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HRONICLE. CATHOLIC

VOL. XII.

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No. 2.

TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER XVII.-THE SLASHER-THE BLACK GUEST OF DRUMGUNNIOL-THE ALARM.

We need not stop to tell how, early in the morning, ere the cold grey of the coming dawn had warmed into a blush before the rising god of day-amid the shrilly clangour of trumpets, and the ringing and jingling of accoutrements, and the neighing and thundering tramp of war-steeds -several successive detachments lest the castle, until the body of the king's cavalry, who occupied that fortress, had dwindled down to two companies, about two hundred men, together with their colonel and other officers, now occupying Glindarragh, and destined, perhaps, for some time to do so, as the head-quarters of the regiment.

The noise and bustle of departure, and all those stirring sounds of military preparation and movements, fell heavily and painfully upon the fevered ear of Percy Neville, who lay, with throbbing temples and parched lips, weak and in sore anguish, upon his hot and sleepless bed .-The roll of the kettle-drums and the swell of the trumpet seemed, in his distempered fancy, somehow identified with the hery heat and pain which tormented him-a part of his own fevered and agonised sensations; and these sensations in turn seemed again something no longer within bimself, but rather as it were, so many external influences, perplexing and tormenting-moving with the moving soldiers, and waxing more oppressive and thrilling with the wearsome clatter, and laughter, and shilly trumpet sounds, which vexed his sick head; the duliness, and stupor of dreaming were upon him, with all the reality of pain-an anxious, restless, belplessness-which seemed always' prompting the monotonous idea that some slight adjustment of the tossed and crumpled bed-clothes, or some new arrangement of his weary and burning limbs, if he could but achieve it, would assuage all his torment, and refresh and relieve effectually his aching head and barrassing fancies.

Let us glance for a moment at another chamber, blessed with a very different tenant. We lest Mr. Richard Goslin, a gentleman who had an invincible repugnance to doing any anything but precisely what he was bired to do, coiled, for double assurance alike against the troublesome importunities of his friends, and the more troublesome molestations of his enemies, securely in the bottom of a huge iron caldron, in a sequestered apartment, the orifice in the boiler being covered over with much dexterity, as we have described, by the cautious contrivance of

its interesting tenant.

Now, it so happened that, early is the morning, hot water being in great request, two of the handmaidens of Glindarragh bethought themselves of the identical caldron in which our friend had enshrined himself with such admirable providence and profound mystery; and - one with a lighted candle and a bundle of bog-fir, the other with a mighty humper of good dry turs they both entered the little chamber together. neither caring to visit it alone, for sundry fearful considerations - to wit, the generally accredited reports which stated that a certain quondam servitor in the castle, whose pugnacious and daredevil dispositions had earned for him, while in life, the expressive appellative of 'The Slasher.' was wont, for lack of better employment in his disembodied state, to frequent that uninviting apartment, and there, under divers strange disguises, varying in an ascending scale, from tomcats and black-rabbits up to full-sized men in armour, to play all manner of unmeaning and unmanly pranks upon defenceless females, and occasionally, as they expressed it, even going so far as to take a rise out of the men. Not caring, therefore to lotter unnecessarily in these haunted premises, the two wenches hurried through their task with all possible despatch; and just as they had completed the arrangement of the turf, and applied the light, so that the thin blaze began to writhe and curl through the crisp sods and crackling wood, they heard, or thought they heard, a strange, unearthly sound, whether proceeding from above, or below, or behind them, or before, they neither could devise. This was no trick of fancy; their senses had not played them false; they had heard, in truth, a long-drawn grunt, which proceeded in an uneasy movement from the slumbering tenant of the caldron, and boomed in cavernous reverberation and half-stifled echoes from the metallic inclosure. The girls clung to one another as they gazed around them; but nothing met their about its base, and clung to the damp grass and search; and as the sound was not repeated, they weeds around. With a gaze of dull despair, search; and as the sound was not repeated, they took courage, blessed themselves, and hurried to he stared for several minutes upon the ruined complete their labors, by drawing water at the dwelling-place. - He walked toward the yard well in the castle yard. While they were thus door mechanically. The sight of a spade, lying employed, the fire beneath the caldron began to its usual place, however, recalled him for a awakened slowly from a dream, in which the ticipated; the earth was thrown up around it; ever ascending about and above the sooty, grin- tower, lighted up his rugged features.

great fire of London, and other images of a like glowing kind, were awfully combined, and found himself in a perspiration so profuse, and in a state of impotence so absolutely helpless, that he almost fancied himself neither more nor less than a given number of quarts of some simmering knees, and with his bare fingers delved and rumliquid, a sort of conscious soup, steaming away at the mercy of the cook, and only to be extricated by the assistance of a ladle. With no distinct recollection of where he was, or how he had come there, and enveloped in total darkness, he yet wanted energy to rouse his faculties, or to move a single muscle. The heat became momentarily more oppressive; a faint, half painful, half luxurious langour overpowered him, from which he would not, if he could, have released himself; and thus gradually dissolving into brime and vapor, the grosser elements of what had once been Dick Goslin lay passively in his enervating retreat.

Meanwhile, the two strapping wenches returned with a mighty tub of pure cold water between them. With marvellous strength, and almost apoplectic struggles, it was lifted, by their united efforts, to the brink; and while one of them slipped aside the cover of the boiler, the other, in a twinkling, soused the sparkling, ponderous torrent full into the caldron. What language can describe the shock, the astounding revulsion which seemed at that instant to reverse all the functions of Dick Goslin's corporeal system, and, as it were, to turn him inside out and upside down, and drive him ten thousand ages back-ward into a pre-existent state! With something between a sob and a shriek, he started up madly from his lair. The maidens responded with a piercing squall; and she who held the tub in her terror, dashed down on him as he rose, with such Amazonian force, that one plank started from the bottom, his head came through, and the trb spun round on his shoulders, and hung there like a gigantic suit of armour-back-piece, breast-plate, and gorget, all in one. Without trying to extricate himself, he rushed in a state of frenzy after the terrified girls, who careered along the passages, shricking, "The Slasher! the Slasher!"-an ejaculation which Mr. Goslin believed to be elicited by some object of terror behind himself, and which, therefore, lent but new wings to his pursuit. In their terrified flight, several other maids, who, peeping from rushing onward in the background, were quickly and with new energy swelled the and adventurous Tim Dwyer started forth in various athletic attitudes; but being neither of them quite so steady as they might have been, than anything human. had they confined their morning's potations to the pure fluid of which their Saxon comrade had along with the foremost of the female fugitives, rolled upon the floor; and so, one over the other, higgledly-piggledly, the whole troop shrieking and yelling, tumbled and bowled, and Dick Goslin, last of all, with a crash which staved in the tub; and when they arose, full half a dozen persons, all of unquestionable yeracity, among whom was Dick Goslin himself, were prepared to swear, if required so to do, that they had themselves, with their own good-looking eyes,' beheld a gigantic form in black armour, in full pursuit of the party, and that having flung the tub among them, he had vanished with a terrific roar. It is, of course, needless to observe, that henceforth even the most sceptical among the servants looked grave, and forbore to sneer when the subject of 'The Slasher' was upon the roast there?' It was frightful!'

Meanwhile, in this cold, dreary twilight of coming morning, Jeremiah Tisdal, with aching eyes and swollen face, scarce balf recovered from his last night's strangulation, and with his sombre and sad-colored vesture, but yesterday so quaint, precise, and saintly, now all torn and soiled-stole from the castle gate, and, like a troubled spirit speeding towards the scene of its earthly sins and habitation, glided darkly along the shadowy pathway, through the wild trees and brush-wood, among which the damps and darkness of night were still lingering. With and an easier death! He was my comradetrembling knees and quickened respiration he approached his ruined dwelling; there stood the tall gables, grey and wan as gigantic spectres, and through the roofless summit and the sashless apertures of the windows, the cold faint light was staring; the reek of fire still filled the air. and the floating wreaths of smoke rolled lazily

the treasure was gone.

'Oh! God of my hope, it is gone,' cried the Puritan, finding voice in the extremity of his agony-'gone, gone-spoiled-plundered,' he continued, frantically, as he threw himself upon his maged among the loosened earth. 'Bligh has robbed me—robbed me of all—the villain robbed his master !- not a chance com left-the wretch —the robber—the treacherous dog—the villain -may the curse of Gehazi overtake and cling to

While Jeremiah Tisdal thus railed and cursed in hoarse accents, as he burrowed with his crooked fingers among the upturned earth, be might not inapositively have presented to the fancy of the spectator the image of a samished ghoul cowering over some open grave, and searching for the fragments of his unclean feast.

'Gone, gone, gone,' he cried, in a voice of almost childish rage and grief, as he sat down in despair upon the cold earth beside the spot, and smote his clenched hands sometimes upon his breast, and sometimes upon the dull soil, until gradually this frantic energy of woe subsided into a sullen, black moroseness, from which, however, after a lapse of some ten minutes, he on a sudden started up-

'Ay, ay,' he exclaimed, with a new and herce interest, 'let's see how Deveril has fared.'

With this exclamation, he burried towards the ruiued walls. The lower windows had all been secured with iron bars, which had of course survived the flames, and now showed in sharp black lines against the grey light of morning which streamed through the building. Passing the corner of the still reeking ruin, Tisdal stopped short, with a shuddering ejaculation which had a strange mixture of joy and borror in its intonation-

'Then it is done! - ha, ha! - the hunter caught in his own toils, the robber bereft of his spoil, the marderer of his precious life!'

The spectacle which elicited these words was one of sufficient horror. Through the bars of a window, within a few yards of which the speaker stood, were thrust the knee and the head of a figure whose escape had been rendered impracticable by two transverse bars, which, deeply sunk in the side walls, secured the rest. The head, and one arm and shoulder, as well as one knee, were thrust through the iron stanchions, other chambers, beheld the mysterious figure and all was black and shrunk, the clothes burned entirely away, and the body roasted and shrivelled to a horrible tenuity; the lips dried up and chorus of alarm, until every passage rang with drawn, so that the white teeth grinned and glit-the terrific sobriquet of 'The Slasher.' To tered in hideous mockery, and thus the whole stem this torrent, however, the valorous butler form, arrested in the very attitude of frenzied ther. and desperate exertion, showed more like the hideous, blackened effigy of some grinning ane,

With a horrible and icy fascination, old Tisdal gazed upon this appalling spectacle, till it alhad so much, they were instantly overborn, and, most seemed, to his distempered fancy, that the fiendish grinning thing was greeting him "with mop and mow," as the coal-black, shrunken mask, with its shinning white rows of teeth, set off by the hideous grotesqueness of its attitude, met, and appeared to return his fixed and thrilling gaze.

Deveril! Deveril!' muttered the Puritan, scarce daring to speak above his breath, as he drew back a little; for though he knew it was but fancy, the light curling smoke rising between him and that fearful object, gave to it an appearance of motion, which enhanced the horrible effect of the spectacle upon his imagination. Deveril! Deveril!-this is horrible. Who could have thought he'd have struggled so hard? Why did they not pike him? How could they let him

With a violent effort Tisdal turned, and two steps placed the corner of the building between him and that terrible object. A strange feeling, something bordering upon a gush of tenderness, came upon him, as he continued-

'Deveril! Deveril! poor Deveril!—it was dreadful—it was frightful—he was my staunch companion in my evil days. Oh, Deveril! De-Blackheath? Oh, Deveril, was it for this you pear. saved it? Oh, my God! that I could call him back-or-or at least that he had died elsewhere, my comrade-when no one else would consort with me! Is he dead?—is he quite dead?—1 wonder is he quite-quite dead? If he had but lile enough left to forgive me !-- oh, that he had but life enough to forgive me.'

Thus speaking, with a strange hysterical revulsion of feeling, Tisdal distractedly returned to the spot where first the dreadful apparition had met his eye. There, fixed as the bars themselves, still stood the awful, monkey-like figure, black and grinning as ever.

his former associate, almost frantically; but the not, indeed, the joyous, unclouded sunshine of act, the air within became gradually rarified and moment to himself; he snatched it up; and hur- sounds echoed unheeded through the empty walls, happier times—but a smile of fond affection and heated, like that of an oven; and its temperature ried with faltering steps; to the spot where his and the thin vapor curled, undisturbed by breath paternal pride, chastened, and saddened, as the at least reached such a pitch, that Dick Goslin gold had been concealed. Some one had an- or movement, like the smoke of his torment for evening glow reflected upon some time-worn

ning estigy. 'Deveril, Deveril, is there any life brandy. Ob, God! Deveril! Deveril! won't you answer Captain Gordon? It's I-I-it's brother Snap. Oh, Deveril, my boy, you saved me - you saved me - I know it - 1 remember that night. Speak, old boy, one word. I think you moved-you did move.'

Tisdal distractedly snatched up a long charred joist, which lay among the smouldering rubbish, and stretching across the smoking embers and ashes, he, with the end of it, pushed the ghastly figure.

The effect was horrible; for though the pressure was but slight, the grinning head separated from the body, and rolled, amid a cloud of dust, towards Tisdal's feet, while the body dropped back into the ashes and rubbish within the walls, leaving but the blackened arm still clinging and sticking to the bars.

If the frightful apparition had spontaneously sprung from its position, and leaped at the throat of its betrayer, Tisdal could hardly have felt a pang of terror wilder than the paroxysm which froze him, as he saw the head of his victum thus rolling and plunging through the ashes, towards his feet. At length, relieved by something between a sigh and a shudder, and trembling so violently that his legs could scarcely bear him, he managed to withdraw as far as the low tence which enclosed the little paddock within which stood the mansion of Drumgunniol, now but a scorched and smoking ruin, and seating himself upon the low grassy bank, he strove to collect bis scattered wits, and to quiet his terrible agi-

Let us return, however, to the castle of Glindarragh, where, by the strange and wayward chances of fortune, the stern and fiery soldier, whose manly beauty and gallant bearing, and more perhaps than all, the wild and melancholy interest with which his name was there associated, had so impressed the imagination, and perhaps the heart, of fair Grace Willoughby, was now become an inmate. Seldom, indeed, she saw him; for whatever his motive might have been, be seemed studiously to avoid alive all intercourse and even occasional encounter, with the ordinary inmates of the place. There was, however, to her-she knew not and asked not wherefore-an indescribable interest, and even a happiness in the bare consciousness of his being near-in the feeling that the same roof harbored them both and that every moment might, by some slight and unforeseen accident, bring them again toge-

More abstracted, and more pensive, and more timid, she grew day by day. She would sit for for whole hours leaning on her hand, and reading ber far-off fortunes in the clear fire that shifted and sank on the great hearth before her, or at the feet of her old nurse would seem to listen to her interminable tales of other times, while her thoughts were far away in the dim, cloudy regions of wildest romance and sweetest fancy .-In love! The pride of Grace Willoughby would have repudiated the charge with high and maidenly disdain. In love! She never even suspected it; or it she did, perchance, for a moment, she haughtily repressed the rising doubt. What could he be to her, or she to him? In love! Impossible! And then to prove to herself how easily she could dismiss his image from her mind, would she take her work, or her music, and for a time pursue them; but what madrigals or tapestry, gentle Grace, could now interest and delight thee as before? None. They are all grown irksome, and thrown aside ere well begun. Alas! are all her light-hearted merriment and pleasant pastimes—the thoughtless glee of girlish innocence-gone, never, never to return? Silent and saddened, with many a sigh and many a blush, in deep absorbing reveries, she whiles the day away; and many an unknown vigil of many an hour she keeps by night; and when at last soft slumber seals her saddened eyes in how many of the wild and airy pageants of veril !- he saved my life once-why did I forget her dreams does that graceful, manly form ap-

Some ten days had now elapsed since the arrival of the king's soldiers at the Castle of Glindarragh, when, in the forenoon of a gloomy and somewhat tempestuous day, Sir Hugh Willoughby stood, booted and spurred, and with his bat on before the fire of the old and spacious parlor to which we have already introduced the reader. His horse, for full ten minutes, had stood saddled and bridled in the yard; and still the old knight loitered in moody abstraction by the hearth. Thus anxiously ruminating, his eye wandered from object to object, until it lighted upon the fair face of his daughter, turned towards him with a look so tender and loving that its influ-Deveril, Deveril-old boy Deveril!' cried ence soothed his troubled spirit; and a smile-

'Grace, my girl, we must not be cast down,' in you? Old fellow, it's I-it's Tisdal-burnt he said, with a feeble and melancholy effort at encouragement, the troubles which threaten us, even should they come, and in their worst form, have yet their allotted limits, beyond which they cannot pass, and their allotted seasons, beyond which they cannot endure. Our family have weathered many a storm before; let us remember this, trusting in God's mercy, and prepare ourselves to breast the coming adversity, with brave assurance of His powerful aid in time of

. There was something so subdued and mournful in the tone in which the old man spoke, that spite of the smile he wore, and the encouragement conveyed in his words, his daughter tell grieved almost to tears as he uttered them; for though she lacked not fortitude and courage to look the coming danger fully in the face, and to meet it firmly when it eame, she could not, unmoved, remark the obvious and mournful change which care and anxiety had already wrought upon the old man's once buoyant and fearless spirit.

The troubles of this afflicted country are, I fear, but now beginning,' continued Sir Hugh, seating himself gloomily by the fire; 'our country is the destined theatre of war; the king-King James, has landed—is now in Ireland.

'Indeed!' exclaimed the girl, with a mixture of interest and of awe.

'Ay, Grace; indeed, and in truth. Advices reached this morning, acquainting the colonel with the fact,' continued Sir High. 'He has disembarked at Kinsale; they make no secret of it; why should they?'

'Then, father, let us hope that he has so much of the generous nature of true layalty about him, that he may not leave his honest subjects unprotected and exposed to the assaults of violence and rapine,' said the girl, proudly. 'If, coming as a king, he but carries in his heart one spark of kingly virtue, his oppressed and disregarded Protestant people of Ireland will be gainers, and not losers, by his coming."

'Poor Grace !' said Sir Hugh, sadly. 'Then you see increase of danger in the king's arrival?' inquired she, doubtfully, and after a

'Yes, my poor girl,' he replied, dejectedly ;when the king set his foot upon our shores, all hope of a peaceful issue from out of our present difficulties vanished. There can now be no accommodation with Eugland; the sword must deide the quarrel; and, in the struggle, ravage, what destruction, what suffering must

Grace sighed and changed color; for her sad beart told her, and with a pang that wrung it even to the very core, that all the airy fabric of her fond fancy was shivered and dissolving; the loved creation of her deep and passionate imagination, in which alone was now stored all her treasure of happiness and hope, in which, altho? she knew it not, lay wrapt her very life, was flecting fast, and disppearing from her sightfor well she knew, that war with all its heightened animosities, if, indeed, its chances should spare his life, must so widen and deepen the gulph between herself and the secret object of her thoughts, that they might never again, in all human probability, meet more.

Then the the soldiers will soon go hence ? inquired the girl, hurriedly, after a short silence; and while she spoke, a blush of glowing crimson mantled in her cheeks.

'I know not, child,' he answered bitterly, unheeding the agitation which had called the conscious blood into her face; 'they are quartered here, as elsewhere, but to vex and harass an obnoxious man-to crush and plunder one whom they suspect and hate; when they have done their work, they will go elsewhere. But hark!' he continued, turning abruptly, and approaching the window; 'there's some one asking loudly for me in the yard.'

As he spoke, they saw the plumed hats (for they could see but these) of several men pass the high-silled casement - the chamber-door flew open, and old Donovan, his purple face, nay, his very nose almost white with agitation, and his silvery locks streaming backward in the air, rushed into the room. With one arm raised in frantic warning, trembling with eagerness, while panic and ghastly woe, and something akin to rage, were struggling in his furrowed face, and glaring in his eyes-

Master-for God's sake, quick-quick, for the love of Heaven, he almost shrieked; 'they're here-for your life-your life, master dear, hide, hide. Oh, my God, they're here, they're infor your life, quick-for your life-

The old man yelled the last words, stamping like a maniac upon the floor, and hurling the door, shut with all his force, he flung himself against it, cowering towards the floor, and straining with his shoulder to the sturdy planks in a frenzy of vain but almost sublime resistance.

(10 be Continued.)
The man who lives for himself slone, ives for a

LETTER OF THE REV. DR ONBILL TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NAPOLEON THE THIRD, PA-LACE OF THE TUILERIES, PARIS

Rome, Oneida County, United States, America,
Monday, July 15, 1861. Monday, July 15, 1861. Conqueror and captive of the Earth art thou: She trembles at thee still - and thy wild name Was ne'er more bruited in men's minds than now, That then art nothing save the jest of fame : Who woo'd thee, once thy vassal, and became The flatter of thy fierceness, till thou wert A God unto thyself : nor less the same To the astounded kingdoms, all inert, Who deemed thee for a time, whate'er thou didst assert.

Oh! more or less than man—in high or low— Battling with nations—flying from the field— Now making monarch's necks thy footstool, now More than thy meanest soldier taught to yield : An empire thou couldst-ciush, command, rebuild But governed not thy pettiest passion, nor, However deeply in men's spirits skilled. Look through thine own, nor curb the lust of war, Nor learn that tempted fate will leave the loftiest

IMPERIAL SIRE-These thrilling and philosophic lines, written by Lord Byron on your uncle's character and fate, should be studied by your Majesty as a text for your daily instruction. It is an exact photograph of the power, temper, feeling, and fall of the great Napoleon : it is a miniature historic likeness, taken under the electric light of Byron's art: and do not, I pray you, think less of the original skill of the painter because an Irish priest and a servant of the Pope presents this flashing portrait to you.

Sire, the last news of your ever changing policy informs the world, through your enigmatic dispatches, that you have recognized Victor Emmanuel as King of all Italy. Romulus was, they say, the first King of ancient Latium, and he was suckled by a wolf: your Majesty's nominee, therefore, is rather a congruous appointment; he is a true patronymic successor of this early king, since he is already called, by universal consent, "The wolf of the fold." Although your Majesty has scarcely finished one lustrum on the Imperial throne, the busy world keenly observes the unerring selection of your near friends and companions. Up to this period, Cavour, (of hated memory), Mazzini, Garibaldi, have been in secret, your revolutionary supporters, your followers. Old monarchy is your target: modern-made Kingship is your beau ideal. To make white, black, is your sleepless aim: and to make black, white, seems to be your new patent of invention. The whole world, which now reads you through a microscope, can see the smallest lines of 'your character, magnified for public inspection. You have taught mankind the art of discovering the alley in old, kings : and neither jourself, no more than other kings, can now escape the searching examination of your indoctrinated adherents. This same mankind will now fairly inquire—namely, whether the friends of the Napoleons are the Cavours or the Montalemberts: cross the limbs of Christ: and whether the Napoleons are likely to spread morality wide and deep : and. to sustain the Church of God as faithfully as the unfortunate and latterly maligned Bourbons bave done. You, Sire, who are said to be eminent in history.

and skilled in the science of historic deducibles, you can say, if you think the Napoleons are an improvement on the royalty, the morality, the education, the honor, the greatness, the dignity, and the faith of France. As your Majesty is said to be singularly distinguished in writing pamphlets (under royalty incog.) for the advantages of the present, and for the guidance of the future, do you think that kingly trick, perfidy, broken word, violated promises, dishonourable design, and infidel leanings, can elevate national honor, or strengthen national power? For believe, on the contrary, that if the heads of nations become demoralized the people will soon follow, the example, and that a muddy or poisoned source must diffuse foul and noxious waters. It was so in the reign of Louis the Sixteenth: it was painfully true case the vice of the court steeped the country in sanguinary crime : in the second instance, the organised hypocrisy of the monarch spread into the army, kept the French sabre concealed, as it were, in a friendly sheath, till the given moment arrived, when the genius. From his actions, during one week of his aword was drawn on the perfidious king; when he sway, the unnecessary exposure of his life; from his died in exile:

Your Majesty, with your usual ambiguity of style, does not say over what parts of Italy your King shall reign: nor do you state in your sublime, obscurity, what shall be the precise territories, or what are the mathematical boundaries to which the Pope, your footstool, can advance, and no farther, in the presence and with the permission of your Romulus the Second. In this painful trial of the Pope, the enormity of the Sardinian robbery awakens a panic of horror throughout the entire civilisation of mankind. The Pope has met many difficulties through the ages that are passed : his crown has been torn of his head, and his ancient throne has been removed from the seven bills : but in no instance bas his heart been rent with a pang equal to the shock from Savoy, under the ungrateful leadership of France, his eldest child.

In this distressing predatory warfare, there is no question of National right, nor is there any dispute of immemorial possession: nor tyrannical laws: nor eruel government. The voice of Christian Europe gives evidence of the mildness of the Pope, and of the justice of his laws. Proofs and critical reports deemed satisfactory and demonstrative, in proving the legislative perfection of other states can be, and are adduced, in similar demonstration, in reference to the parallel case of the Roman Governor and his State-law : and the ablest Jurists in Europe, (an official historical fact) have, within the last ten years, judicially insisted that the Pope, as a temporal prince has no superior in Europe, and that the Roman Constitution, in point of popular value, civic provision, charitable foundations, universal, judicious, literary scientific, education, even-banded justice, and kind administration, is not surpassed by the most advanced courts of Europe. The assault, therefore on the Pope's political character, the seizure of his ancient dominions, and the public plunder of his paternal property stands before God and man (on unimpeached evidence) as flagrant injustice, unpalliated public spoliation. If this testimony of Europe be received as reliable proof against Sardinia it will follow that an unoffending neutral power, without a crime in her Constitution or laws: without a cause of assault: without provocation has been robbed by Sardinia, precisely as a defenceless victim is robbed by a powerful highwayman. In all our modern European wars there has been in every instance some pretext for offence: some excuse for a retaliation or for attack : but in the Roman plunder of whole provinces, it stands alone without one mitigating point. To attempt any defence of this unparalleled outrage upon all laws would be the same thesis as to defend the violation of the Ten Commandments : it would be reversing every principle of Religion and probity, revealed and taught in God's gospel. Two hundred and fifty millions of Christians proclaim, through their adult population, through their Priests and Bishops, the sacrilegious robbery of Victor Emmanuel. In this letter, addressed to your Majesty on the Roman question, I have purposely avoided mixing you up with this infamous man in his own Kingdom of Sardinia. I have therefore, been silent on his plunder of the Sardinian Church, on his persecution and imprisonment, and banishment of his Bishops, on his expulsion of the Jesuits, and on his entire malignant infidel hostility to the Catholic Church. This is not the aggrandizement of your family connection. precisely the question in which your Majesty is criti-

eally and officially engaged.

dered the Pope's subjects, who, stood in defence of the capitol is not safe.

dered the Pope's subjects, who, stood in defence of the capitol is not safe.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict their Masterial property. An army of eight thou, the bond of Irish in thom the Bouloges conspirator of who are ignor said assassing in this pay spilled the blood of Irish in the master in the Bouloges conspirator of who are ignor of Leinster, proceeding from His Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Wales, accompanied by General Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Colonel Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Colonel Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Colonel Bruce, Mrs. against Lord Oranmois has eventuated in a verdict of Colonel Bruce, Mrs. against done by a King in the teeth of common justice, of permitted the robber (your affinity) to seize the neu-National right, and of European law. If this case traiterritory: and still you have the incredible ef-were examined and judged in the rigors of common frontery to tell Europe; that you are the sentinel of law, strict justice meted to Victor Emmanuel would the Vatican. But let Europe hear the alternative consign him by common consent to the Hangman's or cover up the public horror at his conduct. But world will strew annual flowers on your tomb in through all coming time, through unborn general stead of pereducal thistees in your comb intons; the faithful pen of the impartial biasance. denominate your King of your universal suffrage as the greatest villain in Europe, the robber of the Pope, and the assassin of the faithful Irish. This robber, this assassin, this sacrilegious wretch is, more- sent policy. over placed at this moment outside the pale of the Catholic Usurch by the excommunication of the So-wereign Portiff; and yet this is the man who is the bosom friend of Napoleon the Third.

From these premises, Sire, which I have taken the pains to argue at some length, with bistorical candid accuracy, I believe it will be very difficulty for you to stand before Europe, to expose your naked heart, and to declare in honourable transparent sincerity that you are the friend of the Pope, while you are the supporter of his deadly enemy. How can you clear yourself before the world of not advocating, and ratifying the Pope's robbery, if you are bosom friend of the juridically proved robber? How can you tell mankind that you are the Pope's protector, while you approve the plunder of his dominious, and the assassinations of his faithful neutral unoffending guards? How can you trifle with the common sense of mankind by telling in your military dispatches that you securely garrison Rome, while your army looks on approvingly, at the plunder done to the Pope, under the very guns of the French artillers? How can your astounding deceit dare to insult the intellect of mankind by assuring the world that you are innocent of the robbery of the Pope, while you stand amongst the crowd who are stripping him naked? Victor Emmanuel, his son-in-law, your happy cousin, and Cavour have surrounded the Pope like a family of pickpockets; they rob him in open day; they hand the spoil adroitly from hand to hand to the rob. ber's den at Turin : while you, the head of the gang, proclaim at the tip of your voice, that you are not one of the party, although the keys of the gates of Aucona are seen hanging up in your office; and the duplicate of the Pope's temporal crown is placed. amongst the regalin of the Tuileries. Your nearest friends are forced to believe that you surpass the whole "family of Sardinia," in perfidy: I believe you to be the chief conspirator in this Roman difficulty; and, moreover, that like your uncle, you preserve the artful decency of being on public good terms with the Pope, while in your own secret ma chinations you are his unmitigated bitterest enemy. Sire, the most finished dodge in this secret plot, is the hearty laugh which you must give in private at the successful thimblerigging (seen by you whether the Napoleons will untie or rebind on the in England) by which you can shift this robbery from man to man before the searching face and eyes of all Europe, although you are the man who have planned the deceitful art: and you are the man who, by your successful touch, can for the present pocket, for the benefit of "the family," the cheated property. Read, Sire, the last two lines of the first stanza at the head of this letter; and you may learn that the present "inert astounded kingdoms," will soon know you,

and will, perhaps, soon teach you That tempted fate will leave the lottlest star. Your Majesty is most inconsistent in your presen career-preaching peace and making war-publishing liberty while fomenting revolution - advising or der, while evoking the very whirlwind of social sedition-lecturing on free universal suffrage, under the lighted matches of your artillery—advocating democracy with an oath, while seizing a crown, in the teeth of your solemn sworn promise to Ged and man crush ing the Druses, while imprisoning the Catholic bishops—the friend of the Sultan, while the enemy of the Pope-kneeling before the Cross, while fetter in the late unfortunate days of Louis Philippe. In one ing the limbs of Ohrist hatched in an eagle's nest yet a vulture full grown. Hear the words of the immortal Trishman; O'Connell, in reference to your uncle ... I always considered the great Napoleon (as be is called) a reckless rather than a rational military. sway, the unnecessary exposure of his life, from his ran for his life from his own bayonets of deceit, and astounding headlong personal perils, he never could who betrayed him. hope "rationally," to survive these dangers : His safety, therefore, which was in several instances the result of what is called mere unexpected chance, was paraded through the world by his admirers, as the consecutive result of clear deliberate premises well-laid down. The whole history of this man," said O'Connell, "was in the cases referred to reckless impetuous courage without judgment. Several of his most brilliant victories were, therefore, fortuitous and accidental. And hence, said O'Connell, "I do designate Napoleon."

A SPLENDID MILITARY MADMAN."

If you. Sire, persevere in your political programme you will soon be designated by the title of your uncle. Those who seem to unravel your enigmatical character, and to solve your incomprehensible profundities assert, that all but the day is fixed by you for the conquest of Venetial! Again, they say you have settled on the expedition for adjusting the Constantine, be Charlemagne, be the meteor monboundaries of the Rhine! Again, it is rumoured that sich of the South othe royal Catholic prodigy of the the lineal descendant of the Moscow genius, will go on an adventure to the old Pays Bas, and restore Belgium and Holland, the old French Netherlands, to the Gallic crown: Perhaps you will succeed for a time, like your uncle, and succeed to his title, given of his Church. Be the Royal Lion of the fold of by O'Connell. But; remember the surrounding king-doms are looking on; though now: inert." And recollect that the old allies are still alive in their. descendants: and they believe that if they behold the younger Napoleon trying to imitate the career of his uncle in Austria and Prussia, the same allies of living of your church and God will shed a blessing Waterloo will again confederate, and will again speak on your throne, and will grant long life and benedicto all Europe in a voice of thunder the following terrific decision : -

"Shall we, who have overthrown the despoiler of our fields, the robber of our cities, the destroyer of our children; shall we who have beaten down the Lion, and chained him in his lair; shall we now lay by our lances, and permit the Wolf to trace the same fell track, and spread desolation over our fair king-

doms? Sire, at your leisure ponder on these most certain resolutions, and be prepared for a catastrophe most justly due to a career of deceit and terror-never making one solid friend : or leaving behind one solitary permanent act of social, political, or religious

advantage. Your Majesty's constant argument claiming the good opinion of the Catholic world, is your military occupation of Rome. This argument is one of your clap-trap positions, throwing dust in the eyes of Europe. Sire, I consider your possession of Rome. on the contrary, to be the masterpiece of your perfidy; the mainspring of your disastrous policy to the Pope. Withdraw your troops to-morrow, and remain neutral: and the world will soon see Austria in the Roman capital: the Legations restored: the Duchies returned: Lombardy recovered: Naples rescued from your infidel friends : Francis the Second again on his throne, and the Italian stuly quo reestablished! Sire, it is you who are the disturber of all Italy. You have beaten off Austria, the Pope's protector: the guardian of all Italy: and you have taken the Austrian place, not for protection, but for the subjugation of Bourbon, and the Pope : for the future alliance of your infant only child; and for Sire, your presence in Rome is the match of confiagration to all Italy; and your armed bands there in carrying out, too, to a successful issue these are the jailers and the guards of the Pope. You

namely, remove your French detectives : stand neu-I am read all over the world by millions of men: and you know well, in your inmost heart of deceit, that I speak the rigid truth on your past and pre-

While your hired press in France and your slavish journals in Italy are parading your greatness and the solidity of your throne, I do believe, from the clear statistical facts of France, that you are at this moment the very weakest personal monarch in Europe. I firmly believe you sit on the most brittle, fleeting throne of modern times. You were certainly returned President of the French by upwards of seven millions of votes! These votes, too, were sincere: given to Buonaparte as President of France But you know equally well that you seized the kingly, the imperial crown, by a coup de main, at the dead of night : and that your supporters, in this act of violence, perjury, and deceit, numbered about ten thousand Buonaparte soldiers! At this moment, after years of flattering to your military, you have about two hundred thousand votes for your royalty, out of seven million republicans! If your Royalty were to-morrow put to your own scheme of universal suffrage, I tell you from this city of America lin (who was immediately recognised by the Prince that your chance of rejection would be about thirtyfive to one !

At this moment, all the sincere Republicans in France are; to a man against your royalty, your

violated oath, your character.

All the Liegitimists are, of course, banded against you; and hear me. You know that I know France. intimately and well. Here me, Sire-You have at least fifty thousand armed men-Legitimists to the heart's core, to the death, who would in forty-eight bours take the field against you if there was a chance of success at present.

Again, you have the Orleanists against you, who would in one week make a formidable armed party to aid in crushing you. And hence, between discontented Red Republicans, and Legitimists, and Orleaniste, and the number of sincere Catholics who abhor your Roman policy, there is not, I verily believe, any one monarch in Europe, or ever was in Europe, who sits on a feebler throne than you do: or

who has such a small number of real supporters! And if any untoward fate (which I pray may God forbid) befel your only child, your adored son, your darling little prince, how could your withered heart ever afterwards have one ray of sunshine to shed light on your future unhappy path? And how your house and throne are brittle and fleeting. your has been snatched from your side : and the black plumes of his hearse have been shaken in your teeth: take care not to spit in the face of the Vicar of Christ: do not, I pray you, buffet the head of the Vicegerent of the Saviour, lest the white appalling plumes of a younger, dearer, more awful grave may oe flaunted in your face! I tell you, Sire, you stand ipon terrible ground. I pray you not to provoke God in his own house : do not gibe death : or jest

with sacrilege. There are, I believe, eleven millions of martyrs buried within the circuit of the old Roman city: the clay is sacred fifteen feet deep-tread lightly on this city grave: and do not touch one white hair on the venerable head which occasionally bends there in prayer over the tombs of Peter and Paul, Take care, Sire, what you are doing in meddling with the Pope. Do not handle the lightning. Ask his bene-diction, but do not provoke his curse. When in his health, he does not require your help : but when lying sick and weak on the ground, go at once to the assistance of the father of the faithful: lift him up: console him : be his support in his old age. But do not rend his aged heart, and send his grey hairs in the terrible denunciation of Christ against Judas

"Wge to that man by whom the son of man shall be betrayed: it were better for him if that man had not been born.

Sire. do not earn the ignominy of having your historic name placed in the same page with Julian the Apostate and Henry of England : let your honor ed epitabh be written on a monument undefiled by the charges of perfidy, plunder, or sacrilege. Know your true strength on your throne—namely, the Catholic love of France, the Catholic sentiment of EuropeancHave no fellowship with Infidelity that brought your predecessor, to the block. The priests hold the mysteries of religion in their hands; they are more a part of the new law than Indian ink and They are the living new law. Cherish them protect them; respect them. Betwhat you ought to be, a true Oatholic Emperor a truth in your mouth, faith in your heart, the cross your Imperial standard and the tabernacle your forcess of defence. Be a age." Be attower of strength in the South of Europe against the combined powers of Infidelity. A child of fortune, Catholic Gaul put the sword of dominion in your hands; conquer first the enemies of God and Juda stand in the front of the battle of faith in the nineteenth century. Your co-religionists look at you from all Europe: enable us to give a willing cheer for your courage and your success: do not desert the ranks of the illustrious dead and the eminent tion to the children of your child.

Sire, excuse these professional concluding remarks You have it still in your power to fulfil your promise to the Pope. You can restore him to his own territories, or grant an equivalent for the Provinces and thus protect your own pledged-written declarations from being classed with the perfidious strategems of the enemies of God and man,

D. W. CAHILL, D. D.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday, July 25, the Coadjutor Bishop of Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Butler, was solemnly consecrated in the Cathedral of the diocese. The Consecrating Prelate was the Archbishop of Cashel and the sermon, a most eloqueut one, was preached by the Bishop of Kerry. The Archbishop of Dublin and a long array of Prelates from almost every part of the island assisted at the solemn function. The mitre and the crozier used in the consecration were those of a Bishop who flourished in the liftcenth century-a circumstance which excited a deep feeling amongst all who witnessed the ceremonial .- Dublin Nems.

The Galway contract, is, in my mind, still very far from being safe, and I always thought and predicted that it would have as many perils to encounter by land as it had by sea. The Irish papers consider the report of the Committee as encouraging; but for my part I regarded it as a mere compromise report, and I do not think that the reply of Lord Palmerston promises much for the future of the Company. The Tories can no longer make political capital out of that affair, as we find Lord Derby's Home Secretary the most pertinacious and uncompromising enemy to schemes of Roman plunder, he has deliberately mur. are the Cataline of the senate house there : till you the contract .- Dublin cor. of Weekly Register.

"The news of the Prince coming to the stately mansion of Ireland's only Duke spread far and wide, and as he passed on his way he was met by that simple courtesy, reverence, and good manners which native politeness can ever disengage from servility lord himself is now and intrusion. At nightfall the little town of May-been just as well had nooth was one scene of festivity. Every house in it Dublin News was illuminated, and its people vied with one another to show that they wanted to bid the Prince welcome. The Leinster Arms Hotel was beautifully illuminated. Over the door were initials . V. R., surmounted by the 'Prince's feather,' illuminated in veriegated lights."

The Prince attended divine service yesterday at the parish church of Maynooth, whence the news of his presence attracted a great crowd. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Blacker, the rector of the parish. After service his Royal Highness visited Maynooth College in an open carriage, accompanied by the Marchioness of Kildare, Mrs. Colonel White, and Mrs. General Bruce. The party attending His Royal-Highness were—the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Cloncurry, Lord William Fitzgerald, General Bruce, Colonel Keppel, Colonel White, Mr. Henry, the Rev Mr. Blacker, the Rev. Mr. Keenan, P.P., and Lord Otho Fitzgerald. The carriages occupied by His Royal Highness and the ladies who accompanied him having driven up to the principal entrance of the quadrangle, he was received by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dubas having met him at the Irish College at Rome), the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President, and the Very Dr. Whitehead, Vice-President. The Prince was then conducted by Dr. Cullen through every part of the establishment, with the arrangements of which he expressed himself much pleased. Among those who had the honor of being introduced to His Royal Highness was Dr. O'Kelly, who has been medical attendant to the hospital for more than half a century, having been appointed in 1804. This long vacation time there; were but few students in the college. Having courteously taken leave of Archishop Cullenthe Rev. Dr. Russell, President, and the Rev Dr. Whitehead, Vice President, the Prince returned to Carton, where a number of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding country were invited to meet His Royal Highness at dinner. The President of the College, the rector of the parish, and the parish priest were among those honored with invitations.

The Ultra-Protestants are scandalized at the Prince of Wales visiting Maynooth on Sunday and being so friendly with Archbishop Cullen. They wonder by whose artful contrivance it was that Maynooth College should be the first public institu-. tion favored by His Royal Highness with a visit .-Trinity College, they say, should be jealous, and could your beautiful wretched Empress survive the the Protestant Association will, no doubt, express terrible shock of a mother's heart. Believe me, Sire its indignation in strong language, remembering the its indignation in strong language, remembering the alleged slight to the Orangemen in Canada. They do not consider that the visit to Maynooth was purely accidental, and they are unable to believe that it could be so.

> Sir Robert Peel's appointment seems to have disarmed for the moment the hostility of the Conservative journals. The Dublin Evening Packet, one of the most vigorous of them, referring to it says :-

> "The announcement will give satisfaction. This rising politician has made character of late by his chivalrous championship of the cause of the Spanish Protestants, and his generous and truly British sympathy with struggling freedom everywhere. There is manifestly some heart in him. We are prepared to meet him with a warm welcome, and to place considerable confidence in his judgment and impartiality."

> The Northern Whig, on the other hand, is chagrined that some favorite Irish Liberal has not obtained

the place; and thus accounts for the solution :-"It is: probable that, as in: offering, during his former. Premiership, the Colonial-office to Lord Stanley, and as, in conferring lately the Solicitor-Generalship on Mr. Roundell Palmer, so, in naming Sir Robert Peel to the Irish Secretaryship, Lord gorrow to the grave. Of course you have often read Palmerston's aim has been to secure for himself the unattached ability for which, otherwise, Lord Derby might make a successful bid."

The sudden recall of the Channel fleet has surprised everybody, and been a sad disappointment to many. The Mayor of Derry had invited the officers to a public dinner in the Corporation hall, and the people of Belfast were looking with eager expectation to the appearance of the fleet in their own Lough, when the last of the ships was observed to weigh anchor on Monday morning, and sail for Plymouth. So unexpected was this movement and so hasty that about 206 of the men were left behind, with a steam tender to pick them up and convey them to their de-parting ships. Conjecture is busy as to the cause. Was Government afraid that the crews would fraternize with the Tenant-Right men of Donegal, or did they apprehend a French invasion of England?

FATHER LAVELLES AND THE NATIONAL PRESS .- In point of fact, his exposure of the Souper system during his two great trials at Galway, not to speak of his other efforts against rampant landlerdism and the proselytising mania in Connaught, has done more to open the eyes of upright, conscientions Protestants than all that has been written or spoken on the subject since the Exeter. Hall fanatics first planned their fiendish campaign. We must say for our-selves that from the part we took in exposing the hypocrites, though a very subordinate one, the result gives us unqualified pleasure. When we entered the contest, the national press was dumb on the subject. The Nation alone—a host, however, in it-self—copied the articles and Father Lavelle's brilliant letters from our pages. Our vigilant contemporary thus stamped the cause as one worthy of the upport of all good men, and, we are proud to say, the Catholic press of Europe soon followed in the same strain.— Castlebar Telegraph.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY .- The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says :- "Mr. Malcolmson, Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., and Mr. Vallance had an interview on this day (Saturday) with Lord Palmerston, for the purpose of ascertaining the intentions of the government in reference to the Galway subsidy. The Premier received the deputation with his wonted courtesy, and having listened very attentively to the statements made with respect to the future prospects of the company and their preparedness to carry out the contract in its integrity, in the course of which the chairman stated that the financial prospects of the company depended upon the reply that would be given as to the continuance of the contract. Lord Palmerston undertook to lay the whole question before the Cabinet in the course of the day, and to give a definite reply in his place in the House of Commons on Monday night. I believe Mr. Gregory's question was postponed till Monday in order to allow time for the reception of this deputation by the Premier. The general impression is that the reply will be favourable, and the directors, in contemplation of such a result, have convened a general meeting of the shareholders, to be held in London and also in Dublin, to consider the question of capital."

"IT'S AN ILL WIND BLOWS NOBODY GOOD"-The unfortunate quarrel among the Yankees is beginning to tell with advantage on our country, and we are likely to reap some equivalent for the drain caused by absenteeism. No less than 221 cabin passengers returned by the Persia yesterday evening, all persons of affluence driven by the approaching civil war there to our quiet country .- Cork Reporter.

Sub-Constable Robert Daly, of the Sligo Station, has been promoted to the rank of Acting-Constable.

frial may be considered a nearly periative until defendant to pay for his abusive scribbling and will probably teach him a useful sesson for the future. It might be thought the poor priest of Partry had quite enough of assailants without Tord Oranmore taking up the cudgels against him, and perhaps the noble lord himself is now of opinion that it would have been just as well had be let Father Lavelle alone, _

HARVEST PROSPECTS. The Evening Post concludes a long inquiry into the state of the crops in Ireland by saying: _____ Our_barrest reports from various parts of Ireland are for the most part of a satisfactory character. Wheat is reported rather thin on the ground, and hay has been in some instances damaged by the rain, but in backward meadows and aftergrass the rain has been serviceable. We hear comparatively little of potato disease, unless in the shape of rumour. Indeed, it is our belief that the blight is becoming less every year."

The Northern Whig, referring to the reports of its correspondents on the subject of the potato crop, some isolated cases of disease having produced anxiety among the farmers in Ulster, proceeds,-"We still incline to the conviction that the Irish potato crop of 1861 will be the finest we have seen for a quarter of a century, and that the yield will be abundant in quantity and of excellent quality. A return of fine weather for a month would make the fortune of the Irish farmer. All other crops are flourishing apace. Some flax is laid by the heavy rains, and in white wheat a few cases of rust are reported. The wet weather has caused a heavy return from the meadows, and the hay will be abundant. The yield of oats and straw will be profuse, if we have sun to ripen it, and fodder will, in that case, be very cheap next season. All root crops are reported as in most luxuriant condition."

REPERSENTATION OF KERRY .- It is stated, and with apparent authority, that an election of a representative for Kerry is not by any means a remote contingency. It is said that the honor of the peerage is about being conferred on Colonel Herbert, who, as it is known, is soon to enjoy the privilege of entertaining Her Majesty at his splendid residence at Muckross. If an honor is to be conferred on the Lord-Lieutenant of Kerry, it could not be anything less than that which is spoken of-namely, a title, and a seat in the House of Lords. We mention, thus early, the existence of a belief that such an event is most likely to occur, our object in doing so being solely to inform the constituency that they may soon have to select a successor to their present able and efficient representative .- Cork Examiner.

THE COUNTY OF ARMACH.—The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation, revoking the proclamation of certain parts of the county of Armagh under the Crime and Outrage (now called the Peace Preservation Act.)

No CRIME IN A PROCLAIMED COUNTY. - The sum-

mer assizes of the county Louth did not look at all like what people imagine an assizes to be. It was maiden-no crime perceptible; no criminal rearing his head in the dock; no bills sent to the grand jury no petty jury sworn; no trials, no sentences; It is the first time in the memory of many living persons that such a tale could be told of the assizes in this county; but we trust it is not the last. Baron Deasy, fresh from his conflict in Cork, where he felt in such bad humour with the anti-Whig Clergy and people who then opposed his election, was presented, on his first appearance in a criminal court, with a pair of white gloves, the emblems of innocence. The calendar before him was a blank, the word "nil" indicating how orderly and well disposed are our people, and how free they are from the many vices with which judges have to deal. We do not know if the learned Baron inquired about the political or social condition of the population who, we must say, stood so creditably before him. We cannot state if he asked the character of the men who "represent" the county in parliament, or whether the people were free to carry arms, and enjoyed the rights to which all well conducted communities are entitled. It is probable that he did not trouble his head with such ideas; and that, having got a seat on the bench, he resolved to eat his pudding and read his law book. ut had he been told that High Sheriff had presented him with a pair of white gloves, was proclaimed about thirteen years ago under the Crime and Outrage Act, and had remained fettered and manacled ever since, and that its people had not the right to carry arms, surely he must have felt that Louth had been treated with great injustice. A gentleman who talked so much at the Cork election of his desire to win "complete independence for the laity," should feel indignant on hearing that a county, in which he got white gloves from the sheriff, was in chains and servitude; and we regret some one had not manliness enough to tell the worthy Baron the manner in which we are treated, that he might have an opportunity of denouncing such conduct, and reporting it to the government But Baron Deasy left us as he found us; and if we desire the blot on the county to be removed, we must seek redress in another quarter. In the Record Court sat a judge-Mr. Justice Hughes-who seems to be full of sound sense, and peculiarly fitted for administering justice in a very agreeable manner. We cannot forget that it was he who, when a candidate some years since for the county Cavan, made the best tenunt-right speech ever delivered Since Catholic Emancipation was won, many of our judges have been of the right stamp; and it appears to us that few of them have surpassed Judge Hughes in his manner of discharging his duties .-His labour was light at the Louth Assizes, he having disposed of a few appeals and one record in the course of a few hours. When he goes to Armagh he will have some heavy work on hands, and when he sees the calendar, he cannot help contrasting Protestant Armagh with Catholic Louth, and observng the difference between the one and the other. And thus terminated our Summer Assizes of 1861. We trust we may be so fortunate as to witness many such maiden assizes. The sobriety and respect for religion amongst the people are the chief causes of this gratifying state of things. And the good effect of these virtues should induce them to persevere in observing them, and thus become an example for the rest of the kingdom .- Dundulk Democrat. INTERESTING DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS NEAR

MAGROOM. - On Friday, as some laborers were excavating a gravel bank at Firville, the property of Henry Harding, Esq., they opened a cave at a depth of five feet from the surface, in which they found a quantity of human bones, together with the bones of a horse. The bones are in small fragments, and, with the exception of the teeth, which are still hard, can readily be reduced to powder. They are contained in a matrix of clay, which has a faint odour of decomposed animal matter. The only article as ye discovered in connection with these remains, is a cirelet of back slate, which formed portion of an oras-ment, and was broken by one of the workmen. It is known that a great battle was fought on this ground in the tenth century between Brian Boruma, King of Munster, and O'Mahony, of Carbery. The latter brought 1,500 Danes into the field as auxiliar ies, but was defeated with great slaughter, most of the Danes being slain. It would appear that a deep trench was opened in this bank, in which were laid promiscuously the bodies of men and borses. The gravel drift is here overlaid by a stratum of clay, which percolating through, gradually cemented the gravel, and when the animal mass subsided, a naural arch was formed over the remains-

"Rider and horse-friend and foe-in one red burial blent."

Registrar-General's Return, the population of Areland, on the 7th of April last, was 5,764,523, being less by 787,842 than it was in 1851. The decrease is s little more than 12 per cent. The diminution is attributed to emigration. During the decennial period the island has not been visited by famine, pestilence, or war. Why there should have been so large an efflux of the inhabitants we are left to conjecture. It is said that it is in some measure to be attributed to previous failures of the potato crop; to the desire of many to join their friends who had before sought new homes; to the dislike of the peasantry to remain under new masters. Whatever the cause, there remains the melancholy fact, that whilst in England, Scotland, and Wales there has been a large and progressive increase, in Ireland alone there has been this serious and continued decrease. This is not, however, the point upon which we now desire to dwell. We rather wish to direct attention to the important fact that Protestantism makes no way in the sister country, and, more especially, to point out that this diminution applies to the members of the Church established in Ireland particularly. In 1731, there were 1,309,768 Roman Catholics, and 700,453 Protestants in Ireland. One hundred years afterwards, in 1831, there were 5,477,798 Catholics and 2,307,136 Protestants. In 1834 there were 6,426,060 Catholics and 1,518,700 Protestants of all denominations. In 1861 there were 4,490,583 Catholics and 1,273,960 Protestants. In the earlier returns there is no classification of the respective Protestant sects. But in 1834 when the returns were obtained for the main of buildings." purpose of ascertaining the religious persuasion of the people, we find that the members of the Established Church, including Methodists, numbered 853,-160. But the Methodists in 1861 were 44,532. If then, we assume them to have been as numerous in 1834, we shall have as members of the Established Church in that year, 808,528. In 1861 there were only 678,661. Without analysing the tables farther, then, this fact stands pre eminently prominent, that so far from the Church of Ireland maintaining its numbers, there has been a terrible falling off. Protestant Episcopalian Church has been established in that country three hundred years. It has been, and is, the most richly endowed Church on the face of the earth. For 250 years it possessed four Archbishops and eighteen Bishops, with an innumerable staff of Chancellors, Archdeacons, Deans, Canons, Rectors, Vicars, and Curates. Its wealth was and is beyond computation. It was and is upheld and fosterd by the State, in every possible way. In 1843 there was some modification. The present Earl Derby, then Lord Stanley, abolished two Archbishoprics and eight Bishoprics, but the revenues of the great dignitaries were but slightly affected. For the spiritual overseership of half-a-million of adult worshippers, there is now maintained two Archbishops whose incomes severally are from £15,000 to £20,000 a-year and ten Bishops, with from £5,000 to £8,000, a-year each! Of the holy army of inferior dignitaries, it suffices to say that their remuneration is on the same unapostolic scale. How comes it then that this Church so richly endowed, so powerfully protected, so effectively fostered, has not only not been able to hold its own, has not even progressed but has absolutely and relatively dwindled? If we were Catholies we should say because it is a Church that teaches a false religion. But what are we to say as Protestants? We must hold that the Protestant Church in Ireland is the true Church; that it promuigates the pure gospel; that it is free from the errors and superstitions of her Papal rival. How then does it happen that with the Gospel, with the truth, with every aid that enormous wealth can render her, the Church in Ireland has altogether failed in her mission. The answer is obvious. She is founded on injustice and maintained on wrong. Here is a Church of the minority - of a paltry minority, quartered upon hostile majority. Reverse the cases. Suppose Protestant England compelled to maintain a Catholic Hierarchy. Suppose, to bring the example more home to us, all the property in Bristol and Clifton subjected to a rent charge in order to support the Catholic Bishop of Clifton, and his Priests, with what indignation, with what loathing, with what scorn should we not resent and resist such a condition. Yet that is what we do to the Irish Catholics. We compel near five millions of Catholics in Ireland to maintain a dominant, and as they hold, a heretic Church, which numbers little more than half-a-million of professed members. There is no such other spectacle in the civilised, or, in truth, in the heathen, world. We dare not act so to any other portion of our Empire. We do not impose a hostile Church on the Hindoos or Mahammedans in India: we impose no such shame ful burden on our American fellow-subjects. In Africa as in Australia the idea would be scouted. We ask earnest, honest Protestants, who really desire to see Ireland made Protestant, if they believe their object is attained by persevering in the present system? We demand of them has the Church established in Ireland fulfilled her proper mission? Has she, we will not say profitably employed the more than ten talents entrusted to her care; has she brought home her own with usury, nay, can she reproduce the bare napkin with its buried treasure? The truth and the fact is that, apart from the gross anomaly of inflicting the Church of the small minority upon the dis-

EVICTIONS IN CORRAGUINY .- Mr. Harnett, Sub-Sheriff, with his bailiff attended at Ballinascar on Tuesday, and evicted four families, under an ejectment decree obtained at the Tralee sessions. Thomas Connor, John Connor, John Shea, and---Begley, with their families, numbering some twenty persons, were obliged to quit. Cor. of Kerry Star..

senting majority, the Established Church in Ireland

has been grievously oppressed by the golden shackles

which have bound down her energies. They are fet-

ters more difficult to ourst than chains of iron, but

until they are broken, never shall we see the cause

of Protestant truth triumphant in Ireland - Bristol

LITTLE BIGOTRY. - Two of the "Protestant community" were arraigned at the last assizes for robbing the Ferrybank post-office, and to the utter discredit of the solicitor and counsel concerned for them, every Catholic called on the jury was instantly ordered to "stand aside." Two, however, got on -one being sworn before the challenge was made, and the other, in consequence of some wag whispering to the solicitor that he was a Methodist. It is also remarkable that more Protestants appeared on the paner at this assizes than on any for many years. Can it be because this case was pending. We be-lieve that our Catholic traders do not care to be on juries; at the same time we must protest against this unwarrantable and petty insult. It is the dregs of Orangeism still lingering in the hearts of the ascendancy party, and which neither Christian charity nor education can obliterate. - Waterford Citizen.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE WEAVERS OF DRO-GHEDA. - For some few months past the handloom weavers of Drogheda and its vicinity, with their families, have been suffering much privation from the stagnation of trude; but the condition of these unfortunate men has now come to a crisis. We have seven master manufacturers in town, who some time ago kept above 2,000 looms at work, and it will scarcely he believed that the number of looms now in operation does not amount to more than 200!-Many of the weavers have left the town, accompanied by their families, to seek employment in England; numbers have entered the union workhouse there, while applications for outdoor relief at the meeting of the board of guardians on Thursday exceeded in number anything known for many years. 1. The wives and children of the unfortunate men are seen begging about the streets, and parties who have visited their cabins at night assured me that the eleemosynary relief afforded does not amount to a meal for the twenty-four hours. One of our manufacturers has at present on hands £5,000 worth of manufactured cloth, without a single order. Others

ing and the opening of a subscription list is spoken

The Grand Jury of Antrim appointed a committee to inquire respecting reformatory schools, and the result has been the unanimous adoption of their report, recommending that the payment by the county of 2s per head per week should be stopped, because the Government had reduced its allowance from 7s. a week to 5s., and because of the extraordinary cost of those institutions, and the heavy expense that would be thus entailed upon the country. which would amount to £3,822 yearly. Half the number of children sent to the Belfast reformatories were committed for the first offence. The committee compare the cost of maintenance with that of other institutions :- " The expense of maintenance of inmates of reformatories, even in the case of the Glencree-house, which contains 285 persons (£28 per annum), is much greater than other public establishments. The cost per head of the Belfast District Asylum for insane poor is about £17, with 230 in-mates, exclusive of buildings; the Belfast Charitable Society, £10 per head, with 200 inmates, exclusive of buildings; the Belfast Union poor-house, including hospital and annexed dispensary, about £7 10s per head; the Belfast General Hospital, for diet, wine, and medicine, is about £78 per head, and including all charges £33, exclusive of building; and, lastly, the Belfast Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum with 107 inmates, cost per head about £17, exclusive

IRISH EXPORTS .- A return just published, "giving the value of exports from the 12 principal ports in Great Britain during the past year" shows that an increase of nearly four millions has taken place on the whole; but, on examining the return, it is seen that the Irish exports have decreased 60 per cent. This is a serious decline.

It seems that even the members of the Great Protestant Association in Ireland sometimes have their little bickerings. An instance of this has just been brought to light, by a small transaction in the Recorder's Court, in which the Secretary of that body sued its Chairman for a sum of £17 for two months' salary; for you must know that even in the holy work of propagating Protestant principles, the pounds shillings, and pence are not lost sight of. Mr. Thomas Henry Thompson, the Chairman, and the very embodiment of sound Protestant principles, resisted the demand, and in the course of the trial it transpired, that the plaintiff had a strong host of friends, and that his dismissal was made a casus belli. Colonel Boyes, the Vice-Chairman, resigned. Rev. G. S. Potter, who, I presume, is the Chaplain General and Spiritual Director of the Association, followed his example, and poor Mr. President Thompson was left all alone in his glory. I did feel surprised that the great Protestant anniversaries of the 1st and 12th July passed over this year without the usual demonstrations on the part of the Protestant Association; but the incidents of this little trial have revealed the true cause, as they proved that the three leading spirits who directed its counsels, and pulled the strings of its machinery, were unable to pull together. Poor Mr. Thompson was beaten, and the unkindest cut of all, and the most malignant sting in his defeat, was brought about by the exertions of Mr. Carron, a popish barrister, who conducted the case for the plaintiff. The incidents of this trial have brought to light two other facts worth notice. It seems that Madame Ernestina, a lady who has been reading Shakespeare's plays on public platforms, was brought out under the patronage of the Protestant Association, and that she could find no better place for the direction of her movements, and the preparation of her programme, than the Committee Rooms of this most offensive Society; but there is another fact of much greater importance, for we have it now established, that one of the most clamorous members of this society is a Mr. Peake, who is-I understand, and so says the published report of the case—an officer in the employment of the National Board of Education, charged with the education of a mission of Catholic children. I shall look forward with much curiosity to see if the Commission of the National Board of Education will take cognisance of Mr. Peake being a member of the Protestant Association. Perhaps, upon the principles put forward in vindication of Mr. Adair, that he was merely exercising his legal rights, the Commissioners will not feel themselves called upon to interfere; but I think I am correct in stating, that some time ago one of the officers of the Board, who was President of the "Catholic Young Men's Society," was severely overhauled and narrow ly escaped dismissal, for having presided at a meeting of that body, where strong language, no doubt, was used, but not half so strong as is used at the meetings of the Protestant Association, which so often closely verges on disloyalty.—Dublin cor. of Weekly Register.

THE IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS

(From a Correspondent of the Union (Protestant) * * And at the outset I wish it clearly to be understood that I am not a Roman Catholic, but a member as loyal as any, of the English Church. I am bound to say this, because, in the course of my remarks it will be my duty to expose the sham of the Established Church, and the undoubted fact that the Roman Catholic religion is the religion of Ireland.-Some of your readers may feel surprised that I should make the latter remark, because they would say it is a fact patent to all. But, in making inquiries before leaving England, I was told over and over again that the priests were fast loosing their hold on the people that, in fact, the people were "emancipating" themselves from the priests, who were a set of lazy, ignorant men-love of whiskey their only inspiration. So you see (and I dare say you are more familiar with the tendency of London religious feeling in this matter than I am) I have some excuse to offer for this remark. The Irish Church Mission is, in a great measure, responsible for these statements; and I trust I shall, before I have done, enlighten your readers as to that gigantic imposture. My observations extended to a small part of Ireland only, and I cannot say anything respecting the north part, not having been there; but I can tell you something about Dublin and its neighbourhood. There are two cathedrals, both belonging to the Establishment, with full staff of Clergy and choir. The metropolitan cathedral St Patrick's, was open on Sunday, July, 14, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for afternoon service-the only service throughout the week! This service is known by the name of "Paddy's Opera." and is very fashionable attended. The other cathedral, Ohrist-Church, has morning prayer at twelve—the only service throughout the week. As far as I can ascertain not one church belonging to the establishment is open from one week's end to another. I was certainly under the impression that Grangegorman Church was a church where some attention was paid to decency and order, and that some notion of Catholicity was here to be found; accordingly, I wended my way there at half-past ten on the Sunday in question, but found all the doors locked; and, on inquiry, was informed the minister would bring the keys at halfpast eleven, he living at a distance, and the service commencing at twelve o'clock; so, at about one in the afternoon, he and his congregation would be thanking God for having brought them to the beginning of this day. No other church belonging to the establishment is open before, with the exception of one, I believe, that commences at half-past eleven. there are fifty churches served by 103 priests, in Dublin and its neighbourhood, and the number of services per week is about sixty-five; and all of them as you would expect, of the most cold and lifeless description. On the other hand, there are nineteen Roman Catholic churches in Dublin, served by about one hundred priests. I am afraid to say how many services they have. They are always open, and I have never yet seen one without its group of supplicants or wor-

THE INTEL CENSUS-THE TRISH Ununch. By the condition of the distressed operative, it is difficult to till noon, a constant succession of fresh congregations conjecture what the consequences may be. A meet | -ave, and large ones, too crowded with poor as well as rich. And yet a Society has the consummate imprudence to beg money from the British public to endeavour to induce those poor benighted Catholics to think that it is a better way of salvation, which defer till noontide of the Lord's Day its indolent note of prayer and praise. That the Irish Church Missions are a delusion and imposture it will not take much trouble to prove; but here are some acts. In Carlow strenuous efforts have been made by the "Soupers," and not one single convert has been the result. There are Protestants here, a very small minority. In Tullow, a market town, whither I was recommended to go, as there were two of these so-called "Church Missionaries" and where they have the benefit of an endowed school, they have not made a single convert, though they have been stationed here some time, and have the advantage of resident rector, who throws his heart and soul into the business. Out of a population of between 5,000 and 6,000, the congregation at the Established Church averages between 200 to 300-a large congregation compared with other Irish towns. The average attendance at the Church Mission School is from fifteen to twenty. The church is closed from Sunday to Sunday. Now, look at the other side of the question. There are from three to four hundred children at the schools belonging to the Roman Catholics, which are with the exception of a small grant from the National Education Society, entirely dependent on the alms of the very poor. A convent of nuns supplies teachers for the girls, and a society of religious men for the boys; the whole being under the management of the parish priest. I went through these schools, the priest accompaning me, and I was much gratified to hear the answers made regarding secular subjects. The children were well up in what we know as the "fourr's" I was still more delighted at the manner in which they answered questions regarding the Christain faith. They were all very clean, though sadly deficient in shoes and stockings; but they knew their religion and under-stood it. • • I have been carried far, far beyoud my original intention of writing a short note to you respecting the sbortcomings of our branch of the Catholic Church here; but I pray the readers of the Union to bear with me. Go all over Irelandaye, in the north (the first portion of this letter was written before I left Dublin)—and the same facts will present themselves—the quiet, patient, resignation amid the most abject poverty. No fault of their own mind-bad government, combined with the monstrous iniquity of establishing a church founded on the spoils wrested from their Catholic fathers. It is of no use blinking the question. The Catholic religion, as derived from Rome, is the religion of the country. Supposing we could give them the ritual of the "United Church of England and Ireland" in its integrity, the people would not have it any more than they would the services of the " Irish Church Missionaries." The people are "steadfast in the faith" they have been taught for ages It is indeed a lesson for the clergy of the Church of England to come here, anywhere in Ireland, and see the labours of the priests men who differ widely from the conventional notions of the Irish priest-hard-working, devoted, welleducated, perfect gentlemen in every sense of the word, who throw their whole soul into the work, and battle on alone with the misery around them, while the wealthy land owners stand aloof. In this county of Carlow, where I am writing, there is only

GREAT BRITAIN.

one Catholic with an income of £500-all revenues

being confiscated to an establishment that has not

and never will have, the people of Ireland with it.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's speech was read by commission. It thanks Parliament and says that Foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory and trusts there is no danger of disturbance of the peace of Europe; it notices the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy and hopes for happy results; it says of American affairs that the dissensions which arose some months ago in the U.S. have unfortunately assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty deeply lamenting the result has determined in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe strict neutrality between the contending parties; it refers to the settlement of affairs in Syria, and hopes the arrangements will secure henceforth internal tranquillity. She rejoices at the progress in India. The speech then returns thanks for the supplies voted. It enumerates the important measures of the session, and concludes by invoking God's blessing. Ministers said they enter to noarrangemen relative to the Ga way contract until the Company was in a position to carry it out, which would not be before February. Lord Palmerston said he was much disposed to adopt the recommendation of the select committee and give the company a favorable consideration. He also said that Government was not aware of the American Government having resolved to station vessels off ports to levy dues.

Sir Robert Peel's address to his constituents on his return for Tamworth is, to say the least of it, frank and conciliatory, as regards Ireland. On the two new questions—the Pope and the Galway Contract, he touches lightly; but, as regards the latter, satisfactorily. On the whole, the address fully bears out what his friend and colleague, Mr. Cardwell predicated of him in his address at Oxford, as given elsewhere. Sir Robert Peel, after his return for the borough without opposition, was announced, said:—
"During the ten years he had been in parliament, he had always sat on the same side as her Majesty's present advisers, and rejoiced at the opportunity of entering the public service under a parliamentary leader whom any man might be proud to serve with (cheers). Lord Palmerston's Government was not formed upon a narrow and exclusive basis, but upon the broad and solid foundation of popular symputhies. Adverting to the office he had accepted be said he should go to Ireland free from any strong political bias; and he would endeavour to set about his work with a plain honest determination to do his duty without bias, but in a straightforward manner; and he felt satisfied that in so doing he would not be unfairly judged by the generous, warm-hearted, and keen-sighted people of Ireland (cheers). He had always been of opinion that the best course to pursue was to smooth over, by a liberal system of equality, those differences which existed among men on religious subjects. He was, and ever had been, an advocate of toleration and thorough emancipation on the score of religious opinion. In the course of his speech Sir Robert said it was true that her Majesty's Government was not so popular in Ireland as it ought to be; but the causes of this he believed to be accidental and transitory, while, at the same time, the Government had no control over the circumstances which led to that unpopularity. The chief cause was the supposed interference with the concerns of Italy, and the temporal power of the Pope Then there was that most vexed questionthe Galway contract-of which he supposed they all heard (laughter). With regard to the former, the Government had maintained a strict principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Italy and if any circumstances had occurred to interfere with the temporal power of the Pope, it arose from the action of the people of Italy themselves. With respect to the Galway contract, Lord Palmerston's answer on Monday evening showed that, while his lordship considered that as a departmental question, he must stand by the course pursued by the Postmaster General; but as rapid communication with America was of the greatest importance, he believed Galway to be the best point; and he hoped the decision of the Government would ultimately be in accordance with the unanimous desire which had been expressed by the people of Ireland (cheers). The Scotch papers announce the failure of Messrs.

Scott, Colquhoun, and Co., of Glasgow and Montare more or less burthened in the same way. If shippers. On Sunday it is, indeed, a gratifying and real, with liabilities for about £21,645 on this side some immediate steps be not taken to relieve the glorious sight to see, from five and six in the morning and a small amount in Canada.

THE DIVORCE LAW .-- But when the new law had been for a few weeks in operation; the soothing promises of its advocates were not fulfilled. These men were not unprovided with an answer, and attempted to silence their adversaries by saying that the new Court of Divorce was really in arrears the day it was opened, and that in another year it would have little or nothing to do. Its first months were consumed in deciding cases which had really occurred before the new law was enacted, and that its first operations ought not to be considered as a sample of what it would have always to do. This answer was contradicted by those who gave it, for they applied for more judges; and now the history of the Court is a proof that the answer was false. The Judge of the Divorce Court is constantly occupied, and his powers are continually invoked. dent, too, that the judge likes his work, for he pronounces a sentence of dissolution with as much ease and calmness of mind as he would settle the terms of an order where there is no hostile litigation. Since last November, when the Court resumed its sittings after the long vacation till July 27, of this year, when it rose for another vacation, Sir Cresswell Cresswell dissolved 164 marriages. In the space of nine months 164 valid marriages have been dissolved, and 328 persons have received licence from that judge to commit adultery; for the dissolution of an indissoluble marriage can mean nothing else. Even when the judge suspended his pleasing labours be had not done all that the public required him to do, for he left 30 cases of arrears, to which 40 have been added, and which will require his attention as soon as he has finished what is before him The number of applications for divorce in the nine months past were 201, and if to this we add the 70 new applications and the arrears, we have the astounding number of 271 divorces applied for in nine months of legal hearing. If the Court sat all the year through, and if the causes were in proportion for twelve months to what they have been for nine months, we should then have more than one divorce for every day the Court might sit, nearly one for every day in the year, Sunday included. The specious excuse held out by the Liberals, when they clamoured for this inequitous and immoral law, has been seen through; and it is now admitted that the judge has as much work as he can do; and the dissolution of a marriage unfortunately does not require much time or thought, for both the litigants are anxious for the same termination to the suit. If the judge pronounces for a dissolution, there will be no appeal, and he need not care whether he is right or wrong. The unhappy people whose cause is discussed before him dread nothing so much as a dismissal of their petition: they come before him not for justice, but for their own convenience; and he knows perfectly well that a sentence of dissolution is the most acceptable sentence that he can pronounce. He was appointed to be a dissolver of marriages, and he has not deceived those who confided in him. If he has difficulties to contend with, or doubtful questions to decide, he is there to sean not towards the safe, but towards the unsafe side. He is placed there not to besitate to dissolve a marriage and if he has doubts he gives the benefit of them to the applicants for the dissolution of the indissoluble bond. The English people boast much of their fine morality and continually give God thanks "that they are not like other nations. But it must be admitted now that we are not a moral people, and that our middle class, hitherto the boast and stay of the kingdom are as corrupt as the heart of man can desire. The law encourages profligacy; the Liberal opinion is in favour of it, and a man who says that Sir Cresswell Cresswell cannot dissolve a valid marriage is looked upon as a fool. Modern enlightenment has got rid of the obligations of the Divine law which renders marriage, once validly contracted, indissoluble and through an Act of Parliament authorises adultery and polygamy! Progress, according to the school which most observes it, is nothing less than harbarism in the germ; men are wearied of the old restraints upon their evil passions, and the British Parliament, at a great cost, has erected a special court by which sin is made lawful. The new court is becoming an institution of the country, the services it renders are accepted, and the result is that marriage becomes a contract to be kept or set aside according to the good pleasure of the men and women who enter into it .-London Tablet.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Act has turned up again. Mr. Hennessy's motion to include it in the Bill now before Parliament for sweeping away useless and obsolete Acts, was supported by Lord Fermoy, Mr. Scholefield, Captain Greene, and Captain Stackpole, all four being Protestants. Mr. Hennessy and Sir George Bowyer acted as tellers, and were the only Catholic members who took part in the proceeding. On Thursday night the subject recurred in a rather amusing form. A return has been ordered by the House of Commons of the Bishops who have certain Pastoral annexing certain territorial titles to their signatures. This would be a breach of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and the order made was discharged because its form assumed the notorious fact that the Titles had been used. Lord Palmerston told Lord Fermoy that he would not alter the law, and that it will be administered as cases may arise. - London

THE STATE OF THE OATH LAW -James Wooley, a labourer, was charged at the Petry Sessions Burton-on-Trent, on Tuesday with assaulting John Harrison, at Hanbury. The magistrates refused to take the evidence of a witness named Whieldon, on his stating that he did not believe the contents of the Bible, and the case was dismissed .- Stumford Mer-

A correspondent writes to us :- " Perhaps you are not aware that 'Ardsallah,' Lord Russell's place, means literally, when translated, the 'dirty height,' or dirty elevation. Ard in Irish is a hill or elevation; and sullagh is in that language, 'dirty.'"-London Tablet.

TRANSPORTATION .- Mr. Justice Byles, whilst on circuit, a few days back, in his address to the grand jury, regretted that the punishment of transportation was abolished. He thought that that punishment was not only exemplary, but was healthy and effectively reformatory; whereas penal servitude destroyed a man for life, as no one would employ a convict after the expiration of his sentence, or a ticket-of-leave-man. Alluding to the frequency of infanticide, he said that such cases were confined entirely to illegitimate children, and that the real culprits (the seducers) were not before him.

The Liverpool Courier has an article deprecatory of the Prince of Wales' visiting the College of Maynooth on a sunday, and allowing himself to be cordially received by the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin :- "Last year His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was sent on a conciliatory mission to Canada In the political dictionary, conciliation means insult to Protestantism and encouragement to Romanism. In this country we heard with sorrow that the Prince visited the Cathedral of Montreal, the various comish confraternities of monks and nuns, and part that obersance to rebellious prelates which the Church of Rome demands in van from Roman Catholic Princes. Everywhere in Canada the priests came out with banners, crucifixes, crosiers, &c., to meet his Royal Highness; everywhere they were "most graciously" received. The Protestant Bishop, meanwhile, was not permitted to have even his chaplain in attendance when paying his respect to his Royal Highness. We all, too, painfully remember how wantonly the Protestants of Upper Canada were insulted. The impression produced by the Prince's conduct on one who knew nothing of history would be, that the House of Hanover had been expelled from the throne of these realms by rebellious Protestants and restored by loyal Papists. Others would believe that England had become a Roman Catholic State, and that the Prince had been sent out to give the Canadians - Protestant and Romanist - the strongest proofs of perversion.

GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF INDIA .- The Times, in announcing that Lord Elgin has been appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Governor General of India says the appointment has long been been contemplated.

The Saturday Review in an excellent article en titled "Modern Children" says:-"It is curious to think what become of all the babies soon after they are born. There are plenty of little helpless pets in long and short clothes, and plenty of young gentlemen and young ladies. But what becomes of the children? They are getting fewer and fewer, and a very malevolent fairy puts in their place a set of horrid changelings, with crinoline and curls, and talk of dresses and cooks. How very rare it is to find a little girl who is meek and ignorant and full of fun! The deplorable substitute who replaces the true specimen of girlhood is amazingly precocious, and fine children now-a-days live in a whirl of excitement. They learn, it is true, endless lessons, and have all kinds of boards, dumb-bells, musical instruments, governesses, riding-masters, and other mechanical contrivances for getting tussy and formal before their time. They are also addicted to reading, and get through the Waverley Novels and Miss Yonge's book a before they are ten, so as to be ready for a clear start, and to criticise Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray even. But charming as this must be to near relations, they rather overpower callous and distant friends by the terrible excitement with which they are taught to do everything. If any pleasure is hit on, it is pursued day and night. A dance will not do. There must be a regular children's ball, with roods of crinoline, and boquets big enough for a Court flunkey. But the talk is the worst of all .-The poor little things are allowed and encouraged to discuss their family affairs and the affairs of all their neighbours. They are as indiguant with the cook, as alive to the flirtations of the housemaid, as alarmed about the footman's sobriety as their mamma can be. They are great hands at settling the amount on which it is safe to marry, and enjoy amazingly the cheap pleasure of voting themselves the handsomest possible establishment and the gayest possible carriage. Even these little reveries of housekeeping and fashion are not, however, the worst of their talk. The secular are eclipsed by the religious children There are hundreds of unfortunates under twelve in England who are equal to writing tracts-real live published tracts, with pink covers, all out of their own memory of other tracts, and who have had startling experiences and consolations, and can criticise sermons, and detect heresy.

English Mental food .- We have lately been breakfasting full of horrors. On a glance at our columns one might think that every possible atrocity had been committed or charged within these few weeks. If all is not true, it only follows that the imagination is quicker than the hand. It is of no use to concent that human nature has a positive appetite for the horrible, so we will address onselves at once to this universal infirmity. What will you have? Crimes of the worst dye lie in profusion before us. A father inflicting murderous blows on his only son! Two gentlemen shooting, hacking, and smashing one another to death in a back drawing-room in a byestreet in the Strand! A surgeon charged with a professional murder upon an unhappy patient! Several husbands murdering their wives! A lady attacking her aged mother with a bludgeon! A boy stabbing his schoolfellow! What a picture of sudden, dull, quarrelsome respectability, are the details of that Wisbeach murder! A miller and his wife wrangled about a little money as they drove home in a gig. Matters became worse as they sat over their tea, the conclusion of which the irritated husband resolved to kill his wife, who alarmed at his manner, intended to go home to her father. When she went upstairs to get ready the husband closed the doors downstairs followed her, murdered her in her room, walked to her father's house, avowed the crime waited for the policemen, with whom he conversed freely on the subject, and wound up very suitably by obstinately refusing to return any plea but "Guilty," accepting the inevitable consequences of the deed. What must be a man's state when he deliberately merges his whole existence in the destruction of one whom be had sworn ever to love and to cherish! Of course, we can never know the misery such a mind must have gone through either by its own moudiness or by incessant provocation, before it could come to this pass. That such crimes must be we are told by the annals of all ages and countries; but need they abound as they do, and that not in the uneducated, the neglected, and the starving, but in those respecclasses which are the pride an many think, the staple of England? When crimes of this sort are found in the classes above wretchedness and destitution it is too natural to conclude that they are not provoked, by accidental circumstances, but are too sure a sigh of prevalent defects brooding, sullenness, pride, revenge, and other faults generally found in one class as much as in another. — Times

The Times has an article bitterly sarcastic, on the battle of Bull's Run. It says there must rise a gathering doubt that the Southern untis too bard to crack. and that the military line, as a matter of business does not answer. The same article ridicules and laughs at the threats of prominent New York journals against England. The Post fears the question of the blockade may involve England in some difficult complications. The Times remarks that there is a little cloud which although no larger than a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole sky. On the last day of the session Lord Palmerston stated his views on the question. He said in effect, that if a blockading force should allow any one ship to enter a blockaded port by the payment of duties, the blockade from that moment is raised. A belligerent may seal up a port, but if he lets one vessel in his right is gone. It follows therefore, when a Federal cruiser willingly allows a ship to pass a blockaded port upon payment of customs, the blockade will be at an end.

SUICIDE FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT .- On Thursday last, John M'Vitie, a labourer, residing at Giltespie Cottages, in the parish of Hutton, in this county, committed suicide by cutting his throat. It appears that the deceased had been in the regular habit of attending the "Revival" meetings held in the neighbourhood, and had fallen into great depression of spirits. It would seem that the deceased had gone very deliberately about the work of self-destruction. He had hung up his scythe on a branch of the nearest tree, and with an old: worn-ont pocket knife had drawn the fatal gash; after, which he seems to have endeavoured to reach home, but fell down when within twenty yards of his own door. The deceased was a very quiet intelligent man, and his domestic life was free from any disturbing influence. This melancholy occurrence has created. as well it may, a profound impression in the whole neighbourhood .- Dumfrics Courier.

The " Essays and Reviews" controversy flourishes as vigorously as ever. Proceedings have been commenced in the Court of Arches, by the Bishop of Salisbury against the Rev. Rowland Williams, D. D formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and now Vicar of Broadchalk, Wiltshire, to which benefice he was appointed two or three years ago, by his college, in virtue of his Fellowship. The proceedings are taken against him as the writer of the article in the "Essays and Reviews," entitled "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," and it is alleged in the citation with which he has been served, that he has thrown contempt upon the prophetical books of the Old Testament, and otherwise depraved the Scriptures .- Weekly Register.

Sound Reasoning .- In a recent case of assault. the defendant pleaded guilty. "I think I must be guilty," said he, "because the plaintiff and I were the only persons in the room, and the first thing I knew was that I was standing up, and he was donbled over the table. You'd better call it guilty.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE AUGUST 23 1861.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1861.

Our appeal to our readers last week has, we are happy to say, already been promptly and satisfactorily responded to by many of our subscribers, to whom our thanks are hereby tendered. We may be permitted to express a hope that their conduct wil be followed by a still larger number. Thus only can an independent paper - one which receives no support from party, and which will not consent to change its principles and its tactics, with every varying gust of popular passion or popular capricebe maintained; and if it is the case that too many professedly Catholic journals have degenerated into mere party-hacks, bartering their independence for a mess of potage in the shape, sometimes of Govern. ment advertisements, sometimes dished up in even t more disreputable guise - the cause is to be found, not merely in the venality of editors, but in the apathy and dishonesty of the Oatholic public .--Editors do not live by outstanding accounts alone; they require, as do other men, nutriment more substantial; and if they, as but too frequently occurs. make sacrifice of their principles, and assume the livery of political partisanship, it is because their lawful nutriment has been unjustly withheld from

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Tidings of the battle at Bull's Run on the 21st ult., and the total defeat of the Northerners, had reached Europe, and had created much sensation in France and in Great Britain. It is said that the former seriously contemplates recognising the Southern Confederacy as an independent belligerent, in which case the British Government will follow the example. In England, the almost general feeling seems to be one of satisfaction at the success of the Southerners, and the Times, the best exponent of public opinion, indulges in some very sarcastic, and by no means flattering remarks upon the military provess of the Northern or Federal army. This of course is no indication of any sympathy with Southern slaveholders, but must be accepted as the very natural expression of indignation aroused amongst all classes by the bluster of the New York press, and its incessant attacks upon the British Government. There is, it cannot be denied, a very angry feeling springing up hetwixt the two people, betwixt the sublects of Her Majesty, and those of this Continent who still profess allegiance to the Union. To what dimensions this may extend, and what serious results may thence flow, it is impossible to predict; but the precaution of the British authorities in sending troops to Canada does not seem to be uncalled for, since the many important interests at stake in the question of the blockade of the Southern ports may very easily give rise to a casus belli betwixt the two countries. Even in the social conditions which the civil war now raging must inevitably generate amongst our neighbors, are to be found reasons for apprehending a rupture of the amicable relations bitherto subsisting betwixt the Imperial and U. States' Governments. The war has called thousands away from their ordinary peaceable occupations : and though it may not have made soldiers of them-for it is impossible to improvise an army -it has spoiled numbers of citizens, it has put arms into their hands, and has in a great measure unfitted them for their former domestic avoca-These men, when disbanded, will not easily settle down again to their old habits, and will alway prove very disagreeable, even if not very daugerous, neighbors. They will take naturally to fillibustering, "sympathising," plundering, and kindred pursuits, to which the people of the United States are already to prone, and of which Canada, as nearest at hand, would in all probability be the object; and to guard against these, and their inroads, when the civil war shall have been brought to a close, will require the utmost vigilance on the part of the Imperial and Canadian authorities. A formal declaration of war may be averted by the diplomatist; but it is, not the Government of the United States, but its millions of rowdies over whom it has no contiol, and who make war "on their own hook." whom we have to guard against, and who unless closely watched, may yet precipitate the two

countries into open hostility. رائين وماريس جو الآلان کي د The European news is singularly uninteresting. There is nothing to report of any consequence from Naples; of course the "brigands" are always being thoroughly routed, discomfited and to believe in the "Communion of Saints." Inutterly crushed by the gallant bands of Cialdini, deed at the first outbreak of the great apostacy but nevertheless, though thus destroyed one day, of the XVI century, the controversy turned al-

defaults of other topics the affair of General of discussion. The former, asbamed we hope of doctrines was established, so also would be esthe conduct attributed to him, conduct incredible on the part of a brench officer, affirms that the Pays has grossly exaggerated the circumstances, even if it has not actually misstated them. In the meantime, although the Sovereign Pontiff refuses to dismiss Mgr. de Merode, the Times' correspondent infers "that the Papal territory will not be evacuated so soon as is supposed, by the French army." Amongst other items of minor interest, we find it recorded by the Times that the Court of Rome had sent for, and deprived of his benefice, the Father Jacques, the confessor of Cavour, and who sacrilegiously administered the last sacraments of the Church to that notorious and impenitent sinner. This is possible; but the reasons assigned in the English journal for this step are manifestly false, and a mere Protestant invention to create prejudice against the Church. We are told by the Times that this Father Jacques has been thus harshly dealt with, for refusing, in an interview with the Pope-at which of course the Times correspondent was present taking notes-to betray the secrets of Cayour's confession. With such silly stuff is a Protestant public crammed! and with such indigestible food the said intelligent public is completely satisfied.

A man can hardly be expected to make a good cobbler without some previous apprenticeship. neither would the careful housewife entrust the mixing of a pudding to one altogether unversed in the mysteries of the cuisine. It is only in theology, only in the most abstruse and difficult of sciences with which human intelligence has to deal, that it is assumed that the most ignorant are the most competent to give a true judgment, and that neither study nor previously acquired habits of mental discipline are of any the slightest importance. Just as every man has an intuitive apprehension that he can drive a gig, or steer a boat, so with many it is a settled article of belief that every one is fully able to pronounce authoritatively, and without examination, upon the several articles of the Catholic faith. With honest Dogberry, most Protestants hold that if to be a well-favored man is the gift of fortune," a thorough knowledge of Romish theology comes by nature."

This assumption of the competency of every man, not being a Catholic, to pronounce authoritatively, without previous mental training, and as it were by intuition, upon the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic Church is strongly and udicrously conspicuous in many of our Upper Canadian cotemporaries; and though where so many distinguish themselves by their silly arrogance, it may appear invidious to paticularise, we cannot abstain from assigning a prominent place to the British Herald, and to the Christian Guardian. Others may be more violent; but the two journals above named may justly boast | tamur, sed vere justi nominantur et sumus." of being preeminently silly.

One thing must be conceded to Catholicity even by its enemies—that, whether true or false, whether of divine or of human origin, it is logically coherent in all its parts; so that, given any one doctrine, all its other doctrines and practises shall be found connected therewith, and bearing a certain definite relation thereunto. In this respect the Catholic Church, in the moral order, presents a remarkable analogy with the phenomena of the material or physical order; and as in the latter the skilful comparative anatomist from the hispection of a single tooth is able to determine many characteristics of the animal to whose jaws it once belonged, so in the Catholic Church there is such close and necessary connection betwixt her several doctrines, and betwixt these again and her discipline, that the skilful comparative theologian might almost construct an entire system of Romish dogma from the careful study of some two or three of her more prominent articles. Her Christology, and her authropology determine her doctrine respecting the future, and final, state of man; and these three together, form one complete and harmonious whole, from which not a stone can be removed, in which not a brick can be displaced, without destroying the symetry of the entire structure, and imperilling its stability.

It is thus that the doctrines of "good works" and of "merit," and the entire penitential system of the Catholic Church, together with the doctrine of a Purgatory, flow as a necessary sequence from the Catholic doctrine of "freewill;" whilst from the former again, in connection with the Catholic doctrine of the "Communion of Saints," flows the doctrine of "Indulgences; so that the negation of the latter involves the negation of all its antecedents-(antecedent, not in the chronological, but in the logical, order)—and imposes upon the impugner the necessity of denying not only the Tridentine doctrine of man's "free-will," but the article of that symbol which many Protestant sects still retain, and in virtue of which they still profess

the human will ; and both Luther and Erasmus Goyon with Mgr de Merode forms the subject | felt that according as one or the other of these, tablished the truth or falsity of all those other Romish doctrines which the Reformers attack-

> If therefore we were to enter into a contro versy with either of our above named Protestant cotemporaries upon the subject of these "Indulgences" which they-not knowing what an "Indulgence" really means - so violently condemn, we should be compelled, first to discuss with them the question of "merits" and "good works." But, these again cannot be discussed without a previous discussion as to the freedom or serfdom of man's will. For certainly, if man has not freedom of will, then can no work of his be either good or bad, meritorious of reward or of punishment; whilst if it be accorded that man is a free moral agent, then also it must be conceded that his acts have a certain moral value-meritorious only if they correspond with the freely offered grace of God, without which no act of man can merit a supernatural reward. This discussion we cannot at present find time to enter into; besides as much controversy proceeds from the employment of a defective terminology, and as the Reformation has had the effect of corrupting language as well as faith and morals, giving to words when employed by Protestants, a sense very different from that which Catholics attach to them, it would be necessary first to settle the meaning of the terms whose employment such a discussion would unavoidably necessitate. The term " justification" conveys one idea to a Protestant, another and very different idea to the Catholic. So too with the term " merit," merit of congruity or de congruo, merit of condiguity, or decondigno-all of which discussions would be out of place in the ephemeral columns of a mere weekly news-

> We may be permitted, however, to call our cotemporaries' attention to the fact that there is no absurdity, nothing repugnant to the idea of God's perfect justice and mercy, in the doctrine that He does not always remit all temporal punishment for sin, even when for Christ's sake He pardons the penitent sinner. Punishment, as administered by God, to Whom vengeance belongs of right, may be retributive, as in the case of the penalty inflicted on the impenitent sinner; or it may be retormatory, and puricative as well as penal, as in the case of those punishments with which He chastens those whom He loves, and with which He scourges every son whom He receiveth. There is a moral discipline in suffering, which purifies the heart from sin, and fits the sufferer who accepts his punishment in a meek and Christian spirit, for entering into that place into which nothing impure or defiled can enter; whilst it is an essential feature of Catholic doctrine that it asserts that, to be "justified" man must become really " just ;" et non modo repu-Conc. Trid. c. vii. Herein lies the secret of the divergence betwixt the Catholic and the Protestant. With the latter, if of the evangelical stripe-justification is a mere legal fiction. an imputed justice, a sort of John Doe and Richard Roe process in Heaven's chancery; a purely forensic act, not implying any internal change in the person justified, and not exacting therefore any previous purificative discipline such as the Catholic doctrine insists upon, as necessary in most cases, before the unjust man can become truly just, or renewed in spirit, and therefore fitted for heaven. In one system therefore, there is no room for Purgatory, no need for Indulgences which the other retains; but unless our opponents can show that the doctrine of "free will" is absurd or self-evidently false, they have no right to laugh at, or denounce those other doctrines which flow from it as logically as does the conclusion of any proposition in Euclid from the terms of its enunciation.

> This tendency to cry out, to bluster, and to substitute vapid declamation for a gument not unfrequently commits those who have resource to it, to disagreeable alternatives. Thus the British Herald pretends that the Catholic doctrine of absolution is so manifestly absurd that "no man exercising his reason, which is as much the gift of God as Rerelation, can believe it;" and by so pretending our cotemporary reduces himself to the alternative of asserting that the compilers of the Anglican Liturgy were either fools or knaves; fools, if they believed that which no man exercising his reason could believe;" knaves, if not believing the doctrine of priestly absolution as held by the Romish Church, they embodied that doctrine in their Liturgy and commended it to the belief of succeeding generations.

Now it is incontestible that in the Liturgy of the Auglican Church, for whose orthodoxy we have the voucher of an Act of Parliament, the doctrine of " priestly absolution" as held by the Romish Church, and in its most absolute form, is explicitly set forth. In the office for "Ordering of Priests," the Bishops lays his hands upon the head of the candidate for Holy Orders and says:-

Receive the Holy Ghost for the Office and Work they revive with renewed vigor the next. In most exclusively on the freedom or serfdom of of a Priest in the Church of God, now committed

unto thee by he Imposition of our hands. Whose sins thou dost for give, they are for given; and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained !- Book of

Common Prayer.

What mean these words, if they do not mean some special power to forgive or retain sins thereby conferred? All men, all women, have the power and the right to declare and pronounce that God will forgive those who truly repent them of their sins; and were this all that the words of be Ordination Service, were intended to convey what need of so much ceremony to confer that which every one possesses, ordained or unordained? What need of Right Reverend Fathers in God By Act of Parliament, what need of wigs and lawn sleeves, of solemn laying on of hands? and invocations of the Holy Ghost? But the sense in which the Church of England priest is empowered to forgive and retain sins, is, fortunately for our case clearly defined in another part of the Anglican Liturgy-in the Office for the Visitation of the Sick; wherein particular or special confession is recommended to such as feel their conscience "troubled with any weighty matter;" and "after which confession," continues the rubric, "the Priest shall absolve him (the penitent) if he humbly and heartily desire it, after this sort":--

"Our Lord Jesus Christ, who has left power to his Church to absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in him, of his great mercy forgive thee thine offences. And by his authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins, In the Name of the Futher, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

What is claimed above by the Anglican ministers is all that the Catholic priest pretends toto absolve, in virtue of the authority committed to him by Jesus Christ. If the assumption of such authority by the latter be a blasphemous usurpation, then is the Anglican a blasphemous pretender to authority which he does not possess; but if the latter be free from this reproach, then is the British Herald guilty of gross injustice towards the compilers of the Anglican Liturgy in that it asserts that "no man exercising his reason can believe" that Christ has given authority to His ministers to forgive sins. Our cotemporary is at liberty to select which horn of the dilemma

We would also suggest the following reflections to our cotemporaries. Some very reasonable and learned men, some very good, moral, and virtuous men, have been Papists or Roman Catholics; believing all the Church believes and teaches, practising to the best of their abilities, all she enjoins. If then, her doctrines are so absurd, her practices so immoral, that the illiterate Methodist cobbler can see, or profess to see their absurdities; if then, those practices are so immoral, or of such immoral tendencies, that the evangelical grocer, over the way, who sands his sugar, waters his rum, and foully adulterates his tobacco, before engaging in the evening spiritual exercises, deems himself at liberty to denounce them—how comes it that those intellectual errors so palpable, those moral errors so gross, have escaped the notice of men whom even Protestant fanaticism must admit to have been learned and

IMAGE WORSHIP .- "God help the wicked!" we say, with honest Jack-What a world it is to live in! Here are Protestants, the very cream of the cream of the Protestant world, taking to "image worship;" making unto themselves carved images, and graven images; setting them up, and inaugurating them; making speeches, prayers, and singing of hymns, to an extent which would be incredible, were it not all duly set forth at length in the columns of the Protestant Times. · About the latter end of the XVII century there was born in England a child; who growing up as children, if let alone, will grow up, to man's estate, set up in business as a dissenting minister of some sect or another, kept a conventicle, and wrote much ludicrous doggrel, which he called 'Hymns,' and so acquired great notoriety amongst the elect vessels. His name was Watts,-Isaac Watts, known to little boys as the author of the sweet sacred lyric-" Let dogs delight to bark and fight, for t' is their nature to." Yet if but an indifferent poet, the said Isaac was considered, and is by many still considered, an out and out saint-quite a first-rate article in the pious line. It is to him that the carved, or graven image whereof we intend to speak, has been dedicated, and whereof the solemn inauguration was duly commemorated by the London Times. Henceforward Isaac Watts must be treated with respect, if not as a poet, yet as one occupying a high place in the Protestant bagiology.

He, that is to say, Isaac, was solemnly canonised upon Wednesday, 17th ult., a day ever memorable in the annals of Protestantism. The graven or carved image of the saint, eight feet ists. in height, and of the best Sicilian marble upon a pedestal of the same, also eight feet in height, was solemnly inaugurated at Southampton in the public park, in the presence of an immense crowd of devotees. Lord Shaftesbury officiated as high priest, assisted by Protestant ministers of many denominations; from the Rev. Mark Cooper M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, down to the Rev. Mr. Adkins, pastor of the Independent Chapel, to show that the girl came by her death through who also pronounced the Benediction.

The service commenced by the singing of anthems, and a "dedicatory prayer." The graven image was then solemnly unveiled to the gaze of the worshippers, and the inaugural address was

pronounced by Lord Shaftesbury. He said :-"A word as to the motives which had actuated them in the erection of that statue. The erection of monuments as mere works of art, was idle; but their object should be that they might keep good examples before their eyes, and reproduce their good deeds in their own conduct. In this spirit the men and women of Southampton might look upon a statue which would not only be an ornament to their town, but would be a great and lasting benefit to its inhabitants. And, when their lisping children should ask them, "What meaneth this statue?" they might tell them it was a resemblance of a great and good man, who from his earliest to his latest years thought only of God and His service. Here, then, was their earthly pattern and example. Let this be the model for their imitation.'

All rites having been thus duly performed, the graven image-which it is forbidden to make was handed over to the Mayor and Corporation. of Southampton; and another hymn having been sung, and Benediction pronounced, the interesting and indeed imposing ceremonial was brought to a close.

That our Protestant fellow citizens of all denominations, have a perfect right to make toinfools of themselves, if they so please, no Papist will have the presumption to deny; but we have good cause to complain of their inconsistency and injustice when they tax us with idolatry, and breach of the decalogue, for doing that which they do themselves. They erect statues of men. whom they esteem as caints, not only to perpetuate the memory of the deceased, but as a tribute of honor to those whom we are told we should make our " earthy patterns and examples." Butherein lies the whole secret of the Catholic practise of erecting images of the Saints and Martyrs in our Churches, and places of worship. We erect them, to recall to mind the virtues of those in whose bonor they are erected, and also to excite to the imitation of their virtues ; "non quod credatur inesse aliqua in iis divinitas vel virtus, propter quam sint colenda," as the Council of Trent declares-but as tributes of veneration to the Saints, whom by these statues or images we represent, and as incentives to devotion and a holy life:-

"Sed etiam quia Dei per sanctos miracula et salutaria exempla oculis fidelium subjiciuntur; ut pro iis Deo gratias agant, ad sanctorumque imitationem vitam moresque suos componant; excitenturque ad adorandum ac diligendum Deum, et ad pietatem colendam."—Conc. Trid. Sessio 25.

Be consistent if you can, we would say to Protestants; and whilst you yourselves erect, and with religious honors inaugurate, the graven images of your pseud o-saints, suspend for a seasonyour iconoclastic fury against Papists.

The netition in behalf Dr. Patterson, the abortionist, has been very properly rejected by the Executive; and in so far as the two convicts, Burns and Patterson, are concerned, the supreme sentence of the law will be carried into execution on Friday the 6th prox.

The Montreal Gazette is very indignant at this result; and in its zeal for the abortionist, outrages truth and decency by insinuating that the decision of the Executive in the above instances has been influenced by prejudices of " nationality and of creed." This is as unfounded infact, as our cotemporary's argument is deficient in logic. He argues that the evidence on Dr. Patterson's trial was not sufficient to prove that the death of the girl Savariat was the prisoner's handiwork, and that therefore the convict should be sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. But this is an argument for setting aside the verdict of "Guilty" brought in by the jury, and for letting the accused go free altogether. Either it was proved, or it was not proved. that he caused the death of Olive Sarariat. If he did, he was a murderer, because he was engaged in procuring abortion, an unlawful act; if he did not cause her death, if the death of the girl on whom he practised his foul arts was not the work of his hands, or if there be any reasonable doubts upon the subject, he is entitled to a verdict of " Not Guilty," and should be set free. Why should he be sent to the Penitentiary if there be any doubts as to his having committed the offence for which he has been sentenced? Would the Gazette imprison a man in the Penitentiary because he had not been proved Guilty of capital offence with which he had been charged?

In short, there is no middle ground logically tenable betwixt the execution of the capital sentence, and the discharge from confinement of the prisoner whose guilt has not been proved. In that the Gazette dare not insist upon the last named alternative, it confesses its belief in the verdict of "Guilty" brought in by the jury; and its anxiety to shield the doubly-dived murderer, is but the expression of a maudlin sympathy for criminals, and of its tenderness towards abortion-

The Commercial Advertiser adopts much the same line of argument as the Gazette. It contends that the offence for which Patterson was tried was the murder of the girl Savariat, alone, and that the previous murder of the latter's child was not the offence with which he was charged; our cotemporary contends also that the medical evidence adduced on the trial, was not sufficient the act of the accused, whilst no one pretends

and in tailer of devoted law of some or is fault showing

that the latter had any intent to take her life .-From these premises, our cotemporary most illogi- and to suicide—(the reader will find a hideous cally concludes that, in Patterson's case the case repeated in another column)—by this disdeath penalty should be commuted for imprisonment in the Penitentiary

To this argument the reply is simple. Either the evidence adduced on the trial was sufficient to convict Patterson of having taken the life of the deceased, or it was not. If it was and the jury by their verdict of "Guilty" asserted that it was -the convict is a murderer, and deserves hanging. If it was not sufficient immediately to connect the death of the girl Savariat with her. treatment by Patterson, then is he entitled to be considered as "Not Guilty" of the offence for which he was tried, and he is therefore entitled to a complete acquittal upon that charge upon which alone he was arraigned. To sentence a man to imprisonment, because his guilt has not been established, would indeed be a monstrous violation of British law, which holds every man innocent until be has been proved "Guilty." The Executive have therefore no logical alternative betwixt hanging Patterson for murder-if his guilt be "proved;" or of ordering his immediate discharge from all custody, if his guilt be " not proved."

It would be far more honest, as well as logical, for our cotemporaries to express openly their true sentiments upon the case—which are these We do not look upon the unintentional slaving of the mother by her medical attendant, through the efforts of the latter to murder her child, as a crime morally worthy of death, or as one to which the law does, or should, attach that penalty. It is an offence worthy of confinement perhaps, but altogether too venial to merit the execution of the extreme punishment which society inflicts on the murderer.

This is evidently an age of great principles. Men fight no longer for conquest and for glory, but for an idea. If a man rob you, it is not by any means, because he needs the trash that is in your purse to buy wherewithal to fill his empty stomach or mend the elbows of his coat, and is too lazy to earn it; but because he wishes " to increase the circulation of capital"-" to prevent its centralization"-" to make it a less conservative and more democratic element," or for some other such high sounding principle. The fact is, people are becoming so extremely virtuous and high-principled under our modern civilisation, that it is almost dangerous to live amongst them. Nor is this high-mindedness confined to the lower walks of society: our governments are equally actuated by it. Napoleon receives Nice and Savoy from a certain honest (!) man, on the condition of assisting the said honest man to steal Umbria and the Marches from his neighbor-the Pope. This is by no means a robbery. nor the aiding and abetting a robbery: it is all done on the principle of "natural frontiers." John Russell, as Foreign Minister of England, acknowledges therein the cry of "oppressed nationalities." Here then are two great principles acknowledged by two great Powers-natural frontiers and nationalities, acknowledged by England and France. Now we have always admired a man for sticking to his principles even if false; but we hate inconsistency. If men will have principles, let them push them to their legitimate conclusions-" coute qui coute." The National Assembly of Frankfort reclaims Alsace. where they speak German, and France covets the Rhenish provinces, where they speak not indifferent French. Here is the great principle of nationalities involved. But France admits it with reference to the Rhemsh provinces, which she covets, but ignores it with reference to Alsace which she is asked to give up. She would acknowledge it doubtless as far as Belgium, Jersey. Guernsey, Alderney, the Mauritius, and Lower Canada, are concerned; though England might make some objections to its application as far as the five last French-speaking "nationalities" are involved. And England is for the principle of nationalities as far as Italy is concerned, though she prefers the principle of "natural frontiers" for Ireland, and the principle of "respect for treatues" in Malta, Corfu, Gibraltar, and whereever it is her interest to preach this respect .-And these nationalities themselves, how inconsistent are they! The Hungarian Diet refuses to send deputies to the Austrian Parliament, because of its distinct nationalties; whilst it summons the Croats to send deputies to Pesth on the strength of ancient treaties. Prussia acknowledges Italian Unity, and imposes silence on the representatives of Polish nationality. Oh man! how hollow even

SACERDOS.

MELANCHOLY CONSEQUENCES OF REVIVAL-Tuesday last:

marked feature of the religious revival movement of tender years, not more than five or six years of age." This is the most painful incident connected

with. That adults should be driven to insanity gusting outbreak of folly, fanaticism, and bypocrisy, is bad enough; that numbers of young girls of weak nerves, should by the same agency have been driven to bad courses, is also a most melancholy subject of reflection. They were, however—as the Irish peasant said in explanation of his reasons for allowing his landlord to make a Protestant of his son Jim-they were probably going to the divil anyhow;" and they might just as well go by the Revival road, as by any other route which leads to his Satanic majesty's dominions. But that little children of tender age, that infants of five or six years of age should be cruelly practised upon, and made the victim of "religious hysterics" or conversion—is too monstrous. and calls loudly for the interposition of the civil magistrate. The law protects the persons and the property of minors from the artifices of knaves and sharpers; why should it not be invoked to protect the minds and morals of these little children from the diabolical and still more ruinous artifice of the Revivalists?

We read in a book which these gentry are in the habit of quoting, that on a certain occasion, our Lord took little children into His arms and blessed them. He did not however exact that as a preliminary to this benediction, they should fall into hysterics, foam at the mouth, kick with their heels, and screech hideous shrieks, as if possessed by all the devils of the lower pit. No! He actually took a little child, one who had never " experienced," never been smitten, never lost its strength; and setting this little one in the midst of His disciples, He propounded it to them for a model which they must imitate before they could hope to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven .-Evangelical Protestantism has altered all this. It takes the little baptised innocent of tender years, and setting it in the midst of a mob of howling maniacs, tells it that it must become as one of them-or else it will infallibly be damned.

IMMIGRATION .- Our highly respected cotemnorary, the Courses du Canada, has an interesting article upon the subject of immigration, and justly complains that, in so far as the influence of the Government is exerted, every effort is made to bring into the country Protestant, to the exclusion of Catholic, immigrants. This is to be regretted, for certainly neither from Norway nor from amongst the "low Orangemen" of Ireland, are we likely to get any valuable addition, in a moral point of view, to our Canadian popula-

Our Catholic cotemporary suggests the possibility of attracting to the St. Lawrence a considerable stream of emigration from France; and contends that the place lately vacated by the death of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture should be filled by a French Canadian Catholic, naming M. Tache as a person eminently qualified for the post. We hope the Courier's recom-Predmont assists the Red Republicans of Naples | mendations may have their effect, and certainly to dethrone their lawful sovereign; and Lord we should hall with joy the annual arrival of a large body of French Catholics, as a most valuable addition to our Lower Canadian population. There is, however, this difficulty in the way. The French are not naturally fond of emigration; and the population of France is certainly not increasing in such a ratio as to make that measure a necessity. The conscription absorbs all the surplus population, and is probably one of the causes why the numbers of the French are almost stationary, because it operates as a check upon early marriages. Under these circumstances, we think it very unlikely that we shall be able to get many recruits from France. The experiment might be tried, however, for if successful the result would be in every way conducive to the moral and material prosperity of Lower Ca-

> PURITAN MORALITY .- We have been repeatedly taken to task by our Protestant cotemporaries for having attributed the gross immorality which obtains in Scotland-and whose existence is revealed by the Official Statistics of that country which show that in certain districts the order, and of course not negotiable. illegitimate births are 50 per cent. of the whole writing across the face of it that it was opened number of births-to its peculiar form of Protestantism. We will not to-day attempt a justification of our line of argument; for, on the one hand, the statistics on which it is based have not been, and connot be, impugned; and on the other hand, we find the Edinburgh Review, a Scotch and Protestant authority, giving its testimony on the same side, and to the same effect as the Romish TRUE WITNESS. "Everything conspired" says the Edinburgh Review speaking of the Scotch Reformed Church, " to place the ministers at the mercy of the prejudices, and even of the vices of the flocks;" and to this the same authority attributes the Antinomian tendencies of Scotch theology, and the immorality of the people; for in a note the Reviewer adds :-

"Even the intensely doctrinal tone of Scotch in charge by Detective O'Leary. preaching, and the tendency to Antinomianism which pervades it; are attributable to this cause. It is extremely rare to meet with a Scotch Minister who dares to pronounce from the pulpit a searching de-18M .- We read in the Montreal Witness of nunciation of those grosser violations of moral laws to which both sexes are in many parts of Scotland unhappily too prone. The theology of Scotland has "CONVERSIONS ANONG THE YOUNG .- One very so moulded itself to the popular mind, that the habits and prejudices of the people have sensibly affected. late years is the number of children that have been the importance attached to the truths, and the laws, converted. Some of these children have been of very of Christianity itself."—Edinburgh Review, July 1861, p. 106.

When the clergy dare not pronounce a searchwith the Revival Mania that we have yet met ing denunciation of the prevalent immorality of matter.—Commercial Advertiser.

the people; when this timidity is the direct result of an ecclesiastical system which places the clergy " at the mercy of the prejudices and even of the vices of their flocks"-it is not an exagge- tion of the body and clothing : - Deceased was ration to hold the ecclesiastical system uself responsible for the vices and immorality which

ST. PATRICK'S COLLECTION .- The collection for the poor taken up at St. Patrick's, St. Bridget's, and St. Ann's Churches, on Sunday last, realised the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-Five dollars.

PIC-NIC FOR ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASY-LUM .- In spite of the weather, which was very unfavorable, in spite of the Review on the Champ de Mars, which kept numbers away from Guilbault's Gardens, this Pic-Nic came off on Wednesday with great success. The attendance was large, and everything was admirably conducted, so as to promote the amusement of the assistants. and the success of the charitable object for which the Pic-Nic was undertaken. We felicitate the managers upon the result, and though as yet we have no report of the amount realised. we feel confident that it will prove a very large and valuable addition to the revenue of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

We are requested to call attention to the notice of the Temperance Society which will be found in

The St. Lawrence Academy will be reopened on the 3rd Sentember.

JURORS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS .- The extravagant assumptions into which the advocates for exchanging the sentence of death pronounced upon Patterson, the convicted abortionist, into one of imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary, are betrayed, are very painful to contemplate. They indicate either a complete ignorance of, or a gross contempt for, the fundamental principles of trial by jury. Thus a writer in the Montreal Herald, speaking of the recommendation to mercy attached by the jury, by whom Patterson was convicted of murder, to their verdict of "Guilty," tells us that "doubts" as to the essential question of fact submitted to them - was the death of the girl Savariat the result of her treatment by the prisoner ?-" lingered in their minds;" and adds :-

" And this doubt I conceive to have been indicated by the Jury, when they appended to their verdict a recommendation to mercy.

Oh! most intelligent jurymen! - if this explanation of your apologist be correct, we exclaim. Because you had doubts as to the fact of the accused's guilt, you did not give him the benefit of these doubts by bringing in a verdict of "Not Guilty," but you found him "Guilty" with a recommendation to mercy. Oh! most sapient and honest jurymen! If these be the truits of trial by jury, the sooner the system is abolished, the better, both in the interests of justice and of humanity.

Mr. George Brown and the Toronto FREEMAN."-Our Toronto cotemporary of the 15th instant has an eloquent denunciation of Mr. George Brown, and his incessant insults to Catholics. He concludes a powerful article with the following significant paragraph:-

"Incredible as it may seem, the very copy of the Globe which contained this infamous attack upon the Church, also contained the report of a political festival, at which a distinguished Catholic layman lavished eulogies upon the character and career of Mr. Brown! We attempt not to solve a paradox which is humiliating beyond measure. Happily, it is exceptional. For the great body of Catholics too thoroughly understand Mr. Brown's tactics to hold further parley with him. . They are disgusted with his treachery and intolerance, and will do their utmost to crush him, as they would crush the viper than would sting them."

ROBBERY OF MONEY LETTERS -The Montreal Guzette says, during the past month five money letters one addressed to Mr. Hewitt, Paymaster of Public Works, two to C. Atkinson & Co., and two for Stewart & McIntyre, were obtained from the Money Letter Department of the Post Office by a young lad named George McLean, who, by a very clever con-trivance, conveyed to the clerk in charge the idea of his being in the employ of the parties whose letters he asked for. About the first week in July, having by some means ascertained that there was a registered letter for Mr. Hewitt, he prepared a lotter addressed to some New York and Bosion firm, which he registered as containing morey, on Mr. Hewitt's account. He then, throwing down one of the registered letter cards, asked for and received a letter for Mr. Hewitt, and signed his name as Burns. Soon after he obtained two letters for Atkinson & Co., in the same manner. It so happened that the first letter contained an official cheque, payable to Being of by mistake by Box —— which proved to be the box of Mr. Abbot, Clerk of the St Ann's Market. From Atkinson & Co's letters he obtained about \$42. On the 25th July, he got in exactly the same way two letters for Stewart & McIntyre, one containing \$100 in bills, and an ordinary business note in-closed, which he tore up. For these letters he sign-ed his name 'Burns.' On account of the inquiries for missing letters, suspicion had been aroused and cards were placed and kept in the boxes of the parties mentioned, in the hope that the thief would again try the same dodge. On Saturday afternoon, he did come, and asked for a letter for Mr. Hewitt, when he was recognised as the same boy who had received the letters for Stewart & McIntyre, and one of the clerks was sent round to catch him. His suspicions had been aroused, however, and he started off up Great St. James Street, and was not caught until he had run a considerable distance. He was taken back to the Post Office, where he confessed to the whole affair, stating that he had no accomplices whatever. He is a smart, intelligent looking lad, of about sixteen years of age, and has been in the employment of the Mercantile Agency in this city. He was taken

INCERDIARISM .- We mentioned in our last the existence of a difficulty between a number of the master bakers of this city, and their men respecting the working hours of the latter, and the firing of the premises of Mr. Smith, Baker, St. Maurice street, and those of Mr. Tilton, between Grey Nun and King streets, on Thursday night and Friday morning .-The arrest of a journeyman baker, named Brown, on suspicion of knowing something of the fire at Tilton's. was noticed. Since then enquiry has been made relative to those fires, and others that took place lately, and on Saturday a number of affidavits were taken and on Saturday a number of affidavits were taken demand is restricted to good and choice—the forin the Police Court, which tend to throw light on the mer; 11;c. to 12c., the latter, which is scarce and by his parents, James and Ann Mylan, No. 33, Northmatter.—Commercial Advertiser.

wanted; sells readily at 12;c.—Montreal Wilness.

street, off Dale-street, Liverpool. with the Revival Mania that we have yet met ing denunciation of the prevaient immorality of matter.—Commercial Advertises.

FOUND. DROWNED IN THE CANAL. On Friday the body of a man was found in the Lachine Canal. As no one has yet been able to identify the body, we give the following minute and accurate descripyoung man of slender build, about 5 feet 8 inches in height; light colored bair and no beard or whiskers. The face was greatly disfigured, though the body had evidently not been many days in the water. He was well dressed; had on black cloth pantaloons, of fine texture, white woollen socks, half boots blue check undershirt, over which was a fancy flannel shirt; also, a fancy woollen vest, black alvaca cont, with short skirt and two large outside breast pockets, black silk tie, and white linen collar. In the pocket was found a penknife, a small wallet, and other articles, but nothing by means of which he could be identified. Around his neck was suspended a scapulaire. The Coroner directed the body to be removed to the Roman Catholic Cemetery vault, where it will remain all this week in order to afford persons having relatives missing an opportunity of examining it. - Montreal Herald.

THE EMIGRATION OFFICE. - We understand that Hon. Messrs. Vankoughnet and Alleyn, solicitous for the public interest, and deeming our recent articles sufficiently explicit to warrant an investigation into the state of the Emigration Office here, are about to order an official inquiry. We trust it will be stringent, for we are convinced it is necessary .-Quebec Morning Chronicle.

The Quebec Chronicle of Saturday says, as there is at least one Federal spy in that city, Southerners residing here, or others, may as well be made acquainted with the fact

The Times, Aug. 7, says; -"A large number of chevaux de frise and other materials of various kinds for the defence of Canada were yesterday shipped from Woolwich on board the hired transport Great Britain for Quebec."

The Toronto police and some of the 30th Regiment had a set-to Tuesday, and for once the police were victorious, and succeeded in arresting their prisoner -no less than a sergeant.

THE POTATO ROT .- It seems now to be beyond a doubt that the potato rot has made its appearance, and is likely to prove very destructive, in this section of Canada. We are informed that in some localities entire fields are turning black, and there are very few patches but show indications of being affected. It is is consequently impossible to tell at this stage of the disease what the extent of its ravages may be, but it is confidently stated that at least one-third of the present year's crop will be destroyed. The season has been very wet, scarcely a day passing without rain, more or less, and the wet, cold weather may have had something to do with producing the re-appearance of the potato blight. We are also informed that in several localities, the "army worm" has made its appearance and commenced its ravages. Barley is the principal grain attacked as yet, but it will doubtless extend to other descriptions, as no kind of grain escapes this universal destroyer. In the West, in many localities, the "army worm" has already destroyed whole fields of grain .- Perth Courier.

JUDICIAL CHANGES. -It is reported that the proposed changes in the Upper Canada judiciary will ake place this week. Chief Justice Robinson retires on a pension of two-thirds his salary, and it is reported that he will be appointed to the post of President of the Court of Appeal with £500 a year additional. The other changes are not yet announced, but it is nearly certain that Mr. Draper becomes Chief of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. McLean Chief of the Common Pleas. It is that Mr. Vankoughnet does not go to the Bench at present, - Toronto Globe.

The City of Hamilton, transport vessel, chartered by the Board of Admiralty for the service of the War Department, sailed on the 6th instant, from Woolwich, laden with 68 pounder guns and other was stores, for Quebec.

THE GAS QUESTION .- Inlignant Consumer: My bill is larger than ever before, and there must be some mistake. Please examine it, again. . Collect. or: The bill, no doubt, appears larger to you than you expected; but you do not understand the meter Consumer : How do you charge - by long or by short meter? Bystander (also indignant at the size of his quarter's bill): Why they charge you by long meter and when you complain, they answer you in short meter.

TREAT DIVISION .- The Ministerial journals mention as a certainty that Mr. Sydney Smith will present himself as a candidate to fill up the vacancy in the Legislative Council for the Trent Division, caused by the death of the late Hon. Mr Murney. The Division is composed of the counties of North Hastings, Peterborough, and Lennox combined.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION. - The Sherbrooke Leader does not approve of the question of Representation according to Population being discussed at present. He makes the following significant re-nunciation of everything uttered by professing-to-be organs of the Administration. The italics are ours : Several Journals are discussing Representation by Population, and speculating on the position of THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that parties when the question comes up in the next Par- | be is Agent in Canada for the liament. We regard this discussion as ill-timed and barren of any good result. Whatever may be the opinions of Ministers, or their future action on this question, no paper in the Province has authority to make itself the exponent of the administration. True, come of them may indicate the feeling of a small section but beyond the exposition of the Hon. J. A. MacDonald we have no right to assume what will be the the policy of the Ministry

Births.

In this city, on the 17th inst., the wife of P. S. Murphy, Esq., of a daughter. In this city, on the 17th inst., Mrs. D. Shannon, of a daughter.

Married.

At Ste. Therese de Blainville, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. J, Lonergan, John Rourke, Montreal, to Bridget, second daughter of J. Lonergan, Esq., Ste. Therese.

Died,

At Allumette Island, C. E. on Saturday, the 17th inst., after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Catherine Mc-Donell, the beloved wife of Mr. A. H. McDonell, aged 62 years. - R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Wheat.—Spring Wheat, U. C., 97ic. to \$1, and \$1.02i asked for choice sound samples; White Wheat, \$1.171. Market quite; little doing.

Peas per 66lbs , 65c. to 70c. afloat ; demand limit-

ed to wholesale parcels. Oats per 40lbs. dull at 30c to 32c.

Flour.—Fine \$3.20 to \$3.40; Super. No 2, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Superfine No. 1, \$4.55 to \$4.60 at Point and Sheds; \$4.70 asked in store; the market is steady for fresh, sound brands of No 1, although transactions are not numerous; no demand for the higher grades; Fancy \$4.80 to \$5.00. Extra \$5.50 to \$5.75; Double Extra \$6 to \$6.50.

Bag-Flour per 112 lbs., offered at \$2.50 to \$2.60 for Spring, and \$2.60 to \$2.70 for Fyfe, without find ing purchasers. Ashes. - Pots, \$5.65 to \$5.724; Inferiors, 5c to 10c

Ashes.—Pots, \$5.65 to \$5.721; Inferiors, 5c to 10c more. Pearls \$6 to \$6.05.

Pork.—The following quotations are nominal:

Mess, \$17 to \$17.50. Thin Mess, \$15 to \$16. Prime,

Mess \$14 to \$14.50. Prime, \$13.50 to \$14.

Butter.—No change in common and inferior, which continue in overstock and unsaleable; the demand is restricted to good and choice-the for-



ALL the CHILDREN who joined ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY on the 9th June last, after their First Communion, and Confirmation, are notified to attend in St. Patrick's Church, immediately after Vespers, next Sunday, the 25th inst., to receive the new Temperance Cards, which are now ready for them. The Rev. Director of the Society will distribute the Cards, assisted by the Committee.

The Parents of the children, and others, are invited to be present at the ceremony.

EDWARD MURPHY, Sec.

N.B -The Members of the Executive and Vigilance Committees are requested to attend on that occasion.

MASSON COLLEGE.

THE return of the Pupils of this Establishment is on the 5th of SEPTEMBER, at 6 o'clock P. M. The luggage of the Pupils shall be conveyed to the College graits. The price of Boarding and Tuition is \$72 per annum—\$16 for half boarders, and \$10 for day scholars. The first quarter should be paid in advance.

Every month already commenced must be paid in full, without any deduction. August 22.

CONVENT, BEAUHARNOIS.

THE Sisters of this Convent will RESUME the duties of their Boarding School on the Second of September.

August 8th, 1861.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

Under the control of the Catholic Commissioners of Montreal.

> Cote Street, No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes of this Institution is fixed for the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER.

In virtue of a Regulation passed by the Gentlemen, (the Commissioners) the Monthly Fee will henceforth be payable in Advance. Music and Drawing will be taught at moderate

For particulars, address the Principal at the Aca-

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

Principal. N. B .- Pupils living at a distance can have board at the Academy on reasonable terms.

3-m.

PRIVATE TUITION.

J. M. ANDERSON,

Professor of Classics, Mathematics, and Commercial Science.

BEGS to notify the Gentry of Montreal and vicinity, that he is prepared to qualify at his Classrooms,

No. 50, St. Joseph Street,

Young Gentlemen desirous of studying for direct Commissions in the British Army, of matriculating at McGill College, or of entering the Counting-

nouse, on reasonable terms. References,-Rev. Dr. Leach, LL.D.; Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Rector Howe, Captain McGill, Alexr. Molson Esq , Hon. Messrs. Dorion and Holton, and

the Revd. the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church. Montreal, August 22nd, 1861. J. M. ANDERSON.

MRS. O'KEEFE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES. No. 15 Constant Street,

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 2nd SEPT. The approbation which this justitution has met with from School Commissioners, and the parents and guardians of the children attending the Courses of instruction, encourages the hope of a continuation of the usual liberal patronage granted it. Montreal, August 14, 1861.

No. 19.

Great St. James Street.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, benuty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS. (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Gramer, Chopin, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c, &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds-English French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-Forta arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, According, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c., -all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

Catalogues can be had on application at

No. 19,

Great Saint James Street, Montreal. FA liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-INGS, &c., &c., Wholesalo or Retail, at Lowest

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

No. 19.

Great St. James Street.

THE Subscriber has creceived an assortment of Prayer Books, from London, in various elegant styles of Bindings, with Clasps, Rims, &c., bound in velvet, Morocco, and other handsome materials, at prices much below the usual cost of such elegant Bindings.

A supply of Missals and Vesper Books.

No. 19, Great St. James Street.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM. Montreal, Aug. 22.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF THOMAS MYLAN. When last heard of (ia 1852) he was in Mobile, Alabama, United States. He was by trade a plasterer, and went out with Mr. William Dutton, of Mobile, since deceased. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MILES AUGUST 28; 1861217 - and and seal of the land were from the contract of the land with the la

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

PARIS, July 29 .- I told you some weeks ago that the Emperor's health was failing. It is now currently believed that he has a chronic renal disease (diabetes) - a disease with which a strong man may live some time if he will submit to a severe dietary; but complicated, as it is in this case, with a spinal disease, the affair becomes serious, and the clumsy perseverance of the servile press in contradicting reports that have now found their way into print is quite sufficient to show the uneasiness that is really felt. If Napoleon, whom the party of Order neither wishes to die, nor would regret if he were dead, disappears from the face of the earth, the secret societies have determied on having a war this autumn.

This week nothing has been talked of but the spirited speech of Lord John-which the Moniteur gave with all its significant passages omitted -and the foolish reply of Grandguillot. The communique inflicted on the Patric must not throw dust in your eyes about the cession of Sardinia. It was a compliment to Lord Cowley, and means nothing. Napoleon does not like people to unveil his statues before they are polished. On the eve of the annexation of Savoy, an avertissement was given to the same poor innocent Patrie for having announced it. But the annexation took place after. Falsehood is the atmosphere in which the French Government exist—the "tent of mystery" where the dupes are fooled. You may feel quite sure that the unity of Italy will be impossible without a new addition to French territory; it is in the logic of facts. This why I have always maintained, that Lord John, in patronising Italian unity, was guilty of treason to England, which has much greater interest in checking the maritime development of France and in preventing the Mediterranean from becoming a French Lake, than in approving a course which would be detrimental to the Pope. The word Sicily is not heard yet; but you may depend upon it that when France once has Corsica, Sardinia, and Elba, she will soon find that Sicily is necessary to complete her line. Napoleon could never accomplish his programme if England did not hesitate so much about opposing him, and about encouraging the cordiality which begins again to be felt between the Cabi nets of the Northern Powers. In spite of contradictions I have gounds for thinking that the reconciliation is nearly complete. The statement of Schleinitz and Gortschakoff will soon make it more visible. Russia is sick of being Napoleon's plaything, who, before the interview of Warsaw, swore that he would decide nothing in Italy without Russia.

Persigny, who does anything that comes into his head, has just sent to all the cures in Paris a circular asking for a return of the financial condition of all the pious or charitable institutions of their respective parishes. They have answered that if the Minister will address himself to the Cardinal Archbishop he will find what he wants. Rouland knew nothing of this business. It seems that the Archbishop of Paris has obtained as coadjutor with right of succession Mgr. Darbois, Bishop of Nancy-the only French Bishop, except the late Mgr. Cæur, who wrote no pastoral in favor of the Pope. It is not true that the Bishop of Poitiers called the Emperor "Herod III." in his 'cathedral. The persecutions to which the country clergy have to submit, are intolerable. The cure of Villeloin, in the diocese of Tours, was hauled before the justice for having set up in his church a box for Peter's Pence. At Paris certain forms are still observed, in the provinces none; everything is at the arbitrary disposal of the Perfect, Sub-prefect, and rural police, so-called old-soldiers, but in reality members of a secret police, as perfect in its detestable organisationas that of the first Empire.

La Patrie publishes the following :-"Commander Constantin Nigra, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Italy, has arrived at Paris. Some foreign papers continue to announce the withdrawal of our troops from Rome. We persist in contradicting that statement.

I mentioned that the question of Rome is approaching a solution. The following letter, pub-

prepare the public for that event :-"A very serious affair has just taken place at Rome. It shows to what point the feelings of certain members of the Papal Government differ of the Emperor without expressing the gratitude which he owes him. During a recent quarrel between a French and Roman soluier on account of a woman, the former was wounded. According to the existing conventions, the Pontifical soldier should have been handed over to our court-martial, and General de Goyon claimed him; opposition on the part of M. de Merode. tonelli, who admitted the right, and gave an orsurrender the soldier; an obstinate resistance on the part of M. de Merode to this sovereign comthe conversation uttered the most insulting lanoff his uniform and they should meet on the in his ecclesiastical character. The general replied that, at all events, he retained the stigma inflicted by his words, and he sent the commander of our gendarmerie to the Fort Saint Angelo:

given up." The theme taken up by the Patrie is contiinued from day to day by the other journals, all excepting the Mondeur which continues ominously silent.

to claim the Roman soldier; who was at length

" Ought not the Constitutionnel to have rea-Religion :-

"Here is a country rich and extensive, magnificently situated, possessing the finest ports in the Meditterraneau, which before long will ine-vitably dispute with us the empire of that sea which our traditional policy is forced to make a French lake. Its first aut has been to create a great military and maritime arsenal at Spezzia, some leagues distant from Toulon, opposite to our colony in Africa. Is there not in all this a danger for us, or, at least, a rivalry against which we ought to guard ourselves? England has two advanced sentinels to watch our coasts -Jersey and Guernsey-placed like spies, always wide awake, and some cables length from our seaboard. Would it not be important for us also to have an advanced post to watch the Italian shore, and to guarantee that there is nothing planned against our territory or our Algerian colonies? Is not the island of Sardinia the natural prolongation of Corsica? Is not one the complement of the other, and is not the latter more difficult to guard and to defend without our possessing the former? Finally, without going very far back to see the importance to France of the possession of Sardmia, we have only to call to mind the baffled expedition of Ganteame in 1801 with a view to succour our unfortunate army in Egypt. Ganteaume remained shut up in Toulon, and lost much precious time for fear of falling in with the English fleet. After much | called the Gazette de France, where, in the correshesitation he decided on getting out, and made for the Sardman coast. But hardly had he done so when the fear of having his passage barred by Admiral Warren's squadron stopped him; he retraced his way to Toulon, and did not quit it we then possession of Sardinia—had Ganteaume's ships only to leave the southern point of the island, and enter the channel which led to Alexandria, who can affirm that the result would not have been quite different? And would not the position of some new Gantenume be greatly aggravated if to the justifiable dread of an English fleet be added that of an Italian squadron, necessarily the ally of the former; and if, instead of cruising along the unarmed coasts of petty States he should have to face formidable seaports like hostile batteries! All that is really what the good. In the west an average crop is not hoped for, Constitutionnel thought; and it is to be regretted that it did not say so, as it alone could do so and La Beauce, which are large corn-producing proon authority, as the non-official organ of the vinces, the crops have suffered severely from mil-French Government."

The writer goes on to say that the Constitutionnel did not fully express its thought when it spoke of "the island of Sardinia as profoundly show that in reality it is by no means Italian:-

"We see, then, that historically speaking, the island is not so exclusively Italian as the Constitutionnel pretends, and the proof is that Italian is spoken only in the towns where it is the official language. In the rest of the country the populations have preserved their national tongue." I told you in the beginning that the "Sardinian question"—for it is becoming a "question"

-would continue to be discussed in the press. The Revue Contemporaine, in the number which has just appeared, again alludes to Sardinia. It is not so affirmative as on the previous millions of Italians .- London Tublet. occasion, and some caution in the handling of the subject is evident. The following are its re-

The possession of Sardinia would give us but a. slight advantage beyond what we have at present in the Mediterranean in case of war with Eng- Pope's very words but in the Correspondence de Rome official journals lauding to the skies the "magnaniland. Suppose such a war to break out, to what as well as in the Giornale di Roma, the Allocution mous Hungarian Legion," who seem to be labouring Emperor a friend whose policy they are bound to side would Italy turn? Would she remain neuside would Italy turn? Would she remain neutral? She could be neutral only if we wished it. It will be admitted that she could not refuse us her assistance with a good grace if we claimed it, and that we could compel her to give it if she refused. She would not place herself in opposition to us, in all probability, except in the hypothesis of a European coalition such as has been already seen; and in that case one island more or less would not save us from invasion. It must be admitted, therefore, that Italy, willingly or not, will be with us, and that if Sardinia possesses that extraordinary virtue of securing to her possessor a preponderence in the Mediterranean, Sardinia will be placed lished in the Pays, appears to be intended to at our disposal for that purpose. This we are well aware, is one of the consequences of a united kingdom of Italy; but we thought we had perceived that hitherto the English had contributed by very ardent good wishes, from those of the Holy Father, who never speaks aided by their policy, to hasten that result. A reproach from them on that account would come with a bad grace. In whatever point of view one regards it Sardinia is consequently at our disposal from the day we recognised the kingdom of Italy

The dissatisfaction caused by the speeches of Mr. Kinglake and Lord John Russell on the "Sardinian question" is greatly increased by the The general addressed himselt to Cardinal An- debate on the armaments, by the creditable avowal of Mr. Lindsay of having been misled by der in consequence;—a new refusal on the part the naval authorities here; and, above all, by Rome, he could not dissemble on the other hand the of M. de Merode. The question was referred the unanimity with which the money was voted. to the Pope, who commanded M. de Merode to Where now are the sarcasms of the officials and semi-officials on the credulity of the Euglish people at the increase of French armaments; the mand. He hastened to General de Goyon with jibes of the Putrze on the "panic;" the mild a furious air and menacing gesture, and during expostulations of the principal interlocutor in the celebrated dialogue between a Frenchman and guage against the Emperor Napoleon. Then an Englishman a year and a half ago, on the the General imposed silence on him, and told him folly of England going to such ruinous expense that the could not, in consequence of his dress as in order to provide against imaginary danger ?a pri , give him two slaps (souffets), he applied The disclosures of Lord C. Paget, corroborating recently from Turin, they were received by the peothem morally; but he added that if M. de Me- what had been so often said in the English press rode would lay aside his soutane he would take on these armaments, seem to have struck the scoffers dumb. The Moniteur maintains what stoning. At the end of this month four hundred ground. M. de Merode intrenched himself with- the Constitutionnel, I suppose, would call a workmen of the Arsenal are to be dismissed (in the "dignified silence," and the only sound we hear King's time there were more than 2,500) and what is the little "bow-wow" of the Patrie.

THE POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE. The political state of Europe as unusually menacing, which may be said to be completely hostile, is beand calling for the most serious attention of the various Governments.

In Russia there are 60,000,000 men who, in sanguinary surprises. What is still wanting, howthree months, perhaps, will be in a civil war; in the ever, for the success of the Monarchical party is centre of the European Continent are 12,000,000 unity of action, and all its wishes tend to it. I have Polish Sclaves, who only await a favourable opsoned in this fashion?" observes the Ami de la portunity to reconquer their independence; in The Piedmontese, after a temporary success at Mon-Austria there are 14,000,000 Sclaves (Tcheques, tefalcione, where the Hungarians (among whom

mains; and 3,000,000 Italians and others, who Christians in revolt against the Turks, and are anxious to drive them into Asia. In Italy we see a situation full of peril, and 25,000,000 men whose regards are turned towards Rome and Venice. Thus, therefore, without counting Greece, which is in danger of revolution, the Ionian Islands, which are in open conflict with Great Britain - (this is an error) the people of the Danish Duchies, 40,000,000 Germans who are labouring for national unity, we find in Europe 130,000,000 men ready to rush to arms, either to free themselves from a foreign yoke, or form themselves into nations, or to effect in their respective countries great social and political reforms. Never was an epoch so much as ours troubled, agitated, pregnant with revolution. But it is not, as formerly, the barbarous instinct of war which agitates peoples. If they rise it is in the name of right and justice. The idea which animates them is one of social renovation. They advance in the paths of civilisation to the conquest of liberty, of universal welfare, and of peace solidly established on the bases of sovereign democracy; so that beyoud the atmosphere of troubles, apprehensions, and perturbations which surround us, we see opened to the world a magnificent era-a future more brilliant than any that ever presented itself to our fathers."

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE SARDINIAN BUTCHERS. -A few days ago at Vichy the Emperor Napoleon happened to cast his eyes over a legitimist journal, pondence from Naples, he read a statement to the effect that General Pinelli had ordered three peasants to be shot for the offence of having carried provisions to the brigands. The Emperor then sent off the following despatch to General Fleury, who was then in the north of Italy: -" The Emperor to Geneagain. Some week's later news came of the ral Fleury.-Vichy, July 21, 10 35 -I have written battle of the Nile, and Egypt was lost. Had to Rome to make remonstrances. The accounts lian cause all honest hearts. Not only misery and anarchy are at their height, but the most unworth; culpabilities are the order of the day. A general, whose name I have forgotten, having forbidden that the peasants should carry provisions with them in going to their work in the fields, has caused those to be shot upon whom a morsel of bread had been found.

The Bourbons have never done anything like that." HARVEST IN FRANCE. - According to the reports of the agricultural journals, the harvest in the south, which is now nearly terminated, presents a deficit of from one-third to one-fourth in the quantity of sheaves, whilst the yield in grain is expected to be Spezzia. and to run the gauntlet of the fire of less than ordinary; but the quality of the grain is so much have the crops suffered from bad weather and blight. In Le Blasois, Le Vendomois, Le Perche.

ITALY.

The London Times in an editorial article says :-"The kingdom of Naples, by the animosity of its and exclusively Italian." He quotes history to lower classes to the Northern Italians, somewhat justifies the doubts of those who thought the union of the whole Peninsula under one Crown was a less prudent arrangement than the establishment of a separate constitutional monarchy for the Two Sicilies. The result of the disturbances in the South is that the Court of Turin must give up all thoughts of aggressive warfare for the present."

The Italian Parliament at Turin, which claims to be the representative of United Italy, with its population of 21 millions, is composed of 443 Deputies. The electors inscribed on the lists were 420,990; the number of those who actually voted, 240,581; and the number of those who voted for the Denuties who now sit in the Chamber was 170,567. And this is the claim of the Italian Parliament to represent 21

The version of the Allocution delivered by the Holy Father in the Consistory of July 22, which has been circulated hitherto, is the one communicated to all the French press by the Agence Havas, which is by no means a trustworthy medium. We have seen as yet no report professing to give the Connemars. But, in addition to this, we find the upon the proprietary classes with a hatred which is

The Pope, in a short speech to the Sacred College expressed his satisfaction with the conduct which has been and is maintained by the Episcopate; with union of the vast majority of the Clergy, and of so many millions of Catholics, who were bravely con-fronting error and injustice, and showing in a thousand ways their devotion to the Holy See. Nevertheless, he could not but lament the misconduct of one Bishop in the neighbouring Kingdom of Naples, and of not a few ecclesiastics in those provinces; the scandal, likewise, of part of the Clergy of Milan, imitatel, unfortunately; by a collegiate church of the Duchy of Modena; and the infamous writings, the work of certain ecclesiastics unworthy of their sacred calling, republished in Milan in an infamous paper miscalled the Conciliutor, and in Florence, under the auspices of a society self-styled the Mutual Aid Society, which had well deserved the condemnation of the zealous Archbishop, a condemnation not without fruit.

He dwelt upon the evils produced by the widowhood of so many Episcopal Sees in Italy, which enables the enemies of the Church to profit, by didiminishing the salutary influence of the Clergy over the morals of the people, and by taking possession of the property of the Church.

He animadverted upon the pompous promises made by the enemies of the Papacy, of protection to the Church and to its Head, and the horrible contrast presented by the unlimited issue of irreligious books, and the persecution of the Ministers of God, under, and by virtue of, the very laws invoked in their favor by the authors of these un-Catholic writings.

He announced that he had expressed to the Representative of France at the Holy See, that while he felt just gratitude for the efficacious aid that the generous army of that great nation had given at Rome, he could not dissemble on the other hand the will continue to make, of the act of recognition of the pretended King of Italy—an act which produced a painful surprise in his heart.

He concluded his short address by exhorting all to confide in the Divine Providence, which regulates everything in a fatherly manner; and he enjoined all to pray with still greater ferver that the days of Mercy may be hastened, when those of Justice shall be finished - London Times.

NAPLES. - The correspondent of the Weekly Register writes :- "On our pretended Deputies returning ple as they deserved. First, at their landing, an immense crowd hailed them with hisses and bellowings through marine shells, with an accompaniment of remains still of stores will be taken to Genoa. All these spoliations only increase the frightful misery THE POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.—The which weighs on our wretched laboring population.

Opinione Nationale represents the present The position of the Piedmontese in this country, come so very difficult that it is with the greatest repugnance that the soldiers obey the order of marching forward for a war of continual ambuscades and Pinelli attacked at the rear, was so roughly handled.

mate King, and thrown down the arms of Victor Emmanuel. In the province of Avellino (close to Naples) the reaction is general, and the Piedmontese are compelled to be constantly fighting. The same news comes from Potenza as well as from the Calabrias. On the 17th, in the plain of Elboli, Piedmontese troops were escorting 700 Neapolitan soldiers whom it was intended to incorporate forcibly, when a Royalist column coming down from the mountains delivered these unfortunate men, who nearly all followed their liberators. The Lieutenant-General of the Neapolitan pro-

vinces, Count Ponza di San Martino (whom the people called Pontius Pilate), after a month of useless government, has finally retired. General Cialdini, whom events have removed from the lines of the Po, where he commanded the corps of observation against the Austrians, succeeded him with dictatorial powers. He has found only thirty thousand men of regular troops, and has asked for reinforcements which he has not been able to obtain, and it is on that account that in spite of his personal repugnance to be sup-ported by the Garibaldo Mazzinians whom he had attacked in a memorable letter, he found himself obliged to make an appeal to these same volunteers which were so hard to be got rid of. . . Calabrias are in the greatest agitation around their three capitals. Finally, in every place and on every day lights take place between the Piedmontese and the Royalist insurgents. At first, the latter used to be satisfied with disarming the Piedmontese prisoners and setting them at liberty; but as such sangui-nary generals as Pinelli, Della Chiesa, De Sonnaz (a Savoyard), and others, shot their prisoners and burnt down Royalist towns and villages, the Royalist bands had recourse to reprisals. . . We have come to this, that the Royalist columns show themselves even at the very gate of Naples, with flags and trumpets, crying, "Viva Francesco II!" "Morte ai Piemontese!

The Dictator Cialdini is in a fury. He has had shot ten of the inhabitants of Sonnian, at the foot of Vesuvius, as partisans of the Royalists. The peasants carrying bread are shot, because they are suspected of taking it to the insurgents. Arrests and domiciliary visits do not cease in Naples and the provinces-It is reported that last night two officers of the former army have been shot at Castel Nuovo.

The Piedmontese journals are always crying out "Hang and shoot." Security no longer exists in this great capital (Naples contains 600,000 inhabitants). At every instant you may expect to be attacked by an assassin; for there are no longer any laws or justice. Cialdini, surrounded by a Pied-montese guard, never gives audiences. The priests are oppressed, the monks driven out of their property the Bishops insulted. Protestantism is preached by the press and in the streets, and immorality inundates us.
The Correspondent of the London Tablet writes:-

"I have not much more to say at present on Neapolitan matters; but what I have to say is of great moment. Throwing aside, as utterly false, the telegrams which talk of brigandage being crushed, and smothered in blood and flame, I refer you to the revolutionary journals themselves, which confirm the private reports forwarded to me. Cialdini himself, the trump card of the Piedmontese pack, has called urgently for "18 more battalions of regular troops." and they have been sent to reinforce his army of 60,000 men! The Popolo d'Italia winds up its last summary of reactionary successes, and fraternisation of National Guards with the insurgents, with these words :--" It is no longer a mutter of brigandage: we have to do with a general insurrection."

Now, then, let us close with Piedmont, and demand what her troops are doing in Naples? It is "a general insurrection," therefore it is a "popular manifestation," and the Piedmontese army is trying to keep it down. Now, a Piedmontese in Naples is essentially a foreigner—his only claim to be called an Italian is that he is Cisalpine; for his patous isprovocative of ridicule anywhere south of the Po. He is infinitely more foreign to the Neapolitans than the Aberdeen Scotchman would be to the Irish of "Liars ought to have good memories" is a proverb peculiarly applicable to such of the revolutionary actors as are called upon from time to time, to speak or write, in public. Last year, in September, Count Cavour wrote to Cardinal Antonelli, complaining that the Pope's levy of a few troops under Lamoriciere was a "menace to Italy," and the more so, because some of them were foreigners. Two days later General Fanti sent an ultimatum to Lamoriciere. The Pope's subjects, he said, were anxious to manifest their opinions of their Government, and his "foreign mercenaries" kept them from doing so "Let the people manifest their feelings freely or

came within a week, and all was over!

Cialdini and Fanti went south, over the Neapolitan border. Thouvenel's circular despatch tells us that the French Emperor at Chamberry approved of the move,—not that Cialdini was going to fight Francis II., but " to give battle to the revolution if necessary."

The "revolution" was Garibaldi's buccaneering foreign force—the toreigners under Cialdini coalesced with them, and, between them, they succeeded in driving out of the Italian Kingdom the native-born sovereign. Since that time the foreigners have been vainly trying to force the people into submission, and their ill-success is summed up by their own organs, which tell us it is "a general insurrection."

Baron Ricssoli was lately interrogated, in the Piedmontese Parliament, on the disturbed and unsatisfactory state of Naples, and he replied that "it was not to be wondered at if a people, so long oppressed, were to become disturbed, on being freed; that he wondered there were not more reactionary movements." &c., &c. If the disturbances had not been all of one kind, one might have thought there was some reason in Baron Bettino's reply, (admitting, for argument's sake, the stock charge of "oppression" against the former Government); but these Neapolitan insurgents are all "in a tale"—"God and the King," is their cry; and no one is found, save the "magnanimous" mercenaries, to say, God save Victor Emmanuel I

And what is to be next move? How long are the Druses of Piedmont to be allowed by Europe to torture and massacre the Obristian population of South Italy? Even English blood was at boiling heat, when the news came of the Syrian horrors; and English money was sent freely to relieve even Monks and Nuns whose houses had been wasted by the Druse marauder. The Druse was not a Christian enemy, nor did he pretend to the Christian; but the Carbonari, the Fourierists, and fall the other illomened revolutionary crew, without any greater claim to the title, find it convenient to throw over themselves the cloak of Protestant or anti-Papal Christianity, when they unite to assail the throne

Acting thus, they have the active support of the Gladstones, the Russells, and the other English "respectabilities," who find they can lend them help without any discredit, although in their hearts they. know how base are the pretences of those who are thus fortunate enough to get the "moral support" of Protestant England to their nefarious enterprises. gainer. Piedmont intervened everywhere, from

Moravians, Slovacks, Ruthenians, Croats, and there a good many English ruffians) surpassed in and appropriate as much stelen territory as possible.

Services 15 000 000 Magyars: 2,500,000 Rous cruelty, all that is known of the old Saraces, were England approved highly of all this for every Servians); 5,000,000 Magyars; 2,500,000 Rou-obliged to abandon this town nearly destroyed be blow struck by Piedmont was felt by Catholic cause the Royalists, reinforced by the national guards Princes, and by the august Head of the Church him. wish for the annihilation of the empire of the, of several communes, were on the point of surround, self; hence Lord John Russell, and the revolution-Hapsburgs. In Turkey there are 12,000,000 ing them. In the province of Reggio, a good many ary English peers, adopt the Clarification in revolt against the Turks, and are localities on the coast have declared for their legitiday are brought forward. If the people cannot ap. preciate the "blessings" of a regime essentially anti-Catholic, and even anti-Christian, they must be taught to do so by stern experience, by the baptism of blood, and the ordeal of fire, if necessary.

But, will some one ask Lord John Russell if it is right, after all, for foreign Piedmont, helped by still more foreign Hungary, and stray "loafers" from foreign England, to prevent Italian Naples from

choosing its own government?

Austria, as Venetian (and, till latterly, Lombardian) is at least as Italian as Piedmont: Who has a word to say against Austria trying to set to rights the imbroglio of Naples?

The time for this has not quite arrived, but land is a-head. The concord of the three Northern Powers is an

effectual barrier to the further progress of, the revolution, which, pent up, will destroy Itself. The Turin papers see this clearly, and one of their deputies has not besitated to express, what all feel, that everything depends on the life of the Emperor Napoleon; that, if he were to die, their whole edifice

founded on lies, on broken promises, and on sacrilege, would tumble down like a house of cards, and leave not a wrack behind." God grant it, and soon !- Corr. of London Tablet. The Italia of the 2nd says :- " The Archbishop of

Naples has been removed as a precautionary measure." Several superior French officers in the service of the Pope, and a priest coming from Rome, have been

arrested.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Count Forgach, the new Chancellor of Hungary is said to have declared :- In all the provinces in which I have yet served, I have succeeded in obtaining the esteem of the population. I hope I shall not be so unfortunate as not to have the same to say of my own dear country. I mean to repress with energy the excesses of the Comitaten, and to rely on the Rescript of January 16th. I will not tolerate the theory that the Chancellorship is a Government reduced to a nullity, for any actual Government is better than none. I hope the Diet will enter upon further statements, and then I will answer; and will answer with the proposals in my hand, which they addressed to the Emperor Ferdinand together with the draft of the laws of 1848. It was there recognised that Hungary and the other provinces of the Monarchy had affairs common to both. I will fasten on to this admission, and then treat the question solely from the Hungarian point of view. The Hungarian Diet of to-day will not contradict what the Diet of 1848 admitted, and if we can only find a satisfactory method of managing these affairs which we have in common, the Gordian knot will be loosed quickly and satisfactorily.

There seems to be no reason for doubting that most of the questions at issue between the Hungarian Diet and the Austrian Reichsrath may be satisfactorily solved in a spirit of mutual concession; but the great difficulty is the attendance of the Hungarian Representatives at the deliberations of the Reichsrath in Vienna. It is the establishment of a legislative union between the two countries, and the formation of one Parliament out of two Parliaments. True it is, that the action of the United Parliament will be confined to matters affecting the interests of the whole united empire, leaving the Hungarian Diet to manage all its own national and local affairs at home. It is as if the Peers and Representatives of Ireland should attend in London to transact all business about war, diplomacy, and the Imperial budget, and should transact all Irish national and local business in their own home in College Green. -London Times.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburgh represents the internal condition of Russia in the highest degree threatening and dangerous. The nobles almost as a body have leagued together for the purpose of endeavoring to frustrate the Emperor's policy of selfemancipation. The serfs on the other hand look at least intelligible, and believe that they see in the northern invaders. All this is very perplexing, tural enemies against whom it is their duty to strive. Making every allowance for possible exaggeration in describing the result of a general survey of such a country as Russia, during such a crisis, it appears perfectly clear that a very serious and dangerous period of transition will have to be passed through before the policy of the Emperor can be accomplished. Under such circumstances Russia would surely do well to conciliate, or rather to pacify, Poland.

> POPULATION OF THE WORLD .- The population of the world is increasing. From the best and latest sources of information, we derive the following estimates:— America, 63,000,000; Europe, 266,000,000; Africa, 115,000,000; Asia, 700,000,000; Japan, 35,000,000; Oceanica, 22,000,000 Fotal, 1,200,000,000. Protestants, 85,000,000; Catholics, 180,000,000; Greeks, 68, 000,000; other sects, 7.000,000; Jews, 6,000,000; Mohammedans, 144,000,000; Pagans, 710,000,000. Total one thousand two hundred millions.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 19-The President is about to issue a proclamation declaring certain ports in the rebel states no longer Ports of Entry, under the provisions of the Force Bill.

NEW YORY, 19TH AUGUST-An order has been issued from the State Department directing that, until further notice, no person shall be allowed to leave a port of the United States without a passport from the Department, or one signed by the Secretary of State. No person shall be allowed to land here without a passport from his Government; if a foreigner, the same to be countersigned by a Minister or Consul of the United States; if a citizen, he must have a passport from such Minister or consul. The Tribune says-The danger of an attack upon Washinton, or an invasion of Maryland, seems imminent. The War Department made a requisition upon the Governors of ten of the Northern States, to forward without delay to the Capitol all the enrolled troops, whether armed, equipped, or uniformed, or not. The advance of the Rebel forces towards the line of the Potomac prompts this urgent call for more men at the seat of war.

It is not, from the dissolution of the Unionshould that mournful event be inevitable—that we are to fear anarchy. Though the mond connecting all the States should prove brok a in the rupture between South and North thus dissevered and scattered, each State would preserve the means of averting anarchy. But it is in the attempt to change the nature and essence of our Government that we are to fear the approach of violence and anarchy. Ours has been most notedly, an experiment of political self-government. If it be sought to change this into a denial of local self-government in any State or States, our national experiment fails, and then beware of anarchy. Ours has been a governmenta resting on the consent of the communities or States governed. If it be sound to substitute coercion for consent, and to destroy the autonomy of local communities or States, then look out for anarchy Our general Government has been one of very limited powers. If it be sought to naurp for it the powers When Russia intervened in Aungary it was to up-hold legitimate authority. England disapproved of severally to themselves, then look out for anarchy. that intervention, because Catholic Austria was the Ours was a government in which the several powers - Legislative, Judicial and Executive-were care-Modena to Naples, to uproot legitimate authority, fully separated, and committed each to different sets

of functionaries, " to the end," in the brave language of those old times, " that this may be a government of laws and not of men find If this be now changed, on tank and not on the transity due only to law if the common reason and common will of secumulated generations, as embodied) in fundamental laws have to yield to the arbitrary force of men happening to be in places of direction then anarchy as already begun for law has become inoperative. N. Y. Freeman. Itis understood that ten of the ring leaders of the matiny of the 79th U.S. Regiment are to be shot, pour encourager less autres. The treatment of the 79th regiment by the United States Government, is a lesson to British subjects to keep out of foreign quarrels. Although this regiment and their gallant Irish countrymen of the 69th did pretty much all the fighting at Bull's Run, and saved the Federal army from being annihilated, while the native troops fled in wild disorder the moment they were got under fire, it has been treated with odious severity and insult. We do not justify the insubordination of the regiment, but it must be borne in mind that in this it has only imitated, the conduct of other regiments which have been coaxed and petted while the 79th are called "abject cowards" by General McClellan, and threatened with being shot down. The Fire Zouaves mutinied and deserted by hundreds, yet they went unpunished; the 2nd Maine mutinied as did the 13th and 16th New York, and many other regiments; but for the misguided Scotchmen of the 79th is reserved the insult and the punishment. The regiment is unpopular with the native officers and troops" because of its staunch material, and because its courage and constancy is a reproach to their cowardice. If their insubordination is unjustifiable, greatly more unjustifiable was the brutal insult of General McClellan, when he accused the regiment of "abject cowardice;" insubordination is not cowardice; and according to all statements the men have been grossly deceived, and had reason for being dissatisfied.—Commercial Advertiser.

MRS. ROCHEFOUCAULD'S MAXIMS .- I am not surprised, Mr. Punch, that you have afforded my max ims room in your great columns. Your devotion to ladies is as universally recognized as your superlative wit. I told you the maxims I sent you were not the best in my collection ; now let me prove it to you. I know you will relish them even more than the first batch. L'appelit vien en mangeunt.

A woman is twenty at seventeen ; and just twenty nine when she is forty.

The prettiest bonnet in the world is the cause of

infinite uncharitableness. There is a wasp in every rose of it. Nobody can pay one a compliment like oneself.

How foolish your clever men look in love; we have the advantage over Nestor when he kneels before.

us.

The most amiable lady who praises your coiffure in a ball-room, would hate you if she thought you looked as well as herself.

A woman's first wish is to shine the fairest of her sex; a man's to be the richest among men. It is easier to forgive a woman who has done us an injury than one who has been preferred to as for

a quadrille. In society, all kinds of evil passions lie under smiles -as reptiles lie in the shade, under flowers.

We are never so pretty as we believe ourselves to be; and never so ugly as we appear to our dear

friend who is older than yourself. It is a woman's business to watch chances. The

ugliest, woman would have been beautiful in the eyes of Robinson Crusoe.

Le Follet is a pip from the apple which Eve ate.

POLITICALLY DAMNED .- McG., an Alabama marshal arrived at Cleveland about two years ago, in search of a fugitive from justice. He put up at the Wendell House, and, during his stay there, had a difficulty with a person who roomed with him one evening, on which McG shot at his antagonist three times, slightly wounding him the third time. He was immediately arrested, and put in gaol. In the morning the following scene took place in the prison:—A friend of the murshal entered his, cell and found him seated, his head resting on his hands, and looking like one who had entirely given up in despair. "Come Mac," said his friend, "cheer up; the man is not hurt.". "Ruined ruined, ruined,!" groaned the Marshal, without even changing his position. "Ruined ? bat!" returned his friend; "don't be a child. I tell you the wound is but slight; besides, it is an aggravated case, and, had you killed him you would have been ruined !'
"I know it," said the Marshal, suddenly starting up; "but three times ! only think of it ! to shoot three times at a man, and not kill him ! I am politically damned in Alabama.

TO BUILDERS.

TO BE LET, by Contract, the Building of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, in the village of GRENVILLE, Canada Kast: For particulars apply to

JOHN HOWARD, Secretary of the Building Committee. Grenville, August 6, 1861.

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED, a Female Teacher to take charge of a small primary School, in the Municipality of Lacome, County of Terrebonnes: Applications addressed to the Rev. A. Payette, Priest of St. Sophie de Lacome, County Terrebonne, or to the undersigned, will be attended to.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sec. and Treas. to S. C. St. Sophie de Lacome, 30th July, 1861.

MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL

No. 2 St. Constant Street. . .

THE duties of this School will be resumed on Monday, 12th August, at 9 o'clock, A.M. A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education, is imparted on extremely moderate terms. The greatest possible attention is paid to the moral and literary training of the pupils. For particulars, apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 8th, 1861.

CONVENT OF LORETTO, NIAGARA FALLS.

THE LADIES of LORETTO, from Toronto, have OPENED an EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, at their New Convent at NIAGARA FALLS, and are prepared to receive PUPILS on the 2nd of SEP-TEMBER next. The beauty and salubrity of the position—its many advantages, easy of access—the most magnificent view from the Convent overlooking the great Falls and the Rapids, but completely out of reach of the spray - the Museum and Botanical Gardens, open weekly to the Pupils, the grounds very extensive, and beautifully ornamented—the first-class Education which the Ladies impart—the tender care that young Ladies will receive at the hands of the Nuns-the advantage of being able to send to the Convent at Toronto in the Winter any young Lady who may desire it ;-all tend to render this Estab-

ville; and by application to their Lordsnips, Bisnops, the the best instituted by Dr. April. Sadlier, of Toronto and Hamilton; Very Rev. E. Gordon, the shop at present occupied by Dr. April. Sadlier, Hamilton; Very Rev. J. Walsh, V.G. Toronto, &c.; corner of Notre Dame and St. Erangois Xavier streets, and also at the College of our Lady of Angels, near where he will manufacture. Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore. Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

accounts due to Mr. Donlevy be paid immediately, they will be handed to a solicitor for collection. The

undersigned must do so reluctantly.
MARY DONLEVY.
Administratri · Administratrix.

Office, 95 George Street, Toronto. Post-Office, box 166.

ST.LAWRENCE ACADEMY No. 21 Craig Street, adjoining Gavin's Car-

THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Priests and Brothers of the Holy Cross, is agreeably situated in the beautiful valley of the St. Lawrence River, about five miles north of the City of Montreal. Removed PHONOGRAPHY can be LEARNED in THREE from the City, it is particularly favorable to health and morals.

The Course includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, general Literature, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Book Keep-ing, Linear Drawing and Astronomy.

The French and English Languages are upon the same footing-both taught with equal care. A Religious Course suitable to the age of the pu-

pils, is included. Pupils coming from other Colleges must produce a certificate of Good Conduct and Morals, signed by the President of that College.

CTERMS: Board and Tuition, in Primary and Commercial Course,....

(The house furnishes for the above a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of boots and shoes, of which each pupil must have two

Full Board, including bed, bedding, washing, mending, and table service,...... Classical Objects, including Books, Paper, &c., if furnished by the house,......

Instrumental Music, per Month,..... Doctor's Fees extra. Half Boarders for Primary and Commer-

cial Course, per Month,..... Half Boarders sleep in the house, and are furnished with a bedstead and straw mattress.

; REMARKS !

Every month already commenced must be paid in full without any deduction. Each Quarter musi be paid in advance, either in cash, or in notes of from thirty to sixty days.

Parents receive every Quarter, with the bill of ex-

penses, a Certificate of the health, conduct, morals, and improvement of their children.

The Cleanliness of the younger pupils is attended to by the Sisters, who also have charge of the Infirmary. August 8.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,

DIRECTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF ST. ANN'S CONVENT,

LACHINE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,

the 2nd of September next.

The opening of the Classes will take place on

THIS Institution contains in its plan of Education, every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all time and in all places. Constant application will be given to babituate them to order and cleanliness; in a word, every thing that constitutes a good education, correspond ing to the condition of the Pupils.

A magnificent Garden and the position of the Establishment on the borders of the St. Lawrence, opposite the Sault-St-Louis, and at only five or six acres from the first Railway Station at Lachine, contribute to offer to the Pupils a most agreeable

COURSE OF EDUCATION.

The Course of Instruction contains Religion, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, House Economy, Sewing Embroidery, Music, &c.

The same Course of Education is followed in Eng-

lish by the Pupils who desire to learn but that tongue. "The Pupils who follow the French Course will have an hour of English Class every day if their parents desire(it.) in the first in the con-

CONDITIONS,

For the Scholar year, payable at the beginning of each Quarter. £ s d Boarding entire; with Table Service.... 18 10 0

0 2

board in the Convent, will pay yearly

which the Pupils will hire at 2s 6d per year.....

0 2 6 The Pupils who desire it will have a Bed 1 10 0 complete for

3 0 0

When the parents withdraw their children before the end of a quarter, nothing will be returned to them unless it be for superior reasons.

COSTUME.

The Pupils wear every day a Blue Dress with a Cape of the same colour, they should also have a White Dress.

OBSERVATIONS.

1st .- The Pupils generally receive no visits, except on Thursday. 2d .- Every year, there is vacation of six weeks

the Pupils who desire to do so can pass this time at the Convent.

COALS A CARGO OF

NEWCASTLE NUT SMITH'S COALS, Just Received, and for Sale by McDONALD & Co., Canal.

WANTED,

FOR the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington, TWO SOHOOL TEACHERS, competent to teach French and English. Should male Teachers apply, it would be necessary, if not married, to have permission to teach from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal. Apply to JOHN HALPIN, Secretary-Treasurer,

School Commissioner. St. Patrick of Sherrington, Canada East.

CARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to 1 OF MARY JANE McALPIN, who left her Mother lishment one of the best in the country.

lishment one of the best in the country.

Terms, &c., to be known at the Convents—

Niagara Falls, Loretto, Toronto, Guelph, and Belle merit's continuance of the same. He has also to inform ville; and by application to their Lordships, Bishops them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of Toronto and Hamilton. Very Par F. Gordon which shall be shall be same. is well as a consensual and the consensual and the second and the consensual and the cons

WANTED.

AS it is now nearly three years since the demise of WANTED For the RAWDON VILLAGE MODEL the late, Charles Donleys, proprietor of the Mirror, SCHOOL—a TEACHER, who can procure a Model Notice is hereby given that unless payment of all School Diploma. Salary £80 per annum. Apply to R. E. CORCORAN,

S. T. S. C., Rawdon. Rawdon, July 8, 1861.

HORSE-SHOEING,

JAMES MALONEY,

riage Factory.

SHORT HAND.

easy LESSONS from a person now in this City, formerly a Reporter to the Press. This method of writing enables us to write as fast as speech by a

Enquire, and please leave address at this Office.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, In-fluenza, Hourseness, Difficult Breath-

ing, Sore Throat, &c. &c. THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never sail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfechealth who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure-none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflict-

ed should give them an impartial trial To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons:
Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J.
Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. May 30.

T. RIDDELL,

(LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP,) HAVING commenced Business on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant,

No. 22, Great St. James Street, (Opposite B. Dawson & Son,)

Begs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on band a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES. Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail.
Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS,

INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c. A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION.

Montreal, May 4, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-TURE, -the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Eurniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quan tities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Alko, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods "Solid" Mahogany und Veneers, Varnish Turpentine Gue Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobel Curled Hair; Hair Cloth Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 121 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on

hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN McGARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse,

244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

DIPTHERIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that DREAD-ED DISEASE, DIPTHERIA and sore throat, now prevail-ing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water-two parts water and one Pain Killer It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it one trial It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what Dr. Walten writes us from Coshocton, Chio:

"I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diptheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to the world, where the contract of the contract

HIS HINFORMATION WANTED

in the Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, early in April last. She was about ien years of age, fair hair cut short, and slightly freekled. Any informa-tion respecting her will be "thankfully received by her disconsolate parents, at Mr. Corcoran's. Boot and Shoe maker, last house in St. Catherine Street, near. the Papineau Road.
Montreal, Aug. 15:

"THE LAMP."

A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, of Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, &c.: devoted to the Instruction and amusement of all classes. Containing Sixteen pages in double columns Weekly.

Subscription only 7s 6d a year in advance. The Lamp contains a large quantity of instructive matter, deeply interesting Tales; with BEAUTIFUL IL-LUSTRATIONS, the Lives and CORRECT POR-TRAITS of distinguished characters. Views of new Catholic Buildings; Essays by eminent Writers; Poetry of a high character; Reviews of extracts from the newest and most agreeable Books; Abstracts of important Lectures, entertaining varieties; Notes on leading events; Progress of Science, &c., published by the London Catholic Publishing and Bookselling Company.

The very low price at which this most interesting publication is supplied, places it within the reach of all classes, and it is hoped that it will be found in every Catholic family as no better work can be put in the bands of children

J. A. GRAHAM, 19 Great St. James Street, Montreal, Agent for Canada.

GUILBAULT'S BOTANIC & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN. 114 Sherbrooke Street.

IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,

WHERE the largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, RARE BIRDS and MUSEUM CURI-OSITIES, can be seen; and all sorts of amusement is attached to the Establishment. Among the novelties, a

SPLENDID BABY LION.

Can be seen; also VENUS With the three CUBS, whelped this winter in the

Establishment. They are the first raised in confine-ment in America. Those who have seen them say it is worth a five dollar note to witness this beautiful group, wrestling and playing with the mother. J. E. GUILBAULT.

Manager

August 2.

The following remedies are offered to the public s the best, most perfect, which medical science can flord. AYER'S CATHARIC PILLS have been preafford. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been pre-pared with the utmost skill which the medical pro-fession of this age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cures such danger-ous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uproof disease beyond any thing which men have known before. By re-moving the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they removate moving the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they renovate the fountains of life and vigor, — health courses anew through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm. will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been pros-trated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, tot-tering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his whose foul plood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these PILLS, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and hence; mare him and he screenbeautish with him who have the screenbeautish with his points. humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and he serecches with pain; he too has been soaked through every muscle of his body with liniments and salves; give him these Piris to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas I there are eases which no mortal power can reach; buit mark, he walks with crutches now, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose grawing stomach has long ago caten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some away; want of exercise or intental angulan, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these PILLS to atimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again — the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and poinfully distinct, that they are eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the PILLS in large doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these dis-Have you the less serious symptoms of these tempers, they are the easier cured. Jaundice, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatulency, Wing's Evil Neuralgia, Gout, and Stomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints all arise from the derangements which these Pills rapidly cure. Take them perseveringly, and under the counsel of a good Physician if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice, as we give you, and the distressing, dangerous diseases they cure, which afflict so many millions of the human race, are cast out like the devils of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box—5 boxes for \$1.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, Ayen's Chenky Pectoral has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the

thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to their reach of human aid have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidote to diseases of the lungs and throat. Here a cold had settled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all but him CONSUMPTION. He tries every thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now; it has stopped his cough and made his breathing easy; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite returns, and with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. But to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which, would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable discases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness; Fleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the CHERRY PECTORAL if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock,

the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadcast over the earth, in order that the sick every where over the earth, in order that the side every where may have before them the information it contains. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally have them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these remedies, prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayre, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

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

AND LINE WILL OF THE

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. No medicine is more prompt in is action in cases

of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on band.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c.
Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah.

Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medi-

Ear Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

ST. JOHN'S MANUAL.

GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DE-VOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL,

Illustrated with fifteen Steel Engravings, after new and exquisite designs, A new Catholic Prayer-book, 1201 pages, got up ex-

pressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the faithful in this country. ABRIDGEMENT OF CONTENTS.

Meditation or Mental Prayer. Family Prayers for Morning and Evening.
Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the

week. Instructions on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with

full explanations. Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion.

Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dend. Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who

cannot attend actually.
Collects, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Sea-

Vespers, with full explanation. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with In-

tructions. The Office of Tenebrae. An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Penance.

Instructions and Devotion for Holy Communion-

Prayers for Mass before Communion - Mass of Thanksgiving after Communion GENERAL DEVOTIONS.

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No Prayer-book in the language contains a great er number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonized Saints and Ascetical Writers, approved

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MESSRS. GEO. R. & G. M. TREMAINE, OF TORONTO, PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the Coun ty and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Line and Lot Lines, Railways Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled Road between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from

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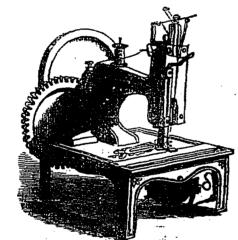
Music,..... 2.20 Use of the Piano....

ed with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860.

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Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in hearing testimony to the comlete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to

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We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemon's Clothes Cleaned and Rentrated 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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READY-MADE CLOTHING

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All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861.

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WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

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Montreal, May 2, 1861.

12m.



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. ON and after MONDAY, the 10th of JUNE, Trains | rheum. will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:-EASTERN TRAINS.

Accommodation Train(Mixed) for Island \ Pond and all Intermediate Stations at \ 9.30 A.M. 4.00 P.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston

(stopping over night at Island Pond) at,.... Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way } 8.00 P.M.

Stations, at..... A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. *Day Mail Train for Ottawa, Kingston, 3 8.45 A.M. Toronto, Detroit and the West, at..

Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Brockville and Intermediate Stations 5.30 P.M. at Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Ottawa, Kingston, Toron- 11.30 P.M. to, Detroit, at

These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.

W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, 6th June, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



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

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

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVES,

bounds was at the first the same to the

THE most economical Stove known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also, a good assort. ment of the all man the many the MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES

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

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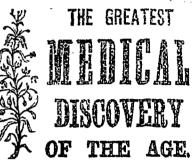
Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estab. lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and April 6, 1860.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

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

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. R.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

er in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all au-

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

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

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

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

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

For Sore Lega: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

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Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

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ST. VINCENT'S ASTLUM,

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

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

ANOTHER. Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

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

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Butter Oatmeal Teas Oats Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Split Peas Corn Meal

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Brooms, &c. WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and

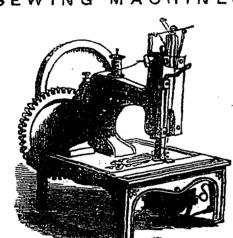
have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other i mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-

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A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Boarders, 11.50 " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance.

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Libraries, 10 All articles belonging to Students should be mark-



25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

TESTIMONIALS

Montreal, April, 1860.
We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full opera-

All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE,