the outery and exaggeration whenever one of these unpardonable outrages takes place, that i any one not acquainted with the country, and the constant misstatements and downright mendacities of its maligners would be led to suppose that such ontrages were, at least, of daily if not of more frequent occurrence. But the criminal statistics of to the laws of Russia. They are therefore rebels, and Ireland, the state of the calendar, the judges' charges these papers invoke all the sympathics of their emat the assizes, and the police and constabulary reports, tell a very different tale. We have adverted especially to such murders as are committed under lion." the general designation of agrarian outrages, as, in fact, murders are rarely perpetrated in this country

pretext; neither grey-headed old age, nor vigorous youth, nor helpless infancy is safe from the assassin's blood-reeking hand, impelled by an insatiable deter-mination to gratify the most detestable, debasing, and demoniac passions ever harbored in the human as the foundation of prison discipline, be made ob- breast. Mr. Cox, the member for Finsbury, whilst bringing the alarming increase in the number of child-murders under the notice of the Commons, showed by a return presented last year that during the eighteen months, from the 1st of January, 1861, to the 20th June, 1863, the number of deaths of tion as far as possible, should be prescribed as the children throughout England and Wales, in which principal elements of penal discipline, with power to it had been necessary to hold coroners' inquests, have recourse to the shot drill; and for prisoners amounted to the enormous multitude, as it may be sentenced to hard labor not less than eight hours a termed, of five thousand five hundred and fortyday at the wheel or crank for the first three months seven. Of these 224 were cases of wilfu! murder, 679 cases of open verdicts, 965 deaths from suffocament, and not less than six hours a day during the tion. Within the same period two hundred and seven children were returned as murdered within the metropolis (London), or at the rate of three infants per this may be subsequently carried on, supplement- week! and the great majority of these unnocents ed, relaxed, or modified by some other form of em- were not slaughtered immediately after they were brought into the world, but at ages varying from six to twelve months, and even older still. This slaughter of innocents, the natural concomitant of the profligacy and licentiousness, which are gaining such gigantic proportions in England, may be regarded as the parent root from which shoot forth branches bearing every species of vice, guilt, and depavity .-Shame and modesty once lost, every other virtue follows,' says a Roman writer, and as he might have added, all other vices take their place.— Dublin Te-

MOBAL EXCLAND! - The following paragraph which appeared in the London Standard of yesterday, as a quasi advertisement, speaks well for the morality of civilised, enlightened, England : - 'Infanticide.-The public will be glad to learn that a society is about being formed to deal with the lamentable increase in the crime of infunticide; and those who desire to coness of "British justice" was well exhibited in South- operate in this urgent work will colige by intimating port about a fortnight ago. That town was literally | the same by letter, addressed 'Amicus,' ic Cravenstreet, Strand, W.C., preliminary to an early meeting to organise the movement.'

> EFFECTS OF THE DIVORCE LAW. -- A sign of the times has been touched by an able writer in the Saturday Review. It is said that the article headed 'Frisky Matrons' is written by a lady of well-known talent and high rank. Be that as it may, it is, evidently enough, by one who has good means of knowing what London Society really is. The description is alarming. The change described is no less than this, that the English married woman of 1862 is a different being from the English married woman of 1840. Society no longer expects from her the same decorum, and this she feels to be not an insult but a

THE CHURCH IN PARLIAMENT. - The chief characteristic of the late session, in respect to matters ecclesiastical, has been this - that the gravest questions have been stirred; publicity has been given to the weightiest facts; admissions of the most serious kind, in relation to the condition of the Establishment, have been freely made; and while the materisls for future conflicts have been accumulated, there has not been, so far as we can remember, any thing to raise the hopes of Churchmen, who have come to look upon the position of the Church, in relation to the Legislature, with a gloomy appreheusion almost amounting to despair. The do-nothing policy would alone be bad enough to bear; but every session does something to show the necessity for action, and the inability of Churchmen to remove admuted scandals, and to overcome multiplying difficulties. The past session has forced the Government to acknowledge that the law of subscription requires to be relaxed, but who will say when the desired object will be realised? It has elicited episcopal accnowledgments that the Burial Service of the Church ought to be amended; but already we are told that there is no hope of agreement as to the amendment required. It has seen a sweeping condemnation of the Ecclesiastical Commission by a Select Committee, but there is but a stender probability that the reform proposed by the committee will be effected. The ression has also witnessed a which has, at least, forced into prominence the fact that the Irish Establishment is as indefensible now who uphold, Church Establishments. It has pushed not likely now to sleep. It has given us an abundance of fresh facts, which our speakers and lecturers, our editors and our tract writers can use with great effect for months to come. It has brought out some of the younger members of the House of Commons on the side of religious and intellectual liberty, and shown that some of the older men are not so immoveable as they were believed to be .-Liberator.

There is strong probability of a war between Great Britain, and Japan, growing out of the murder of British subjects in Japan, and the refusal of the rulers of that country to make reparation. The Cincinnati Commercial suggests that if Great Britain and Japan go to war, the United States will be a neutral power. We will recognise the gracious Ty-coon as a belligerent, and we have a perfect right, under the late Kuglish precedents, to fit out privateers to waste the commerce of Ragland.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says :- The rebels made a daring raid on the Rappahannock, capturing two gunboats of the Potowas flotilla and the revenue cutter Putoam.

UNITED STATES.

A BRUTAL ATTACK ON THE IBISH. - The Buston Commonwealth, the organ of Charles Sumner, an extreme Abolition print, in speaking of the Irishman 6476 :--

"We by no means contend that he is equal in moral and intellectual cado rments to the colored gree of improvement. When the demogogue is dead and Croton and Cochituate are universal, then will be the Copperhead's opportunity. Then we will bet on him (in small sums), and in the race with Sambo,

This is said of that race that has produced Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curren, Tom Moore, Daniel O'-Connell, Robert Emmet, and a host of others, whose names shine resplendent upon the pages of history. This is the race whom Abolitionism places below the negro !- Cin. Enquirer.

The Federal general commanding in Missouri has ployizent to those hanging idie on the spot. But ordered the whole population of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and Vernon counties in that State to remove from them in fifteen days; all grain and hay in these counties are to be taken to the Pederal military stations before September 9th or they will be destroyed. eduatios.

Consistent, for Once. - The Daily Times, and the Evening Post take openly the part of Russia against Poland. Russia, they say, is clearly right, because the Poles aim at independence, and are not willing to be governed, either well or ill, according to the laws of Russia. They are therefore rebels, and bryo Puritan Commonwealth of New Hagland in favor of Russin, in her effort to " grush out the rebel-

The total amount of claims fyled for damages sustained during the late riots in New York, is

Francis Scott a private of the 1st Louisiana (Federal) and fouly an Irishman' was shot to death by sentence of Court Martial. The prisoner was apparently of about 30 years of age, tail and robust, with sandy hair and complexion, and altogether a fine specimen of a man. From first to last he never betrayed the smallest symptom of perrousness, but met death with the utmost composure. His only regret seemed to be that his hands were tied. When every-thing was ready for the dreadful final act, and the priest, having uttered his last words of consolation, had left the prisoner alone, the latter looked around him composedly and then said in a loud clear

Fellow Soldiers-I am about to die for killing Maj. Bullen. I did kill bim, and would do the same thing over under similar circumstances. I had never met him before that day. My company had come down from Port Hudson to Donaldsonville, and we stopped there in the fort. That evening Maj. Bullen came to the breastworks and told my captain that he must remain on the breastworks, as he was going to withdraw his detachment. The Captain told him that he was under marching orders, and he did not think it right that he should be left there. The Ma-jor replied: 'You must obey orders, sir, and I order you to remain here.' Without intending wrong, I happened to say : 'Well, Captain, we'll take care of these breastworks, and protect his nine months' men from the enemy.' At which the Major turned upon me, and some words passed between us, when he drew his revolver and aimed it at me. My musket was at an order, and I brought it to a ready, and before he could fire I fired at him. I shot him through the wrist and in the body. I killed him, and am content to die for it. Had he killed me, there would have been nothing done. An officer is never punished for killing a soldier. I hold no malice against any one, and freely forgive every body, as I hope all will they would be worth more than all the conscripts that the State of Maine can send into the field.

As he uttered these words, he dropped upon his knees and said: 'I am ready.' The fatal order was given to fire, and the lifeless body fell pierced by seven out of eight bullets, two of them passing

Joseph T. Donnelly, 'only an Irishman' was murdered in New York, on Friday last, by Major Bradford, commanding a body of Federal cavalry. His offence was asking a Federal colonel to drink with

A BLOODY RECORD. - The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register gives the following Rebel estimate of killed, wounded and missing, from the beginning of the war to the beginning of the present year: Federals-Killed, 42,874; wounded, 97,027; pri-

soners, 68,218-total, 209,115. Died from disease and wounds, 250,000. Confederates - Killed, 20,893; wounded, 63,615; prisoners, 22 169 - total, 102,677. Died from disease

and wounds, 136,000 This is the Rebel account, and cannot be relied apon. But suppose we reverse it, and the loss then is, Confederates, 450,115; Federals, 238,677; a grand lotal of 607,792.

Since the beginning of the present year, we have had Chancellorsville, the siege of Charleston, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the battle of Gettysburgh and innumerable lesser battles and skirmishes, swelling the list on both sides.

PLUNDER. - The Helena correspondent of the New York Times makes the following statements relative to the plundering by Federal officers in Mississippi - On the same boat were a large number of officers. who were leaving Vicksburg on furloughs. A vigorous search of their baggage, instituted by the Government official, showed that many of these patriots had not been idle during their stay in Dixie. In one box, in the care of a surgeon, and sent to his wife at Madison, Wis, by an officer at Vicksburg, were found two handsome double-barrelled shotguns, a very elegant silver-mounted rifle, a heavy silver salver, some lace window-curtains, and a few valuable bijouterie, which the enterprising gentleman had collected in the South and was sending home probably with a view to make his long absence seem less tedious to his waiting helpmate. Other packages revealed more guns, silver pitchers, tadies' fine underclothing, and a thousand other articles whose names I have forgotten. In every case these articles were found in the baggage of officers. Had they been privates, they would have been disgraced and good joke. There seemingly is no reason why thief with shoulder straps should not be punished as well as a thief in a plain blouse; but yet there is a difference made and a marked one. One Colonel belonging to the Army of the Tennesce did meet his deserts, as doubtless would all other thieres did their case reach the notice of Gen. Grant. He sacked a house of all its furniture, including a fice plane. had the plunder hauled into camp, boxed up, and carried upon a bost marked for his home in the North te he was discovered. He was at once very properly dismissed the service - he should in addition, like other thieves have been sent to Alton for a term at ten years at hard labor. A few examples of this sort would have the effect to break up this system of thieving and burglary, which so many are carry-

ing on under the guise of officers and soldiers. A Bray Phace. - They have a little town four West,' which it appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travellers, and which is all sorts of a stirring place.' In one day they receptly had two street fights, hang a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey-shooting, a gander pulling, a match dog light, had preaching by a circus-rider, who after-wards ran a foot-race for apple-jack all round; and as if that was not enough, the judge of the court, after losing his year's salary at single-handed poker, and whipping a person for saying he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for hog-stealing .- American Paper.

ANOTHER "IMPROVEMENT" OR THE LAWS OF CIVIL-IZED WARPARE. The poisoning of wells, and foun-tains of water, and of weapons, has been forbilden by the laws of civilized war. The Abolitonist seem to be changing that law as well as others. We

Poisoned Bonters .- According to the Troy White, the United States Government is engaged in manufacturing poisoned bullets. This is what the Whig says: 'We have before us some specimens of the Minie bullet now produced at the U. S. Arsenals. One of them is made fatally poisonous by the washing of the indental portion with a solution of copper. Another is the Minie ball in three sections. The beary part is the pointed or forward end-this is evidently intended to penetrated farthest. Next to this is a washer of zinc. Behind this comes the butt, with the cylinder, on which are joined the three sections of the bullet. Suppose a man to be struck with one of these bullets -- the surgeon, on probing the wound, would be apt to get at the light butt and cylinder .-The sinc washer would still remain, causing inflamation and death. Should the victim survive the extraction of the cylinder and washer, a third operation would still remain for the heavy part of the bullet.

BAD TRHATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS. - The screw steamthis port on the 20th inst., from Liverpool, with 815 steerage passengers, the majority of whom are loud in their complaints at the outrageous treatment they received during the voyage hither from the officers whose duty it was to look after their comfort. On Saturday the 15th inst. the passengers held a meetand gave free expression to their sentiments resolving upon their arrival here to make a public stateof those who may be disposed to emigrate hither, and to set forth the breach of contract by the owners of | Son.

ONLY IRISHMEN. - At New Orleans, August 14th, | the Virginia toward the steerage passengers. Their principal complaint is in regard to the quality and quantity of the food served them during the voyage, several men complaining that some days they had scarce enough to eat. One of our reporters yesterday visited Castle Garden, and had an interview with about twenty-five or thirty of the passengers, whom he found perfectly courteous in their manners, and men apparently above the ordinary standard of immigrants. They were charged for their passage hither £3 15s. 8d., the tickets which they received having printed there a substantial bill of fare. Several of them, before leaving, asked the agent if they had better take any extra provisions along, but were answered in the negative, and told that ample prevision would be made for all on board. From the very day of starting, however they found out they had been deceived and that there was a general scar city of provisions and water. The colfee and tea were no better than slops, and were not drank by many, and the soup and rice were not fit to eat. No day passed except Sunday, that large numbers were not left without their ration. The galley was small and only one cook employed to furnish food for this vast number of people. On one occassion several of the passengers went to the Chief Steward and asked him what they should do tor dinner-his reply was ' fight for it -you're big enough to take care of yourselves.' Complaint is also made that the gressest indecency and immorality was allowed by the officers during the voyage, and no restraint whatever was put upon the young men and young women. There was only one water closet for 300 women. Frequent complaints were made to the officers by the respectable portion of the passengers, but they remained nuheeded. N. V. Tribunc.

There is literally nothing anywhere to be seen which gives an idea of a hospital, unless it be a row of newly made graves not far distant. The 'nurses as they are called, by a stretch of language, consist forgive me. Had Gen. Banks a thousand men like me, of men, detailed for that purpose from various regiments. They are without system, without medicine, and seemingly without hope or interest in their work. Perhaps this is not entirely due to a want of heart, but to apathy and general recklessness of the place, the very had example of the surgeons, who go off and remain away as if indifferent to the welfare through his heart. The poor fellow's death must of their patients, if indeed, they had not as soon have have been instantaneous. are weighly words, but we speak with due caution. In these same buts a poor man was found, who had been laying on the hard floor with nothing under bim but half of his coarse blanket for three weeks. During this time the surgeon had been treating him for typhus fever, but the stranger discovered that I the man's back and spine were in a state of gangrene mortification naknown to the surgeon. through the wards one day, a tady everheard this conversation between a surgeon and his assistant. A poor patient in great pain was greating very loudly and continuously, when the latter called out at a distance, 'Say, can't you stop that noise?' The former, softo row, put in, 'If he does not stop it soon I'll fix him.' Next morning the man was dead, adthough the nature of his wound did not prestage such a fate. The impression left on my mind was that which will occur to the render, unnaforal as it may sound. Let us hope that it is an erroneous one, atthough there are men so debased, so ficudish, as to send the soul of a patient to its eternal home rather than be annoyed over their cups by the cries of his pain-racked body. We have no need to allude to the coarse, brutal, profane and offensive language used by some of the surgeons, but kick are sometime s dealt to thesick. The nurses take example from them. The neglect is infections, until at last wil concern for the sick comes to be looked on in the light of an unmanly and obsolete proceeding .-- Cm. St. Louis Republican.

It is not surprising that there is a growing dislike for service in the Union Army when it is believed that the poor wounded soldiers are frequently uncared for. Fellows that could not make decent tradesmen are permitted to practice medicine and surgery upon poor, sick and wounded soldiers. No doubt the above is a four specimen of the heartless creatures that enter the army and are dubbed ' Physicions' and 'Sargeons.' Such chaps would not be attowed to attend sick or lane animals at home, and should not be permitted to experiment upon our brave soldiers. It is true they mostly depend upon the fact that 'the Ductor buries his blunders,' and 'dend men tell no tales;' but the Government should oot admit every adventurer, who calls himself a mydical man, and leave the defenders of the Union at punished; as it was, the stolen goods were simply their mercy. We have inquently punished; as it was, the stolen goods were simply the neartiess manner in which wounded soldiers have theen treated by those who were supposed to aid them We know that there are professional men in the service as well as out of it, who are qualified to give assistance and kind treatment, an implacements should be held out thorough professional men to enter the Army service .- Baffato Scatinel.

> GREENRACKS AREAD . One day lately a large redfaced woman, with a porter's load of expensive finery on her person, entered a large jewelry store in New York, and enquiring for diamonds, a magnificent assertment of rings, brooches, ear rings, necklaces, etc. were spread before her. From these she selected three thousand five bundred dottars worth, which she requested might be sent to her house with the The clerk would find her husband at home, sho said, and he would pay for them. A pen and card were handed to her, and she was requested to write her address. She besitated, her broad face turned from red to crimson, and finally, in great cofusion, she made her mark (a big cross) on the card, and tossing it to the salesman, said: 'Thar, I haint to time to write, but I guess he'll know that ' The illiterate queen of diamonds was a contractor's wife.

A couple were engaged to get married the other day in Chicago, and every preparation was made to colebrate the auptials, but the bridegroom did not appear. A messenger, however, brought the news to the waiting party that he had been drafted in New York and could not leave. The reply of the young hely was worthy of the occassion. With tour-drops lady was worthy of the occassion. glinening in her eves and ber heart ready to burst vitin grief, she turned to the company and said :--I don't keer a durn; there's plenty more men in the world, any how!' The meeting adjourned.

It seems to be accorded by the universal consent of mankind that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co's Sarsuparilla, Preteral and Pills are the greatest remedies yet discovered for the treatment of disease; that Ayer's Sarsupatilla is the great Elixir of live, which Philosophers have sought for purifying the blood. Try it and judge for yourselves.

Hosterran's Stomach Bittens .- A great fact breaks down all prejudice. At length the medical faculty admit that after all other remedies have failed in Dyspapaia, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will necomplish a cure. Not a day passes that we do not receive by letter and otherwise, evidences of its tonic properties of the most gratifying character. Of these testimonials many are from ladies. One of them says after a living martyrdom of years from indigestion and its concomitants, I at last, thanks to your in-estimable Bitters, am enabled to eat with a relish, and to digest what I cat without pain.' We might quote from hundred of letters to the same effect. In chip Virginia, belonging to Guoin's line, arrived at all complaints involving indigestion bilionsness, and the affections of the bowels consequent thereupon, Hostetter's Bilters are the one thing reedful. So say our correspondents generally, and such is also the testimony of many physicians who have been candid enough to state their opinions in black and white. Prepared and sold by Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh,

Agents for Montreal, Davins & Bolton, Lamplongk ment of the facts of the case for the especial benefit & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Campbell & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Campbell &

The True Witness.

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G. R. OLERK, Editor. TERMS:

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Great St. James Sireet, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sis.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By latest advices from Europe the Polish question remained unchanged. The Poles were represented as having again defeated a Russian force, and as baving captured a large sum of money. The policy of the French in Mexico gives, so says the Times, general satisfaction, and is looked upon as a conclusive and crushing reply to the pretensions put forth by the United States in what is known as the Munroe doctrine.

The attack on the sea defences of Charleston has been the only important military event of the past week. The enemy have as yet made no great progress, for though Fort Sumter is said to be a heap of runs, Wagner still holds out, and with every prospect of being able to make a protracted resistance. Irritated at the obstacles he has encountered, the Yankee General Gilmour has threatened to bombard the City of Charleston; and has already succeeded in throwing some shells into its streets. This outrage upon the usages of civilised warfare has called forth an indignant remonstrance from General Beauregard; but we have not heard it condemned by any of those who were so severe upon the late King of Naples for threatening to bombard his rebellious subjects. King Bomba has become a bye-word in the mouths of Liberals; we doubt much whether they will apply the same epithet Bomba to President Lincoln, who, to say the least, has as well carned it, as did the much reviled King of Naples.

The conscription at New York passed off very quietly. It remains to be seen whether the drafted men will as quietly allow themselves to be dragged from their homes and families to carry out the bloody policy of the Abolitionists.

Another attack upon Fort Wagner has, we are bappy to say, been repulsed.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

After a long and more than animated debate on the Address, and M. Sicotte's proposed mendment, the division in the Legislative Assembly took place on Friday night, giving to the Ministry a majority of three. The Quebec Daily News gives the annexed analysis of the

An analysis of the vote taken on Friday night reanits as follows:-ROD MR. SIGOTTR'S AMENDMENT

FOR MB. DIOUTING MADECULANT.	
French Canadians	25
English Lower Canadians	14
Upper Canadians	21
	60
FOR MINISTERS.	
Upper Canadians	38
French Canadians	22
English Lower Canadians	3
_	_

Seven members were absent. Messrs. J. H. Cameron and Dr. Brown paired off; Mesers. D. A. Macdonald and O'Halloran also paired off. Mr. Buchanan was absent, and the vacant seat for Essex, and the Speaker, make up the remainder.

The majority against Ministers in Lower Canada is 39; their majority in Upper Canada is 38. But for the defection from the Opposition ranks of Dr. Poulin, and the unenviable position of Messrs. Chambers and Perrault, the Opposition would have reversed the majority. Mr. Buchanan, who was absent would also have voted with the Opposition.

The other paragraphs of the Address having been agreed to, it was presented to His Excellency, and the House then settled down to the regular work of the Session. The opinion is nuus. Then, while they are thus mentally and very generally entertained that the present Ministry will seek to strengthen themselves by a replatrage, or an infusion of new blood. No measures of any great importance have as yet been brought forward.

have remarked how, since the late elections and Ministerial changes, the zeal of these great organs of Protestantism, though never slack, has, as it were, been redoubled. Scarce an issue of either of these journals appears, without an attack of some kind upon the Catholic clergy, or the Catholic Religious. One day we have an mish priests, to decoy a young and innocent fefluences upon the Protestant patients in their erer in the Witness. Hospital. What these attacks upon priests and nuos, lack in wit, originality and truth, they malignity and their mendacity.

Whence, perhaps it may be asked, this increased out-break of venom, and this superabundant discharge of Protestant bile? The explanation of the phenomenon is, we think, very obvious, if we take into consideration the particular political aspect of the times.

The late elections, in so far as Upper Canada is concerned, have resulted in the return to Parliament of an overwhelming majority bitterly hostile to Lower Canadian institutions in general, and to its religious institutions in particular. At the same time the composition of the Ministry is such, as to excite—we do not say justify, for we would condemn no man without a fair trial-strong apprehensions, in the minds of all Lower Canadians for their national liberties, and in the minds of all Catholics for the integrity of their ecclesiastical property. It is feared that the country is to be ruled by the fanatically anti-Catholic majority of the Western Province; and that the Ministry have agreed to sacrifice the moral and material interests of Lower Canada to the miquitous importunities of the Clear-Grits or Protestant Reformers of the West .-Now that which excites the apprehensions of Lower Canadians and of Catholics, serves but to excite the hopes of their enemies-the aforesaid Clear-Grits or Protestant Reformers; and the latter are as sanguine and as firmly persuaded that the day of their triumph, and of Protestant Ascendency has arrived, as Catholics and Lower Canadians are despondent. From a decidedly anti-Catholic Legislature, and from a Ministry strongly suspected of Clear-Grit, and Rouges or anti-Catholic proclivities, Protestants have everything to hope, and Catholics everything to dread.

Under such favorable auspices, therefore, it is but natural that our enemies should "improve the occasion" as the slang phrase of the meetinghouse goes, or in other words " should strike whilst the iron is hot." Now is the time, they argue, for a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether at those eye sores, the monkeries and nunneries of Lower Canada; now is the opportunity for invoking legislative action against these strongholds of Romanism and superstition. Let us then make the most of this golden opportunity; let us by all means avail ourselves of the advantages which the late Ministerial changes and the general election, have placed within our

This, we take it, is the cause of the phenomenon to which we have above referred; and we must accordingly make up our minds to see and more audaciously attacked tran ever. Yet put to them concerning their patients by per intrigues of party, which by dividing have weakened the Catholic body, and given our enemies an important but we trust only temporary advantages over us. This premised we will address a few words to the Montreal Witness.

In its issue of the 27th ult., a writer from Quebec, and over the signature M., brings forward a serious charge against the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, or Hospital of Quebec, under their charge. This institution, though exclusively upon him to produce them; if he has none, let Catholic, receives patients of all denominations; | him hold his peace, and by his silence acknowand even M admits that "the ours, as nurses, are unexceptionable." But he qualifies this ad- | good Sisters-of whom, as St. Paul says, speakmission by taxing them with employing undue influences, or improper means, to make proselytes to their own faith. The Protestant patients, so M. tells us, are allowed to receive the visits of their friends and relatives, but only during "two hours every day;"-and he adds :-

"During the remaining twenty hours the poor Protestants, sick in body and weak in mind, are subjected to a regular system of prosely ising by the physically unfit to combat the sophistries presented to them, the priest is called in, and they are baptized, and so become members of a Church they would never have joined, had they been in health, or had they in their sick hours been attended by persons of their own religious views."

But it will be asked-why do not these Protestant patients receive the visits and attentions the Globe and of the Montreal Witness must Witness insinuates that this is effectually prevented by the artifices of the nuns, whom he represents as acting in the following manner:-

> "A visitor has no possible means of finding out the Protestant patients in the different wards; the nuns refuse to give correct information, and it is only by chance that they are ever discovered.

against the Nuns; that they exercise undue ina charge of cruelty, or neglect towards their in- ment, and internal discipline of the Hotel Dieu greatly in favor of the Lower Province. Still

of Montreal by the Wilness; and the day fol- true Christian charity, and integrity of the a tirade against the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu at institution is conducted-we will reply; for the

We will not comment upon the striking incongruity betwixt his practice, and the teachings abundantly make up for, by their violence, their of that Book which he professes to respect as the Word of God, and whose pages, so he boasts, are ever "onen" to him. That Book tells us to love our enemies, to bless them that curse us, to do good to them that hate us, and in a word to return good for evil. The Protestant carries these sublime lessons into practice, by hating and reviling his benefactors; by cursing them who have spent themselves in his service; by doing all the evil in his power to those from whom he has received naught but good; and by calumniating those to whose tender cares, and self-sacrificing devotion, he nerhaps owes his recovery from sickness, and consequently his present capacity for evil speaking, lying, and slandering. Upon this point we will not however further dilate.

We content ourselves with calling upon the correspondent of the Witness for the proof of what he advances against the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu. We invite him to furnish us with solid palpable facts, and not with mere vague allegations. It is not enough for him to show that patients who have entered the Hotel Dieu Hospital as Profestants, have left it Catholics. He must show - for this is the gist of his charge -that undue means have been resorted to, to effect this change; that unfair advantage has been taken of the sick Protestant's physical and moral weakness, to induce him to profess a religion, which in health, and in the full possession of his faculties he would have rejected. This is what M. has got to prove-and this also. That the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu have " refused to give correct information" as to the Protestant patients under their charge, when questioned concerning them by those who had either a legal or a moral right to make such enquiries—such as have parents, children, other relatives, or the regular spiritual advisers of the persons enquired about. Not every man-this we think all intelligent fair-minded Protestants will admit-not every stranger who mistakes impertinent curiosity for a heavenly commission, has the right to obtrude himself upon the nuns of the Hotel Dieu: and, under pain of being proceeded against by slander and calumny in the columns of the Montreal Witness, to maist upon their answering such questions as he may see fit to put to them respecting their patients, and their domestic arrangements. It should be borne in mind that the Nuns though Religious, are Ladies : | the Montreal Witness :that the Hotel Dieu is their property, their house, their castle, their home, and that their domestic privacy is no more to be intruded upon by strangers, than that of any other private inshould not this discourage us, but should rather son who cannot show either their legal or moral prompt us to rally more generously and more | right to question. We insist the more upon this cast aside all these petty jealousies, those paltry | M, the complainant, is one of those impertment fellows who upon the pretence that they have a " call," act as if God had commissioned them to be rude, insolent and overbearing in their manners towards Romish priests, and Romish nuns, say no more however upon the subject until we see whether M. will accept or decline our challenge. If he has proofs against the nuns we call ledge himself to be a convicted slanderer of the ing of the faithful, " the world is not worthy."

> The Montreal Witness deprecates all agitatation for, all newspaper discussion of, the Repeal of the Union; but so long as the exciting cause of that agitation remains in force, so long will the Lower Canadians clutch eagerly at Repeal of the Union as their last plank of salvation. When our enemies of Upper Canada cease to agitate for Representation by Population, then, but not before, will the agitation amongst the Lower Canadians, for Repeal of a Union, which menaces them with a fate worse than death, at once subside.

The Union of the Provinces would be ac-"INPROVING THE OCCASION."-Readers of of their co-religionists? The writer in the cepted, or tolerated by the Lower Canadians as un fait accomple, were the people of Upper Canada content still to abide by the terms or conditions on which it was originally constructed -we do not say contracted, for Lower Canada was not even consulted on the, to her, all important question, and the Union was forced upon This then is the gravamen of the charge her by, and for the interests of the Upper Province. The terms of that forced Union were all account of the hellish artifices of a crew of Ro- fluence over Protestants, when the latter are so in favor of Upper Canada; and the principle of prostrated by disease, as to be unable to exer- Representation by Population which the people male-beautiful and a great heiress of course, cise an intelligent act of choice; and that the of that section of the Province now so inconsisbut name not given-into a Convent, and there nuns "refuse to give correct information." As tently invoke, was by them deliberately reto rob her of all her valuables. The next day, we have no personal knowledge of the manage- pudiated when the balance of population was

fant charges is insinuated against the Grey Nuns of Quebec, though we have toll assurance of the however would we let this pass; still would we tion for Repeal of the Union. But. would we let bygones be bygones, and would endeavor to lowing, the same journal will treat its readers to heroic ladies by whom that Catholic charitable forget ancient wrongs, were the people of Upper Canada content to abide by the terms which Quebec, whom it accuses of exercising undue in- present, very briefly to their anonymous sland- they themselves imposed on Lower Canada; and to accept for themselves precisely the same measure of justice, as that which, in the day of their the Italian Peninsula and of Greece to take up Canada will not agree. That which they inflicted upon Lower Canada they indignantly repudiate for themselves; and having formally have the Russians to annex the Poles? Neither disclaimed the principle of Representation by Population, when they were in the minority, they to-day when the situation is reversed, and their numbers exceed those of the people of the Lower Province, clamor for it, as the means of enabling them to domineer over "an inferior race." This of itself suffices to convince the Lower Canadians how insensible to every suggestion of justice and consistency must be the people who now seek to rule over them. It inspires them with an invincible repugnance to entrust their destinies to such hands; and teaches them to distrust all those professions of good will of which the Globe, the Witness, and other organs of the Protestant Reform press, are now so profuse.

But besides the dishonesty of the Protestant Reformers in now endeavoring to enforce on Lower Canada a principle of representation which they but a few years ago repudiated for themselves-we have their acts, and their words before us, to convince us that no promises, no Church, and confiscate the property of our Religious Orders.

We have cited the express language of the Globe on this point. "Treaties," says the organ of the Corypheus of the Protestant Reformers, are like pie crust, made to be broken." How vites. All that we ask of the Globe is this. then can we rely upon any pledges, guarantees, or promises which that party might give or make for the integrity of our peculiar institutions ?- | plies to the case of Italy ver Austria. When through the Globe, Mr. George Brown prates about " guarantees" that our religious institutions should not be interfered with, we retreuties are like pic crust made to be broken;" and that this atrocious sentiment has never yet been formally repudiated either by Mr. George Brown himself, or by the Protestant Reform party in whose name he speaks.

We have moreover before our eyes the constant laudations by the Protestant press of every act of outrage and spoliation perpetrated against the Catholic Church by the Liberals and Jacobins of Europe. Here for instance is a para-

hear that the work of suppressing conventual estabpublic, national naisance, dangerous to the social, religious and civil interests of any people; sores, cancers dividual; and that therefore they are under no and plagues in the body and soul of society, and the our religious institutions more bitterly reviled, obligation, legal or moral, to reply to any queries best thing that the Government can do for united (taly is to remove them root and branch real Witness. (The Italics are our own.)

Be it remarked that the above language apcourageously than ever to their support; and to point because it seems to us highly probable that plies, not to some "conventual establisements" in particular, but to all such establishments in general, and without exception, or reservation in behalf of those of Lower Canada. They are denounced as nuisances, as sores, cancers, and plagues, dangerous not to the Italians in particuand who in consequence has met with the rebuff | lar, but to "any people," and therefore to the that the Government of "any" country, whether of Italy or of Canada, can do with such branch." These are the express words of the article in the Witness; these too are the sentiments of the entire Liberal, or Protestant Reform party as towards the religious establishments of Lower Canada; and from them it is clear that they lack only the power which Representation by Population would confer upon them, to reduce their theories into practice, to translate their sentiments into action, and to clear away the "conventual establishments" of Lower Canada " root and branch." Can it then be wonprofoundly attached as they are to their Church, and to those institutions which in the Witness are branded as plagues, sores, cancers and nuisances to be abated, should seek for safety in Repeal of the Union!

> The Witness has also the amusing inpudence to speak of that Repeal as "separating and isolating Lower Canada from the rest of the civilused world!" as if all countries not in legislative communion with the Upper Canadians were outer barbarians; as if outside the pale of the Clear Grit circle, there were no social salvation!-What then shall we say of other British North American Provinces? - of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island? These are not united in legislative union with the Province of Upper Canada; are they therefore necessarily separated and isolated from the civil-

> The Witness also denounces, not only as an " evil to the country" but as a crime, the agita-

> * And by parity of reason " for united Canada."

ask him, wherein is it more criminal for the Catholics of Lower Canada to agitate constitutionally for legislative independence, and separation from alien and Protestant Upper Canada. then it was criminal on the part of the people of power, they meted out to their neighbors on the arms for their autonomy, and to demand separa-East. To this, however, the people of Upper | tion from alien Austria and from alien Turkey? What better right have the Upper Canadians to insist upon the Union of the two Provinces, than religiously nor yet ethnologically does the Pole differ from the Russian to the same extent as the Catholic French Canadian differs from the Protestant Anglo-Saxon of the Upper Province : and if, in the case of others, Upper Canadian Liberals are so prompt to detect the injustice of the subjection of one race to another and alien race, how is it that they are so dull to perceive the rank injustice of the policy which they meditate towards the Lower Province?

This is the answer to the sophism which the Globe is never weary of repeating about the right of the majority to rule. Granting, for the sake of argument, this right in the case of one tomogeneous people, it becomes a wrong and a tyranny if applied in the case of two distinct and heterogeneous peoples-for its application under such circumstances would entail the subjugation of one race, of one people, to an alien race or people. The cause of Lower Canada against Upper Canada, in case of Representation by Populaengagements however sacred, can bind them; tion being conceded, would thus become the cause and that they lack only the power, to rob our of an oppressed nationality on this Continent : and the oppressed race would be as much entitled to the active sympathies of all true friends of freedom, as were the Greeks when oppressed by the alien rule of the Turks, and as are the Poles the present victims of the alien Muscothat it apply to the case of Lower ver Upper Canada the same principles as those which it ap-

In fine, speaking in the name of Lower Canada we would say to the Globe "deal frankly with us for once; speak out your thoughts." In what member that, according to Mr. George Brown, character do we stand towards you! in that of equals, or in that of a conquered and subjugated race? If you recognise in us your equals, lellow subjects with equal rights, and equal duties with yourselves, on what grounds do you pretend to enforce upon us a Legislative Union to the terms of which our assent was never given, and indeed was never asked? A Union of equals to to be morally binding must be of the nature of a contract or bargain; but in the case of the Union betwixt Upper and Lower Canada the graph which we clipped a few months ago from latter was not allowed even to have a voice. It was imposed upon her against her will by, and for "BREAKING UP CONVENTS .- It is good news to the benefit of, the Upper Province; and therefore upon the hypothesis of perfect equality betwint lishments is going on in Italy. They are a moral, the two, it cannot be morally binding upon that Province which never was consulted upon its

It is only upon the hypothesis that the Lower Canadians are a conquered, inferior and subjugat ed race, that you can logically defend the Union, or insist upon its perpetuation. For if you admit that we have equal rights with yourselves; and as the consent of the Legislature of Upper Canada to the Union Act was given, whilst that of Lower Canada was not even asked, you must admit that gross injustice was perpetrated upon Lower Canada, in uniting her to Upper Canada without the assent of her Legislature, and in spite of the enerwhich his insolent pretensions merit. We shall people of Canada; and therefore the best thing getic protests of her people. For this injustice you, in striving to perpetuate the Union, are yourselves morally responsible; and you must thereestablishments is "to remove them root and fore, we say, abandon the "equality" hypothesis. You must, to be logical, and to evade the charge of inconsistency, and vpholding admitted wrong, adopt the hypothesis that we are an inferior race, a subjugated nationality, having no inherent rights of our own, and holding our liberties on the precarious tenure of your good will and pleasure. But see to what a dilemma this hypothesis-which in insisting upon the perpetuity of the Union you must perforce adopt-reduces you! By denying to us equality of rights, you absolve us from equality of duties-for rights and duties are recidered at that the Catholics of this Province, procal. You assume towards us that attitude of Russia towards Poland, of Austria towards Venetia. which you yourselves denounce as a crime. authorising the revolt of the subjected race against the alien intruder; and you stand selfconvicted before the world of falsehood and of double dealing, in that you condemn in others that which you yourselves practise towards your weaker neighbors.

> HAVE WE A MRS. GAMP AMONGST US ?-We are inclined to answer this question in the affirmative: we believe, firmly, that that venerable old lady is now engaged doing the sensation No-Popery paragraphs for the Montreal Witness, and that she occasionally presides over the editorial department itself of that evangelical journal. To whom, if not to Mrs. Camp, can we attribute such atrocious onslaughts upon Her Majesty's English as are to be found in the subjoined paragraph which we extract from the Witness:

The writer is denouncing the Grey Nuns, be-

large; and because that large mortality is der is a greater moral evil than the mere separagreatly swollen by the mortality amongst the tion of the living child from the living parent: unhappy infants whom wicked, and heartless pa- and that but for the asylum or refuge offered by rents abandon at the gates of the Grey Nunnery, the Grey Nunnery to mothers anxious of getting and whom the sisters pick up, and endeavor to rid of the living evidence of their shame, the inrescue from the jaws of death. Our Mrs. Gamp, fants, whose case the Witness takes up, would be who is actuated by the purest of Protestant got rid of by the simple process of child murder motives, and who never misses an opportunity of | -as they are summarily got rid of in England slandering a Romash Sister of Charity, com- and Scotland and in the Northern States. Inments upon these facts in the following mysterious, if not sublime strain :--

"If it be a crime so directly to neglect an infant as to cause its death, is it any the less a crime that indirectly, and through the co-operation of others, its death should follow the mother's neglect? There may, doubtless, he much difficulty in procuring a return of all the children received into religious institutions, and of their subsequent fate; but it is not the less imperative for the public welfare that those things ('what things') should not be permitted to continue which cannot bear close inspection. The weekly return of burials from this one institution is a constantly recurring outrage to morality and humanity, and calls loudly for inquiry at the hands of the authorities. Trusting you may raise your voice on behalf of helpless infants, I am, &c. Pater.

To this, in the form of an editorial Mrs. Gamp appends editorially the following note of approbation :--

["We beg the attention of legislators to the above dispassionate statement of a terrible ubuse, which is sanctioned by Parliament. - Sairey Gamp. - [Ed.

Davus sum, non Œdipus; we do not therefore attempt even either to interpret, or translate into English, the language of Pater, or to specify the "terrible abuse" at which Sairey Gamp darkly hints, and which that venerable female assures us " is sanctioned by Parliament." Yet though the language of Pater be unintelligible, and the utterances of Sairey, that much tried woman, of more than Sibylline obscurity—we can still distinguish, in spite of the ungrammatical twaddle of the one, and the covert malice of the other that their common object is to insinuate a charge of wilful neglect-or cruelty against the Grey Nuns. We say "insinuate:" because the charge is so monstrous, and if made explicitly, would be so repugnant a very large section of our Protestant fellow-citizens-who in spite of religious differences are too clear-sighted and far too generous not be able to recognise and to acknowledge the never-flagging zeal of the humble Sisters of Charity-that the Witness with all its malevolence, and all its mendacity dares not to urge it in set form of words. We regret that it should be so; for it is always easier to deal with the specific charges of the open slanderer, than with the vague hints and dark inuendoes of the sneaking coward.

We are at a loss therefore how to answer, for we know not wherein the crime imputed to the Grey Nuns consists. Is it that they do not leave to perish miserably at their gates the infants whom unnatural parents have there deposited? Or is it that they, the Sisters, do not employ due means within their reach for rescuing the unfortunate outcasts from a premature grave? We call therefore upon the Witness, since it has publicly taxed their conduct with respect to the intants whom they gratuitously take charge nf, as a "public abuse," to come directly to the point; and to state, if it can, in plain English, and without circumlocution, what is this "terrible abuse" of which they are guilty and which Parliament sanctions.

We court inquiry, we challenge investigation, for we know that the better the truth is known about our religious institutions, so much the better and the more highly will their inmates be appreciated. We are not appalled by the very high mortality amongst the wretched infants of whom - netuated by the sublimest inspirations of Christian charity-our devoted Sisters of Charity generously take charge; and were the whole truth made public, were all the facts known, were the difficulties with which in the rearing of these infants the Sisters have to contend properly appreciated, the community would marvel, not why the infant mortality of the Grey Numbery is so great, but at the numbers whom the tender cares of the Sisters are able to wrest from the jaws of death. But we feel that here we are undertaking an unnecessary task. It is not for us at present to vindicate or defend the Grey Nuns against the malicious insinuations and cowardly inuendoes of the Moutreal Witness: it is for the latter, if it has any specific charge to make against those Ladies, to do so explicitly and publicly. When it shall have done so, we will most cheerfully join issue with our opponent, begging bowever the latter to bear in mind that the onus probands will still rest with him.

One word, however, as to the general morality of an institution for the reception of foundlings or abandoned children, such as that which the Grey Nuns support: for Pater in his letter to the Wilness from which we have already quoted seems inclined to impugn its morality; since as he argues, " in aiding to remove the consequence of the parent's sin, there can be little doubt that they"-the institutions in question-"remove a strong motive for refraining from vice, and with all humility be it said, a strong safe guard to virtue." This argument we propose briefly to examine, though it raises a very delicate question of morals indeed.

The defence of the peculiar institution of the death of Jesus.

cause the infant mortality of Montreal is very which we are treating is this. That child-murdeed to such an extent does the practice of child murder obtain in the last named country, that to it we have seen the rapid and steady decrease of the old Anglo-Saxon population of the New England States attributed by the press; we have in short only to glance over the advertising columns of the Protestant press to learn to what a hideous extent the crime of infanticide already obtains on this Continent.

Perhaps, however, the Witness would like a few statistics, and with these we can furnish him as they so strongly support our statement concerning the frequency of child-murder in Protestant communities. Our authority is Mr. Cox, member for Finsbury, who bringing under the notice of the House of Commons, the extent to which the crime of infanticide is practised in England, the land of the "open bible," gave the following appalling details.

The number of deaths of children in England and Wales on whom Coroners' Inquests were held, betwixt the 1st of January, 1861, and 30th June 1862, was 5,547. A verdict of Wilful Murder was given in 224 cases; there were 679 cases of "Open Verdicts," and 965 deaths from suffocation. Within the same period there were murdered in London alone no less than 207 little children, at the rate of three infants per week. If the Romish Sisters of Charity then are so culpable, as justly to incur the censures of the Montreal Witness, what shall we say of the Protestant mothers of England?

WESTMINSTER REVIEW .- July 1863. - The most characteristic article in the number before us is the first, that on the " Growth of Christianity," which is more remarkable for its hostility to that religion, than for its vigor, or originality of thought. To account for the growth of Christianity on purely natural grounds, is a task that has been often attempted, by Gibbon and others, but always with signal failure, nor has the Westminster Review succeeded in the task one whit better than have his predecessors. His attempt to explain away the testimony of the eye-witnesses to the resurrection, without impugning their veracity and good faith, aftords a fair specimen of the mawkish twaddle to which the opponents of revelation are compelled to resort in support of their theories.

"The belief" says the Reviewer, "in a supernatural resuscitation of Jesus, though extraordinary, is not unaccountable. It was partly the result of the peculiar logic and exegesis of the since it has imputed crime to the Grey Nuns, Apostolic community, and partly the consequence the utmost, while those who were less attached of actual psychological experience." The women, to actice pursuits contented themselves with prothe disciples funcied that they saw Jesus, and being thus fooled themselves, easily made fools of others to whom they told the story.

"The physchological experience, of Jewish spiritualists and ecstatics aided to generate and sustain faith in the resurrection of Jesus. ' To the susceptible retins of the enthusiastic and loving women who gazed so long on the sun of their soul that ther saw his image everywhere, it is not surprising that Jesus should appear in that troubled crisis of their

The answer to this explanation is, if Jesus did not rise from the grave, if the vision of Our Lord testified to by the women, the Apostles, and other disciples were but an idle fancy of enthusiastic dreamers-what became of His dead body? Why did not the Jewish authorities refute the story of the resurrection of Jesus by the production of that dead body? To this question no answer ever has, or can be given . and the hypothesis that the Apostles, and others who testified to the fact of the resurrection, were deliberate liars, who stole away the body of Jesus whilst the guards slept, is far more plausible, is obnoxious to fewer objections than that of a purely "subjective resurrection" which the Westminster Reviewer suggests. The Apostles were either deceivers or deceived. The Reviewer does not contest the good faith, and honesty of those who first testified to the fact of the resurrection, and therefore adopts the hypothesis that they were themselves deceived. But if deceived, they did not themselves steal and the draft, on the ground that such can't be drafted, conceal the body of Jesus; that hody must therefore have remained in the sepulchre and in possession of the Jewish authorities; the latter therefore had it in their power to convict the first Christian witnesses of error, if the latter were merely deceived as to the fact of the resurrection—and this the said Jewish authorities never attempted. The conclusion therefore is. that, if neither deceivers nor deceived, the women and Apostles told the truth, and that the phenomenon of the resurrection, of which they declared themselves eye-witnesses, was not a mere dream or subjective impression, but an objective reality.

The Reviewer's conclusion that the triumph

. The Reviewer in a foot note admits the reality of

of Christianity is easily explicable, as it was the "representative religion of the period, gradually embodying prevailing beliefs," will hardly find acceptance with those who know what was the moral condition of the world when that religion was first preached, what its aims, tendencies and practices-as depicted by Pagan writers. The other articles in the current number of the Westminster Review are in point of ability and interest a good deal below the average, and scarcely worthy of a periodical which has long held the highest place in the Protestant literary world. The most amusing is that on "St. Simon and his Disciples," and the long protracted, but neffectual search by the latter for the "Supreme

THE BRITISH AMERICAN-Sept. 1863-Rollo & Adams, Toronto.—We are glad to see that this periodical shows symptoms of a vigorous vitality, and we bespeak for it a long life and a presperous career. The present number contains much interesting reading matter, both original

We beg to call attention to the card stating that Messrs. Hudon & Curran, Advocates, have opened their office at No. 40 Little St. James

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- We are authorised to state that the Committee of Management of the above Corporation are making preparations to hold a grand Pic-Nic on Wednesday the 9th instant, the proceeds to be deroted to the charitable fund of the Society. The programme of the Pic-Nic promises great pleasure to all who attend. The gardens will be brilliantly illuminated, and a fine display of fireworks will conclude the entertainment. The funds are destined to provide against the rigors of the coming winter: to furnish the poor with food, fuel, and the other necessaries of life; and to such a truly praiseworthy object, it will surely be a pleasure to contribute irrespective of that pleasure which attendance at the Pic-Nic is sure to afford. Let this then, if it be one of the last fetes of the season, be also one of its most brilliant, and suc-

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE So-CIETY'S Pic-Nic .- On Wednesday, 26th ult., this fete passed off in the happiest manner. The weather being beautifully fine, and the numbers that met to enjoy themselves was everything that could be desired. As is well known, the Victoria Garden is particularly suited for these occasions; and the enterprising Lessee, Mr. Bronsdon, has lately made great improvements in erecting numerous seats in the pleasantest and most shady situations, as well as a very picturesque octagonal arbor. Two excellent Quadrille Bands were provided one officiating in the dancing shed and the other in the lower portion of the grounds. which discoursed capital music to the dancers. who, during the earliest part of the afternoon until the games commenced, enjoyed themselves to menading, or seated in the shade, contemplated the varied scene around them. The numerous swings were also kept in constant motion, and there was moreover, a somwhat novel game called ground billiards' provided, the implements consisting of iron balls which were handled by means of iron rings fitted into long staves. The refreshment stall and saloons, of which there were several conveniently placed, it is needless to say, were liberally patronised, the scale of charges being generally moderate. Owing to the exertions of the gentlemen who had management of the affair every thing was conducted in the pleasantest manner; and when we left at dusk dancing had been resumed with greater spirit than ever, not only in the pavillion, but outside sublime aspect. For a length of 10 or 12 miles their the case significant of ladies present summits, were shrouded in intense darkness, with in the open air .- The number of ladies present was indeed exceedingly numerous, and to them we must attribute the spirit with which the proceeding were kept up till the last .- Montreal

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, COTEAU ST. LOUIS (NEAR MONTREAL).- This Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of September.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILBOAD. - A gigantic enlistment dodge is attempted to be played off upon unwary Canadians, by means of an abundant crop of placards on the walls and fences, calling for laborers to work on the Great Pacific Railroad, and promising them the highest wages, with a free passage to the work. The humbug is perfectly apparent, there being no such work in existence, except in the fertile brain of some Yankee recruiting officer, there being no place mentioned as the scene of operations, and so referee in whom confidence could be placed The placard promises British subjects exemption from when the fact is that a large number of the conscripts are men born in the Queen's dominions. Canadians will find this railroad somewhere in Dixie, and that instead of being a Pacific one, it is decidedly warlike, and like Jordan, a hard road to travel .- Com Advertiser.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TARGET PRACTICE. - At Ottawa, on last Friday afternoon, whilst a portion of the Garrison Artillery and No. 1 Company of Rifles, un-der a Captain and Lieutenant respectively, were practising at their 700 yards range, and when private Mills of the latter company was taking aim in a sitting position, the rifle of private Corcoran of the Artillery, who was a few feet in rear, went off, the charge taking effect in the lower part of the back of Mills killing him instantly. At the approaching rifle contest in this city there will doubtless be a great Mor'tau, son of Mr. Michael Moreau, in his eighteenth number of persons present, and we trust our City Volengers will be cautioned by the Ottawa accident against leaving their ranks with loaded rifles, or the consequences of their carelessness may be very serious .-- Montreal Herald.

The Hon. Mr. Tilley, Premier of New Branswick, and the Hon. Charles Tupper, of Nova Scotia, are in Quebec, on Intercolonial Railway business.

A Commence of the second secon

Domestio Treason -- Invasion Invited .-- Intelligence of the most startling character has come to us through a channel which leaves no doubt of its correctness.. Certain persons in Canada have been detected in a treasonable correspondence, the object of which was to invite, and if possible to induce the Federal Government to invade the Province, overthrow British supremacy and bring as under subjection to the Lincoln dynasty.

This correspondence has been pursued by Mr. Archbald, the British consul at New York, who has communicated the facts to the Imperial Government. The persons concerned in this traitorous correspondence will, we presume, be arrested and brought to trial. If our Government should feel that it would not be compromising itself or its friends, it will doubtless be able to obtain the necessary information by applying to the British consulat New York; but if it should fear to make such a move the facts will naturally come back from England, in an official shape But time should not be given to allow the conspirato escape. What can we expect, however, from men who believe that no armament is the best armament for Canada? There is no mistake about it, we are surrounded by traitors. Men who admired the American government when it was a Republic, and contained many points calculated to challenge admiration, now as eagerly worship the despotism which has supervened; and many of them fancy they are consistent.

It is well that the names of the parties engaged in this treasonable correspondence have not transpired; for unless they were at once placed under the protection of a prison, it would be impossible to guarantee their security against the indignation of the people, justly incensed at the attempt to beirny the country into the hands of a foreign power, and place on the necks of the people a yoke of despotism more intolerable than that of Turkey or Russia.'- Toronto

Twenty-eight election petitious have been presented to the Assembly; two against the special return for Essex, nine others against the return of Upper Canada members, and seventeen against Lower Canada. The seats contested are Essex, Niagara, North Ontario, Carleton, East Durham, Russell, Perth, Haldimand, Brockville, and Welland, in Upper Canada; and Ottawa County, Megantic, Terrebonne, Richelieu, Vercheres, Quebec Centre, L' slet, Montreal Enst, Laprairie, Rochelaga, Bellechasse, Joliette, Quebec East, Montmagny, Montmorenci, Dorchester, and Three Rivers, in Lower Canada. Fourteen of the petitions are against Ministerialists, and the same number against members of the Opposition.

A RECKLESS VILLAIN - On Saturday, 22nd inst, Martin Cleary, a resident of Rockwood, Canada West, was committed to the County jail, by warrant of H Strange and D Clark, Esquires, to take his trial at the ensuing Assizus on the charge of shooting his wife and two infants. It appears that the accused is an inebriate of some standing, and that on Friday last, having quarrelled with his wife, he threatened to shoot her, and presented a loaded shot gun with the intention of putting his threat into execution. The poor woman, snatching up her two infants, twins of some eight or ten months, endeavored with one on each arm, to make her escape. The scoundrel then fired, wounding the woman severely in the hand, one of the infants slightly in the arm, and the other dangerously in the body.

A Halifax paper states that the military authorities are anxious to secure the services of 500 volunteers to man the forts guarding that harbor.

A NEW JOURNAL .- We have received the first num ber of a new journal just issued in Quebec, published in the French language, under the title of the 'Tribune.' Arrangements having been entered into with the proprietor of 'La Reforme,' that paper will cease to appear for the future, and its subscriber will re-ceive in its stead the 'Tribune,' daily during the Session, and tri-weekly on its close. This sheet will support the present Ministry.

Lord Lyons and suite arrived in town from Kingston by the 'Passport' about a quarter to seven on Saturday evening, when they proceed to their apartments in the St. Lawrence Hall. Members of the suite : A. Seymour, G. Sheffield, W. H. Curtis, and H. C. Anderson, Esqrs. Lord Lyons left for Que bec on Monday morning.

The Toronto Globe says :-- It is impossible to conceal from Ministers themselves, and would be improper to hide from the public, however, that their present majority is far too small to permit of the Government proceeding with the business of the country with the force and celerity which the situation requires. The measures of taxation and of reform imperatively demanded cannot be carried by a weak Government, and they cannot be postponed till time brings strength. Moreover, it must be admitted that it is not desirable that the Government should rule one section of the Province by the votes of the other.'

The Hon. Col. Knowlton died on Friday, at St. John's, C. E. The hon, gentleman was a member of the Legislative Council.

The Quebec Daily News says : - The storm of Monday last passed over the parish of St. Raymond with all the features of a furious hurricane. During more than an hour, say the inhabitants of this district, the lightning flashed, and the thunder pealed as though hundreds of cannon had been fired off at once. Seen from St. Raymond, at a distance of about five or six miles, the mountain presented a really terrific and threatening black clouds continually rolling over, now and then lit up by flashes of lightning. A large number of barns and houses were destroyed or seriously damaged. The crops, which an hour previous had a most luxuriant and promising appearance, were everywhere levelled to the ground, and in many places completely beaten into it by the hail.

The Mercury, in an editorial, announces that the difficulty with the Manitoulin Indians is satisfactorily settled. Some concession with respect to the fisheries and wood-cutting licenses, have been granted on the part of the Government; and on the other hand the Indians have promised not to molest any persons who may come to reside on the Island, whether Indians or whites.

FOURD DEAD.—On Sunday morning, a young man, named Hugh Jenkins, influenced the police that he had discovered the body of a man on the slope of the mountain, in rear of Mr. H. B. Smith's property. The body was conveyed to the General Hospital by the police, where it was ascertained it was that of one - Morin, an unfortunate vagrant. The Coroner's jury yesterday found that Morin's death resulted from

Birth,

In this city, on the 21st inst, Mrs. Michael McShane of a daughter.

Married.

In this city, on the 17th ult., at St. Patrick's Church, Mr. James McKenna, of St. Sophia, to Miss Bridget Barrett, of St. Columbia. On the 23rd ult., by the Reverend Mr. Earley, at

St. Mary's Church, Rochester, N.Y., Mr. Edward Clinch, Tinsmith, to Miss Catherine Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of Mr. John Fitzgerald, all of

HUDON & CURRAN,

ADVOCATES No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1863.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,00 to \$3,60; Middlings, \$2,60 \$2,80; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,10; Super., No. 2 \$3,50 to \$3,75; Superfine \$3,80 to \$3,90; Pancy \$4,40; Extra, \$4,35 to \$4,60 ; Superior Extra \$4,60 to \$4.70 Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,35.

Ontmeal per bri of 200 lbs, L C, \$5,25. No J C. Wheat-U Canada Spring, 88c to 91c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,00

to \$6,05; Inferior Pots, at 15c to 20c more; Pearls, iu demand, at \$6,55 to \$6,60. Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 10c to 11hc; fine to choice, suitable for home consump-

Eggs per doz, 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7hc.

tion, 12c to 13ch.

Tallow per lb, The to 8c. Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, Te to 8c; Bacon, 5c to 6hc.

Pork -Quiet: New Mess, \$11,50 to \$12,00; Prime Mess, \$0,00 to \$00; Prime, \$11,00 to \$12,00 .- Mont real Wilness

MONTRRAL CATTLE-MARKET-August 26.

First Quality Cattle, \$6 to \$6,50; Second and

Third, \$5,50 to \$4,50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$16, to

\$25; extra,\$30 to 35.—Sheep, \$4,50 to \$5,50; Lambs, \$2 to \$3,25. Hogs, \$4,00 to \$4 50, live-weight. Hides, \$5 to \$5,50. Pelts, 60c. to 75c. each. Tallow, rough 41c to 5c .- Montreal Witness.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

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

French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THIS CORPORATION WILL HOLD A

MONSTER PIC-NIC

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS.

WEDNDSDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT. PROCEEDS TO BE DEVOTED TO CHARIT-ADLE PURPOSES.

THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT are making arrangements to treat their friends to an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME of AMUSEMENTS during the day.

There will be GAMRS OF VARIOUS KINDS. A GRAND WALKING MATCH for a Subscription Purse.

BRASS and QUADRILLE BANDS will be in attendance during the day and evening.

Refreshments will be supplied in the Gardens at

City rates on strictly Temperance principles.
The Gardons will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMI-

NATED during the evening.
There will also be a GRAND DISPLAY of FIRE WORKS in the evening.

Mr. Guilbault's Managerie and Museum will be open to the inspection of visitors without extra charge.

For further particulars, see hand bills. Admission to the whole 1s 3d; children, 71d. Gardens open from 10 A.M., to 10 P.M.

Omnibuses will leave Craig street every five minutes for the Garden. Fare, five cents. Tenders for supplying refreshments on strictly Temperance principles, will be received by the Presi-

dent, T. McKenna, Esq., until Saturday evening. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Sr. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place

D'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 7th

(By Order)

P. O'MEARA, Recording-Secretary.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Montreal, Sept. 4.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, THE DOCTRINE OF

TRANSUBSTANTIATION

SUSTAINED:

An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures on Dr. Canill's Lecture on Transubstantiation. BY ARCHDEACON O'KEEFFE,

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO. FOR SALE at Messrs. D. & J. SADLIER'S, and at THIS OFFICE. Price 71d.

August 26, 1863. A CARD.

A VERY handsomely executed LITHOGRAPH PORTRAIT of HIS LORDSHIP the BISHOP of MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is now for Sale at MESSRS. ROLLAND, CHAPELEAU, & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE CON-VENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. The Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted to possess such a memorial of their well-beloved

DALITON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTONS News Depot, Corner of Orang and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

La France tells us that the Archduke Maximilian accepts the Crown of Mexico; that France will leave a corps of observation in the country for some time at the expense of Mexico, and that Mexico will capitalise and pay off with in ten years all sums due to French creditors, as well as the expenses of the French expedition. Be this as it may, it is certain that this Mexican adventure and its results are quantities of immeasurable magnitude in the political calculations of the day.

The relations between France and Austria are directly involved in a plan by which an Austrian Archduke accepts a throne won by French enterprise, and preserved by French troops. All Christendom is affected by the sudden restoration of the Church and of the Hierarchy, of Reand rascality seemed to have marked for their

The Munroe doctrine is flung aside. European powers and dynasties establish themselves on the frontier of the Great Republic, and a new monarch replaces anarchy. To the great Liberal party this is one of the most severe mortifications which could have been inflicted .-They were happy to hear that Comonfort and Juarez, one after the other, had driven all the Bishops into exile, had confiscated the property of the Church, and had passed arbitrary decrees by which religious liberty was annihilated .-These merits were enough for them. They knew their own, and they unhesitatingly declared that the cause of Juarez was the cause of every true Liberal. They are now in tribulation; but their case is not so bad as that of the United States politicians who looked on Mexico as their own, and who not only see their prey taken from them, but find themselves outmanœuvred. The struggle between the Confederate and Federal States must be unmediately affected, one would imagine, by the French victory. The Confederate States west of the Mississippi have now France for their next neighbor.

The Great Liberal party and the New England politicians had much in common, and they have both received a heavy blow. We are glad of the event itself and rejoice the more because at vexes them .- Tablet.

The Times says that the seating of an European Prince upon an American throne, under the protection of French bayonets, is an event the importance of which will become more and more conspicuous. Other matters, which fill at present a larger space in the world's sight, are but temporary; but the Austrian throne and the French army of occupation will be a permanent element in the politics of both hemispheres. -The effect on international relations may be suinmed up in a few words-a tendency to union between France Austria, and to divisions between France and the Federal Government of America. The Emperor Napoleon by his plamly of extreme dislike to the Northerners. This sions of Washington statesmen, and it is in this importance.

Panis, Aug. 12-The Pays of this evening, in an article signed by the editorial secretary, replies to an article in the Moscow Gazette .-It says :-

"Russia flatters herself she will intimidate France, England, and Austria by bluster and rhodomontade. Can she hope for such a result from her menaces, the exhibition of a convulsive patriotism, and the display on paper of her military force? No! Russia, by crying very loudly, hopes to dissemble the sentiment of her danger, but does not succeed in deceiving the Powers, who are not likely to be terrified out of their equanimity."

The Nation has an article headed " War Impossible," of which the following is the concluding para-

"It is in the logic of events, now that France can no longer reckon on its two allies to ameliorate the lot of Poland, that our Government should address itself directly to Russia, should draw near to that Power, with the view of deriving, from better relations with her, the credit and the strength which its association with England and Austria has been unable to give it. This drawing near, of which we speak, will come to pass naturally, and without need ditions. In the Neapolitan provinces such traditions on the one side or the other of great diplomatic do not exist; the population, which is specially agrimanuavres. Peland, which has been near embroiling Russia and France, is about to unite them in a close alliance, and that alliance, which will consum- | the Garibaldian General Bixio invited the Governmate the check of England, will, perhaps, be the ment to probibit summary shooting, and to bring chastisement of Austria."

positively that the French reply to the Russian Note has been the first of the answers of the Three Powers despatched to St Petersburg; those of Austria and effect, it only increases brigandage. The Deputy England were only forwarded on Tuesday last.— Miceli described the desolation of the women and Each Cabinet has replied specially to the arguments addressed particularly to itself, but the three notes terminate with an identical paragraph, once more testifying the unity of the views of the three Powers.

One of the most liberal and important of the French provincial papers, the Progres of Lyons, contains the following in a letter from Paris :-

'I adore Poland.' a cooper at Berey (the great wine depot of Paris) said to me this morning, but I love France better. It is her liberty which is my great anxiety.' 'Nevertheless,' some one replied,
'the liberty of other nations is a right.' 'Undountedly,' my cooper replied; 'but on the day on which be so with her. While striving for our rights we are striving for the universal interest.

"I take note of this feeling, now prevalent among the people, because it is new, at least in Paris .-

themselves only with external questions, chiefly with that of Italy. But the elections of 1863 have wrought a change in the public. Everybody at Paris now understands that people can export only what it possesses, and that before reforming Europe we should do well to reform ourselves."

CHARLES AS MAKETERMAN BLACKER TO BERKERS

Commenting upon, and fully agreeing with these remarks, H. Emile de Girardin's paper admits that there is a lively sympathy felt in Prance for the Poles, but observes that when that sympathy is called upon to express itself in a vectoriary form subscriptions are few and scenty. The Presse does not conceal its opinion as to the smallness of the result that would be obtained if it were proposed that every able-bodied Frenchman desirous of the emancipation of Poland should eign an engagement to take the field as a soldier, or to disburse the sum necessary for the purchase of a substitute. It is convinced that if the warlike journalists who clamour for action were to reflect on the crushing weight imposed on the rural population by a conscription which every year demands 100,000 men, the pick of the country, and keeps them for seven, years under the colours, they would perhaps display less martial ardour in their highly polished articles. We easily ligion and of Peace, in regions which Liberalism make up our minds to risk the lives of men we have never seen, and whose very names are unknown to us, but the Presse believes that if all who cry out for war with Russia were called upon to sign their names to the engagement above proposed, the result would be that very little paper would be spoilt.

By their precautions in guarding the Sepulchre of Our Lord, the Chief Priests and Pharisees became unwittingly the instruments for establishing more clearly the fact of His Resurrection; and Monsieur Ronan's impious work (the 'Vie de Jesus Christ') though written for a contrary object, has already produced the conviction of His divinity in minds previously sceptical. Thus we learn that Mousicur Delaciuse, one of the clever writers of the Debats, on reading this book, was led to abandon the infidel cpinions of a long life, and at the age of eighty four to become a sincere Christian. By a singular coincidence he was at the same time seized with a fatal ilines, and having sent for a Capuchin Friar, and made a solemn profession of faith, was by him received into the true Church. Some of his quondam literary friends who attended his funeral at Versailles, unaware of the happy change in his religious views, were taken aback at seeing the funeral service performed by a Catholic Priest. Monsieur Renan's antecedents, like others of the infidel school, are certainly not the best. He was once a student of the College of St. Sulpice in Paris, where he went through a course of theology, and during his career in the seminary was Communion to that Divince Presence which, with Judas-like perfldy, he now assails with his fearful blasphemies. The contradictions and sophisms of his book are ably exposed by Monsieur Cochin in the last number of the Corresvondent.

PIEDMONT .- First Venice and then Rome is now the programme of the Party of Action, and there is little probability that the Italian Government will be able to restrain Mazzini and his faction with the additional burden of a foreign war. The Turin Chamber is now busy discussing the project for the suppression of Brigandage, and the most severe clauses have already been voted after a vehement opposition on the part of the Neapolitan deputies, who protested in the name of humanity against their strocity .- Tublet.

Letters from every part of Italy speak of the extreme exasperation of the Garibaldian party with the alternate weakness and violence of the Italian government, and that the party of action are rapidly forcing matters to a solution there is every certainty. In the meantime, the Royalist and Confederate partisans are the victims of every kind of persecution. They pay for every failure, for every misfortune, for spoken opinion on recognising the South, has every party and every shade of politicians. The Pacaused himself and his Empire to become objects party in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, and the Royalists in Naples, are at this moment the objects of feeling will gain depth and permanence by the most ruthless oppression. In the latter case worst establishment of an Empire in Mexico—the very of all, because the resistance, from the mountainous scheme against which the Monroe declaration nature of the country, and the stronger antipathy of was levelled. Jealousy can hardly fail to bring races, was more determined. It is, if ever there was such a thing, the 'chasse aux vaincus,' and it goes the Federal Power into collision with the new through every class, from the noble to the peasant. Emoire. In the far west, such regions as He who does not believe in Italian unity, let him be Sonora and Lower Catifornia, peopled by a few anathema. No justice, no mercy, no humanity, no Spaniards and the Indian tribes, will naturally invite the ambition of the Anglo-Americans on the Pacific; and thus, if even the United States inversiment were to acquiesce in and acknow- able to extinguish their attachment to their vound redge the Empire, there will be always matter Sovereign, was, untried, and in the earliest period for a quarrel whenever the opportunity is desired. The position of France, as protector of from his throne to make room for a tyranny which this weak Empire of her own creation, must be nothing can make less galling or less hateful to the for the future one of antagonism to the pretento regain their lost independence that Neapolitans respect that the recent revolution has the most are daily sent to the galleys or shot, and this while we are exclaiming at the barbarities of Russia in Poland, -Car. of Morning Herald.

In the sitting of the Turin Parliament on the 31st ult., the Deputy Lazzaro related that 'in one of the Neapolitan provinces some Liberalissimi youths, having arrested a woman who was carrying a piece of bread to her sou, who was or who was thought to be, among the brigands, took this unfortunate mother, bound her, made her kneel down, and took upon themselves to shoot her. (Atti del Parliamento, p. 818.) The Deputy Miecli added:-Unfortunate beings, worthy of compassion and contempt, were shot. One of these had only stolen a sheep. Some of those shot were in so wretched a state that while they were going to execution one of them took off his shoes, and said to a friend, ' Take these shoes to my poor father.' Another took off his coat to have it given to his son.' Miceli continned : - 'I have a list of brigands killed wantonly, and without the shadow of a trial, for slight faults; I have a list of the houses pulled down and sacked, the day of the execution, the places, and even the names of the workmen who destroyed those houses.'

The Deputy Luzzaro stated also on the 31st ult., that the Neapolitan provinces where the brigandage is less are those which adjoin to the Roman States. le began even by saying that 'one of the causes of the brigandage was not, as the Deputies Varese and Castagnola (he might have added Lord Palmerston and Mr. Layard) pretend, namely, brigantesque tracultural, knows nothing of what took place forty years ago.' In the course of the same discussion, before the ordinary tribunals the trials for brigand-Panie, Aug. 13.-The Constitutionnel announces age. The Deputy Castagnola also said 'summary shooting should be prohibited. In the places where it has been carried on, far from producing a good Miceli described the desolation of the women and children in his province of Cosenza, and the demolition, by order of the authorities, of the houses of the families of persons accused of brigandage. He described these poor victims exposed to scorn in the pudlic streets, with all their ferniture lernt before them, and even their poor provisions of chesnuts and potntoes gold by the authorities. At this the Turin Chamber burst into loud laughter. On the following day, August the Ist, the Deputy Ricciardi proposed to substitute the punishment of transportstion for life to shooting for brigandage and the Chamber again burst out into prolonged hilarity, es the Parliamentary report has it. Berily, Lord Pal-France shall be completely free the whole world will merston could not pass a law fer shooting Royalist

tions of Minister Pleaipotentiary of land to the of the people within the walls, succeed in eatching the people, because it is new, at least in Paris.— Government of Italy. On Thursday the 6th he per- 259 conscripts, whom he pat in irons and sent to Three years ago it did not exist. People basied formed his last comial act, the sample of the Com- their quarters and then sent that most veracious tele-

Turin for Milan. He is to be succeeded by the Hon. Henry George Elliot, who in 1860 was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the King of the Two Sicilies. The new Minister is Earl Russell's brother-in-law, and is a younger son of the late Lord Minto, whose mission to Italy and the mischief which he did there will be long remembered.

The partisans of Piedmontese usurpation are much distressed at the loss of Sir James Hudson's services. Some of them account for it by saying that he retired because he had completed the years of service which entited him to retire. Others maintain this retirement is a Whig job, and that he has been shelved to make room for 'an Elliot' The Rattazzians note that Sir James Hudson had represented Eugland far 13 years at Turio, and had acquired influence there which was universally recognised; and they infer from his retirement at such a time as the present that the influence of England in Piedment is on the wane. The correspondent of the Morning Post, who gives all these views, adds on his account that he much doubts if but for Sir James Hudson the Kingdom of Italy would ever have ever have existed. As far as Catholics are concerned, to get rid of Sir James Hudson must, we should think, be considered in and by itself a gain. He was a mischievous Minister who used his own influence, and the influence of England as far as it was at his disposal, to do much harm. Any change was almost certain to be for the better, and no change could have been worse. Even should the mischief done by the late Minister be continued by the late Minister be continued by his successor it is a great relief to get rid of Sir James Hudson. - Tab-

The Gazetta del Popolo of Turin, and the Diritto comment on the pitiable state of disorder, in the midst of which the Turin Parliament, now reduced to the tenth part of its members, goes on voting measure after measure. The President of the Chainber of Deputies seems perfectly incapable of maintaining any order, and several Deputies seems perfectly incapable of maintaining any order, and several Deputies complain of his want of capacity, and his not maintaining the rights of the Deputies in discussions. This wretched President is the former Minister of Justice of the Cavour Admicistration who forcibly removed from their dioceses, three years ago, Cardinal de Angelis and the Archbishop of Avellino, who are still in exile. A reaction against the Piedmontese is noted by the Turin correspondent of the Monde as going on in all branches of the administrations. Thus, the Neapolitan revolutionists have assisted each other very succefully in invading the departments of Justice and of the Navy, while that of the Finances has been taken by assault by the Lembards and Romagnoless. The Home Department is filled by Tuscans, who are also numerous in the War Department. The former officials have been either pensioned or placed on the supernumerary list by scandalous contrivances. Already the two notorious Neapolitan traitors, the Nunziante and Pinelli, are high in command, while the two Modenese Generals, Fanti and Cialdin, command two army corps. Among the Piedmontese there remain only General Della Marmora, who is harder to be got rid of, but who, once put aside, would leave the whole army in the hands of the setta. This will rather astonish Victor Emmanuel one of these days.

A letter from Florence, dated on the 3rd instant, and addressed to the Monde, says that a Sister of Charity, who was coming out of the hospital on the Piazza Madonna, at eight in the evening, was surrounded by a band of patriotic ruffians, who valiantly assaulted this poor Nun, whom they only left after having beaten her repeatedly, and torn her clothes to pieces. The same band, a few days later, took its stand for several hours under the windows of the convent of the Nuns of St. Dominick, to sing disgusting songs, and shout insults of the foulest kind at the community. This also took place without the least interference on the part of the police. Such is the patriotism of Lord Palmerston's Italian pets.

At Terni, in Umbria, the Piedmontese, who have taken possession of seven monasteries, and turned to profane use as many churches, have made a stable of the Church of San Procolo, one of the patron saints of Terni. Ail the pictures have been taken away, and the altars pulled down. The Bishop has protested, but in vain.

The Pisdmontese authorities have closed the schools of the Christian Brothers in Ravenna where they had five hundred cildren under their care

The Armonia of the 9th instant says that very many parishes of the diocese of Milan have been for early a year without Parish Priests, because the Piedmontese Prefect, Villamarina (late of Naples notoriety), refuses them the Government placet, to avenge himself for the refusal of the Vicar-General of Milau to recognize the three unworthy Priests whom his Prefectship has named Canous of the Milan Cathedral.

Ross -A most instructive instance of the manner in which evidence is forged against the Papal Government by the Liberal conspirators of Piedmont, has just been afforded. The Times of Thursday, publishes a letter from its Naples Correspondent dated Aug 8, saying that on the 22nd of July, a band of 50 men passed the Liris at Scaff and came down between Aprino and Ane from the Roman into the Neapolitan territory. The natives, it says, were thieves and assassins, the rest foreigners. The thieves dispersed because they were not allowed to plunder, and a skirmish took place near San Germano where a Spaniard was taken prisoner, who said that his commander was a Colonel Saretto Saragante, or Serracanta, formerly in the Cutlist Bervice.

A silk Bourbon flag, 'perhaps one of those made at Rome,' was also taken, and a box containing very important papers. The Times Correspondent goes on to say, that there are many features in the case which deserve minute attention; that the political spirit of Brigandage is imported by French and Spanish Legitimists; and that it would be a work of supererogation to show that the Papal authorities are accomplices in these acts of hostility to the Italian

Government. But, by a charming coincidence, the very day on which the Times publishes this veracious correspondence brings us, the Correspondance de Rome, containing the announcement from the Giornale de Roma of Aug. 4, that on the night of July 1, this very Saragante, or Serracanta, was captured by the Poutifical gendarmes, crossing the Liris at Scatella, from the Nonpolitan into the Roman territory; and that there was found upon him's Piedmontese passport for Barcelona, delivered at Naples on the 28th of May, 1863, under the name of Casa Giovanni and vise for Rome at the Piedmontese Consulate, June 6, 1863. - Tublet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - We had imagined the Renction almost dead during the last few weeks, but yesterday's letters from the Dalabria, Basilicata, and Terra di Lavora bring an immense development of the movement. Carusso, Schiavone, Ninco, and Manco, and Donatello Crocco are at work with fresh vigour, and the encounters show a decided superiority as to the number killed and wounded of the Royalist bands. The conscription is a mere engine for recruiting the bands; for the 'Rentlenti' have no other resource than Reaction, and and if they must Eght at least they prefer their own couse to that of at the parade on the day of the Statute. At Girgenti General Gowone had to besiege the city, and catch his conscripts, and having drawn a cordon of 4000 men round the city, searched all the bouses and stopped everyone leaving the town even for labour insurgents more merrily.

Sir James Hudson has 'ecased to perform the famein the Salphar Works, or to felch water for the use

triumphant results of the Conscription in Sicily, and the young men having spontaneously presented them-selves. The proprietors of the Sulphur Works are bringing an action against General Gorgone for stopping their hands, so that the facts will be made public. At Melfi a detachment of the Lancers of Saluzzo were surrounded by 130 brigands, in the wood of Rondina, in Venosa, and a very hot encounter took place, in which 31 of the Lancers were killed and 25 horses taken. At Benevento, near Lette Serre, another attack took place on the 28th, in which 12 solout losing a man. At Grotto, in Abruzzo, the 5th of 29th. At Rocca Marina, Ninco Nanco's band attacked the courrier and escort, and killed three soldiers and the corporal, carrying off the despatches.

Now, I ask any rational person, what is or can be the cause of this but the hatred of the people, and their resolution not to submit to Piedmontese rule. How long is the experiment to go on? How many lives are to be sacrificed to the 'programme?' Is there never to come a day when Europe will be sick of such atrocities, and say to Victor Emmanuel as she is saying to Russia - Basta! we have had enough of this. If you can't rule the people you pretended to liberate save by a tyranny ten times worse than anything they ever jet suffered from-the tragedy has gone on long enough, and the new law of public security is a blot in the code of a civilised nation. Rule what you can without exceptional measures. welcome; but don't exterminate half the peasantry and send the other half to the Bagnes because they don't care for the honour of being your subjects, and are besotted enough to prefer peace and plenty, even under a Bourbon dynasty, to income tax, fusillations and 'la loi des suspectes' under the House of Savoy. It is quite certain that Francis the Second would not do worse for Naples than your Majesty, and having had your innings (which he never had), it would only be fair play to try who could score most for a new Plebiscite.'—Cor. of Tablet. Mr. Bishop has petitioned the Italian Cabinet for

his release, and has been refused, thanks to Lord Russell's English feeling and spirited foreign policy. His companions have, from the time of their arrest refused to make any appeal for mercy to Victor Emmanuel.

Letters from Palermo, of the 1st instant, addressed to the Monde, announces that discontent and social disorganisation are at their height in Sigily. Fresh troops are sent into the island to hunt out the men liable to conscription, and who endeavor in every way to elude it; for Sicily was never before subjected to that olood-tax. A small party has formed itself to endeavor to secure the independence of Sicily, with Prince Alfred as its king. Meanwhile, unpunished murders are heard of on all sides, and Piedmontese solliers and gendarmes are often the victims of them, and often also their perpetrators.-The Piedmontese prefects have ordered all statues of the Blessed Virgin and of the Saints to be removed from the niches in the streets of the Sicilian towns. AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has once more taken the world by surprise, and by a decisive step at a critical moment has placed himself at the head of a great movement. We are told that his invitation to all the Sovereigns of Germany to consider the reconstruction of the German Bund, has been well received by all, and that the King of Prussia is probably the only Sovereign who has actually declined the invitation. We hate centralisation and Eurenucracy, and are in favor of the largest amount of local rights and privileges and self-government, so as to afford the freest scope to the natural and lawful development of the peculiar genius, tustes, and inclinations of all races, nations, tribes, and families. But the Emperor of Austria has shown himself bitherto no enemy to local rights and liberties, and his recent addresses to the different Nationalities of his extensive territories, have all testified to his extreme regard for local liberties.

POLAND.

Numerous copies of an appeal of Russian patriots to the Poles, dated from Moscow, have been widely circulated in Congress Poland.

The appeal advises the Poles to desist from a useess struggle and to unite themselves with Russia, in order to establish the greatness of the Slavonic races Poland is being betraved.

dent national existence. SHOWING MERCY.—Out of derision Mouravieff orders the gibbet to be unusually high, and at the foot a large hole is dug to 'receive Priesta and nobles. In spite of this revolting cynicism the executioner of Lithuania has met with a master who has made him recoil in alarm. A rich proprietor of Wiersupa, a suburb of this place, had refused the payment of a new tax, saying that Mouravieff would not dare to ask him for it personally. The pro-con-sul to whom this refusal was reported, summoned the proprietor, M. Massalski, to appear before him. As a measure of precaution he was searched, and placed between four Cossacks, who were charged to closely watch all his movements. The following dialogue took place: - ' Is it true that you boasted that you would shut my mouth?'- Boasted? No; no one boasts, except when he obtains a victory over a man, and you are not a man, Mouravieff, but a tiger!' 'Insolent!' Well, then, I, Mouraviell II., Generalissimo in Lithuania of His Majesty's armies, aummon Massalski to -- 'Do not finish the sentence; it is now 22 years ago that the same Mouravielf of Wilna arrived at Warsaw, leaving behind him a track of blood; that Mouravielf slept at the palace of the ancient king of Poland, but he was afraid — 'You he!' He was afraid, I repeat, and I wish for no other proof than a certain writing 'Silence,' cried the General becoming as pale as death, 'that writing ——' 'It is no a safe place; but if I die by you, publicity will avenge me? The Cossacks were about to rush on the audacious proprictor for during thus to insult his Excellency, but Mouraviest stopped them. In order to prove to Poland, he said, how unjust she is, I grant you your life. Our magnanimous Sovereign does not tar medimen. Depart—depart—leave—why do you not depart? And the man was then let free, Mouravieff not having dared to demand from him the payment of the tax. Massaiski has been much questioned as to the secret which had effectually closed the mouth of the executioner of Lithuania, but he remains inflexibly silent, and only answers that his property has been respected 'by superior order.'-

RUSSIA. WARLIER PREPARATION .- It is announced on all

sides that the armaments are everywhere being carried out. For some days past troops have been continnally arriving in imperial steamers from St. Petersburg. On the 27th July, the Grenadier Regiment, Prince Barciay de Tolly, entered the town, and ac-cording to an official communication, the whole of the first Grenadier division will be stationed in and around Heisingfors, as in the men-of war in the barbour, among which are the screw steamer of the line, Emperor Nicholas, and the steam frigute Varney. Everywhere on the coast and inland, optical and electric telegraphs are to be erected on batteries thrown Victor Immanuel. At Bologna 300 of the National up. The Helsingfors press considers war as immi-Guard are under process for having refused to appear neut. Most of the troops who arrive kave already been in action, principally at Sebastopol. These troops have not a very martial appearance, an since the Grimean war they have lived several years in their homes as peasants. Obstructions continue to be sunk in the buy. Colossal masses of stone are sunk till the heap reaches the surface of the water. 'Finland says the Helsingfors Tidning will submit to war with patience. It will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it has not help- | Lancaster (Pa.) Register.

mercial Treaty, between Italy and England, and left gram which appeared, in the London press, about the ed to bring about hostilities, by addresses calling for War.

Witha, August 8. The following order of the day referring to the possibility of a foreign war, hear been issued by Lieutenant-General Baktanow, who has been appointed to command the Cossack regiments stationed in Lithuania:

'I hereby give notice to all the Cossack regiments cantoned in the Governments of Wilna, Witebsk, and Mobilew, that General of Infantry Mouravieff has appointed me to the command of all Ooseack troops under his orders. I left our native country upon the diers and four Royalists were killed. At Agri, in Basilicata, the Salvatore Caso, consisting of 150 men commands you to fight the enemy, one to ten, and attacked the outposts and killed ten soldiers withwarm love and devotion towards the Emperor, our the line had three killed and eight wounded on the father; it waits with impatience to learn the will of the Czar, who will launch its sons against the foreign enemy approaching to break the sacred peace of Russia; for you was reserved the part of subduing the internal foe. You are the posterity of famous and mighty ancestors. Your bravery against the rebels delights the Emperor, and the tribes of the Don are proud of you. Brothers! We will increase our efforts, raise our hearts, vanquish all difficulties and obstacles, show that we are worthy to be called the sons of the quiet Don. The time will come when I shall be amongst you' in the fight, when I shall lead you into battle with the memorable words God with us,' for His power makes our arm strong and irresistible. I know that you will prove as yaliant heroes as your fathers and brothers whom have already led to battle.'

Disclaiming irony or provocation, but admitting that 'a feeling of wounded dignity may have manifested itself,' Prince Gortschakoff concludes with a significant intimation that the Russian people are prepared for any extremity. If the reply was unga-latable, it was because, 'in face of the insults lavished on us it was impossible for us to disregard the the force of the energetic sentiment of our nation. In most remarkable language, evidently intended to affect opinion throughout Russia, as well as the French Emperor's counsels, Prince Gortschakolf intimates that the Russian people are violently excited and that the Czar's Cabinet cannot afford to yield.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA. -- MANILLA, June 4, 1863.—Shortly after seven o'clock, p.m., yesterday, as I was at my deak writing, I was abruptly startled by my wife running into my room with the muelligence that a broad and vivid flame had shot up from the earth, nearly encircling the city. I rushed out, had scarcely reached the door-step when I became sensible of a slight trembling of the earth, and then a terrific vibration, as of thousands of cannon being discharged together. Refore I had time to secure my papers, &c., the noise grew londer-the earth quaked; and then -how shall I describe it?-houses fell in every direction, churches with tapering spires and beautiful architecture, trembled, tottered, and fell; public edifices, mansions, and houses crumbled to a mass of rains. All of this once beautiful citythe work of years - was annihilated in less than five minutes. Among the ruins is my own house. Thank God, I saved my wife! Over the whole arose a dense cloud of dust, filling the eyes and nostrils of the terrified survivors, whose cries of terror as they ran from street to street were heartrending. A most unpleasant and suffocating smell of sulphur pervaded the atmosphere preceding and during the earthquake. After placing my wife in the Church of San Augustine (the only church that escaped destruction, and in which hundreds of fugitives took refuge), I sallied forth to ascertain, if possible, the number of human lives sacrificed. first street I visited there had once stood a most elaborately built mansion, and it appeared the owner of which at the moment of the earthquake was entertaining a number of guests, as I saw several females in holiday attire, wringing their hands and erring in despair for some lost relative or dear one. Costly furniture, books, plate, and valuables of every description were scattered around, damaged or broken. Low and piteous moans met my ears at every step. Numbers wers seen flying towards the beach, in the hope of escaping by water from the horrors of the scene. Even the shipping, I am told, was heaved up during the earthquake, and the shore has sunk several feet, so altering the appearance of many places that they are almost unrecogniseable. After considerable difficulty I mananaged to pick my way to one of the principal temples, where I knew, as the fatal moment, vespers were being performedand to revenge themselves upon the West, by which it was a mass of ruins; appalling were the ground proceeding from beneath the heaps of rubbish; here The appeal finally promises the Poles an indepen- | and there could be seen the end of a Priest's garment, a mutilated face, or a dead infant. From reliable inbelieve there are about eight or nine hundred killed and some thousands wounded and maimed. The Governor-General, assisted by the Archbishop of Manilla, have been indefatigable in assisting the needy, but God only knows when the wounded will be extricated and the dead buried; all is confusion, business entirely at a standstill. Temporary habitations are being erected for the homeless. I write this in a tent. Many, many years must pass before Manilla will be Manilla again; even now we are expecting a recurrence of the shock,-From a

> CHILDREN'S NAMES IN AMERICA. - This is one of the few things in which every body is interested! Who is there that has ever pondered the problem what shall be the child's name? As a contribution to this class of knowledge let us copy from the 'Continental' part of an article on the names that were fashionable with our forefathers :- On Long Island a Mr. Crabb named a child 'Though-much-tribulation-we-enter-the kingdom-of-Heaven Crab. Tho child went by the name of Tribby. Scores of such names could be cited. The practice of giving long and curious names is not yet out of date. In Saybrook, Connecticut, is a family by the name of Eeman, whose children are successively named as follows:—
> 1. Jonathan Hubbard Lubbard Lumbard Hunk Dan Dank Peter Jacobus Lackany Christian Beman : 2. Prince Frederick Henry Jacob Zaccheus Christian Beman; 2. Queen Caroline Sarah Rogers, Ruhamah Christian Beman; 4. Charity Freelove Ruth Graco Mercy Truth Faith and Hope and Peace Pursue Pil have no more to do for that will go clear through Christian Coman.'-American Paper.

> MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER - Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art stimulated by galantry, can devise. Among those whic pertain to the toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and faintness and hysteria it deserves a place in the Maleria Medica, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet. To avoid the mortification of purchasing an interior article, 'Murray A Lanzan's 'Florida Water should always be asked

> Agenta for Montreal, Dovins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &

RIVERS OF BLOOD. - The circulation in the system is not unlike the flow of rivers to the sen, which move smoothly until they are clogged or obstructed. But when drift wood or alluvial deposit dams them up, then comes the tearing devestation that follows the obstruction of a force which cannot be stayed. So the blood circulates insensibly through the system until it becomes clogged by disease; then burst cut. the wicers, sores and disorders which follow that condition. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood, to save yourself from the floods, freshets and deluges which sweep unnumbered multitudes out upon that shoreless sea which swallows all mankind .-

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Profound silence in a public assemblage has been thus neatly described :- One might have heard the stealing of a pocket-handkerchief.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.—This stupendous SEMINARY
Wall which extends across the northern boundary of FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES the Chinese empire, is the greatest master-piece of industry, genius and perseverance. It is conducted over the summits of high mountains, several of which have an elevation of not less than 5,225 feet mearly a mile—across deep valleys, and over wide rivers, by means of arches. Its extent is computed at 1,500 miles; but in some parts, where less danger THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT is apprehended, it is not equally strong or complete. Near Koopekoo it is 25 feet in height, and at the top about 15 feet thick, some of the towers, which are square, are 48 feet high, and about 40 feet wide.-It was built, according to Dr. Halde, by the Emperor Chien-Chu-Toang, about 321 years before Christ .-Smith's Wondars.

One of our Government officials just returned from Peru, tells us that among the first and most frequent inquiries made of him there about our public men was, whether he knew or had ever seen the celebrated American Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell. His remedies are found in every village from the elevated slopes of the Andes down to the coast, and their remarkable cures seem to attract even more attention there than in this country. The sentiment of wonder at their effects, takes a far deer hold on a half civilized and superstitious people than it does with us where the rationale of medical problems is so much more generally understood. No other American has made himself so familiarly known to the masses of the people in foreign countries or excited in them so lively an interest in himself as the Doctor has by his skillful application of chemical science to the treatment of disease.

That must be a dull man who does not feel some pride of country when he finds among distant nations that he is already known and welcome there, through the labors of our Statesmen, Merchants and Scholars. whose renown has become national property, and consequently in some measure his own. Dr. Ayer's remedies do actually cure more than others or not, they have secored the reputation of being a God-send to those afflicted with disease, and where great numbers in any community believe that they owe their health and lives to one's skill, they are sure to feel an interest in him which will find expression when they meet his countrymen .- National Era, Washington, D. C.

REMARKABLE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Messrs. Picault & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony : -MONTREAL, C.E., July 31, 1863.

Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son: Sins,—This is to certify that for five years I was

troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpi tation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body, I tried everything—sought medical anvice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try ERISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again. when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit as I have. (Signed,)

ANGILE DANIEL, Wife of CELESTIN COURTOIS, 95 Visitation Street.

I pertify the above is the truth, CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn bebore me this thirty-first day of July, 1863,

J. BOULANGET. Justice of the Pesce.

August 20. Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Compbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Picault

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GEO. PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esc, GOVERNOR. T. W. BIRCHALL, Esc., MANAGING DIRECTOR.

FIREINSURANCES effected at LOWEST RATES for this well-known Company.

W. H. GAULT.

April 30.

LACHINE CONVENT. THE OPENING of the CLASSES of this Institution will take place on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Aug 20, 1863.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FAR-FAMED RIVER SAGUENAY, AND

SEA BATHING,

AΤ MURRAY BAY & CACOUNA



COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30. The magnificent Iron Steamer " MAGNET."

CAPT. THOMAS HOWARD,

(Running in connection with the Steamers of the Richelieu Company,)

WILL leave NAPOLEON WHARF, Quebec, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Season, at SEVEN o'clock, for the RIVER SAGUENAY to HA! HA! Bay, calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSAC.

13 No expense or inconvenience in exchanging

boats at Quebec; in every instance the Steamers are brough alongside of each other.

This splendid Steamer is built in water-tight compartments, of great strength, and equipped with every applience for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the best Sea-boats afloat. She is fitted up with large Family Staterooms, most comfortably furnished, and every respect second to none on the Canadians

RETURN TICKETS, good for the Season, will be ifsued at the following rates, viz. :-Montreal to Murray Bay and back\$6.00

to River du Loup and back. 6.00 to Tadousac and back. 200 to Hal Hal Bay and back..... 9.00 Meals and Staterooms Extra,

and may be obtained on application to U. F. MUCKLE at the Hotels or at the Office, 21 Great St. James Street, ALEX. MILLOY

Lymans, Clare & Co., Montreal. Montreal, July 23, 1863.

LORETTO CONVENT, BOND STREET, TORONTO.

Under the Superintendence of

THE LADIES OF LORETTO

was opened for Pupils on

WEDNESDAY, 28TH OF MAY.

The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of Young Ladies. They will receive tuition, according to the wishes of pareats or guardians, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, (Ancient and Modern), Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural History, Rhetoric and Logic; English, French, German and Italian Languages; Harp, Piano, Melodeon and Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Grecian Oil Painting Painting in Water Colors, Pencil, Pastile and Monochromatic Drawing; Japanning, Enamelling, Use of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needle

TERMS

May be known by applying to the Lady Superioress. Toronto July 10th, 1863.



The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an encebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes inacompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to

fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubereles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, cruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does com-bine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rhoum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspensia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sec-tions of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims for more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitug eath shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By hest of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the food corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; jurge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar victure: this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lack within the system or burst out on any latter of it.

part of it. We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised tan he and did nothing; but they will neither be decrived ner disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there romains to question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same manne, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients

CHERRY PECTORAL

in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the hest it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aven & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

have succeeded.

The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows:

I. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Catholies, in very large type. II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved ex-

pressly for this book.
III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, together with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other

IV. The book is illustrated throughout with initial letters and cuts. It is printed on fine paper, from electrotype plates, making it altogether the hand-

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Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, Vespers and Benediction.

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In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages: i. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sondays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal.

II. It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week, which will save the purchase of a special book for that service: III. It contains the Vespers for Sundays and Holy-

days, which is not to be found in any Missal pub-IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-half,

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OLD AND NEW;

TASTE VERSUS FASHION.

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SERMONS by the PAULIST PATHERS, for 1861, cioth, 75c. The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadiler. 19 cents.

Now Ready, A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 16me cloth 75c., cloth gilt, St. This, it is believed, will supply a great want -a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick It is writ ten by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Saint, he has turned

his studies to some account. About 1st April,

A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholies. By Hon. T. D. M'Gec. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3.

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In May, FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

31 Barclay Street, N. Y... And Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

Montrea Jan. 22, 1863.

NOTICE:

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOU-THE METHOD of MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothsn, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. PIN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to o'clock. Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr. John

Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these Immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL, or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE.

(By order), · J. H. DUGGAN,

Asst. Rec. Secretary. Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

NOTICE. CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for

M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal.

General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

J. M'DONALD & CO.,

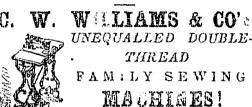
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CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

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A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada. Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

Pricees ranging upward from

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DAILY Royal Mail Line of Steamers RUNNING BETWEEN

MONTEAL & QUEBEC, AND THE

Regular Line of Steamers BETWEEN

Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sorel Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and other Intermediate Ports.



FROM MONDAY, the FUURTH instant, and until further potice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S | pairs for each pupil, STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. P. E. COTTH.

Will leave the Quebec Steambout Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER COLUMBIA, Capt. J. B. LABRLLE, Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P.M., etopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

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Will leave the Jacques Cartier Whart for Three
Rivers every Tucsday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Muskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut,) Yamuchiche and Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M.

STEAMER VICTOR'A

Capt. Cas. DAYELDY,
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sorel every
Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lanorale, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every

Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock. STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. Fas. LAMOUREUX,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock C.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Oharles, St. Marc, Belwil, St. Hilaire, and St. Matthia: voturning leaves Chamble avery Sunday. Mathias; returning, heaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M. STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Roy, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 o'-clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stop-ping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varen-nes, St. Paul FErmite, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 6 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M. STEAMER LETOILE,

Capt. P. E. Malitor,
Will leave the Jucques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 2 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and remaining, at Bout-de-liste, Riviere des Prairies et Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M.
For further information, apply at the Richelien

Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE, Richelieu Company's Office, General Manager Montreal, May 7, 1863.

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THOMAS M'KENNA. PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,

Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New wa Economical System of

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He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises,

Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street. "GOLD'S," or any other sytem fitted up, if co-PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good

THOMAS M'KENNA.

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LUMBER.

May 1.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS.

Corner of Cruig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets,

AND ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF BONSECOURS CHURCH,

MONTREAL. THE undersigned offer for sale a very large assort-ment of PINE DEALS - 3 in - 1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in-1st, 2ad, 3rd quality and CVI.LS.

-- ALSU, ---14-in PLANK - 1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-in and 4-in BUARDS-various qualities. SCANTLING, (all sizes), clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed o; at moderate prices.

> - AND, -45,000 FEET OF CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD,

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July 21, 1863.

ACADEMY OF THE

SISTERS OF THE HOLY CHOSS St. Laurent, near Montreal.

The Course of Study comprises: Religious Instruction, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern Geography, Book-keeping, the Elements of Astronomy, the Use of the Globes, Mapping, Domestic Reconomy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Painting

and Drawing, &c., &c.

Besides the above, young ladies will be taught plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, all kinds of crotchet work, netting, artificial flowers, &c., &c. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. CUSTUME.

For Summer - Dark blue dress, with cape of the

same material; a straw hat, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; a white dress, with large cape. For Winter .- A black or dark blue mantilla

black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half. 2nd. The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month.

4th. By paying \$1,50 per month, the House wal furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also uke charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-beard are \$2.00 per mouth 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course,

extra charges. 7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use of Panno, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing

9th. The parentsshall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assidnity, and improvement of their children. 10th. Every month that is commenced must be

paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the

13th Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table mapkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the flouse will furnish a stand.



CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE

BONAVENTURE STREET STATION EASTERN TRAINS.

Local Train for Island Pond and Way { 8.30 A.M. Stations, Express Train for Quebec, Gorham, } 4.15 P.M. Portland and Boston, at Local Train for Richmond and Way }

TRAINS will leave

as follows:

West, at

Stations, at

Night Express (with Sleeping Car)

for Gorham, Portland and Boston.

Express Trains stop only at principal Stations and run through to the White Mountains, Portland and Buston

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the tions, at Night Express Train (with Sleeping)

Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the ****

O. J. BRYDGES!

Managing Director

June 27, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Adjala—G. P. Hughes. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Allumette Island—Patrick Lynch. Aylmer-J. Doyle.
Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Arisaig, N.S.-Rev. K. J. M'Donald. Arthurly-M. Moran. Barric-B. Hinds. Brockville-C. F. Fraser: Balleville-P. P. Lynch. Brantford-James Feeny. Buckinghum - H. Gorman: Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant - Thos. Maginn: Chambly-J. Hackett. Chatham - A. B. M'Intosh.
Cobourg - P. Maguire.
Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Carleton, N. B. - Rev. E. Dunphy.
Danbelle - Edward M'Govern.
Pathelis M'Ell. Wm. Chichelm. Dalhousic Mills--Wm. Ohisholm Desoittville-J. M'Iver. Duadus-J. B. Looney-Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawsbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Exitern Townships-P. Hacket. Eriseville—P. Gafney
Framerille—P. Gafney
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Russelltown-J. Campion.
Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnia-P. M'Dermott. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E. J. Caughlin. St John Chrysostom—J M'Gill St. Raphael's-A. D. M'Donald. Si. Romuall d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr. Sax. St. Mary's—H. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro—C. M'Gill. Sydcalam—M Hayden Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh Transcion—John neenan.

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Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
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ngenious individual has lately been enlightening the public with - what they ought to eat and how to cook it. We propose doing the same by-what to drink and where to get it; and, when everyone is crying ont about the weather being so awfully hot, we don't know anything that will give so much satisfaction as the celebrated St. Leon Water. If you have been induiging too freely at table, or (vulgarly speaking) getting tight, a glass or two of the St. Leon will put you all right. If you have got a headache, or feel sick at the stomach, or any way out of sorts, one or two glasses will relieve you at once. In fact, no family ought to be without it; and it is particularly adapted for children, who drink it readily.

No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. November 7, 1862.

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THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone puilding -fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and astionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the

years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he datters himself that he knows how to treat consignees

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GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &.. \$4.,

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DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &o., &c.,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY,

Anotioneer.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19.

U. B. ARCHAMBAULT,

August 27.

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY

MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE

No. 12 Sanguinet Street,

WILL RECOMMENCE

ITS complete Course of Education on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.

Mr. H. E. CLARKE will continue to give Lessons, in the Academy, in English in all its branches, and in History, Geography, Astronomy, The Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Drawing, &c.; and will specially attend to the Writing and Arithmetic.

Music will form an object of particular attention. Aug. 20, 1663.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS TRACHER capable to TEACH FRENCH and ENGLISH. Apply, stating Terms, 10

FRANCIS GAUDETTE Trustee. Arthabaska Station, Aug. 11, 1863.

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THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILDING SO-C ETY will LEND MONEY, on Security of Real Estate in the City, in sums of \$200 and upwards. For particulars, apply to
M. H. GAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.

Office-45 St. François Xavier Street. August 37.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English Company.

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England. The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engage-

ments to Policy-holders.
Favorable Rates of Premium. A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and

the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintenional mistake. Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may

be renewed within three months, by paying the premium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured. Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting

to two-thirds of its net amount. Large Bonns declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the preminm.

Next division of profits in 1865. Stamps and policies not charged for. All Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referee - W. E. Scott, M.D.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood, And the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrotula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of calomel.

sons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue labe!

f LANMAN - Soie Manufacturers,
LANMAN & KEMP, Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all Druggista.

the nave appointed Devins & Bolton, Lamplongh mproved Mountings, and marranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Davidson, J. A. Harte, Piccult & Son, and H. B. sions, Mountings, Warranted & Cardy, as the Agents for Montreal Gray, as the Agents for Montreal. July 30, 1868.

MASSON COLLEGE

THE Students of MASSON COLLEGE are requested to enter on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Their effects will be carried gratis from the Steamboat to the College. August 27.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at LONGUEUIL, will RESUME the duties of their BOARDING SCHOOL on the SEVENTH of

August 27.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at NINE o'clock A.M.
A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted, in this Institu-

the French and English languages, as nearly all the pupils speak both.

Farents desirous of placing their sons in the above Establishment, are requested to make early applica-

W. DORAN, Principal. August 19.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE: 32 Lattle St. James Street, MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

> CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c.,

Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,)

J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

Office-No. 40 Little St. James Street.

THE PERFUME

OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE!



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

"Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of Living Flowers.

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies. Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which as those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by

Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamp-The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. Other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to perpendicular to perform a product the world.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and

established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-

H. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

M. O'GORMAN.

Successor to the late D. O' Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED**

STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who wouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED** STOMACH BITTERS.

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen-I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a 'puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere notitums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ulti-mate healing of many of the most most common in-firmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucuous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Ritters a weak ray victor returned. been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone—I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental applia change every day. These are fucts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours, respectfully,

W. B. LEE,

Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters. Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863.

Messra. Hostter & Smith: Gentiemen-It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in invor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Mostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it Aigebra. claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandris, Va., May 34, 1863. 5 Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

Eear Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should be be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have have constantly for sale at their old been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh,

Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circulough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, ddress

J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picaselt & Son, and H.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS. Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINO, GALVARIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

HAVE REMOVED LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict

attention and moderate charges, to merit a consnuance of the same. N.B.—K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and maternals of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their patronage on them.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the OLERGY of Canada, that having spent nine year, in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are Manufactured, and having Manufactured those things in Montreal for the last five years, I am now prepared to execute any orders for LAMPS and every description of BRASS and TIN WURK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style.

COAL OIL DEPOT. E CHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal. N.B -Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy

IL It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Pri-

inferior class. III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in

IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue; besides, the tarmal consent of parents or guardians is required.

VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted

VIII. PRIMARY AND COMMERCIAL COURSE.
1st Year-Reading, Elements of French and Euglish Grammar, Grammatical Analysis (French and English), Sacred History, Geography, Arithmetic, in

both languages, Translation, and Caligraphy. 2nd Year - French and English Grammar, Analysis in both languages; Dictations and Exercises in Orthography; Themes and Versions; Sacred History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Cali-

3rd Year—Reading, French and English Syntax, Logical and Syntactical Parsing, Exercises in Ortho-graphy, French and English Themes and Versions, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligra-phy, Book-Keeping, Single and Double Entry, Linear Drawing.

Drawing.
4th Year-English and French Literature, General History, Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Theoretical and Prac-

ing, Arithmetic.

2nd Year-Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy.

3rd Year-Method, Greek Grammar, English and

English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History,

Geometry. 6th Year-Rhetoric, Elocution, Greek, Latin French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geo-

metry, Astronomy. 7th Year-Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.

2nd. The terms for board are \$75. The house furnishes a bedstead and straw maltress, and also takes charge of the shoes or hoots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.

included. 4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will urnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take

charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month. Half boarders sleep in the House, and are farnished with a bedstead and palliass.

entire without any deduction.
7th. Doctors' Fees and Medecines are of course extra charges.

Sth. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra

10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, sonduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.
12th. Bach quarter must be paid in advance

ankable money. The College will re-open on the 3rd of September. JOS. REZE, President.

March 27, 1862.

St. Athanesc-T. Dunn.

Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy. Whiteby-J J Murphy

WHAT TO DRINK AND WHERE TO GET IT .- Some

Principal Depot-GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. Eaving been an Auctioneer for the last twelve

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

MONTREAL, THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, at the

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET.

tion, on extremely moderate Charges.
Superior facilities are afforded for the learning of

For Terms and other particulars, apply at the School.

> WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 43. St. Bonaventure Street.

> > O. J. DEVLIN,

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

MONTREAL. H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL.



FLORIDA WATER. THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many

RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y.

proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT, NEAR MONTREAL

mary and Commercial, in a course of four years. mary and commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for occupations that do not require a classical education.

The French and English languages are taught with
equal care. 2nd. Classical studies, such as are
usually made in the principal colleges of the country. This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examina-tion and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the

Primary Education.

V. Every pupil coming fom another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution. VI. There will be a course of religious instruction suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils.

to develop that spirit.

graphy, Book-Keeping, and Linear Drawing.

tical Book-Keeping.

IX. CLASSICAL COURSE.

1st Year-Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writ-

French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy.

4th Year—Latin Versification, Greek, French, and

5th Year Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Medizeval History, Natural History,

X. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half.

3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books

6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid

Instrumental Music \$1,50 per month.

9th The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the

Ang. 21st, 1863.