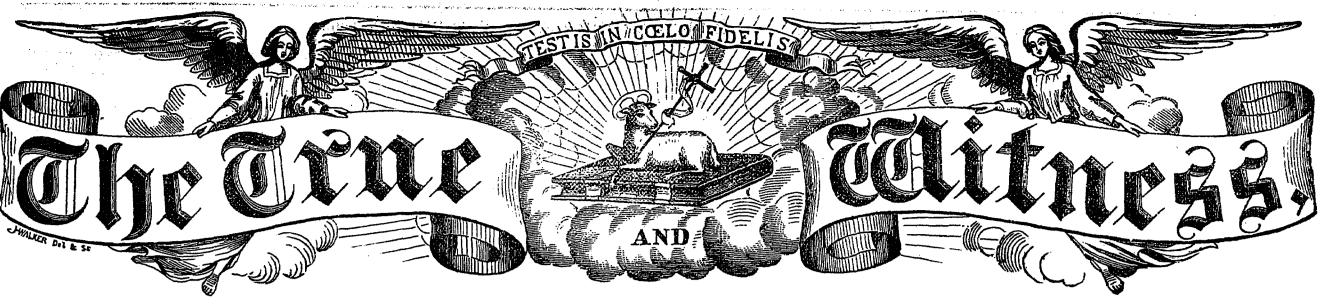
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SHAWN NA SOGGARTH; OR, THE PRIEST-HUNTER. AN IRISH TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

BY M. ARCHDEACON, ESQ., Author of the Legends of Connaught," Sc. CHAPTER XX.

Sir John was striding to and fro in his study the morning succeeding the attack. There was a deeper gloom on his brow, as he flung an occasional menacing glance from the letter he was reading, to his vile agent, Shawn, who was standing near the door, with sullen doggedness in his aspect, except that, now and then, when Sir John's back was to him, there was on his face a villainous leer, as if he were enjoying his superior's annoyance.

" So," said Sir John, in a stern tone, as he halted abrupily, "last night's business will tell finely for me in Dublm, after having received such a rebuil from the Castle already. And you, ruffians, to proclaim that the scum of rapparees were urged on by the scoundrel, priest Kilger, whom you have suffered to lotter about in the district, contrary to your duty and directions."

" But how, your noble honor, Sir John," asked Shawn, sullenly, " am I to hunt the priest down, if they're to get shelter from thim that's pear before us ;-quick-quick." ped for makin' Protestans, as well as from outspoken an' relapsed papists ?" "Silence, rascal," said Sir John, steraly ;-

" attempt no lying defence, I have trust-worthy information that you slept under the same roof with Kilger, without attempting to apprehend him. But, by the bones of Black Dick, (an ancestor the baronet was fond of making adjuration by when much excited) if you do not speedily atone for your drunken negligence, by his capture, I will make short work in sending you on as long a voyage as any priest among them."

"To be sure, your noble honor can do just whatever it pleases you to do. But whoever shelters papists an' relapsed papists, an' that the cottage is still a din for every sthragglin' priest to shelter himsel' in ; an' how can I do my duty in fairity, when such doin's as that is put up with ?"

"And here comes Mr. Gordon, in time to

son takes good care to visit an' cumfort a papist scheme of his own, instead of performing his value, even should the termination of his journey lady purty of'n, as Mr. Gordon could bair witness to, if he liked."

in last night's unfortunate affair that I have come | fellow be found to have been concerned in the | country. here this morning. We all know you will spare abduction of a loyal Protestant's daughter, by

explate their foul and Jaring crime; and as my have for repentance in this world." time is limited, in consequence of Maria's having received a severe shock through the terrors of the last night, perhaps you will permit me to say | daughter unharmed, ond be shall have e'en mair at once, that my present visit to you is owing to gold nor ever he could expect wi' her." a serious charge by a parishioner of mine against the troop-serjeant-major in command of the dragoons last night; the charge is the abduction of his daughter, an only child, during the confusion of the proceedings.³

"By the bones of Black Dick, the last seems | ed and crest-fallen serjeant, "you aint agoing to to be a night of adventures with a vengeance. But who is the parishioner ?--perhaps it is some scoundrel papist."

" No, Sir John; he is the industrious and improving proprietor of the foundry, Aaron Andrews.

"Ha! Andrews must be protected, and righted too, if he has been injured. Let the un-wieldy parcel of flesh and Captain Aylmer ap-

Shawn flew to execute the message; and he was instantly followed by Ffolliot, who wished to question him, and who felt no interest in the investigation to ensue.

The captain and his subordinate were speedily in the study, into which Aaron also was admitted at the same time.

"Well, Andrews," asked Sir John, on the former's entrance, " what proof have you of the charge you make against this fellow."

"My maiden, Hetty Matthews, Sir John, I, at least, cannot accuse mysel hearkened till the whole scheme; ond she's ready them by mistaken forbearance." and willin' to mak an offidavit o' what she overheard at the elm three. She'll swear, moreover, gev you the information about Kilger, I have as Sir John, that he pursued hersel' ofther, till her sartin evidence that parson Gordon, himself, terror and danger, for more nor a quarther mile, until he fell soose intill a ditch.'

"Well, sirrah," said Sir John, "you hear Andrews' charge against you; what have you to say?-aye-sırrah." "No, no, S

The serjeant's jolly, well colored face blazed like a girl's, as, after some stammering attempts, ing, has been that it is cruelty and harshness that "And here comes that contains the contains t

duty like an active and a cautious soldier. At be not accelerated by a bullet or a fall. all events, see you that the barracks be minutely "I am by no means so confident of that, Sir "To tell the truth, Sir John," observed the searched for the girl, as well as all the haunts of John; the Lynches are a long lived race. And rector, avoiding all reference to Shawn's allu- himself and comrades, in the town. I shall have then there's that pale faced hussey of a recusaut. tell us what's the news storing in our good

" I seek not the mon's blude, nor his downfall," said Aaron, "let him but gi' back till me my

"No, no, Andrews," exclaimed Sir John ;justice shall not be compromised. If he can restore her to you for money. I'll take care he shall do so without it, or black will be his fate." "Nay, Sir John," remonstrated the bewilder-

'ang a man without judge or jury. I can prove -leasily can I-by my comrades, as I'd neither and, hadt or part in the gals habduction, hattached as I know she was to me, and hanxious as 1 was as we should be joined in 'oly wed- at, to come to the point at once, I shall not overlock."

"So much the better for yourself if you are stating the truth. See, Captain Aylmer, that the search be most strict; and let Heavisides be kept in confinement till you hear from me ngain."

" It shall be done, Sir John," said the officer, as he departed with his wronged and chopfallen subordinate.

"Now, Gordon," resumed the Baronet, when they were alone, "I would advise you strongly

to turn a new leaf in your book, or rather to take a leaf from mine. You see that lenity and forbearance only embolden those rascally mere Irish to outrage and insurrection. Thank God, I, at least, cannot accuse myself of encouraging

"Neither does my conscience accuse me for having sympathy for the children of misfortune and suffering, though surely not with the intention of encouraging them to crime." "Aye, but it has had the effect you see, as

outrage is at present limited, in this sounty, to

toto. You know that my opinion, of long stand- for the moment control.

sion, "much as 1 sympathise in Mr. Ffolliot's the neighboring locality so strictly searched, that Don't you think, Sir John, it would be a great great less, it is not in reference to his concern a cat could not remain undiscovered, and if the advantage to us both if she were out of the

"Why to you, Ffelliot, it would be an advanneither time nor energy to make the offenders the bones of Black Dick, short time shall he tage; but I can't see how her existence at all can affect me.'

" Suppose, Sir John, she was induced to beto her, whatever bewitchment she has thrown ther."

over him, I should be most delighted if she were removed. Would to Gad indeed she were once the oath. Sir John - Efolliot, in getting ten or course, return to him."

you have said respecting her possible change of would be your humble servant, Sir John, to hear creed, and which, I will admit, did often strike of the denuse of one of their high mightimeses. me before : and as I see what you are driving the surveyors general, and that his place fell to

rule any plan you may have for changing her residence and country, always, providing that no Efolliot and was he canting? violence or injury shall be offered to a lady born, "Yes. Sir John, and he ca recusant though she be."

your sanction first, Sir John. It only occurred fallen as he did the day I choused him of the to me that, if she were conveyed across the sea, prog, six years ago at the shore. Did I ever she might, without changing her faith, by being tell you the story; but you're perhaps in no induced to take the veil, he effectually debarred humor for a story now." from interfering further with your your views or

mine." "A feasible plan enough, I must say; and I bethink me that there is an Ursuline convent near Rheims, the prioress of which would, I know, take some pains for my sake. Poor Agnes! had we met earlier, or your haughty friends been less stern and unbending, the world might wear a brighter aspect for us both, and this steeled heart be not altogether rugged and desolate as now !" He strode to the windowput his hand to his eyes - turned suddenly and asked in a tone of much harshness, "Well, Ffolliot, have you any more eligible plan in your eye ?" as if ashamed and irritated that any one "No, no, Sir John, I deny the inference in should witness the burst of emotion he could not and tobacco in the broad day-light."

On this evening he was, as usual, instantly admitted, and found Sir John with wine, brandy and papers before him.

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"Ha, Charley ! be seated-help yourself, and borough later than last night's attack.

"Why, Sir John," responded Charley, after having complied with the baronet's request, " the last rumor was-though I fear it's not gospelthat you had turned papist, and that Ffolliot is appointed to the governorship."

"Ha, Ha, you will, I see, like greater and come a conformist, would she not then be an ad- better men, have your jest to the end; but did ditional barrier ? And I do confess that, as that you meet Efolliot today ? That was an awkgreen boy of mine cannot, you see, be deferred, ward occurrence last might, though he is playing by threats or entreaties from continuing his visits off too much grief for the loss even of a bro-

. . By the hones of St. Ruth-pardon me for out of his reach, as his senses would then, of twelve thousand pounds by old Isaac's fail, ten or fifteen years earlier than he could have cal-"Well there is a good deal, Ffolliot, in what culated on, is little more grieved in reality than Charley Rorke?

"Ha, ha, good ? But were you talking with

"Yes. Sir John, and he canted like Parso -(but I won't vex you, Sir John, by na ong "I would not presume to form a plan without [names) ; and then the old sinner looked as chap-

" I'm just in the vein -- help yourself a gain, Charley-as I've had a dose of business to nanseousness for the day; and if you tell it in your best style, you may do more than the wing to sweeten my blood.

"Well then," began Charley, after having emptied his glass with a smack, and filled another without putting the baronet to the trouble of repeating his solicitation, "you remember, Sr John, the remarkable year that the Dutch sin 12gler showed fight and killed some of his majesty's seamen in the bay."

"Aye, to be sure I do-the year you were brought over the coals for being so terribly visited with loss of sight as to pass by the brandy

"O very well, Sir John," rejoined Charley, "No, Sir John," exclaimed Ffolhot, delight- as he emptied and filled again, "I owe you one edly; "your arrangement is just the portion of for that. Any way, Ffolliot and myself were stopping for a few day's sporting at Bob Coghcere friend among the recusants, either here or fish and his brandy got him the patronage of us all, from the governor (bowing) down to the humble gauger. Well, one evening of great hours of the next day, for Ffolliot was certainly sure trigger myself. However, my intention was not to strive with him then, but to play the skinflint, a prank that would be remembered to him. Accordingly, the next morning, after we had given our heads a plentiful immersion in cold water, swallowed some tumblers of hot milk punch instead of soda-water or buttermilk, and On the evening of the day, the proceedings of punished a breakfast that would have made a prepared to set out on the shooting watch."

about it."

The rector was admitted, immediately followed by Ffolliot, while Aaron Andrews, who had

out vehemently on his entrance, "these are | fearin' ond a straight-forward mon, ofter ye resdreadful times when a man's house is attempted | cued me fra the rioters on the road, yon market as those of last night, astir. In some of these I to be burned almost in your very presence-the night. But gin she ganged wi'ye, wi' her ain have myself got a hard rap over the knuckles king's troops are shot at, and a man loses his nearest and dearest relative by a violent death, merely | for it." because he was sanguinely and fearlessly loyal in and vexation, though Sir John shrewdly suspected there was more of vexation in the matter money was to be gained.

"And vengeance there shall be, Mr. Ftolliot," rejoined Sir John: "though I must be of opinion that, if the proprietors of property the cowardly rabble would seldom dare to venture such attacks as that of last night. But how that your name comes to be mixed up with the inviting and encouraging lawlessness?"

"That I would be among the first to prevent so widely known, that it is but a waste of words to assert it now. As regards my acts and opinions in reference to other matters, they have been known to you, Sir John, of long standing ; and in that respect, without infringing on existing laws, I shall continue to act as I think befits a gentleman and a Christian pastor."

"And do you think if Christian or gentlemanlike to sympathise with such as defy the laws, attack houses and commit midnight murder?" asked Ffolliott, with some vehemence.

"I must claim the privilege of being allowed to form my own estimate of crimes and the causes that produce them, at the same time that I deplore as deeply as any one can, the daring attack on your house, Mr. Ffolliot, and your melancholy bereavement in consequence."

boldly edging in his word, "seein' that his own the suspicion that he was engaged in some ere another year be past, would be but of hitle ties.

gal might 'ave a likin' for me, wot was natrel-"

"Bessy Ondrews a likin' for sic a porpus!" abroad, his sturdy independence firing at the idea | fra it, that it was wi' difficult she could be inof standing in the hall till he should be called in. duced to come intill the parlor, when I used, like that you are full of business." "Sir John, Sir John," said Ffolliot, bursting a tule, t' invite ye in, thinkin' ye wor a God-

a rebellious and desperate district. But there flitting across his dark features, "he seems ramust be vengeance for this-" he slapped his ther an extraordinary Romeo for so fair a Juliet. your system speedily." hand across his brow as he leant against the win- But, sirrah, did you, in fact, take away the girl, dow for a moment, as if overpowered by grief whether with or against her own consent? no equivocation.

"Nay, Sir John. I will not deny that the that men, however desperate, should have had gal and myself 'ad a parley at the helm tree, and with which Sir John, whose dreaded power and position of its inmates. the presumption to attack his house, than grief that we'd hagreed that she should helope with untiring vigilance he was well aware of, took up for the loss of a brother, through whose death me. But, 'owever she went, I never set a heye the abduction. on her from that 'our to this, as my comrades can make haffidavit on, seein' as 'ow that I was never hout of their sight, the 'ole time."

bold fearlessness which the authorities practice, her concealed this moment. O, Sir John, gin I my poor dear brother-oh" he put his hand to own residence was, as before stated, in one of wad bend at yer feet, to implore ye to see reis it, Mr. Gordon, (turning to that gentleman) stored till her father, an affectionate child, reared in the ways of duty and morality, till a villain | tune with any calmness." sheltering of papists, and thus, in some measure, tempted her fra the path. Remimber, Sir John, ye once had bairns yersel', ond that I'm pleadin'

for my daughter-the only child of her mother and discourage acts of aggression and outrage is that was dearer till me nor land nor gold--aye, dear as the apple of my eye.'

" If I were certain," rejoined Sir John, startled if not affected by Aaron's earnest appeal ;-" Aylmer, what has been this fellow's character heretofore ?"

"The steadiest and most exemplary in the troop."

"Then he's an impostor, I'll swear till it," said Aaron, eagerly.

"You will excuse the vehemence of poor Andrews, under the circumstances, Sir John," said the rector; "and you know he has always sustained the character of being a man of the most unimpeachable credit and veracity."

"Yes, yes, I know; and the fellow's conduct last night, does not certainly tally with your high character of him, Aylmer--(aye, the wealth and the world fast of his incumbrance ; and if

"Yes, yes, we are pretty sure to have abundance of despatches while we have such actors consent, ye maun hae resorted till witchcraft for-what you would never have thought of ac-

"Why, truly," observed Sir John, a smile | in keeping down popery; and I imagine you may expect a much severer blow unless you change

"Then let it come, Sir John; an approving conscience will be my armor of proof."

The rector and Andrews now made their

Ffolliot re-entered, exclaiming vehemently,-"Those Lynches are certainly a damnable set. "Hearken not till the villain !" exclaimed | Do you know it was one of them, I am inform-I cannot speak or think of my terrible misfor-

to faint for it. But which of these Lynches has tone, been concerned in last night's outrage."

"Frank Lynch, Sir Robert's cousin, and to be connected with a band of smugglers."

"Ha! has that wild bird winged his flight to these shores again ?"

"It appears so, and I understand there were some seamen-doubtless smugglers-aiding and assisting him also. Those Lynches are becom- panion, in Mudden's hotel, till I see you again in ing, daily, greater eyesores to the country, and an hour. I have something to say to you, and I it would add to the security and comfort of every | would serve you for old recollections' sake." loyal man, if they were completely weeded out of it."

"Why the head of them, Sir Robert, is taking all the means in his power to rid the country "An' Mr. Ffolliot needn't be too hard on the of Andrews and her being an only child, was a he but continues his present career of riot and ing to his fund of humorous anecdote, skill in all

leaf, and try to produce order and submission, by and which will crown the work. No one would lan's, that, now that he's dead, we may venmildness instead of severity. But we will not take the same pains for me as for you; and I ture to say, made more of defrauding the king's accompanied Mr. Gordon, remained in the area interrupted her father, vehemently: "sae far continue to argue where we have no likelihood am, I must venture to say, Sir John, too re- revenue for the last twenty years than all the of agreeing; and I see, by that pile of papers, markable for my zealous loyalty to have a sin- other men on the coast, though his venison, his on the continent."

"Then the plan is easy of accomplishment.---But it must be quietly and cautiously carried revelry-by the way, Sir John, this brandy is as out, lest that noisy, debauched rector, if he good as if it was smuggled-the magistrate and gets scent of the matter, he will make more myself, in our boastings, made a bet as to which cusing me of my remissness and want of energy noise than might be just pleasant. The most of us should bag the most game in two or three delicate part of the business will be to procure a vessel, to convey the girl speedily and secretly then a fine shot, and I needo't say I could pull a to where she can give no more annoyance."

It was then arranged that Ffolliot and Shawn and a party, should visit the cottage the ensuing day, with the double object of searching bows, the latter somewhat re-assured by the zeal for Father Kilger and ascertaining the usual

CHAPTER XXI.

They had been but a short time gone when which have been detailed in the last chapter, our greenhorn stare, after a hard night's work, we old acquaintance, Charley Rourke, was proceeding towards the castle in order to consult Sir John respecting an extensive smuggling transaccould be brought to feel and exhibit the same Andrews, eagerly. "God knows where he has ed, that headed the attack last night, in which is had received information. His could bring myself to kneel till mortal mon, I his face for a moment, as if unable to proceed the suburbs, and he was passing along some plots, -" you will excuse my weakness, Sir John; but | through which there was a by-path that shortened his way, when his ear was attracted by the

voices of two persons a little in advance of him. "Pshaw map," said the baronet, eyeing him One of them struck him as familiar; and passing sternly, "Its natural we should grieve for the the parties hastily a few yards, he turned, and, loss of a brother, particularly cut off in such a having scrutinized them for a moment, approachmanner; but we are made of sterner stuff than ing immediately again, said, in a low and laughing it, particularly as we're sure to have the port,

"Why, Master Frank Lynch, though you've deepened your Milesian complexion to a true have it at Bill's expense." whom, you will recollect, Sir John, report states Creole pitch, you must alter your voice, too, before you can be entirely mistaken; and I would price or to run tick for it,' says Bill, winking advise you not to depend too much on your

transformation, even at this hour, as I can tell you a strict search is abroad ;--you understand ine. Perch yourself, with your youthful com-

The pair addressed started ; but Charley passed on with a significant motion of the hand. but without further words.

Charley was in general an accepted guest at the castle when the baronet was disengaged, ow-

tinants aither, your noble honor," said Shawn, heavy temptation)-but rather gives color to debauchery, I should fancy the lease of his life, kinds of sports and games and other social quali-

"Ye were cool and steady then."

"One of us didn't want to be steady, Sir John."

" Well, Bill Ffolliot,' says myself, ' as we're to remain out for three or four hours, surely we'll require some refreshments with us, after the night.""

" Small blame to you for that idea, any way which is worthy of Charley Rorke,' says our host, laughing ; ' and by Jove you shall have the remains of the decanter and the ham, if you want you know,' (the bet was half-a dozen of port).

"Oh, divle a doubt,' says I, 'but we'll all

"" Faith, Charley, you'll have to borrow the and examining his flint.

"' Bebher shin,' (may be so) says myself; , but by the piper that played before Moses, I'm under a great mistake, or there'll be an item of half-a-dozen of port added to Bill's six folio'd account. Neddy, Neddy, (the boy that was to carry the refreshments) put the ham under,---it can bear crashing,-and the bottle on the top, as it is brittle; put the bread between them and

the tow-there, that'll do now.' "' But when and where'll meet, Charley?"

says Bill. "' It's now past twelve,' says myself, boldly; let us meet at two, hardby the little stream at the tuck mill, to snack. Then let us shoot for

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ---- OCTOBER 12, 1860

hagged, let him pay the piper ; and, as I'm dead sure of having the most birds, and Bill my have some suspicion of the fairness of my shooting, though I have the most perfect reliance on his konor, come with me you, Neddy, as a witness that everything shall be done in the most sportsmanlike style."

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" Fair, by Jove, Charley, I must say; as you know you're always suspected," says Bob.

"O, a guilty conscience-you know the rest, mys Bill.

" So the arrangement was settled, and we set out well provided with all apphances for bird murder, Bill taking a direction towards the mountains, while myself, with Neddy in my wake, took nearly the opposite one towards the shore. But when he had reached a furlong or so from the house, 'hallo, Neddy, you numbscull,' says I, · close up, and let us rest ourselves on that heathy spot, near the stream-'"

" And was that the way you intended to kill your game ? But help yourself ; story-telling is dry work."

" Yes, Sir John: why this brandy improves with every glass. But I don't wonder at your question. Neddy asked me the same question. opening his eyes as wide as if he never intended to shut them."

"Did you think, you dunderhead,' says I, " that I had the least notion of scrambling over bog and ditch, and you, with the scoff, to be along with me, when I made the bet.'

"By Gonny,' says Neddy, with a shout, " though I always knew your honor to be as full e' thricks as an egg is o' mate, I didn't think to play so capityal a thrick, to-day.'

That shows, Neddy,' says 1, " that you have as little brains as your master, who certainly showed himself no Solomon, to entrust hun and brandy to my care. Here, quick-a pull, you blackgnurd, while I stretch my battered legs on this soft patch of heath ;- ho, how it does revive one after a night's spree; and 1 never felt more bothered than after last night. And so you j thought, like an ass as you are, that I was going to harnes those legs, that are certainly not the best fitted for hard service, and for a hubble bet, too, for the divle a bird will Bill Efolliot shoot till be goes back, barring be hits a gull or crow near the house. So here's another pull to his success. Holy Moses, how he will stare and an Orange demonstration, and that 15,000 Orangeturse when he comes to look for the prog, and men would be in Toronto to do the same. Thus suhele it non est inventus. Oh, my poor legs you are saily the worse for the wear to-day."

" Why, to tell God's truth, an' shame the civic, they wouldn't make a good pair ov undherstanders, for Tom Saltry, the dancing master, at present, your honor, says Neddy, thrying to sponter his laugh.

" You're laughing, you impudent vagabond," says 1. that here, rince this empty shuff-box, and I'll give you a toothful in it, though you don't deserve it; and, while we're resting 1'll tell you a story about those same undherstanders.

" I gave him the snuff-box full, and told him the story, which you have heard, Sir John .---Neddy, of course, enjoyed it, and, while he was languing uproariously. I stretched myself on the heatn for a map, directing him to rouse me, should any one come near, and at all events, to waken me in an hour for our snack.'

"If I was there, the cat-o'-nine-tails of the trumpeter should have sounded the reveille on your bones.'

... Neddy was more tender-hearted, Sir John; he remained by me-I wouldn't swear he hadn't another pull at the bottle-while I had a most ng nap, I was in the middle of a glorious dream, about brandy and tea, tobacco and promotion, when he woke me for the snack, though, I believe, the blackguard guaged the hour by his stomach, and not by real time. Any way, we bad scarcely finished, and I was only in the act of making a clearance of the brandy, which was nearly as good as your own, Sir John, (with a smack) when up comes Bill, disconsolate and lame as a tired hack, after carrying a jovial parson a long day's journey-I mean no disrespect to the Church, Sir John."

than nine-tenths of the population are Roman Ca- decorations as to look at a distance like a General tholics. In a few towns in Upper Conada the Pro- officer. This innovation in uniform was at once testants and Roman Oatholics are pretty equal in noticed, and Captain Flannigan was requested to The result was that an Orange procession was numbers; while in many, such as Kingston, Toronto Cobourg, Port Hope, and Belleville, the Romanists same; but this he refused to do, and the news of his are only as 1 to 10 or 12, or even less. As a rule, however, a large majority of the population of all Cauada are Roman Catholics. What first led to the plause. At last the steamer Kingston came in sight, introduction of Orange Societies in Upper Canada, none, of course, can tell, though all are painfully aware of the fact, that since their organisation, quiet one made sure that the Prince was about to land and good-will have almost entirely fied the towns in forthwith, and the Orangemen cheered, not in welwhich they are established, owing to the excessive war of petty bickerings going on between the two' they rather prematurely considered was their own, parties. Some of the most dangerous fights and dis- undoubted victory over their young guest. But an turbances which have taken place in these towns hour passed, and yet another, and still he did not having been owing to the Orange processions and land. At firstit was said he was putting on his unibeing been owing to be Urange processions and form, next that he was receiving addresses, then Messre. Finningan and Robinson would have interesting ists, too, have suddenly preached tolerance for all that he would land privately. At last the truth a single bauner or abated one jot of their persevering ists, too, have suddenly preached tolerance for all that he would land privately. At last the truth insolence. Before leaving Kingston the Duke of the rest of free fight with the Orangemen. There had been a comparative lull in these wretched quarrels for the last few weeks, when, most unfortunately, it occurred to the people of Toronto that the occasion of the remain till 9 o'clock the next morning to allow them Prince's landing at that city would afford a signal, time to think over it, and if the demonstration were and favourable opportunity for a grand Orange procession and demonstration. Such an idea once started of course, spread far and wide among the town, held a short council, at which it was determined most notorious for dissensions between the Orange- nem. con. that his Royal Highness might quit King-men and Roman Catholics. The Toronto people de- ston if he chose, but that land he should not without men and Roman Catholics. The Toronto people decided upon having Orange arches, and receiving His the Orange procession to accompany him. With Royal Highness with a great Orange procession. The Roman Catholics, of course, held meetings to protest against this. Both parties wrote bitter letters to the daily papers ; third parties interfered in other | might try and land privately at 8, n.m., next mornjournals; and fourth parties put forth opinions in neculiar organs to compromise matters, and, of course, made them worse than ever. A dispute of such a nature, of course, soon reached the ears of the Dake of Newcastle and the Governor General, strong of his own.

THE KINGSTON ORANGEMEN.

Kingston, though merely alluded to en pussant, was the first place at which Ilis Royal Highness was to land, and here it was facitly understood that the question whether the Prince or the Orangemen were to give way was to be tried, so Toronto for a moment fell into the back-ground, and both parties concentrated their attention on this dirty little town. The resolution of the Orangemen here was soon come to. They determined that Orange arches should be crected, and that the Prince be received with an Orange procession in attendance on the Corporation, and with none other. I am assured that this resolution was encouraged to the atmost privately by the Orange leaders at Toronto, who sent constant telegrams to Kingston exhorting them to stand firm, and insist on mulated and further arged forward by a Mr. Flani-gan, Grand Master, a chief batcher of Kingston, and a captain of a troop of Volunteer and very Orange Cavalry, the thing of course went forward duly accompanied, as is usual in such cases, by the strongest protestation of loyalty and the constant assertion that what was being done was entirely for the Prince's own good. Two Orange arches were accordingly crected in the chief thoroughfares through which the Prince must pass. Except as sources of keen ill-feeling, these would have been totally unworthy of note, so yoor and paltry were they both in design and execution. The one I saw, and as I am told the best, was merely papered with Orange paper and with a rather handsome model of the Ark of the Covenant at the top. The sides were filled with the Orange Societies' insignia, with portraits of Ga-

ribaldi and the Prince, the latter with the motto of "The faith of my forefathers and mine," with portraits of "William III., of glorious pious and immortal memory;" little banners contained the names of Baker, Walker, and Murray, of Londonderry fame, with scrolls of "No Surreuder," and other motioes equally inappropriate to the occasion. Whether public attention was so much engrossed in the erection of this trophy, which after the Prince's wishes on the subject could only be regarded as insulting, or whether they wished to render it more conspicuous by not erecting others I cannot say, but it is certain that scarcely any other attempts were made at decorating the town, and that the few other arches that were put up, were worse than any he had seen on his way through the woods from Amprior to Al-monte. Of course the Royal suite soon heard of this wanton discourtesy, and a private intimation, I believe, was conveyed to Kingston that the Orange procession must be given up, or the Prince would not land. The Mayor accordingly issued an order that there would be no municipal procession whatever, upon which the chiefs of the Orangemen met, and encouraged by Mr. Flanagan and Toronto telegrams decided with a good deal of hot-headed talk about giving His Royal Highness a lesson, that they would eceive him with an Orange procession, and with such a display only, and that if the Prince did not like it he might leave it and not land at all.

take them off himself and desire bis men to do the determination was quickly spread through the pro-cession, and excited general admiration and apwas received with a Royal salute, and great was the excitement as she came alongside the wharf for every come to the Prince, but solely and entirely for what from the Mayor to the Orangemen that his Royal Highness would not land to join any partisan procession of the kind ; that his Royal Highness would persisted in he would leave Kingston altogether. The chiefs of the movement, I am told, upon this this resolution the procession at last broke up, and horsemen were flying through the town all night, warning the members of the lodges that the Prince ing, and that, therefore, it behoved them to be out and stirring with their procession early. There was a masquerading procession through the town that night, and most of the houses refused to illuminate, and there was an immense amount of drunkenness and the former, as might be expected, at once wrote and a great deal of loud, vapouring, stupid talk a letter to Sir Edmund Head, which the Governor about their resistance to the Prince's wishes being enclosed to the Mayor of Toonto, with one equally supported by their Orange brothers across the water; that the Orangemen in Ireland could shake him on his throng, &c., with other nonsense of the same kind, which angry ignorant men will talk, but which one hardly expected to hear from those who

claim to be the only loyal subjects in Canada. At 8 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 3rd, the Orangemen were again at their posts in procession round the battery, and so hour after hour passed till mid-day, and the thing began to wear a idiculous and undignified aspect. There were the Prince and his party quietly in his boat inside the battery, and there were Orangemen outside standing obstinately in the road, as they had done all the previous day. At last Lord Lyons came on shore to inform the authorities that the Prince would leave in an hour, and to convey to an American company of Volunteers his Royal Highness's regrets that he would not be able to have the pleasure of seeing them at Kingston. The Orangemen, however oxly considered this a ruse to get them out of the way, and remained as firm as ever. At last the Royal steamer moved out of the battery, and the Orangemen called out that he was going to land privately about two miles below the town. If such a step had been likely it would, one would have thought, have been a sufficient humiliation for the Prince to satisfy even the hot-headed bigots of Kingston. But this was not so, and off they all started at a run to get their procession to the landing before him. They had only the exercise, however, for their pains, for the steamer stood westward up the lake, and in a few minutes was out of sight.

When he was really gone the people were, of course, bitterly angry, though they affected to consider the whole thing a victory and decided triumph for the Orange party. A mass meeting was eventually held, at which some violent language was used against both the Prince and the Duke, and it was decided privately that all the Orangemen of Kingston that could follow to the places where the Prince was likely to land should at once do so, and meet him at the various landing towns with their flags and banners, and try overywhere to compel him to accept their procession, or not land at all. This was done accordingly, and a large party started at once for Belleville, the next town at which the Prince was to disembark. I have just heard by telegraph from that place that there the procession was again formed on the landing-wharf, and that His Royal Highness again refused to land, and went away in the steamer for Cobourg. I am on the point of start- | take into consideration that it has been collected in | this cereal was nearly 40,000 acres more than it is ing for that town, which I shall reach as soon as the Royal steamer. Telegrams say that the people of Cobourg will not now allow an Orange procession, but to prevent this backsliding a number of the Oraugemen at Kingston have gone up there, bent on making a procession at all hazards. I have also had several telegrams from Toronto, and fear, from all I hear, that there is every prospect of a riot at that place. The Orangemen are said to be determined on having their display, and the Scotch Presbyterians I am told are coming in there in large numbers from all parts of the country, bent on driving the Orange-men into the river if they attempt it. These, however, I hope, are only rumours, but, at any rate, I can send on detailed news by telegraph up to the evening of Saturday, the 8th. The ball here last night was intended for 2,000 persons, and a magni-ficent supper was provided. There were 19 gentlemen present and 17 ladies, in a room almost as big as that at Montreal. Of course, it did not last an hour. People were frightened to be alone in such a huge apartment, and all came away.

another hour, when, whenever has least game societies. In Lower Canada, the country round riband and insignia on their uniforms, the gallant The importation of these firebrands soon decided the Chief Secretary could not, we believe, have carried bagged, let him pay the piper; and, as I'm dead Montreal, and from Montreal down to Quebec, more Captain himself being so covered with such tawdry matter, and their vulgar declamation about giving a measure to legalize the Ulster custom and settle the Prince & lesson was, unfortunately, listened to by many of the Belleville deputy grand masters. formed on the very spot where the Prince was to land, though I am assured that more than nine tenths of it was entirely composed of Kingston men and supplied with Kingston banners. The Prince's steamer came, his Royal Highness saw the old "No Surrender," and other Orange flags, and, without making any stay at all, the vessel turned round at once and went away to Cobourg. For all any at Belleville knew, the Royal party might have been short of provisions on board, and, in fact, this would actually have been the case but for the care of Mr. Rose, who privately sent a quantity on board before the vessel quitted Kingston. But I almost believe the party might have been halt starved before Newcastle addressed a letter to the Mayor of the town, a copy of which I enclose. I may explain in reference to its coucluding paragraph, that the Mayor and Corporation were invited to present their address ou board the steamer while at Kingston, but they declined. By some this refusal is stated to have been due to fear of molestation from the Orangemen if they consented to such an indignity. I am, however, sorry to say that, from all I have heard, I believe it arose from no other cause than that of strong sympathy with the processionists. The Mayor, Mr. Strange, is hinself a conspicuous member of the Orange party, while his brother is second only to Mr. Flannigan in the part he has taken to keep up this unfortunate movement.

Ά.

No procession was attempted here, but in order e goad up the slumbering energy of the Society, Mr. Flannigan, with the Mayor of Kingston's brother came up by train from Kingston with a number of ly refers to the Ulster tenant-right, and expressly Orange flags, with which they hoped to arrive in time and find a sufficient number of Lodge men to corry them on to the landing place, and so again drive the Prince away. Their coming and their purpose were telegraphed to the authorities here, and by curious coincidence it happened that the train stopped so long at various stations that it soon got nearly an hour and a half behind time, to the intense annoyance and wrath of Messrs. Flannigan & Co. The result of this untoward delay was that the Prince had been received before the train arrived and so the chance of a further insult to the Royal ghest was lost. The display of illuminations, fire works, and arches at this town has been very beautiful. The Prince went to a ball here last night, which passed off most successfully. In an hour or so he will start for Peterborough and Port Hope, en route for Toronto. Before he leaves Mr. Flannigan intends attempting something like an Orange demonstration, which, I fear, may end in his getting his head broken. It is said that all has been satisfactorily arranged at Toronto. I sincerely hope so, but, as some of the Kingston men are going up there, I fear the affair will scarcely pass over without some disturbance. The Kingston leaders have explessed their firm determination to follow the Prince everywhere, an announcement which had greatly raised the wrath of some American gentlemen, who swear that if they come after him to Niagara they will be thrown over the Falls. So bent are the Americans on giving him a good reception, and on consulting his wishes in every way, that I am certain it would cost the lives of half concerned in it if even the semblance of an Orange demonstration were attempted to be forced upon the Prince during his visit to the United States.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

COLLECTION FOR HIS HOLINESS IN THE DIOCESE OF DERRY .- The fidelity and devotion of the Catholics of Ireland to the Supreme Pontiff in the midst of the trials and difficulties by which he is surrounded. must indeed be as consuling and gratifying to him as they are creditable to them. As most noteworthy of the extraordinary efforts made by the people in every part of Ireland to contribute all they possibly but it is evident that the wheat crop cannot be concould in the Papal Fund, we are truly delighted to sidered the safest or most profitable one by the farfind that in the diocese of Derry the collection mers, or we should find it at all events occupying amounted to the very large sum of £2,611 3s. This the same proportion of land as heretofore. In the would be an exceedingly handsome contribution outs crop, too, there is a decrease. This has been anywhere, but it is a most munificent one when we the case since 1850, when the breadth of land under

the tenant-right question on a proper basis. The temper of the late Session rendered such a project unattainable, and, contrary to public expectation and belief, we have therefore no Tenant-right Bill whatever as the result of the recent legislation on Irish land tenure ; for the other Act that was passed -the Attorney-General's-was merely one for pur-poses of consolidation. The chief value of the present measure is, that the principle that a tenant is entitled to compensation for the improvements he effects is at last recognized by the law. Under its provisions improvements can be made either by the tenant or by the laudlord, under the control and sanction of a Chairman of Quarter Sessions or a Judge of the Landed Estates Court. Compensation for the sums so expended is to be secured by an annuity of £7. 2s. per cent. for 25 years, commencing on the date of the charging order' made by the Judge or Chairman when the improvements have been completed and certified. The second part of the Act has reference to leasing powers, and is very important. It gives the right to grant leases under the different titles of agricultural leases for terms not exceeding 21 years, improvement leases not exceeding 41 years, and building leases not exceeding 99 years (except in special cases), under the conditions set forth in the 25th section of the Act. The most interesting portion of the Act to tenant farmers is that which deals with tenants' improvements,-Part 3. Although the retrospective question is not touched, it is satisfactory to find that henceforth a tenant is to be protected in his interest in the soil created by his own labour and outlay, and that he cannot be turned out of his holding without being compensated for all the money he has spent and the labour he has bestowed in judiciously improving his landlord's property. We notice with satisfaction the significant wording of the last chanse of the Act, which plainprovides that this Act shall in no way effect or prejudice that custom."

THE RETURNS OF AGRICULTURE AND EMIGRATION FOR THE PRESENT YEAR .- Owing to the very uncertain state of the weather public attention at this moment is most apprehensively directed to the state of the crops. Mr. Donnelly's report therefore, possesses a more than ordinary interest this year, the more especially as it appears whilst the result of the harvest is still unknown, and awaited with the deepest auxiety. Opinions on this head have been as variable as the weather-now all cloud, and again all sunshine. The golden mean is always the surest guide according to the adage - medio luttisimus ibis. There is always considerable satisfaction and advantage in calculating from reliable sources, and the materials for the Registrar General's report are collected with such case, and by so large and efficient a staff-amounting to 4,000 individuals judiciously selected from the Constabulary and the Police of the metropolis-that we are accustomed to regard it in the light of an indisoutable document. Add to this the most important fact of all, that the data furnished to those who are commissioned to obtain it procoed from what may be termed the fountain lead in the matter -- namely, the farmers themselves, who most readily afford to the enumerators the information they require, though the reverse of this obliging and unreserved disposition is shown by the British and Scotch farmers, the reticence of the latter aris-ing we presume, from a disinclination on their part let the world around them-their landlords amongst the rest-know how they stand, and what their prospects are. According, then, to the statistics before us it appears that cereal and green crops show an increase of some two or three per cent. on the extent of the same crops last year. In cats and polatoes there has, however, been some decrease, whilst the increase is confined to meadow and clover. This is perhaps attributable to the very great scar-city of hay last year. Compared with 1858, the average under wheat this year is considerably less, though it is somewhat more than last year, but then there was one-seventh at least less wheat sown in 1859 than in 1858. This year's wheat is calculated to cover 469,642 acres, that is about 5,000 acres more than last, and 7,700 less than in 1858 difficult to assign a reason for this serious variation, a portion of the country where the Catholic popula-tion is smaller and the Protestant larger than in any wise some decrease; but none worthy of special remark. The entire decline in cereal crops, as compared with those of last year, is computed at 15,223 acres. This is, however, no very large variation from last year's returns, but when contrasted with those of 1858, the falling off is so very large that were it to continue in the same ratio during any succession of years, the agricultural resources of the country would be materially deteriorated. It is more easy to account for the gradual decline in popotato planting. The blight has continued to make serious inroads in the crop since it first committed such ruinous havoc in it; and the farmer, therefore, feeling less confidence in it, year after year, and considering the risk too great, has turned his attention to other green crops, the cultivation of which in Ireland has increased considerably of late years ;the potato will nevertheless always he largely planted in this country as long as the decrease, to which it has now been subjected for several years, leaves two-thirds of the growth uninjured. Turnips, which are also a precarious crop, have fallen off likewise during the last four years, whils: the culture of flax has increased about 25 per cent. during that period, and grass and clover exhibit an increase of about 157,000 acres, which will amply compensate the farmer for the deficiencies of last year, and the yield would necessarily have been greater still had not the wet weather militated considerably against it. However, with regard to the greater portion of the crops classified in the Registrar's returns, much will depend on the state of the weather during the remainder of the present and the beginning of the present month. Should it be tolerably seasonable, there will, in all probability, he an average grop, and as from various causes agricultural produce of every kind has run to a price sufficiently high, farmers will, I trust, be able to meet their engagements this year with tolerable ease, and lay something by for the future. We hav not yet noticed Mr. Donnelly's returns of stock, which, we regret to find, exhibits a very heavy falling off of each kind, the value being one million and a half less than last year. The Registrar attributes this decline to the inordinate price of fodder during a portion of the year. The actual effect, however, appears to us to exceed the alleged cause, as the price of all kinds of flesh meat rose with the price of fodder, and the farmer was thus compensated, besides receiving an enormous price for whatever fodder he could sell. We have no doubt, however, that the excessive price and great scarcity of fodder compelled numerous small farmers to reduce the number of their stock. As regards horses, the cause assigned by the Registrar no doubt holds good. Turning from this series of calculations regarding the agricultural interests of the country during the present year, as contrasted with the last, we come with a saddened heart to the emigration returns. And here, alas | we find the decrease in our population going on as rapidly as ever. From the commencement of the year up to the close of Aug., a period of only eight months, more than sixty-two thousand emigrants have bidden farewell in most cases for ever to the land of their birth. From Lein-646 ; and from Connaught, 6.890. The returns given

" (Fo on, you privileged vagabond."

"The divle fire yourself and your fowling," surs he, wiping the perspiration off his face and offering at the bottle.

" I'm greatly afraid, Bill, that it's fooling you were to-day, and not fowling,' says I, turning down the neck of the bottle to show him that the brandy was gone, like the snow that was last year.

"And did you shoot nothing ?" says he, looking as blank as a catchpole, when he finds the nest warm and the bird gone-be had himself a decayed sengull in his bag. "Shoot ! dido't myself and Neddy shoot the

contents of the basket down our throats' as I intraded; and faith pleasant shooting it was."

"It would have done your heart good, Sir John, to hear how he ramped cursed then. Why he merely came up to a trooper, or-a governor in a rage. But he turned his tail to Bob Coghlan's, without waiting for his dinner and wouldn't look at me for a year after."

(To be continued.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA. THE ORANGE BIOTS.

(From the Times Special Correspondent.) KINGSTON, Sept. 6.

The Royal tour through Upper Canada has reached as far as this dirty, stagnant little town, on the shores of Lake Ontario. The Royal visit here, though very brief, has been more than sufficiently long to afford a most unfavorable impression of both place and people. I am sorry to say that my narrative of enthusisiastic receptions and grand displays, as far as this city is concerned, has received a very sudden check. and that Kingston which, with a few other towns in Upper Canada, boasts of having exclusive possession of the feeling of loyal devotion to the Throne, has set an example of insolent disregard of their Royal guest's wishes as has prevented the Prince from landing here at all.

INTRODUCTION TO THE OBANGE ROW.

In cases like these, when so much angry feeling is abroad, it is very difficult to collect impartial or reliable information, but the general facts of the ease are much as follows. The new towns of Upper Canada, have, within the last few years, become un-

THE PRINCE AT EINGSTON.

The Kingston steamer, with the Royal party, was expected to arrive about noon ; but perhaps in order to show to some advantage the scenery of the Thousand Islands (though how that could have been mamaged 1 am at a loss to imagine), perhaps with a view of allowing the people of Kingston time to change their minds, the arrival of the boat was much delayed. If this delay was made in the hope that the Orangeneen would have better taste and more lovalty than to insist on insulting their young Prince and guest, was made in vain, for by 10 o'clock in the day the obnoxious procession began to muster in all sorts of tawdry fluery, marching along to the thues of the "Boyne Water," and "Croppies lie down." When they had really formed up in a When they had really formed up in a long line to the number of some 800 or 1,000, it seemed difficult to believe that a set so worthless, and apparently so little entitled to the least consideration, could really form their procession in the town and hegin a movement of insolent dictation to the Prince which, for aught is known, yet may lead the most unpleasant consequences in Upper Canada. They course, were all Irish, and all belonging to the of working classes. None were without Orange ribands and cockades, many had the crimson cloaks of the Royal Scarlet Society, as it is termed, and all these faded symptoms of display were more or less stained with the unmistakcable traces of dirty tavern wassail, which, in this country at least, forms a most important feature in all Oraage organizations. Every third man carried a banner with "No Surrender" mottocs, or painted likenesses of King William, and and a large minority had drawn swords, with which they flourished and vapored and marshalled the others, as if about to lead them into action direct. There were plenty of men who acted as chaplains to the Robinson have opportunities of compelling Royalty Lodges, and who were dressed as much like clergy- to bow before their opposition and turn back from Lodges, and who were dressed as much like clergymon as their dirty surplices could make them, with their own town to avoid their insults. It is not orange bows and orange ribands over all. Their likely that they will soon again have an opportunity discover and orange ribands over all. chief leader, a Mr. Robinson, in a medley costume, went about with others on horseback, haranguing Flannigan and Robinson have made the most of the each Lodge, exhorting them to stand by their colors, opportunity. The former undertook to go down rather than give way. In making such arrangements the morning passed. The remonstrances and started at once for Belleville, the place where His entreaties of the authorities of the town were of no Royal Highness intended to land yesterday morning. avail; the Orangemen replied that either the Prince To do the people of Belleville mere justice they had or the Orangemen must give way, and it should not abandoned all ides of forcing an Orange procession

at the battery, a small work commanding the ap- symbols. The chief authorities implored the Orangeproach to the town from Lake Ontario, and sur- men not to assemble as Orangemen, and the ladies rounded by high stone walls, which prevented its signed a petition to the County and Grand Masters

COBOURG, Sept. 7, 9 A.M.

The telegrams which I received from Belleville before I left Kingston yesterday were quite correct as to the Orangemen have again succeeded in driving the Prince from that landing. A number of them travelled over night, and were waiting at Belleville with their banners, bands, and other insignia. If anything were wanting to show the animus of this miserable persecution it was this step. The Orangemen of Kingston have, according to their notions, a right to do what they like in their own town, and, of course, having that place completely under their own control, might dictate whatever offensive ceremonies they pleased, as to the manner in which their guest was to be received. But when they had insisted on their own petty affront and carried it to an extent that drove the Prince away, they might surely have remained content with this most inbospitable and disloyal victory, and left other towns to decide for themselves whether they would allow their Royal guest to land or keep him wandering in a steamboat rejected from the very cities to which he had been invited. But there has been an avariciousness of insult about the Kingston demagogues that was not to be satisfied with merely expelling the Prince from that dilapidated township. It is not every day that men like Mr. Flannigan or Mr. their own town to avoid their insults. It is not of insulting another Prince of Wales, so Messrs. with Orange banners to Cobourg, while the latter be the Orangemen if they stood there for a month. on the Prince, and the Orange arches which had The spot chosen for the landing of the Prince was been erected had been denuded of their partisan being seen into from the adjoining street. Here of the Lodges to the same effect, and that the Prince Canada, have, within the last few years, become un-pleasantly conspicuous for Orange organizations of and here Captain Flaunigan brought down his men did relent, and no procession would have been pleasantly conspicuous for Orange organizations of and here Captain Flannigan brought down his men did relent, and no procession would have been one which Mr. Cardwell is entitled to credit for continual outstreaming of the population is becom-the most bitter and intemperate kind, even for these troop of Volunteer Cavalry, all wearing the Orange formed but for the arrival of the men from Kingston having passed. Under present circumstances, the ing more sharming than ever. How are these losses

other part of Ireland. All honor therefore, we say, to the generous and faithful Catholics of the North. -Dublin Telegraph.

OPENING OF THE NEW LOBRITO CORVENT IN OMAGH. -It is delightful to witness the interest that is manifested by the pure old Geltic race in Ireland in the restoration of the sacred edifices of their country, and their enthusiasm and joy on beholding springing up around them, as it were by magic, churches and religious houses, rivalling in spendour those of the former days, from which are diffused plentifully the blessings of refinement and knowledge, and charity and peace amongst all classes of the people. And when it is considered that it was in Ulster that the Gothic storm of the Reformation had blow a fiercest, and that in it chiefly were fought the last armed struggles for the faith, and when they look upon the venerable old romantic ruins and churches of the olden time, studded over the face of the country, where still the ivyed arch and crumbling pillar tell the glories of the past, it is no wonder that an oppressed and persecuted race would be filled with deight on beholding the restoration of those sacred edifices, where sheltered from the angry passions and storms which may surround them, can worship thei God according to the dictates of their conscience.-And, is it not a theme of well-merited eulogy--the liberality which the over-faithful Irish people contribute towards their crection, supplying, at once, evi-dence of their great faith and piety? On estering the pretty town of Omagh, the attention of the traveller is immediately arrested by the new and spacious convent which was opened on Thursday last, so auspiciously and with so much celat. It enjoys all the advantages of a noble site, on one of those numerous pretty little hills which ornament so much the surrounding landscape. It stands close to the railway station, and when its grounds are all arranged with the hand of taste and elegance, as they soon will be, it will form a most agreeable and pleasing object in the scenery. It has been erected, I am told, at a cost of £2,500 from plans by Mr. Haifield, and it is creditable to Mr. Doolin, for the efficient manner in which he has carried out the contract .--With some other visitors I had the honor of being shown over the different parts of the building by the highly-accomplished Superioress, and we were all nost pleased with its arrangements. The apartments are spacious and well lighted, tastefully furnished as convents are, and being well ventilated, will make a happy and healthy home for the nons and their pupils. - Freeman

THE NEW ISISH LAND ACT .- The Northern Whig publishes a comprehensive abstract of the Act for the settlement (it is to be hoped for some time) of the Irish land difficulty, one of the few measures which will make memorable the rather barren Session of 1860. It is only just issued from the printer's, and it will come into operation on the 2d of November in the present year. In a running comment upon its leading features the Belfast paper observes :--The first point to which we desire to call the attention of the tonantry of Ulster is the fact that sier, 10,124; from Munster, 20,639; from Ulster, 19,this is not a ' Tenant right' Act and in so far it will disappoint popular expectation. It does not deal show further, that during the last ten years one milwith the tenant-right principle directly; but it is, lion one hundred and forty thousand nine hundred nevertheless, a valuable measure to its extent, and and eighty-two emigrants have left Ireland. This

-OCTOBER 12, 1860. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

of the bone and sinew of the land to be repaired, if year after year at least 100,000 of our people leave us never to return ? It is useless to attribute this immense tide of emigration to the famine years, the rush has been fully as great since, and it is conti-nuing still with the same rapidity, though comparative plenty and prosperity have prevailed during the whole of the period embraced in the emigration returns. . It seems like the action of the law of attraction and repulsion-Ireland repelling and America and the Australasian continent attracting our countrymen to their shores .- Dublin Telegraph.

المراجع فستهجفهم وقروع والاحترار المربقة والمروسي ويحرب والمحمو الرباني والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع المراجع المراجع

The POTATO GROP .- The reports of the condition of the potato are not improving. A Limerick paper says that the accounts from overy district are disheartening. The price per stone was nearly doubled on Saturday. This however, is not the worst sign, for when the blight is ascertained to have really set in prices generally fall, holders being anxious to get rid of their stocks upon any terms. As yet, there-fore, people will be slow to believe that " the disease is as universal as in the year 1846-7." Another ac-count from the same quarter says: -" The accounts from the potato fields increase in their alarming character. The description given of the crop in all quarters is that it is fast going ; an eight of the quantity sown, it is thought, will scarcely be realized ; the market value of the article to-day will best show the apprehension as to its scarcity, 11d, per stone being the price paid. With reference to the potnto erop, there is some cousolation in the fact that the early intimation which has been given of its failure will enable provision to be made from elsewhere to meet the deficiency. The extensive failure in potatoes this years ought to act as a warning upon far-mers, not lightly to be treated, of the folly of their trusting to such an extent to the successful growth of so precarious an esculent. If it should please Providence to permit the continuance of a fortnight's fine weather, it is generally thought that such a quantity of cereal produce will be saved as to secure what is termed an average harvest return." In connexion with the expected deficiency in the staple food of the people, it is stated that the Commissioners of the Poor Law Board have sent circulars to the different boards of guardians throughout the county of Westmeath, requesting them (the guardians; to report on the state of the above crop in the various electoral divisions which they represent, stating the progress, or otherwise, of disease, and the probable loss per cent, likely to be sustained.

THE NEW POSTAL ABRANGEMENTS .-- The Ulster, the second of the new steamers built for the mail service between Dublin and Holyhead, is now lying in Kingstown harbour, and was visited by crowds of sightseers yesterday. She made the run from Liverpool in six hours and 20 minutes-the shortest passage on record. All parties agree in representing the Ulster as one of the finest boats ever built-in fact, perfectly faultless as a piece of naval architecture. The Connaught, the third of the new liners, is expected in harbour to-morrow, and there is every reason to believe that the celebrated communication between the two countries will be commenced on the 1st of October next.

THE DEFENCES .-- Extensive works are now in progress at different parts of the old Castle of Carrickfergus, batteries being proposed to mount six Lanenster gaus. The masonry of this fortress is of great strength, and when the guns are in position the whole of Belfast Lough will be effectually commanded. A local paper remarks that Lancaster guns, properly served, ought to be able to sink any ship of war that might attempt to pass up the Lough.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE EARL OF LEITEIN,~ The Eccuing Mail publishes a despatch, dated Mohill, September 15, announcing an attempt to murder Lord Leitrim :- " The inhabitants of this town were thrown into a fearful state of excitement this afternoon by a determined attempt to assassinate the Lord Leitrim. About 2 o'clock, as Lord Leitrim was returning from presiding at a meeting of the board of guardiaus, and while passing the shop of a man named Murphy, he was fired at, the charge consisting of three balls, which narrowly missed his Lordship It happened that two policemen were in the neighborhood at the time, who having observed a pull of smoke issuing from the shop door, entered and found Murphy standing in the front of the shop, holding in his hand a gun which had evidently been discharged only a moment before. It appears that a few days previously Murphy had sent a written challenge to Lord Leitrim, and this circumstance, cou-pled with the fact of his making the attempt in a public street and at an hour of the day when detection must have been inevitable, leads to the suspicion that the unfortunate man labors under aberra-

no more a native of the States of the Church than Lamoriciere, or any of those who belong to his brave ittle army. He objects to foreigners being enrolled in the Pontifical army, but he had no such scruples when he engaged Louis Napolson to aid him in his unprovoked attack on Austria in the late war. Elizabeth of England, Gromwell, and William of Orange promised liberty and Heaven knows what besides, to the English people; but he never hinted at the nine hundred thousand millions sterling to which the national Debt now amounts, and the crime, vice, and misery prevalent amongst so many thousands of the people. Robespierre, too, promised liberty to the French, but he gave them the guillotne, and all the anarchy and irreligion, the horrors and the massacres of the revolution. The end of the Italian movement will be the spread of infideity and irreligion; but it is useless to think that men can be happy without religion. Religion requires them to curb their passions; it enjoins temperance and frugality; but those who neglect it and give free scope to their proclivities are slaves to them, and the very reverse of freemen in all things. Victor Emmanuel promises to give liberty to the Italians, and Gustavus Vasa promised the same thing to the Delecarlians ; yet when he reached the pinnacle of his ambition, he overthrew the popular ladder by which ie had attained it. With unparalleled perfidy and ingratitude be made the monarchy, which had till then been elective, hereditary in his own family; degraded the clergy who had given him their support, deprived his subjects of liberty of conscience in religious matters, proscribed the religion of his country and when the people rose against his usurpations and oppressions, he crushed them with the sword, and ruled them most tyranuically. Can the Italians expect to be better treated, when they consider the neans which the idol of the hour, the usurper of of other men's rights, has employed to gain his ambitious ends ?- Dublin Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rumors are current in the City to the effect that the Government have received important intelligence from China, unhappily of an unsatisfactory character, inasmuch as it is said to consist of accounts of reverses sustained by the Allied forces in an attack upon some of the Chinese strongholds .--Up to the moment of going to press we have no conirmation of these rumors; nevertheless an uneasy feeling prevails on the subject, and an official annonncement is anxiously looked for .-- Weekly Regis-

It is stated in a morning paper of Friday, Sept. 21, that a portion of the Anglo-Garibaldian Voluncers, who left London early in the week, have alrealy shown the white feather. On the arrival of the vessel at Deal, a number of these "expeditionists" seized the opportunity of leaving the vessel and returning to their homes .- Ib.

The Scotch papers are complaining of the Duke of Newcastle for encouraging "loose behaviour" in the Prince of Wales. Our readers need not be alarmed -the profligacy complained of is that His Royal Highness took a sail at New Brunswick and a drive at Queber on 'the Sabbath.' Scotch Puritanism claims to be the infallible guide of the whole world. -- Ib.

PROSELVTISM IN PARTHY .- On Tuesday evening a lecture on the Partry Proselytism and persecution was delivered in Concert Hall, Lord Nelson-street, by the Rev. Patrick Lavelle, of Partry. There was a large attendance. The Very Rev. Dr. Roskell occu-pied the chair, and in introducing the lecturer briefly adverted to the persecution endured by the Irish Roman Catholics for a long time past. Mr. Lavelle, on coming forward, was received with much cheering, and was repeatedly applauded throughout his dis course. Having made some introductory remarks as to the object of his visit to Liverpool, &c., he said he stood upon that platform as the advocate of reli-gious toleration, and he believed there was not a mun present who would say that he had no right to come forward in that character. He then proceeded to notice his connection with the parish of Partry, which commenced on the 10th of October, 1858, when he confessed, his heart never sank so low as it did on that day, for on entering the church he found that the people were few indeed who went there to worship the Lord God of Hosts. He detailed some of the persecutions sufferd by the Roman Catholics of Partry, which was a portion of the estates of the Right Hon. Lord Plunket, a Protestant bishop-efforts to force his tenants and their children to attend his Protestant church and schools, and the evictions the lecturer's exertions in the parish was the next topic of remark. When he first went to the parish there was scarcely a child that did not attend Lord Plunket's schools, and before two months had passed 500 Catholic children were attending his (the lecturer's) school. He also read extracts from a printed pamphlet containing an abstract of certain evidence taken with respect to the alleged efforts of the Plunket family to proselytise the people of their estates, showing that every possible effort had been made to induce them to forsake the ancient faith of their fathers and embrace Protestantism, those efforts being happily, as he said, quite unsuccessful in the majority of cases, though some of the poor people were compelled, through fear of being turned off their land, to appear to acquiesce in the request of their landlord and his daughters. The lecturer said they heard a great deal about England as the boasted land of freedom, aud of the liberty of conscience which every man enjoys here; and he asked from the hands of Englishmen the exercise of the same privileges by the Roman Catholics of Ireland which they themselves enjoyed—he claimed for the people committed to his care the liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. Referring to some anticipated or threatened evictions in Partry parish in November next, Mr Lavelle said if Lord Plunket did strike the blow then, or attempted it, it would be the darkest day for the landlords of Ireland that had ever occurred. In conclusion, the lecturer enumerated the expenses he had incurred in erecting the schools, &c., at Partry, and appealed to the meeting for their sympathy and practical sup-

them Victoria is the golden governorship; the salary is £10,000. a-year. The governors of Canada, New South Wales, and Ceylon, have £7,000. a year; of the Maurstins, £6,000.; of Jamaica, the Cape, Hong-kong, and Giberalter, £5,000.; the other saleries are lower and shade down to £500. The incomes of the bishops are much less than named; the highest is that of the Bishop of Barbadoes, £2,500. a-year. Their incomes are almost all provided either from colonial funds or the interest of many voluntarily contributed in this country and placed at the service of the Churdh for this purpose ; but seven-the Bishops of Quebec, Newfoundiand, Jamaica, Kingston, Barbadoes, Antigua, and Guiana-have annual grants from the Imperial Exchequer. - Times.

GARIBALDI. - PLYMOUTE, Wednesday. - The screw steamship Melazzo, Captain Goldsmid, which left Gravesend on Sunday for Naples, experienced strong westerly and south-westerly gales in the Channel, and put into this port for coal and water yesterday | ture, and they will touch it ; they say, ' Look at that evening. She has on board 250" excursionists" for service in Italy, who are commanded by Captain L'Estrange, Harding, and Edinburgh ; Assistant-Surgeon Thorn ; and Ensigns Davidson, Edwards, Hayworth, and Roberts. Captain Goldsmid, on arrival at Naples, joins Garibaldi's navy, and passes the charge of the Melazzo into the hands of his chief officer, who brings her back to England.

As "OPEN BIBLS."-The frequency of red-handed the day. It startles, shames, and puzzles English society. It has silenced the self-satisfied tone with which we were wont to sum up the multitude of the transgressions of our neighbours. Whether we will or no we must turn our eyes inward-we must face the fact that we are conspicuous this day among the nations, not alone for our wealth, for our commerce, for all the appliances of a prosperous material civilzation, but also for the frequency of the worst crimes which stain the fair countenance of humanity. Nor is the quick recurrence of crime the most portentous circumstance. There are peculiar feature in the case which, more than this, cause the attentive inquirer to shudder and look grave. In the criminal find at given times certain offences cropping up in Ireland has been marked by the existence of agrarian had its agrarian crime, and its agrarian code. Again tios. But with England at the present day the case is different from all these, and the crimes are different. Therein lies the very heart of the danger. It are often sufficient to outweigh love of wife, of mother, of child, and to induce the use of the subtlest at man's disposal-poison, or to prompt to murder by means less subtle but more brutal still. The recent tragedies of Road, of Liverpool, of Stepney, and that for which Youngman has died on the scaffold, spread over a series of years, would be a foul blot on the character of any people ; but pressed close togein their circumstances, but equally fatal in their results upon human life, they bewilder and appal. We have existing in full working order those great agents considered calculated to keep down crime .---Here is a great educational system which, albeit failcontent-all seem to go on pleasantly and harmoni- of blood, but mature from heat o tic way, and perpetrated to gratify the weakest sug-gestions of avarice or of deliberate hate. There is something rotten somewhere. All this show of re-spectable, moral propriety, all this religious apparatus, all this educational splutter, the spread of ena moral point of view even compared with our (as it seems to us) less favourably circumstanced neighbors .- Weekly Register. THE TIMES ON ORANGEISM .--- Exclusive pretensions to any special virtue invite suspicion, and ought to be rigorously tested. They are very apt to mask narrow and selfish passions altogether different in kind from the interests which they affect to represent. Not long ago an almost servile veneration for episcopal authority was a pet idea with a small section of the Church of England, but no sooner did it appear that the majority of the Bench were opposed | but must furnish the teacher with the reason why to extreme views than the language of adulation was exchanged for that of mutiny, and the highest authorities of our Church were addressed by fanatical Churchmen in terms which Dissenters would have scrupled to use. The letter which we publish this evening from our Special Correspondent in Canada records a striking illustration of the same principle. Orangemen, we all know, claim a kind of monopoly of loyalty. All the inhabitants of Great Britain and most Irishmen are loyal, but our tame and homely loyalty differs from Orange loyalty as small beer does from champagne. The ordinary popular sentiment, deep as it is, can bear to wait for suitable occasions of manifesting itself; the Irich variety, in season and out of season, is effervescent, de-monstrative and importunate. It is refined by antagonism into a piquancy peculiarly its own, and, while it loves to appeal to the eye as well as the ear it not unfrequently refuses to be denied till it has broken some one's head. This is the type of loyalty which has propagated itself in Upper Canada. Next to its consummate impudence, the leading feature of the whole transaction is its elaborate un reasonableness. The common decencies of hospitality are violated by the attempt to force on a guest what he is known to dislike. But even Orangemen might have appreciated the peculiar motives which should have deterred them from imposing such con-ditions on the son of their Sovereign. "What," asks the Duke of Newcastle, in his farewel letter to the Mayor of Kingston, "was the sacrifice I asked the Orangemen to make? Merely to abatain from displaying in the presence of a young Prince 19 years of age, the heir to a sceptre which rules over millions of every form of Christianity, symbols of religious and political organization which are notoriously distasteful to the members of another creed. and which in one quarter of the empire have repeat edly produced not only discord and heartburning, but riot and bloodshed." If the "processionists" could not understand so comprehensive an argument as this, they must have seen that the Prince could not at the last moment stultify the declarations of the make independent gentlemen of the entire Italian are 5 bishops in New Zeland, a greater number than be be sorry you kalled him a be be sorry you kalled him a people by allowing them to pillage and plunder in India—which country and the Ionian Islands are ral of Canada. They cannot have been ignorant a liberty that of telling all our private concerns to a be stjest becaw he cum home tired 1 nite and which is united in this and other returns relating to that reasons of state must govern a Prince's move- schoolmaster, to say nothing of gossiping with him wanted to go to bed without takin orf his boots.

prevented his avowing it ostentatiously. Knowing all this, they greedily seized the opportunity of snowing off their awkward bigotry before two continents, and of earning the hearty soutempt of every one of common sense in England or America.

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A HIRT TO SIGHTSEERS .- Mr. Cole, who superintends the South Kensington Museum, made 2 curious statement in the course of his evidence recently before the British Museum Committee. "We find," he said, "that the mere exhibition of pictures to great multitudes exposes them to accidents which would hardly be dreamed of. The public sncere opon the pictures, and the saliva runs down and positively cats away the surface of them. One of the most valuable of Mr. Mulready's pictures was covered with the coughings and sneezings of the public looking close at the picture, and laughing in the presence of it. We have great difficulty in preventing them expressing the emotions they feel in looking at a picexpression ;' and the consequence is that they scrape off a little bit of the pigment. We have come to the Boyle Minchin, and in medical charge of Mr. W. H Embling, surgeon. The other officers are Captains under glass. We have already the experience that Laurence and Hoskings; Lieutenants Alfred, Styles, L'Estrange, Harding, and Edinburgh; Assistant-that though the public is gradually becoming very well behaved, and is well behaved, still they very much like to touch things. We had a little bit of sculpture, a Mother and Baby, and the baby excited the interest of all the mothers that came to the Musoum; they were always measuring their babies by the side of it, and touching it, till it became quite crime in Eugland is one of the great, ugly facts of grubby. It happened to be only a cast, but precautions must be taken to prevent things being damaged.

UNITED STATES.

STEAMSHIP "CONNAUGHT" BURNED .-- The Connaught sprung a leak on Saturday, and took fire on Sunday morning, about 140 miles from Boston Light. It is reported that all the passengers and crew were saved by the brig "Minnie Schiller." She had 50 cabin and 417 steerage passengers; and a crew of 124. All were saved. The passengers saved nothing except the clothes in which they stood.

THE PRINCE AT WASHINGTON .- Without accident the royal party reached Washington about four history of societies it is by no means uncommon to o'clock. A crowd of thousands of persons, preserving the most excellent order, received him at the plenty. Particular circumstances and states of so-ciety are fruitful of particular offences. Poverty in this country. A reiling was created around the furnishes a large contingent to the array of crime, entrance to the car, and none but officials - not even reporters-were admitted inside. Gen. Cass, the crime, but then its very name connected it, as with its | Secretary of State, accompanied James Bachanan cause, with the state of the land laws. Rome, too, and James Buchanan Henry, the nephews of the President, received the Prince at the cars. In a in times of discontent, partly social and partly poli- brief speech Secretary Cass expressed the delight tical, the popular feeling makes for itself dark and and pleasure which it afforded him personally, and devious channels in the shape of rude and lawless as the representive of the President, to welcome the combinations of men, generally leading to crimes of Prince of Wales to Washington. The Prince re-blood. Italy and freiand are not the only countries plied by bowing and extending his hand. The Duke be inimical to them in religion obree carses suffwhich have felt the ills springing from secret socie- of Newcastle and the Prince's suite were then introduced. The Prince and party then entered the President's carriages, and were driven directly to the White House. At first the carriages and some diffireveals a state of morals low indeed-it discloses the culty in passing through the crowd, but a lane was awful fact that the meanest promptings of avarice opened and they were heartily cheered. During the ride the Prince attentively observed the city, and looked with much apparent interest at the public | means of death which perverted ingenuity has placed buildings pointed out by Gen. Cass. At the White at man's disposal-poison, or to prompt to murder House the royal party were introduced to the President by Secretary Cass, and then by the President to Miss Lane. Five of the suite, including the Duke of Newcastle and Earl St. Germain, remain there. The rest will be the guests of Lord Lyons. The introduction was purely informal, the President receivther, within a few weeks, with others less revolting ing the Prince as a private gentleman. At six o'clock a grand dinner was given by the President, at which the members of the Cabinet and their ladies, Lord are usually disposed to think that in England we Lyons and his Secretary of Legation, Mrs. Senator Sedell, and several other lady friends of the President, were present, the whole company numbering about twenty. The table was most elegantly decoing to reach many many thousands of the people, is | rated. In the centre, upon a large golden tray, yet widespread in its operation. Here, too, is a were seven richely ornamented golden vases, the exmighty religious establishment, calling itselt the treme vases being in flagree and the sides of the Church of the people, and assuming to minister to tray of lattice work. These were filled with beautithe religious wants and to care for the moral culture ful artificial flowers and grasses. Around these were of the people, supported by great money resources, bouquets of natural flowers in splendid vases, and and maintained as part of the law of the land.- | the appearence of the table, with these decorations Moreover, England is this day thriving ; labour is and its rich service, was superb. The Prince sat on well paid for; the per centage of pauperism is the right of Miss Lane, at the side of the table and small; there is little or no class-against-class dis- opposite the President, at whose right sat the Duke Newcastle. All the diplomatic corps are in town ously. There seem, in fine, to be co-existent all the and will be present at the dinner to-morrow. Toconditions of physical and moral well being. Yet it morrow evening a beautiful display of fireworks is just now that crimes are plentiful-crimes of the will be given. The White House and grounds have consequent upon their refusal, &c. The success of deepest dye-crimes not springing from want, nor been put in the most perfect order and looks most ificently During the Prince's visit no person will be allowed inside the enclosure about the building, as it is the President's desire to have the party exposed as little as possible to curious and annoying inspection. Too much importance cannot be attached to this visit, and the American public may congralightenment, knowledge, and soforth, the shoolmas-tulate itself that everything here has been conducted ter at home and abroad, and all the rest of it, have with a dignity and decorum not unworthy the first with a dignity and decorum not unworthy the first not been able to make our country fairly passable in European courts, but with a simplicity and absence of parade truly republican. There is no ball. Washington is not at full, in striking contrast to its appearance during the visit of the Japanese Princes. -N. Y. Herald. THE LARGEST LIBERTT IN EDUCATION .- In defendng a teacher in one of the public schools for conduct which created a difficulty between him and the father of one of his pupils, a Cincinnati paper exnoses one of the beauties of our glorious State School system. The School Board has decided that parents cannot at pleasure keep their children from school, they do so that he may judge of its fitness. Thus for example, Johnny Smith's shoes are worn out, and his father will not be able to get him a new pair until his pay comes in on Saturday means and the wish got. must not presume to write to the teacher, "I wish got. "To speak plain. Mister Ward," he sed, "I don't with bard write bard of scrattin and til his pay comes in on Saturday night. Mr. Smith must say, "Johnny's shoes are worn out, and I will like it. I'm sick of all this bowin & scrapin and not be able to get him another pair this week. If crawlin & hurrain over a boy like me. I would you judge this as a sufficient reason please excuse him." Or, again, little Emma makes a misstep and falls into the gutter, in the morning. The poor child has no other dress fit to wear, but must stay and have that one washed, dried and ironed. The mother may send her in the afternoon, but must not say in her note, "It has been by my directions that Emma stayed from school this morning," but "Emma fell this morning, soiled her only dress, and was consequently obliged to sit en enemies while it was the sequently obliged to sit en enemies while it was been drived and ironed. Please excuse her." kin to fit myself for the persistion i must sum the set and irone and irone of this form :- "Little ockepy." Another might have to be of this form :- "Little ockepy." "That's troo," set I, 'sickness and the docters "That's troo," set I, 'sickness and the docters of those days sure's yer sequently obliged to sit en chemise while it was beintoxicated and struck him so as to disfigure his face. would be ashamed to send him to school to-dayplease excuse him." Another : "Jane was not at with me about spending so much on her dress, and spoke so rudely as to provoke me into saying that I did not care whether she ever had another stitch, whereupon he locked the wardrobe and went out, and she could not get her gown and flat." And so the schoolmaster as agent of the State has a right to exact accounts of the domestic concerns of every family. He must do so in order to see that father and mothers do not misgovern their children. He must have a list a each man's goods and chattels, a statement of his health, gains, personal habits, and prospects, an inventory of the wearing apparel in his bureau drawers, or he cannot fulfil his obligation of compelling parents to be discreet in their family relations. Truly we Americans are overwhelmed with Queen & old Albert, I put on my hat & walkt away. blessings. We are the only free people on earth.-- "Mrs. Ward," I solilerquized, as I walkt along. What a blessed privilege to have some one always ready to remind the father and mother of parental

our family matters, to build great houses, and buy trashy books for nobody to read! In Naples and Rome the exercise of such authority by the government would be espiousge and tyranuy; but with us

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(and here let us phuse and be thankful) it is the the largest liberty, because the majority has willed it. This assumption of anthority over parents is of a piece with the State School system. "Children are the property of the State"-(unless colored, whom it is a crime to call property.) The State therefore must see that they are properly trained. We are a logical people. One thing however remains before our consistency is complete, and it should be looked to once. Let the State take care of its own. Let the State buy flour, meal, vegetables, tea and coffee, epoons, knives and forks, plates and dishes, shors and stockings, trousers and jackets for all the children. Let the state sit up with them of nights whom they are sick, sooth them when they are fretful, furnish them with their candy, apples green corn and castor oil. This will give soundness to the system and make the State the owner of the children in the full and entire sense of the word. Give the system full swing, and let us see all about it .- Cincingti Catholic Telegraph.

SENTENCE FOR THE MURDER OF A SLAVE ON THE Fourth or JULY .- The Petersburg (Va.) Express announces that Charles Hudson, upwards of sixty years of oge, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, he lowing killed his slave woman Jane, on the Fourth of July last. The jury fixed his sentence at eighteen years in the Penitentiary. The Express says : "The evidence in the case was, that on the moring of the 4th of July last, at eight b'clock, one of the hottest days of the past summers Audson stripped the woman naked as when she came into the world, tied her to a persimmon tree, and whipped her for three consecutive hours with occasional intermissions of a few minutes, until he had worn out to stumps fifty-two switches, and that the bark on the body of the tree was rubbed smooth and greasy by the attrition of the body of the victim The ground around the tree for seven or eight fast, though it had been freshly ploughed, was trouden hard. One witness testified that he heard at the distance of six hundred yards, the noise of the switch and the screams and entreaties of the woman. The poor creature was buried the same afternoon only some ten inches beneath the ground, in a rough bax,

What has made the Ulster Protestants the sanguinary people they are, is a question often ask of - ! t it is not difficult to solve it. They have no true Irish blood in their veins : they are ponce Score's and English Protestants in everything that the place of birth, who enjoy hands that do not of right belong to them. Here is the whole answer; it is a triple one : it shows them to be the robbers of teish Cathocient to make any breast a bloody one. The first cause, or difference in race, has always shown is off to be imprognated with much rencour whenever at came into collision with its natural for at is true that between the various races of men there is a great deal of hatred. The powerful takes always, not only oppress, but exterminate the weaker races, if they can. The English and Scotch back the diabolical temper with them to Ireland. From the moment of their arrival there, to the present, they have been endeavouring to squeich out of existence every. thing Celtic in the land. The second cause, or robbery is worse still. Robbers always desiroy their victims, when they have the power. They invariably make their power go as far as possible. If the Orangemen in Ireland have not killed all the blich Catholics-if they have not kept their with of waiting knee deep in Catholic bloot, et a breasse they have not been able to spill it. Tays acked onte the arm not the desire. But the third cross, or religious animosity, is the worst of all - especially in this mstance, for the animosity at issue is the inspiration of Protestantism, the most dire professor that ever influenced the consciences of mon. Religious intelerance, when the religion is true, is but ; when the religion is notoriously false, and by mome and essence a protesting one, nothing but the direct band of God can prevent it from making men to be fiends - When such a religion is connected with hatred of race and robbery, it is in its proper company. It is the threa together that have made the Orangemen what they are-a most sanguinary race of men. Much has been said about a union between the "Orange and Green," The thing is impossible. The robbed and the murdered, and the robbers and murderers, can never be united. Neither can the true faith and the false one. The difference in tace might be forgotten, but there can be union while the other two facts remain. There are Orange societies in the United Statys. The

tion of :nind.

IRISH INTERESTS AND IRISH M.P'S .- A fearful responsibility attaches to the scandalous neglect of Catholic interests by our Irish Catholic representa-tives. By Catholic "interests" here, we mean the salvation of the souls of Catholics, both children and adults. In the Navy, in the Prisons, and the Workhouses of England, there are thousands of Catholics who are debarred from the exercise of their religion even from its all-saving consolations and remedies on their beds of death. There are thousands of children of Catholic parents, educated, in the open daylight, and with the sanction of British law, or with its culpable connivance, in the Protestant creed. Of those thousands of all ages and sexes, a great, if not the greater portion, is either directly Irish or of Irish extraction. In evidence of these startling assertions we refer our readers to the "Workhouse Papers" by the Committee of the English Catholics--to the "Ca-tholic in the Workhouse," as published by Charles A. Russell-to an article in the Dublin Review of this quarter, "The English Poor Law and the Ca-tholic Poor;" and above all, to the "Letters of E. Ryley, of the Tublet." There is a wholesale system of perversion and persecution going on under the very noses of those Catholic Members of Parliament who owe their seats to Catholic constituencies ; who have the power even in one short session to remedy all those damning grievances, and yet who close their ears lest the cries of the angels who weep over the loss of so many souls, or the fiendish yell of the triumphant demons who drag them down with them should disturb their placidity. Verily, a great re-tribution is in store for all who have a share in this fearful tragedy. Need we turn attention to the mixed system of education in our own country-which is nothing else but a machine for the manufacture of infidelity. Truly ore the hearts of men hardenedand, above all, the hearts of Irish Oatholic representatives, and those of their constituents .- Tuam Her ald.

THE ITALIAN FILIBUSTERINGS .- All honor to the brave band of heroes who, like the Spartaus under Leonidas st Thermopyle, have met the piratical and sacrilegious hordes in their attack on the Holy See, and have given them one check at least in their iniquitous carcer. The Sardinians issued their fulmina-tions against the preservers of order, and the defenders of 'the Pope's legitimate sovereignty in his own dominions, and raise the cry of "murder" But was it not murder when they against them. caused the Sicilian clergy and the police to be massacred? Victor Emmanuel, with pharisaical vanity, extols their own virtues, while he speaks with scorn of those whom he designates as foreigners. He will give liberty to the Italians to say what they like, to blaspheme or violate the commands of God if they think fit. They may, for the present at least, act as they please. He himself sets them an example of the prosest license and injustice, by seizing upon the Pope's dominions, the property of the Church, and everything he can lay his sacrilegious hands upon. In a word, Victor Emmanuel promises to their brend, as Heaven ordained it, in "the sweat of "colonies." The salaries of the governors of our ments, and that even had be been himself an Orange- about the neighbors! How inestimable the blessing Youd be sorry of trying to deprive to yure husband their brow." He boasts that be is an Italian; but he is an Italian; but he is on Italian; but he is of the priceless Boon of liberty, Betsy Jane !"

port.—Liverpool Mercury. EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE. - The son of Mr. Bradbury, of the eminent firm of Bradbury & Evans, of London printers, and proprietors of Punch and other well known publications, has recently committed sucide in a remarkable manner. He went to Cremorme Gardens and spent the evening in that celebrated place. Towards the close of the entertainment, he procured silver for a ten pound note, and going to the front of the dancing platform, scattered it amongst the crowd. He then called for a glass of grog, and having emptied into it a phial of prussic aicid made a speech, proposed the health of the company, drank off his glass, and alas! fell dead in the midst of that scene of wild riot and confusion. He was a young man of great ability and promise, and very recently was presented with a gold watch by the Emperor of the French, in acknowledgement of the value of an improvement he had made in printing. It is lamentable to see a valuable life thus recklessly cast away.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS IN CHURCH AND STATE. -A return has been made which shows that our culonies have 46 governors and 36 bishops. They are distributed thus :-- in North Amorica we have 7 governors and 9 bishops; in the West Indies, 17 governors and 5 bishops; in the Australian colonies and New Zeland, 7 governors and 12 bishops; in African and Mediterranean possessions, 9 governors and 6 bishops; and in Eastern colonies. Falkland Islands, and Heligoland, 6 governors and 4 bishops. There

Protestant Association of America, inaugurated in Yew York, Boston and Philadelphia, is an Ouroge body. Let us hope for a universal censure on it, for a large amount of bad blood is in its veing .-- Roslon Pilot.

THE PRINCE AND ARTENDS WARD .- Arlemus Ward, the showman, the man of many experiences and anlimited humour, has seen the Prince. The interview between these distinguished persons is supposed to have taken place at Sarnia, and A. Ward, Esq., tells his story as follows :---

He handed me a segar & we got down on the Pizarro and commenst smokin rite cheerful.

"Wall," sez I, "Albert Edurd, how's the old folks ?"

Her Majesty & the Prince are well ?" he sed.

" Duz the old man take his Larger reglar ?" I enquired

The Prince larfed & and intermated that the old man didn't let many kegs of that hevridge spile in the seller in the course of a yere. We sot & tawked there sum time abowt matters & things, & bimely f axed him how he liked bein a Prince as fur as head

rather go threw the country quietly & eojoy myself in my own way, with the other boys, & not be (made a show of to be garped at by everybody. When the pepte cheer me I feel pleased, for I know they meen it, but if these one hoss offishuls coud know how I see threw all their moves and understand exackly what they air after, & knowed how I larf at them in private, they'd stop kissin my hands and fawnin over me as they now do. But you know, Mister Ward, I can't help bein a Prince, & I must do all I

will carry the Queen ort one of these dase sure's yer boru."

The time bevin arove fur me to take my departer school this morning because Mr. Smith quarrelled I rose up and sed :-" Albert Edard, I must go, but previs to doin so I will obsarve that you soot me. Yure a good feller, Albert Edurd, & tho Ime agin Princes as a gineral thing, I must say I like the agen of yore Gib. When you git to be King try and be as good a man as yore mother has bin. Be just & ba Jenerus, espesihilly to showmen, who her allers bin aboozed sins the daes of Noah, who was the fast man to go into the Menegery bizness, & of the daily pa-pers of his time air to be bleeved, Nonh's colleckshan of livin wild beests beet anything ever seen since, the I make bold to dowt of his snakke was ahead of mine. Albert Edard, adoo!" I tuk his hand which he shook warmly, and givin him a perpetooal free pars to my show, & also parses to take home for the " Mrs. Ward, of you cood see yure husband now, jest as he prowdly emerges from the presents of the futur King of Ingland, youd be sorry you kalled him a

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The mails from Europe bear tidings of checquered fortunes in Italy. On the one hand we have to deplore the capture of Ancona with General Lamoriciere, and its gallant garrison. On the other hand, we have cause for rejoicing in a serious defeat of Gambaldi near Capua, with the loss of some 500 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners; and in the daily increasing animosities betwixt Garibaldi, who would revolutionise on his own account-and the partizans of Victor Emmanuel who desire to reap where Garibaldi has sown. The latter has completely thrown himself into the arms of the Mazzinians who are ultra-demagogues, and his career seems destined to close most disastrously for himself and most ignominiously. With great qualifications as a leader of fildusters, impetuous courage, dogged purseverance, and a good military eye, he is evidently destitute of the talents of an organiser .---The storm that he has raised he can neither gasti nor direct, and in his own person, he will out give another instance of how much easier a times it is to evoke the winds, than to compress them again within their cavern.

Plas Pope has called on France to arrest the arogress of the Sardinian troops within his terrate, prs, and declared his design, should France remain idle, to abandon Rome. Additional true is have already been ordered to the Eternal Case, and the French advanced posts have been proved two miles beyond the walls. The King Names with the remnant of his troops, some 50 000, it is said, is determined to show fight; ar jus inflicted well merited punishment upon a General Salorza, one of his treacherous and rewardly officers. Lord John Russell has given upon Venetia. The weather in the British Is-Lucis was at last dates, unfavorable for harvestmg operations, and breadstuffs were again slightly included to advance in price.

The fine -teamer Connaught, Capt. Leitch, with a crew of 124 men, and some 470 passengers, was destroyed by fire on the 6th instant, to the skill, courage, and perseverance of the commanding officer, all hands were saved.

A great Orange meeting was held at Toronto on Friday last, at which Gowan, J.H. Cameron, and the turnkey of Toronto jail cut a prominent ligure, and evacuated a vast amount of vapid nonsense. Having succeeded in making themselves odious to all loyal British subjects, the Orangemen of Upper Canada are now bent upon

Leave education free and unfettered ; recognise and act upon the principle, the only sound principle, that education belongs to the Family and but not till then, will we give you credit for librights" for all.

But this you dare not do. You have risen to power by inflaming the passions of the mob, and by appeals to the passions and no-Popery prejudices of a bigoted and ignorant rabble. You assert for Protestants-being in the immense majority in your section of the Province-the right to tax their Catholic fellow-citizens for the sunport of schools which-whether rightly or wrongly matters not for our argument-the latter behere to be "dangerous to faith and morals :" you claim for yourselves and your Protestant alhes the right to decide how and by whom the children of Catholics shall be educated; you trample under foot their rights as citizens, and as parents responsible to God and to Him alone, for the education of their children; and with malice inveterate in your hearts, but a sickly smile of maudlin philanthrophy on your lips, you present yourself before us as the champion of civil and religious freedom. Before we can believe you, or the reality of your repentance, you must retrace your steps, you must swallow all your own words, you must undo all that you and your party of Protestant Reformers have done against our schools and against Freedom of Education; and you must publicly proclaim yourself a convert to the wholesome doctrine, that the State has no right to tax any man for the support of a Church or of a School, of a religious system or an educational system to which he is conscientiously opposed. But this you dare not, cannot do, for by so doing you would break irrevocably and irretrievably with the very political party, with the only political party, to which you are indebted for all your influence. You must be either George Brown, or be nothing; the champion of State-Schoolism ver Freedom of Education, or else the ballled foe, prostrate heneath the feet of the despised and long abused " Dogans "

And herein to the calm on-looker consists one of the most amosing features of the actually existing political complications. George Brown, once the fiery denouncer of "separate schools," is reduced to the most humiliating silence on the some society such as that of St. Vincent de Paul. School Question, incomparably the most important social and politico-religious question of the day. He dare not now, as formerly, denounce " separate schools," or clamor for the repeal of the clause authorising their existence; because by so doing he would deprive his Karetholic friends and supporters of the last miserable shadow of an excuse for their countenance of the enemy of their religion, the scurrilous and obscene reviler of their clergy and religious Sistera warning to Sardinia not to hazard an attack hoods. He dare not, on the other hand, declare himself favorable to "separate schools," or betray the slightest disposition to relax in his efforts to impose the accursed and degrading yoke of State-Schoolism upon the Catholic minority, for by so doing he would quickly lose caste with the "Protestant Reformers," and be stript of all political influence. He is therefore constrainwhen about 150 r. iles East of Boston. Owing ed to an ignominious silence; he is, as it were, bound over for the time to keep a civil tongue in his head; and must ludicrous is it to watch the manner in which he trims his sails, so as to avoid as long as possible, being taken aback in a squall of popular indignation from one or the other of the two parties on whom he feels that his chances of reaching the long coveted port of a Government situation are dependent. Watch the Globe closely, would we say to the readers of that jour-

command of the Superior, it is lawful to commit mortal sin. This, we have no doubt, is the object with which the passage has been brought by not to the State, apply to the School the same a "Protestant gentleman" under the notice of maxims that you apply to the Church, and then, Inquirer; and it is to the refutation of this implied objection against the moral teaching of the erality and sincerity in your advocacy of "equal Jesuits, and of course of the entire Catholic Church, that we address ourselves.

The misrepresentations of Jesuit teaching proceed we will assume not from malice-for with malice it is in vain to argue-but from ignorance, and from a misconception of the technical meaning of the terms employed by Catholic theologians. Every science has its technical language ; the law has its technicalities, and so has theology, and until these have been mastered it is impossible to convey to persons ignorant of the rudiments of law or theology, the meaning of the terms habitually employed without the slightest danger of misconception, by legists and theologians. It is so in this case; and therefore we must define what, in the technical language of Catholic theology is meant by the expression obligationem ad peccatum non inducere."

All the commandments of God which are of constant and universal force " inducunt obligationem ad peccatum mortale," or bind with such an obligation that he who violates any one of them is guilty of mortal sin. So in like manner with the laws of the Church, which prescribe the duties of fasting and of abstinence, of cessation from all servile work, and assisting at Mass on Sundays and other holidays of obligation. He who knowingly and willingly violates any one of these laws is guilty of mortal sin ; and in the technical language of theology therefore those laws are such as "obligationem ad peccatum mortale inducunt," not because they impose upon any one the obligation or necessity of committing mortal sin, but because the force with which they bind is such that the consequences of mortal sin are necessarily involved in their infrac- | chap. 1, vol. 1. tion.

But, on the other hand, there are human laws, rules, and declarations, the breach of which involves necessarily no sin, either mortal or venial; and of these it is said in theology that they are not competent of themselves, " obligationem ad peccatum mortale vel venuale inducere." For example. A Catholic enrolls hunself a member of All these Societies have their rules and regulations which the members are expected to observe ; but if it should so happen that these rules | spite of the known truth, to uphold the great . are violated or neglected the member guilty of Protestant Tradition. But, be the explanation this violation or negligence is not guilty of sin | whether mortal or venial, unless he has also trans- | wonder and bewilderment,---the ease, the simgressed some precept of God or of His Churchbecause the constitutions, and rules of these voluntary societies, do not superinduce the obligation of mortal sin : " obligationem peccati non inducunt."

And this, and this alone, is exactly what is meant by the passage at which Inquirer's Protestant friend at Toronto has taken umbrage .--The chapter from which it is extracted is the last of the section, and is-as its heading implies "Quod Constitutiones peccati obligationem non Inducunt"-intended to define the sense and the extent, in, and to which the previous chapters bind the members of the Society of Jesus. After a preamble to the effect that although it were much to be desired that the Society should in all things strictly adhere to their Constitutions, Declarations and Rules of Living, nevertheless, for the sake of giving security to the conscience of those who, guilty of some breach of those merely temporary human regulations might torment themselves with unnecessary scruples deeming themselves fallen into sin, it is carefully explained, that-with the exception of the vows of obedience to the Pope, of Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience-these Constitutions, Declarations and Rules of Living cannot of themselves impose an obligation of such a nature that the guilt of sin, either mortal or venial, would be contracted by him who should violate them ; unless in those cases wherein for some special good, the Superior should have seen fit to enjoin their strict observance upon some particular member of the Society. In that case, but in that case only, would the said Constitutions, &c., be able " obligationem ad peccutum inducere." A Jesuit, for instance, should confess once a week according to the rules of his Order; yet, around Rome. Now, the Baron is a Scotch- London, we find that in London-(the city of should he only go to confession every tenth day man, and in common with the whole Protestant nabobs and merchant princes-the city of the he would not thereby incur the penalty of sin either mortal or venial, unless his Superior had enjoined upon him in particular the duty of adhering to weekly confession. So, too, in many other instances, wherein the breach of a merely human regulation would not, except under the special circumstances indicated above, constitute a sin of any kind; and this because, of themselves-" Constitutiones peccati obligationem non inducunt." We would also refer Inquirer to the grammatical construction of the passage for the complete solution of his scruples. According to the English version land before hun by his Protestant friend it runs thus-That excepting in the express yow by which the Society is bound to the Pope for the time being, and the three other essential vows of Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience, no Constitutions, Declarations or any Order of Living, can involve an obligation to sin, mortal or venial, unless the Superior command them (i.e., the Constitutions, Declarations, &c., aforesaid). For it will be seen that the word "them," being in the plural "ea," must refer, in its favor. The Scotchman's theology may be Castitatis et Obedientix-nullas Constitutiones, vel is singular, but to the plural " Constitutiones, Our correspondent, if unable to lay his hands With the work published by J. G. Rivington upon the original work, Constitutiones Societa-

may possibly rather mean the binding force of a constitution, such that he who breaks the latter is guilty of one or the other kind of sin. (The passage thus interpreted would signify—That no constitution, &c., can force an obligation amounting in its force to the contingency of mortal or venial sin, unless the Supe-rior command those constitutions, &c., Trans.) It will at least be confessed that the constitution ought to be more perspicuous; no fault can be alleged against one who shall bona fide refer 'ea' to ' peccatum mortale vel veniale; and not to 'Constitutiones.'" -Ranke's Hist. of the Popes.

Here the Protestant historian frankly admits that by referring "ea, them" to Constitutiones, Declarationes, &c., instead of to "mortal or venial sin," the objection against Jesuit morality is at once dissolved. But that the pronoun "ca, them" cannot be referred to the antecedent peccatum mortale vel veniale is evident, because the latter, on account of the conjunction disjunctive "vel" or, is singular, whilst the pronoun 'ca, them," is plural. Its antecedent must therefore be looked for in the antecedent plural -" Constitutiones, Declarationes" &c .- and this simple grammatical consideration effectually disposes of the entire question A Grammar and a Latin dictionary used intelligently and in good faith would of themselves suffice to dissipate the objections raised by the " Protestant gentleman," and submitted us by our Toronto correspondent Inquirer-The syntax of the former is as defective as his theology, or he never would have fallen into the grievous error of supposing that the Athens, we greatly fear that even that modern Jesuits can come under an obligation to commit and Christian Athens will have to yield the palm mortal sin.

"Whoever, knowing what Italy and Scotland naturally are, and what, four hundred years ago, they actually were, shall now compare the country round Rome with the country round Edinburgh, will be able to form some judgment as to the tendency of Papal domination." - M'Aulay's History of England,

The vagaries of great minds, and the amount of faith with which they are received by the com- Protestant or even Pagan world, let alone in monality when Catholicity is concerned, have always been to us a subject of wonder and bewilderment. At times we have endeavoured to a black swan; but on a Sunday, I doubt me, one account for them by a certain illogical monomanin in what are otherwise perfectly logical minds ; at others, we have explained them as the effects of the bona fide prejudices of Protestant education; whilst at others we have been tempted to attribute them to a mala-fide endeavour, in what it may, the fact is still a subject of just plicity, and apparent candour with which great minds will draw the most illogical conclusions from the most erroneous premises, drawn from the most erroneous first principles when Catholicity is concerned. Of this class certainly is the extract from M'Aulay's History of England, at the head of our article. Now, my Lord Mc-Aulay was a great man; in fact, like Falstaff, he may be said to have had " greatness thrust upon for Rome, however imperatively it may have him;" not, it is true, like the Shakesperean wor- been called for in Edinburgh. But the worthy thy by the superinduction of fat, but after the Baron conveniently forgot all this doubtless, manner of pots and kettles, by the addition of a "handle to his name." Yet, in spite of this greatness, although it may not be polite to term the worthy Baron's words false, we are con- tradition, and was not very particular as to the strained to call them inaccurate-yea, exceedingly inaccurate; in fact the extremest degree the known truth, or even-absolute falsehood, disof inaccuracy which is consistent with the "code guised under a flashy rhetoric, would do it, he d'honneur," for we would not call a nobleman a cared not, so that the thing were done. Unforliar for the world, or any other sublunary consid- tunately for our purpose, we have not the statiseration. We have said that the worthy Baron's tical returns of the city of Edinburgh conve-

"Obligationem ad peccatium mortale vel veniale," try) around Edinburgh superior to those around Rome? Leaving out of the question the unfairness of the comparison between the country round Edinburgh-a comparatively fertile country-with the Pontine marches around Rome-a country which in all ages has been all but insupportable to human life-(we should have liked to have set down the Baron in the flesh in the very centre of the Great Dismal)-still in order not to shirk the question, we will draw the compari-

son, substituting in both cases the city for the surrounding country : Edinburgh for its environs ; Rome for the Pontine marches. But there is another unfairness in this comparison. My Lord M'Auley, if he had ever turned his attention to the philosophy of history, must, or ought to have known that nations, like individuals, have their infancy-their manhood and their decrepid old are, and that it is as unfair to compare one bation in its infirmity, with another in its manhood, as it would be to compare an aged or infirm lion, with one in its full vigor and strength,-Rome as a nation has had the day of its splendor, whilst (as the proverb assigns to every dog its day) Edinburgh has yet to have hers. If the worthy Baron would do justice in the comparison, he should compare Rome in the height of her Pagan splendor with " canny auld Reekie" when she shall have attained to the height of her "glorification ;" and however that proud city may be entitled to the appellation of the modern to her Pagan rival, as long as splendor and worldly wealth and prosperity are to be the units of comparison. Granting however his own terms of comparison, (for when we descend into the arena, we would wish to give our antagonist every advantage in our power, and to fight him with his own weapons) how far are the inhabitants of Edinburgh superior to those of Rome? In drankenness and desecration of the Sabbath !-- If that is civilisation-the " canny loons o' Ediabro'" certamly are not to be beaten in the whole Rome, the centre of Catholicity. A drunken Italian is on any day of the week a " rara avis," could not be found, if the finding thereby would pay a king's ransom. Is this the case in the Modern Athens, whose year is a perpetual Baccanalia, and where, if the statistics of crime are

to be believed, there is more beastly drunkenness on any one Sunday, than probably could be found in the whole Italian Prainsula in one year ? It ill becomes a follow countryman of Forbes McKenzie (with his enlightened legislation) to institute a comparison between the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Rome, unless indeed vioting and drunkenness, and chambering and impurities be, in this enlightened age, deemed prosperity and civilisation; and then indeed the inhabitants of Christian Rome, and for the matter of that Pagan Rome either, would have to yield the palm to the Modern Athens. There has been no Forbes M'Kenzie Act found necessary as yet when he made his rhetorical flourish, and preferred poetical diction to stern matters of fact. He was helping to uphold the great Protestant means employed. If inaccuracy, perversion of words are inaccurate - we ought to have said nient to our hand; but equally unfortunately for more; they are inaccurate as to their first prin- the Baron's accuracy, we happen to have those ciples-inaccurate as to the premises-and mac- of the city of London, the first Protestant city his first principle, however, we have no right to we may perhaps be able to glean something about meddle with that. If he chooses to uphold it this boasted Protestant superiority in worldly in spite of right reason, he has a legal right to goods. We know and feel that it is rather too let us apply the test of Scripture to the Barons gardom after that. One in every Six! Mertheology .- The Apostle (we suppose the worthy ciful goodness! can it be possible that in any Baron would admit him as an authority in mai- Christian country there can be any parallel to

making themselves as ludicrous as possible.

Looming in the future he sees a great Protestant coalition against the Papists of the Lower Upper Canada. Province. "We venture to state our belief," an Upper Canada, instead of a Lower Canada quite equal to those of any other coalition."

To give even George Brown his due, we should add that he deprecates any such a coali- that great God Who will one day summon them tion; and that while perseveringly blowing the to judgment, so are they bound to treat every embers of strife, national and religious, he pro- enemy of their schools, as the enemy of their fesses an ardent longing "to put an end to the Church and their God. dangerous antagonisms of race, religion and locality" which now distract the body politic .----Nothing can be more liberal, more beautiful, than the Globe's sentiments, only unfortunately the subjoined communication and requests an exhe will not carry them out into practise. "We contend for equal rights for all," says our Clear- planation :---Grit cotemporary; "we ask nothing for Upper Canada that we are not willing to give to Lower Canada," exclams this new apostle of peace called Constitutiones Societatis Jesu, A. D. 1558, puband good will. Unfortunately for the Globe its lisbed in Latin and English by J. G. Rivington, Lonentire policy belies every one of its professions; don, 1838, - requesting an explanation in the co-and whilst clainoring for "equal rights" for all, lumns of your journal as soon as convenient. it still means to assert the odious principle of Protestant Ascendency.

·· We ask nothing for Upper Canada that we are not willing to give to Lower Canada."- ing a Catholic one. Relying on your theological ex-This is false, Mr. Brown. You and all your perience to clear up the mystery-I remain Sir, &c. This is false, Mr. Brown. You and all your party demand for the Protestant majority of the Upper Province the legal right to tax the Catholic minority for school purposes to which the latter are conscientiously opposed; but you are not prepared to admit in the Catholic majority of Lower Canada any such right to impose their tenetur, ac tribus aliis essentialibus-Paupertatis, not to "peccatum mortale vel veniale" which will in educational matters upon the Protestant minority of their section of the Province. You ordinem ullum vivendi, posse obligationem ad pec- Declarationes," &c. This conclusively disposes claim, and with good reason, separate schools for catum mortale, vel veniale inducere, nisi Superior ea of the Protestant objection, which can be of no your co-religionists in Lower Canada ; but you in nomine Domini Nostri Jeau Christi, vel in virtute i force unless it be assumed that it is "mortal are not prepared to accede to the demands of sancte obedientie juberet; quod in rebus, vel per- or venial sin" that the Superior has it in his the Catholic minority of the Upper Province for sonis illis, in quibus judicabitur quod ad particula- power to enjoin upon or command to his Jesuit the Baron's first principles-now for his deducthe same privilege, for the enjoyment of the em unius cujusque, vol ad universale bonum multum brethren. same right to educate their children as they | conveniet, fieri poterit." please without interference on the part of the inajority. Here is the test which we apply to of London we are not acquainted; but we have tis Jesu, will also find the obnoxious passage all your professions of liberality. So long as before our eyes the " Constitutiones," pars VI. quoted and referred to in " Ranke's History of you avail yourselves of your numbers and politi- c. 5, from whence the passage given above is the Popes," vol. 2., under the caption "Progress cal power in the West, to impose a compulsory extracted, and which has we believe been fre- of the Jesuit Institution." The subjoined is this

nal whose eyes these lines may chance to meet. Watch and see if it be not as the TRUE WIT-NEW POLITICAL COMBINATIONS.—The Globe | NESS says; and if it be not true that the Globe is doing a little business in the prophetic line .-- is now obliged to preserve a most ignominious and dishonest silence on the School Question of

But especially would we exhort Catholics to says the inspired Brown, seated on the three- note this fact, and to bear in mind that even if legged stool of the Globe office - " that the George Brown is one whit more favorably disposed chances of a coalition of English against French, to their rights as parents over the education of of Protestant against Catholic, and therefore of their children, to-day than he was six years ago, he has as yet given no outward symptoms of that domination for the next parliamentary term, are change; and that, as they value their credit for consistency and honesty, as they value the immortal souls of their little ones, and as they fear

> A Catholic of Toronto, who would seem to be grievously tormented by a Protestant, sends us

> > To the Editor of the True Witness.

" Sin-I take the liberty of forwarding the enclosed paragraph, taken from page 81 of a Roman work

"The passage has been pointed out to me by a Protestant gentleman in proof of the charges frequently brought against the Order of Jesus, and as a l reply to my denial of the principle contained in it be-INQUIRER.

The following is the " enclosed paragraph" referred to :---

" Visum est nobis in Domino, excepto expresso voto quo Societas Summo Pontifici pro tempore existenti

sions of liberality are but a snare and a delusion. that, by the rules of the Jesuits, and at the known translation, p. 61 :--

curate as to their conclusions. With regard to in the world, at our fingers' ends; and from them do so, and it is not our business to blame him for bad to bring the Baron's figures of speech down it; the more so especially as he holds it in com- to the rulgar level of figures of fact. To meamon with the whole Protestant world " and sure his flights of rhetoric with the Registrarthey are honorable men." The worthy Baron General's quadrant may be like measuring Falwould have us believe that, in consequence of a staff's waist with an inch rule; but still truth, supposed superior material prosperity, Protestant and a true tailor's fit, require it; and however nations are superior in civilization to Catholic humiliating it may be to the worthy Baron's nations-to use his own example, the country rhetoric, still it must be done. From the last around Edinburgh is superior to the country returns of the Registrar-General for the city of world, though in an uncommon degree being a richest aristocracy in the world) wherein is held Scotchman, he worships the "baubees"-deem- the Court of the most powerful sovereign on ing riches and worldly prosperity to be civiliza- earth ;- in this city of enormous wealth, we find tion-the Mammon of iniquity to be the true the appalling fact, that one in every six of the God of the Christians. This is his first principle, population, at their leaving this world, do so at on which his deductions are founded. Now grant- the public expense, either in the workhouse, ing for a moment that his deductions are true, asylum, hospital, or prison !! Talk of heg-

ters of faith) tells us " in omnibus Christus"-in this? To talk of the Lazzaroni of Naplesall things Christ. But Mammon is not Christ; for those jolly fellows, who sing and dance under the Gospel (doubtless another authority with the the blue arch of heaven by day, and at mght reworthy Baron in such matters) tells us we can- pose under some clustering vine, or beneath some not serve two masters, we cannot serve both marble portico of a prince's palace; whilst they God and Maminon. It is evident, therefore, agreeably diversify their life by an occasional whatever the Baron may have thought and writ- raid upon some gullible English tourist as often ten to the contrary, that riches and worldly as fortune throws one in their way; they are the prosperity are not true civilization-if civilization | very aristocracy of beggardom, compared with be as it ought to be-Christianity, duly and your London gin-palace poor. One in Six! truly carried out. The Baron's first principles, dying in abject poverty ! God help the London therefore, will not hold good with right reason | Protestant poor, and my Lord Macauly's figures at least, however Protestant prejudices may be of speech !

in favor of Mammon for God ; and the Protestant world may subscribe to this article of his creed, but they must excuse the Catholic world if it dissents in toto from their dogma, and teaches that Christ and Christianity are true civilization and true prosperity. So much then for deems it ais duty to send home fifthy and obtions.

Supposing for a moment' this erroneous first principle granted-supposing it proved that rich- the Commercial Advertiser - insinuates that es and worldly prosperity are true civilization, and that the mammon of iniquity is Christ, (God forgive the blasphemy !) how far, prav you, are Protestant nations superior in civilization to Caand odious School system upon the Catholic quently cited by ignorant and by malicious per- Protestant writer's comment thereupon in a foot tholic nations?-To take the Baron's own exam- editor of the Witness can place his finger on minority, so long do we know that those profes- sons as an argument in favor of their thesis- note. We copy from W. Keating Kelly's well ple, how far are the inhabitants (for we presume him"-the anonymous correspondent of the Scotit is the inhabitants he means and not the coun- tish Guardian.

SACERDOS.

The Scottish Guardian, a journal of the exceedingly righteous " butter-wouldn't-welt-in-hismouth" tribe, has a special correspondent of the puritanical or evangelical type in Montreal, who scene libels against the Prince. Our Montreal cotemporaries are justly indignant with the cowardly foul-mouthed libeller ; and one of them-" comparing the style of the communication with the other false accusations systematically published against the Prince by a journal of this city, there is more than a presumption that the

"If the Hierarchy in Lower Canada approaches the Prince with honied words," says the Globe, "it is because the condition of affairs there is favorable for the Duke" :--to its operations; it is because Roman Oatholic institutions are supported at the expense of the Protestant people of Upper Canada; because the Church possesses immense control over the Government of this country. The priests would fain per-petrate this state of things, and how sweetly they talk of their attachment to Great Britain, and delicately hint that their Church has always been an upholder of the authority of kings! The Bishops recognise, in fact, the 'right divine of kings to govern wrong ;' a dogma which the Romish clergy have always advocated with only one proviso-that in Church affairs the king should govern according to their will."

An angry man says many a foolish thing, and poor dear Mr. George Brown is very angry, and consequently talks very foolishly.

He is angry because, when in Quebec, the Prince visited the Laval University and the Ursuline Convent; he is angry because the Catholic Bishops presented an Address to the son of their temporal sovereign; and above all he is angry because he has failed in dragging the Prince and his suite into the confused arena of Canadian politics, and thereby making a little capital for himself against the next election .---Truly poor George Brown has good cause to be angry; he has been notoriously snubbed, and he has had again to endure the painful spectacle of the overthrow of his long-cherished schemes for the establishment of Protestant Ascendency.

So being very angry, he talks very foolishly. He gives us very sufficient reasons indeed why the Catholic Bishops, clergy, and laity should be loyal, but unfortunately these reasons are, for the most part, false. It is true indeed that " the condition of affairs" in Canada " is favorable to the operations" of the Catholic Church, because it is true that here the State leaves the Catholic Church free to pursue her own career of civilisation and enlightenment. But in this respect the Catholic Church is only treated as are all other religious denominations in the Province; whilst it is false, false as the Globe itself, that any of our " institutions are supported at the expense of the Protestant people of Upper Canada." Our churches, our schools, colleges, and charitable asylums are supported, partly out of their own private funds, acquired before the conquest, and guaranteed to them by Treaty ; partly out of the proceeds of private charity, and the funds voluntarily contributed by the Catholic laity themselves. If in any instance a Catholic institution of any kind receives State assistance, it is in return for some public service performed, and is counterbalanced by an equal amount of aid from the public purse to some Non-Catholic institution either in the Upper or Lower Province. It is this impartiality with which the Gbobe and its editor are shocked.

It is also, as the Globe would know were it acquainted with history, and the controversies of the XVI, and XVII, centuries, a ludicrous error on its part to pretend that the " Romish Church" has ever asserted or countenanced the doctrine of the "Divine right of kings." This doctrine is of essentially Protestant origin; was broached by the servile tools of reforming kings to justify their spoliation of Church property; was vigor-ously defended by King James VI. and the Protestant writers of his day; and was as vigorously assailed by the Jesuits, and other Catholic controversialists; by Suarez, Mariana, Bellarmine, and hosts of others, who, in treating of the princely power, maintained that like all legitimate power it was indeed of God, but mediately, or through the people, in opposition to the slavish doctrines of the Reformers, who asserted its immediate divine origin.

Neither is the Globe more happy in its proviso, that the Romish doctrine of the "divine right" of kings is coupled with the condition that "in church affairs the king should govern ac-cording to their-the Bishops'-will." The truth is that the Bishops of the Catholic Church claim far more than this-for they claim that in Church affairs the king govern not at all. To him belongs the control over secular affairs ; but over affairs ecclesiastical he has, he can have, no legitunate jurisdiction. This doctrine has been asserted not only by Catholics, but by Prorestants, of whom the Globe often makes honorable mention; by men who in their hatred of, and contempt for, Erastianism, deserve the respect even of Catholics, in spite of the many and cess in Italy! The Times' correspondent thus grievous errors, doctrinal and practical, which marked their career. It is in the Church, and in | ter's entry into Nanles :--the Catholic Church only, that the autonomy of the spiritual order can be insisted upon without encroachment on the domain of the civil magistrate; and that the divine right of kings can be logically denied, without at the same time asserting the divine right of revolution. Taking, however, the truth of the Globe's assertion for granted, our Toronto cotemporary shows conclusively that it is the interest of Papists in Canada to be loyal to the Imperial Government ; and since even the Globe will admit that most men will generally act in accordance with their known interests-if they can reconcile those interests with their principles —why should our " Clear-Grit" cotemporary then affect to doubt the truth of Catholic professions of attachment or loyalty to our actual Government? Does he suppose that we are fools? or that from an abstract hatred of loyalty, and innate love of rebellion, we are anxious to sacrifice our interests. and to cast away the advantages which our position as British subjects assures to us? This is the folly of which the *Globe* is guilty. It first shows that it is our interest as Catholics to be loyal; it asserts that the Catholic Church has always upheld the "divine right" of kings; and yet with ludicrous inconsistency, it persists in its insinuations against the sincerity of our Bishops and Clergy, when with one accord they give utterance to sentiments in accordance with their interests, and with what the Globe represents as the monarchical principles of the Church in which they bear rule! Accusations, or insinuations of disloyalty moreover come with bad grace from the Globe, a journal which hesitates not when its policy is thwarted, to advocate rebellion, and appeals to physical force, as the means for carrying into excution its designs. That we may not be deemed unjust even to the Globe, we submit to our readers the following passage from a recent article legion of Vesuviennes could be much better mustered act as our agent in Thorpville, and neighborhood.

of the Clear-Grit organ upon Constitutional Changes—which the Globe entitled "Information for the Duke":--

"If a remedy," says the Gobe, "is not found with-in the pale of the law and constitution, it will be sought for beyond it."

We leave it to our readers to imagine with what a howl from the Protestant Reformers of Canada a similar paragraph appearing in a ' Romish" journal would be hailed.

ANGLICAN BROILS .- The attack of the Angfican Bishop of Huron upon the "un-Protestant" teaching of Toronto Trinity College, which we alluded to in our last, has elicited a rejoinder from the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, the Provost of that establishment. The learned gentleman contends, that in most of the teachings referred to by Dr. Cronyn as "un-Protestant," the doctrines of Trinity College are substantially identical with those of the brightest lummaries of the Anglican Church ; but the soft impeachment of Mariolatry-what do Protestants mean by the term " Mariolatry ?"-he indignantly repudiates, in a style which, whatever credit it may reflect upon the soundness of Trinity College Protestantism, is certainly anything but creditable to its logic. The learned Provost thus argues against the Catholic doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception," or that the Blessed Virgin was conceived free from that taint of Original Sin which has adhered to all the rest of Adam's descendants :---

"In my lectures on the articles I have argued against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, from Our Lord's words, 'Yea rather blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it'-by showing that, if that dogma were true, then Mary would enjoy an exclusive spiritual privilege to which the hearing and keeping of the word of God could advance an other human being."- Toronto Globe.

Of this astounding specimen of Anglican logic, we would remark that it proves a great deal too. much, and therefore proves nothing ; for if it be a valid argument against the "Immaculate Conception" of the B. Virgin, it is equally valid against the "Immaculate Birth" of St. John the Baptist.

The latter, even according to the Anglican Church, was born Immaculate in precisely the same sense that the Catholic Church teaches that the B. Virgin was conceived Immaculate, or free the first Law Officers of the Crown in Upper from the stain of original sin. St. John the Canada are Orangemen; that the accused Ogle Mother of God was " wonderfully conceived," ; that two and two make tour. Here is what the not physically, but morally, in that her soul was | Freeman says on the subject :--never for one instant subject to Satan, or defiled with the stain of sin.

But if the argument of the Provost of Trinity College against the "Immaculate Conception" of the B. Virgin be valid, then could not St. affords us much pleasure to possess such information John the Baptist have been born Immaculate ;-- I as will enable this much injured individual, this mofor then, St. John the Baptist "would enjoy | ral and model member of our Canadian Legislature, an exclusive spiritual privilege to which the missing girl, whose testimony it was alleged would hearing and keeping of the word of God could clear or criminate him. We feel confident this inadvance no other human being"-seeing that telligence will afford unqualified satisfaction to Mr. all other human beings are, in the words of the Gowan, and that his zeatons admirers of Nassau and Anglican Liturgy, "born in original sin, and in the wrath of God." Of two things, therefore one. we have made to place their idol in a position of The Provost of Trinity College must either whitewashing his character abandon his opposition to the doctrine of the "Immaculate Conception" on the grounds which he assigns for his opposition ; or he must renounce his belief in the teachings of the Anglican Church respecting the "Immaculate Birth" of St. John the Baptist-an exclusive privilege to which no amount of hearing or of keeping the word of God, can ever advance any other human being. duce the girl, and have justice and public morality A third alternative may perhaps suggest itself- vindicated. that of the Immaculate Birth of all men; but

below the middle orders, modest girls, as one could safely judge from appearances, whom the tide of po-

pular passion had allured into that giddy turmoil .--We stood-my friend Silvio Sparenta and I-gazing at one of these young standardbearers who was a paragon of loveliness -a cherub-face lighted up with the fire of more than human excitement. Such glowing eyes i-such flushed complexion i-you would have said an arch-angel was leading the heavenly hosts. There was a mingling and blending of classes and sexes; a full licence to beggars and pickpockets to jostle honest citizens and patriots : yet the manyheaded monster was in its best humour.'

How fearful must be the passions elicited by demagogueism when, under their influence, young and well born women cast off not merely the restraints of society, but of delicacy and female modesty, and fraternise without computction with an unclean rabble of beggars, pickpockets and prostitutes, such as the Tumes' correspondent describes.

We would remind our readers that the St. Patrick's Bazaar is open, and that it is not only a good work, but almost an act of obligation on every Irishman, on every Catholic, to give it all the encouragement in his power. What they do to one of Christ's little ones, they do to Christ Himself, Who in the person of the poor and orphan solicits their alms, and disdains not to be clothed and fed by the hands of His creatures, who owe all they have to Hun and His loving kindness.

A FRIENDLY OFFER. - The Toronto Freeman of the 4th instant kindly furnishes Ogle anything like a serious investigation into the charge, for we feel convinced, from the reiterated experiences of the part, that the ends of justice will be again defeated. We bear in mind that

THE GOWAN RAPE CASE .- There is now an opportunity for Mr. Ogie R. Gowan to vindicate his charactor so shockingly damaged by the recent criminat charges brought against him. We can let aim know where the girl Kenny and her father now reside. It to stand forward in open court, and produce the

The friends of Mr. Gowan can find the girl Kenny double cross. The monument is erected on a beautiand her poor father in Quebec, perhaps enjoying (fully elevated plot of ground adjoining the late resi-some triffing reward, the sad and only worldly con- dence of the deceased at Ayliner, and nearly in front solation of injured virtue. It is said he fills some Government situation procured for him by Mr. Gowan. Kenny obtained a transfer of his pension to the Montreal district within a day or two after the charges against Gowan were published. We call upon Messra, Gowan or Gurnett to pro-

steps, which are of limestone from the Gloncester

TWADDLE.-The annexed paragraph from the Pilot of the 6th instant, is a fine specimen of 12s 6d " highferlutin," vulgarly called twaddle :---10s.

"Now upon the first glistening of the spears of free Sardinia, with all his skill, all his war-won ex-perience, all his bravery, the subsidized soldiery of Pio Nono are beaten most shamefully-slaughtered, decimated. The accumulated oppression of centuries the effete dogmas by which the souls and bodies of men have been held in a bondage through ages of groans and misery and torture are dissipated, scattered, and, atomised."

Unctuous decidedly, aromatic, and redolent of whiskey and water, is the above rabid effusion from the Montreal Pilot.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF .- The Central Presbyterian draws the following picture of the internal condition of Anglicanism :---"The genuine High Churchman preaches a gospel which the genuine Low Churchman thinks cannot save a soul, and the Broad Churchman shakes hands with what both regard as infidels. Gather the representatives of these types of opinions together, and what a motiev mass they will present - Pusey and Wilberforce believing baptismal regeneration and the real presence, Ryle and M'Neile abhorring them as Popery ; Maurice and Kingsley denying the atonement, and preaching Universalism; Trench and M'Gnee denouncing them as heretics; Jowett, Mc-Nanghten, and Powell denying inspiration and mi racles, while Excter Hall is ringing with what verges towards Bibliolatry, thas traversing along the entire circle of belief on some of the acknowledged fundamentals of theology, and yet boasting of their unity ! Is there anything in such a spectacle to excite our admiration or envy ?"

MONUMENT TO THE LATE J EGAN, ESQ., M.P.P.

(From the Ottawa Cilizen)

The monument at Aylmer, erected to the memory of the late John Egan, M.P.P., by the Lumbermen Gowan with full particulars as to the hiding place of the Ottawa Valley, as a tribute of their respect, of the girl Kenny, one of the witnesses who was ' has been finally finished. It is built chiefly of Arnso eleverly bribed to leave Toronto at the time ' prior marble, a material in our opinion especially of the investigation into the Bestiality Case, in adapted for monumental structures, being in char-of the investigation into the Bestiality Case, in a charter and colour so suited to that melancoly purpose. which the above named Orange worthy was in- It reminds us of the loss of one who served so well plicated. We fear that the liberality of the the interests of this section of the country with un-Freeman is thrown away upon han to whom an Uring zoil-this event one and all deplore, and we this case it is extended, and we do not anticipate | can scarcely forbear the reflection that had the deceased gentleman survived to have seen the result I his endeavors to establish the sent of government at Ottawa, no one could have joined with more heartfelt enthusiasm, to give effect to the demonstration we all so recently witnessed, in laying the corper-stone of the Permanent Government Buildings, this city - so effectually and forever sealed by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales. The style of architect-Baptist was, in the words of the Collect of the Gowan is a leading Orangeman; and putting use in which the monument is created, we understand, Anglican Liturgy, " wonderfully born ;" the these thougs together, we come to the conclusion - is that known as the third pointed or Perpendicular Gothic, and may be described as being of Quadritateral form having Angled Buttiesses, with recesses on each side of statuary marke, with spindrils of the same material, richly carved, containing the monogram, springing out of which is, gracefully aringed, the maple and shanrock intertwined, as emthems of his adopted country, and that of his birth In the other spanduils is designed, the Oak with acorns and other combinations in a conventionalized form The purity of this marble contrasts well with the sombre tint of the Aruprior, and both in strict harmony with each other-so highly characteristic of the essential elements of an erection of this nature and giving a chaste and effective appearance to the whole. At each Angle above the buttresses the Beaver is tastefully placed, stopping the moulding

> quarries. On the whole, it is the finest thing of the kind we ave seen in Canada, and does great credit to

Per J Hackett, Chambly-Self, 73 6d; V Fryer, Per A D M'Donald, St Raphael-Rev J M'Donald,

and the second

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and the second

Per Rt Rev P M'Intyre, Tiguish-Self. £2 1s 3d; East Point, Rev Mr M'Phee, £1.

Per C Otterson, Pakenham-Est. of J Otterson, 10\$.

Per J Ford, Prescott-M Tracey, £1.

Per J Heenan, Thorold-Self, 10s; J Battle, £1 5s. Per J Rowlan, Ottawa City---J Johnson, 10s; T Gunne, 12s 6d; J Heney, 12s 6d; J Murphy, 10s; J Conway, 12s 6d.

Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville-W Perkins, 15s ; J

F M'Donnell, 5s. Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills-A M'Donell,

CHRAP EXCURSION .- DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE .-The Grand Trunk Company will issue tickets to Portland and back for \$5, on Thursday, the 18th instant, and the day following. This arrangementthe tickets being valid for a week after date -- will afford an opportunity to, we have no doubt, crowds of our citizens and their friends of enjoying the sea air, participating in the festive doings at Portland. in honor of the Prince, and of seeing H.R.H. once more before his departure, from New to Old England.

THE WHEAT CROP OF UPPER CANADA .- The information received at the Burena of Agriculture leads to the conclusion that the general average yield of the wheat crop will be very great; fully equal to that of England, this year. The returns indicate an average of 28 bushels to the acre. There are several instances of enormous yield; as much as 62 bushels to the acre have been grown in some rare cases. It is expected that the surplus wheat available for ex-portation will reach twelve millions of bushels. Of course, the entire product of the year cannot be arrived at until the census is taken next January, when a state of facts will be unfolded that will astonish the world. A s it is highly desirable to have the cencus correctly taken, it is to be hoped that no absurd and unfounded fear that the operation is in some way connected with taxation will prevent the whole truth from being told. -- Quabee Correspondence of Toronto Leader.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour.—For Superfine we quote \$5,60 to \$5,65 ; a pareel of superior quality brought the latter price. For one lot \$5,70 has been eshed. Fancies \$5,70 to

Wheat .- For best U. C. Spring, affont, S1,24 to S1 25 is quoted : a sale at S1,242. In car-loads, by T. Railway, muss very different - perhaps foe, less 11 Ashes --- No change since yesterday.

Butter, Sales at [5c, but no outly good in market, Montecal Witness

A Finily Remedy. No family should be without some efficacious remedy for the cure of affections, so universally prevalent as coughs and coles , some remedy too, which can be relied aponent safe, sure, and certain. Dr. Wistar's Balson of wild Cherry combines these develorate.

2.5" There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fower & Co., floston, which has the written signature of I DUTTS on the outside wrapper.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer I have used with great success in my family, in case of colds and cough, and also had the happiness to see my son immediately relieved of distressing dycentery, and completely cured in a few days.

WARD C COPELAND, Fall river.

Births.

At Brantford, on the 4th instant, Mrs. William M'Manamy, of a son.

In Montreal, on the morning of the 8th instant, Mrs. John Garven, of a daughter.

Died.

At Quebec, 7th October, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Tolland, aged 68 years, for many years Con-stable of St. Patrick's Church, a native of Durgan, County Armagh, Ireland.

Suddenly, on the night of the 9th instant, at his residence, Graig Street, Andrew Holmes, M.D., LL.D., Dean of Medical Faculty, University of McGill College, aged 63 years.

this, if asserted by the Provost, would again expose him to a raking fire from Dr. Cronyn, since like all Calvinists, the latter holds to the doctrine N. Y. Metropolitan Record, a periodical which of the hereditary transmission of original sin to all the descendants of Adam.

As a specimen of the class of society to whom the success of Garibaldi has brought joy and gladness, we copy the following passage from the Naples Correspondent of the London Times. How fully it bears out our anticipation that all the knaves and prostitutes of Europe would be in high glee at the prospect of Garibaldi's sucdescribes the ovations which attended the filibns-

"The crowd consisted of the lowest rabble, with a sprinkling of men and women of the middle orders. It was a flag and torch procession with cries and shouts, such as can only be uttered by Neapolitan throats, all as can only be attend of reapond throats. Besides the incessant, deafening "Vivu Garrubbaldo ! Vivu Galibalda !" and a hundred other distortions of the name of the hero of the day to which we begin to be accustomed, the cry was "Una-una-una, Viva l'Italia Una! Vogliamo l'Italia Una !" There were a few shouts for Victor Emmanuel, and an occasional exclamation of " Death to the Bourbons !" For the rest the huge mob did not know what it wished or what all the noise was about; But it did not care,-it swarmed and eddied and boiled and bubbled about like the waves at Charybdis,-throng of carriages, throng of men, throng of women, the men brandishing naked swords, or waving flags or hats; the women bareheaded, dishevelled, with disordered garments, cheering, embracing, and kissing, as they passed each other, like so many victims of a rabid druckenness, in which, however, drink had no part. Many of the women were girls of loose character about town."

Thus writes the Protestant correspondent of the Times, and his description vividly reminds us of the pictures handed down to us of the "Furies of the Guillotine" who played so conspicuous a part in the first French Revolution, of which this Italian Revolution seems destined to be a filthy and exaggerated caricature.

Mixed up with these prostitutes and scourings of the back-slums of Naples, who appropriately turned out to greet Garibaldi, the Times' correspondent noticed women of a lugher class in society, but whose political predilections had in their case so entirely overcome every sentiment in the following paragraph, which we clip from ot female delicacy and modesty as to induce them to mingle with the filthy crowd of Bacchantes, knaves and prostitutes who, with good cause, rejoiced in the triumph of democracy in the persou of Garibaldi. The writer by us above quoted, goes on to say :--

"They had been flaunting about in hackney coaches from an early hour, and showed now how a

We have much pleasure in transferring to our designers. Messrs. Stent & Laver, of this city, who columns the following amende honorable from the are also the architects of the structure. enjoys the high distinction of being formally ap- as follows: proved of by His Grace the Archbishop of New York.

Having copied a paragraph from the TRUE WITNESS of the 7th ult., wherein we requested the Metropolitan Record to give a denial to a statement which it had copied in good faith from some other journals, respecting the treatment of the Bishops of Canada by the Prince of Wales ever had. His name is identified with almost every the following comments of his own :---

We take much pleasure in complying with the request contained in the foregoing paragraph. Nothing was further from our intention when making the statement, of which the above is a correction, than to say or write anything that could possibly be construed into an act of injustice towards the Prince of Wales. We have availed ourselves of that liberty which the Press is popularly supposed to possess to comment on the reception given to the heir to the British throw ; but all that we have said has been based upon the reports which appeared in the New York daily papers, and which were furnished by gentlemen who were not only sent from New York for this purpose, but who were accorded every facility for producing accurate and reliable accounts of the Prince's progress. In this instance, however, it is proved that their statements are incorrect, and it is to be hoped that the papers in which they first aupeared will now take advantage of the opportunity to relieve the Prince from that odium which would attach to such conduct.

One word more and we are done. In common with the great majority of our Irish fellow citizens, we have no reason to entertain friendly feelings towards the Government of Great Britain, and, as our readers well know, we are as inimical to its policy as the most exacting friend of Irish nationality could desire; but we would be the very hast to suggest or advise any act that would place Catholics and Irishmen on an equality with the debased and brutal Orangemen of Canada. Every Irishman who loves his native land and his adopted country, would shrink from doing anything which would reflect dis-

credit on either. Where the interests and character of a nation, or a noble cause, are at stake, no true man would be guilty of an act which must be attended with injurious consequences thereto.

ORANGE LOYALTY .- The loyal principles of the Orangemen are well and faithfully illustrated

the Montreal Herald of Friday last :--

"At a recent meeting of the County of Lambton 10s. Orange Lodge, resolutions were passed setting forth that, in consequence of the Duke of Newcastle's conduct at Kingston, the said Lodge desire to be absolved from their allegiance."

Mr. John Green has kindly consented to

The inscription on the Tablet has been careefally

going all round, and out of which the flowing orna-

ment takes the place of crockets extending up the

water-table or roof, the whole being surmounted by

a final well-designed and elegantly carved as a

dence of the deceased at Aylmer, and nearly in front

of the Episcopal Church We hear it is contem-

plated, as soon as subscriptions are raised, to put an

ornamental wrought iron railing around on an Ohio

stone hase of appropriate design -- This will also con-

trast favourably with the finely worked pedestal and

cut in ancient lettering, having illuminated capitals. " Sacred to the memory

of John Egan, Esq., M.P.P., Born at Lissivahane, County Galway, Ireland, Who died at Quebec, 11th July, 1857.

Aged 47 years.

As a merchant, a legislator, and an enterprising citizen, he was the best friend the Ottawa country -our esteened New York cotemporary adds advancement in material wealth and political importance which this part of Canada has undergone. This monument is erected as a tribute to his great worth by a few of his friends."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pakenham, M Collins, 168; Toronto, M M'Namara, 10s, J Mullowney, 58; Maria, Rev. N Gauvin, 10s; Isle aux Noix, Rev. Mc. Prevost, 10; Point Levi, Rev. CiRichard, 10s; Woodstock, M Shinners, 10s; Charlottenhurgh, A M'Donell, 10s; Galumet Island, P Handratty, 5s; Whitby, C M'Dermott, 5s; St. Laurent, P King, 103; Brantford, J Comerford, £2 108; New Glasgow. C M'Kenna, 103, E Carry, 103; St. Hyacia he, L G Glada, 5s, J Nolan, 6s 3d ; Rostigouche Rev. P J Saucier, 15s; Longueull, Rev. Mr. Thibault, £1 2s 6d; Altona, W L Scott, 10s; Chatham, A B M⁴ Intosh, 10s; St. Remi, J Richardson, £1 5s; Cote des Neiges, J Sexton, 2s 6d ; Vankleekhill, J A M'Donald. 10s; St. Johns, T. Maguire, 10s; Norton Creek, P. Maher, 10s; Russelitown Flatts, E. M'Gill, 10s; Jones Falls, E. Murray, 15s; St. Agatha, Rev. E. Funcken, 10s; Cherry Valley, G Delany, 10s; St. Romuald, T Morgan, 10s ; Beloeil, Rev. N Gay, 5s ; Cote St Paul, B Casey, 55; Des Joachims, R Nugle, 12s 6d; Que-bec, D S Ramsny, 5s; Drumbo, P M'Carty, 5s; Hunt-ingdon, J Fagan, £1 5s; Kinsay Mill, F Garnet, 10s; Longueuil, Madame Hicks, 10s; St. Sophie, Rev. A Payette, 7s 6d; St. Scholastique, J Murphy, £1 5s. Per Rev J J Chisbolm, Alexandria -- A Williams,

58; Kenyon, D M'Donald, 10s.
Per W M'Manamy; Brantford—Self, 10s; J Collins,
55; J Garrity, 55; J Ryan, 55; N Nolar, 55.
Per T Griffith, Sawyerville- E M'Gafferty, 10s. Per Rev C F Cazeau, St Urbain, Rev Mr Morris-sett, Gs 3d; St Henedine, Rev Mr Beaument, 10s; St Alban, Rev Mr Dionne, 10s; St Nicholus, Rev Mr Baillargeon, 123 Gd; St Elzear, Rev J Dion, 10s; Baie St Paul, Rev P Paradis, 10s. Per J Hagan, Templeton - T Kennedy, £1. Per Rev JS O'Connor, Cornwall-Self, 10s; Milleroche, O Clancy, 10s.

Per J Greene, Thorpville-Self, 5s; T Kelly, 5s. Per Rev E Bayard -St Thomas, Rev L Bissey, 10s. Per D Phelan, Cornwall-Self, 10s; D A M'Donald,

Per M Kelly, Merrickville-P Kyle, 5s; K Branick, 53; M Kelly, 55. Per E M'Oormick, Otonabee-J Doras, 55; Ennis-

more, L Doran, 5s. Per J Doyle, Aylnier-Self, 10s; J Foran, 12s 6d; Rev Mr Michell, 10s; W Dermody, 10s; W Kelly, 103.

Per P T M'Manus, Lachine - P Comerton, 5s.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM. ANNUAL BAZAAR.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR for the Maintenance of the Male and Female Orphans of the St. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, will OPEN on

MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. 8th.

AT THE HALL OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

And continue open on the succeeding evenings.

The members of the Ladies Charitable Society of St. Patrick's Congregation have made the greatest exertion to render the Bazaar attractive to all, and the cause for which it is held, is expected of itself, to attract the patronage of all the friends of the fatherless inmates of the Asylum.

By Order of the

DIRECTOR.

MISS COUCH'S SEMINARY.

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

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after the 20th instant, all the Remains of the Dead buried in the Old Roman Catholic Cemetery, in SHERBROOKE, C.E., will be Removed into the New Burial Ground, and these Remains will be placed in a common grave, unless they are transferred at the expense of the relations.

A. E. DUFRESNE, P.P. Sherbrooke, C.E., 1st October, 1860.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, for the BUCKINGHAM ACADEMY. None need apply unless they can produce Testimonials that they are competent to Teach all the branches necessary for a First-Class Academy. Applications will be received until the 20th inst. All communications addressed (post-paid) to

DR. H. H. SAUVE, President. Or, ARCHD. M'NAUGHTON, Oct. 8, 1860. Secretary-Treasurer.

FOR SALE,

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

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: OCTOBER 12: 1860 THE TRUE

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 17 .- The characteristics of our times are, on one side unbelief, administration and policy in permanent conspiracy against the Divine authority of the Church; and on the other side the Church deprived of all human aid. bated by all earthly powers, fighting almost alone for the integrity of her doctrine and for freedom of conscience. What will be the issue ? Perhaps before I shall have time to finish my letter, the telegraph will have told you whether the heroic Lamoriciere has been able to bear the assault of Cialdini's Sardinians-whether Pius IX. has been able to join him at Ancons, as every Catholic heart that desires rather integrity of the honor than that of the power of the Church must wish. Whether Austria, officially accused by the French Government of having been the sole cause of the annexation of the Æmilian provinces to Piedmont, will forcibly oppose the annexation of the Marches. But I cannot make a mistake in pointing out to you on whom the whole responsibility of the present events, that were all foreseen, must fall. The consequences were all plainly involved in the premises. Neither in the letter of Napoleon III. to the Pope, December 31, 1859, nor M. Thouvenel's circular to the diplomatic body in answer to the encyclical letter of Pius IX., nor in the same Minister's despatch to the Duke de Gramont, is there any certain definition of the extent of territory which the French Government intended to guarantee to the Pope. This uncertainty was cleared up by the very definite orders given to Gen. de Noue, which were, in plain English, an invitation to the revolutionary leaders to seize all that was not guaranteed by France. The Italians made all haste to obey the summons, and in so doing, as the Opinione frankly says, they "only follow Napoleon's advice," in his incendiary proclamation which he addressed from Milan, not to the Lombards alone, but to "all Italians"-" Unite and organize yourselves under the banner of Victor Emmanuel; follow him in the path which he has so nobly opened to you." The Italians took him at his word, and followed the gulant como to Bologna, to Ancona, to every place where there were grievances to redress-a formula which may carry them a good deal further. So M. Cavour has reason to boast that whatever may be the temporary judgment passed upon his new misdeeds by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries, it will not break off the alliance. Observe, moreover, that Victor Emmanuel says precisely the same as Napoleon III. They both " respect the seat of the Head of the Church ;" neither of them meddle with the sacristy. If Victor Emmanuel robs him of his goods, it is only for the reason given in the Imperial pampulet (which you ought to read over again now) to increase his moral influence, and to render him more like the popes of the primitive church.

The return of General de Goyon-who cannot resume his command before Cialdim has secured the greater part of his rascally booty-and the recal of Baron de Talleyrand, which is far from a diplomatic rupture, and mere hocus pocus, a blind to give a temporary satisfaction to good people who cannot see an inch hefore their noses and dust thrown into the eyes of the French bishops, who are not disinclined to avail themselves of the operation. After all, one thing is certain; that alter the interview at Chambery with Farini and Cialdini, the Emperor was of all men in Europe the least surprised at the Piedmontese invasion of the Marches; he may pretend to be in a towering passion, as he was in a quarrel with the Cabonari, with whom he has made his bargain. The revolutionists have always understood that sooner or later he was to help them in the execution of their diabolic plot against European society. The first part of this plan was war against the Crown. The death of Louis XVI and the revolution of July secured the success of this part of the project. The throne of France was the great realization of the monarchical idea. Twice has it fallen ;-twice has Europe looked calinly on the fall of a power of fourteen centuries, without fear of the consequences to herself. The next portion of the revolutionary programme is war against the altar. This, in the eyes of our enemies. Is the cream of the whole; but the altar is still standing, God seems to have left the Papal Sovereignty as its last rampart. When this rampart is breached, the fortress will be indefensible, as Sebastopol was after the Malakoff was taken .--Kings and people alike ought to sub their eyes and wake from their sleep. If they sacrifice the Pope, all barriers against the triumph of the revolution will be overturned, and all the institutions which make up our social existence will be destroyed. How can we be so blind when the Evil Genius shows himself in such clear colors ? Is it that God lets us be blinded, that we may be punished for our sins? Anyhow, we are on the eve of a general confusion, and this time we can scarcely escape. Austria will either attack or be attacked, Napoleon will interfere, and then the war will be general, or else in a few days the Papal sovereignty will perish; but this power cannot fall like other dynasties, and its fall will occasion that of other Powers which fancy themselves very secure .- Cor. Weelly Register. Anxiety is expressed by persons connected with the Imperial Government lest the Pone should leave Rome, but it is shrewdly suspected that such an occurrence would be by no means disagreeable to some who profess most earnestly to deprecate it. You will have seen the article on this topic in the Constitutionnel of the 8th, which can hardly be said to detract from the probability of the above suspicion. The departure of Pio Nono from his capital would fill the Constitutionnel with uneasiness as to the fate of his temporal authority, but would rid France of a troublesome dilemma .--The Pope's tenure of his temporal power really seems so noor that we may question whether it bears setting in the scale against the relief of the French Government from a very grave perplexity. On the other hand, is the Pope likely vention; after having outraged sovereignty by preto quit Rome? It has been more than once positively asserted within the last month that he | by addressing to a free, neighbouring, and Italian

not to depart. It was even said that measures had been taken to provide him with an instant successor, in case of a misfortune happening to army of the Prince whom he desires to subject and him' It is impossible to say what change may to spoliate. Such are the proceedings of the Libera- nines, and Fanti to the west, led their respective have been wrought in his feelings and intentions by the important events of the last few days, or how far he may be accessible to subtle sugges- opprobrium." tions of a less resolute line of conduct. He can hardly find encouragement in the stronger light that is now daily thrown upon the real state of the relations between the French and Piedmontese Governments. If, however, he persists in remaining, the French must defend him against Garibaldi, should that leader be so rash as to attack. The Siecle would tain deny the authenticity of the preclamation in which Garibaldi spoke of declaring the annexation of Italy from the top of the Quirmal, and it is to be hoped elegant kind, and ornamented with marabout feaththat the Siecle is correct, although it does not give its authority, and merely says that the proclaination in question is considered apocryphal. On the other hand, a report has reached me that two more French regiments have been ordered of the ladies, who retired in great dismay. An old to Toulon, there to remain at the disposal of General Goyon, in case he should deem it neces-in this case. The ladies, inspired with a sudden sary to send for them. Presuming these two idea, went in among some trees which were growing General Goyon, in case he should deem it necesregiments to be each of three battalions on the near, and, taking off the objectionable articles of war footing, the accession of strength would be fully 5,000 men.

A letter of the 15th instant from Turin in the Debuts has the following passage :---

" The emotion caused by the recall of M. de Tallyrand begins to calm down. The appointment of beaddresses within their ample folds, where they M. de Rayneva as Charge d'Affaires has produced a favorable impression. M. de Rayneval is First Secretary of Embassy, and the name he bears forbids | ted. the supposition that the mission confided to him is one of oure form."

Now, as I yesterday wrote, official persons here positively deny that M. de Rayneval is left as Charge | ber 15 :d'Affaires at all, and say that he is merely " charged with the affairs" of an indispensable nature, such ber. The convocation r as protection of French subjects, &c, which are of a Conneil of Ministers. ten, when a minister is withdrawn, left to the care friendly to both of those at variance. It was reported here yesterday morning that the Sardinian Minishe had merely gone for two or three days to Dieppe or Trouville cas he did two or three weeks ago), and was expected back at his hotel last night. Another report was that Prince Gagarin, chief of the Russian Legation at Turin during the absence o' the Minister, had apprised the Attaches that they might every moment expect an order to quit that capital. This requires confirmation, and many persons here are of opinion that, notwithstanding the earnest represen-Russia and Prussia, the representatives of those two Powers will not be withdrawn. Between the reports | Turin. circulated in Paris and others that reach us from Piedmont the discrepancies are so numerous that it is scarcely possible to sift out the truth.

There is no doubt that considerable uneasiness is felt in high quarters here with respect to a collision between the French troops in Rome and Garibaldi's legious. If the friends of the Italian cause regard such a contingency with just apprehension, it is, I believe, equally certain that the French Government would greatly deplore it. Should the French troops owing to inferiority of numbers come by the worst, I used not expatiate on the painful sensation it would cause in this country, and on the outcry that would arise for revenge. If, on the other hand, the Garibaldians were beaten, the position of affairs would become hardly less complicated Indeed, it is impossible to foresee with certainty what either event would lead to, but either, it is certain, would be fraught with perils to the Italian cause, and perhaps to the peace of Europe. The hopes of both being avoided are chiefly founded, it appears to me, on an expectation that the Pope will shortly leave Rome. It may be that, as has been asserted, he is bent on clinging to his capital to the last, but it is well known that he is not remarkable for strength of character, and it is thought probable that the Cardinals will prevail on him to depart. The Sacred College, I am assured, is in no small trepidation. Its mem-

would dare to send to Tarks, he supports with exces-sive bravedo his odious injunction by the invasion of a corps three times more numerous than the entire tor of Italy; such the conduct of the councillor of divisions from conquest to conquest, town after town the King, the galantuomo. Well ! we say that Sar- fell into their hands, and the little garrison became dinia, in so acting, has gone to the utmost limit of

THE IMPERIAL TOUR .--- The Semaphore of Marseilles relates the following somewhat amusing incident, before Ancona, to which place he was closely follow-which is said to have occurred at the ball given to ed by Cialdini. On the 18th, the Papal General, their Majesties at the Chateau Bore'li :-- "at the moment when the doors were opened two ladies accompanied by two gentlemen, and duly provided with tickets, presented themselves for admission. The sortie from Ancona, he entirely failed in his object, ladies were elegantly attired in white dresses and and left 600 prisoners and six pieces of artillery in handsome ornaments, but unfortunately they had not conformed to established etiquette, as far as regarded their headdress, for they wore bonnets. These appendages, were it is true, of the most light and ers; but they were considered, notwithstanding, inadmissible. The stewards at the door expressed their regret in the politest terms, but, as their instructions were positive on the subject, they could not allow themselves to be softened by the entreatics proverb says that when a woman determines on doing a thing nothing can prevent her, and so it was dress, despoiled them of the feathers, which they speedily transferred to their own hair. The question next arose what should they do with the bonnets,

which were too pretty to throw away. Feminine in-vention here again came to their aid, for, lifting their ample crinolines, they safely attached the discarded were completely unobserved. Thus newly equipped, they presented themselves, and were duly admit-

ITALY.

SARDINIA,-The Turin correspondent of the Constitutionnel writes as follows, under date of Septem-

"The Parliament is convoked for the 2nd of October. The convocation was decided on yesterday at

"Count Trechi, Aide-de-Camp of Garibaldi, and of the Minister resident of some other foreign Power Dr. Brambilla, in whom the Dictator of the Two Sicilies appears to place unlimited confidence, arrived yesterday evening at Turin from Naples. They ter, M. de Nigra, had lef: Paris. This was true, but are bearers of a letter from the famous General to the King. The audacious warrior in this letter traces the same programme as that developed in the proclamation to the people of Palermo-that is to say, that he shall not regard his mission as terminated until he has arrived at Rome and Venice, and that, despite his ardeut desire for immediate annegation, the interests of the continuation of his enterprise are opposed to that measure.

"Garibaldi concludes his letter by saying that he tations made to Victor Emmanuel's Government by has no confidence in M. Cavour, and that that is the Russia and Prussia, the representatives of those two reason he cannot listen to advice sent him from

> PAYING FOR A JOKE UNDER THE CONSTITUTIONAL SCRPTAR OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.-The Supreme Court of Porto Ferrajo passed sentence on the 5th Sep-tember in the case of Mr. George Watson Taylor, proprietor of the island of Monte Christi, who was accused of having encouraged reactionary demonstrations among his dependants, and uttered the cry of "Viva Leopoldo II." with expressions of contempt towards the reigning Sovereign. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor having placed themselves beyond the jurisdiction of the court by crossing the French frontier, allowed judgment to go by default. Mr. Taylor was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment ; but the crime of Mrs. Taylor (a French lady) was considered more beinous, innsmuch as she was stated to have said, looking at the portrait of Victor Emmanuel, that he was more like merchand de bæuf than a king. For this jeu d'esprit, as she perhaps considered it, the Court sentenced Mrs. Taylor to twenty-two months' imprisonment. The four laborers employed by Mr. Taylor, and accused of participating in his political indiscretions, were acquitted. - Times.

A letter from Turin, dated the 12th of September, says :- " Despite the security which is felt here, the government is taking its precautions. The ten battalions of the national guard which have been called out will be divided as follows :- Five at Alessan- annexation until the day when what he calls his throwing into perturbation the greater part of Italy. upon the movements of the Austrians. Great attention is being paid to the navy. A portion of the Neapolitan fleet is ordered to Genos, and the Government has just purchased several large transport steamers. It is not thought that Austria will move till Venetia is attacked ; but there must be no illusion on the subject sooner or later the struggle must come. The question of Venice will arouse the passions of Italy as soon as the other questions are settled. As regards France the articles in the Constitutionnel and La Patrie have not the slightest effect. The idea that France cannot separate herself from us if attacked is deeply rooted, and a hostile fact only could dispel it. People may justly possibly be wrong but such is the opinion nevertheless." A letter from Turin dated 14th September, says :-The news of the recall of M. de Tallyrand has produced a lively impression here; it is understood that this means something more than an article in the Constitutionnel. Nevertheless, political men are not discouraged; they believe, or at all events they say, that France has wished to free herself from responsibility before Europe and before the religious party, but that in reality the alliance is not broken ; and that under the shield of that principle, Umbria and the Marches will be annexed as Tuscany was annexed, and, once the fact accomplished, it will be recognized. As, after all, it is well to take the best view of things, it is hoped that the actual attitude of France will result in calming the anxiety of Europe, of stopping Austria, and of allowing time to take Ancona. I give you the reasonings, but by no means wish to approve them. Meantime M. de Tallyrand is at Nice. It is not known whether he goes thence direct to Paris or not. The secretary who is to act for him ad interim has not yet been designated. The Espero says that Count Arese leaves this evening for The Count has for a long time enjoyed the particular esteem of the Emperor, and is usually entrusted with confidential missions to the court of France. The announcement, however, requires confirmation. The existence of the Papal army, which is only due to the strong recommendations of France and Austria in the Paris Congress of 1856, was at last made the pretext, and only the pretext, of the Sardinian invasion of the Marches and Umbria. Minerva, the Sardinian Envoy, who carried the ultimatum of Cavour to Cardinal Antonelli, demanding the immediate disbanding of the foreign troops, only reached Rome late in the afternoon of the 10th instant .--Before he had even delivered his ultimatum, the Piedmontese troops had occupied Pesaro and Fano, and 50,000 of them were over the Papal frontiers before the next morning. In the modern system of warfare it is against our friends that we must be especially prepared. Sardiria has given an example which one day will probably recoil on herself. She begins fighting even while she is pretending to treat diplomatically, and while she is holding peaceful, if not friendly relations, with a foreign Power, she is actively engaged in its overthrow. She would be loud enough in her appeals to Europe if France or Austria were to treat her as she has treated Rome and Naples. of perfidy, for his small army was divided into in- Sardinian troops :--

had made up his mind to die, it needs were, but monarchy one of those summonses which no one significant garrisons, sufficient to keep the peace of the several towns against any internal risings, but totally inadequate to sope with the over whelming force of Sardinian regulars who backed up the insurgents. Cialdini to the east of the Apenprisoners of war. At Spoleto 600 Irishmen had to surrender. In the course of a week Lamoriciere, however, was able to sollect the the bulk of his army with 11,000 men, made an attack on the strong positions occupied by the Sardinians, and though he was supported by a column of 4,000 men which made a the hands of the Sardinians. The Papal army retired upon Ancona, and the siege of the town has commenced. It is attacked by the united Sardinian and Neapolitan fleet from the sea, and by General Cialdini and his victorious troops on the land side .---Should Ancona fall, the Papal States will have been reduced to the dimensions indicated in the famous pamphlet which contains the Italian programme of states that "the greater portion of the Pontifical army had capitulated ; that the foreign troops will return to their respective countries, and that General Lamoriciere, with a few horsemen, had succeeded there is not a single Pontifical battalion - Weekly Register.

THE CAPTURE OF PERUGIA .- A Turin letter gives the following particulars respecting the taking of Perugia by General Fanti :-- "The town was defended by about 3,000 men, who fought with great country. resolution. The garrison had raised barricades in "For all parts of the town, and occupied the houses, from which they fired upon the Sardinians Every street was the scene of a conflict, but the assistance affordstruggie much shorter than it would otherwise have been. A considerable portion of the Pontifical car- expression of the sentiments of the people of the bineers contrived to escape out of the town, the others retired to the citadel, which could not hold out long. Towards evening the fort capitulated, and the whole of the garrison, consisting of 1,600 men, were made prisoners, as well as General Schmidt, who commanded them.

The gallant band who have fought for the Pope can never be accused of cowardice. At Perugia the garrison consisted of 2,500 Bavarians and 140 Irish. These brave fellows were opposed by no less than 25,000 Sacrilegians under General Fauti, yet they contested every inch of ground, and it was only when they retired to the citadel, and it was discovered that there were only 1,000 survivors, that General Schmidt came to the determination of surendering .- Weekly Register.

CAVOUR AND GARIBALDI.-A letter from Turin, ated the 17th September, says :-

"As I announced, the official Gazette of this evening publishes the Royal decree convoking Pariament for the 2nd of October.

"The session will be a very short one; it is even probable that it will not exceed ten days. The poicy of the Government, as it is actually represented by the Cavour Ministry, will be submitted to the hambers in juxtaposition with the policy of Garibaldi and his partisans, and the representatives of the nation will be called upon to make a choice between the two.

"Should an imposing majority declare itself in favor of the policy of the present Cabinet, Count Cavour will of course remain at the head of affairs, and I am well informed when I say that the intention of the Count is to act with unflinching energy in the accomplishment of the new duties which vote of confidence of the Parliament will entail upon bim.

"In case a doubtful or hesitating majority should support Count Cavour's policy, he will immediately resign his office to M. Ratazzi, who perhaps might obtain some concessions from Garibaldi, which, under all circumstances, are quite indispensable to prevent the Italian movement entering a fatal path.

"At the present moment not the slightest concession can be expected from Garibaldi. M. Depretis "Taris, Sept. 4.

"Eminence-The Government of His Majesty the King of Sardinia could not without serious regret see the formation and existence of the bodies of foreign mercenary troops in the pay of the Pontifical Government. The organisation of such corps net consisting, as in all, civilized Governments, of citizens of the country, but of men of all languages' notions, and religions, deeply offends the public conscience of Italy and Europe. The want of discipline inherent to such troops, the inconsiderate conduct of their chiefs, the irritating menaces with which they pompously fill their proclamations, excite and maintain a highly dangerous ferment. The painful recollection of the massacre and pillage of Perugia is still alive among the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria. This state of things, dangerous in itself, becomes still more so after the facts which have taken place in Sicily and in the kingdom of Naples. The presence of foreign troops, which iusults the national feeling, and prevents the manitestation of the wishes of the people, will infallibly cause the extension of the movement to the neighboring provinces. The intimate connexion which exists between the inhabitants of the Marches and Umbria and those of the provinces annexed to the the French Government. The last Sardinian report States of the King, and reasons of order and security in his own territory, lay His Majesty's Government under the necessity of applying, as far as in its power, an immediate remedy to such evils. King Victor Emmanuel's conscience does not permit him in reaching Ancona by passing through the defiles of Monte Canaro." It is added that outside Ancona sion with which the arms of the foreign mercenaries would extinguish every manifestation of national feeling in Italian blood. No Government has the right of abandoning to the will and pleasure of a horde of soldiers of fortune the property, the honor, and lives of the inhabitants of a civilised

"For these reasons, after having applied to His Majesty the King, my august Sovereign, for his orders, I have the honor of signifying to your Eminence that the King's troops are charged to prevent, ed to General Fanti by the inhabitants made the in the name of the rights of humanity, the Portifical mercenary corps from repressing by violence the Marches and Umbria. I have, moreover, the honor to invite your Excellency, for the reasons above explained, to give immediate orders for the disbanding and dissolving of those corps, the existence of which is a menace to the peace of Italy.

" Trusting that your Eminence will immediately communicate to me the measures taken by the Government of Ilis Holiness in the matter, I have the honor of renewing to your Eminence the expression of my high consideration. " CAVOUR." The following is the reply of Cardinal Anto-

nelli :—

ROME, SEPT. 11 .- Excellency, - Without taking into account the manner in which your Excellency has thought proper to have your letter of the 7th inst., conveyed to me, I have directed my whole attention calmly upon the subject you lay before me in the name of your Sovereign, and I cannot conceat from you that it has cost me an extraordinary effort to do so. The new principles of public law which you lay down in your letter would be indeed sufficient to dispense me from giving any answer at all, they being so contrary to those which have constantly been acknowledged by all Governments and nations. Nevertheless, feeling deeply the inculpations cast upon the Government of His Holiness, I cannot refrain from at once noticing the blame as odious as it is unfounded and unjust, pronounced against the troops belonging to the Pontifical Government; and I must add that I find the pretension of denying the right, belonging to the Pontifical Government as well as to any other, of having foreign troops in its service, utterly unjustifiable. In fact, many Governments of Europe have foreign troops in their pay. On that subject it may be expedient to observe that, owing to the character with which the Sovereign Pontiff is invested as the common father of all believers, he ought to be less subject to criticism than any other for receiving in the ranks of his troops all who come and olfer themselves from the various parts of the Catholic world, for the defence of the Holy See, and of the States of the Church.

"Nothing is more false or insulting than to attribute to the Pontifical troops the disorders which have taken place in the States of the Holy Sec.-There is no necessity for asking, for history has has completely failed in his mission. He has been already enregistered whence came the troops who to Naples to induce Garibaldi to annex Sicily at have violently constrained the will of the people, once to Sardinia. The Dictator will not hear of and the artifices which have been made use of for tend to be in a towering passion, as he was in a passion, as he was in a passion about Bologna, but he will never dare to passion about Bologna, but he will never dare to that might be paid to them in the event of war or quarrel with the Cabonari, with whom he has are exercised their influence to in luce His Holices to make a strong corps d'armee, the head-quarrel with the Cabonari, with whom he has are exercised their influence to in luce His Holices to make a strong corps d'armee, the head-quarrel with the revolutionists have alof the Holy See, to put down the rebellion of Perngia, it would truly be more logical to throw that responsibility on those who, from abroad, have excited the revolt : and you know perfectly well, M. le Comte, where that outbreak was concerted, whence were derived money; arms, and means of all kinds. and whence instructions and orders were sent to the insurgents. There is consequently reason for representing as calumnious all that has been said by a party hostile to the government of the Holy See, as to the conduct of its troops, and for declaring that the imputations cast on their chiefs by the authors of proclamations of a nature to excite dangerous fermentations, are not less. Your Excellency concludes our painful despatch by inviting me, in the name of your Sovereign, to immediately order the disarming and disbanding of the said troop. This invitation was ascompanied by a sort of menace on the part of Piedmont in case of refusal, to prevent the action of the said troops by means of the Royal troops. This involves a quasi injunction which I willingly abstain from qualifying. The Holy See could only repel it with indignation, strong in its legitimate rights, and appealing to the law of nations, under the ægis of which Europe has hitherto lived, whatever violence the Holy See may be exposed to suffer, without having provoked it, and against which it is my duty now to protest energetically in the name of His Holiness.

seek an Asylum in Spain or Austria. His so doing would be a signal for the immediate departure of the French garrison. Such, there seems no room for doubt, are the instructions that have been given to General Goyon, - Times Cor.

The Debuts has the following remarks upon the growing antagonism between Cavour and Garibaldi :

"King Viewe Emmanuel has convoked his Parliament for the 2d of October. It is more than probable that Count Cavour wishes to obtain from the Chambers certain decided proofs of confidence calculated to give him the moral force requisite to resist Garibuldi if necessary, and there is no doubt that he will obtain them. The Dictator has hitherto without any great inconvenience, leaned first to one side and then to the other; making concessions to Count Cavour, and then withdrawing them; and afterwards yielding again. He has now arrived at one of those decisive moments, in enterprises like his, when hesitation becomes impossible even to the most wavering minds. The acts of Garibaldi present just now such a character of uncertainty that our correspondent at Turin dreads, not without cause, his warlike ardour; while our Naples' correspondent sees reason to accuse him of having been suddenly transformed into an ultra-Conservative. The cause of this difference of opinion is, that the former only thinks of Bertani, and the latter of the eight regiments which a Neapolitan squadron has been ordered to convey from Turin to Naples. Events will no longer allow of these political osciliations, and Count Cavour is taking his precautions against the day when Garibaldi's will may perhaps be opposed to his. After the flattering hopes inspired in the annexation party by the mere names of Garibaldi's Ministers, the letter to the Palermitans produced an overwhelming effect."

The following is a translation from an article in the Union on the royal brigandage which Piedmont is carrying on in the Pontifical States :-

There is a universal cry against the aggression of Piedmont on the Holy See. The shameful complicity of the Sardinian Cabinet in all the movements of revolutionary brigandage was bad enough, and it led to the expectation of either a Garibaldian incursion into the Roman territory, or that attempts would be made by the intriguers at Turin, following in the wake of the Mazzinian party, to get up partial in-surrections there. The responsibility of Count Cayour as regards those matters was seriously engaged in the eyes both of morality and of history; but still the adviser of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel might,

at least, decline to accept the public responsibility of the acts done, though he encouraged and pre-pared them in the dark. But now the scene changes; it is a Government which calls itself regular, the Minister of a monarchy recognized by Europe, which substitutes itself for Garibaldi, and which will do the work of that filibuster with all the solemnities of diplomacy and all the forces of an organized nation. After having insulted justice and law by practising intervention in virtue of the principle of non-intertending to dictate laws to a sovereign state; after having trampled under foot all international equity

tion in his plans, it would never be—it is Garibaldi himself who has just written it to the King in a letter brought to His Majesty by one of the General's nides-de-camp-except on the condition that MM. Cavour and Farini should leave the Ministry.

"This is the actual state of affairs. From your wn judgment as to how replete it is with danger.' Another letter, also dated the 18th says .--

"Garibaldi continues to organise his Government in the sense of his own policy. I have already alluded to MM. Pallavicini, Trivalzio, and Bertani. M. Cattaneo decidedly goes to Naples as Secretary-General of the Dictatorship. His acceptance is the more remarkable as he declined sitting in the Parliament of which he is a member, so as not to take the oath to the King. M. Cattaneo is the advocate of a federal republic. It is curious enough to see him called for by the party which was the first to hoist absolute unity as its motto.

" The claims of M. Cattaneo to Garibaldi's favour are a violent pamphlet against the cession of Nice and a pronounced antipathy against Count Cavour.

"It is reported that the Annexationist Ministers of Naples will resign. M. Scialoja, and even M. Liborio Romano, are mentioned as likely to do so. It is curious that the principal members of the Government of Naples are Lombards. Lombardy is the province which has provided the greatest number of volunteers to Garibaldi. It is there that the element most hostile to Count Cavour is strongest.

"Now that the kingdom of Naples has been conquered from Francis II., it will be necessary to conquer it again from Garibaldi; but I fancy the political skill of Count Cavour will arrange everything.

"The Dictator still asks for more volunteers which proves his firm intention of continuing the war. His agents are not stopped but difficulties are thrown in their way."

Much of the news I yesterday wrote, but without positively affirming its truth, has been since confirmed to me. The convocation of the Sardinian Cham-bers has been decided upon in great measure with a view to strengthen the hands of the Government by obtaining a vote of confidence. Should this be obtained, the assertion made in a letter from slopes to the sea, and its port is formed by little bills Turin, that the King would then put himself at the head of his army and march upon Naples, must still be looked upon as at least quite premature. Events the Montagneola, upwards of 700 feet above the level succeed each other so rapidly that it is impossible to of the sea. There is also Mount Guasco dei Cappasay what a fortnight might bring forth. If the Pope cini, which is on a level with the barracks of the arwere to depart and the French to follow his exam- tillerymen in the citadel. The western part of ple, the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome, but across the Neapolitan frontier there is certainly no present intention of going. Indeed, we have only to | In 1849, the Austrians during the war of independreflect an instant on the state of men's minds in ence, undertook extensive works, but they soon Italy, and to consider the pedestal of heroism and abandoned them. They supplied the fortress which enthusiasm on which Garibaldi is elevated, to be convinced how hazardous it would be for the King of Sardinia to place himself in open opposition to him. Loyal and attached though the nation and army may be to Victor Emmanuel, it would be a severe trial to their fidelity to be ordered to march against the Garibaldians. - Times' Corr.

The following is the correspondence exchanged between Count Cavour and Cardinal Antonelli, pre-Lamoriciere was evidently unprepared for this act viously to the invasion of the Roman States by the

With sentiments of consideration, I am, &c., G CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

UMBRIA AND THE MARCHES .- The following particulars relative to part of Italy, which is now the seat of war, may be found interesting at the present moment :-" The population of the Marches, according to an official return of the Pontifical Government was, in 1853, 922,700 souls, of whom 176,549 were in the province of Ancona, 110,331 in that of Fermo, 243,104 in Macerata, 257,751 in Pesaro and Urbino, and the rest in Ascoli and Camerino. The citadel of Ancona is situated on the summit of Mount Artague, upwards of 300 feet above the level of the sea. town stands on the part of the mountain which which constitute a sort of amphitheatre. The highest of these bills which protects the citadel itself, is Mount dei Cappucini is occupied by part of the town which extends along the side of the fort, with a bend. they left likewise. The entrance to the fortress is well defended, the roads being partly winding and zigzag, and constructed in such a way that a surprise of an enemy can be resisted, however great may be the impetuosity which it is made. The fortress cannot contain a numerous garrison, but the magazines are large enough to hold stores for a long siege; the Place d'Arms is not very spacious, and the powder magazine itself could not resist a sustain a bombardment. The fortress is surrounded with a little rampart.

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ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.

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and the second second second second second (a) and the Mark Scholard Children and Mark Scholard Scholard Mark Scholard Schol

As a Family Physic.

and the B. W. Cardenight, New Orleans. A subject of the prime of purges. Their exceeds, there express my estimatic we posses. They there express my estimatic we posses. They they very certain and effectual in their action of the sis, which makes them invaluable to us in the dail, true it of disease.

Shathe, Sick Hendache, Foul Stomach, Trans Dr. Edward Boyd, Ballimore.

a Bist, Aviet, I cannot answer you what com-tinve entrod with your Pills better than to say the entrod with a purgative medicine. I place as contense on an effectual cathertic in my deily at , its disease, and believing as I do that your Pills at the best we have, I of course value them highly.

the best we have, I of course value them many-PUTTSHURG, Pa, May 1, 4855.
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AT PRESS, THE

Metropolitan Catholic Almanac,

AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES, FOR 1961.

AT the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the andersigned will continue the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, published in this Oity for nearly 30 years.

We respectfully request the Prolates of the United States, Cauada, and the British Provinces, the Superiors of Religious Communities, the Presidents of Reclosinstical and Literary Institutions, &c., who have not already done so, to supply us, at their earliest convenience, with their respective portions of the information requisite to make up the Almanac, together with such other matter as they may deem of interest to the Catholic public.

KF In order to get out the work in due season, and as far as possible to regulate the edition to be printed, Bnoksellers and others will confer a favor by sending, or intimating the extent of their orders at an early day.

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

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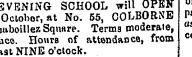
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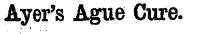
Montreal, August 17, 1860.

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

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

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The qualities of this medicine have placed it upon an innerishable foundation. In destroying disease, and inducing health it has no parallel.

For the following complaints these Bitters are a Specific, viz :- Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Heart Burn, Acidity, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and General Debility.

In many sections of our country this preparation is extensively used by physicians in their practice, and it seems to have restored many to health who were apparently beyond the reach of the healing art.

Subjoined are a few tributes from well known physicians :

MANSFIELD, TIOGA Co., Pa., Aug. 25, 1853. I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice with decided success in debility and general prostration, &c., and diseases of the digestive organs.

F. H. WHITE, M. D. AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1858.

Gentlemen :- I have been in the drug business the last fifteen years, and have never sold a medicine which has given such great satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia as the Oxygenated Bitters, and in this disease I always recommend it.

H. G. FOWLER.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 12, 1854. Gentlemen :- I am pleased to state, that I have

tried the Oxygenated Bitters for Indigestion and Debility, and found immediate relief from using only a part of a bottle. I have the greatest confidence in it as a cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility, and recommend it with much pleasure.

Yours, &c. JAMES LEWIS, M. D.

Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co, Boston, and for Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, wholesale agents for Mon-Retail. tre.a

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS !!

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

PERFECT TRUSS.

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

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Deatal Instruments. Gins

September 21.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

Point St. Charles.

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

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

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

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

Montreal, August 24, 1860.

PIERBE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS.

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

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

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

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

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, April 6, 1860. 12ms.

The very marked indeed. They have in my pro-relations efficient for the care of bilious con-tractions and one remedy I can mention. I sincerely the very have at length a purgative which is wor-show at length a purgative which is wor-show of the profession and the people.

DEFINITION of the profession and the people. DEFAULTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Fob., 1898. Washington, D. C., 7th Fob., 1898. The second sour Pills in my general and hospital between the your made them, and do not heritate to second your the hose eatherite we employ. Their rega-being action on the liver in quick and decided, conse-every they are an admirable remedy for derangementa of their organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of Elimine disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to be read. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysontery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms. From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

From Dr. d. G. (Freen, o) Concago.Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and $\overline{\mathbf{I}}$ held then in ordered as one of the best aperients I have exception in ordered as one of the best aperients. Their alternative effect upon the liver makesthe an excellent remedy, when given in small dozes forhidding dysenlery and diarrhoa. Their sugar-coalingindicate then very acceptable and convenient for the usoof groups and children.

Byspepsia, Impurity of the Blood,

an Acc. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. Least Rev. J. F. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston, http://www.itematic.com/openational/advent/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/states/fills/

Constitution. Cosliveness, Suppression. Succementism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Surviysis, Fits, etc.

forom Fir. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada. er fin and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuurt, Physicion and Midulfe, Boston-The product of the second sec

From the Rev. Dr. Hunckes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

From the Rev. Dr. Hankes, of the Methodist Epis, Church, PULASST HOUSE, Sacannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856. Convertion Stut: I should be magratchil for the relief vart scill tast brought me if I did not report my case in you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on ex-cretisining accordigic pains, which ended in chronic rhen-er distance grow works and works, until by the advice of act excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenge, I tried jeen PHIs. Their effects were slow, but sure. By per-section the use of them, I am now entirely well. Saw ACC CHANGER, Balton Bourg, La 5 Day 1855.

SEXAVE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855. DE. AYEL: I have been entirely cared, by your Fills. *Resonatic Gout* - a painful disease that had afflicted for years. VINCENT SLIDELL. m : for years.

37- Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is a supernas in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences and acquently follow its incatious use. These contains to account or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

Frepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TAULE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL 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 by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.

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Every Pianisi,	Should procure this weekly
Every Singer,	Publication of Vocal and
Every Teacher,	Piano Forte Music, cost-
Every Pupil,	ing but 10 CENTS a
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Double could be	

By the entire Press of the Country, to be The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS.

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"SOLO MELODIST, Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a num-

her; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the

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CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a num-

ber of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as

Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell

cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in-

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Oct. 20, 1859.

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hand.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, OCTOBER 12, 1860 8 🕾 THOMAS M'KENNA, THOMAS WALKER & CO., PATTON & BROTHER, AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. PROSPECTUS Wholesale and Retail PRACTICAL PLUMBER Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. NORTH AMERICAT CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, 07 WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER Adjala-N. A. Ooste. SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Aylmer-J. Doyle. Amherisburgh-J. Roberts. Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron MERCHANTS, GAS FITTER BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, +2 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. MONTREAL. (Between Notre Dame and St. Jumes Streets,) the Fathers of the Society of Jesus It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by Brockville-P. Murray. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest that they have just received a well selected Stock of MONTREAL. Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852. Barric-Rev. J. R. Lee. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., notice, at reasonable rates. Brattic-Rev. J. K. Dec. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Caledonia-M. Donnelly. Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Maguire. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is of expense. Montreal, Nov. 1859. the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and TERMS CASH. Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manuer. IF All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., changed on delivery. Jobbing Punctually attended to. the Fine Arts. September 15, 1859. Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, Students presenting themselves for admission PRICES. should know how to read and write. Those under Compton-Mr. W. Daly. · OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: WINES. Carleton, N. B.-Rev. E. Dunphy. Dathousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. FRANKLIN HOUSE. ten or over fourteen years of age are received with No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Per Per difficulty. (Corner of King and William Streets,) Per gal. dozen. bottle. Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, ap-PORT-Finest Old Crusted.... 489 48 04 Very Fine......128 6d 308 25 6d SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 178 6d 428 38 6d Opposite the "Queen's Engine House," plication and proficiency of their children. Immo-rality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fre-MONTREAL, MONTREAL, C.E. IS NOW OPEN. quent absence present reasons for expulsion. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders. Good12s 6d 30s 2s 6d And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Erinsville-P. Gafney THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po-TERMS OF ADMISSION: Emily-M. Hennessey. pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED ADVOCATE. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-For Half Boarders,..... 6.00 " For Boarders,..... 11.50 " Farmersville-J. Flood. Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. St. Julien,..... 12s 6d 24s 2s 6d 44 Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. بيدان سنتجو معووتتين الاربيا الاردا SPIRITS. ers, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it Guelph-J. Harris Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Hamilton-P.S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. B. DEVLIN, BRANDIES-Marteil's & Hen-Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washnessy's, 1848..... 609 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, %c. &c. 15s 0d 36g 3s 0d GIN-Best London Old Tom....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d to their advantage to try the Franklin. ADVOCATE, Ingersoll-W. Featherston. ing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges .-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Estab-Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. Kempiville-M. Heaphy. D. O'GORMON, Kingston-P. Purcell. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. lishment at current prices. DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d James Street. Washing, \$1.20 per month WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's BOAT BUILDER, Music,..... 2.20 Scotch..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Irish..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genu-Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on Loborough—T. Daley. Lacolle—W. Harty. ADVOCATES, hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to Libraries, 10 " " ine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, any part of the Province. All articles belonging to Students should be mark-Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. ALES AND PORTERS. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa Cily-J. Rowland. Orullia-Rev. J. Synnott. ed with their name, or at least their initials. Near the Hotel Due Hospital. quarts. pints. August 17, 1869. 4ms. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-WM. PRICE. Pale..... 153 0d 83 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, Kingcount. ****** ADVOCATE. Oshawa- Richard Supple. ston, &c., old in bottle..... 43 0d 2s 6d THE GREATEST Prescott-J. Ford. No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-H. BRENNAN, Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. **褑**潫潫潫潫潫潫 ess & Co.'s..... 155 Od 7s 6d Montreal and Lachine,..... 5s Od 3s 0d CIDER-Penner's and Devonshire,... 12s 6d 7s 6d M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE. All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-No. 59. Lattle St. James Street. Montreal. tions. Raw lon-Rev. J. Quinn Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Ryc and Toddy Russelltown-J. Campion. Whiskey. May 31, 1860. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, --- - -- --Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. M'GARVEY'S ***** No. 3 Crang Street, (West End,) * * FURNITURE STORE NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton 0F THE AGE South Gloucester-J. Daley. 244 NOTRE DAME STREET. MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in Summerstown-D. M'Donald ĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸĸ St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that THE Subscriber, while returning thanks to his St. Athanese-T. Dunn. cures SEWING MACHINES. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourretu St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. friends and the public generally for the liberal sup-EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. port extended to him during the last ten years in the From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples St. Catherines, C. E.-J Caughlin. FURNITURE BUSINESS, He has tried it in over eleven hundred cuses, and St. Raphael's-A. B. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. never failed except in two cases (both thunder huwishes to inform them that having re-leased his store mor.) He has now in his possession over two han-Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. for a number of years, and made extensive improvedred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles Thorold-John Heenan. ments in order to accommodate his daily increasing of Boston. Thorpville-J Greene Tingwick-T. Donegan. business, he has just completed one of the largest Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore and best assortments of mouth. Toronto-Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. that has ever been on view in this city, comprising SPRING AND SUMMER. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canevery article in the House Furnishing line. To enu-Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. merate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, ker in the mouth and stomach. York Grand River-A. Lamond. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the 1860. with the prices of each :-- Parlor Suits, in Rosewood. worst case of erysipelas. Grand Trunk Clothing Store, One to two bottles, are warranted to cure all hu-M. P. RYAN, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Cham-B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chara-ber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and En-namelled, from 20- to 250 dollars; 200 Mahoganye Chairs, uphofitered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols. each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollar and Smine Chald Hein Matterson Day No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, 87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of th (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) ears and blotches among the hair. THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Doe-Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, and running ulcers: One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., F. J. NAGLE'S 4 dollars each ; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses; Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dol-Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the skins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. worst case of ringworm. CELEBLATED lars each ; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the Ties, &c., have now arrived. Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and We also beg to draw the attention of the public to our Stock of SUPERIOR most desperate case of rheumatism. SEWING MACHINES, prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large as-Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt sortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Honr Clocks, Self-rocking Oradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Will have constantly on hand a supply of the followrheum. ing articles, of the choices: description :--Butter Ontmeal Teas 25 PER CENT. READY-MADE CLOTHING, Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !! Tobacco Osta BOD LIND

1 0114		Sigars Soap & Candles	These really excellent Machines are used in all the	Top Saloon Table	es, Corner and Portable Washstands	shionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the	per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon-
114103		Pails	principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarnia.	the largest and	best assorted stocks of Furniture	City.	I'll ; children irom hve to eight vears tea snoonfal
		Brooms, &c.			his city, and as it has been got up	In consequence of our extensive business, and	As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,
June 6, 1860				for Cash during	the winter, will be sold at least 10	great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled	take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases
			GIVE SATISFACTION.	per cent below a	nything in the city.	this season to offer Goods much lower than any House in our line.	of Scrofula.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	b .			Please call an	nd examine the Goods and Prices,	DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.	KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
			TESTIMONIALS		nce all of the fact that to save mo- your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-	Montreal, April 19, 1860.	TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
			have been received from different parts of Canada.		jour romarions at o. MOAR-		MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
Ð	PATTON		The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot		Notre Dame Street,		
"Lu	TDITON	,	and Shoe Trade :-		sold are warranted to be what they	GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,	immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen so
CUSTOME	ER BOOTI	MAKER,			if not, they can be returned three	FOR SALE,	when going to bed.
No. 990	Notre Dame S	treet.	We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-	months after the	date of sale, and the money will be		For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected
NO. ADD,	HUUIC Dame -	wind Detrong	plete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr.		oods carefully packed, and deliver-	At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
RETURNS his since and the Public in (cere thanks to ma	very liberal pa-	E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve		cars or boats, or at the residence of		For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
Assessed and the	last Seven vears:	HUG HODES, UV			f the Toll Gates free of charge	TEAS (GREEN)	lent.
strict attention to b	onsiness, to merit a	continuance of	any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.	Varnish. Curled	Hair, and other Goods suitable to	GUNPOWDER, very fine.	For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in
			BROW& & OHIMBS:	the Trade, for Ca	sh or in exchange for First Class	YOUNG HYSON, best quality.	I 50 YOUR BEARL'S content, it will give you and
D D	ure, devote his who	the time l	Montreal, April, 1860.	Furniture.		IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.	comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
WORK MADE to	ORDER. NOW IS		We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Ma-		od Seat Chairs furnished to the	BLACK TEAS.	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid
Montreal, April 19	9, 1000.	_	chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and	Trade, rinished (or Unfinished, as may be required. OWEN M'GARVEY,		0021ng through the skin, soon hardening on the su-
WEST TROY		UNDERV	bave no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Ma-	Whole	esale and Retail Furniture Ware-	SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU.	1 Iace: 10 & short time are full of vellow matter, some
			chines,—of which we have several in use.	hou	se, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near	OOLONG.	are on an inflamed surface, some are not will apply
[Esta	ablished in 1826.]		CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	the	French Square, Montreal.	SUGARS.	the Untmentireely, but you do not ruh it in
BELLS. The Sub	bscribers manufac	ture and have	I		BINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-	LOAF.	For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,
DELLE constantly	v for sale at their (old established	Toronto, April 21st, 1860.	MAKER WANT	ED.	DRY CRUSHED.	covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
DELLS Foundery.	, their superior lie	lls for Church-	E. G. NAGLE, ESQ. Dear Sir,	April 26.	K	MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.	Iorming running sores: by applying the Ointment
	mies, Factories, St , Plantations, &	c mounted in	The three Machines you			COFFEE, &c.	1 the itching and scales will disappear in a few down
DELLS the most a	annroved and subs	tantial manner	sent us some short time ago we have in full opera-			JAVA, hest Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do.	Dut you must keep on with the Ointment until the
DETTS with their	r new Patented Y	oke and other i	tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec-			LAGUIARIE, do. , do. in FLOUR, very fine.	skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
DET LE improved	Mountings, and	warranted in l	tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M.	GRAND	RUNK RAILWAY.	OATMEAL, pure.	immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
	ticular. For 10101 Keys, Dimensions	mation in re-	Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would			RICE.	Price, 2s 6d per Box.
DRITE Wannanton	· & e cend for a cire	cular. Address	he much obliged if you would have three of your	/ SUMMĒ	ER ARRANGEMENT.	INDIAN MEAL.	Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
BELLS. Warrantee BELLS. A. MENE	EELY'S SONS, We	est Troy, N. Y.	No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES.	ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States
		1	we shall require them immediately.		IONDAY, JULY 2nd, Trains will	CHEESE, American (equal to English.)	and British Provinces.
CATHOLIC CO	MMERCIAL A	ACADEMY,	Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.		CHARLES as follows :	WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.	Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
	lote Street, Mon	1	GILLOATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.		ASTERN TRAINS.	BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine ; Martel,	Teaders of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of
-			NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES	Day Express for	Quebec, Portland and 8.30 A.M.	in hhds. and cases. PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal	the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-
Mr. U. E. ARCHAMI	BEAULT, Princip	al.			in for Quebec, (arriving	Porter and Ale, in bottles.	ton : ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
" P. GARNOT, " F. H. DESPLAI	INS {Professo	rs of French.	stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally	at Quebec at	9.45 P.M) at 4.00 P.M.	PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sauces, Reisins, Cur-	Boston, May 26, 1856.
	(1x		well.	Mail Train for	Portland and Boston	rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds.	Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you
" J. M. ANDERSO M. KEEGAN,	Professo	ors of English.	PRICES :	(stopping ove	r-night at Island Pond) 4.00 P.M. Train for Quebec, Is-		my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asv-
" A. LENOIR,	Assistan		No. 1 Machine	Accommodation	id all Way Stations, at 8.25 P.M.	do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon	lum your most valuable mediciue. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors
MITE Do. Entrance (of the Pupils of th	is Institution	No. 2 " 85 00			Peel, Urange and Citron do. ; Sweet Oil, in quarts	so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-
will take place on M	IONDAY, 3rd SEI	PTEMBER, at	No. 3 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00		ESTERN TRAINS.	and pints.	glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the
Nine o'clock in the r Religious Instruc	morning.	rear, he under	Needles 80c per dozen.	Two Through	Trains between Montreal and	STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.	pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
AL dimension of a re	entleman of the Se	eminary.	EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.		Detroit daily.	BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.	the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis- covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by
Deserts are reso	nectfully requested.	to send their l	All communications intended for me must be pre-	•Day Mail, for To	oronto, London, Sarnia,	SPICES, &c Figs, Prunes : Spices, whole and	scrofula and other humors.
abildaun immediatel	ly, in order that no	o delav de ex-l	naid, as none other will be received.		t	ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,
perienced in the Cla	er of the Professors	r apils.	E. J. NAGLE,		Kingston and all Way	Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cavenne Pepper,	Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
improvements recei	ently made in the	Establishment	· · · ·		Train, (with Sleeping	Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table	ANOTHER.
-iii normit the add	mission of a grea	ter number of	Canadian Sewing Machine Depor,		ed) for Toronto, Detroit,	Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sar-	Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing
Durils this wear that	in during the Dast	. and this. too.	265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	&cat		dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet:	you of the benefits received by the little orphans in
without any incom Olass-Rooms are th	nvenience to deal	ed, and furnish-	Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin,	These Trains	s connect at Detroit Junction with	Oream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;-	our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in
ed with backed seat	its.	,	Montreal.	arn and Datroi	Michigan Central, Michigan South- t and Milwaukie Railroads for all	Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks,	particular suffered for a length of time, with a very
T. R.	ARCHAMBEAUL	T, Principal,		points West.		Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold	sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be ne- cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you
	C. C. Academ	I y ,	Amon's Cothontio Dilla]	W. SHANLY,	at the lowest prices.	that he is now perfectly well.
	. 19, Cote Street, I	Montreal.	Ayer's Cathartic Pills.	Manhard T-	General Manager.	J. PHELAN.	SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
August 24, 1860.	•	- 3ms	1	' Montreal, Jun	- 41, 1000.	March 3 1860.	Hamilton, O.W.