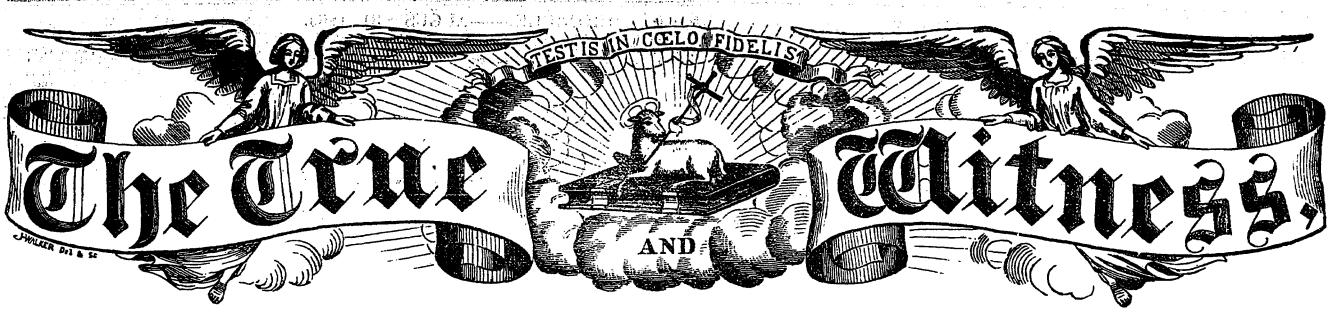
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XI. -----

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1860.

No. 3.

SHAWN NA SOGGARTH; OR, THE PRIEST-HUNTER.

AN IRISH TALE OF THE PERAL TIMES.

BY M. ARCHDEACON, EBQ.,

Author of the Legends of Connaught," &c. CHAPTER X.

Ellen found, on entering the cottage, that the bell had been used as a summons from Katty, in consequence of a sudden and startling change in Sir Edmund ; and, on approaching the bedside, she was utterly shocked-almost paralyzed, by the fearful alteration produced by a few minutes. His jaw had fallen; his lips were become compressed, and his eyes rolled vacantly, as she leant over him, her own almost sightless with tears .-They closed, however, as she leant, and every appearance gave token of fast approaching dissolution.

She looked pitcously towards the bewildered old woman, and, sinking on her knees, prayed aloud, but with tear-broken prayers, for his recovery; for, as yet, she knew so little of death, that she could not bring herself to believe or ad-mit that he could die. She prayed long and fer-vently, and before she had ended, the eyes again opened, and she sprung joyfully to him.

"Ellen-is this my own Ellen ?" he said, in a low, faint voice, his eye settling on her with a dim and struggling gaze, after having glanced wildly around, and his cold, wasted fingers resting on her's, which, delicate as they were, half feared to return the pressure, lest it should be too harsh.

"Ellen," he continued slowly, and struggling hard for the fast departing breath, "I be-lieve I have been dream—ing, or am I still in re—a— li—ty in this world? I thought I was with your mo-ther, and that we were again joined for e-ver, and we were long-ing for you; and O, it must be a long way back, I feel so wea-ried, and I must re-turn-God in heaven bless you, my own jew-el, and be a father-to-youand-keep-you-in-the-true-faith."

The eye gradually closed for ever. Like the wasting taper, its light became extinct; but while the faintest glimmering remained, it was shed on her whom its extinction left an utter orphan in a troubled world; and the lips were in motion, endeavoring to shape her name after the power of utterance had ceased.

trolling at ones the rushing tears, turned with a determined composure, few of her years could assume, to direct arrangements, and have refreshments liberally prepared for the wake visitors; once then." the liberality she was enabled to exercise in this respect being, as usual, a source of consolation, remove yourself with him for a few hours, for all

however melancholy. It was late in the night after Sir Edmund's decease, when Father Kilger entered the cottage. He had been in a distant portion of the to be feared." parish, and had not learned the tidings of his old mountain and bog in the rain and darkness, in his entrance, having offered some consolation to Eilen, on her last and greatest bereavement, and exhorted her to bear it, as the Christian should, without murmuring and without repining, he proceeded to give her the highest consolation human being could now afford her, by the celebration of

Mass for her father's eternal repose. Preparatory, however, to the sacred ceremony, much caution was requisite and was exercised, particularly as it was whispered by one or two, that Shawn was seen hovering about the neighborhood in the evening. The corpse room was oc-cupied by some aged men and women, the long attached and faithful retainers of the Lynch family, with a few juniors of their respective families; and thitber, after a searching scrutiny among the occupants of the parlor and kitchen, by Frank and the priest-the latter arrayed in muffled-such of these as were deemed trustworthy, were also drawn gradually and by whispered invitations; some being left undisturbed, a ber. And the sight had a momentary effect .few, known to be faithful persons, for appear- He paused in the doorway, and stared wildly ance sake, and a few suspected either of baving around. The effect was but momentary howattended the wake through curiosity, or whose ever; for he was in that stage of drunkennessknown and frequent intercourse with Sir Robert, | not drunkenness stself-when the violent and evil caused them to be, in the present case, objects of suspicion.

corpse room, which they completely crowded, the ye, and I was determined to give him chase ;door was locked and the window shutters fastened, with a thick screen suspended mside them, lest, from the lowness of the window, the slightest glimpse of the proceedings could be obtained | ed to the corpse. from the outside, while a kerchief was placed over the keyhole, that no prying eye might benefit by it. Then the priest, having hurriedly arrayed himself in the few sacerdotal robes he a longer course"had kept secreted beneath his disguise, commenced the service in a tone little above a whis- the heart to speak so. Fallen, fallen as you ever joint in her body trembled with passion. per, but which was distinctly audible and eagerly were, I could not imagine that you could bring heard amid the intense silence preserved by the yourself to use such words respecting-respect-little group-a silence almost profound as that ing-Oh! God forgive you again. She sank of the corpse for which they prayed. Eagerly, indeed, did Ellen, above all, listen to the holy words so seldom heard of late, and which she knew would have been so highly prized by him for whom they were now offered up. It seemed as if her spirit, altogether aublimated from earthly thoughts, were poured forth with each prayer, though, now and then, she was oblight to how her head, to rub away the last rushing tears, as her eye involuntarily wandered from the elergyman and the ceremony he was performing to the them, what brings them here?" He shook his pallid face of the dead, so soon to be hidden from band and stamped fiercely ; and the women stumher view for ever; while Father Bernard, his bled in confusion out of the room; the few men tall, this person and spiritual features rendering among them followed too, though two or three of hun no inapt representative of a mediator, as he stood between the living and the dead, performed his functions with fervor and deep feeling, low as sionally, he could not control a glance of doubt and fear towards the door and window. And it was well those precautions had been taken, as the ceremony was barely at its conclusion, and the assistants only preparing to leave the room gradually, and one by one, when the voice of the recreant, Sir Robert-now Sir Robert beyond all disputation-was heard in load and violent altercation with some who were attempting to stay his progress beyond the little hall that divided the parlor from the wake-room. He was evidently intoxicated, and his voice completely terrified the occupants of the wake-room, with the exception of Frank, who, with flashing eye, was proceeding to open the door, in order to heard the brutal bacchanal without.

which means we shall avoid endangering the hying and disrespecting the dead. Let us move at Sir Edmund Lynch in a way worthy of his rank

"Father Bernard is right, dear Frank; and do our sakes," said Ellen, after a moment's pause. tal insolence, Ellen, were even nothing further

"There is nothing to be feared for me, Frank" us both-oh! Frank, go at once-" a burst of order to reach the cottage before the funeral hysterical sobbing overpowered her, and she could possibly take place. Immediately after sank against the bed.

" I am gone, dearest Ellen," he exclaimed ;habits, he had passed through the little window which had been opened by the priest, and was assisting the latter in his less active descent.

They had scarcely completed their egress when Sir Robert, having broken away from those who had been endeavoring to detain him, of drunken violence, "Open at once, I comye, but I'll unearth him speedily, or blazes to ine in

The door was instantly opened; and the scene sister was resting on the bed, looking almost as ing occupants corresponded well with the lighted candles and the other insignia of a death chamtempered are least governable by themselves or others. Recovering instantly his intoxicated and but you have given him the start I see." "Robert, Robert, this is terrible," said the

sister, raising herself; "look there"-she point-

"Yes, I see, Nell. He has run the course

and in that direction you must come with me, by vixen, you'll soon find that even their weighty clergyman and a gentleman, to protect my friend back won't be able to prevent me from burying and loyalty, though his wake has not been so."

"Away, heartless and impious renegade, and pollute not further the presence of the dead," she said, stamping her foot and clenching her "And leave you exposed to drunken and bru- | small hand energetically. "Begone at once before patience is utterly exhausted. You think I

am lone and at your mercy, but you are wrong" -some two or three faces, with fierce excitefriend's death till a few hours previously, since she said, earnestly, "but as you would save ment stamped on them, showed themselves at the when, he had crossed streams, and traversed from insult the poor remains of him who loved door, and fiercely muttered imprecations were ment stamped on them, showed themselves at the uttered --- " and you think not--- cannot at present think, what such terrible provocation may produce. Away, then, to your drunken and dissolute companions, and no longer disquiet the apartand with the agility pertaining to his form and ment of the dead, lest heaven itself should crush you where you stand."

"Yis, Miss Ellen, darlin'," exclaimed Katty, rushing in, after having been aroused from a long slumber, with her thin, grey hairs, tossed wildly about her withered face and neck, and fury flashing from her rheumed eye, " let him begone afore kicked fiercely at the door, exclaiming in a tone the sperit itsel' gets up, an' sthrangles him on the spot, like Honreese dhu (black Henry) did mand ye. I know ye have some varmint among | with his ondutiful son, at his own wake (to themsel's be it tould)-God and the Vergin forgive me, that I should have a hand in rairin' sich an onnathrel crather. Sure enough it was a pinthat met his view might well have sobcred and auce on me, for some terrible sins o' thim that softened any less hardened than himself. His came afors me. Ob Masther Robert, Masther Robert, how can ye look on the dark, could face pale and lifeless as the parent stretched beside forenint ye, an' think ov all the times it smiled humble lay garb, with hat slouched and coat her, while the hushed silence of the other shrink- on ye, and that he had ye on his knees, af he wasn't even a dhrop's blood to ye, an' spake so bardened ?"

" Be silent, you old drunken bellicat, and get out of my way instantly, or my whip shall be laid on your witch-like carcase."

"Me dhrunk ! ye rale dbrunken an' onnathrel brute," exclaimed the old woman with fierce bitterness, her small, red eyes, dilated for the moment, and her withered hands clenched, while of suspicion. When the congregation selected to assist at Mass, and consisting of about twenty persons, young and old, were gathered into the small of the forbidden—one of the real game among of the forbidden—one of the real game among and old, were gathered into the small of the forbidden—one of the real game among and old, were gathered into the small of the forbidden—one of the real game among and old, were gathered into the small of the forbidden—one of the real game among about the small of the forbidden—one of the real game among and old, were gathered into the small of the forbidden—one of the real game among and old, were gathered into the small of the forbidden and the real game among and old, were gathered into the small of the forbidden and the real game among and old, were gathered into the small of the forbidden and the real game among and old, were gathered into the small of the forbidden and the real game among and old, were gathered into the small of the forbidden and the real game among and old the real game among and old the real game among a data and the real game among a data data and the real game among a this night) that they wor petting up a viper, whin the next minnit." teeth, and stretched out her long nails as if preparing to spring wild-cat-like at his throat, while Utterly enraged by her bitter taunts, he raised spirit." the whip which he carried, but his hand was arwho entered just then. Mr. Gordon was a liberal-minded man, of extensive erudition in society, and was entirely in advance of the bigotry of the times. He had fearlessly on all occasions, that the brutal statutes, intended to crush the Catholic faith in Irelawful and respectable way befitting the head of | land, would merely have effect of vitally injuring the Lynches, and without any of the howling of his own religion, and in accordance with such omnion, had frequently in his parish, interposed the shield of his protection between the persecuted Catholic and the rigor of those vile laws .-Accordingly he had been for some years in such had odor with the dominant party as to have them paused without the door to watch the issue completely shut out from him all prospect of high church preferment, which his influential family connections would otherwise have natuwere his accents, notwithstanding that, occa- neration for the dead, from laying violent hands, rally entitled him to calculate on. On the even in the wake-room, and at all risks, on the other hand, he was repaid to some extent by the respect and affection with which he was regarded, by the proscribed peasantry in this neighbor-

المستحدة التركية المستحد الت المستحد المستحدة السيحية والا Miss Lynch, from insult and annoyance, if she wishes my interference."

Ellen grasped his hand and looked confidingly and gratefully in his face without speaking; while Katty, shaking her hand triumphantly at Sir Robert, exclaimed, " thank God, Miss Eiles has some wan to back her now, besides an ould colliagh."

"I tell you, Gordon," said Sir Robert, in a violent tone, "though I may be obliged to pay you tithes for nothing, you shall not prevent my having my father buried according to my own wish. I am not to be rode rough-shod over like an old woman or a boy."

"I wish, Sir Robert," said Mr. Gordon, impressively, "you had shown more filial respect towards an over-izdulgent parent during his life, and that, instead of profaning the house of death, you were now exhibiting conduct more indicative of the feelings of a son, and a Christian, on so solemn and mournful an occasion. Then how cordially should we all unite with you, in conducting the obsequies of him whose charity and kind-heartedness so richly deserved, that his remains should be respected by all."

" You're spakin' as thrue as gospel, Mr. Gordon, jewel," interrupted Katty, with a shrill shout, " it's himsel' that was the charitable and the kindhearted; the Lord is rewarding him this night for id in heaven ; and God bless you for telling that onnathrel and undutiful turncoat, axin' yer reverence's pardon, that it was his ua-nathrel conduct and hard heart that kilt my durlin' ould masther so soon intriely."

" Gordon, you are calculating on your grows, ike any other old woman," said Sir Robert, furiously, as he glared from Katty to the clergyman ; " but, though you reckon on your cloth saving you from personal chastisement, you may find yourself mistaken, even in that respect, if you persist in thus thwarting me in a matter that does not concern you, besides that my word may be something with Sir John still."

whin I did id, an' of'n an' of'n I tould Sir Ed- | for a moment I could be deterred from interfermund an' my Lady (the heavens be their bed ing in a case that affects me so strongly as this by any personal or selfish fears. All paltry con-I used to see his boldness and ondutifulness ; but siderations in regard to preferment, you might what signifies what an ould colliagh ses-but af have learned before this, I have long ago flung he ris his band to me, I'd claw the very face to the winds; and I now tell you distinctly that we must all run, and distanced us I suppose .-- off or him; I would, af I was to be hung for id I shall remain here, however it may anger you, She spoke with clenched until I see you depart from a roof you should protect from annoyance against the world, and beneath which nothing should have tempted you to intrude on this night, and in so unhallowed a "The minister has a sowl to be saved after rested by Mr. Gordon, the rector of the parish, all, and he's taking like a christian sure enough. whispered Katty to a crone who had had the hardihood to remain with her, when her other companions fled; while the infuriated baronet swore, with tremendous imprecations, he would even the boldness to state his opinion openly and make the benevolent clergyman retract his words and speedily. "Arra don't purtind to hear the brute, yer reverence; and myself an' the women alone 'll soon give him the outside, not to be aggravia' yourself an' the darlin' young mistiress, not to talk o' disturbin' the blessed corpse." "Aje, pitch the blaspliening turncoat out of the windy," exclaimed some of the men outside the door, forgetting, in the resistless excitement of the moment, all fears for his future resentment. Mr. Gordon seated himself calmly by the window, while Sir Robert, clutching his whip more firmly, glanced fiercely from the rector towards the door, whence the voices had proceeded. There was something, however, so threathood. He had been on cordial terms with Sir ening and ominous of danger in the wolfish eyes Edmand and his family, since his induction into and fierce countenances that protuded through the parish, and had been peculiarly kind and at- the doorway, that after a brief struggle with his even once accused you of having hastened the rentive to himself and Ellen, during the last two | wrath, he moved out, swearing he would have the burial his own way, after all, and that he woold have revenge, and speedily, on Mr. Gordon, and, pursued by the "curses, loud and deep," of the devoted retainers amid whom he proceeded. After quitting the cottage he paused more than once, and turned towards it again, as if half family, in order to shorten, if he could not en- determined to re-enter it and carry his point tirely prevent, the tumult and confusion he right- despite all opposition ; the quantity of the drink he had taken, having been just sufficient, by its excitement, to render him obstinate and quarrelsome, in addition to the opposition he had met, from a quarter whence he had expected none. -But he was deterred by the recollection of the and erect, with flashing eye and cheek moment- a parson, I care very little more for a parson scowling faces he had left behind, and the certainty that there was not one friendly to him among them. So he was fain to continue hes route towards the Hall.

Ellen neither shricked nor fainted, though the old woman uttered a fearful cry when the eyes closed and the head fell. She only took the stiffened hand in her own, glued her mouth to his, whence she thought she felt the breath still issuing, and besought her dear father to say only one small word, that she might know he still heard her. She could not bring herself to believe the father she so loved, and by whom she was so beloved, could thus depart and leave her alone and desolate with so little warning. She placed her hand on his brow, his heart-put her ear to his mouth--his nostrils, hoping to catch some indications of still breathing existence. O! the first death bed of those we love that we are condemned to witness, is a fearful trial to the young and affectionate spirit. It is bard, then, before the chilling scenes and experience of life have rendered us callous, to reconcile us to the certainty that the band is cold and stiff that was wont to clasp ours so warmly-that the tongue, familiar from infancy, shall never welcome us again--that the eye, which never looked on us but with unaltering affection, shall never more brighten at our approach.

It was not until some time had clapsed after the spirit had flown, and that she had made repeated attempts to obtain a response, however faint, from pulse and lip, that the overpowering conviction forced itself on Ellen that she was indeed parentless; and then, at last she would have sunk to the floor, but that she was caught in the arms of Frank, who had silently entered a few minutes previously, after having had a protracted and satisfactory interview with Arthur Ffolliot, and who bore her from the room.

The rumor of Sir Edmund's death spread but slowly in that scattered neighborhood; and but few were the mourners-chiefly aged women and boys-that congregated to the wake that night. But on the following night there was a considerable assemblage of the peasantry, many of whom had come several miles to testify their regret to indulge your excited temper, whatever excuse and respect for him, however fallen, under whose there may be for your excitement at present," fathers they and theirs had lived for centuries and centuries. There was, however, no wild or noisy wailing, owing less, perhaps, even to the while with the other he bastily concealed the sacircumstances of the times, than to respect for cerdotal robes again within the coarse garments sacredness of Ellen's grief.

"laid out," she rose from her knees, and, con egress, without risking such unholy collision ;- some of his smuggling friends. But, my little'

"No, no, Frank, you shall not endanger us all said Father Bernard, placing himself against the

She bore her bereavement, after she had once it bodes good neither to those individuals here ported him, and he instantly rejoined, with a brubecome convinced of its reality, with much more nor to me, were we to be seen through your calmness and resignation than either Frank or means; besides that any collision would, surely, herself had calculated on. After having, with be out of place and character just now, how-Frank's consent, spent an hour in tears and ever gross the conduct of the misguided boy .- Arthur Ffolliot or cousin Frank, that, I hear, prayer alone with the corpse, when it had been | That window, small as it is, will permit of our has been seen bovering about here latterly with terfere in my family concerns."

Well, he was a highflyer in his day and deserved

"Oh! God forgive you, Robert, for having her face on her hands.

"Nell, you needn't get into the heroics.] can feel as well as another; but it wasn't to cry I came here now. I suspected and heard you intended to bury the old boy according to your own forbidden ideas, and the foolish way he lived ;but I am determined he shall be buried in the those drunken beldames and brutes-perdition to of the scene, hurning with rage, and only prevented, by their affection for Ellen and their veruthless and unnatural son and brother.

"Robert," said Ellen, starting up, and wiping away the tears which had been blinding her, " have borne, with a calmness wonderful to myself, your brutality up to this moment. I have not death of my darling father by your abandoned for three troubled years. have broken, with rites contrary to those of the faith he loved and hoped in, I discard, at once and for ever, all ties between us, proclaiming you monster you are, and telling you, to your face, you shall not dare remove a single inch the dear remains of him to whom your very name was an abomination for many a long month past."

Outraged grief and affection lent her a degree of energy, that completely startled her heartless door and laying one hand on Frank's shoulder, brother, as she stood confronted with him, proud arily flushed from marble paleness to deep crimhe had resumed. "I know that voice, ico, and son. But the spirit of partial intoxication suptal laugh, " Hallo, my little girl, I see you're true game ; but you're crowing a little too loud, though you may expect to be backed by master

and unnatural acts. But now that you venture He had been already twice at the cottage to to assert you will inter him, whose heart you visit and console her since her father's death; and having on this night been informed that Sir Robert had been seen passing on towards the cottage, late as was the hour, he, with truly in the presence of our father's corpse, as the charitably consideration, left the bosom of his ly judged would be likely to arise from the unfeeling son's intrusion into the house of death.

"Hallo, Mr. Gordon," said Sir Robert, turning fiercely round, and shaking of his restrainer | rudely, "you will recollect that though you are than for a priest."

"I must remember, also, Sir Robert, that 1 um a man, and I wish you, too, would recollect that you are one, on so soleren and, what should be to you, so deeply sorrowful an occasion."

"You are not in the pulpit now, Mr. Gordon ; we want no sermons here, and you must not in-

(To be continued.)

A person reading a quotation from the London Lilerary Gazette, respecting the consumption of oil, found the usual abbreviation-London Lit. Gaz.-"I shall interfere now and at a diffues, as a formed that it meant-London is fit with gus !

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .-AUGUST 31, 1860.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

·2.....

BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND OF THE APOS PAUL. TOLIO SEE, ARCHBISHOP, ETC., PRIMATE OF IRELAND, AND DELEGATE APOSTOLIC TO THE CATHOLIC OLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF DUBLIN.

The Church, on the solemn festival now approaching, commemorates that special victory over sin and death conceded to the Blessed Mother of God, in her glorious Assumption into Heaven, and invites her children to offer, with sentiments of deepest devotion, their thanksgiving to the Eternal Father for the innumerable graces and choicest benedictions with which the Holy Virgin Mary, to use the words of inspiration, went forth "as the morning rising, fair as the moon, bright as the sun, and terrible as an army in battle array."

Who can conceive the glories of that triumph with which the Eternal Son of God honored his Virgin Mother, when, greeted by the joyful acclamations of the angelie host, she was placed at His right hand in Heaven, and her virtues and merits were rewarded with an imperishable crown! For her, death had no sting; the silent tomb no victory. Conceived without original guilt, having passed her whole life in innocence and virtue, without ever staining her conscience with the slightest sin, or imperfection, it was not meet that her sacred body, which had been the temple of the Holy Ghost, and the source whence the Son of God took human flesh, should be permitted, like the other descendants of Adam, to moulder into dust - "to see corruption."

The unintercupted tradition of the Church from the days of the Apostles, as well as the unanimous helief of the faithful in all ages, assures us, that, shortly after the sacred Virgin had paid the. debt of nature, her body and soul were again united; and that, by the power of the most High, she was assamed into lleaven, and amidst the rejoicings of the celestial choir, was crowned Queen of all the Angels and Skints.

Oh ! with what raptures of delight did the Augelic Spirits-the Patriarchs and Prophets-the legion of Martyrs - the long train of Virgins, who follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth, and the souls of just men made perfect - with what joy and exultation did the whole heavenly host hasten, on this occasion, to congratulate their Queen, and do homage to her, whom they had so long and so ardently desired to behold I With what profound feelings of reverential awe did that great multitude, which no man can number, of all nations, and tribes, and peoples, and tongues, standing before the throne, and in sight of the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands -with what acclamations did all this host salute the ever blessad Mother of their Redeemer and their God, when, arising from their thrones, they, with one voice, and exultingly, exclaimed : -" Who is She that cometh forth from the desert, flowing with delights, leaning upon her beloved ?" How just then, that on the annual recurrence of

this great solemnity, we should endeavor to unite our humble accents of praise and gratitude to their happy songs of triumph and veneration ! For, is not this exaltation of our humble nature in the person of Mary, so near to the awfal throne of God's dread majesty, an event well calculated, when duly considered, to raise our minds above the sorrowful and transitory things of this vale of tears, and to fill them with spiritual joy and the cheering hopes of a bless ec and glorious immortality?

Does not the solemuity of this day assure us that the trials and afflictions of this world will soon have an end : that if we walk in the ways of justice and holiness, our sight shall soon cease, our tears shall be dried up, and all our miseries and sufferings changed into joy and rejoicing? Are we not forcibly reminded that there is a happy country beyond the grave, where every virtue shall be rewarded, and where humility, obedience, patience, resignation, true faith, and ardent charity, such as shone forth in the life of the Virgin, shall be remunerated with an eternal weight of glory, which eye hath not seen, car hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive?

It is not necessary to exhort you, Reverend Brethren, to develope these and other pious considerations for the instruction of the faithful during the approaching Novena. I cannot, however, but avail invselt of this opportunity to beg of you to unite with your flocks in sending forth fervent prayers to the throne of the Most High for the welfare and preservation of the Holy Catholic Church and her devoted children. You are all aware that our brethren in the faith are at present exposed to great trials and sufferings in many regions of the earth. In the Annamite empire four bishops and several priests have perished of famine or by the sword, and all the Chris-tians of the country are menaced with total destruction by their pagaa rulers, blinded by the most vio-lent hatred of everything Christian. In Syria and the country that was hallowed by the footsteps of so many prophets and holy men, a cruel war is also carried on against the followers of the Cross, and we have heard with regret that tens of thousands of poor Christians have been cruelly massacred by their pagan or Mahometan enemies. In Italy and Sicily religion is assailed with equal violence, and it is well known that, under the hypocritical pretence of promoting liberty, several Bishops and Cardinals have been thrown into prison, and the members of some religious orders iniquitously stript of their property, and sent into exile. I say nothing of all the attacks that have been made on the Supreme Head of the Church, of the violence to which he has been exposed, and of the wicked conspiracy entered into by unprincipled statesmen, by infidel princes, and other enemies of religion, to strip him of his temporal dominions, the messession of which is so necessary in order to preserve the independent and free action of ecclesinstical authority in the Church. These things are all so well known to you and your flocks that it is not necessary to refer to them at any length. You have shown, and all Ireland has shown, now much you feel the insults offered to our Holy Father. You have raised your voices in his favor, and you have generously contributed from your povery to assist him in his difficulties. I know also that you have praved most fervently for his welfare. Continue the same prayers, in the full confidence that good, who has promised to be always with Ilis Church, will at length calm the violence of the raging storms. The Church may be assailed, but cannot be vanquished. Founded on a rock, the gates of hell will not prevail against her. Pray, therefore, fervently and perseveringly, dearly beloved brethren, the times we live in are menacing; socialism, revolutionary principles, and infidelity are now triumphant, and are sanctioned and propagated by the rulers of the earth. The Church and its supreme Head, our hely Pontiff, seemed doomed to suffer .that it is not new or strange for the rulers of the Church to undergo persecution. Many Popes have died in exile or suffered martyrdom, and even Saint Poter, from whom all the other Pontiffs inherit their " thority, was cast into prison by Herod, as we read in the Episite of this day. Whilst he was thus confined, our forefathers in the faith, the first Christians, offered up continual prayers for his deliverance. Let us initiate their example, and pray most fervently to God, begging of Him to protect our venerable Pontiff, who, and st the storms by which he is surrounded, displays such colunness and dignity, and who alone adverses to the eternal principles of justice, which are betrayed and denied by the wise and powerful ones of the earth, and by the modern Herods and persectors of the Church. Prayer is the great weapon by which the powers of darkness are to be vauquished, religion preserved, and peace and happiness restored to the Church.

children. All schools for Oatholics ought to be hallowed by religion, and the acquirements of secular knowledge ought not to be separated from the practices of plety. The mixed system introduced into Ireland is made a pretex; for inflicting a serious injury on us in so important a matter. Whilst in England religion is freely taught and practised in every school, in Ireland, during the long hours of secular instruction, no mention of the Catholic religion is allowed. Besides, mixed and training schools have been established in Ireland for the education of masters and mistresses well calculated to sow the seeds of indifference to all religion among us, whereas in England the training schools are all convent in Liverpool, give, at the public expense, an defending his sacred rights, as well as his faith in visions are couched; but the proper remedy for this denominational, the nuns of Notre Dame, at their excellent Catholic education to the future mistresses of the country; and in a similar institution at Hammersmith, under the care of religious brothers, Ca- the most Holy Mother of God. tholic masters are trained up in the knowledge and

Ireland ure treated in regard to education, and how many restrictions are imposed on Catholicity among may this most sweet and element Virgin look on us us, we cannot but call to mind the words of a former very liberal Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, suggesting the most plausible means for the destruction of the Catholic Religion. Lord Chesterfield, writing of the Protestant Bishop of Waterford, Dr. Chevenix, in 1757, says .--

"Some time or other, though God knows when, it will be found out in Ireland, that the Popish Religion and influence cannot be subdued by force, but may be undermined and destroyed by art. Allow the Pa pists to buy lands, let and take leases equally with the Protestants, but subject to the gavel act, which will always have an effect upon their posterity at least. Tye them down to the government by tender but strong bonds of landed property, which the Pone will have much ado to dissolve, notwithstanding his power of loosening and binding. Use those who come over to you, though perhaps only seemingly at first, well and kindly, instead of looking for their cloven feet and their tails as you do now .--Increase both your symber and your care of the Protestant charte: Schools Make your penal laws extremely mild, and then put them strictly in execution.—Hæ liki e... rtes."

This extract : applicable to the present time, Chesterfield's recommendation was to undermine the Catholic Religion by trifling concessions, and the es-tablishment of Charter Schools. The cry of the present day is to increase the number of mixed Model and Training Schools, to banish the practices of the Catholic Religion from them, and to bring up all future teachers in a sort of indifferentism, and without any sincere or strong attachment to any creed.

It is of great importance that we should understand the dangers with which we are menaced, and that we should not allow ourselves to be deceived by apparently liberal and plausible protestations which, in reality, mean nothing more nor less than the words of Lord Chesterfield, who, with liberal professions on his lips, was a determined and treacherous enemy. The best protection against this danger is to make every effort to give a Catholic education to the rising generations, and to establish schools under Ontholic control. All parents have a special obligation to provide for the education of their children in the one true faith, and they ought to endeavor to make the deepest religious impressions on their tender minds, from the first dawn of reason.

And here, in regard to mixed schools, allow me to repeat what I wrote on this subject on another occasion :--" As the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church must be continually repeated and inculcated in order to make them productive of good fruit, you will easily perceive, dearly beloved, that your children cannot be properly educated under any system from which religion is excluded, or by perons professing opinions hostile to the teachings of our holy Church. Hence, mixed education, which unites in the one school teachers and pupils of every creed, and professes to teach the religious ductrines of no church, must be looked upon as unfit for Catholics, and calculated to promote scepticism and infidelity."

The treatment of the poor is another subject which requires our attention. They are our brethren, made to the image and likeness of God, and redeemed by the precious blood of Christ. If we be animated with that spirit of charity which is the distinctive mark of our holy religion, we cannot be indifferent to their sufferings. But, alas, although so much has been done in promoting charity in this city-though orphanages and hospitals, and asylums for the old and infirm have been created, yet. I fear, we have not unid sufficient attention to the condition of the poor, who in such vast numbers are shut up in our poorhouses, and are supported by you at a very heavy expense. The condition of this large class of our poorer brethren is truly lamentable; children have been treated in such a way as to bring on disease or death ; immorality is promoted by the intercourse of the degraded and the corrupt with the young and innocent; the old and infirm have been left without a chapel in which they might, during the week, receive the consolations of religion, and imbibe a spirit of resignation and patience in their afflictions, by communing with their Creator. In fine, charity is banished from the whole system, which appears to have been administered, not for the purpose of relieving poverty, but with the view of degrading and demoralizing the poor, or totally destroying them .--It is a matter of congratulation that the government has now commenced to examine the state of things, and that parliament has adopted some measures which will tend to correct existing abuses. However, It is necessary that all who have any influence should exercise it in so important a matter, and make every exertion to obtain proper treatment for the poor. At present, one of the greatest wants of the principal poorhouse in this city is the assistance of the Chaplain. The worthy clergyman, who had for some time discharged the duties of that office with the greatest zeal, has been dismissed in the most wanton and arbitrary manner by the Poor Law Commissioners, who, being Englishmen and Protestants, know nothing of the feelings of Irishmen, and are totally unfit to pass judgment on the merits of a Catholic Chaplain. Having dismissed the Rev. Mr. Fox, the Commissioners called on me to sanction their arbitrary act, by withdrawing his powers from that clergyman and substituting another in his place. Were I to consent to their demand, I would be guilty of punishing a priest for having discharged his duties conscientiously, and for having endeavored to protext innocence and virtue. I cannot consent to disgrace the office of a Christian Bishop by consenting to become a passive instrument for carrying into execution the arbitrary orders of Protestant Commissioners in regard to the performance of the spiritual duties of a Catholic priest. Though the Chaplain is prevented by official bigotry from discharging the duties of his office. the poor are not neglected, and their spiritual wants are provided for by the assistant Chaplain. As, however, his salary has been denied to him by the bigoted majority of the board, on which neither liberal assigned to the commission of any of those insulting from the Gatholic Master, ascertained and re Protestant nor Catholic has any influence, it will be acts, which have uniformly been the forerunners that several Catholic children, with the fall necessary to make provision for his support. I shall, therefore, appoint a committee to receive subscriptions, and to organise a penny collection, in order the constabulary of any such symbols, and any obthat all who are anxious to provide for the spiritual struction offered to the Uonstabulary in the perform- of the same school, but there he heard a different phew of the Right Hou. Justice O'Brien, of the Queen's wants of the poor, may have an opportunity, when ance of their duty is likewise punishable as a misde-giving their contribution, of recording their protest measure. The third clause also empowers any Jusagainst that spirit of despotism, and that reckless abuse of power, which induced public officials to in- | tain any musical instruments or firearms in the posflict a serious injury on a worthy priest, and to de- session of the offenders, such musical instruments or to read the Scriptures. She further informed him persecution for justice sake, we are not to forget to prive, as far as was in their power, the poor of this fire-arms being forfeited to her Majesty on conviction city of all spiritual assistance. The devotions of the Novena will commence on Monday, the 6th August. After the Rosary, a short every device and artifice will be resorted to, in or- she declined to enforce the landlord's order, excluding monasteries which the Usterchans erected, of which plaint and alarm. In a Catholic country like this discourse will be delivered, or a chapter read from a der to evade the penalties attached to the offences such children from the School. On learning this we have a right to free Catholic education for our pious book on some of the great truths of religion, enumerated in this bill ; but it is evident from the statement, Mr. Rothwell immediately dismissed the Reporter.

dulgence of seven years is granted for each time a cations to fatal breaches of the peace. A foud claperson attends at these devotions, and a plenary in- mour is raised by the Orange press against the mea-dulgence may be gained by those who assist at them i sure, some of them declaring it to be unconstitutionthree times, and make a good confession and com- | al and subversive of the liverty of the subject, whilst inunion.

I send you, Reverend Brethren, with these lines, a translation of a late Allocution of the Pope, which | others. None so dull as those who will not underyou will read for the faithful. From it they will learn the trials of the Church, and the sufferings of simple and thoroughly intelligible enactment framed its devoted ministors. The words of His Holiness | Orange Magistrates may, we grant, affect to mistake cannot fail to edify and instruct your flocks. They will admire his patience and charity, his courage in the promises of Christ to watch over and preserve | would be the removal of all members of the Orange his Church, and his confidence in the intercession of societies from the Commission of the Peace. In fact,

In conclusion, I exhort you, dearly beloved Brethren, to avail yourselves of the opportunities now practice of their holy religion. thren, to avail yourselves of the opportunities now When we observe how differently Eugland and presented to you of gaining spiritual treasures, and showing your veneration for the Mother of God; and with compassion from the lofty throne to which she has been assumed in heaven; may she assist and protect the Church and our Holy Father the Pope ; rely upon an interpretation favourable to themselves may she take us all under her patronage, and guide and will, therefore, contrive in many cases to conti-

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. 'Amen.

† PAUL CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin. Dublin, 1st August, Feast of St. Peter.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The clergy of the united diocese of Kilmacdagh and Kilfenora are on a retreat in Gort. The retreat this one is conducted by one of the Jesuit Fathers, the Rev. Mr. Fortescue, and the spiritual lectures each day are such as might be expected from a pious religious-a scholar and a theologian and certainly worthy of one of the sons of Ignatius. The discourses of this Father are truly eloquent, but it is the elequence of the Gospel, and such as he recom-mends to priests when catechisius, or preaching the word of God.—Limerick Reporter.

The subscription in Downpatrick for the Pope amounts to about £60, a very large amount for such a small town.

THE Sisters of Mercy, Clifden, beg to acknowledge with most grateful thanks, the receipt of £25 thro' Charles Cavanagh, Esq., Harcourt-street, being the generous donation of the Marchioness de Choiseul to St. Joseph's Orphanage. The building of the new orphanage is about to commence

THE REINSTATEMENT OF FATHER FOX. - The prompt and graceful reinstatement of Father Fox as Chaplain of the South Dublin Union on the part of the Government, is an act of justice to that exemplary clergyman, which we take no slight pleasure in re-cording. To the member for Tipperary, next to his Grave the Archbishop of Dublin, we are indebted for having the arbitrary and illegal stretch of power exercised by the Commissioners in this case brought before Parliament. Dr. Cullen's firm determination not to become a party either directly or by implication in the unwarrantable dismissal of a clergyman who had so well and so faithfully performed his duty, baffled the designs of the Poor Law Magnates, and tended to place the iniquity and injustice of their despotic act in a stronger light before the Government and the public. Hence too much praise cannot be given to His Grace for his inflexible resolve on this as ou other occasions to stand forward undauntedly in defence of his clergy, and all those of his co-religionists who are the objects of injustice and persecution. In demanding the reinstatement of the Rev. Mr. Fox, the Ohief Secretary has evidently implied and probably expressed a strong censure on the Commissioners for having dismissed him without any cause, his conduct in the entire transaction appearing rather to deserve approval than condemnation. We have no desire to say anything on the occasion calculated to keep alive the angry feelings which the unpartionable injustice done to the reverend gentleman has engendered, but we are simply giving expression to the general belief, that the recurrence of similar and other arbitrary acts prejudicial to the salutary operation of the law for the relief of the poor will be inevitable, unless the the relief of the poor will be inevitable, unless the present Board of Commissioners be considerably mo-the Catholic pupils. The Hon. Geoffrey Browne and dified, and rendered less exclusively Protestant than it is.—Dublin Telegraph. THE GOVERNMENT BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF ORANGEISM.-The change which public opinion has undergone of late years has, perhaps, not been so thoroughly manifested in any instance as in the rapid progress with which the Party Emblems Bill, of which we give a copy elsewhere, has passed through the Lords. Too much credit cannot be given to the Government for the promptitude and determination and accordingly, the family have long plied their they evinced in framing this seasonable and comenergies with its funds. At Rockfield, near Kells, one of the family got up a National School, in 1847, prehensive measure, yet no one would have been surprised if it had encountered so resolute an oppoand introduced, therein, for compulsory reading, the sition in the Upper House, that it would scarcely Dousy Testament with Notes, yet improperly bearing the alleged authorisation of the late lamented have become law at so late a period of the session, and that therefore it must have shared the fate of the rest of the innocents that are day after day confined to an untimely grave. We have rarely met well, Bishop of Meath, quickly emptied the concern with an enactment which comes so directly to the marrow of the evil it is intended to correct. The field National Schools. The proselytising spirit, like family likenesses is often intermittent, disappearing very first provision puts an end once for all to the Orange flag nuisance which was displayed in the in one generation, but sure to break out and manifest itself again. So it is in the case of the Rothtowns of Omagh and Londonderry the other day for the purpose of insulting two of her Majesty's judges weils. Thomas Rothwell is a Magistrate for Meath merely because one of them ventured, as Lord Campand for Monaghan, Blackwater, near Navan, being bell has attested, to do his duty, by advising the grand jury of Fermanagh to discountenance the ilhis seat in the former, and Shantonagh, near Car-rickmacross, his seat in the latter. Following the legal practice which had so recently led to a deploexample of his kinsman, near Kells, Mr. Rothwell, rable catastrophe, and which was at all times provosome years since, determined to scatter, broadcast, cative of a serious breach of the peace. The Party the Word of Life-the Bible-amongst his benighted Emblems Bill makes it a misdemeanour for any per-Catholic tenantry, in Monaghan. He saw, clearly, that this end could be attained, in the most effectual son to descerate the house of God by displaying or exhibiting therefrom any banner, emblem, flag, or other symbol. It is this sacrilegious desecrationwe can give it no milder name- to which Chief Juslic Teachers, and put them in connection with the tice Monaghan especially alluded in the admirable charge which provoked the anger of the Fermanagh Grand Jury, and induced them so far to forget the respect they owed to the judges of the land, as to School-Roll, let the parents mark the consequence. address and hand to him in open court a document containing severe strictures and a strong condemnation of the course he had rightly conceived it his duty to pursue, and of the language he thought it iucumbent upon him to employ in the conscientious discharge of his functions as an interpreter and dispenser of the law of the land. "Persons playing any music, singing any song, or dischargand Carrickmacross, the chief portion of the pupils ing any fire-arms, in such a manner as may be calbeing drawn from the latter. Some time last spring, culated, or tend to provoke animosity between the as already reported in this journal, a census was ordifferent classes of her Majesty's subjects, " also to ; dered by the National Board, of all the Catholic render themselves guilty of a misdemeanour, and lichildren being subjected to proselytism; a proceedable to the same penalty or punishment as any pering as reasonable and as trustworthy as would a son convicted of a misdemeanour under the provicensus by foxes, for the information of farmers, of sions of the Party Processions Act. Here, then, we the extent of the pillage of poultry. The Protestant Inspector visited Shantonagh National Schools, and, have, in a single cause, a summary punishment assigned to the commission of any of those insulting from the Catholic Master, ascertained and reported and incentives to riot, disorder, and bloodshed. The Hedge and consent of their parents, read the Protestsecond clause provides for the forcible removal by aut Scriptures daily, in the School. The Insuector upon that occasion, also visited the girls' department ance of their duty is likewise punishable as a misde-story. Miss M'Gianis, the Teacher, informed him Bench, has joined the Order of the Cisterchas of Da meanour. The third clause also empowers any Jus- that Mr. Rothwell, the Patron and Landlord, had Trappe, Mount Mellerar This gifted young gentle-tice of the Peace or any Constable to seize and de- directed her to exclude from the School, and deay man has abandoned the highest prospects of the of the owners. As a matter of course, and as is cus- of the children, with the approval of their parents, an order to which Ireland was devotedly attached at

or on the virtues of the Blessed Virgin. The Liuany indignation felt and expressed by the frateraity at and Tintum ergo will then be chanted, and benedic, the stringency of its provisions, that it gives a death tion given with the Most Holy Sacrament. An In- blow to their party displays and blood thirsty provoothers regard its provisions as too vague, and there-

fore subject to misinterpretation by Magistrates and stand; but, in our opinion, there never was a more the obvious construction to be put upon the meaning of the very intelligible terms in which its brief proto render the Party Emblems Bill perfect and effectual, Mr. Cogan's recommendation should have form-

ed the complement to the measure-all Orange Magistrates should be compelled to resign, and none belonging to the society should be henceforward allowed to occupy a place on the Bench. Until this is done, the law will be evaded in one way or the other, the members of this modern Vehingericht will us safely through this mortal pilgrimage to the re-gions of eternal bliss. ance of the pains and penalties which the Legisla-ture has attached to them. The Evening Packet says :-" The Party Emblems Act, in three short and insidious clauses, confers Neupolutan powers upon the Constabulary of all grades, from the County In-spector down to the Head or other Constable." Our cotemporary, terribly indignant at this summary jurisdiction procedure, threatens the Executive with Orange recusancy, should it venture to carry out these "insidious clauses." He accordingly tells the Government in plain terms, that-" The Protestants | der that the Orangemen of Ulster, the chapel-wreckof Ireland cannot be expected to enquire long the state of proscription into which they are now plunged." If instead of "Protestant" had the Packet written Catholic, and instead "endure long," endure longer, it would have represented the precise condi-tion of the Catholics of Ireland during the long period of Orange rule. Our cotemporary applies another passage to Protestants, which would far more accurately express the feelings with which Protestant persecution of Catholics has animated the latter Hear the Packet's homily on this head :- " Men cling to opinions with double tenacity when they feel under persecution. You may reason and refine as you like respecting what it is expedient to do, and what not; but the instincts of the country will absolutely assist a police code so bourbonic as this." By what name, may we ask our cotemporary shall we designate the Police Code of the various Orange Governments that have persecuted the Catholics of Ireland say for instance, the Code put in force during the late Phœnix prosecutions under the Euglinton and Whiteside regime? - Dublin Telegraph.

> PROSELYTISM IN MONAGHAN. - Some of the Irish gentry claim, if not by descent, at least either by feudal right or by prescriptive usage, many of the attributes which the Levites inherited. West Connaught and Partry, in this sense, belong spiritually to the Plunkets; the Trenches possesses patches in most of the counties of Leinster, Connaught, and Munster; Captain King, D.L., Fortland, has charge of Dromore West, county Sligo, the Brownes-Lord Oranmore, Honorable Geoffrey ; lower down, amongst the aristocracy of Propagandism, we have the Roth-wells, in Meath and Monaghan. These, and numbers of other landlords, use the Bibles of those societies which number the Pauls, the Pullingers, the Redpaths, and other snints dexterous in applying their neighbors' property to their own profit, and they show similar tact in utilising to their own purposes the funds of the Irish National System. Misses Plunket, those young ladies, truly described by eminent counsel as going forth "in gauze and crinoline, the Bible in one hand and a 'Notice to Quit' in the other," had used the National System in Partry, in order to subvert the faith of the children of their fathers' Catholic tenantry. The Trenches are so using the National System in Galway, Tipperary, and several other counties. Captain King, whose Parson son-in-law is Patron of the Dromore West National School, notices his Catholic tenantry that he will deprive them of some of their holdings if they do not send their children to a National School, under his son-in-law, and taught by a Teachhis pious sister, Mrs. Colonel Ridley--strange that the military and naval professions should prove so Ject." efficient a normal school for the training of saintsused the funds of the National Board to some pur-pose in Balliudine, as was proved by the blasphemy there taught for ten years, without let or bindrance on the part of Tyrone House. The Rothwells, also, see the economical spiritual trade which can be driven, through the means of the National Board,

Catholic Schoolmistress, after upwards of twenty years faithful service in National Schools. She then made appeal to the Board, informing them of the facts, submitting copies of the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Rothwell and herself, and claiming under the Rules, the usual retiring allowance granted to old and deserving Teachers. Alarmed at the aspect of the case, and finding that the Inspector's return had either falsified or suppressed the main facts, in relation to both Schools, the Board despatched Mr. Sheahan, Head Inspector, to investigate the matter. Every art was used, but, as we learn, without effect, to induce Mr. Rothwell to withdraw the order for the removal of the Catholic Mistress. This case fully illustrates the utter sham of the statements in the recent Report of the National Board as to the number of Protestant Patrons who appoint Catholic Teachers in their National Schools. In Captain King's School, Dromore West, the Teacher was a Catholic, yet took active part in sustaining the Protestant landlord against the Parish Priest and in coercing the tenantry to attend the school; in the infamous Ballindine Schools, of world-wide celebrity for proselytising, the Teachers were Catholics; and in Mr. Rothwell's Shantonagh National Schools both the Teachers were Catholics, the Master his pliant tool to proselytise tenants, the mistress, timid, but when fitting occasion arose, showed a conscience and fortitude worthy of the highest praise. Mr. Rothwell did not compet any Catholic child in the National School to attend the Bible Class. He merely compelled the Catholic Teacher to exclude from the school the ill-example of the Catholic child who might refuse to join that class. The compulsion was not within but without the school and not upon the Catholic pupil, whose mind was immature, but upon the Catholic Teacher, whose conscience was keenly alive to the outrage of which she was made the instrument. Is it any woners of Cookstown, the murderers of Lurgan-all of whom had been taught in National Schools-the Napier, Primate Beresford, Mormons, Methodists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and all classes of religious nondescripts should support the National System ?-Morning News.

THE DUBLIN MAYORALTY. -- At the monthly meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on Monday, the Tories did not venture to propose their obnoxious candidate, Gavazzi's friend, Mr. Bonsall. A proposition was made to elect Mr. Councillor Acheson as Lord Mayor but the nomination was defeated by a majority of 27 to 11, the following resolution being carried :-'That the nomination of Lord Mayor for the year 1861 be adjourned to the first Monday in September next."

THE ISISH CONSTABULARY .- A return is published showing the exact strength of the Irish Constabulary on the first day of the present year. The number of sub-constables-the rank and file of the force-including both first and second rates, was 9,586. Besides these there were 1,806 constables, and 363 acting constables, over whom were 55 first-rate head constables, and 281 second-rate head constables. The superior officers of the Constabulary are as follows :- 1 inspector-general, 1 deputy inspector-general, 3 assistant inspectors-general, 28 county inspectors of the first rate, and 7 of the second. The magistrates are 72 in number .- The total expense of this force was £672,716; of which £15,510 is borne by counties, cities, and towns, and the rest by the public.

THE DISARMAMENT IN ARMAGE .- Accounts from Armagb announce that on Saturday, being the day appointed for the registry of arms under the "Proclamation Act," a vast number assembled at the Police-station, Armagh, and complied with the usual forms.

THE IRISH POOR .- The Committee on Irish Poor Removal have unanimously agreed to a series of resolutions, on which a Bill might be framed next session. The principles of the resolutions are that three years residence gives a claim; that the English area be extended from parish union ; that no pauper be sent in winter as deck passenger and that the panpers be not merely landed in Ireland, but sent to their place of nativity.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY .- On Monday, at a meeting of the Tuam Commissioners, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :- "That our chairman be requested to communicate with our county representatives on this important question, asking of them to give, in their places in Parliament, the most earnest, energetic, and active co-operation in the furtherance of this great and important national pro-A cordial vote of thanks was also unani

Whilst praying for those who are suffering violent pray for our own wants. Through the mercy and protection of heaven we are not exposed to open persecution, but still we have many grounds for com-

mously passed to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin. THE DRESS AND ORNAMENTS OF THE ANCIENT INSU. -In a lecture delivered the other evening at the Catholic University, by Professor Curry, on "the

dress, personal ornaments, and musical instruments of the ancient Irish," an archwological question of some interest to antiquarians, and which had occasioned some controversy amongst them, was, par-tially at least, set at rest. The museum of the Royal Irish Academy furnishes abundant evidence that gold ornaments had been in very general use amongst those of our remote ancestors, of such opplence as and venerated Archbishop Murray, but the prompt enabled them to keep pace with the fashions, whose and decisive interference of the Most Rev. Dr. Cant-electric velocity in our days outstrips all but the very fastest, and these pay highly for their exertions of Catholics, and thus, for ever, closed the Rock- to keep the fickle divinities in view. It had been denied that the gold of the ornaments was of native produce, and that the trinkets themselves were of native manufacture-a cat at our national pride, for we had long been in the habit of pointing to the skilful workmanship, as well as the early date of civilisation in our island. But Mr. Curry has deduced the facts from documentary evidence, and from traces of gold smelting works discovered in Munster, that the metal and artists were all our own. The grandson of a celebrated provincial king was a goldsmith, and the craft was transmitted through his line for several generations, till both the line and the art died out in the person of a priest, probably and economic manner, through the National System. He fitted up two Schools, placed them under Catho-had been a layman, Mr. Donegan, of Dame street, the wealthiest jeweller and goldsmith, might have deriv-National Board. A simple rule was promulgated to ed his blood and his calling from the artist, whose the Catholic tenants-let their children refuse to royalty of descent did not prevent his entering upon read the Scripture, they would be denied admission a career of honorable industry -a step, by the way, to the School, and, their names not appearing on the which rescued his name from oblivion; for it is not probable that "Gardrighe" the grandson of " Olill On the establishment of these Schools, the Parish [Olim," would appear in print in the ninetceth cen-Priest, Rev. C. M'Clusky, had the Catholic parents | tury, if this person had not stood over the craftsto present a Remonstrance against the practice of man's crucible in the early part of the third. The requiring their children to read the Protestant Scrip- names of nearly all who wore the ornaments, or used tures, but without effect. The schools were built on the utensils of his manufacture have passed away, the very corner of two parishes, Aughnamulien East like most of the ornaments and atensils themselves ; but the name of the workman was applauded in a modern university, by an educated audience, and it will now live for ever in imperishable print, for the lectures to which it has added interest are to be published .- Dublin Correspondent, Morning Chroliele.

> "LA QUESTIONE IRLANDAISE." -- The Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford Examiner publishes a letter to the editor from M. A. Maria Martin, of the Constilutionnel, in which he avows himself publicly to be the writer of the pamphlet "La Questione Irelanduise," which has caused so much discussion.

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A GOOD EXCHANGE. -- Mr. John O'Brien Barristerat-law, son of the late John O'Brien, M. P., and neadmittance to any Cathelic child who would refuse bar, and all the worldly honours which must attend his refind and cultivated genios, to join one of that, on the advice of the Catholic Clergy, several the greatest religious orders of the Catholic church, tomary with the members of the Orange Brotherhood, had refused to join in the Scripture Class, yet that | all times, as instanced in the several abbevs and Holy Cross is one of the most renowned,-Linerick

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -AUGUST 31, 1860.

THE "TIMES" AND THE IRISH PAPISTS. (From the Irishman.)

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In the Times of Thursday, August 2nd, there appeared an article so extraordinary, even for the Times, that we must revert to it. Some of the wiseacres who adorn its columns with their lucubrations, thought fit to have another fling at Irish-men, through the medium of a leader upon Colonel French's motion to arm us as Volunteers.

In that article we learn, for the first time, that Irishmen are divided into two factions-Papists and Orangemen-they seem to be two species, included in the one genus, which, so far, is brilliant of the Times to discover. Having thus classified the Irish, the literary gentleman who immortalized himself by writing the clever sketch, proceeds to knock both their heads together to prove--both to his own satisfaction and that of his readers-that they have no right to carry rifles as volunteers.

After indulging in this philosophical recreation on purely logical principles- countering Papist with Oungeman, and Orange with Papist-just the game of his botters-he decides that they are both pugna-cious, and could not carry arms. This is beautifully shown and quite worthy of the Times. He then pro-ceeds through the labyrinth of his discoveries, casting the light of his peculiar genius on the subject as he passes, and by a process of ratiocination, as original as it is perfect, he shows that as the Orangeman and Papists are equal, that the Orangemen are better than the Papists. "For," he says, "what they do, they do openly and madly in the light of day, and so for the matter of that do their Papist antagonists." Now any impartial reader must admit that the conclusion drawn is perfectly consequent upon this fact. But further in his observations the temporal sage develops his argument more fully upon this point. The Papists, it seems, shoot down landlords and agents from behind hedges, and in the darkness of night: but the Orangemen only shoot down Papists at any convenient opportunity. The morality of the thing is quite different-the Times agrees with the law, and the law agrees with the Times. For the law puts down the Ribbouman which, according to the Times, is synonymous with Papist-but the law preserves the Orangeman. The shooting of an agent or a landlord, or even a harmless Orangeman, is assassination, because it is done by a Papist; but the lodgment of a quarter-ounce of lead in the heart of a Papist is only a riot, because it is done by an Orangeman.

The distinctions drawn by the Times in these matters are both subtle and beautiful, and could never strike any one only for the Times. For our own part, if we were ever offered our choice to be shot down like an unsuspecting agent from behind a hedge by a Ribbonman, or see the murderons muzzle of an Orangeman's musket pointed with dangerous precision at us, for the life of us we could not make an agreeable selection although the Times might.

"We know," it says, "that we have to deal with an annual riot" (that is the Orange massacres), " which most commonly occurs in the month of July but this is very different far, from the bloody sentences of the Irish vehngaricht." This at once dis-poses of the relative guilt of the parties in the most impartial manner, and also helps to account for the fact that the law is powerless to deal with the Orange confederacy. And then the whole jumble of fancy and fiction, logic and law, is constituted by the Times into a conclusion-that the Irish people are not to be armed.

Now we have a secret for the Times, and as O'Connell used to say, at the monster meetings, we don't mind telling it here. The argument of the Times is founded on false promises and ends in false conclusions-that is, to speak more plainly, it is a thorough lie from begining to end : a lie, a notorious Times lie, without a single mitigatory truth.

The Irish Ribbonman is as distinct from the Papist as the Oraugeman is from the Irish Protestant. Ribbonism is a normal school for informers, who are an institution of the British Government; of great use to it sometimes in thinning our surplus population, or for getting up a coercion bill by their little disturbances. These useful agents then sometimes ed a little Ribbon conspiracy, in order to ori

good private speculation for themselves, and dr the British Government afterwards, by re-

g its pay for swearing away the liberties, and sometimes the lives, of their dupes. But thanks to the exertions of the Irish priesthood--the Catholic priesthood-Ribbonism is suppressed in Ireland as being appatriotic and immoral, and from shore to shore within the seas that circle our country there is scarcely a Ribbonman to be found-except perhaps

infamy, from their absurd hatred to their Roman | er than ever in this happy country. Catholic fellow-countrymen, whilst the sleek vil-lains who stimulate their evil passions, derive all the emolument. These men, in their selfishness, would barter Protestant and Catholic alike against their own venality; they are of the tribe of that Irishman who thanked his God he had a country to sell. Hence, then, every man who desires the future prosperity of his native land, will labour for the extirpation of Orangeism, and the government has no excuse to preserve it any longer, notwithstanding the assertions of the Times.

We have now done with the Times-we have shown that there are not two factions in Ireland, Papists and Orangemen--we have shown that there is but one-Orangeism-and that that faction is permitted, if not encouraged, by government.

What, then, becomes of all the fine reasoning of the Times; why the people-the moral, orderly people-of Ireland are to be deprived of the right of being organized as Volunteers for the defence of their country ?

The causes are not those alleged by the Times; but the cause is-that if there were an army of Irish Volunteers, armed and organized, it would defend from every enemy, and at every hazard-Ireland for the Irish.

GWEEDORE SHEEP CASE-COUNTY DONEGAL .- Lifford, August 1 .- This morning, Chief Justice Monahan entered the Crown Court at Lifford, at ten o'clock. An application, which had been made to is lordship the previous day, was renewed, viz .-For leave to traverse the presentments for alleged malicious destruction of sheep in Gweedore, in the month of January last, and to have the entire case reviewed before his lordship and a petty jury. After a lengthened discussion by counsel, both for and against, his lordship granted the application. The ury was then sworn, and was composed entirely of respectable farmers residing in the barony of Raphoe, and total strangers to the district of Gweedore (which is situate in the barony of Kilmacreenan). It s also right to remark there was not a Roman Catholic on the jury. The only evidence to sustain the presentment was that of two Scotch shepherds, Wiliam Byers (the shepherd of the apolicant) and Archy-Campbell (the shepherd of a Scotch gentleman, named Woodman). Byers stated on his oath that on Saturday, the 14th of January, 1860, he found two sheep at a certain place on his mountain called Attany, lying dead, with their skulls broken; that he sent the information to Robertson, and asked him to send for Archy Campbell, a distance of ten miles; that Campbell came on Sunday mornig, the 15th January; and that he (Byers) met Campbell that morning at Attany; and that Campbell found another sheep lying dead with its skull broken; that he (Byres) then sent Campbell with information to the police, that the police came to Attany on Monday morning and saw the three sheep with their skulls broken and found four more sheep dead, with their skulls broken; that they searchthe mountains and could not find more ;that he counted the sheep with Campbell that day and the next, and found that there were 238 sheep wanting, which could not be found dead or alive, save the seven with skulls broken, and that these were all found at Attany, within a short dis-tance of each other; that they finished counting the sheep on the 17th, and on that day he (Byers) went before a magistrate and swore an information as to the loss of the 238 which, he believed, were all maliciously destroyed. Byers swore positively that Campbell did not come to him before Sunday, the 15th January, and that it was Robertson (Lord George Hill's agriculturist) sent for Campbell, for that he (Byers) did not send for him. Campbell stated on his outh that he came down to Robertson's (the agriculturist) on Saturday, the 14th of January, in consequence of a letter he had received by a messenger, signed with Byers's name, that he remained in Robertson's all night on Saturday, and went to the mountain, and met Byers at Attanty on Sunday morning that he found one sheep there that day dead, with the skull broken-that he (Campbell) was sent by Byers to tell Robertson and the police, and that was

all the sheep they saw up to that Sunday with marks of violence. On cross-examination this witness admitted that he had heard Robertson swear before the grand jury that he had not seen him (Campbell) on Saturday the 14th of January, and that he (Robertson) had not heard a word of any sheep being found with their skulls cracked until Sunday the 15th of January, when he (Campbell) came to him with the information. And also that he (Robertson) had not sent for him (Campbell) on the 14th of January. During the cross- examination of this witness he took a piece of paper out of his pocket and was lo king

The tone of their newspapers is quite in accordance with this state of things. A paper called the Liverpool Courier, notices the suicide of a merchant (who hanged himself) in the following terms :- "It is our painful duty to record, in another column, the facts connected with the sudden and unexpected demise of the late . Esq., which will be perused with painful in-terest by the public; the more especially as Mr. departed this life under circumstances, which at first sight, appear opposed to the ordinary course of nature. The Courier is an ultra-Orange British newspaper, and we may therefore accept its estimate of (English) human nature as not inaccurate when it informs us self-murder by the "death of a dog" (as another Englishman once termed it) is "opposed to the ordinary course of nature" only at "first sight."----Of course a moment's thought will dispel the fuolish idea of suicide being "opposed to the ordinary course of nature" in this country. Indeed it is the ordinary course; but the fact of recording a suicide as "a sudden and unexpected demise" (!) is so racy of this

soil, that I cannot forbear calling your attention to it. Of course the editor of the Courier intends not to be extra-ordinary at first or second sight; so, no doubt, we shall some day hear of his "sudden and unexpected demise' under circumstances which will not appear "opposed to the ordinary course of nature"-" unexpected demise" a la Judas Iscariot .-Letter in the Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINISTER.-We are happy to say that favorable intelligence continues to arrive with regard to the health of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister. His Eminence, in a letter to the Vicar-General, says :- "I go into the country to complete my convalescence, previously to making a start northward," and a letter from Dr. English, also to the Vicar-General, says :-" The Cardinal is out for a few days at Castel Gandolfo. He is wonderfully better."- Weekly Register.

The contributions towards the Papal Tribute from the Diocese of Shrewsbury amount (within a trifle) to £1,100.

The week has been tolerably exempt from any very exciting crimes, such as the Wolworth tragedy of the previous week. Suicides continue of frequent occurrence, but murders were not so rife. In London four children were reported on Thursday as murdered, and five infants as "suffocated in bed," of course accidentally, but these are mere trifles in this eminently enlightened generation.

Protestant Sisterhoods are not such an innovation as some assert. In 1679 the Baptists of Bristol had an institution of Deaconesses, who were "set apart for their office by prayers and fasting." They laid themselves under an obligation not to marry-no great sacrifice, perhaps, for they were all over sixty years of age : their duty was to visit sick sisters and brethren, to take care their wants were supplied, to speak words of spiritual consolation to those who required it, and to act as nurses.-Guardian.

Of the twenty-five barons who were appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta, says Sir Bernard Burke's Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families, there is not now in the House of Peers a single male descendant.

EXTENT OF LONDON .- London, says the Registrar-General, now covers 121 square miles-a square of eleven miles to the side. It is equal to three Lon-dons of 1800, it increases at the rate about 1,000 a week, half by births (their excess over deaths), and half by immigration (its excess over emigration.)-It is remarkable that in London one in six of those who leave the world dies in one of the public institutions-a workhouse, hospital, asylum, or prison.-Nearly one in a cleven of the deaths is in a workhouse.

LORD PALMERSTON'S ITALIAN POLICY .- The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says :-"The speech of Lord Palmerston, delivered at the meeting of members at his private house, has created the strongest indignation among a portion of the Catholic members whom the Premier had invited to sustain him in what he believed to be an important crisis in his political life. The noble lord claimed confidence in the Government on the ground that in this crisis it was imperatively necessary that there should be a strong Government in England, as foreign complications had arisen, and he was happy to tell them that a telegraph had just been recrive i announcing that Garibaldi's forces had landed on the coast of Calabria. Hence, he said, it was necessary that the Government should possess the confidence of the country, in order to sustain the neople of italy selecting their own GO vernment. This declaration excited, as I have stated, the utmost indiguation among the Irish Liberals, as it was clear that the Premier was endeavoring to shadow out a policy inimical to the independence of the Roman States.' The great event of the week has been the Division in the House of Commons upon Monday night. The immediate reduction of the Customs duty upon French paper was carried by a majority of 33, though the third reading of the Bill for abolishing the Excise Duty upon Paper had only been carried last winter by a majority of 9. This decision of the House of Commons is all the more important because it was a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and an approval of their foreign policy respecting Italy. Everybody knows that Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell Mr. Gladstone, and the Whig Ministry sympathises with Gariba, 2, and with those Italians who desired to subvert the Pope's temporal Sovereignty and seize upon his temporal possessions. These are Lord Pal-merston's own wishes, and he has repeatedly expressed them. Since the votes of twenty-one Irish Catholic members put him into power in 1859 Lord Palmerston has been able to contribute very materially towards this consummation. He never had a better chance of helping it on than now, for the French Emperor is anxious to follow the policy of England in Italian affairs. He says he wishes to see peace restored to Italy by any means, provided the security of the Holy Father be provided for. Nato-leon III says nothing of the Pope's Sovereignty, or of his independence, or of the integrity of his dominions. The Pope's personal security is now the Emperor's care, and to this the Whig Ministers have no objection, for even Mr. Gladstone, in the wildest flight of his Jacobinical enthusiasm, has never really wished to see the Pope hanged in St. Peter's.-London Tablet. THE IRISH IN ENGLAND. - Following the example set by the Italians in England who made demonstrations the other day in favour of their nationality, the Irish residents in our larger towns are agitating in favor of a restoration to Ireland of her native Government. Among other places, an enthusiastic meeting has been held at Birkenhead, at which resolutions were carried by acclamation demanding from England, as an act of retributive justice, the restoration to Ireland of a domestic Parliament, of which she was unjustly deprived by fraud, treachery and bloodshed, unparalleled in the history of nations to carry the accursed act of union, which provincialized their country and made them aliens in their native land. EXCLISH JUSTICE.-At Great Marlow on the 6th of July last, a poor tramp was brought before one of our magistrates charged with "hawking books without a licence." He had in his possession a copy of your paper, a Family Herald, and a Cassel's Family Paper, and it being proved that he was offering them for sale, our worthy magistrate committed him to prison for twenty-one days with hard labor. On the following day two girls of disreputable character were brought before our magistrates charged with stealing two umbrellas, of the value of £1, from our parish church, during the hours of divine service .---The case having been clearly proved, the prisoners judices—make a trade of their follies—and derive "THE ORDINARY COURSE OF NATURE."—The state pleaded guilty. The bench, after having admonish-place, or pension, or title from the despicable traffic. of England is deplorable. They are murdering each ed the prisoners, "sentenced them to be imprisoned The herd of Orangemen gain nothing—nothing but other, cutting throats and committing suicides fast- for one day." They were thereupon discharged.

The English sympathizers with Garibaldi continue to send supplies of muskets, ammunition, &c., for the use of the "Sicilian Army." A splendid screw steamship left Liverpool a few days ago well stored with war materiel, the vessel and contents having been delivered over to Garibaldi's agents. According to the Paris correspondent of the Times, Signor Farini "has succeeded in preventing the departure of an expedition that was to have landed in the Roman States. Most of the volunteers composing it will, it is said, proceed to Sicily. The apparent imminence of an attack on Naples by Garibaldi keeps everybody on the qui vive."- Weekly Register.

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THE THREATENED INVASION OF 1803 .- In contem plation of the threatened invasion of England by Bonaparte in the year 1803, it appears that Bishop Hurd had placed one or both of his episcopal resi dences at the King's disposal, as affording a suitable and secure asylum for the royal family. The follow-ing letter shows in what estimation his old and faithful servant was held by that considerate and warmhearted master :- "My Dear Good Bishop-It has been thought by some of my friends, that it will not be necessary to remove my family. Should I be un-der so painful a necessity, I do not know where I could place them with so much satisfaction to myself, and, under Providence, with so much security, as with yourself and my friends at Worcester. It does not appear probable that there will be any occasion for it, as I do not think the unhappy man who threatens us will dare to venture among us;neither do I wish you to make any preparation for us; but I thought it right to give you this information .- I remain, my dear good Bishop, Gronos." -Hurd's Memoirs by Kilvert.

Mr. Spurgeon has returned from his Continental tour and resumed his Excter Hall preachings on Sunday. The Times says :- During his travels he preached in the cathedral at Geneva, and contrary to the Baptist mode of addressing a congregation, the rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit dressed in full canonicals. So great was the anxiety to hear him that some came as many as two hundred miles for the purpose."

THE WALWORTH MURDERS. - The following facts throw a light upon the cause of one of the terrible series of murders known as the Walworth tragedy, namely, that of Mary Weels Streeter, the sweetheart of William Godfray Youngman, who now stands accused of her death. After the examination of the prisoner at Lambeth Police Court, on Tuesday last Inspector Dann proceeded to the residence of the father of the young woman, near Wadhurst, in Sussex and broke the fearful intelligence of the murder. The various members of the family stated that such had been their forebodings of some dreadful event that they could not settle down to their work, or do anything on the Tuesday. Youngman had made use of the most unfounded inisrepresentations to induce the young woman to marry him, and to obtain the consent of their friends to their union. In the first place he represented that he had an independent income of £200 a year, that he intended taking a house for her at Brighton, and keeping her as a lady when on the contrary, he had not a single pound, and on the morning of the murder, he did not possess a single penny. It further appeared from his correspondence, that for some weeks previous he had been strongly urging ber to allow him to insure her life for £100, and on mentioning the for to her father and friends that they so strongi dvised her not to do, that she positively as ured them that she should do no such thing, and they were in hopes that she did not. In the last lotter addressed by the prisoner to Miss Streeter, he strongly urged her to come to town, to bring all the money she could with her, and to borrow from her friends, and particularly stated that there was no necessity for getting the wedding things made up, as they could be had in town. He also had the banns published at St. Martin-in-the-Fields; but it is a very curious fact, and one which shows that the unfortunate young woman must have had some foreboding that something extraordinary was to happen, that on Monday night that she folded up her purse, containing all the mo-ney she possessed, namely £1 2s 2d, in her petticont and stowed it away some distance from the bed. Inspector Dann, on searching among the prisoner's papers, found the policy of an insurance effected by him on the life of Miss Mary Wells Streeter for £100 payable to him on her death. The policy was dated on the 25th of July, just six days before the murder. It has also been found that at the Sessions, held at Stafford on the Sth of March, 1859, the prisoner had been convicted of stealing a quantity of plate be-longing to his master, Mr. J. Keate, a Staffordshire

THE WAY THEY MANAGE HOSPITALS IN CINCIN-NATI .-- The condition of the sick in the Commercial Hospital, ought to engage the attention of these who have the direction of public affairs, and are not destitute of Christian charity. The medical attendance is excellent, but the house and beds are in a vile and borrible condition. The whole place is overrun "with red-republicans," commonly called bugs, and the unfortunate sick are consigned to a fate which can better be imagined than described.-The beautiful Marine Hospital, erected in a bad location, and at an extravagant expense, is vacant. The roof was blown off by the tornado, or at least a part ot it, and it was left to take care of itself, until the papers called public attention to its condition. The Sisters of Charity made a proposition to Secretary Cobb to take this house for a term of years, furnish it, and take the Marine Patients for three dollars a week. This would have been a great saving to the government and a blessing for the sick ; but the Secretary shifted the blame upon the law, and was sorry-very-that the law would not let him grant the petition of the Sisters. In the meantime, it is a great consolution to the benevolent to know that there is no lack of Bibles in town .- Telegraph.

THE TRUE PRESS. - This is the title of a Catholic journal started in Chicago by Messrs, R. E. & M. Flaven. In shape and size it resembles the Sentinel; the number before us is well filled with original and selected articles, while the appearance of the paper is highly creditable. The price is placed at \$2 per annum, and we hope our cotemporary may soon have a large list of 'pay in advance' subscribers any others are not reliable. The Catholics of Detroit have now their Guardian well established, and we are glad our co-religionists of Chicago have secured a True Press to defend their rights against their culumniators. The more Catholic journals the better.

A HEARTLESS WERTCH .- The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 11th instant says :- " Last Monday, there arrived in this city on the steamer Lebanon, a man and woman, who represented themselves to be hushand and wife. On the arrival of the boat, the couple started up town, the husband directing that their baggage should be sent to the Southgate House.-When the twain reached the intersection of Walnut and Second streets, the husband concluded that they had better put up at the Walnut-street House, and leaving his wife on the corner, he hurried back to the boat, to countermand the order about his bag-gage, but neglected to return. The poor woman waited for him a long time, and then, bursting into tears, told her story to a merchant in the vicinity, who conducted her to the Henrie House, and at once advised her friends of her describen. She says they had been married two weeks, and were on their way to visit some friends in Kentucky. Before leaving his newly-made bride, the rascal obtained possession of her gold watch, and \$150 of her money, all she possessed. We purposely suppress names.

REMARKABLE ATTACK BY A SWARM OF BERS .- A singular occurrence took place at Astrim, Michigan, on the 2d just., which is thus related by the Detroit Tribune : A swarm of bees belonging to a Mr. Decker came out of the hive in great fury, and attacked a man by the name of Munger, who was crossing the field at the time, some thirty or forty rods off He undertook to flee to the woods, but the bass were before and behind him so thick that he found it impossible to run. He then commenced a fight hat in hand, but he was very soon overpowered, and fell down with faintness, and would soon have died had not a son of Mr. Decker-who was at this time anproaching from another direction -- rushed to the rescue, when the stingers immediately left Munger, and commenced an attack upon young Decker, who fled with all speed to a shed or grannry, in which was a favorite shepherd dog chained. The bees immediately left the young man, and attacked the poor dog with such fury as to deprive him of life before he could be let loose. It is said the dog actually killed more than a quart of bees in his vigorous defence. Mr. Munger and Mr. Decker were in a dangerous state for some hours, but they are now recovering."

INAPPROPRIATE PRESERTS .--- The "hopeful" subjects of the Prince of Wales in N resScotia, desirous to give him a taste of their q -, have prepared a grindstone for His Highnesin loyal inscription reminding him of his destin the people of Newfoundland, not to be back wa have selected an enormous black dog of that itk, which, with a collar costing 300 dollars, is to be presented to the Prince. What the Ganadas will do doth not yet appear. The dog, we can easily conceive, may find a place in His Highness's kennels, but what he will do with the grindstone should not be asked. Some of those Nova-Scotia grindstones are ponderous things. We trust that one of moderate size has been selected, in which case the donors, made hoppy by gracions acceptance, will do well not to follow their gift with solicitudes. Kossuth was presented with a precious cannon ball dug up at Bunker-hill. He received it appropriately, and it is supposed had it quietly dropped overboard on the voyage from Brooklyn to this city. We doubt that the Nova Scotia grindstone will be more highly honoured. This manin for making presents to great folk is ludicrous. We confidently expect that sewing-nachines, patent reapers, baby jumbers, mammoth turnips, and splendidly embossed Bibles will be tendered to the Royal visitor while in this country .--There is nothing too useless, too inappropriate, or too sacred to made a gift to the much-enduring magnate who falls into our hands. When Kossuth was here the workmen in Herring's safe factory, carried away by sympathetic enthusiasm, worked at nights, and, as the labour was performed con amore, probably produced the best safe that ever was made, which they presented to the great Hungarian as " a means for the safe keeping of his valuable papers and money." Kossuth made much of them, and immediate. ly sold their safe to the shrewd Genin, who, for some 400 or 500 dollars, thus became possessed of the best safe in the world. One imagines the hapless bewilderment of our late Japanese friends when, at the command of the dread Tycoon, they shall undertake to explain the mysteries of some of the presents which, to the amount of 100 cart-loads, encumber the castward bound Niagara .-- The World, (N.Y. Paper.)

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in the Castle—and there is not a more peaceable orderly, moral nation than that composed by Irish Papists in all God's earth.

So much for the right, the abstract right to de-prive the Irish Papists of carrying arms, derived, from their morality, as citizens-so much for the lying statements of the Times.

The Times admits that the Orange Societies ought to be suppressed; but it querulously argues, "if they stop short of open violation of the law, how can they Beautiful reasoning ! What conbe put down ?" stitutes open violation of the law according to the Does outrage?-does murder, actual or limes? attempted? Does brutal assaults committed without regard to age or sex? Do wanton devastation, wilful and malicious wrecking of property? Do any of those things constitute open violation of the law-the precious law of British government as administered in Ireland? And yet all these things are comprised in that annual riot of Orangeism which the Times considers such a trivial affair, and which it declares the law cannot reach to suppress. This is another lie for the Times!

When O'Connell assembled the Irish people in hundreds of thousands-when they came together peacefully and morally-when, amidst all their orderly legions, no man committed the slightest violation of the law-when, amidst all that vast organization, not even the shadow of a crime could be alleged against a single individual, the British Government in Ireland stepped outside the law, and suppressed a meeting perfectly legal, perfectly peaceable -- not by an act of parliament, but by an arbitrary proclamation issued in the dark of an October evening, issued in the gloom and silence of the night, in order that the dogs of war, arrayed on Clontarf strand, might fall upon the unsuspecting and unarmed crowd, and slaughter them without mercy. Their murderous attempt was foiled. But their vengeance was not-they sent that greathearted old man -- that princely patriot, who, whatever were his failings, and they were not many, must ever be the pride and hoast of Ireland-O'Connellthey sent him to a gael, and by such base means, that the Lord Chief Justica Denman declared, when reversing his sentence, that trial by jury in Ireland was "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." And yet, in the face and memory of these things, the liar -the mean, pitful, liar of the Times-the ignorant liar-asserts that law cannot reach the sanguinary Orange Society! Does he think that any one will believe that a government which never hesitated to do injustice when it suited its turn to be unjust, even in figurant violation of all constitutional law-does he think to make us believe that that government could not put down by force of law, backed as it would be by public opinion, a conspiracy against order like that of Orangeism? We will not believe it.

Orangeism is the only blot which remains upon our country. It perpetuates bigotry and feeds its It is the ouly remnant of intolerance lurid fires. left in Irish hearts, and it is kept up for their own base personal purposes by a few mean political tricksters, who, taking advantage of the ignorance of a portion of their fellow-countrymen, who profess the Protestant religion-make a trade of their pre-judices-make a trade of their follies-and derive place, or pension, or title from the despicable traffic.

at it, holding it under the witness box. Counsel then asked what it was ; he replied it was nothing. Counsel then asked him if it contained any memorandum about the sheep, and he (witness) said not, and put it into his pocket. Counsel asked him to hand it over to him, and after a great deal of difficulty it was got from him. It contained a memorandum of the sheep m tilated as described. He (Campbell) then said in reply to counsel that he had sworn falsely. (This created a great sensation in court.) It also appeared by this memorandum that the sheep found mutilated on Sunday, the 15th, did not correspond with the number both Byers and Campbell had sworn to as being found on the 15th. Several other witnesses having been examined, the case closed. The jury were not ten minutes coming to a decision, which was against the presentments. The judge after the verdict was announced said-" I am as satisfied, as I am of my vory existance, that those sheep were not maliciously killed."

During the past three weeks large numbers of pigs died in the neighborhood of Newtownbarry, and about Kilrush, of a disease called the "black sickness." The animals are seen to go about moping, disinclined to eat their food, and die in a few hours, the body turning purple. I heard of a souple of cases where parties lost from 15 to 20 pigs. - Wexford Constitution.

Two SISTERS DROWNED. -- Two fine young women sisters, named Doolan, aged eighteen and twentythree, from the neighborhood of Newtownmountkennedy, nedy, were drowned on Friday, while bathing off the Strand, at Newcastle, county Wicklow ; one of the ill-fated sisters venturing in too far was carried out from the abruptly retreating beach, and was immediately beyond her depth, when her less daring sister, now bold as a lion, in the strength of her affection, rashed to the rescue, but unhappily with no better result than to share her untimely fate.

Conveasion .- On Sunday last, Mr. Denis Connell, of Tralee, was received into the Catholic church at St. John's Limerick, by the Rev. Mr. Cook, P.P. of Stonehall.-Limerick Reporter.

On Saturday, 28th ult., during a sudden squall, five fishermen were returning to Ballintov after their day's fishing, when a sea filled their boat, which upset, and the whole boat's crew were lost within sight of their wives and families. Other boats' crews landed at Sheep Island, and thereby escaped. Soon after they attempted the rescue of the missing crew, but without success. The bodies have not yet been found. The names of the men lost (the families of whom are destitute), are James M'Erlane, wife and two children; Robert M'Erlane, (his brother), wife and four children; James M'Auley, wife and two children; George Borland (an old man), wife and family; Hugh Gillan, a young man and unmarried. A painful interest exists along the coast about this melancholy event, though parallels to it are not of unfrequent occurrence in the lives of the poor fishermen on the coast .- Belfast Morning News.

THE LATE RIOT AT DERRYMACASH .- The two men, Murphy and M'Cann, who were most injured in the riot at Derrymacash Chape!, on the 12th July, linger on in a very precarious condition.

" THE ORDINARY COURSE OF NATURE."-The state

He was discharged in March last. He then procured a situation at Mr Duncan's Henrietta-street, Coventgarden, by a false character, or rather false representations, and was discharged from there in the beginning of the last month when he renewed his acquaintance with Miss Sta. fer. On Friday the body was removed to Wadhurst, to be interred alongside the remains of her sister, who died but a few weeks since of consumption. The prisoner persists in his former statement that his mother had done it, and that he only killed her in self-defence. He cats and drinks well and does not exhibit any aberration of intellect. With the above facts, the difficulty of discovering a motive for the above murders immediately vanishes. The murderer was seen 'redhanded;' he ruthlessly resolved to remove all the wit nesses of his crime, and three more persons perished. A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against William Godfray Youngman in each case .-- Observer.

gentleman, and sentenced to 12 months hard labor.

A MAN AND THREE HORSES KILLED BY LIGHTNING. -During a violent thunderstorm, near Windsor, the lightning struck a laborer named Joseph Langley, and three horses, at work in a field belonging to Mr. Cantrelly, Baylis-Farm, killing them all instantly .--The hat worn b, the deceased was torn to shreds and scattered about, while the whole of the upper por-tion of the body was frightfully disfigured. The horses did of appear to have suffered any external injuries, though they were struck down dead instantaneously

DRINKING FOR A WAGER .- At a beerhouse at Sedg ley, near Wolverhampton, a few weeks since, Samue Barnet, spike-nail forger, more than sixty years old, undertook for a wager to drink two gallons of ale in forty-five minutes. The first three pints were taken at a draught. He became so ill before he accomplished his task, that surgeons were sent for. The case was at first pronounced hopeless, but under the treatment of three surgeons, he recovered during the night. Among those present to with ss the disgusting feat was a parish constable.

UNITED STATES.

THE LAST OF CHINIQUY. -The Western Baaner publishes a very creditable account of the state of affairs in Kankakee, given in a letter of a gentleman who visited that place on the 31st ult. We limit ourselves to give only the finale of this grand drama, for the getting up of which the purses of gullible Americans down cast have been so deeply bled. A quarrel has taken place between Mr. Ohiniquy and his chief agent, Mr. Demarus, all about money, and the division of funds. These difficulties culminated on Sunday, July 29th, when "Mr. Chiniquy was insulted, [we quote from the letter] and all but nine of his 70 converts left him. Then Father Chiniquy announced that he would visit Scotland to attend a Synod of the Scotch Presbyterian Church; that during his absence he would call on the Queen of England, and other Protestant potentates, for assistance and morey ; and he will get money, he will pocket it, and will give them none." Thus the cat is out at last. All these Protestant old betties have been duped by the cunning Frenchy : their cause is not a whit advanced ; we have made merry at their expense; and-the Gatholic Church is the gainer by it all .--- Boston Pilot.

OBEYING ORDERS - A person who was an eye-witness to the fact, relates an amusing circumstance, which occurred while Judge II---presided on the bench in a Western district.

On a certain occasion after his appointment, business called him to Liberty, and while there, meeting with many of his old associates at the bar, he got into a convivial mood, which lasted several days, and on going out he looked rather worse for wear. In crossing the river at Owen's Landing, there was a boat discharging freight, and in great hasto for fear another bost would pass, that had just hove in sight.

The clerk sang out-

"I say, old man, can't you lend them a hand in taking off that load of furniture? I will pay you well for doing so, and ' double filly' in the bargain.' "Oh, yes," says the Judge, "always ready to help in a time of need."

'Then turn in and be quick," said the clerk. The first thing was a marble-tob bureau. In going off the plank, the Judge slipped, and the clerk roared out-

" There, now, throw that into the river, will you?" "Certainly," said the Judge, and giving a kick with the order, overboard it went.

"Halloo | what's that for ?" said the clerk.

" I always obey orders when I work for a man." "Leave !" said the mate.

" Agreed," said the Judge.

"Who is that man ?" said the clerk.

A bystander remarked-

That is Judge H----, of the Fifth Judicial District of Missouri."

"Let go that live!" cried the clerk, and the boat put into the stream at its highest speed.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-AUGUST 31, 1860.

The True Witness. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

IS PRINTED AND FUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS,

GEORO E. OLBRK and JOHN GILLIES, At No. 293, Noire Dame Street.

13 All communications to be addressed to the Editor G. E. CLERK.

TEENS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not to paid, then Two Dollars and a half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance but if not pail in advance, then Three Dollars.

Single copies, price 34, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street ; and at W Dallon's, corner of SI. Luprence and Craig Sis.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE reports as to the progress of Garibaldi's flibustering expedition are very contradictory. By some he is represented as having effected a successful landing on the mainland, by other reports he is represented as having met with a signal repulse in an attempt to land. That he meditates an attack upon the Papal States, and Venetia, is looked upon as certain, and Austria is said to be preparing for the inevitable conflict about to be forced upon her. War betwirt Austria and Sardinia is looked forward to as issuminent, and it is generally believed that the former will accept the invasion of Naples by the Sicilian army as a casus belli. Latest dates from Great Britain represents the weather as very unfavorable for harvesting prospects, and breadstuffs as on the rise.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LANDING AT MONTREAL .- The morning of Friday, the 24th instant, - the day originally designed for the Prince's landing - broke with torrents of rain which lasted without interruption until about two o'clock in the afternoon. Every thing, however, had been prepared for the grand ceremonial; the Societies had mustered under their respective basuers, and the citizens en masse in spite of the unpromising aspect of the weather had turned out to greet the arrival of the son of their beloved Qneen. About 2 p.m., the sky cleared a little ; but in consequence of a request-we believe-from the Corporation or Reception Committee, His Royal Highness was graciously Heased to postpone his official entrance into Montreal to Saturday morning .--Placards to this effect were posted up about town, and the immense crowds slowly dispersed. In the ovening there was a partial illumination, and an occasional display of volunteer fire works.

Saturday morning dawned gloomily. The sky was surcharged with clouds, and still the rain came proving down. About 8 a.m., however, the weather cleared, and the preparations for the Prince's reception again went forward with hearty good will. Soon the steamer with the Royal Standard was to be seen making her way up to the spot where the Prince was to land; and shortly after nine o'clock the roaring of the guas from the men-of-war lying in the port, announced that His Royal Highness had at last ar-

to communicate to our most gracious Queen, your Royal and beloved Mother, our feelings of ardent loyalty and devotion to Her Royal person and crown; and our lively gratitude and acknowledge-ments for this last gracious evidence of Her Royal condescension and favour-your Royal Highness' most welcome and grateful visit to this City and Province.

To which H. R. H. was pleased to reply as follows in English :--Gentlemen,-The Address you have just pre-

seated to me, in which you proclaim your loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the British Crown demands my warmest acknowledgments.

The impression made upon me by the kind and cordial reception which has been accorded to me on this first visit to Canada can never fade from my mind ;—and deeply will the Queon be gratified by the proof which it affords that the interest which she takes in the welfare of this portion of Her Empire and which she has been anxious to mark by my presence amongst you, is met in their part by feel-

ings of allectionate devotion to herself and ber family. For myself I rejoice at the opportunity which has

been afforded me of visiting this City-a great emporium of the trade of Canada-and whose growing prosperity offers so striking an example of what may be effected by energy and enterprise under the influence of free institutions.

That this prosperity may be still further enlarged is my carnest hope, and there can be little doubt that by the completion of that stupendous monument of engineering skill and labor which I have come in the name of the Queen to inaugurate, new sources of wealth will be opened to your citizens and to the country; new elements of power developed, and new links forged to bind together in penceful cooperation the exertions of a wide-spread and rapidly increasing population.

This coremonial being over, the Prince accomparied by his suite, entered the carriage in waiting, and amidst the deafening cheers of the assembled thousands the Procession commenced in a following order :-

Police Advanced Guard. The Chief of Police and (!!') A number of Indians in cos sac.

The Prince's Standard. Grand Marshals-J C Lacroix and M Doherty,

Esquires. The Montreal Volunteer Rifles. Volunteer Cavalry Escort. HIS ROYAL BIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, and the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency the Governor General with suite of Governor General, The Commander of the Forces and Staff-Mounted.

Executive Council. The Anglican Bishop and Chaplains. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, with Superior of Seminary and Chaplains. The Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

Chief Justice and Judges. The Mayor of Montreal. The Members of the Corporation. The Civic Officials and the Executive Committee of

Citizens. The Members of the Legislative Council. The Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Consuls General of France and United States The Consuls.

Distinguished Guests The Band of Music.

The Royal Standard. Grand Marshalls-John Penner and J B Mailhot, Esquires.

The Clergy The Bar.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society--with Banners. The St. Patrick's Society-with Banners. The St. George's Society - with Banners. The St. Andrew's Society, including the Caledonian and Thistle Societies-with Banners The German Society-with Banners

The New England Society-with Banners The Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, including the Young Men's Society-with Banners. The Mechanic's Institute-with Baoners

L'Institut Canadien-with Banners. L'Institut Canadien Francais-with Banners.

La Societe des Arts et Metiers. The British Ensign.

products of your, Land, and of works of Art and Industry, has my entire sympathy, and claims my best wishes for its success. "I hope and believe it will realize all the objects

for which it has been designed." The Prince, attended by lus suite, then pro-

ceeded to inspect the building, and after having declared the Exhibition opened, he retired to the residence prepared for his reception.

After a brief rest, the Prince again started with his suit and escort for Point St. Charles. where he was met by the Hou. John Ross, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Members of the Executive Council of the Province. Mr. Ross had the honor of presenting the following Address :---

To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., &c .:-

May it please your Royal Highness-

The Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness a respectful welcome to the Province. The Canadian Parliament has made the completion of the Victoria Bridge the occasion on which to invite our most gracious Sovereign to visit her Canadian possessions, and, in welcoming your Royal Bighness to Canada as her representative, they have referred, with just pride to this great work as evidence of the results achieved through the union of British capital and skill with Canadiau enterprise and progress.

The Victoria Bridge, as your Royal Highness is aware, has been constructed in the face of the great-est engineering difficulties. It is the connecting link of eleven hundred miles of railway, extending from the extreme Westeren limits of Canada nearly to its Eastern boundary, and also affording an outlet to Provincial trade to the Atlantic when the rigour of our climate closes the natural channel by the Saint Lawrence.

This great national highway has been carried through by a vast outlay of British capital, fostered hy the most wise policy and generous aid of the Canadian Parliament, and, as now completed, will develope and promote not only the interchange of commerce and intercourse between the various districts of this widely extended Province, but will also secure to it, a large share of the rapidly increasing trade of the West.

Canada now possesses a complete system of railway communication, combined with an internal navigation of unrivalled extent ; and in your future progress to the West, your Royal Highness will observe the best evidence of the wisdom and energy which have thus been applied to the development of the resources of this great Province.

The Directors have now to express their profound cratitude to their most gracious Sovereign and to your Royal Highness for your consideration in honoring this enterprise with your presence, and they pray that your Royal Highness will now be pleased final ly to inaugurate the completion of the Victoria Brigde, and thus to permit the greatest engineering work of modern days to be associated with the au apicious occasion of the first visit of the Heir Apparent of the Throne to her Majesty's loyal Province of Canada.

To which the Prince made the following reply :-Gentlemen,-It is with mingled feelings of gratification at the duty which I am called upon to undertake, and admiration of the magnificent spectacle of successful science which is before me, that I proceed to comply with your invitation, and, in the name of the Queen, to inaugurate a work as unsurpassed by the grandeur of Egypt or of Rome, as it is unrivalled by the inventive genius of these days of ever-active enterprize.

I regret that the great man, whose name is now doubly enrolled in that page of my country's history in which its worthies are inscribed, has not lived to see this day. I regret that ill health prevents the presence of another who labored with him to plan and execute this wast design ; but to them and to the eminent firm and those employed by them, in carrying out the works, no less than to your countrymen. whose energetic exertions first gave birth to the scheme of which this bridge is the consummation, the thanks of the great community of North America are

Your Sovereign has testified her appreciation of the magnitude and importance of the enterprise, by deputing me to come so far to commemorate on the apot, on her behalf, the completion of a monument play of any kind at night. of engineering skill, which will, henceforth, bear her The festivities of Monda name, and convey to future generations another proof, in addition to the many which exist, of the successful industry of the great people committed to ber rule. May this ceremony be auspicuous to all concerned. May the Railway and this Bridge, which is its con-necting link, realize all the expectations of its promoters, and continue throughout the great future of this Province a source of permanent and ever increasing prosperity. At half-past 1 o'clock precisely, H. R. H. arrived at the bridge, riding, with his suite, from the station in a beautiful carriage open at the sides, lined with crimson velvet, and wit bpanels appropriately decorated. This carriage was driven by Mr. McKenzie, the superintendent of the machinery of the Company The Prince immediately ascended the stairs to the top of the pier. He was met by Mr. James Hodges, and was accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle General Bruce, Lord St. Germains, General Wil liams, and the respective suites of His Royal Highness, the Governor General, and the Commander in Chief. Mr. Hodges then, hat in band, presented to the Prince, who also bowed and was uncovered, a wooden mallet and a silver trowel.

seen, the rivets driven know that it is done with a very rapidly repeated stroke, and when H. R. H. observed the desterity of the workmen, he observed that he was afraid he should prove only a bungling hand. However, the last rivet being pushed through, he took the small hammer, and after giving two or three taps to steady the bolt, Mr. Hodges having applied the cupping tool and given him a large hammer of se-veral pounds weight, he speedily completed this very last touch to the great structure.

THE BANQUET.

The Victoria Bridge having been thus auspiciously completed, the Royal guest, accompanied by his suite, the Governor General, the Magnates of the Province, and those to whom invitations had been extended, proceeded to the station where a sumptuous dejeuner had been provided for them. Ample justice was done to the good cheer.

THE SPEECHES.

In about half an hour His Excellency the Governor General rose and proposed the health of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which was responded to with loud and enthusiastie sheer-

In a short time His Excellency again stood up and proposed the health of the Prince Consort, which was rapturously received.

Next came the toast of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and after the thunders of applause with which this was received had subsided, the Prince rose, and gracefully proposed the health of the "Governor General," "Success to Canada," and "Prosperity to the Grand Trunk Railway." The graceful unaflected delivery of the Prince was much admired, and giving the time, he called for three cheers, which of course were delivered with hearty good will.

This closed the ceremonial; no other speeches were delivered, for rising up and bowing several tunes to the company, His Royal Highness, attended as upon his arrival, retired, and after a short visit to the works, returned to his residence.

THE GENERAL ILLUMINATION.

In the evening the City, pursuant to notice, was universally and brilliantly illuminated, whilst a magnificent display of fire-works from Point St. Charles gave additional interest to a spectacle which for beauty and grandeur could hardly be surpassed. The sky was cloudy, and about 7 p. m. a smart thunder storm passed over the city; yet in spite of these contretemps the work gaily proceeded, and by eight o'clock the whole City was one mass of light. Where all did their best, where most did well, it would be almost invidious to specily. Yet we cannot but notice the exquisite skill displayed in the illumination of the Banks, particularly of the Bank of Montreal, and the other public offices. The Bishop's Palace, the Convents, and other religious institutions were beautifully decorated ; and the newly erected fountains which were all playing in full power, had an almost magical appearance.-The illumination indeed, whatever may be said of the Procession and other incidents of the Reception, was a perfect success. In the course of the evening the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle and others of his suite, but all in plain clothes, drove through the principal streets of the city to enjoy the fairy-like scene, with which they declared themselves highly pleased. Every thing passed over in good order and without an accident. About midnight the crowds dispersed, and darkness and sleep asserted their wonted rights.

Sunday was of course passed in quiet. His Royal Highness attended the Anglican Cathedral which was densely crowded. There was no disMASS MEETING OF THE CATHOLICS OF KINGSTON

This demonstration against the designs of the Orangemen of Upper Canada to force themselves upon the notice of the Prince, and thus to extort from the heir apparent a quasi recognition of their Society, with the view of basing thereon an argument for their recognition by the Provincial Legislature - was held on Friday, the 24th inst., in Regiopolis College. Upwards of a thousand persons were present, including a large number of clergymen, and on the motion of Mr. Macarow, the Very Rev. Mr. M'Donell, Vicar-General, was called to the Chair. Mr. Anthony O'Reilly was named Secretary to the Meeting.

The proceedings commenced with an Address from the Very Reverend Chairman, which was listened to with marked attention. He explained the object of the meeting, which was to give the young Prince. the son of our beloved and most gracious Sovereign, a joyous and hearty welcome to Upper Canada, and to protest against the Orangemen of this city, with their party banners and party emblems, being allowed a place in the procession. He considered the official notice given by that Society of their intention to do so, an insult offered to every Catholic in Upper Canada, and believed that, if properly represented, our illustrious Prince, and the distinguished Noblemen who accompany him, would never countenance such an outrage upon public decency and public 'morality. The Orangemen might talk of their loyalty, and boast of their attachment to the British Crown-we all knew what that meant-but he believed, and he had good cause for knowing, during his residence of over sixty years amongst them, that Her Majesty had no more devoted and loyal subjects in the world than the Catholics of Upper Canada. He remembered well the time, when the loyalty of Upper Canadians was put to the test, and none stood more true and faith. ful to their allegiance than the Catholics of the Upper Province. He believed there was more true loyalty in the large meeting of Catholics he saw around him to-night, than could be found amongst the majority of those who formed the Orange Society in Upper Canada. They were loyal from principle--it was the doctrine of their religion-but Orangemen were loyal when it suited their own prirate or political purposes. He called upon the Meeting to take energetic action at the present moment-it was one big with the most important, con-sequences to them and their co-religionists throughout the Province. Let us, he said, be united, temperate, yet, firm in our language, and, he had no doubt, the present movement would be the means of retarding the further development of that Association, which had been productive of so much misery, wherever its obnoxious principles were introduced. He entirely approved of all the resolutions which had been submitted to him before the meeting.

Mr Macarow, Barrister of this city, moved the first resolution. He spoke to it eloquently and at some length. He most cordially united with his fellowcitizens, in giving to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a warm and enthusiastic greeting. He was glad to welcome to the shores of Canada, the son of our beloved and most gracious Queen, whose virtues had added a fresh lustre to the British Crown. He learned with deep regret, the intention of the Orangemen of this city, to turn out in full regalia upon the arrival of His Royal Highness, and that summonses, calling the brothren of the different Lodges together, for that purpose had been extensively circulated. He thought it imprudent, impolitic and ill-advised on the part of the Orangemen to attempt this display on the present occasion-the Catholics would not stand it. We were all subjects of the same sovereign, all devoted to the crown and person of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and all equally desirous of giving to Her Noble son a right royal welcome to the city of Kingston. It was therefore most wrong and most unjust, to introduce into the proceedings any feeling of a sectarian, political or religious character. No man was more loyal to the British Crown than he was, no person more destrous of giving a joyous welcome to the young Prince; still if the Orangemeu, with their party banners, party emblems and insulting music, were allowed to join the procession on that occasion, he would be reluctantly compelled to stay at home. No Catholic could, in his opinion, under these circumatances, take a part in the proceedings. He regretted that the Orangemen of Kingston, were the first to The festivities of Monday commenced with a offer-what every Catholic in Canada must consider grand series of Indian Games at which His a gross insult to them and their religion. Although Bowel Highness and suite assisted. Unfortu- feeling strongly in the matter, he had never heretofore objected to their displays on the twelfth of July, the fifth of November, or any other day they might select for an ovation ; but he did most strongly object to it on this auspicious occasion, when there was a genever, keenly contested betwixt the Indians and crous rivalry amongst all classes of Her Majesty's the Montreal Club, the former as usual carrying subjects, English, Irish, Scotch and Ganadian, to see off the price. About 11.20 a.m., the Prince who would be foremost in extending to our Royal and illustrious visitor, a hospitable reception. He was glad to see this large and enthusiastic meeting to night in the hall of one of our first educational establishments. It was a good omen. It showed that the Catholics of Kingston had been at last aroused from their indifference, and were determined upon taking active and energetic measures against the further aggression of Orangeism. He trusted the stand taken by the Catholics of Kingston, would be imitated by their co-religionists throughout the Province, and that, although they might differ on other points, they were all united in opposing an institution whose career in his native country had been marked with much mischief, and which now in this free Canada sought to deprive us of the opportunity of bidding a joyous welcome to our young Prince. He trusted the Ca-tholics of the Upper Province would unflinchingly adhere to the resolutions, proposed to this meeting, and oppose by all legitimate means the return to power of any official, who sanctioned the present gross insult upon their rights and privileges as British subjects. He paid an eloquent tribute of respect to the venerable gentleman who presided, and whose presence in the Chair, he said, was a sufficient guarantee of our loyalty and attachment to our Sovereign, and an evidence of our desire to live in peace and good will with all our fellow-citizens. He trusted the Catholics of Kingston would never forget his kind co-operation on the present occasion.

rived aldongst us.

The Prince was received by His Honor the Mayor and the members of the Corporation, the Bishop of Montreal, Dr. Fulford the Anglican Bishop, and other diguitaries civil and military. The following Address was then read in French and English by the Mayor :---

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT-ING MONTREAL.

May it please your Royal Highness:

We, the Mayor, Alderman and Citizens of the City of Montreal, most respectfully beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, to felicitate you, on behalf of the Oitizens of Montreal, on your safe arrival in this Province; and to offer to Your Royal Highness our most cordial and hearty welcome to this city. We avail ourselves of this propitious occasion, of

a visit from the Heir Apparent of the British throne, to express to your Royal Highness our devoted loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of our most Gracious Sovereign, your illustrious Mother; to declare our humble but fervent admirauon of her wisdom, moderation and justice, as our Sovereign, and our love and veneration of the virthes and graces which adora her private life.

As circumstances did not permit our beloved Queen to honor this distant but important section of Her Empire with a personal visit, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on her faithful Canadian subjects, the next dearest boon it was in her power to bestow, by authorizing this most welcome rist of your Royal Highness. This graciout manifestation of Her Majesty's consideration and regard is bailed with thankfulness and joy by all Her loyal and devoted subjects in these Provinces; but we beg most respectfully to assure your Royal Highness, that by none amongst the millions who compose their runber, is it more highly esteemed, more fully ap-procised, or more enthusiastically felt and acknowledged, than by Her Majesty's devoted and loyal sub-

jects, the Citizens of Montreal. The immediate object of your Royal Highness' most gratifying visit to Canada is to open the Victoria licidge-that magnificent monument of enterjuise and skill-with which the fame and prosperity of this Gity will even nore be most intimately con-nected—most permanently identified. In this stu-pendons work, your Royal Highness will not fail to observe how natural obstacles, almost insurmountable in their ponderons strength and complicated variety, have been triumplantly overcome by the combined power of British enterprise and capital, and of Canadian energy and skill. And we beg to assure your Royal Highness that this wonderful achievement of engineering and mechanical perfection will henceforth possess a new claim on our interests and regards, associated as it must svermore be in our memories and affectious with this auspicious visit of your Royal Highaces, and the interesting ceremony. of its perfect consummation by your Royal Highnces' hands.

We estuably hope your Reyal Highness' visit to this Gity will be one of upmixed satisfaction and delight; and we pledge ourselves for the Citizens of Montreal, that they will one and all, esteem it the highest gratilication and honour, to use every meaus in their power, to render your too short a stay amongst them, agreeable, happy, and comfortable.

Band of Music. Grand Marshals --- A W A Delisle and W S Macfarlane, Esquires. The Agricultural Society.

The Horticultural Society. The Union Jack. Band of Music

Grand Marshals .- Dunbar Browne and H Duchesneau, Esquires. La Societe St. Michel-with Banners.

L'Union St. Joseph-with Banners. La Societe des Menuisiers and Charpentiers-with Banners,

La Societe St. Francois Xavier-with Banners. La Societe St. Antoine-with Banners. L'Union St. Pierre-with Banners. Miscellancous Societies and organizations not herein before mentioned, and Citizens. Sub-Chief of Police and Rear-Guard.

In this order the Procession moved through the principal streets of the City to the Exhibition Building, the opening of which was the first part of the day's proceedings. Here H. R. Highness was received by a Guard of Honor, furnished by our Montreal Light Infantry under the command of Col. Dyde. Precisely at a 11 a.m. the Prince entered and took his place upon the Dais, whilst the National Anthem was brilliantly executed by the Oratorio Society. At the close of the Anthem His Excellency the Governor General, advancing towards the Prince, delivered the following Address :---

"May it please your Royal Highness :

" The people of this Province are aware of the interest which Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Prince Consort honoured the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1855.

"They know that among the objects which excited attention on those occasions, the productions of Canada hold an important place; and they venture to hope that your Royal Highness will, on the present occasion, condescend to meet their wishes by opening the Exhibition which is to take place in this building.

"They believe, Sir, you may find that the objects submitted to your notice afford some evidence of the industrial progress of Canada, and some promise of her future progress.

"On the part, therefore, of the Provincial Govern-ment, I pray Your Royal Highness to do us the honor of opening in the city of Montreal, this Exhibition, and we trust that such condescension on your part may stimulate our people to greater exertions, and may be long remembered among the gracious acts which are destined to mark the visit of the Heir apparent of the Throne of Great Britan."

To this Address His Royal Highness was gracious-

ly pleased to reply as follows :-

"Gentlemen :

" Most readily I assent to the request you have made a request the more agreeable, because it is conveyed to me by my kind friend, your excellent Governor General.

"I am not ignorant of the high position attained by Canada in the Great Exhibition of 1851 which was opened under the happy auspices of the Queen and the Prince Consort, and as carrying out the

THE TROWEL

The trowel bore on the inside the following incription :---

TO COMMEMORATE.

The completion of the Victoria Bridge by His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales.

MONTRBAL, 1860.

On the reverse was an engraving of the bridge. The bandle was wrought into the form of a Beaver, which was attached to the blade by a Prince of Wales' plume, the edges of the blade being decorated with a border of the Rose, Shamrock, Thistle and Maple Leaf.

LAYING THE STONS.

His Royal Highness took the trowel, and with a few dexterous strokes levelled the mortar, proviously roughly spread. The stone was then lowered un-der the direction of Messrs. Mathew Turner and Daniel Wilson, who have been Mr. Hodges' foremen in the masoury department from the beginning of the bridge. While the tackle was being adjusted, H. R. H. looked with evident interest on the broad river scenery before him, and madesmiling observations to the Duke of Newcastle and the Governor General. At length the large mass was lowered to :ts permanent resting place. It was a stone 10 feet by six broad and two dcep, weighing several tons. The Prince concluded this part of the ceremony by giving one or two formal taps with the maconic gavel, and the Bridge was completed, and to be henceforth known by the name of Victoria.

THE LAST BIVEL.

The last stone having been laid, H. R. H. and a large number of official gentlemen in attendance upon him, took the royal car and proceeded to the central arch, where the last rivet was still to be

Prince with great spirit and good will. Three rivets were first driven by the men, the Prince having first selected the hole which he would fill. This happened to be a tolerably high one-about the level of his the Reservoir, closed the series of the week's enhead, and some of the bystanders suggested that a design of that memorable undertaking the smaller, more convenient one should be selected. But the tertainments. On Friday the Prince was to We pray the your Royal Highness will be pleased but to Canada most interesting collection of the Prince adhered to his own choice. Those who have take his departure for the City of Ottawa.

nately the sky became again overcast, and heavy showers brought the amusements abruptly to a close. Several games at Lacrosse were, however, keenly contested betwixt the Indians and off the prize. About 11.20 a.m., the Prince left the ground in order to assist at the Levee which was to commence at noon in the new Court House.

THE LEVES.

Punctual to the hour named His Royal Highness drove up to the Court House, and taking his place the Levee commenced. The Anglican Bishop was first presented, after which his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal with his Clergy, mustering betwixt one and two hundred, had the honor of a presentation; most of the Ministers of the numerous Protestant sects were also in attendance. The Clergy and the Bar having passed before the Prince, the general Levce commenced, and some two thousand persons had the honor of making their bow to the Prince of Wales.

To the evening there was a Grand Ball in the Pavilion erected for the occasion near St. Catherine Street. About 10 p.m. the Prince and suite entered the room, and were greeted with the National Anthem, alter which dancing, in which His Royal Highness joined, commenced in good spirit, and was kept up till a late hour the following morning. Drummond Street, in the vicinity of the Pavilion was brilliantly illumnated on the occasion, and the arrangements elicited general satisfaction.

Tuesday was devoted to an Excursion by Rail and Steamboat; returning at about 8 p.m. the Prince descended the Lachine Rapids, and in the evening bonored the Musical Festival with his presence. This entertainment, one of the most extensive of the kind ever given on this Continent, was a perfect success." During the day there was an interesting trial of skill betwixt the members of the several Fire Companies on the Haymarket Square.

The proceedings of Wednesday consisted of a Review of the Volunteer Force at Logan's Farm : and in the evening there was a grand Torch Light Procession of the several Fire Companies. This affair was admirably managed, and reflects great credit on its arrangers.

Thursday the Prince paid a visit to Sherbrooke and returned in the evening. A splendid display of Fire Works, by the Corporation, at

The following resolutions was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted :

Moved by Daniel Macarow, Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas C. Pidgeon,

That the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Kingston do most cordially welcome lies Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this city, and desire to unite with their fellow citizens in the warm and joyons welcome that awaits the son of our Beloved and Most Gracious Sovereign upon his arrival here.

Moved by James Baker, Esq., and seconded by Mr. James Delaney,

That we do most carnestly and respectfully represent to His Royal Highness, the impolicy of recog-nising any secret politico-religions association, who may take advantage of the presence of His Royal Highness to make political capital for themselves, by creating a religious feud in the community ; and we do, therefore, most exceeding and respectfully protest against the Orange bady being allowed a place in the procession, upon the recoption of His Royal Highness in this city.

Moved by Mr. Patrick Hyland, and seconded by

Mr. Hugh Cummins, That while no portion of Her Majesty's subjects are more devoted and loyal to our beloved Queen, or more desirous of extending to her noble son au enthusiastic greeting than the Roman Catholics of this city, we are reluctantly resolved, however, to abstain from joining in the procession, if the Orangemen are recognised on the occasion-a course we would respectfully recommend to our co-religiouists

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUGUST 24, 1860.

throughout the Province, wherever a similar display of the Orange Order, is contemplated.

Moved by John Bowes, Esq., and seconded by Mr. P. J. Buckley,

That we desire to live on the most friendly and peaceable terms with all classes of the community, and do, therefore, most strongly protest against the istroduction; upon the present auspicious occasion, of that politico-religious spirit which the recognition of Orangemen as a body will be sure to engender; and we do earnestly appeal to His Excellency the Governor General, to the eminent statesmen who accompany His Royal Highness, and to the general reception Committee of our feilow-citizens, against the premedutated insult offered by the Orangemen of this City to a large portion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Upper Province.

Moved by Thos. Baker, Esq., seconded by Dr. O'Sullivan, That we, the Roman Catholics of Kingston, do

pledge ourselves to oppose by all the legitimate means in our possession, the contemplated display of Orangeism in this City, and also to oppose by all constitutional means the return to power of any official, advising or sanctioning such demonstration; and that for this purpose we ask the assistance and so-operation of our fellow-Catholics throughout the Province.

Moved by Mr. Peter McDonald, seconded by Mr Thos. Erly.

That whilst the Roman Catholics of this City do net recognise any comparison whatever between the Orange Association and the St. Patrick's Society : the one being a secret political organisation; the ether purely national and benevolent; still for the sake of harmony and removing any excuse the Orangemen might have from the contemplated demonstration of the St. Patrick's Society upon the arrival of His Royal Highness, we do most respectfully request the President and members of that Society to abstain from any public display on the occa-

Moved by Mr. Michael McNamara, seconded by

Mr. N. Cartmill, That copies of the foregoing resolutions for warded to His Excellency the Governor Gen. . I, to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and to the ...neral Reception Committee of citizens; slar, i' ... The British Whig, TRUB WITNESS, Toronto Er. a.o., and Mirror,' be requested to insert the proceedings of this meeting.

ANTHONY O'RELLY. Secretary.

Kingston, 25th August, 1560.

The proceedings above reported do credit to the heads and to the hearts of the Irish Catholics of Kingston, showing to the world that whist asserting their own dignity, they are equally careful to respect the feelings of others. For the sake of peace they cheorfully consent to waive their right to walk in the Prince's Procession, if Orangemen will but evince a like moderation, and abandon their insolent pretensions. The British Whig says, we hope upon good authority, that the intention of the latter now is merely to line the Streets through which the offensive flags, banners, or party emblems, and abstaining from all party cries or tunes. To this no reasonable person can object. It is not the presence of the individuals that we deprecate, but their appearance in a State ceremonial in their character of members of a secret politicoreligious organisation. What the result may be ; whether prudence and charitable counsels shall prevail, or whether the Upper Canadian Orangemen will persevere in their original designs we cannot say; but it is to be hoped from the subjoined paragraph which we clip from the Kingston British Whig that by mutual concessions, harmony, and good order may be preserved .--The Whig says :---

There was a full attendance on Saturday afternoon, but though a great deal of time was spent in talk, very little was really done. Copies of the resolutions passed at the Roman Oatholic meeting of Friday night were read by the Secretary, and a long discussion ensued, as to whether the Orangemen of Kingston should be allowed a place in the intended procession of Tuesday week. It was admitted by all hands that there was no human power in Kingston to prevent their walking if they chose to do so, but a general disposition and wish prevailed that they should not walk, or if they did, that it should be without party emblems. It had been conceded, that the St. Patrick's Society would walk only as private citizons. The matter was got rid of by the passage of the following resolution : Moved by J. J. Burrowes, Esq., seconded by Dr. Robison. That inasmuch as the Roman Oatholics of Kingston have manifested their intention of joining the Procession without any religious insignia or party emblems, therefore this Committee requests all per-sons, Orangemen as well as others, to observe a similar prudonce, and to abstain from the use of any banner, flag or emblem, except such as relate to our quality as subjects of the Queen, and that a copy of this resolution be sent forthwith to the St. Patrick's and the Orange Societies. Carried.

themselves worthy of the Royal favor. This the first and only French Canadian University thus honored with the Royal protection will be a lasting monument of the desire of Her Majesty to provide for the happiness of all her subjects, while it will form a new. tie between their fellow-subjects of French origin and the mother country, to whose care we have been committed by Divine Providence. It is true that, unlike the Alma Mater of Oxford where your Royal Highness has been pleased to matriculate, our existence cannot be counted by centuries ; our alumni are but few; our library, our museum, our collections, offer nothing to excite the curiosity of your Royal Highness accustomed to visit the antique institutions of Europe. Our beginning is but humble, our hopes are in the future. We trust in the future destinies of the colony which, under the protection of England, is in the enjoyment of peace and abundance, whilst other countries are distracted by violent convulsions. We trust in the future of that metropolis, whose influence is so weighty in controlling the destinies of the civilized world. We place our trust in the protection of that august Queen, to whom we are indebted for so signal a mark of benevolence. We also place our trust in the young Prince, whom Providence will call one day to give on the throne the example of all those virtues he has inherited from the most gracious regulated, the following axioms :-- " That, when of Sovereigns, the soblest of mothers.

Some of our cotemporaries have complained of the want of courtesy manifested towards their correspondents at Quebec, by the Catholie esclesiastical authorities. The annexed communication contains an ample justification of the that the journals which have inserted the attack [Church. will also, in the spirit of fair play, give equal publicity to the defence :---

To the Editor of the True Witness. Archeveche de Quebee, Aug. 24, 1860.

Sin-On Wednesday last, a person announcing himself as an agent of the "United Press of Canada, requested the Secretary of the Diocese to give him the Address presented by the Bishops of the Province to the Prince of Wales. The Address had just been read, and the Bishops had not all returned to the Archiepiscopal Palace. Desirous of consulting them before putting that document in the hands of a stranger, the Secretary answered he was wil-ling to communicate it to the press, but required a short time before doing so. Having seen a few of the Bishops, he told the agent that not having been able to consult all the Bishops, he wished for a short delay. "Now, Sir," answered the stranger, "I de-sire to have it now, or I shall report that it has been refused to me." And drawing himself up to his full height, he added: "I report for the Morning Chronicle and the press of Canada, and I have been placed by Government near the Prince, to follow him in his progress, and make reports of it." "But, remember Sir, I do not refuse to give the Address, but I want to be allowed a short time before giving it to you. Very well, I will report it has been refused to me. Now, mind I report for the press of Canada, and I have been placed by the Provincial Government near the person of the Prince to follow him where-Procession is to pass, without displaying any ever he goes." After a few repetitions of his high sounding titles, the reporter of the United Press of Canada left in dudgeon, and went to the Ursuline Convent to make a similar demand. Here likewise he was at first dissatisfied, because the Address of the Ladies could not be given immediately. Whilst at the Convent, he met the Rev. M. Cancan, Vicar-General, who, not knowing his previous behaviour, made him an offer which was at first ungraciously refused, but accepted upon second thought. Permission was obtained from the Bishops, who were now assembled; and, no difficulty standing any longer in the way, the Address was given to the re-porter, whose thanks to the Rev. M. Caseau and to the Secretary of the Diocese, you will find in the following lines of the Morning Chronicle :--

"The writer applied to the proper authorities for copies of the documents, but after being kept waiting for nearly half-an-hour, received for a reply that some reasons he could not then obtain them. This is another instance of the stupid manner in which the Quebecers throw obstacles in the way of the Press and offend all their visitore."-- Morning Chronicle, August 23.

It is the same correspondent of the press, if 1 am not mistaken, who a few days previously, addressed "The Bishop was almost the only representative

archbishops, or cardinals, violate the laws, and affect an insulting contempt for the King and our institutions, we are resolved to apply the laws, even though such a course should make us pass for persecutors in the eyes of a party which preaches tolerance while it follows the maxims in virtue of which the child Mortara was snatched from its parents, and the Madiai, husband and wife, were banished from their country.

"I am, &c.,

Cavour is at the present moment the representative of modern liberalism, and it is curious and instructive to note how close is the resemblance betwixt the Paganism of the Cæsars, and the Liberalism of modern Italian statesmen. In reply to the Archbishop of Chambery, Cavour violicates the action of his government in inflicting civil pains and penalties upon the members of the Clergy who referred to sing a Te Deum, and to perform other purely spiritual acts, at the bidding of the civil magistrate; and lays down, as the principle by which all the dealings of the Piedmontese Government with the Church are any member of the clergy, whether they be Bishop or Archbishop, or Cardinals, violate the laws, and affect as insulting contempt for the King and our institutions, we are resolved to apply the laws"-that is to say, to inflict civil pains and penalties upon the refractory and recalcitrant clergy. Thus does modern Liberalconduct of the aspersed parties ; and we trust ism assert and define its position as towards the

> In precisely the same terms, and in the same spirit, did ancient Paganism define its position as towards, and justify its persecution of, the early Catholic Church. The law in its day enjoined the burning of meense before the image of the reigning Emperor, with as much right, and with as good reason, as the law of Piedmont of the present day, enjoins the singing of a Te Demm, or the performance of any other purely spiritual act, in honor of the reigning Sovereign. In the first centuries of Christianity, as in the nineteenth, the bishops and clergy faithfully | and 23 days. refused to obey the law, and "openly affected an insulting contempt for Cæsar and his pagan institutions" by publicly refusing to burn incense before his image; just as, to-day, the Italian Prelates, the victims of modern Liberalism, refuse to mock God with prayer, or to prostitute their sacred functions, at the caprice of "Jack-m-Ofthe principles of religious liberty, there is no or negotiating either of the above. perceptible difference betwixt a Cavour and, a Diocletian. The former sends Catholic Prelates to jail for violating his laws, just as the latter condemned Christians to death for precisely the same offence, and for contempt of Imperial authority. The Pagan persecutor did not however profess any respect for Christianity : and it is in this only that his language and conduct differed from a Cavour. Indeed, if the modern Liberal statesman were not a liar and a hypo- THE pleasant and healthy location of this newly crite, as well as a bully and a persecutor, we should not be able to distinguish him from a Pagan.

In short, the controversy betwirt the Italian Prelates, and Cavour as the representative of modern liberalism, is identical with that which in with unremitting solicitude. the early days of our Church was carried on betwixt the Christians, and Cæsar as the representative of Paganism-and may be thus stated. In spirituals-bas the Civil Magistrate any lawful jurisdiction over Christians? Yest practically answered Cæsar, and so answer the Liberals , convictions ; they are, however, required to conform of the present day; and it is because to-day as yesterday, in the nineteenth century as in the half, opens on the First of September, and ends third, the true Christian refuses to yield any about the middle of July. semblance of allegiance to Cæsar in matters spithe following paragraph to the Morning Chronicle: ritual, or to worship God according to the be- Pupils on Thursdays.

There is an additional charge of \$12 for those who

Religious Instruction will, as inst year, be under the direction of a gentleman of the Seminary. Parents are respectfully requested to send their

THE Re-Entrance of the Pupils of this Institution

will take place on MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at

No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

Mr. U. B. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal,

" P. GARNOT, " F. H. DESPLAINS,

" J. M. ANDERSON,

Nine o'clock in the morning.

" M. KENGAN, " A. LENOIR,

The following Commercial Review has been taken from | CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

uncompleted harvests must have been considerably

Thursday last, the 22rd inst., everybody being occu-

pied with the reception of the Prince of Wales.

delayed.

Fancy.

duction.

fluence.

of a son

CAVOUR."

The weather has been very wet and broken, and

There has been little or no business doing since

Wheat is in fair demand at \$1,12 to \$1,16 for fair

to good samples of Spring. Flour is exceedingly dull, and holders of Fancy

are embracing every opportunity of selling it at the top price of Superfine. The price may be quoted at

\$5,40 to \$5,50 for Superfine, and 5,45 to \$5,50 for

Oatmeal is very dull. A parcel of superior quality

was sold from cars at \$4,40, and ordinary quality would scarcely sell at all except at considerable re-

Ashes .- There have been considerable shipments

and the receipts have greatly fallen off since harvest

became general. The stock at the stores is, therefore

greatly diminished, and the market is firmer. Latest

Be Wise to day !-- 'Tis madness to neglect a cough

or cold. Consumption may follow, and though Dr.

Wistar, s Balsam of Wild Cherry cures the latter dis-

ease, yet the former disappear at once under its in-

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam there-

same purpose, yet the sale of Perry Davis' Pain Killer

one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be. Try it.- Brunswick Telegraph.

Birth.

Died.

On the \$5th inst., the wife of Mr. Michael M'Shane,

In this city, on the 28th inst., Margaret Ann, only

ales at 28s 6d for Pots, and 28s 3d for Pearls.

nature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

{ Professors of French.

Assistant.

{ Professors of English.

children immediately, in order that no delay be experienced in the Classification of the Pupils. N.B.— The number of the Professors and numerons

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

U. E. AROHAMBEAULT, Principal, G. C. Academy,

No. 19, Gote Street, Montreal. August 24, 1866.

3m3

PROSPECTUS

fore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE FowLE & Co., Boston, which has the written sig-BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

Notwithstanding the imitations, and many other THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by medicines in the market pretending to answer the the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by is more than the whole of them put together. It is an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

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

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

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fro-

None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders.

For Day Scholars,	\$3.00	per	month.
For Half Boarders,	6.00	11	44
For Boarders,	11 50	11	14

ing, and the Physician's Free are extra charges .-Books and Stationery may be precared in the Establishment at current prices

Washing,	\$1 20	per	month
MUSIC	2.20	61	"
Use of the Piano	50	54	• 6
Drawing,	1.50	44	44
Bed and Bedding	GO		4:
Libraries,	10	а	**
All articles belonging to S'udent ed with their name, or at least their	ashoul r initia	d be ls,	mark-
August 17, 1860.			4ms.

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.

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

TERMS:

quent absence present reasons for expulsion. TERMS OF ADMISSION : Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Wash-

daughter of Mr. Thomas M'Kenna, aged 10 months LOST, OR STOLEN, ON the 28th instant, a PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn

by T. M. O'Bryson, to the Order of Duncan M'Donald, for FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, dated at Six Months from the 4th June, 1858. Also, a Bank of British North America Certificate of fice." As a supporter, and as an exponent of Deposit, for Six Hundred Dollars, 28th Aug., 1860. The Public are hereby cautioned against receiving

SAINT MARY'S ACADEMY. DIRRCTRD BY THE

> SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES 0.T

JESUS AND MARY,

MONTREAL.

crected Academy, the spaciousness of the Building, and the accommodations which it enjoys, enable the Sisters to bestow every attention ou the Moral and Intellectual culture of their pupils, as well as upon their domestic comfort. The religious principles of

the young ladies entrusted to their care, are guarded The system of discipline is mild, but firm and uniform; while every encouragement and every laudable incentive is employed, to forward the pupils in

knowledge and virtue: Pupils of every religious denomination are admitted, and no interference is made with their religious

to the general rules of the Institution.

Parents and Guardians are allowed to visit the

In the Programme for the Prince's reception at Kingston, published by the Kingston Daily News of the 30th instant, " as finally amended and adopted," a place is officially assigned to the Orange Society. It remains now to be seen if the Governor General of Canada and his responsible advisers will do their duty; if they will warn the Prince and his Suite of the sad consequences that will probably flow from this Orange persistence in a career of outrage and insult towards Catholics, in spite of the great furbearance of the latter, as shown by the Resolutions adopted at their Meeting. If our rulers will not do their duty in this emergency, at their doors be laid the blame of the painful consequences to the Prince of Wales, should his tour in Upper Canada be marked by riot and murders; on their heads be the blood that their culpable neglect of duty shall have caused to flow.

ADDRESSS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES OF THE LAVAL UNIVER-SITY OF QUEBEC .--- The following is the text of this document which, from want of space, we were compelled to omit in our last issue :---

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS .-

It is with foelings of the greatest respect that the members of the Laval University beg leave to lay at the feet of your Royal Highness their homage, and the expression of their liveliest gratitude. They are happy to see within these walls the heir apparent of a vast empire, and eldest son of a noble Queen, whose domestic and public virtues the world acknowledges and loudly proclaims, and the worthy representative of that gracious Queen, to whom this University is indebted for the charter of its erection, charged with the mission of receiving in the name of our august Sovereign the homage of her faithful subjects. Your Royal Highness will, we foundly hope, deign to accept the expression of the deep grafitude with which we are filled towards Her Majesty. Ac-tuated by this feeling we pray your Royal Highness to believe that the professors and alumni of this in- Government respects the Church; but when any

of the Anglican Clergy, which is perhaps due to the fact that, although the Roman Catholic dignitaries allowed him to take the precedence, they would not them."

The above assertion is completely false; the Catholic Bishops have never made any such objection. They never would have interfered to prevent a single Anglican minister from following his Bishop; all might have done so if such had been their desire. This I give you upon the most reliable authority. It is probable that the reporter will continue to write in the same unkind spirit towards Catholics : it would therefore be advisable that his correspond.

ence should be subjected to a careful examination. Several other instances of his mauvaise humeur might be pointed out in what he has already written. I remain, Sir, with esteem, your obedient servant, PRESETTES.

PAGANISM AND LIBERALISM .- The following correspondence hetwixt the Archbishop of Chambery and Count Cavor, is taken from the Perseveranza, of Milau :--

"Monsieur le Comte, - in casting a farowell glance at the States of the King, I see with deep affliction the religious persecution which is now rife through-out Italy. Persecution, so hard to bear by those on whom it is inflicted, is neither agreeable nor honorable to those who practice it. Before our separation let me offer you a counsel which will put a stop to it in a few days if you deign to take it into considera-tion. Do not mix up spiritual with temporal concerns ; let priests be free in church and sacristy ; do not exact from them what is contrary to their convictions ; let them pray, say mass, instruct the faithful and administer the sacraments. Do not force them to join in your ovations; do not ask them to sing Te Deums or bless standards. Govern without them, and permit them to pray without you. Respect the sanctuary of conscience. Forced prayers are neither useful to you before God, nor honorable before men. That, I think, is a simple and easy way of living in peace with the Church. The Government will gain by it, and so will the Church. I have the honor to be, &c.

" JALEXIS, Archbishop of Chambery." Count Cavour's reply, which bears the same date, is as follows :---

"Monseigneur, - I sincerely thank your Grace for the advice you are pleased to offer me before accomplishing the act of separation which is " en end to our official intercourse. I shall endeated to put it into practice, the more so as I have no taste for persecution, and am not now disposed to take ven-geance for the annoyances which I had to suffer in my younger days from certain priests who used to invoke the secular arm in order to force me to follow their doctrines and practise their precepts. But since your grace takes an interest in the peace of the Church in the States of the King, I would request you also to impart some advice to those of your brether bishops who place themselves in open revolt against the Government of their country, refuse to recognise the Sovereign it has chosen, encourage re-bellion, correspond with the enemies of their country abroad, and seek to foment troubles within. The stitution will make it their constant endeavor to prove members of the clergy, whether they be bishops,

bests of the Civil Magistrate, that the children of the Catholic Church are the especial objects of terror and aversion to the Liberal statesman allow any of his clergy to go with him, and before in every quarter of the globe; because they will not burn incense before his mage, or sing the Lord's song at his bidding, therefore are they

educational institutions, this holds descrivedly a

high place ; whilst the fact that the religious instruction is given under the direction of one of the reverend gentlemen from the Seminary, affords guarantee that the faith and morals of the pupils will be carefully attended to. For particulars-Sec Advertisement.

We would direct attention to the advertisement ; recommend this establishment to parents desirous of having their little children trained in sound principles.

visit of H. R. Highnes the Prince of Wales, the remittances are unavoidably crowded out ;--they shall appear in our next.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCOUNT ON BOARD H. M. "VALAROUS" AND "FLYING FISH."--We regret to announce that on Friday last while the above named vessels of the Prince of Wales' squadron were firing the salute in honor of his arrival in our harbor, a scamau on board the Falorous was blown from one of the guns and never seen afterwards. About the same time while the Flying Fish was firing her quota three of her marines were blown to atoms also, from two 68-pounders, and they too have sank to the bottom of the river. Three men were wounded on board this vessel. The injuries are not very severe, one man having his face burt and the others receiving their wounds on the hands. After these melancholy occurrences the Flying Fish discontinued firing. The bodies have not yet been found, although grappled for by the sailors. The accidents were the result of the premature discharged of the guns .- Pilot.

VOLURTRERS FOR THE POPE IN QUEBRC. -- It is stated by two of our city contemporaries, in the French language, that some forty or fifty young men belonging to St. Roch and St. John Suburbs have presented themselves at the Archbishop's Palace, and desired their names to be enrolled as volunteers for the service of Ilis Rolinces the Pope. One of our contemposaries further states that a large number of young men may be expected to follow the martial example which has been set them. We have not learned when the recruits will leave for the Eternal City .- Quebec Chronicle.

spend vacation at the Academy.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Reading, Writing, French and English Grammar-Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Ancient and Nodern Geography, Use of the Globes; Sacred, Pro-fane and Natural History; Mythology, Chronology, The Academy under the direction of Messrs. Archambault and Anderson re-opens on the 3rd of September. Amongst our many excellent educational institutions, this bolds documents Logic Rhetoric, Elements of Astronomy, Natural and

- 1	Board and Tuition (per Annum, half-yearly
f	in advance)\$
	in advance)
	Drawing and Painting
e	Washing.
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1	tien,

Books and Stationery, Doctor's Pees, THE UNIFORM CONSISTS OF

of Mrs. O'Keeffe's Classes, St. Constant Str., A pink muslin de laine skirt; One white dress; to open on Monday next. We can heartily black silk basque ; a sky blue sash ; a straw hat, with white trimming; deep crimson merino is worn in the winter season; each pupil should also be provided with six changes of linen; a dozen of towels; a black veil, a yard wide; a white veil, two yards in In consequence of the space devoted to the a tooth brush, a knife, fork, table and tea spoon, a goblet.

Uniform is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays. Parents will please take information at the Academy, of the form and mode of making the dresses, &c.

REMARKS ON THIS PROSPECTUS. J. M.

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

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

Board and Tuition per Annum (104 months) including Washing, Mendiug, Bed and Bedding complete, &c., Paid Quarterly Classical Objects, Postage and Medical attendance form extra Charges. For further particulars, apply at the Institution,

or by letter, pre-paid, to the Rsv. J. REZE, S.S.C., President. August 17, 1860.

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No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of the above institution will be RE-SUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at Nine o'clock A.M.

A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for young pupils.

A French Master of great abilities and experience has been engaged.

Terms extremely mcderate.

For particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 17, 1860.

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MRS. H. E. CLARKE and Mdmile, LACOMBRE will RE-COMMENCE their Course of Tailion in the English and French Languages on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. The system of Instruction which has proved so successful in previous years, will be continued in this, and every branch of a sound Education will be taught as before.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place on MON-DAY EVENING NEXT, 3d Sept, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order, WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec. August 30

BOARD.

TWO PERSONS can be accommodated with genteel BOARD-a large Oarpeted and FURNISHED BED-ROUM,-use of Sitting Room, &c., where no othe Boarders are kept. Address-"C.," Office of this paper.

Montreal, August 1, 1860.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____AUGUST . 31, 1860.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

5 G

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE POPE. -The Express publishes the following circular as having been addressed by the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship in France to the Bishops on the subject of a society which has been established for the defence of the Pope :--

"Monseigneur – A society has just been formed at Lyons to support the Holy See in all its rights, spiritual and temporal: its rule of conduct is entire submission to the Chief of the Church, without ever going beyond what he wills, but also without incurring the least delay or manifesting the least hesitation in the accomplishment of it; its means are prayer, the publication and circulation of the best works in favor of the Holy Apostolic See, and the raising of the subscriptions known under the name of Peter's pence. It may also employ all other means whether transitory or secondary, indicated by cir-cumstances. The society is directed by a rector and vice-rector, and is administered by a central counoperating with the latter. Finally, it corresponds with a commission of Cardinals and with General de Lamoriciere. It will appear to everybody from the faithful analysis of the statues of the 'Archiconfrerie de Saint Pierre es Liens,' und from the circulars of the central committee, that this society, which is principally composed of laymen, has a political as well as a religious object, and that it openly denies the rights of the State and the obligations of the citizen, by imposing on its members entire submission to the Sovereign Pontiff without distinguishing the temporal order from the spiritual. I add that in reserving to itself the facility of acting according to circumstances and by all the means calculated to defend, Roman policy in the external affairs in which it may be engaged, the society usurps a sovereign part which only belongs to the Government of France ; and that it assumes completely the attitude of a secret and prohibited society by endeavoring to extend over the country, without any legal authorization, a system of enrolment and correspondence, directed by a central and diocesan committee. I have not to pronounce, Monseigneur, on the veritable intentions of the founders of this so ciety; I take pleasure in believing them upright and sincere ; but your grandeur will not the less admit that such an association, which endeavors to organize an occult power in the midst of the State, which enrols citizens in political enterprises, and the means of execution of which are undefined, may inspire just distrust in the country, and disquietude to the Government. I am assurea in advance, Monseigneur, that the simple reading of the regulations, which will no doubt be addressed to you, will prevent you from lending your co-operation to this association but I consider it opportune to pray your grandeur to make known to such members of your clergy as may be disposed to join it that the Government will not hesitate to dissolve a society the mere existence of which is an infraction of our penal laws. Receive, Sc., ROULAND.-Paris, July 17.

THE EMPEROR AND THE SYRIAN EXPEDI-TION .- PARIS, August 7 .- The Moniteur of te-day ares an account of the review of the troops who are to leave for Syria.

The Emperor addressed the troops as follows :--

"Soldiers! you leave for Syria. France hails with joy an expedition, the sole aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You do not make war against any foreign Power, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back the obedience of his subjects who are blinded by the fanatic-ism of a former century. On that distant land, rich in great reminiscences, fulfil your duty; show yourselves the worthy children of those who once gloriously carried into that country the banner of Christ. You do not leave in great numbers, but your cour-age and your prestige will supply the deficiency : because, wherever the French flag is seen to pass nations know that a great cause precedes it, and a great people follows it."

The Siecle makes itself the exponent of a. idea to the growth of which in the minds of a portion of the French public I (Times' Corr.) lately adverted :---

Now that the Syrian expedition is decided on by

realization of the Piedmontese plan of Italian unity, and we shall probably soon hear of Garibaldi on his way from Naples to the Papal States .- Weekly Register.

Queen Elizabeth used to say to the Ambassador of Henry IV., " I'he last day of England will be the last day but one of France." I find it useless to quote this to the persons whom I see, for public opinion, under the influence of Government, is being more excited against England, who has to bear all the blame of hampering the action of France in the East. A fire is smouldering, and it requires but a little stirring to break out into the most dreadful conflagration ever seen. The Emperor, no doubt, will hold back as long as he can (as long, at least, as his uavy is inferior to yours); but some day his lucifer match will come forth in shape of a pamphlet. A rupture with England is his last card, but you may be sure that he will play it. The press, which is but the hired claqueur of the Government theatre, pretends that the letter to dear Persigny has produced the best effect in London; I can only tell you that it has only made every honest man in France shrug his shoulders. The Emperor swears that he does not lie-no gentleman would find it necessary to suppose such a suspicion possible. Now, he lies, without really taking in anybody, when he declares that the forces of France are less numerous than in the peaceable days of Louis Phiuppe. He has given a deep wound to our national feelings in confessing to you that Algeria is only a source of weakness to France, as if the army of Pelissier and M'Mahon had not been formed in the school of Lamoriciere and Begeaud. This letter, which a mere schoolboy could easily improve upon, adopts the principle of intervention in Turkey, and of non-intervention in Italy. The status quo in the East, any solution whatever for Italy is its programme .-It is instructive to observe the contrast between the hypocritical consideration for Abdul-Medjid the smallest possible point. It is equally clear and the open disrespect for the most ancient and most legitimate monarchy of Christendom, whose very weakness cries out for the most delicate it falls, and Lord Derby succeeds, I look upon the coalition as accomplished, and the melee certain. Perhaps this crisis is not so very terrible after all, for it is time to put an end to a state of things which is rapidly exhausting all the moral and physical force of Europe. War within one month would be better than war in two months, for it is notorious that they are working day and ships. Meanwhile the massacres in Syria are increasing, and I wonder that the telegraph has not yet informed us of their counterpart in European Turkey. The slowness of the intervention makes me fear that it will be just in time to see the last Maronite butchered. What a responsibility ! There was a Catholic stock capable of producing a great people ; it only wanted a little civilization, and to be freed from the choking weeds of Islam. By leaving the Maronites to perish, the Mediterranean is given up to the followers of Photius. Is this the intention ? Really there are times when I think so. Another of my suspicions is that the return of Gen. Goyon, the left Rome yesterday, is the signal for a fresh

croxysm of Machiavelism with regard to the ope. Whatever he does, his concessions will only be turned against hun. I: would be better for him if he were already out of Rome; for although it might still more compromise his sovereignty, it would at least secure his liberty .--If he died, a Conclare could easily assemble in

must produce in Clonmel, Cahir, and Nenagh, not to speak of Limerick and Waterford. M. Mocquard is a wit; he is an accomplished and Couched in respectful and deferential terms, it an able man, most amiable in all his social relations; but, notwithstanding, or, perhaps, by reason of these attractive qualities, no one has a keener perception of the rudiculous, or can better carry on a joke with a gravity becoming a Italy to pursue his mission, and when that is ac-President of the Cour Imperiale. In this instance, however, I apprehend that the joke is acquired at the feet of His Majesty. This recarried a little too far. Had he contented himself with thanking his ingenious Tipperary correspondent for having enlightened the population that dwell on the banks of the Suir as to the real policy of the Emperor of the French on the Roman question, the letter might be regarded as a counterpart to previous similar communications, and the editor of the Tipperary Examiner might rank with the ' Liverpool merchants,' who, as you may remember, also had the honor of a stray 'leaf,' from the same mysterious grove. But M. Mocquard slightly exceeds mon here, he would find more friends than enethe limits of pleasantry when he talks about 'the mies, and would meet no effectual resistance .--press forgetting itself in order to calumniate and misrepersent the intentions of a foreign Sovereign, &c. The Irish papers alluded to, denounced, I suppose, the Imperial policy towards | resignation. Such rumors, however, I believe. Rome, as the Tipperary Examiner declared its | and it is to be hoped are unfounded, or to say dissent from these charges of Imperial enmity to the least, quite premature." the Pope. But, whether it judged rightly or wrongly, the 'press' is not the only quarter whence these charges came. Whether the Pope ought to possess temporal in addition to his spiritual power is a point that has been much discussed, even among Catholics, many of whom believe that it is but an embarrassment, and that Among these reports is one of an expedition init derogates from his authority as head of their tended to land in the Roman States, where, ac-Church. Be this is as it may, it is clear that cording to one account, great agitation prevails the Emperor's views on these points were very distinctly put forth in the celebrated pamphlet, The Pope and the Congress, which recom- Rome, and indeed he has probably left it by this called upon to add new lustre and renown to the old mended the reduction of the Papal authority to that the arguments which that pamphlet adduced in support of these views were denounced in no measured terms by one who and tender handling. The Emperor only wrote had some interest in the question - namely, case of need. I give you this as a mere ruthis letter to save the Palmerston Cabmet. If the Holy Father Himself, who described them as mor, leaving you to judge of its probability .---'a tissue of hypocrisy ;' that they were so characterised by the French Bishops who published pamphlets on the subject, and that the Bishop of Orleans himself, Gallican as he has been, was prosecuted for the strong opinions he expressed on the same subject ; that the mass of the French | sabject of the Toeplitz Conference, and received clergy thought with him is evidenced by the pray- a very satisfactory reply, to the effect that Prusers offered up in all the churches for the Papacy; sia had no intention of meddling with the affairs night at Cherbourg and Brest to outnumber your that M. Villemain, who was never suspected of of Italy, unless matters should take a turn preover partiality to the authority claimed by the judical to German interests. Pontiff, wrote a very stinging essay on the Papal prosecution for the emission of the same opinions; and that, in consequence of the Imperial and a landing of 1,500 Piedmontese volunteers policy, a portion of the Pontifical States is actually annexed to Piedmont. "I allude to these circumstances merely to

show that, whether the 'press' was right or wrong when it described the Emperor as actufenders in France ; that it was not alone, nor was it the first, in ' forgetting itself in order to calum-Sovereign;' and that the Pope and the Bishops of France deserve M. Mocquard's censure quite as much as the 'press.'"

It is clear that the meeting at Toplitz has led nouncement in the Prussian Gazette, the Empera memorandum demanding that the reforms shall considerable majority in the Council. We believe that the interview has led to the following results :- Austria engages to help Prussia in defending the German frontier of the Rhine. In case of Austria being attacked in afraid of scratches. Now the older I get the Venetia, she will withdraw her tederal contin- staff, material, and effective force of the army. He more plainly I see that the best way to avoid gent, and Prussia during such withdrawal guarantees the Austrian provinces of the Confederation. There are reports of a coming meeting between the Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia at Warsaw. Some say that the Emperor of Austria will go there too. The Regent will not visit Napoleon III. at the camp at Chalons, as had been announced ; the Imperial visit is only formally repaid by the Duke of Baden .--Weekly Register. A letter from the Independance Belge states that the Hungarian regiments in Venetia are subjected to the strictest surveillance. Whole detachments had planned a general desertion on the Mantuan side, but the plot had failed, an accomplice having given information to the officers. The facts have been concealed as much as possible by the Austrian authorities. The fortifications of Venice are being strengthened in every direction; works are even in course of construction in the interior of the city, and at the railway station. The garrisons on the mainland have all been reinforced, and the troops are eschellonnes in the environs of Venice. from Caorle to the mouth of the Po. Arrests and domiciliary visits have been made at Verone. Chioggia, and other places.

of whose information I can perfectly rely, trans- the following concerning the Irish Brigade. Almits me the substance of the Dictator's letter. nevertheless contains a positive refusal to: comply with Victor Emmanuel's wishes. Garibaldi regrets to do aught that is displeasing to the King, but he feels himself bound by his duty to Italy to pursue his mission, and when that is ac-complished he will place the power he shall have if the rumors I had heard so repeatedly en route ply leaves little doubt that we shall soon hear of operations directed against the mainland, and, operations directed against the mainland, and, could be so changed abroad. Glad I am exceeding, indeed, gives probability to a report which has ly to say, that such is not the case. No doubt I reached Paris through more than one channel, to found that there were evil agencies at work amongst the effect that 1,500 Garibaldians have landed them. No doubt that English gold had purchased in Calabria, it is said without opposition. I a place for its friends, admirers and partizans among need not point out to you how difficult the position of the Sardinian government is rendered by to him, whom they honour and revere as their Ponthis determination on the part of Garibaldi, and tiff and Father. by the imminence of his landing at Naples, where, according to what now seems the general opiembarrassment that would thus be occasioned to the Cavour Cabinet is so strongly felt as to have the Cavour Cabinet is so should have a so should be account of the quantity of troops previously concen-given rise to various rumors as to its impending resignation. Such rumors, however, I believe, and it is to be honed are unfounded, or to say of every official to give to the Irish defenders of the

The same writer :---

"Various correspondence from Turin speaks of several expeditions preparing to leave the Sardinian States, and the departure of which that Government strongly disapproves, but will in all probability find it impossible to prevent.doubt that General Goyon is about to leave joust swelling the moment when were exin anticipation of its arrival. There appears no time. Upon these various circumstances is based an on dit that the French troops in Rome have received orders to remain in their barracks in case of disturbances, and that the Pope would leave for Ancona, where he might take ship in specimens of Irish manhood on guard, who present-It would certainly be fully carrying out the principle of non-intervention in Italian affairs."

THE MEETING AT TOPLITZ .- The Espero states that Count Cavour has applied to Count Brassier de St. Simon for explanations on the

ROME .- The accounts from Rome are conquestion; that M. Montalembert barely escaped flicting and vague. General Lamoriciere is said fall to measure theirs. The great majority of the to have suppressed an insurrectionary movement ; men whom I addressed had but recently arrived, and at San Stefano is reported to have taken place upon the 1st inst. The Irish volunteers have to Spoleto with a detachment, and had been absent orders to be in readiness to take the field in three weeks, and a rather desponding letter as to their prospects has been printed in the Dublin ated by enmity to the Pope, it only echoed the Papers. On the other hand, the Monde gives a the next day, and I left their quarters filled with sentiments of the Pope himself, and of his de- more cheerful account of General de Lamoriciere's sentiments. The General is reported to consider his preparations as complete, and with a niate and misrepresent the intentions of a foreign | small but thoroughly efficient force, 25,000 strong, to consider himself equal to any probable emergency. The Paris correspondent of the Globe speaks of an intended occupation of Umbria by Sardinian troops in case of an invasion to more solid results than either the French by Garibaldi, and says that the French garrison press, or the Prussian Liberals are willing to al- at Rome is under strict orders to confine its low. In complete accordance with the an- duties to the protection of the Court and person there of the convent (who presented each with couof the Pontiff in that capital. According to or of Austria, immediately after his return from other accounts the Emperor's policy is consistthe Conference, desired his Ministers to finish ent with itself. The protection of the Pope quarters. It was late in the evening when the last and promulgate the whole programme of the consists in this: that he will not allow Austria returned at a very early hour to the convent in the contemplated reforms as early as possible. It is to defend the Papal States, but that he will alsupposed that the Imperial birth-day, August 20, | low either Victor Emmanuel or Garibaldi to inwill be the day chosen. The Reichsrath met | vade and seize them. He will protect the perlast Monday; the measures to be proposed to it son of the Pope i.e., Pius the Ninth will be kept have first to pass a committee of twenty-one in his custody, while his territories are disposed espoused? If they had not been stimulated to divimembers; Count Szecsen, on the part of the of according to the plan recommended in the sion by the same insidious means which always Hungarian members, is said to have presented pamphlet "Le Pape et la Congres." The terms agreed on between Austria and Prussia are unbe made on a federal basis, so that Austria derstood to be that Austria will be left to dewould be rather a confederation than an em- fend Venetia single handed against any Italian pire. It is asserted that this Repeal of the force that may be brought against her; but Union has a prospect of being supported by a should France again take part in the conflict, the tree is of the German Confederation are to be arrayed in Austria's delence.-Tablet. A letter from Rome in the Gazette de Lyons gives the following particulars respecting the Pontifical army :- "Since General de Lamoriciere has taken the command great reforms have been made in the proceeded on the principle that, as the Pope is the spiritual sovereign of all Roman Catholic nations, questions of nationality ought to be set aside; and he accordingly created a battalion of Ponufical sharpshooters, improperly called Franco-Belgium, in which French, Belgian and other volunteers are enrolled as they present themselves. The Pope, with God's help, is able to pay his soldiers 11 bajjocci per day; of these six go to pay for their food leaving the men five, which is a great deal, especially as compared with the French army, in which the pay is only 40c., and the soldier has only 5c. a day for pocket-money. A corps of cavalry has been formed on the same conditions, and there is to be in ther, if found necessary. The rumors in circulation respecting the impossibility of organizing the Pontifical army are, therefore, altogether unfounded. It is no-thing extraordinary that the formation of a regular army cannot be achieved in a fortnight, as many persons who come to Rome seem to expect would be the case with the Pope's." There are reports of movements in the Papal State which have, however been suppressed. At Arpino the people shouted for Garibaldi. Troops have been despatched by Lamoriciere to Terracina-and the quiet village of Monte-Porzio, so dear to our English students, has been distinguished by the queerest attempt at an agrarian revolution ; the populace began to divide the landed property of Prince Borghese; men women and children took part in the distribution of lots. Did the poor people expect to be able to carry off and secrete their plunder? The Pope has written an energetic letter to the Bishops of Syria, expressing his horror of the bar-barities of the Turks, speaking highly in favor of the French expedition, which is very popular in Rome, and exhorting all Princes to join the crusade against the enemies of morality, religion and social order .---THE IRISH BRIGADE.-The following is from a Dubsecurity. But this is no more than was announced one who is the depository of many State secrets on Friday, bearing Garibaldi's reply to the King lin Priest, well known and warmly regarded by all

though you may have already 'received many communications which must have perplexed you, being entirely contradictory and various in detail; nevertheless I am certain that a few lines coming from one who has taken the greatest pains to understand the question, will not be superfluous, but on the contrary, acceptable, yea, absolutely necessary. I arrived here-direct from Rome on the 12th July, and I were really to be relied upon. I could not understand that men whose attachment to the head of their Church at home is so sincere and so earnest, their hallowed ranks ; but the Irish Brigade is Irish still-true to their colours and cause, firm and loyal

First, in stating the facts, let me promise that I understood there were some complaints amongst my countrymen, as to the preparations for their reception on their arrival in this fortress-that there was also an insufficient commissariat. These complaints were partially true, but not to such an extent as certain papers exaggerated. It is natural to suppose that, on account of the quantity of troops previously concendominions of his Holiness. But there was no murmur, no complaint amongst those brave fellows, until some men, who have since been known as-I will not say spies or agents of disaffection amongst them, but whose conduct bore that character, and that character alone-urged them as far as they could to mutiny and sedition, to disobedience against their officers, and thus to partial disorganisation. Thanks to the judgment of the general mass-thanks to that innate spirit of fidelity and honour which is the characteristic of every true Irishman, their influence over them was but short-lived. The Irish Brigade returned to its duty-the worthless and the vile were exhistoric glories of the Irish name.

At the express desire of the superior officer I determined to go amongst the men; so I immediately turned my steps towards the Lazzaretto. I was agreeably surprised at my entrance by meeting two ed arms at my approach. I was received in the kindest manner by the officers, who on having learned that I wished to see all the men, gave orders to the sergeants of the different companies, each of whom assembled his men as I went along the barracks. I addressed them, asking if any cause of complaint existed amongst them, and they declared there did not-that since they had forwarded their statements to the superior authorities everything which they required had been amply provided for. I then exhorted them to be on their guard against the wolves in sheep's clothing, to unity and brotherly love. After my observations to them had been concluded their enthusiasm was beyond all description. I know of no words to express feelings on the occasion; but how far behind would any language they asked me with an ardour that edified and delighted me beyond measure to admit them to the Sacrament of Penance. Their chaplain had gone up eome days, and they had not as yet seen an Irish priest since their arrival; hence their great happiness at meeting me. Of course I gladly arranged that they should come to the Capuchin Church on happier and brighter thoughts than those with which an hour before I entered.

After the morning devotions were over the sound of trumpets resounded in the streets; every door and window was crowded with eager gazers. 'Ecce gli Irlandesi !' was the exclamation amongst them as our countrymen accompanied by the officers, were marching in serried ranks up the deep ascent which leads to the Capuchin Church. According as they were dismissed from the confessional, having prayed for a short time, they wandered about the cloisters, dormitories, and grounds, accompanied by the favenirs of their visi rosaries, company was finished; then they returned to their company departed. On the following morning they same orderly manner; they crowded the church, attended Mass with the most earnest devotion, after which nearly all approached the Adorable Sacrament of the altar. What more striking proof could be given of the fidelity to the sacred cause they creater discord amongst Irishmen at home and abroau shadow could have dimmed for a single momen, the unsullied brilliancy of their honor and truth. But it was, my dear sir, at the moment when they were all, officers and men, assembled on the grounds of the convents to take the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign Pontiff, that this fact could be fully understood. General Lamoriciere had proposed to be present at this interesting ceremony, but other pres-Guerra with his staff, however, attended to witness the ever-memorable deed. As soon as every arrangement had been made, I was called upon to address my countrymen. After explaining the motives and nature of the oath, and the duties they had to perform in words which borrowed fire from their enthus sm, I administered the sacred oath. Then upware swelled, repeated word for word after me, from every Irish bosom that solemn vow of allegiance-head uncovered, hand unpraised-earth and heaven was attested to their fealty. General La Guerra then addressed them, through his interpreter words of congratulation, love, encouragement and admiration. As he concluded they gave three cheers for his Holiness, and three times three for 'ould Ireland.' Confident in their own earnestness they departed for their barracks, filled with thoughts of the solemnity of their mission, ready not only to overcome those minor difficulties inseparable from their position, but willing to shell the last drop of their blood in the defence of the sacred person and territories of the Roman Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, Christ's Vicar on earth. I have no doubt of the Irish Brigade, my dear friend -do doubt of its fame------ doubt of its glory. It may be maligned, it may be misrepresented, but its honour, its truth, will remain intact. The name has been honoured long ago. It will be honoured to-day. There is a future for it under Italian skies, as there has been a past for it on the soil of France. Wherever that designation has been heard before, it has ever been associated with valour and renown. Who dare fear for it to-day? I do not-I cannot, and I know the truth. The tiara and keys of Peter are as significant as the lillies of Gaul to those who have justly won the proud title of being,

common agreement, we must not fear to declare its importance and to examine its consequences. The chief thing is done. It was necessary that Europe should intervene in the East. She is on her way thither. God will watch over her fleets and over her soldiers, for these Christian soldiers, the Christian fleets, go to second iish the will of God.

"We must not delude ourselves. We have just embarked in an enterprise of very long duration .-See what happens in the case of Rome. When France seut a division there in 1849 it was a question only of a rapid operation, of a momentary stay. Eleven years have already passed by, and we know

not when or how our troops will quit Roms. "In reality, what are they doing there? They protect the Papacy, it is said. Yes, they protect the temporal power of the Papacy, as the guard placed at the gate of a hospital protects the dying. The guard's duty is to watch that the dying may die in peace, that no external noise, no agitation, may disturb their last moments.

"But our troops at Rome do more than this.

"Whilst affording to the temporal power of the Papacy that respect, that supreme protection, due to whomsperer is about to die, they educate the Roman people ; they sow French ideas and democratic principles ; they instruct by the fact alone of their pres-

the is an analogous mission, but one much vaster, much more difficult, which Europe goes to accomplish in the East."

The Protocols for the intervention in Syria we signed August 3. It is only to last during the good pleasure of the Porte. The French contagent, heing the only or ready to sail, is permitted to take its departure at once, unless advices shall be previously received from Consta mode which demonstrate its usefulness. In are dance with this decision the first detachmen sailed from Toulon and Marseilles last Monday (August 6), and the Emperor harangued the troops destined for the expedition at Chalons on Tuesday last. And-el-Kader has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor for his brave and humane conduct at Damascus.

The Emperor's letter of M. Persigny contains a sentence that was meant to cajole the weaker brethren. "I wish to see my troops quit Rome whenever they can do so without compromising the security of the Pope." Doubtless he wishes many things; but we can hardly expect him to give greater support to his wishes than to his engagements; yet the contract of Villafranca remains a dead letter. He mentions Rome, and not the States; for his troops do not guarantee the possession of the States to the Pope, but only his personal security at Rome.for the Pope, perhaps with a nominal sovereignty, and certainly with guarantees for his personal

some village of Tyrol or Spain, but not at the Quirinal. The See of Paris was near being vacant last week, and the quidnuncs had already given it to Mgr. Cœur. Cardinal Morlot was seriously ill for the first time in his life. He is a good priest, but unfortunately unable to say either yes or no. The Emperor proposed to end him to Rome, to force the Pope to sink his own boat, like the King of Naples, by proclaiming the liberty of the press, which Napoleon himself is so stingy in. The efforts which the Cardinal made to get off this mission, and the reproaches of the Catholics for his silence, gave him a bilious fever, followed by a dangerous eruption over his whole body. The clergy are loudly protesting against the nomination of Abbe Maret-perhaps needlessly, for he is a good priest of the school of Mgr. Affrey. "Let him be consecrated," said a Bishop to me, " and he will be like the rest of us." They are all ready to die; but some of them are very much danger is to face it, and that even here below honesty and boldness are more profitable than dis-

simulation and base condescension. Our masters of the day have on their side the morning papers, which they pay, and which are torn up by the evening. Our friends will have history, and a goodly place in the annals that our children will read .- Cor. Weekly Register.

We (London Tablet) do not indulge the hope that any arguments of ours can convince Mr. Harnett that the policy of the Emperor of the French has been hostile to the interests of the Church, when the most solemn declarations of the Church herself, by the lips of the Sovereign Pontiff, that it has been so, have not succeeded in rectifying our correspondent's understanding. But that those Catholics whose veneration for the Church is not conditional on idiosyncrasies, are not alone in taking the view which His Holmess Pope Plus and the Bishops of the Church in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, and throughout the world, have taken of the hostile action of the Emperor against the Church, Mr. Harnett may learn by reading the following extract from the Paris correspondence of the Times, which appeared in the leading journal on the 3rd inst. :--

"The letter of M. Mocquard, the Emperor's The Emperor doubtless is willing to keep Rome private secretary, to the editor of the Tupperary Examiner, is quite characteristic. We can respondent of the Times writes on Monday, 6th Weekly Register. easily fancy the importance which an epistle from in the pamphlet La Pape et le Congres. The -a leaf blown direct from the very sanctuary of of Sardinia's request that he would abstain from letter of Napoleon is an indirect assurance to the Sibyl-must give to an Irish provincial paper landing in the kingdom of Naples. A friend in

ITALY.

THE KING AND GARIBALDI .- The Paris cor-Aug. :- " Count Giulio Litta arrived at Turin England that he will offer no opposition to the and what effect the seal of the Imperial Cabinet Turin, on whose veracity and on the correctness

Semper et ubique fidelis. P.J.C.M

The fall of the Bourbon dynasty at Naples is proceeding in a way that seems to leave no chance of averting it. The tender of an alliance with Piedmont has been disdainfully rejected; Garibaldi has answered the King of Sardinia, who urged him to engage not to attack the Neapolitan possessions on the Continent, with a respectful refusal to comply with his request. Telegrams convey to us a quan-tity of details which we cannot as yet wholly credit. CAPUCHIN CONVENT, Ancona, July 15, 1860. The King of Naples is occupied with the convoca-My Dear Sir-I take the liberty to forward you tion of Parliament; he is disposed to allow any

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUGUST 31, 1860.

Italians, wherever born, the right of a seat, providitalians, wherever, born, the right of a seat, provid-ed he is otherwise qualified. The troops in Naples refuse to fight. Fifteen hundred Garibaldians have invested a town in Calabria. The Garibaldi com-mittee at Naples have summoned the General thither to assume the direction of the Government. The troops are withdrawn from the Abruzzi, and concentrated around Naples. Such are the details given by the telegrams. In Sicily the Dictator Depretis has promulgated the Sardinian statute, and is busy in blowing up the fever of Italian Unitarianism. No doubt the result of universal suffrage will be in favor of annexation to Piedmont.

.

MASSON COLLEGE.

THE Return of Pupils to this Establishment is fixed for the 4th day of SEPTEMBER, at Six o'clock P.M. Their Luggage will be brought from the Steamboat gratis; and their Washing and Blacking of Shoes, &c., will be attended to at the College, Terrebone. August 23, 1860.

MRS. C. O'KEEFE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES.

NO. 15, ST. CONSTANT STREET, WILL RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd SEPTEM-BER next. Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Penmanship, Elocution, and all branches of a solid Education are taught. A most particular attention will be devoted to the Pupils.

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

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Point St. Charles.

THE object of this School is to impart a good and solid Commercial Education. The Teacher is provided with a Model School Diploma from the R. C. Board of Montreal, and was for a long time Principal Book-Keeper in an extensive

business. The morals and manners of the Pupils will be an

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

Montreal, August 24, 1860.

WANTED.

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

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

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the RAWDON Village School-Salary liberal. None need apply without a Model School Diploma. For further particulars, apply to

L. DALY, Sec.-Treasurer. Rawdon, C. E., August 21, 1860.

NOW READY,

TWO MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF VICTORIA BRIDGE, (Summer and Winter,)

BY

HUNTER AND PICKUP, NEATLY TINTED,

METHUEN, Mass., Aug. 26, 1857. Messrs P. Davis & Son-Dear Sirs: I bave had occasion to use your Pain Killer frequently during my residence in Burmah, and have found it a very useful medicine. I did not think I could visit the Jungles without it. In case of colic, diarrhea and cholera, the Pain Killer gives speedy relief, and for many other ailments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burmah, among the natives as well as Europeans. I always carry it with me for my own benefit and the good of the people where I go.

Sinceroly yours, M. H. Bixby. Rasse The Rev. II. L. Van Meter, writing from Bassein, Burmah, says :--- " The Karens praise it very highly indeed. I cannot conceive how a single medicine could better meet their peculiar ailments and habits than does your Pain Killer. We are now using it freely in our family and find its excellent qualities confirmed with each renewed trial Please send me 400 bottles by first opportunity." Sold by all medicine dealers.

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

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A Query. Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the whole human system Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cut, the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 10.

Having made use of the Oxygenatical Bitters, pre-pared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation

of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable re-medy may be accessible to all the afflicted. SAMUEL S. PHELPS, ¿ U. S. Senators from WILLIAM UPHAM § Vermont. JAMES F. SIMMONS, U. S. Senator from Rhode

Island. J. T. MOREHEAD, U. S. Senator. and formerly

Governor of Kentucky. L. H. ARNOLD, formerly Greenwar of Rhode

Island. WM. WOODBRIDGE, late Governor of Michigan. Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTH-MA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYS-TEM, places it among the most wonderful discoverics in medical science and has given it a reputation

far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms. Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co, Boston, and for

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ONE DOLLAR.

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THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED. as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Norre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment. Terms, S36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance-viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May.

Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum,... \$30 "By a Professor,... 41 Drawing, Painting,.... 20

Classes of Three hours,..... Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil. 25 - 20

The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental

No Deduction made for occasional absence.

Needle-Work.

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

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

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

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No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c. P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry

Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

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

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

April 6, 1860.

12m3

DRY GOODS.

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



GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING. MERCHANT TAILORING, And General Drapery Store, THE CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

Best West of England Black Cloths. Black Cassineres, Tweeds, Doeskins, Silk Velvet and Marseille Vestings, Ready Made Garments for all Seasons, Gentlemen's Gloves, in Silk, Kid, Lisle, &c. Gent's Half Hose Merme, Cotton, & Lambs' Wool. Gent's Ties, Searfs, Handkerebiefs, Braces, &c. Gentlemen's Linen Collars in the various Styles. Gent's Fancy Regatta and Linen Fronted Shirts. Vests, Pan's and Drawers in Merine and Cotton. Umbrellas, Portmanteaus, Travelling Scurfs, &c.

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June 21.

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Every Pinnist,	Should procure this weekly
Every Singer,	Publication of Vocal and
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BY	ONE DOBLING		and all Skin Discases.
HUNTER AND PICKUP	, GRAHAM & MUIR have received a large assort-	JOHN PAPE & CO.	J. C. AVER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to ac-
NEATLY TINTED,	ment of superior STEREOSCOPES and VIEWS	HAVE JUST OF EXED ONE ONE OF DADIES OF B	knowledge what your Saresparilla has done for me.
Accompanied with a HAND BOOK, containing	a which they offer for Sale at much lower prices then	Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.	from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it hurst
full and accurate description of the Bridge, &c., Price \$1.			from it in vorious ways for years. Sometimes it hurst out in Uleers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp
For Sale by E. PICKUP, adjoining	NATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,	AND	years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp
Office : B. DAWSON & SON. R. & A. MILLER	C. VERY SUPERIOR, in handsome Mahogany Cases, only SIXTY CENTS		and cars with one sore, which was painful and loathoome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without nucli relief from any thing. In
HILL, and by Pickup's News Boys on the Cars. Montreal, July 25, 1860.	a Set and upwards.	BIR OF HE WE WE BE THIS OFF	physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At least three reloiged
Monttean, 5 aty 25, 2600.	A supply received by GRAHAM & MUIR, 19	GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.	to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared
EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMEN	Great St. James Street.		fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was refored to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterntive (Sarsaparilla), for 1 knew from your repu- tation that my thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it enred me. I took
	BEAUTIFUL FRENCH NOTE PAPER,	SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.	Uncinnation and got it, and used it fill it enced me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a
CONDUCTED BY THE	Tented, only FIFTY CENTS a BOX, of Five Quires.		it, as you advise, in small desets of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the seab, which after a
SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NO	RF Black Bordered, and other Note Papers, with En-	ON and after MONDAY, JULY 2nd, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows :	while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my
DAME,	velopes to match-at equally low prices.	EASTERN TRAINS.	feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel when I am asying when I tell
MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND D	GRAHAM & MUIR,	Day Express for Quebec, Portland and	you, that I hold you to be one of the aposities of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,
CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.	19 Great St. James Street.	Boston, at	ALFRED B. TALLEY.
CONDITIONS:		Fast Express Train for Quebee, (arriving	St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-
Pupils of Pu	THE Subscribers respectfully announce, they are exclusive Agents in Canada for the extensive, and	at Quebec at 9.45 P.M) at 4.00 P.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston	worm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.
12 years un		(stopping over-night at Island Pond) 4.00 P.M.	Dr. Robert M. Proble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of
and up- 12	Irs. WARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, New York. The	Accommodation Train for Quebee, 13-	Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the
wards.	Trade can now be supplied from the Warehouse of	land Pond and all Way Stations, at 8.25 P.M.	persevering use of our Sarsaparillo, and also a danger- ous attack of <i>Muligiant Ergeliatics</i> by large doess of the same, says he curves the common <i>Eraptions</i> by it con-
Board and Tuition, embracing all	the Subscribers,	WESTERN TRAINS.	stantly.
the branches in the French &	19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,	Two Through Trains between Montreal and	Bronchocele, Goltre, or Swelled Neck.
English languages, with Writ- ing and Arithmetic		Detroit darly.	Zehulon Sloan of, Prospect. Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla curvi me from a Goldre-a
ing and Arithmetic 80.00 70 Half Boarders 36.00 30	on as liberal Terms as can be obtained in New Tork,	-	hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."
Classes of Three hours a-day. 25.00 20	thus saving the expense of importation. Although the publications of Dunigan & Brother are acknow-	and Detroit, at	Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.
Music Lessons Pinno-Forte, per 30.00 30.	leged to be superior in style, their prices are not	Mized Train, for Kingston and all Way	INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859. DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a pain-
Annum	higher than those of any other Publisher.	Stations, at 4.30 P.M.	ful chronic <i>Rheumatism</i> for a long time, which haffled the
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, 20.00 20.		•Night Express Train, (with Sleeping Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,	skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general
Laundress		&c., at 9.00 P.M	bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was
Bed and Bedding, 12.00 12. Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lessons) Charge		* These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with	attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM. Jules Y. Getehell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been
the Professor.	OF	the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South- ern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all	allieted for years with an official of st. Louis, which is a have been allieted for years with an official of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing
Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Gui	HAYDOCK'S CATHOLIC BIBLE.	points West.	destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man
Singing and other accomplishments not speci		W. SHANLY,	failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other canse than <i>derangement</i> of the <i>liver</i> . My beloved pastor, the Rey. Mr. Espy, advised
here, according to the charges of the several P fessors.		General Manager. Montreal, June 27, 1860	me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you,
It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in atte	d- cents each, HAYDOCKS'S unabridged CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE. The Work will be completed in 38	Montreal, oune 21, 1000	me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the bless- ing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood
ance at the commencement of each Term.	FASHDI DIMER. He would be an an and the PEPI BY	WITTIAN OUNDINCHAME	as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."
No Deduction will be made from the above char for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdra	GRAVINGS. This superb edition of the Bible has	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S	Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul- ceration, Caries, and Extellation of the
before the expiration of the Quarter.	been nonoreu of the approbation of the body		ceration, Carles, and Exfoliation of the Bones.
Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 35th Nov., 1	Archbishops and Bishops of the United States and		A great variety of cases have been reported to us where
Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.	the British Provinces, including His Grace the Arch-		cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not ad-
SEE WHAT AVER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES F	bishop of Quebec.		mit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanae, which the agents below named are pleased to
DERANGEMENT OF THE LAVER.	Part First now ready; the others will appear in rapid succession.		furnish gratis to all who call for them.
	GRAHAM & MUIR.		Dyspepsia. Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgin.
STOTT'S CROSSING, Talludega Co., A 9th August, 1859		MEMORY	Many remarkable cures of these affections have been
Da. J. G. Ayza, Lowell, Mass-	Dedicated to, and Honored with the Suffrages of, His Holiness PIUS IX.,		made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimu- lates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus
Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your SARS	(x-)	 States discrete contract and solution in the second se Second second se Second second s	overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the
PARILLA ADD CATHARTIC PILLS have done for me, had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for six year	·S,	MALAS AND	its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.
during which I was never well, and much of	he And of Her most Unaste Sponse ST. JUSEF H,	MARBLE FACTORY,	-
time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, a the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from	and Holy Parents St. JUAUMIA and	BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
vere costiveness and Diarrhoa alternately. My si	in	RACE.)	FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
was clammy and unhealthy : my eyes and skin off	en NOW Publishing, and will be completed in 20 Num-		Conghs, Colds, Influenza, Hourseness, Croup, Brouchitls, Incipient Consump-
yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appet	e, bers, the most beautiful Edition of the LIFE of the of B. VIRGIN ever issued. Written by Monsiguore	WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS,	tion, and for the Relief of Consump- tive Patients, in advanced
but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation oppression on my stomach, with languor and a glu	o- Contilucci, Chamberlain of 1. Short	and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE	stages of the Disease.
my sensation of sickness all over, kept me in angui	h. Each part will contain a splendid STEEL EN-	and BUREAU TOPS ; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAF-	This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it
You cannot know how much I suffered from an	a- GRAVING and several fine WOOD CUTS. Part First now ready—price 25 cents—the remain-	TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the	is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its
describable feeling of distress. The long contin ance of this condition, without relief had worn	ne ing Numbers will soon be issued.	finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of	unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the carth.
out so that I never expected to be better; but re-	d- GRAHAM & MUIR.	different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen	Few are the communities, or even families, among them
ing in the Christian Advocate, of your Sarsaparil	5,	by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-	who have not some nersound experience of its effects -
I commenced taking it with occasional small dose your Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct		mer prices.	some living tropic pick that midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not
From the first it had more effect upon my disord	er OF CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, De-	N.B There is no Marble Factory in Canada has	as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not
than I supposed anything could have. I regain	ed votional and Historical Catholic Works, will be found	so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.	do more than to assure them that it has now all the vir- tues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.
my health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks, joy as good health and strength as any other m	n- at 19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.	vulte 0; 1000.	
May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessit	The second secon		Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
	P Desman Paplen in WELVEP at reduced writes		
on you. Joux W. STOTT	Prayer Books, in VEII VIII, at rentice in feet.	Aver's Ague Cure.	Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Re-
	Prayer Books, in VEII VIII, at rentice in feet.	Ayer's Ague Cure.	Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Re- tail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada

Board and Tuition	570	00
Use of Bed and Bedding	7	00
Washing	1:1	50
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Payment is required Quarterly in advan	ce.	
October 29.		

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CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID as sortment of Watches, J-weilery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Waish has also en hand the BEST SELECT-

ED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS,

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My Dear Mr. Everett - I have to acknowledge the

receipt of the very handsome copy of Dr Wores-

ter's Dictionary, which you have been good ener th

to send me, and I must beg of you also to a sure she

ing which they have manifested toward to it is

very gratifying to see that the parent lass go re-ceives such valuable a , for its development and the

THE HIGHEST ENGLISH AUTHORITIES. are unanimous in their culogiums upon Worcester's

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TERMS :

:1-

publishers that I am very sensible of the ki

preservation of its purity in your country.

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ham Palace, May 9, 1860, writes :---

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Warranted.

Nov. 17, 1859.

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and America.

SON.

August 9.

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Oct. 20, 1859.

.00 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIG CHRONICLE AUGUST 531, 1860. THOMAS MERNA, THOMAS WALKER & CO... PATTON & BROTHER CAST-STEEL CHURCH BELLS. AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Wholesale and Retail PRACTICAL PLUMBER Alexandria-Bev. J. J. Chisholm. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND OIDER - AND Adjala-N. A. Coste. Lylmer-J. Doyle. GAS FITTER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL; MERCHANTS, Amhertsburgh-J. Roberts. No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET. 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, 12 M'Gall Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, Antigonish-Rev. J. Oameron. BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of (Belwsen Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) drichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. MONTRBAL. MONTREAL. Brockville-P. Murray. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHUROH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepar-BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. notice, at reasonable rates. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. of empense. Montreal, Nov. 1859. TERMS CASH. Caledonia-M. Donnelly. ed to execute Orders for them to any extent that may Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Chambly-J. Hackets. •Cobourg-P. Maguire. •Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859. be required. These Bells are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICK-ERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elas-B. DEVLIN. changed on delivery. ADVOCATE, PRICES. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.-Rev. E. Dunphy. Delhousie Mills.-Wm. Chisholm ticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. PIANO FORTE TUNING, WINES. distance. James Street. Per Per Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are con-JOHN ROONEY, Per gal. dozen, bottle. Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dunias-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins PORT-Finest Old Crusted 48s 4s 0d sequently more easily rung; and owing to the den-sity and also to to the well-known strength of the PIANO PORTE TURER. RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,) material, it is almost impossible to break them with ADYOCATES. Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. ordinary usage. 365 38 9d BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United Erinsville-P Gafney Emily-M. Hennessey. 90s 7s 6d well in Montreal as in the country, and neighbor-50s 5s 0d ing towns, that he has commenced Near the Hotel Due Hospital. Other Brands, States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Fac-Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. CLARET-Chateu Lafitte and TUNING PIANOS tories, &c., ; and being sold much cheaper than Com-Farmersville-J. Flood. St. Julien,..... 12s 6d 24s 2s 6d WM. PRICE, position Bells, this fact in connection with their on his own account; and trusts by his punctual. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossitor. SPIRITS. lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot ity and skill to merit a continuance of that patron. Guelph-J. Harris ADVOCATE, BRANDIES-Nartell's & Henage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. fail to commend them to public favor. Hamilton-P.S. M'Henry. No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. Cust Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. nessy's, 1848..... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, tc. &c. 15s Od 36s 3s Od St. James Street, will mest with strict attention. GIN-Best London Old Tom....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d March 9, 1860. in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight Kemptville-M. Heaphy. M. DOHERTY, DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's and a very material saving in price. CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Kingston-P. Purcell. ADVOCATE. TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. Lunsdown-M. O'Connor. Scotch...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. London-Rev. E. Bayard. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper No. 59, Luttle St. James Street, Montreal. WANTS & SITUATION, by & Lady, to TEACH a usage, in any climate. Printed Circulars, with descriptious, recommenda-tions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to SCHOOL, or to give instructions in a Private Family. She has a Diploma from the Catholic Board of Er-aminers for Montreal; and is qualified to impart a Irish..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genu-Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. FRANKLIS HOUSE, ine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d Lacolle-W. Harty. Mailstone-Rev. R. Kelcher. FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, sound English Education. (Corner of King and William Streets,) Apply to the TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C.E.; or to M. C. HEALY'S Commercial School, No. 35, St. Montreal. ALES AND PORTERS. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Agents for Canada MONTREAL, quarts, pints. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. January 7. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. IS NOW OPEN. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. June 14, 1860. ... 15s Od 8s 9d Pale..... Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, King-**** Osharoa - Richard Supple. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po-pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED ston, &c., old in bottle..... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-THE GREATEST Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Puton-Roy. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. H. BRENNAN. not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a PIRST-OLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-CIDER-Penner's and Devonshire, ... 12s 6d 7s 6d ers, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin. All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-Quebec-M. O'Loary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Reafrew-Hev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Tecfy. tions. Depot for Gennine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, May 31, 1860. D O'GORMON, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,) Richmond-A. Donnelly. BOAT BUILDER, MEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL. Skerbrooke-T. Griffith. **OF** THE AGE BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. **** MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. Cures SEWING MACHINES St. Athonese-T. Dunn. EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples St. Columbun-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E.-J. Uaughlin. No person is anthorized to take orders on my ac-He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and count. never failed except in two cases (both thunder ha-St. Rophael's-A. B. M'Donald. St. Romuild d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. mor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. of Boston. Thorold-John Heenan. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street. mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Templeton-J. Hagan. M'GARVEY'S pimples on the face. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Vor't Grand River-A. Lamond. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils, SPEING AND SUMMER. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. 1860. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysidelas. M. P. RYAN, FURNITURE STOLE, Grand Trunk Clothing Store, One to two bottles are warranted to cure all he mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of th ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET SY M'GILL & 37 RECOLLET STREETS. (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to and running alcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. beir parties of the above astabilities the begin begin and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Oloths, Doe-WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, 244 NOTRE DAME STREET. F. J. NAGLE'S PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the skins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will be a boye at the follow vorst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the Ties. &c., have now arrived. We also beg to draw the attention of the public most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warrauted to cure salt to our Stock of SUPERIOR

rheum.

18

Will have constantly on hand a supply of the follow-	25 PER CENT.		DUADT BEADT OF OUTPETTA	Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of
ing articles, of the choices: description	UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!		READY-MADE CLOTHING,	scrofula.
Butter Oatmeal Teas	These really excellent Machines are used in all the	•	which consists of the largest assortment, most fa-	DIRECTIONS FOR USE Adult, one table soconful
Prour Oats Deals Pot Barley Oigars	principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port		Chicked Divise best repeated and 1	per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon- ful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonfal.
Hams B. Wheat Flour Soap & Candles	Sarnia.			As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,
Figh Split Peas Pails Figh Corn Meal Brooms, &c.	THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO		In consequence of our extensive business, and great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled	take enough to operate on the howels twice a day
Sait Coru Meal Brooms, «c. June 6, 1860.	GIVE SATISFACTION.		this season to offer Goods much lower than any	Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases
			House in our line.	OF SCROTELA.
REMOVED.	TESTIMONIALS	friends and the public generally for the liberal sup- port extended to him during the last ten years in the	DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.	KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
	Less have received from different nerve of Genede		Montreal, April 19, 1860.	MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
THE undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED his	The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot	FURNITURE BUSINESS,	OBOCEDIED OUCLD AD	For Inflamation and Humor of the Even this stress
the Public, that he has kind of the had	and Shoe Trade :	wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store	GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,	immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen set
INSURANCE OFFICE	Montreal, April, 1860.	for a number of years, and made extensive improve-	FOR SALE,	when going to bed.
From Saint Francois Xavier Street,	We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-	ments in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest	At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the
No. 192, SAINT PAUL STREET,	plete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve	and best assortments of		improvement in a few days.
The state of Magang Lamothe & M'Gregors	months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to	HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,	TEAS (GREEN)	For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
	any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.		GUNPOWDER, very fine.	ent. For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it is
J. LEANDBE BRAULT.	BROWN & OBIDOS.	that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enu-	YOUNG HYSON, best quality.	to your heart's content; it will give you such real
May 31, 1860.	Montreal, April, 1860.	merate his Slock would take so large a space, that	INPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.	comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,	We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Ma-	he will only name a few of the leading articles,	BLACK TEAS.	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid
	chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every	with the prices of each :Parlor Suits, in Resewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Cham-	SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.	oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur,	respect onnal to the most approved American Ma-	ber Setz in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and En-	CONGOU.	face; in a short time are full of vellow matter : some
OFFICE AND BESIDENOB:	chines, of which we have several in use.	namelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany	OOLONG.	are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, bat you do not rub it in.
No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET,	CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dois. each; Mahogany and B W Sofias, from 14	SUGARS. LOAF.	For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so
Opposite the "Queen's Engine House,"	Toronto, April 21st, 1860.	to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Obsirs, of 30	DRY CRUSHED.	than is generally supposed; the skin turns nursle,
MUNTRBAL, C.S.	R. G. NAGLE, ESQ. Dear Sir,	different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to	MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.	covered with scales, itches intolerably, cometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment,
مراجعت و در باید است و بیشه از ۲۰ و و دند بنا دوست . و در دست با بین هید از مناورها و ورد واست از چر بین مراجع ک	The three Machines you	4 dollars each ; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dol-	COFFEE, &c.	the itching and scales will disappear in a few days
THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,	sort us some short time ago we have in full opera-	lars each ; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of	JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do.	but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
	tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec- tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M.	Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &s., ef different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars sach; a very large as-	FLOUR, very fine.	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
ADVOCATE,	Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson	sortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables,	OATMEAL, pure.	immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to
Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.	will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would	Looking Glasses, Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Olocks,	RICE. Indian Meal.	Price, 28 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War
	be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as	Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Oots, Marble	B. W. FLOUR.	ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
	we shall require them immediately.	Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands	DRIED APPLES.	For Sale by every Druggist in the United States
	Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, RUBINSON, & HALL.	and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of	OHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.	and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
R. PATTON,	GIBBORRIB, ROBIRODA, & LIAZZ.	the largest and best assorted stocks of Fornitare ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up	BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine ; Mariel.	readers of the THUR WITNESS with the testimony of
	NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES	for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 19	in hhds. and cases.	the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bot-
CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,	Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can	per cent below anything in the city. Please call and examine the Goods and Prices.	PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.	ST. VINGENT'S ASYLUM,
No. 229, Notre Dame Street,	stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally	which will convince all of the fact that to save mo-	PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-	Boston, May 26, 1856.
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons	PRICES :	ney is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-	rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English	Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you
and the Public in general for their very liberal pa- tronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by	No. 1 Machine	VEY'S, 244 Notre Dame Street.	do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth	lum your most valuable medicine. I have made
strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of	No. 2 (1	where all Goods sold are warranied to be what they	Lines, Shoe Thread, Gurden Lines, Candies, Lemon	use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humor
the same	No. 3 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00	are represented; if not, they can be returned three		glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the
R. P. will, in future, devote his whole attention to WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time!	Needles 80c per dozen.	months after the date of sale, and the money will be	STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.	pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
Montreal, April 19, 1860.	EVSRY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.	refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and deliver- ed on board the care or boats, or at the residence of	BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Oloth	the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis
2	All communications intended for me must be pre-	parties inside of the Toll Gates free of sharge	SPICES. &c Figs. Prunes : Spices. whole and	covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.
ADVORTISEMENT.	paid, as none other will be received.	Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers,	ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmege, White	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
SIHMA For the INSTANT RE-	E. J. NAGLE,	Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods snitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class	Trephon mou rephon zuspice, Ostellue repher.	Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
LIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing	· ·	Furniture.	Arraytoot Spern Candles, Tallow do , fine Table	ANOTHER.
complaint use	265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	Oane and Wood Sent Unairs furnished to the , Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required.	Salt . tiue Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sar-	Dear Sir-We have much pleasure is informing
FENDT'S	Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin,	OWEN M'GARVEY,	Grean Tartar : Baking Soda : do., in Packages :	you of the benefits received by the little orphane in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,	Montreal.	Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-	Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks,	particular suffered for a length of time, with a veri
Made by C. B. SEYNOUR, & CO., 147 NASSAU		house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal.	Whiting. Chalk, &c., &c.	sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be B
STRRET, N. Y.	Arronza Clashandia Dilla	TWO good OABINETMAKBHS and ONE OF AIR-	at the lowest prices.	cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing IST that he is now perfectly well.
Price. St per Box ; sent free by post.	Ayer's Cathartic Pills.	MAKER WANTED.	J. PHELAN.	Surans or By Joanna, 2 was
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.	•1	' April 26.	' March 3 1869.	Hamilton, C. W
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