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#### TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER XXV.—"BURNT BRANDY FOR TWO."

While this was passing, Sir Hugh, in his lodging, sate in anxious and gloomy conference, with a shrewd and seasoned veteran of the law, Caleb Crooke, and his sour and gloomy companion, Jeremiah Tisdal. A danger at a distance, proverbially a very different matter from a danger at hand, is often, and happily for ourselves, unduly despised; but as the interval in which the thousand and one fortunate accidents, on which we have unconsciously reckoned, may possibly arise, wears fruitlessly away-the dreaded event presents itself at last, in the stern, hard lineaments of actual reality, and often with an aspect as appalling as though it had arrived wholly unlooked for, and with all the heightened terrors of surprise. It was thus that Sir Hugh, now that he began to investigate the details of his own case, and to examine the chances of ruin or escape. with the severity which the near approach of the decisive issue demanded, felt his stout heart shaken, and his once cheerful mind filled with the worst forebodings. His own misgivings were, perhaps, the gloomier, that it was obvious to his now nervously sensitive observation' that the honest and intelligent professional adviser, who sate in consultation with him, spite of every effort to appear cheerful and assured, was in reality full of doubts, if not despondency. Sir Hugh sat watching, with absorbed and breathless interest, the varied expression of the crabby attorney's sharp and intelligent face, as though his fortune and his life depended upon its slightest change; while Jeremiah Tisdal recounted coolly and clearly the evidence he was prepared to

Shall I be allowed the aid of counsel? inquired Sir Hugh.

Certainly, to sit by and advise you, replied the man of writs and notices; but his voice must not be heard in court. It is a very hard rule; but you cannot be heard by counsel against an indictment for high treason.3

· What think you of the jury?' urged the knight.

In the heats and perils of these times, men's minds and hearts are alike unsettled and distempered,' replied the attorney, 'and I rely not on the impartiality of any jury. My sole trust is in the judges, and in the obvious weakness of the prosecution. At the same time I do confess. I would give a great deal that, at any sacrifice of money or property, you could make interest with some great man for a nolle prosequi. But come what may, our trust is in God and a good cause.

The attorney was collecting and arranging the notes which he had taken.

'Mr. Tisdal,,' he said as he proceeded, 'unless I mistake, your evidence will go far to extricate our honored friend from his present diffi-

He paused abruptly, for a servant entered at that moment, and brought a small crumpled slip of paper, which he placed in Jeremiah Tisdal's

hand. It was now almost dark, and the Puritan anproached the solitary candle which burned in the chamber, and by its light read the following

words:--Little Dick Slash to his old friend, the Cap-

tain, greeting: 'I desire to speak to you-so leave your company, and come down with me. If you keep me waiting, I shall go up to you. Choose be-

tween these courses; for see you, and speak with you, I will.

'Yours, as you shall treat me,
'DEVERIL.'

Tisdal read this document over and over again, with such obvious and uncontrolable evidences of agitation; that even Sir Hugh observed the darkened expression which crossed his countenance, as he studied it.

'No ill news, Tisdal, I trust?' inquired the old knight.

No-nothing-no, Sir Hugh,' stammered he, as he crumpled the paper in his fingers, and thrust it deep into his pocket. He walked first a step or two towards the door, then paused irresolutely, and strode to the window, whence he looked sternly and eagerly downward, and along the street, in both directions; then returning, he said abruptly—

His excited and flurried manner was so remarkable as he uttered these words and moved all pure fancy, or, if it be anything more, I at from the chamber, that Sir Hugh and his attorney looked on one another in silent wonder for some seconds after the door had closed.

'A strange fellow that,' said the latter. 'He looked as though he were on his way to the gal-

said the knight; but braye and trustworthy. defend your cruelty to poor Bligh, my trusty! I'll not stay here to see you play the fool; and water.

I've known him long, and seen him often tried.' As they thus conferred, the subject of their discourse descended the staircase, and needed no guide to indicate the place where his visitor was to be found, inasmuch as he heard the wellknown voice of Deveril, in jocular converse with But was he burned, really and actually burned about?-what are you afraid of?" the servant, at the street door.

ATHOLIC

'Ha, Mr. Tisdal,' he exclaimed, assuming, much to the Puritan's relief, a tone of respect,

'I am glad to see you, sir.'
Jeremiah nodded, and silently walked forth and pursued his way for some time in profound As he reflected on the adventure, it gradually at his side, and abruptly asked-

'Well, what is it you want?' Deveril removed his pipe, and spat upon the ground; and, shrugging his shoulders as he look-

ing, your turt and buttermilk! Why, man, gain.' you're scarce fit for civil company. What do I want? Nothing-nothing from you - nothing in the world but your company. You treated me in the country, and I'll treat you in town. 'I don't want your company-I don't want

your supper,' said Tisdal, gruffly.

'Come, come—you're too savage; rot me but it won't do,' rejoin Deveril. 'It's better be friends than foes, especially where it costs nothing. Come-I believe I'm the best off of the two, at present: and since I joined the army, and entered his Majesty's service, I've set up as a sort of sly saint, in the same line as yourself, barring that I go to Mass, and you to another sort of service; so take take courage, and remember I have a character now to look after, as well as you. Come, come-we must keep terms; it's better to have a cup of sack than to draw daggers on one another, without a cause. Come along, man; be advised.

Induced by such speeches, and, more than all by the obvious prudence of avoiding an unnecessary rupture with this man, so long as he was disposed upon reasonable terms to observe a truce, Tisdal moodily suffered his communicative companion to lead him into the King's Head, the inauspicious tavero, among whose dusky chambers we have already followed Deveril.

Behold them, therefore, seated by a blazing fire, in the old panelled chamber which tradition called the 'countess's bower.' A piece of rush matting covered a patch of the floor, beside the hearth, and upon it stood the table with their snue reflection disposed in inviting confusion over its white cloth. The candles upon the table, indeed, but feebly lighted up the wide expanse of the deserted chamber; but the flickering blaze of the hearth had dispelled the damps, and sent its ruddy pulsations of fitful light into the most distant corners and recesses of the apartment.

'Sit down in your chair, old bully; choose a a pipe, and help yourself out of this,' cried Deveril, doing the honors, and chucking his tobacco box across the table to his comrade, while he threw himself into a seat, and glanced at the bright fire with a cozy shrug. 'A snug fire,' he continued, significantly, 'a snug fire, captain, though not quite so warm as Drumgunniol, eh?

'The place is burned,' said Tisdal, doggedly not choosing to understand his comrade's sneer:

'Burned! well, that's no great news to me,' rejoined Deveril, crossing his legs, and planting one elbow carelessly upon the table, while he proceeded to chop and shred his tobacco, upon which he smiled the while, as sarcastically as if his conversation was addressed exclusively to it: 'no great news, seeing I beheld the bonfire with these eyes, and should, had you but seen out your pleasant frolic, myself have lent a few pounds of grease to the blaze. Come, old Snap, be frank and friendly, and say, in confidence, did you not mean that I should broil in your old tinder-box left the room, without saying another word.

of a house.' 'How could I belp you, blockbead: I had well nigh perished myself,' said Tisdal, roughly.

'Aye, indeed? that would have been a blow to the religious world, said Deveril, with a look of concern.

But how do you satisfy me for my money, comrade; the gold and silver you stole from beneath the crab-tree in the paddock; account with me for that, growled Tisual.

Dreams and fancies, friend; the fire has fried your brains, old boy, and these are the fumes and vapors—gold and silver, crab-trees and pad-docks; cried Deveril, throwing himself back, 'I'm called away, Sir Hugh: I am not need-docks;' cried Deverd, throwing himself back, and shaking his head slowly; take care, saint Jeremiah—thy pious rigors, thy austerities and mortifications are fast unsettling thy wits; 'tis least comprehend it not; and what's more,' be continued, altering his manner to one of very distinct and decisive significance; "I never shall uneasily, while a vague suspicion of some uncomprehend it either, to the end of the chapter; so let us turn to sometning more intelligi-

ble. 'And bow,' continued Tisdal, 'bow do you added sternly and uneasily,

servant, whom you shut into the house, and com- so good-night. mitted to the flames.'

'Nay, cried Deveril, with real sincerity 'I know nothing of that; he must have fled into it from the rapparees. I was far away ere then. alive?

'Burnt to a cinder, poor dog!' said Tisdal.
'Well, he was the stupidest booby, that Bligh

-just the sort of fellow to run into a house on fire, and burn himself to tinder,' said Deveril .-tears overflowed his eyes.

'And so,' resumed Deveril, as soon as this hilarious explosion had quite expended itself, ' the old farm-house and the saintly youth are actually ed, with a half laugh, upon the Puritan, he said, burned to smoke and ashes—dust and charcoal. 'Why, what an ill-conditioned churl he has It was a comfortable old place—devilish comturned out. This comes of your Munster farm- | fortable; and you got it, you know, a dead bar-

Deveril said this in a careless sort of way, and without even glancing at his companion, who rose as if stung with a sudden pain-sate down again, and scowled once or twice quickly upon him, as if upon the point of speaking, but he held his

'Come,' said Deveril, 'I'm your entertainer to-night; and gibbet me but I'll treat you like a gentleman; rot it, I'll have no moping. Odd's life, man, we know one another; where's the good of striving to humbug? It's no bite-file against file-so as well let it alone. There's the backgammon board; there's the burned brandy, and all the rest; and here am I, your old bully comrade, ready to play you a hit, or tip you a stave; or-come, to begin-ladle a glassful, and listen to me, while I tell you the ups and downs of little Dick Slash, since we parted company in

merry Lincolnshire. Tisdal complied in silence, and thus together sate these two ancient companions in iniquity, changed in aspect, and one, at least, not less so in mind, since their old days of sin and riot, and now, after their long separation, once more so strangely brought together by the whims of fortune—there they sate, quaffing 'pottle-deep po-tations,' from the bowl of burnt brandy—Tisdal's favorite beverage of old-and talking over, with growing interest and recklessness, their old and as Tisdal tugged and tumbled in this deadly Under the influence of the poremembrances. tent bowl, all the superinduced formalities of Tisdal's puritanism gradually melted away and the hearth. vanished piece by piece, revealing the natural character of the man, until, in all the indestructible vividness and strength of its old passion and daring, the dark and fiery spirit stood confessed. The backgammon board at which they had been playing - for Tisdal had, as we have said, for the nonce forgotten his puritanism-was now shoved aside, and deeper and fiercer grew these ominous revelries. Strange and wild was Deveril's excitement, as, with flashing eye and a face flushed, but not with the glow of intoxication, he ran through his adventures, comic, tragic, and perilous, with a rapidity and a rude fascination of descriptive force which absorbed his old comrade in its interest, and fired him in turn with a corresponding excitement and reckless unreserve (fatal excitement, fatal unreserve); and thus deep carousal.

These mad orgies were at their highest and loudest when the inkeeper entered with a flask of brandy in his hand.

'A new flask of brandy, corporal?' said a man, fixing his eye on the soldier, as he placed the bottle on the table, and then added slowly- here! and there's more below, whenever you please to

He paused for a moment, looking with steady significance in Deveril's face, and then turning,

Deveril's hilarity subsided-the blood left his face; a dark and sinister expression gradually gathered upon its unsightly features, deeper and blacker every moment; he drew two or three long breaths, with something between a shiver

and a sigh, and rose abruptly from his seat. ' What's the matter-what's gone wrong with you now, you gallow's dog ?' inquired Tisdal, in a tone whose surprise, if not suspicion, was illqualified by a semblance of rough joility.

' Nothing at all—a sort of a chill; the room is cold, isn't it?' replied Deveril, with an unsuccessful effort to appear at his ease. 'Take some liquor and never mind me.?

Tisdal looked at him doubtfully and steadily for some time; and Deveril's uneasiness seemed rather to increase than diminish as he stooped down, and taking the poker in his hand, began to: batter it heavily on the hearth.

What the devil ails you?' said Tisdal more known mischief connected with the incomprehensible movements and conduct of his comrade. began to fill his mind; and, after a pause, he the face of their torpid victim, whose grizzled cannot be avoided."

HRONICLE

What are you afraid of-eh?' said Deveril, with a ghastly laugh, and striking again and still harder upon the hearth with the massive poker.

Confirmed in his suspicion, undefined as they were, Tisdal rose hastily from his seat.

' Don't go-you must not go; you shan't go, cried Deveril, planting himself between Tisdal and the door, and affecting to laugh, while the bilarious cachinnation was horribly belied by the and obstinate taciturnity. At last he turned struck him in so ludicrous a light, that he first expression of his face. 'Why, we've not well suddenly upon Deveril, who was smoking lazily chuckled, and then laughed outright, until the begun yet, rot it; you shan't turn tail at this time of night; you're my guest, you know-and I'm master here.'

As he spoke he continued to affect, a playful locularity, which, however, did not prevent his companion's observing the deadly expression which lurked beneath it, and remarking also that he clutched the poker with the genuine earnestness of a man prepared to employ it as a weapon of offence.

' Let me pass,' cried Tisdal, with the ferocity of thoroughly aroused suspicion.

' Nonsense, nonsense,' continued Deveril, in a tone half jocular, half soothing, but which filled the mind of Tisdal with the deadliest fears.

Let me pass, or by ----,' cried the Puritan with something bordering upon desperation, for he was unarmed.

' Hola Burke-are you asleep ?-ere-murder-here,' shouted Deveril, at the top of his voice, and no longer attempting to disguise the nature of his intentions.

Pressing his hat firmly down upon his brows, Tisdal grasped the ponderous brass candlestick and hurled it at the head of his treacherous entertainer. Deveril, by quickly stooping, escaped the missile, which smote the old warnscotting at the further end of the room, with a crash which might, have frightened the rats for ever and a day from the countess's bower; and in the next moment the two companions were locked together in desperate and deadly conflict. Tugging and striving, they wheeled and shuffled along the floor; down went the table-cups, glasses, bowl, flagous, and all, rattling and rumbling over the dusty old boards; and down rolled the combatants over the prostrate table, over and over;grapple, in the flickering fire-light, he saw two strange figures, spectre like, peering at hun from

Deveril, Deveril,' he muttered, half breathless, 'you won't murder me ; don't take my life !' Burke, Burke!' still shouted the redoubted Dick Slash, 'come-will you come, d-- you, or I must brain bim. Burke-hola, Burke, he's

choking me! Tisdal heard no more; for, accidentally or otherwise, the heavy poker which they struggled

for, descended stunningly upon his head, and in an instant all was dark, dreamless lethargy. CHAPTER XXVI .- THE TUSSLE AND THE EAVES DROPPERS.

Disengaging himself as the soldiers entered. Deveril arose, torn and agitated, and smeared with the blood which flowed plenteously from Tisdal's wound.

hour after hour flew by, and found them still in Garvey, his shrill voice strained to an absolute his old associate, that he felt an emotion almost screech, in his intense agitation; for if he was alarmed at the violent struggle which he had but just witnessed, he was now doubly terrified at its result, fearing, and as it seemed, not without cause, that the unfortunate Puritan was actually murdered. 'Lights, will you?-lights! candles trigger, when you came to Drumgunniol a few

' Hold your fool's tongue,' said Miles Garrett, gruffly, for he it was who had accompanied Garvey, and with him entered the room from the Hold your tongue, will you, or you'll have the whole street up here;' and grasping Tisdal by the collar, he dragged him up into a sitting posture. 'He's not dead, and very little damaged either.3

'He has maujed me to some purpose,' said conflict, and, and, adjusting his torn shirt mechanically with one hand, the other still holding the ponderous pokers while he gazed in the heavy tace of his betrayed comrade. 'Every man for bitter despondency, 'what do you want of me?' himself, and God for us all. Egad, you did not Speak out, and have done with it, can't you?' give yourselves much trouble to get my weasand out of his gripe; and I have luck to thank, and peaceably" said Garrett. 'There is nothing to be not you, gentlemen, that I have a puff of breath in my body.

Candles were now brought in, and Tudal was placed in an arm chair, and some water dashed in his face. An odd tableau enough the room presented; a great, old, damp-stained, dreary your position only the more persons. You see chamber, with a little group standing around one those soldiers; we, too, are armed; and I tell you sitting form; Garvey, with a glass of water in tairly, that, except with my permission, you shall his hand, frightened and fidgetty, pale as clay; in not leave this room alive. So, Mr. Tisdal, let sinister suspense, splashing the cold showers in me recommend you calmly to submit to what locks and hvid features were drenched in blood

Garrett, silent, stern and gloomy, with his strong hand still upon the old man's collar; and Deveril coolly re-adjusting his disarranged attire, and stealing from time to time, a curious Curse your nonsense; what are you dreaming look, half shrinking, half ferocious, at the Puritan; and, lastly, near the door, imperfectly lighted, with grounded muskets, stood the broad-hatted soldiers, silent and listless, while their corporal, in grim luxury, chewed a quid of tobacco.-At last, Tisdal opened his eyes, stared wildly round, and attempted to rise, but fell again into his chair, muttering mecherently all the

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. Thank God, thank God! whispered Garrey, and the pious ebullition of gratitude, we are bound to admit, was spoken in the genuine sincerity of selfishness; 'by the law, sir, there's nothing the matter with him; no murder after

: It's dark, sir; dark, sir-to be sure it is ;dark-dark; curse the road, and the trees; dark -dark as pitch,' muttered Tisdall, staring wildly before him.

We'll get some more water,' suggested Garvey, relapsing into alarm.

'Ay, ay, in the water, was it? A year ago found there, so it was; dangerous bit, sir,' continued Tisdal, and then, on a sudden, perceiving Deveril, he said in a tone of alacrity, 'Ha, Dick, Dick, Dick—little Dick for ever! Dick, Dick at it again!"

The men may stand on the lobby, I suppose, sir?' said Deveril, hastening to drown the voice of the bewildered Puritan, and addressing Misa Garrett, at whose disposal the soldiers were

the order was obeyed, Tisdal continued -

Dick, Dick, he didn't hurt you, eh; no, no, no; it's nothing, is it?' and, as he spoke, he raised his hand to his head. The sober black of his sleeve seemed to fix his gaze, and with a puzzled look of dismay and horror, he said-

'Dick, Dick, they're found you out; I have often told you, my God, a thousand times, I told you, you'd come to the gallows; is it, tell me, are we blown? he cried, with a bewildered look, gazing from face to face; 'Dick, Dick, stand by me. and we'll have one blaze for it; blood and lightning I man, don't knock under.'

He made a frantic effort to rise, but was easily overnowered, and kent in his chair, where he continued to sit in dogged silence, while, minute after minute, one by one, his scattered recollections returned, and slowly resumed their successive connection, until at last the scene in which he had just borne so principal part, and all the occurrences of the evening, in their true bearings, stood fully reinstated and restored before his mind's eye. At length, after a silence of many minutes, he said, in a tone of stern reproach -

Deveril, you have done for me! You are a blacker scoundred than I took you for. You once had a notion of honor about you; you're nothing now but a stag-you are not game, what you once were; you're not game.'

'Game as you are,' retorted Deveril, with an ineffectual effort to appear perfectly at his ease, for spite of his effrontery, there was something Get candles, will you, some of you, cried so indefensibly unprofessional in his conduct to akin to genuine shame, as he attempted to return his steady gaze of gloomy reproach. 'I might have served you out. I might have

blown your fox's head off your shoulders; I might have taken your life as easily as drawing a weeks ago; but like a chicken-hearted fool, I spared you, continued Tisdal, bitterly. 'Thank you for nothing,' replied Deveril,

scornfully. 'You thought the wild Irish might little closet which we have already described .- do it as well. My fox's head, as you call it. saved me there, and no love of yours, comrade." 'Gentlemen,' said Tisdal, suddenly rising after

a considerable pause, ' you have no right to keep me here. I'm no prisoner; I shall leave you now; I'm a free man.' At a word from Garrett the door opened, and

Deveril, now speaking for the first time since the the guard showed themselves. Tisdal threw one look of rage and despair at Deveril, and then cast himself again into the chair.

. Well, said he at length, in a tone of sullen,

'You see, Mr. Tisdall, you had better behave gamed by violence. We are protected, and you in every way in our power; you have been overheard-your admissions and confessions; and so, methinks, a submissive behaviour will best become you, as the reverse will inevitably make

'I'm betrayed and lost!' muttered Tisdal." 'No, no; not lost,' interrupted Garvey, with

one of his sweetest similes of villainy; that is, unless you choose it. No, no inot lost at, all. Mr. Garvey says truly, resumed Miles Garrett. ' you shall have the choosing of your lown fate. A Wershall confer with you for a time, and submit your fortunes to your own decision.

Garvey mean while was arranging some paper, which, along with a small ink-horn and pens, he took from his cont-pocket, and mounting a pair of spring spectacles upon his note, he completed mitted to him to audit and the studies, with the exception of the great diversity of languages, were his elaborate preparations for writing.

The soldiers withdrew the doors were closed : and Tisdall was left alone with his three oddly-

matched companions.

Half an hour passed, and an hour; and the sentinels who kept watch on the lobby were yet undischarged. They had heard nothing but the broken hum of voices from within, sometimes raised in vehement expostulations, sometimes in ferocious threats and imprecations, and once or twice was heard a voice as of one whose heart was wrung with agony unspeakable-a bitter, hoarse moan of anguish and horror unendurable. Then, again, these abrupt, discordant outbreaks would subside into the same level hum, and at times even into utter silence. Thus time wore away until at last the guard of musketeers on the lobby saw the chamber door open, and Deveril came forth. vin of him mails

faWell," said the, with a yawn, fit's settled after all, and without troubling you, gentlemen. Headurus out to be a safer man than we took him for, and no crop-eared Covenant rascal after all, though, he has a deuced whiggish sort of slang and toggery about him; but he's a true man, corporal-a true-man.

Tre corporal, who was somewhat tired of his floor, and giving his quide a new turn, remarked: remorsely that the did not care, the butt-end of a burned match if the devil had him.

In the counters's chamber, meanwhile, Garrett was standing by the table reading, with anair of evident satisfaction, the last sheet of several, on which the ink was scarcely yet dry. They were the sworn depositions of Jeremiah left him, except that his elbows were leaning on the table, and his face buried in his coarse, sinewy bands; so that only his burning forehead and its swollen reins are visible.

"So far so well," said Garrett, as he slowly folded the document and carefully placed it in his deep pocket; we have done with you for

the present. Tisdal lifted his arm with an expression of rage and menace, but shame or compunction overcame him and he once more buried his face in his hands, and remained silent.

Pooh! pooh! Mr. Tisdal: what can ail you? said Garrey, in his most soothing accents. "There, there; why you have done no wrong, and need not be ashamed of any one."

With this remark, Garvey bundled up all his appliances, and hurried after Miles Garrett, whohad already left the room.

Garvey, you must see the landlord, whispered Garrett in his eur, clutching him impressively by the arm as he spoke; from must see him; and you, and no business of mine.

· I understand, sir, of course. Mr. Garrett, it was my own suggestion, answered the familiar in a whisper as earnest. You can pass out, and I will confer with him; but, somehow, I wish a few of these would stay in the way.' He were moving before them. down the broad, dun, old staircase: For, to be plain with you, I should not just choose to meet that old Puritan rascal in his present mood alone, and in such a cut throat hole of a place as this.'

· You're as arrant a coward as ever,' said Garrett, contemptuously. Do as you list, but see to it without delay.'

Thus speaking, Garrett threw his cloak about bim and strode forth into the street, leaving his dependant to manage his tete-a-tete with the non-keeper as best be might.

(To be Continued.)

FAILURE OF THE PROTESTANT MISSIONS. From the Morning News.

On Tuesday last there was held in the Rotunda, a

meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the (Protestant) gospel in Foreign Parts, which was attended by nearly 70 Protestant clergymen, including Archbishop Whately, who presided, Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop-Elect of Nassau, and several of the fellows of Trinity College. We never impertinently interfere in the religious concerns of our non-Cathalle brethren, nor at all, save only when they affect ourselves, such as when we are called on to support a Protestant establishment hostile to our faith and to our feelings. A question, however, was propounded and its solution proposed, at this meeting, which must interest alike, both Protestants and Catholics. Archbishop Whately asks why it is, with all the learning, zeal, self-devotion, eloquence, earnestness, exemplary lives, and worldly advantages of Protestant missionaries, that the converts made by them are so few. Clearly, his Grace did not intend to confine the application of the question to the sterility of their Mission in Foreign parts, but, we suspect, rather meant it as an apology for its total failure in Ireland, intended it as a commentary, in fact, upon the Religious Returns of the recent Census. Mr. Whiteside, M.P., in a most eloquent and very able speech, proposed to remedy this failure by the establishment of a Frotestant Propaganda, Fide, on the model of that in Rome, the efficiency of which, as derived from personal observation, he lauded in the most generous, glowing, and liberal terms. Without entering upon the tempting field which Archbishop Whately's question, and Mr. Whiteside's reply open up, we shall content ourselves with quoting the following passages from their speeches, prefacing them, however, with the real solution of the Protestant difficulty through an specdote which we give upon authority. The late Sir Thomas F. Buxton devoted a great portion of his life to working the scheme for the conversion of the African tribes, to the funds of which he largely subscribed, and in which humane effort he was warmly assisted by his sister. The fame of the Propaganda attracted the zealons Baronet to Rome, where he called on Dr. Cullen, now Archbishop of Dublin, that he might ascertain, through him, the system there pursued. He frankly avowed to Dr. Cullen the object of Liamisit, stating that numbers of valuable lives were sacrificed, hundreds of thousands of

extraordinary success of Oatholic Alistons, in every latitude and under every disadvantage a success which the baronet attributed solely to the peculiar training and instruction in the Propaganda Dr. Cullen called his attention to the fact that the Students were of no higher order or rank, talent, or station, nor was the mode of life or discipline different, in any material respect, from those in any ordinary college The funds, which had been assumed as of fabulous magnitude, were shown to be only £17,000 or £18,000 a-year-in fact, the accounts were sub pointed out as limited to a little theology, a little philosophy, and the usual course of every Ecclesiastical College. All this but increased the more the marvellings of the evangelical Baronet. "Why, then," he asked, "do our Missionaries fail and yours succeed ?" " Simply, said Dr. Cullen, "because ours have got a mission from God, as sent by the successor of St. Peter, with whom, and with whose successors, he has promised to be all days even to the consummation of the world, and to whom, and to those appointed by him, He gave the commission, 'Go teach ail Nations.'"

On taking the chair, his Grace Archbishop Whately said—You will hear at this meeting, very fully set forth in detail, and no doubt, very eloquently, sufficient accounts of the progress of our missions abroad to afford us encouragement and to call for thankfulness; but I wish to call your attention very, briefly to one circumstance of an opposite character! I mean the progress which the Missionaries make in gaining converts to the Gospel is so very scanty and so very low, compared with what took place in the time of the Apostles, and the other first preachers of the Gospel. What is the cause of this mysterious dispensation of Providence, I cannot undertake to explain. Now, we may derive from this unfortunately scanty and comparatively slow progress of the Gospel-we may derive from it strong and striking evidence of the superbuman origin of the Gospel evidence perfectly within the reach of the humblest enlightened Christian. It has been the fashion in mo-dern days to decide all appeals to evidence as to the his occupation, spat through his teeth upon the miracles set forth in the Gospel that no miracle was nor ever could be wrought, and that the only ground for accepting the Gospel with any person of good sense has always been, and must always be, the purity and excellence of the doctrine taught. Now, let us try the experiment. The experiment, in fact, is going on in various parts of the world. The purity of the Gospel doctrine is just the same now as it was in the time of the Apostles. The lives of the mis-sionaries are exemplary—their zeal and self-devotion, the eloquence and the earnestness with which they Tisdal. The Puritan himself sate just as we set forth the promises of grace and the threats of judgment, are just what they always were. Why is t, then, that they have made only perhaps ten converts where the Apostles in less time made more than 100? Why is it that the progress of the Gospel is so comparatively slow? In one respect our modern missionaries have a very great advantage over the Apostles. They come from a more civilised country and a more civilised nation, among those who, though. not absolutely savages, are yet far below themselves in knowledge and in skill. They are reverenced for their superior knowledge, they are looked up to as instructors in many useful arts, and in that respect have a vast advantage over the first teachers of the Gospel, who were a despised portion of a despised nation, going among the wost civilised and enlightened of all nations in the world. And yet we know that for one convent we make, they made twenty in a much shorter space of time. What is the cause of this? Some cause there must be. . Why is it, then, that plain and unlearned men like the Apostles made. a hundred converts for our twenty, or for our ten, I may say, and that in a less space of time? It must have been in consequence of the miraculous powers which they possessed. We are ourselves, a monument of it; and here, then, we have, in a circumstance which we cannot but lament and endeavor to remove -we have, in the comparatively slow and scanty arrange that other business; and, remember, I success which our society has met with, a decisive have no part in it; it is your own affair, mind proof, that the origin of the Gospel must have been supported by miraculous power (hear hear and applause.) Right Hon. Mr. Whiteside, in the course of his

speech, said-Once in my life I was induced to live

somettime in the city of Rome and I thought that the greatest institution in Rome was the institution called De Propaganda Fide. I was present once at a ceremony of great interest in connection with that paused, glancing uneasily at the soldiers, who institution, and it made a lasting impression on my mind. It was the annual exhibition of the progress made in training the youthful missionaries in all languages to enable them to traverse the whole world, and spread the doctrines of the Church in which they believed to every part of the earth. It was said, I know not with what truth, that there were fifty-one languages spoken in that meeting. The learned Cardinal an interesting and eminent person, Cardinal Mezzofanti, was then living, and it was said he spoke all those languages. I daresay a great deal of what the speakers said was said to him, for it was quite useless to address it to me as far as I was individually concerned. But just contemplate the wisdom, of that body. There were young men almost of every complexion under Heaven trained in Rome, educated, schooled, disciplined in a system, obedient tractable, and, let me add, healthy in the body, and I have no doubt strong and, resolute in the spirit : because it was the habit to take them up the mountains and teach them how to seek for a river, to tread the forest, ascend a precipice, and in short, to train them efficiently for all the work they would have to do. And it is quite idle to say that they are not sincere (Hear, hear). Men don't risk their lives as hypocrites. You will always discover whether a man is a hypocrite or not by the life he leads. Men don't go to the ends of the earth to propagate and spread opinions in which they do not sincerely believe (hear near). Our duty is not to rail at those who differ from us, but to observe their system and see whether under as we believe, a better and purer dispensation there is not much in it for us to imitate and copy, (hear, hear). Why, I would ask, has Rome the wealth of England? Has she the commerce of England? Has she the power of England? Has she the ships that carry the Scriptures to every part of the world? Nothing of the kind; but she has discipline energy, system, a resolute purpose, and no matter in what trouble she may be involved, her ecclesiastical system does not change, and those who carry it on never waver in their purpose (hear, hear). I know not whether we have any such system; but I always lament when I remember what my friend the Governor of Sierra Leone told me, that of all the sad sights that man could see there the saddest were the epitaphs that recorded the deaths of our missionaries. They cannot stand against the climate, and they fall victims to the sincerity of their faith. But I can conceive the system pursued in Rome being pursued here, under the instrumentality and direction of the Church of England, I can conceive men-natives of every country that owes allegiance to England-instructed in our faith, strong in body, firm in spirit going forth to accomplish the work which those young men, under the direction of the Propaganda in Rome most ably, and I believe, most zealously perform (lear, hear). You see it is one thing to attack other men, to impeach their conduct and their principles, and another thing to perform our own duty. I am of opinion that it would be much better for us zealously to perform our own duty, than to deride what is done by other men (hear, hear.). We being confidently of opinion that we have a purer and a sounder theory, and a better religion to inspire our actions, if it does not produce that result it; will be difficult; to persuade other men that 'we

real (a) prede se obou<del>re de la t</del>erminate de la lac to fail, conversions being rare, their sincerity doubt- in the present contest, and the South, unwilling to the dairies, is more extensively consumed by these forefathers were thankful to be permitted to worship hard-living people, held in an "involuntary servi- God, excheming all architectural ornament as an large into idolary. With these, he contrasted the started in its interest immediately.—Home News. The London American takes the side of the North

have that principle within us.

farm lately in the hands of his Grace, and now octenants not Irish), have done good among the smaller tenentry, as a practical exemplification of the advantage of an adequate homestall. A fixture steamengine has also been lately erected there for driving a thrashing-mill, chaff-machine, &c. Mr. Curry, the agent resident in the Castle, has a small holding, in which he has built another pattern farmyard, surrounded, as we saw them, with most excellent crops of swedes, mangold, corn, and nice well-managed pastures, bounded by neatly-trimmed quicks—quite a refreshment to the eye which has seen for scores of miles little else in the way of fences than endless bank or wall "ditches," with crests of scrubby furze. These sorry fences, however, have their use: they form a shelter for stock on a treeless hill; the furze sown on the top of the artificial bank affords rough trimmings for the fold-yard, and the young shoots are sometimes chopped up as good cattle-food. At some of the farmsteads are fixed horse-works driving a small thrashing-mill; but portable horse thrashing machines travel about, let out at so much per day; steam engines of small power are being introduced. Field implements are improved, though still of inferior construction. The ploughs (made in the district) are small, of wrought iron, with cast-iron shares—the common depth of work five or six in-ches; harrows are depended on instead of scarifiers for cleansing ground after ploughing; but they have little borse-hoes, or drill-grubbers; for tilling between the rows of root and green crops. Weeds are shamefully neglected; they disfigure the depastured fields, raise their heads high above the standing corn, and, being left untoliched by the reaper, stand as thistles and docks, gaily ripening their seed and shedding it for future growth, with every wind that blows. And the smaller weeds so thickly cover the ground that a mown stubble a little way off appears like a field of young seeds. There is no doubt that the moisture of the climate brings up a stout crop of these vegetable vermin in an astonishingly brief time. ... Wheat is commonly sown broadcast; sometimes on land ploughed in ribs so that the plant comes up in rows a foot or so apart, yet the growing crop is never hoed, and but little weeding is done. When cut, the corn is almost universally piled first in hooded shocks, then gathered into numerous field stacks, like magnified beehives, little bigger than haycocks, dotted about the field, instead of carried at once into large ricks; and these are commonly carted to the thrashing machine. The grain crops this year are short in straw, thin, light, and much still uncut. It is in the green cropping that advance has been made of late years. "The famine"—that mysterious visitation, which, after all its horrors. seems to have established several bases of coming prosperity for -Ireland -drove people to the culture of winter cattle food in lieu of the mealy esculent on which Hibernian husbandry had reposed and which was the bread and main wage of "the finest peasantry in the world;" and though many little farmers will tell you how they wish the potatoes may give over being black, and these troublesome new crops be needed no more, this very introductory (not gradual, but simultaneous in all districts) is the foundation of all advances made or hoped for. The green crops are carefully drilled and cleaned with Lawes," though enriching their farmyard dung with a little home grown grain, perhaps, but no pur-chased ollcake, and the chief improvement in details of tillage management during the last few years; is to be found in the management of the indispensable turnip, and the lasting mangold-wurzel. The average yields throughout a wild district are 120 to 140 stones of cats, and 80 to 120 stones of of wheat per acre; the latter commonly weighing 61 pounds per bushel when of extra quality. The rent of land on the old red sandstone, clavelate, and limestone, occurring in close juxts-position for miles about Lismore, "averages about 15s to 20s; near the towns, for accommodation purposes, 30s, 40s, and upwards; only 10s on the thinner; stony soils on the hills (which are in good tillage, not the sheep pasture of the high grounds); while the belts of permanent grass in the vales, on a rich aliuvial loam, are let for 35s, 40s, and even much higher. The land-lord have the tithe, the tenant pays the county cess and half the poors'-rate, or rather half the poundage upon the assessment. Under-drainage, executed with the stones, which are so plentiful, is done to a considerable extent, the tenant finding stones, the landlord doing the cutting and filling, and charging per cent on the cost. Shallower drains than three feet have been abandoned; the mains are three and a half feet deep, and a parallel system is pursued, with distances of 18 to 24 feet.

There is no tenant-right here—that is, no paying for the mere goodwill of a farm, but there exist some singular customs with respect to charges for seed and labor. Thus, when a farm changes hands in spring, two-thirds of the wheat growing after a manured green crop are claimed at the ensuing harvest by the outgoing tenant, an arrangement being usually entered into in lieu of this actual transac-

The general tenure of land used to be by leases for three lives, or for life renewable for ever; the landlord easily receiving his rents from middle-men who sublet to small tenants on their own terms and it was difficult to be quit of a bad manager from any holding except for actual default of rent. The great potato failure did much towards altering this state of things; a better system has been introduced and, as the long leases fall in, the Duke treats directly with the tenants, so that few such middlemen remain, and the largest part of the estate is now held from year to year. His Grace the late Duke is held in revered memory in the district, and Mr. Curry is highly spoken of for the consideration accorded to an unfortunate man, or in a bad harvest season to a hardworking body of tenantry. There are always plenty of applications for a vacant holding; but preference is always given to sons or beirs; and 21 years' leases are granted when desired. The germ of a local agricultural association has been established in prizes offered for the best-managed farms, best crops, best cattle, at a show held in Uctober, and so on, - the tenantry subscribing and the Duke doubling the amount of their subscriptions .-We should add that his Grace keeps a good shorthorn bull, and also an Ayrshire, for improving the

stock of the neighborhood. About Waterford we found wages to be ordinarily Gs a week for a man and 3s for a woman; 2s to 3s a day for reapers and mowers, for one or two harvest weeks, without ale or any other addition or perquisite. And from the weekly wages has to be deducted 6d to 8d for a cabin of one or at most two socalled "rooms," on the ground floor. About Lismore average wages are 5s, with cabin rent free : or 6s, when the laborer pays about 30s a year for a hut slated and called a "cottage," with a few square yards of ground for cabbages - the laborers generally renting their homes of the farmers for whom they work. But many workmen are boarded at the farmhouses, having 23 9d to 3s per week, with three meals a day of bread, soured milk, &c. And much of the work is done by hired hands lodged as well as boarded, the small farmers and their families also doing much for themselves. The diet of the ordinary out-door laborers is wheaten bread, either of whole meal, or of this mingled with the finer quality of bran, so as to be very brown and coarse; but a other denominations of Protestants, too, are now cheaper food, the Indian corn meal at 1d or 11d per ashamed of the inconvenient "meeting bouses," hid pound, made into "stirabout" with the sour milk of in out-of-the-way places, in which their Puritan

inmates, though out-door relief is denied, Alms land in perpetuity, in Kilrush, by Colonel Vande-giving, the distribution of money and clothing by leur M.P., for a site for a Convent for the Sisters those who have made it their profession to look after of Mercy; thus conferring an everlasting benefit on the corporal as well as spiritual wants of the popu-the poor. Those devoted ladies, for several years, lation; the many benevolent societies, more parti- have been living in a small house in the town Col. cularly the large organization of St. Vincent de Paul, and public and private charity in many forms, alleviate distress and sickness to a great extent in the large towns and their environs. In some localities the girls earn their own clothing (with that booded cloak which serves for shawl, cape, and bonnet, according as they gracefully wear it), by sewing musling, and by other ingenuities of the needle, taught them in the convents or National Schools .-But in purely agricultural districts means of relief are rare. It is a common, though not universal thing for a labourer to have a quarter, half, and even up to three-quarters for a whole acre of potato ground; and to this all mysteries as to means of keeping body and soul together are referred for solution. Children scrape manure off the roads, a man sometimes can keep a pig, and for the manure thus brought together a farmer allows his men plots of his potato-field free of tent, in proportion to the quantity of manure they can furnish. The farmer does the ploughing, and the labourer finds seed and manure, and plants and takes up his crop. Sometimes the farmer finds manure, in that case charging a rent of: £4 or £5 per acress.But the potato rot is a terrible disaster to the Irish laborer until the better style of husbandry shall have raised he rate of wages to a much higher scale, the crops here this, year being expected, from the portions dug, is be one-third black. Privations the most lamentable are, being suffered by these underpaid hands, to whose honor is due the surprising fact of the paucity of felonies or grosser crimes, forming a main point in the laudation of Ireland's happiness now so much, in fashion. What must have been the lower depth of wretchedness eight or nine years ago, when even

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

instead of 6s or 7s, as at present ?- Corr. Times

in Cork County, a man's wages was only 4s a-week.

A large Catholic church has been commenced on City-quay, chiefly, we believe, for the accomodation of seamen. - Dublin Builder.

A new Catholic Church is to be erected at Lattin, Tipperary. - Dublin Builder.

THE ARCHEISHOP OF TUAM IN NEWFORT. - Off Wednesday, his Grace the Archbishop of Toam arrived in the above place from Partry, and was hailed "tent thousand welcomes" by the devoted Pastor, Rev. Richard Prendergast, and his flock. The people seemed by the expression of joy and gladness beaming on their countenance, to have felt delighted in seeing his Grace amongst, them; in restored health and vigour. On Thursday the youth of the parish and others more advanced in years, who had not yet been strengthened by the Sacrament, which enables the Obristian to fight courageously against the enemies of faith and man's salvation, received Confirmation at the Archbishop's hands. The number confirmed was nearly 500. In the knowledge shown by them, the horse-hoe; most farmers put in the seed with of the Christian doctrine, they gave cause to the two or three cwt, of guano, "phospho Peruvian," good pastor and his curate, the Rev J Concannon, to feel rejoiced that children and people were all so well instructed in the truths of our holy faith. The discourse explanatory of the sacrament, its nature, effects, the dispositions required in order; to receive it with fruit was, with profit, delivered, in their own language, to the people, by Rev U J Bourke, St Jarlith's College Tuam. His Grace, with the clergy of the deanery, and others, were, during his stay, the guests of the hospitable pastor. On Friday his Grace, accompanied by thirteen of his clergy, proceeded to the island of Achill .- Patriot.

> The Times Dublin correspondent writes on the subject of ecclesiastical architecture. It seems that Protestants.cannot ever keep in a decent condition the buildings they stole: from the Catholics, much less build meeting-houses for themselves :--

The Archbishop of Dublin, in laying the foundaest. The old church in that now fashionable and rising town, always the centre of an aristocratic district, is one of the most hideous of those barn-like structures which are so common in Ireland, and it accommodates only 600 persons. The church about to be erected, half a mile from the town, on the Fitz- ships. william property, where a new road was opened by the late Lord Herbert of Lea, will accommodate 900 persons, and the cost will be about £6,000. The Earl of Meath having made an introductory statement, the Archbishop-whose son, Archdeacon Whately, is the vicar-remarked that it gave him great satisfaction to lay the foundation of this church, particularly because it removed the scandal, not only to Bray but to the Established Church, that such a large and wealthy population should be left year after year without any adequate place of worship. "It was," he said, "a reproach to our Church. We ought to remember that Roman Catholics and all other idenominations have to support, entirely at their own expense, their places of worship and their ministers; and what a thing it would be for them to say of us, and to say justly, that we are attached to our Church simply because it is an endowed Church." Other places as well as Bray deserve to be reproached for neglecting to provide suitable places of worship. It must be confessed that the members of the Irish Church, clergy, and laity have been exceedingly remiss and deficient in public spirit in this respect. There is not a parish church in Dublin, with the exception of St. George's, of which we ought not to be ashamed. Even St. Ann's, the Archbishop's own parish church, is without steeple or tower, and looks like a cow with her horns struck off. The parish church of St. Peter's the largest parish in Dublin, stands in a graveyard-an ugly spireless structure, the interior of which is gloomy and somniferous in the extreme. St. Andrew's Church was burnt down one Sunday morning about a year ago, and the blackened walls stand there to this day untouched, a monument of the zeal and activity of the wealthy parishioners, aided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is, however, a great deal being now done in the improvement of church architecture compared with past times, in which, not only in this respect, but in every respect which concerned the interests of religion, the Pro-testants were so shamefully negligent that it is al-most by a miracle the Established Church was preserved at all amidst the general neglect, apathy, worldliness, and irreligion of its own members. There are proofs, however, on every side of an extraordinary revival during the last quarter of a century, of which not the least striking and gratifying are those mentioned by Archbishop, Whately in his address yesterday. "It is worth while to remark," said his Grace, "That there has been since I came to this diocess a greater number of places of worship built or rebuilt in that short space of time than there had been through the whole of the last century, dur-ing which the Penal Laws were enforced, and during which our Church could rest entirely on Government protection, and enjoyed a large portion of revenue of which she has been since deprived." The

IRELANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS. Food, warmth, and shelter; that infants and children to give publicity. We are slways happy Coar Sept. Enlargement and remodelling of Sept. Enlargement and remodelling of Sept. Enlargement and remodelling of Should distinguish the destitute dessitute des Vandeleur has also presented a magnificent lustremaking an endowment for the lighting of the same, with one hundred jets of gas to the Catholic Church, to which on a former occasion, he handsomely subscribed, and gave an acre of ground, beautifully planted, for the site, it is pleasing, to have it in our power to relate such acts of kindness amid the gloom of persecution and extermination which exist elsewhere Cor. of the Morning News.

PROSECUTION FOR SEDITION.-A charge of rather an unusual nature was brought before the Petty Sessions, at Millstreet, Dublin, on Monday, 9th September. It was against Mr. James Cooper, shopkeeper, Milistreet. The summons was instituted in the name of "The Queen at the prosecution of the Millstreet Constabulary," and was to the effect that the defendant did, "on Sanday, the 25th day of August, 1861; at Milistreet, unlawfully and maliciously post. publish, and exhibit, on the outside of one of the windows of his house, a certain placard [containing a seditious libel on her Majesty the Queen, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided." summons was signed by Mr. F. J. Davys, R.M. The interest excited in the case was, it is needless to say, very great, and the court-house was filled to crowding with inhabitants of Millatreet and the neighborhood. ...The magistrates presiding, were—Mr. M. Car-thy O'Leary and Mr. F. J. Davys, R.M.

. Mr. Bryan Gallwey, Sessional Crown Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Allen, Mallow.

appeared for Mr. Cooper.
Mr. Gallwey stated the case. He appeared, he said, un behalf of the crown, and by direction of the Government, to apply for informations against Jas. Cooper, for having written and published a seditious libel. On Sunday, the 25th August last, being the day preceding that upon which it was publicly announced that her Majesty was to stop at the Millstreet station, on her journey to Killarney, a placard appeared: upon the window of the house of Mr. Cooper, who had a shop in the town. The placard was taken down shortly by the police. Immediately afterwards, however, a second placard was put up, and a copy of this was also taken down by the police.13 Cooper, upon the first being taken down, went to the police and said that he was the author of it, and wanted to get it from them. They refused to return the placard. He would read the first placard to the bench; it was as follows :-

"Hurrab ! hurrah ! burrab !-Hurrad! for Repeal!-Away with the 'Titles' bill'-

Down with the Tithes !-

Three cheers for the Pope, Christ's vicar on earth ! Three grouns for the English who my to hunt him to

Let these be your watch words, my brave Celtic boys, While to confusion you'll scare all time-serving alaves.

You know the dire wrongs that on your country have fallen: To redeem her at once on her brave sons she is

calling, Not by blood does she hope those blessings to gain, Nor by slavish jubilations, as Royalty passes by

But by united demands her rights to obtain, All of which in one word are contained in 'Repeal.' Less than which neither now nor for ever will satisfy

any honest true Gael." The second one was an exact copy of the above with four additional lines at the foot :-

"If, to morrow then is fine, boys, I'd have you mind your hay, Not slavishly going about To see the bye play.

Mr. Gallwey then proceeded to give the bench the definition furnished by the best authorities in criminal law as to what sedition was.

After the examination of the Police and considerable argument amongst the lawyers, the magistrates retired for deliberation. Upon reappearing,

Mr. M'Carthy O'Leary said-In this case we have given a great deal of consideration to all the circumtion stone of a new church at Bray yesterday, made | stances regarding it, and, as has happened sometimes some remarks which have not merely a local inter- to juries, there is rather a difference between my brother magistrate and myself. We do not agree in this matter; and, I believe, we must make no rule in the case at present.

Mr. Gallwey-That leaves the case open to be brought into this court again, of course, your wor-

Mr. Allen-Well, I hope the proper authorities will not bring it before the court again. I distinctly disavow all treasonable intention in this matter.

Mr. O'Leary-It settles the case with regard to this day's proceedings, at any rate. Mr. Gallwey - Ob, of course, Bir.

This terminated the case, and the court proceeded to the hearing of other summonses. - Dublin Telegruph.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN AT CHALONS - John Mitchel, writing to the Irish American, from Paris, on the 7th ult, says :- " A few days ago I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. O'Brien. He is, of course, in depressed spirits on account of his late bereavement, and is travelling to distract his thoughts. From hence he went straight to the Camp at Chalons, and spent two or three days there. He was received with great distinction by the Marshal, both as a distinguished Irishman and as a fellow-clausman. Apartments were assigned to him in the Quartier General, and the greatest courtesy was shown in enabling him to see the arrangements of the camp and the exercises of the troops. In short, he felt himself at home in the Marshal's family, and was treated not as a stranger, but as an old friend. On the whole, he is exceedingly gratified by his visit, and felt proud in seeing a Gae! of the Carrigabolt branch of his own family in command of fifty thousand of the choicest troops of France. How singular, in this tiresome, commonplace world, to see the old clan-feeling bring together these two Dalcassians by their common associations with the fends and forays of old. For the relations of the MacMahons with the more powerful, branch of their family were not always of a peaceful and friendly sort. Yet here on the plain of Chalons, and in the nineteenth century, two men are found to be drawn towards one another by tender reminiscences of the days when a MacMahon rode on a foray and drove a creaght from the lands of Quin, or an O'Brien burned down Carrigabolt about said MacMahon's ears. Mr. O'Brien is now in Strasbourg. He is on his way to Hungary, and afterwards to Poland, with a view of seeing with his own eyes the state of those countries and the movements of the populations."

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO LOUGH BRNE.-We are informed on good authority that it is most likely Queen Victoria will visit the delightful scenery of Lough Erne next summer, and stop for a few days in that locality. There is no doubt that its picturesque beauties cannot be compared to the sublime grandeur of Killarney; but nevertheless, it possesses features, which are worthy the inspection of a Queen. Tourists have described the scenery of Lough Erne in glowing terms, and it is expected that Queen Victoria will visit the place next summer and make it her residence for some days .- Dundalk Democrat.

ARNAGH ASSIZES.—The parties indicted under the party emblems act for hoisting an Orange flag on Lurgan church tower on the 1st August were on. Wednesday allowed out on bail of £30 each to keep the peace for twelve months. IRIBH ENTERPRISE .- Amongst the evidences of increasing enterprise in Newcastle West, is the introduction of steam power to the brewery establishment of Mr. James MacEnery, by whom the concerns have been recently enlarged and improved in avery respect, and an engine erected by which the operations are necessarily accelerated and rendered more effective in every particular. It is well that distant cities should not have the monopoly of a manufacture that can be and is produced in equal if not greater excallence in the centre of the district which is the principal sphere of its consumption. Among the other evidences of enterprise is a new mill on an advantageous site on the brink; or the bed of the river that flows rapidly down over the rocky passage: behind the castle, where the water power never fails and where it acquires greater force by the rapidity with which it flows down the descent. We believe the structure is raised by Mr. Quaid, the hotel and car proprietor. And amongst the improvements in the town is a new edifice in the castellated style, tastefully raised by Mr. William F. Harnett, so as to be in keeping with the architecture of the castle beyond, whilst serving the purposes of business in con-

nexion with the present concerns .- Munster News. LIEUTENANT ROBERT CANE. - We have frequently drawn attention, in the columns of the Kilkenny Journul, to the fearful grievances to which Catholics in the British navy are exposed. Our readers are too well aware that they are still without Catholic chaplains-that on the sea, and in distant lands, they are allowed to die like dogs without the consolations of religion! It is difficult to conceive how the government of Great Britain, with all its boasted liberality, can prolong this grievance, can overlook this frightful injustice, to men who lay down their lives in its cause! But it is the old story over again. England can be liberal and generous to every nation but Ireland - to every creed, but Catholicity. We are reminded of this crying injustice by a letter which a friend in this neighborhoud has lately received from Lieutenant Robert Cane, son of our late distinguished townsman, Dr. Cane, who is at present stationed in China, where he occupies a very important position, with, we believe, the rank of Captain. One of his men, an Irishman and a Catholic, was dangerously ill with Chinese fever, and the poor fellow, true to the Church of his Fathers. called out for a Catholic priest; but, alas, there was no priest to be found under the British flag in that far foreign land; but Robert Cane took compassion on his poor countryman, and, remembering that there were Catholic chaplains at the French station, some miles distant, he mounted his horse, and soon returned with a French Abbe, who administered the last sacraments to the dying man .-Strange episode! There were two victims to the malignant fever-the poor Irishman and his French confessor! When will England do justice to Catholics in the army and navy. We shall tell—when the Cutholic Bishops of Ireland insist on it.—Kilkenny Journal.

folk who, although they work their horses and their coachman on the Sabbath, look on the running of a railway train on a Sunday as a desecration of the Lord's day. Others, fully as pious and God fearing, are of a very different opinion. But up to this the extreme pious folk have had it all their own way on the Dublin and Belfast Junction line, and the consequence is that a vast portion of the trading communities of Dundalk, Newry and other towns along the railway have no opportunity to go abroad on the only day on which they can find it convenient We believe this to be a great grievance, and we hope steps will be taken to induce the directors to give at least as much facilities to travel as were given in the time of the stage coaches. We understand that request has been forwarded to the directors of the Belfast Junction, that they will for the future run a train from Drogheda and Portadown on Sunday mornings, just as they do on the other mornings of the week. This is all the accommoda-tion that is asked from them, and we hope they will at once concede it. If they run these trains on Sundays we are told the directors of the Dundalk, Enniskillen and Derry Railway will also run trains in connection with them, and thus the public will obtain accom-modation which they at present stand much in need should rise their voices on the question, and call on the Junction directors to give facilities to the public has already passed through the hands of the miller, to travel on Sunday mornings .- Dundalk Democrat.

TRAVELLING ON SUNDAYS .- There are some pious

tle, the growing prosperity of Ireland, and another at least one-fifth being diseased, and a large propordeclaring against such facts being taken as an index of anything short of national ruin, the potato-the poor man's food-is actually melting away, and guardiaus are talking of the necessity of making immediate preparations for the distribution of out-door relief. Facts are said to be stubborn things; and facts have been put before the public by the Nation, the Democrat, and other national organs, within the last ten days, touching the state of the country, that not only upset the fine-drawn phrases of his Excellency and the sycophants of royalty, but lay the foundation for a national movement - if, indeed, there yet remain in Ireland sufficient spirit for such a mode of representing the feelings that now demand utterance. It cannot be forgotten that during the past famine the contributions of other countries flowed in to relieve distress, and the alms which, as beggars at the gates of Europe, Asia, and America, we received to stay death, filled the purses of the landlords. While the people were begging and receiving alms, the landlords were driving and collecting rents. It is a historical fact that, despite the contributions from the four winds, the people perished in thousands for the want of food, and while they starved the landlords received their rents. Now, taking it for granted that the potato failure this year will be general, we ask, should the corn crop be reduced to cash, and paid away in rent? We assert that the rack-rent system has outlived its objects. The last farthing the tenant could give was thought too little when times were good.— Tenants who parted with their all, year and yearly, had not wherewith to meet adversity when it came. Let this consideration have due weight in proper time this season. The times have changed since '46. ireland has had a severe lesson since that memorable year. She requires now a paternal fostering system of landlordism, protecting the people, content with a moderate rent, living on moderate means, encouraging trade, delighting in the happiness of tenants, and avoiding the extremes of rack-rents and dissipation -the poverty of the labourer, and the luxury of the idler. This is what the times now require, and this does the national press urge on the consideration of all concerned. We know we are speaking the sentiments of a large section of friends of peace and order when we say that one-fourth the sum usually levied in the shape of rent should not be exacted from the struggling farmers this year. To take more will be only hurrying them into the poor-house by the hundred, and thus reducing to the condition of

THE PROCLAMATION OF LOUTH .- These coarcion acts are not the proper remedies for bring peace to a disturbed county. The abettors of injustice to the people consider them the very best remedy, but there never was a greater error entertained. No people except the Ulster Orangemen, become violators of the law without a sufficient cause. And if the Irish are at any time turbulent, we may be sure that it is the hand of landlord oppression or some other act of breakfast for her little ones. Her husband is still tyranny which creates their resentment. The cure for such a disease is not the strong arm of despotism, but the mild and kindly hand of justice. We are, therefore, still of opinion, that it was "an insult and court this morning by Mr. Martin Carroll, who de-grievance," to proclaim this county, and keep it tailed the circumstances of the case for their worunder the ban of Arms Acts, Crime and Outrage ships, who, to their credit be it said, liberally content at all events, and respect to the commercial independence for her bed difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some porti

paupers men who are now most useful members of

the body politic .- Castlebar Telegraph.

ed. We are told, however, that some of the magis. The Royal Stag Hunt at Killarney.—Of the trates have voted for its continuance! We trust athletic race of men, the O'Gradys, by whom the such characters are very few in number. The just stag hunts were formerly conducted to successful tices in the Dundalk district met on yesterday, and we are glad to state that they were unanimous in joining Lord Bellew in wiping away the stain from the county .- Dundalk Democrat.

A JUST REPROOF .- The Dublin Nation in its " Auswers to Correspondents,, says to "J. R.," your letter has been received and perused, which is, we dare say, what you desired, as you would not, we pre-sume, be guilty of asking another man to publish and become responsible for what you lear to sign with your own name. Many fiery and furious "Nationalists,' we regret to say, are guilty of such "heroism.,' They send us letters about "boldly speaking out"—about "fighting"—" no more agitation"-" no more talk"-" no more writing"-swords, guns, and blunderbusses; and at the end of this valiant letter is the request-" Do not publish my name or address on any account."

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE - The bill to amend the Marriage Law of Ireland, brought in by Mr. Whiteside and Sir Hugh Cairns, has been printed. It proposes tr repeal the 32d George III., chapter 21, under which Dissenting ministers and Roman Catholic clergyman were prohibited from solemnizing marringes in which one of the parties was a Roman Catholic. Having laid down regulations with respect to the appointment of the registrars and a registrargeneral, it prescribes the conditions under which members of the several denominations can be married. All marriages in accordance with the rites of the Established Church, whether by banns or license unless in the case of the Primate's special license, in accordance with the usages of Presbyterians, Weslevan Methodists, or other Protestant denominations, or by virtue of the registrar's licence, shall be celebrated between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, on a proper certificate, that a building (other than a chapel belonging to the Established Church) is used as a place of public religious worship by any body of Protestants, Christians, or Jews, the Registrar-General shall issue a certificate of registration to the person applying. A marriage between two persons who are both members of the same Protestant denomination (not being the Established Church), may be solemnized, according to the usages of the denomination, in a registered place of worship belonging thereto, by virtue of the publication of banns in the place of worship where the persons intending marriage at-tend. In the case of Wesleyan Methodists and Presbyterians, each district meeting and presbytery may appoint an ordained 'Minister for the district, to grant licenses when the marriage is to be celebrated between persons who are both Wesleyan Methodists or Presbyterians, or one a Methodist or Presbyterian The issue of these licenses is placed under the same restrictions as those proposed in case of the Surrogate of the Church of England. The registrar's license is necessary where the marriage is to be celebrated without banns in any other place of Protestant worship except those of the Established, Wesleyan or Presbyterian Churches, and where it is to be celebrated between persons of whom one is a Roman Catholic, in accordance with the right of the Roman Catholic Church, as also in the case of marriage solemnized according to the usages of the Quakers or Jews. Nothing in the act shall effect a marriage solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, where the contracting parties are both Roman Catholics. Due precautions are taken against marriages where there exist impediments of kindred or alliance, to insure registration in all cases, and the consent of the parent or guardian of either of the persons intending marriage if they be under twenty-one years.

THE HARVEST .- The weather is unfavorable to harvest operations in the County Armagh, yet a good deal has been done, and in a short time all will be complete. So far as it is possible to make a return of the yield of the crops, the result is favorable, on the whole. Wheat, which is grown extensively, is not nearly of such quality as last year: the grain is small and soft, and in many places smut has done mischief; the market, however, has opened with fair prices, from 9s per cwt. upwards. Oats will be an excellent crop, both in quantity and qua-We think the Dundalk Town Commissioners lity; it has been tolerably well saved; and arrives at market in good condition; a considerable portion and the new meal is well spoken of. The other ce-Social Prosperity - Low Rents. - While one reals are sparingly sown here, and the rield is a party among us is busied in proving, from the matter of trivial consequence, except to the few fartion of the remainder being soft and unpalatable ;but there was an extensive tract of land occupied, and the produce was very abundant, so that we shall still have enough for human food, while those affected will serve admirably for cattle and pigs .--The latter are now in great request, as it is expected that denying America any share in the navy contract this year will have a good influence on the home trade, and afford the farmer more remuneration. Hay has been a most abundant crop, even more so than in the year preceding, but a large quantity has been damaged by the rain, and will be only fit for litter. The rain, however, has served the aftergrass, which is about the best seen for many years. Green crops are doing well. The flax returned a large quantity, and the first samples brought to market were fine, and sold as high as 12s per stone; latterly samples have deteriorated, and the price is lower; either the uneven growth, proceeding from mixed seed, or the heavy rains while the crop was in steep or in the spread, is said to be the cause of this change. Nevertheless, on the whole, the best judges agree in opinion that we may calculate on an average harvest.

We are now in the middle of the harvest, and, as usual, the reports which reach us are visibly affected by the state of the atmosphere; when the weather is wet we hear all is lost, but two successive dry days arrive, and "failures" are stated to be gross exaggerations—so it is not very easy to come fairly at the truth. We may safely aver, however, that our present chief staple, the oat crop, will far exceed that of last year in quality and return; neither has the disease among the potatoes progressed so actively as during the last month. Indeed it is hoped that those now safe will remain so, and this would leave, considering the times, a pretty fair return. Notwithstanding the loss in bottom meadows there will be no deficiency of hay, and though that early cut may have suffered somewhat in the color, yet its nutritious properties are said to be but little impaired thereby. Labor is now more abundant here than last year, owing to the completion of the railway

works .- Messenger. PAUPER DEPORTATION:-Another is to be added to the numerous instances lately recorded of the inhumanity of English poor law officials in dealing with the destitute Irish in that country. The vic-tims in the present case are Mary Molony and her seven childeen, all of whom have been just landed on the quays of Limerick, ex. the Mangerton s.s. The poor woman, who is a native of Kerry, resided with her husband in London for the last fifteen years supporting her family by honest industry; and having been taken ill, she was obliged to apply at the workhouse for relief. She took her children with her, but lo! instead of obtaining the relief she required, she was made a prisoner, and herself and her children forcibly thrust on board the steamer. by which she was conveyed to Limerick, without being given as much as a farthicg to purchase a in London, and the mother and children are inmates of the Limerick workhouse. She was brought before the magistrates presiding at the petty sessions; court this morning by Mr. Martin Carroll, , who de-

issues at Killarney, scarcely one is now remaining. They were occupiers, we believe, for the most part, of Colonel Herbert's property, in the region of Tomies, where, in like manner, dwelt young Daniel O'Sullivan, a descendant of the chieftain family of that name: and an occupier certainly in Colonel Herbert' possessions. He was a leader in the stag hunts with which the lamented John ()'Connell, of Grenn, enlivened the Lakes, and made them more attractive. Like his hospitable and popular neighbour and friend, O'Sullivan is dead; and the last but one of the Gradys is in the poorhouse .- We thought we saw the remnants of another, in broken old shoes and indifferent garments,-trying to assist the hunt originated for the entertainment of the Queen. But if her Majesty knew all the mutuations through which the bunt in her honour became a failure to a degree, she might not have felt much surprise, whilst she might have bad illustrations of the want of Tenant Right, which would have touched her heart or reached her royal understanding amidst all the show, -Munster News.

THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND .-A correspondent of the Guardian says :-" I have been visiting the favourite places of resort for tourists in the South of Ireland-Cork, Killarney, Glengariffe, and Kilkee. It was my misfortune to pass a Sunday at each of these places, and to witness a stats of ecclesiastical irregularity such as I hope will soon be remedied. At Cork I found a cathedral little better than a barn-no daily service on week-days, and no choral service on Sundays, nor any anthem worthy the name. At Glengariffe there was a kind of service in the coffee-room of one of the hotels; and of this I will say no more than that the sooner a church and proper minister are provided there the better it will be for the respectability of the parish. At Killarney I listened to the worst description of extempore Calvanistic ranting; but my attention was disturbed by watching the movements of vermin on the damp walls. The church was nearly empty, and presented evident tokens of decay. At Kilkee, in addition to the usual kind of extempore rant which seems the fashion in Ireland, the service was in part extemperized also, the minister reading a chapter of Isaiah instead of the ap-pointed First Lesson. If this be a common custom to select lessons at random, or caprice, the attention of the Bishops ought to be called to it. It seems to me a direct and flagrant breach of Church discip-

line.' THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—This assemblage of heterogenous offshoots of the Reformation is holding its sittings at Geneva, the cradle of the Calvanistic heresy. As was to be expected where difference of opinion and belief in religious matters must constitute a main element of association, there has been a violation of the entente cordiale amongst the Alliance. This designeement or fracas is said to be owing to the Socinian party in the conclave insisting on the introduction of their tenets into the discussion. This, says an Evangelical cotemporary, marred the harmony, and to some extent, the success of the conference. How anything approaching to harmony can exist in any assemblage consisting of elements so discordant is beyond our comprehension, unless it be on the maxim that they agreed to differ, even when the agreement involved acquiescence in the Sociaian rejection of the fundamental doctrine of the Trinity, and the belief in the Divinity of the Redeemer .- Dublin Telegraph.

PAUPERISM. -Mr. Frederick Purdy read in the Brit-

ish Association, a paper on the relative panperism of England, Scotland and Ireland, 1851,- 60. The writer points out that each country has its own poor laws, and its separate administrative machinery; that poor laws have existed in England for more than two centuries, but that in Scotland there was nothing worthy the name before 1845, and that in Ireland they were introduced in 1838. In England the average number of paupers is 892,000; in Scotland, 121,000; in Ireland, 96,000; or 3.9, 4.0, and 1.5, per cent. of the population. Some of those who have studied the workings of the English poor law are opposed to the system of out-door relief, on account of the difficulty of testing the claims of the applicants, and the fear that it may be perverted to the depression of wages It appears that for one indoor pauper there are six outdoor; in Scotland fourteen; but in Ireland only 0.3. Although pauperism is lowest in Ireland, in Scotland, where nearly all the relief is outdoor, the resident Irish are greatly pauperised, one in thirteen being a pauper, whilst the proportion in Ireland is one in 274. According to the most recent statistics there are 43,310 pauper lunatics in the United Kingdom; England having 33,068; Scotland 5,103; and Ireland 5,639. In each ten thousand of the population, England has 17, Scotland 17, and Ireland 9. There are, according to the report of the commissioners, who in 1858 inquired into the Irish lunatic asylums, 3,350 insane poor at large, and if they were included as paupers the Irish ratio would be raised considerably In ten years (1851-60) the amount raised in poor rates was £92,000,000, viz., England, £78,000,000; Scotland 6,000,000; Ireland, £8,000,000. Of the English portion £18,000,000 was for purposes unconnectep with relief. The sums actually spent for relief were for England £54,767,000; Scotland £5,918,-000; Ireland, £6,656,000; equal to a rate per head on the respective populations of 59 91d., 3s 111d., and 2s 11d. Comparing the amount expended in 1860 with that expended in 1861, it appears that in England it was ten per cent., and in Scotland 25 per cent. higher, and in Ireland 60 per cent. lower. The yearly cost per pauper was for England, £6; Scotland, £5; Ireland, £7. Ireland stands highest because relief in the workhouse is dearer individually, though in its ultimate effects most economical and least demoralising. With respect to the rate in the pound on the property tax assessment, the comparison is made in respect of the seven years ending 1860, there being no return for Ireland previous to 1854. The relief to the poor during the seven years is equal to an annual tax on the schedule. An assessment of 1s 1din England, 114d. in Scotland, 103d, in Ireland. The rate per head on schedules A, B, and D, computed to show the relative wealth of the three countries, for England was £11 17s.; Scotland, £9 13s; Ireland £3 11s. Taking these figures in conjunction with previous ratios it would appear that the pauperism has been inversely as the poverty of the three countries: - England the wealthiest and most pauperised; Ireland, the poorest and least pauperised; Scotland, coming between, but much nearer to England, both in wealth and in pauperism. If Ireland, under the judicious administration of her poor laws, has reduced her pauperism to a quantity which at the present day is one per cent. of the population, it may be asked under what conditions can we hope that similar results may be achieved for England and Scotland? But something beyond statistical information is required for the satisfactory solution of this important question.

An Apology.-The dread of a cotton: famine has so demented the Lancastrians that one, writing in their behalf to the Daily News, advises a recourse to Irish linen as a temporary substitute. But the audacity of the proposal is so glaring that an apology is found necessary for counselling anything so desperate. "Without wishing (says this friendly gentle-man) in any way to promote Irish interests, I venture to suggest, at this dull season, whether Irish linen might not in many instances be used instead of cotton." If Irish linen could be grown near Glasgow or Preston, there might be no objection; but to encourage the manufacture on the west of St. George's Channel is only to be justified by the urgent pressure of necessity. Such inadvertent admissions be-

THE ROYAL STAG HUNT AT KILLARNEY .- Of the is not ashamed to avow those sentiments, nor a respectable journalist to give them publicity, need we wonder at the base methods resorted to by some of the very highest mercantile names of the West of England against the establishment of an Atlantic Packet Station at Galway ?- Evening Muil.

THE PRACE PRESERVATION ACT .- A meeting of the magistrates of the Dundalk district was held yesterday in the court house, to consider the propriety of removing the stigms of the proclamation under the above act from this county. Mesers. Bigger, Kelly, Wynne, Byrne and Murphy were the justices in attendance. They unanimously decided on the propriety of releasing the county from the procla-mation, but thought there should be some power given to prevent ill-disposed persons from carrying arms. In the Ravensdale district all the magistrates but Lord Clermont voted for continuing the proclamation. So at least we are told - Dundalk Democrat.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Mone Stones for the Colonies.-The London Shipping Guzette of the 13th ult., says :-- "The bired transport "Conway" yesterday went alongside Woolwich-pier, in preparation to ship guns and Tower stores, and will receive 700 tons of gunpowder for Quebec. She is expected to sail from Woolwich ou Wednesday next. The Avosella has also arrived at Woolwich-pier to ship stores for Halifax.

£ CHANGE .- Ten years ago it was proposed to exclude a model gun from the great Exhibition, on the ground that instruments of war were unbecoming, if not obsolete, illustrations of industry and science. How strangely opinions have since been revolutionized may be seen from our daily reports of the discussions at Manchester. In that central sent of pacific and economical doctrines an Association assembled for the encouragement of scientific researches and the registration of scientific discoveries finds itself compelled by the very force of circumstances to concentrate its attention on the machines of modern warfare. Artillery, armour, ironcased ships, rifled canuon, elongated projectiles, and irresistible shot-these are the topics of the British Association in 1861. There was indeed, no help for it. The development of mechanical science is in that direction. Armstrong and Whitworth have succeeded to Arkwright and Watt .- Times.

THE HARVEST AND CORN TRADE .-- The further we go into the wheat crop, the more certainly it ap-pears that the yield will be short, notwithstanding the general fineness of quality and heavy weight. We have heard of parcels sold in expectation of a delivery of 3 to 4 quarters per acre, turning out only a fraction over 2 quarters ; bushels. There are more only yielding 3 quarters, some still taken at 4 quarters thus, after such a deficient harvest as last, which, with the help of unprecedented imports, left almost nothing for mixing, being followed by the extraordinary claims of France, have placed our markets in a position very unexpected by town millers. This is shown by their recent reduction in the price of flour, while the country generally shows a rise just as wheat is secured of 2s per quarter, with tendency still upwards, and the French eager purchases. Whether the French Government originated the demand upon the first knowledge of a serious deficiency or not, those interested in the business are now certainly in the movement extensively, the freedom of trade leaving the coast clear to specula- the weight of evidence, but to return a verdict of guiltors, but it must be remembered that our friends across the Channel, so recently emancipated, have not had the bitter experience frequently bought here, and they are not likely to find a speculative competition with all the world's gatherings, in fine order and ready for sale. America, too, will be earlier than usual in the field. The Baltic may also do much before winter; but should France want 8,000 quarters. and Britain 6,000, the early notice of wheat wanted in Western Europe will so keep the shipping interest and corn producing countries on the look out, that we have no fear but the fleets, and their cargoes of breadstuffs, will gradually arrive at the desired havens. Still the feeling just now, whether its issue in profit or loss, is certainly upward. It is the same on the Continent generally, but not with a French excitement; and America yet feels the first check of a British decline. There is, moreover, a large Mediterranean fleet bound for the United Kingdom.— From Mark lane Express.

ENGLISH MORALITY .- It really requires stout nerves to enable any one to read steadily column after column of news in one of the ordinary journals of the day. Certain newspapers of old-fashioned style strange form of threat is commonly used. It is quite used to have or still have a special column headed common to hear one enraged party threaten to "play 'Accidents and Offences," At the present moment it would seem as if any newspaper, disposed to chronicle faithfully such events, should devote the entire of its space to this combined category alone. Accidents of the most appalling and calamitous nature-offences of the most hideous kind-meet the eye wherever a reader glances across the pages of a newspaper. Take for instance the journals issued yesterday. There are arrayed, in ghastly order, the narratives of the Brighton Railway accident; the Kentish Town Railway accident, with its terrible list of killed and wounded, like the gazette of a day of battle : the murder in Westminster : the murder in Coventry; the "burying-alive" accident at Greenwich; the murder of a police-sergeaut at Littledean; a collision between a steamer and a yacht of Ryde; "minor" accident on the London and Brighton railway in which only one poor fellow was killed; two tremendous conflagrations; the Collucci and Johnstone case, and an immense variety of accidents and offences coming under the ordinary head of "Police news," or other casual intelligence. Every one who knows anything of a newspaper knows that a London daily paper has every day to leave out many reports of outrages and accidents, either because there is absolutely no space to put them in, or because they are of a nature unhappily so familiar and common-place as to present no special feature requiring publicity. We cannot convert our columns merely into bridewell or hospital lists, and have therefore to make a selection out of the repelling narratives of crime and misfortune. On our part, too, it may be added that there are cases very common in the records of our social life of which every day brings some new examples, but which, for reasons which will be easily appreciated, we prefer, where it is fairly possible, not to obtrude upon the notice of the public. If, then, one were to judge of the character of a nation by the contents of its newspapers, it must be allowed that England would appear more full of crime and misery than any other country in the world-more full of crime and misery now than at any other period of her history. Nor would this appear merely by a study of London newspapers. Take up any English provincial journal and you read similar stories of murders and attempts at murder, fires, drowning's, collisions. crushings, and da capo. Pass in a railway during this holiday season through some charming valley dotted with its pretty hamlets, and looking with all the peculiarly English features of its quiet beauty the very home and fit abiding place of happiness and goodness. If it happen to possess a local paper, unfold the pages of the weekly organ, with its columns divided under their various district headings, and little will be found there but the dreary records of similar sufferings and similar wrong doings to those which the daily papers of London; of Liverpool, of Manchester, are chronicling .- Morning Star.

THE COTTON SUPPLY QUESTION.—The Times. in its summary of remarks upon communications received as to the cotton question, observes " that looking at the history of all previous attempts to keep goods from market in the face of the temptation of high prices, and at the fact that the Texan crop, at all events, is not far from Mexican ports, it would

cate that it will be favorable. Thus far this season has been propitious; and although stress has been laid on the probability of cultivation baving been lessened by the necessity for raising provision and corn, it is apparently not even presended that the decrease on this head will be more than ten per cent.

In contemplation of the apprehended failure of the cotton supply from America one of the greatest spinning and manufacturing firms in the city of Manchester is circulating a notice announcing that it is probable the cotton mills will be compelled to work a very short time, and many of them will have to close entirely during the approaching winter, and exhorting the work people to economy and forethought.

THE FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE BRIGHTON AND NORTH LONDON RAILWAYS .- The two important Coroner's inquiries which have engrossed so much public attention, both terminated on Tuesday last. The one on the bodies of the 23 persons who met their deaths by the recent accident in the Clayton tunnel, having occupied the Coroner and jury for nine whole days In this case the jury, after an absence of four hours, returned into court and gave the following verdict : - " That the decensed persons upon whom the inquestswas holden, being on the 25th day of August last, in Clayton tunnel, in the parish of Pincombe, in the county of Sussex, whilst being carried by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway from Brighton to London by a certain train, were run into by a certain locomotive engine, and were thereby mortally injured, of which injuries they died; and that Charles Legg, assistant stationmaster at Brighton, by his negligence and want of common ordinary caution in starting three trains, one at 8.28, one at 8.31, and 8.35, in breach of one of the express rules of the company, and of the usual practice, did in an essential degree contribute to and indirectly cause the deaths of the persons so killed, and that one John Scott, an engine driver, by mistake, but not care lessly, contributed in some degree to the violence of the collision aforesaid by backing the locomotive engine and train known as the Brighton excursion train for a distance of 100 yards at least in the said tunnel; and that by reason of the hurry arising from the arrival in unusually rapid succession at the south end of Clayton tunnel of the three trains mentioned, and the temporary failure of the distance signal to act on the arrival of the first of the said three trains, a mistake or misunderstanding arose, but without negligence, in working the telegraph signals, by Henry Killick and John Brown, between the two ends of Clayton Tunnel, which also materially contributed to the said collision; and that the system on the 25th of August, and for a considerable time previously thereto, in conducting the traffic of the said railway between Brighton and Hassock's-gate, was defective in not bringing immediately to the knowledge of the traffic manager for the time being such departures as happened from the said rule as to the starting of trains. And the jurors aforesaid find that the said Charles Legg did, on the 25th day of August last, at the place aforesaid, feloniously kill and slay the persons upon whom the inquest was holden.

The Coroner said this was in effect a verdict of manslaughter against Charles Legg, the assistat station-master, with a special finding.

The jury in the Kentish Town inquest, after an absence of an hour and a half, returned into court with the following verdict: -

"The jury regret that there is no alternative, from ty of manslaughter against Rayner. At the same time they cannot separate without expressing a strong opinion that the directors and managers are much to be censured in not employing more experienced persons to fill important situations as signalmed." The Foreman added - There is this rider :

"And it is highly improper for a station-master to start any special train either before or atter the spacilled time of his instructions from the secretary of the company. That when the line is observered by shunting or otherwise, the line should be blocked both by telegraph as well as by out-door signals. The verdict of manslaughter caused considerable

sensation amongst the auditors, and the censure passed on the railway companies met with a general approval.

The Coroner then directed his warrant to issue for the committal of Hayner on the charge of manslaughter. He was not then present, and was therefore not apprehended, and we understand that bail for his appearance to stand his trial will be tendered.

To PLAY " HAL AND TOMMY" WITH ONE. -In the North of England, when quarrels take place, a very hell and Tommy with the other : and this extraordinary combination of words is generally held to mean that the atmost degree of violence or outrage will be resorted to. I have frequently heard inquiries as to the possible circumstance which may have given rise to this odd phrase, but never knew any explanation to be even attempted. It seems to me however, that I have hit upon the probable solution of the question. The phrase ough: to be written "Hal and Tommy." "Hal" is an abbrevation of the Christian name "Henry." The "Henry" here meant is Henry VIII., and Tommy is "Thomas Lord Cromwell," the tyrant's congenial azent in seizing and rifling the religious houses, and turning out their helpless occupants to starve. You are of course aware that the term "Old Harry," applied to the "Prince of Darkness," arose in Henry's reign, when his cruel deeds induced many of his people to regard him (not unnaturally) as an actual incurnation of the "Evil One." "To play hell and Tommy"-that is to say "Hal and Tomm;"-is a phrase attributable to the same or a similar origin .- Notes and Queries.

CHILD MURDERS IN THE METROPOLIS. - On Saturday Mr. Humphreys, the coroner, held no fewer than four inquests on the bodies of newly-born children, supposed to have been wilfully destroyed. The bodies were in the first cases found wrapped up in rags, and medical evidence was given that they had been born alive. Verdicts of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown were returned.

An Englishman named Beamish has undergone a final examination before the Coroner, Conventry, charged with having poisoned his infant child. He was committed for trial.

ALLEGED STARVATION AND CRUELTY .- AD extraordinary case of alleged starvation has come to light in Glasgow. A girl named Jane M'Intyre has escaped from a garret, in which she declares that her parents had confined her for the space of five years, depriving her of proper food and otherwise treating her graelly. Her appearence seemed to corroborate her statements as to the cruel treatment she was subjected to .-Though she is seventeen years of age, in bulk she is no larger than a child. She is only about three feet nine inches in height, andher body is wasted to such a degree that she resembles more an animated skeleton than a living woman.

The proprietor of an American newspaper, having exhausted everything in the shape of presents to his subscribers, such as maps, prints, &c., advertises his intention to present each subscriber with a lithographed certificate of character gratis. This certificate will testify that the holder of it is a person possessing profound and varied intelligence, as wise discrimination in the selection of an organ capable of affording intellectual instruction and amusement, orthodox political sentiments, and a disposition to honorably discharge pecuniary obligations. (The latter clause will be omitted in the certificates of those indebted to the proprietor.) Instead of being signed, the certificate will bear a ministure photograph likeness of the proprietor, dressed in his best clothes. The certificates will be transferable.

The Milwaukee Sentinel is indignant with Russell of the Times, and thinks he ought to be expelled .-

# True Editness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, S PUBLISHED EVERY MEIDAY BY THE EDITOR AND

GEORGE E. CLERK, Al No. 323, Notre Dame Street. TERME:

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Post-Office, Quebec.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE last news from Europe is of little political importance, but the failure of the wheat crops in France which is now recognised, may in that easily excitable country entail very serious consequences. The deficiency is estimated at Two hundred millions of dottars, and will have, in part. to be made good from the resources of Canada. This is, in one sense, good news for our farmers, who may expect remunerative prices for their

We have full details of the disaster to the Great Eastern. It seems that her rudder-pin was broken, and that she was no longer able to answer her helm. In consequence she fell off into the trough of the sea, rolled fearfully, carrying away bulwarks, smashing her paddles, paddle-boxes, and everything on board, shipping heavy seas, and running a very great chance of foundering. By good luck and good seamanship she was however brought safely unto Cork harbour, from whence she was to proceed to Liverpool to repair damages. Several of the crew and passengers received severe injuries from the heavy rolling of the vessel.

The relative position of the contending parties in the United States has undergone no important change since our last. The Northerners have occupied some posts evacuated by the Confederate troops, and in so doing fired upon one another, and performed other remarkable feats of arms. A regunent called " Colone! Owens Irish" of Philadelphia seems to have been the chief sufferer by this very remarkable manœurre.

Our readers are aware that one of the objects of the vise of the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, to Scotland was to procure the mortal remains of his justly venerated predecessor. the late Dr. Macdonnell, and to consign them to their appropriate resting place in the Cathedral of the Diocess of which the deceased Prelate was the first Bishop.

This pious purpose has been duly accomplished, and the long cherished design of the present amiable Bishop of Kingston has been realised. Of the imposing ceremonies with which this last pious act of respect to a great and good man. whom men of all denominations and origins respected for his sterling worth, his unaffected piety, his unflagging energy, and truly Christian charity, was carried out, we find copious notices in our Upper Canadian cotemporaries, from whom we make the subjoined extracts. The Cornwall Frecholder gives a brief biographical notice of the deceased:-

# THE LATE BISHOP MACDONELL OF KINGSTON.

in the year 1840, the Honorable and Right Rev. Bishop Macdonell died in Scotland, in the 80th year of his age. His visit to the land of his birth was made in the interest of the land of his adoption ; and we can readily believe that if any reflection clouded the hour of the good man's decease, it arose from the fact that Death bad overtaken him when far from the people to whose interests he had devoted, his holy and useful life.

To-day the men of Glengarry and Stormont, have received with full hearts and grateful memories the bung with black, and the pillars were covered mortal remains of their father, benefactor and friend. Born in Glengarry, of a race tamed in story; a race brave, chivalrous and highminded, and at a period when circumstances called forth the noblest attributes of numau character the future prelate's childhood was familiar with instances of hold deeds, heroic endurance, and unwavering fidelity. To the moral and physical education acquired in his native fastnesses, a thorough intellectual training was added in one of the celebrated institutions of Spain; emblems of death. and he returned to Scotland, a priest of the Church After many a solemn chant had been sung, the of his fathers, with his heart overflowing with love Rev. Father Bentley, of the Seminary of Montreal, for his kindred, and earnestly desiring to ameliorate

the condition his fellow countrymen. We believe that the venerable bishop came to Canada in 1804, and settled at St. Raphaels, where he took the place of the Rev. A. Macdonald, Scotus, a good and pious clergyman who emigrated from Scotland with five hundred of his countrymen in 1786 For twenty years he performed the laborious duties of Parish Priest, with zeal and fidelity, deeply venerated by his flock, and loved and respected by christians of all denominations. His Christianity was too pure to endure the presence of sectarian prejudice, and his Catholicity too real and broad for the existence of bigoury. He lived with those who differed from him in points of faith, in charitable love and traternal unity, and in his biblical schools he gave instruction to the children both of Protest-

ants and Catholics. their savage homes in the dark forests which girded the St. Lawrence, every child in these counties knows. How faithfully he ministered to the necessity of his flock in the great wilderness, how he church in Glasgow, he applied to Government for a toiled and suffered, how many he helped to do right grant of land in some of Her Majesty's colonies, and guarded against wrong, how many his warm upon which he and his followers might settle. The States.

generous hands assisted none will fully know till that day when deeds performed in secret will be pro-

claimed upon the housetops.
In all his relations of life Bishop Macdonnel! maintained an admirable consistency of character. His co-religioulsts may well laud him in his sacerdotal relations. Men of all creeds quote him as an example of the Patriot, the neighbour, the Christian gentleman. His prominent services to his country were gracefully acknowledged by the Sovereign. But when in 1812 his burning words awoke the old heroic spirit in the boys of Glengarry, and sent them forth in defence of the honor and glory of Britain, he did no more than he had done a thousand times. in schools and huts and forest glade. It was always his object to cultivate and extend the spirit of manly patriotism and of love for rational freedom, and the

empire of our island sires.
At Williamstown, St. Raphaels, St. Andrews. and Cornwall, the sacred remains of the departed Christian hero were received with becoming veneration. As a procession, attended by hundreds of the staunch yeomany of the County passed the roads once so often traversed by himself, many were the tears shed by venerable matrons whose nuptials he had celebrated, whose children he had baptized. His ashes revived in their minds memories of bright and happy days, of which only the recollection remains. Perchance to some the presence of the dead recalled hours of darkness, days of suffering and sorrow, when he, their father and friend appeared as an angel of mercy and of consolation. Holy were the tears of the aged pilgrims; and whether they flowed from sympathy or from sorrow, they were doubtless mingled with aspirations to join the spirit of their departed pastor in the realms of perpetual peace.

On Tuesday afternoon the mortal remains of the Bishop were brought to Cornwall, attended by an immeuse train of carriages and horsemen. The Catholic church bad been draped in mourning in anticipation of their arrival, and the coffin was placed in the chancel. On Wednesday morning the Mass was colebrated in presence of a very large congregation, by Rev. Mr. O'Connor; and an oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Quinlan. The Rev. Mr. Hay and other clergymen were also present on the occasion. At 10 o'clock the corpse was placed in the hearse, and, attended by about three hundred people was conveyed to the Railway station, from whence it was taken by train to Kingston, where it will find its final resting place in the Cathedral of that See, over which he so worthily presided, and of which he was the first Bishop. "The memory of the just is blessed."—Cornwall Freeholder.

The remains of the deceased arrived in Kingston on Wednesday, the 25th ult., and were received by a large concourse of citizens; Major O'Reilly's Volunteers, No. 2 Company, furnished a Guard of honor. We are indebted to the Kingston News for the following particulars:-THE REMAINS OF BISHOF MACDONELL.-The mortal remains of the late Bishop Macdonell, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, arrived from Montreal yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon, and were brought from the railway station to the city with much funeral pomp and solemnity. The me mory of the deceased prelate being held in high esteem and veneration, not by Catholics alone, but by all classes in the city, a large number took an active part in the ceremony, while nearly half the population manifested the greatest interest as spectators. The Union Jack on the dome of the City Hall was placed at half mast during the afternoon, and several vessels in the harbour exhibited the same mournful sign. On the arrival of the train and the a case which comes home to the heart of every removal of the remains, a procession was formed, in which the No. 2 Volunteer Rifles (Major O'Reilly's) held the front rank. The men carried their arms reversed, and wore knots of crape on their coat sleeves. Mr. Sutherland, militia storekeeper, acted as fugleman. Next came the Rifle Brass Band (Mr. Jacobs. leader), also wearing uniform. The catafalque, on which lay the remains of the Bishop, was covered with funeral drapery, drawn by four horses clothed in black. The pall of the carafalque was borne by Messrs D. Æ. Macdonell, Lynch, Jeremiah Meagher, Peter O'Reilly, M. Rourke and — A number of carriages and cabs containing several dignitaries of the Church and about 40 priests followed the funeral car. Among the number who attended were the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Ottawa and Kingston. The Mayor, Alderman Draper, and the City Clerk, who occupied a carriage, might be considered to represent the civic authorities. Mr. James Morten, M.P.P. and other prominent citizens, had places in the pro-cession, which was brought up by a body of chil-dren attending the schools of the Christian Brothers and numerous adults.

The procession wended its way to St. Mary's Cathedral along King and Johnson Streets, and during its entire passage from the railway station to the city, it was saluted by round firing from a gun of Colonel Jackson's Volunteer Field Eattery planted on the brow of the hill at the junction of the Montreal Road and Ordnance Street. A requiem service was performed at the Cathedral last evening, and to-day at ten o'clock there will be a grand requiem mass celebrated .- Kingston News.

The ceremonies were brought to a close by a solemn Requiem Mass in the Cathedral on the morning of Thursday, the 26th instant. The sermon upon the occasion was preached by the Reverend Mr. Bentley of the Seminary of Montreal. We take the following details from the Kingston Whig of the 27th ult .:-

At an early hour yesterday morning the Church began to fill, and hundreds of persons pressed forward to the spot in order to view the proceedings of the day. The inner roof of the church was with crape, giving to the whole a sombre and imposing appearance, well fitted for the funeral obsequies of the dead. The aisles were filled with spectators, as well as the central passage towards the alter, and stillness reigned around, so much so, that a pin might be heard drop. The coffin, containing the remains of the Right Rev. Bishop was shrouded in crape, and around it burned wax caudles, which threw an uncertain light upon the

secended a pulpit which was afflixed to one of the pillars, and addressed those present upon the subect of Bishop Macdonell's life and sacrifices .-Bloquently, and with clear and distinct utterance, Rev. Father Bentley spoke of the time when de-censed led an humble life in the Highlands of Scotland, and at an early age, baving shown talent and uprightness of conduct, he attracted the notice of many eminent persons. In 1762 he became a member of the College of Salamanca, in Spain, and graduated there with great success. In 1786 when the position of the Sovereign Pontiff was threatened by one of the potentates of Europe, the Right Rev. Bishop did his utmost in the service of his Holiness. At the outbreak of the American war, he also ren-dered important service to the British Government by organizing a body of Catholic soldiers, to whom he acted as Chaplain, and who fought for the glory How he devoted himself to the heroes whose scrivices in Ireland were so valuable to the British Empere in 1793; how he followed his countrymen to to Government. Sinding that his devoted body their savage homes in the dark forests which girded of Catholic warriors could not enjoy perfect security and happiness in Scotland, for the Bishop had with difficulty succeeded in establishing a small

sympathies comforted, his manly sense directed, and Island of Trinidad, at that period, a most unhealthy one, was proposed by Government as a fit place for them to migrate, to; but, although the Bishop was offered emoluments, and would have been enriched, had he complied with the premier of England's request, yet fearing for the health of his beloved brethren, he refused to go to Trinidad. Finally Bishor Mucdonell succeeded in obtaining land for himsel and followers in Canada, and hither they emigrated before the war of 1812. It was then, when the braggadocio Americans threatened destruction to Canada, and when the inhabitants of the latter country were prepared to resist the meditated invasion, that the devoted Highlanders, to a man, came forward to take up arms in defence of their adopted country .-In the rebellion of 1837 they and their lender proved staunch supporters of the Government, and rendered important services in quelling the insurrection of the rebels. Bishop Macdonell, said the speaker, was ever ready at his country's call, and through much bardship and many difficulties, had still faithfully and ploddingly held his way. Here Father Bentley said that although the Catholic Church was not the adopted one in unison with the state, yet that it was in no way opposed to the latter, but was one of its pillars. The Government theu had every reason to land the endeavours of Bishop Macdonell, and to evince gratitude for all he had effected Father Bentley then spoke of deceased's generosity of character, his zeal as a priest of the Catholic Church, and of his untiring energy as the father of his flock. He went on to show how small the Catholic Church was upon Bishop Macdonell's advent to Canada; indeed there were only then, he said about 5,000 members of that Church in the Upper Province, including a few French Canadians. Under his superintendence, the speaker said, the Church grew and flourished until its great champion was elected principal Bishop of it in Canada West. But, though holding such a position in his church as he did, yet Bishop Macdonell coveted not, neither riches nor preferment, but was rather of a retiring nature, and desired not to be reckoned among the great of the earth. The same self-sacrifice which Bishop MacDonell evinced in the mountain fastnesses of Inverness-shire, he displayed throughout his life in Canada; he showed likewise equal energy and perseverance. After touching upon the Catholic statistics of Canada at the time o the Right Rev. Bishop's arrival and at the period of his death, Father Bentley again enlogised him and descended from the pulpit. Again the choristers broke forth, and prayers were said for the departed. Other proceedings were gone through, and a short time after one o'clock, the ceremony was over.

> THE ORPHAN'S ANNUAL BAZAAR ON TUES-DAY NEXT.

The annual Bazaar for the maintenance of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, opens at the large Hall of the Seminary Building, Notre Dame Street, on Tuesday evening next, the 8th inst. We feel that it is almost unnecessary for us to add one word of appeal to this simple announcement, as the good people of this city, Catholic and Protestant, have ever honorably distinguished themselves in assisting this excellent institution.— While many benevolent-minded Protestants have year after year, placed handsome donations at the disposal of the Lady Managers, all classes of our own people have cheerfully contributed according to their means. This is head of a family of every station. Let such reflect for a moment how much care and money it costs to clothe and feed and educate four or five children of their own; and multiply the expense one hundred and sixty or seventy fold, and they will be able to estimate the value of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum to this city. Let them imagine for a moment-which God avert-their own little ones left fatherless, motherless, friendless, and utterly destitute, and then they can estimate the priceless boon of such a refuge to the children themselves. Thus, in this way alone, the claims of this great charity can be fully realised. Those who are always cheerful givers require no exhortation; those who are compelled by a prudent regard to their own means to select a special object of charity, will select this one. Let the unanimous expression be, whoever else, or whatever else, waits or wants, our dear little Orphans, at least, shall not suffer during the coming winter. We cannot close without mentioning the fact that the Asylum has at the present a larger number of inmates than it had at any time during

THE SOCIETY OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE CHILDREN OF INFIDELS .- The Report of this truly glorious Society in North America, for the current year. is before us, and testifies eloquently to the important services which it is rendering to the Church of Christ. We look upon the Society as the appropriate companion of that for the Propagation of the Faith, the former especially recommending itself to little children. Its object is to raise funds to enable Catholic missionaries in heathen countries to rescue the bodies and souls of hundreds of thousands of poor little children annually exposed by their heathen parents to certain destruction. Strongly would we recommend the Society of the Holy Childhood to the consideration of the Catholic community and to persons of all ages.

The friends of the Superior of the Grey Nuns at Ottowa, Sister Bruyere, will be glad to learn that she had arrived safely in Liverpool in company with Sister Lavalle.

We read in L'Ordre that His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has issued a Mandement recommending public prayers to expinte the scandals of the last two elections.

THE DEPARTURE OF BESHOP TACHE FOR RED RIVER. -Bishop Tache, who has been for some time in the Colony, obtaining subscribtions for the rebuilding of the Church and other ecclesiastical buildings, which were some time ago destroyed by fire, is about to return to his See. We understand that the Grand Trunk Company have made arrangements to convey him and his companions over that portion of the journey traversed by their road in such a manner as to make the trip as little fatiguing as possible, and that the American Consul has afforded the Bishop every assistance to rmove the difficulties presented by the existing position of affairs in the United

We have received the following communication unon the Montreal Herald's comments upon the execution of Burns on the 6th ult., from a Protestant gentleman, a member of the Church of England. With many of the opinions therein expressed, we of course coincide; but there are others upon which we take the liberty of making a few comments:-

#### GALLOWS GLORIFICATION.

probably in keeping with nine-tenths of the Pro-

testant community. It was called forth by what

had passed between the Priests and their wretch-

ed nemitent, Burns, from the time of his being

received by Baptism within the pale of the Ro-

man Catholic Church, until the moment when he

expiated the horrid crimes of a lifetime upon the gallows. Our cotemporary does not like the idea that it should be said of this miserable man that, after receiving the Sacraments of the Church, his face shone like an Angel's; it does not believe in a Priest asking for his prayers; and it implies that the unfortunate man was hurried into eternity, deluded into thinking that he had made his peace with his Maker, and that, at the eleventh hour, his calling and election were sure. And yet, the Grace of God at the present day, no more than at the time when the thief on the Cross heard the merciful declaration " To-day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise," is not limited, nor is His hand stayed that it shall not save. The columns of a secular newspaper are certainly not the place to enter into a discussion of this nature; and, as we have already said, the great majority of Protestants will entirely agree with the conclusions arrived at by the Herald. The TRUE WITNESS is the only press wherein an Anglican can hope to find access, and, therefore, to this paper is this communication sent. Two of the editors of the Herald profess to belong to a church, between which and that of Rome, it was said of old, there is "only a paper wall (1.);" and it is the object of the writer of this to show that what the Herald calls "gallows glorification"-that is, the promise of eternal salvation held out by the Priest to the truly penitent, and resulting in the quiet, peaceable and believing death of that penitent, is a doctrine of the Church of England as well as of the Church of Rome. We pass over the Sacrament of Baptism-the initiatory rite of admission to the Christian Church; for as infants of a tender age are washed in the mystical waters, and declared to be regenerate, there could be no good reason why it should be denied to the adult, "believing in the Lord Jesus Christ." When the blind man who had been healed, was met by our Saviour in the Temple, and questioned on this subject, his reply was, "Who is He, Lord, that I may be-lieve?" And though a similar question may have been put by unhappy Burns to his spiritual advisers, we may in all charity hope that speaking in their Master's name, they could have so replied to this " babe and suckling" in the faith, that out of his mouth God might have ordained praise. It may startle the editors of the Herald peace which he enjoys is an evidence and earto be told that the principle of Confession and nest of God's love. He feels that it was in Absolution is fully recognised in the Formularies of the Anglican Church; that its practice on certain occasions is recommended, or rather enjoined; and its practice on other occasions is no where prohibited. The only change that took of Heaven; a prospect of dwelling with angels, of place at the Reformation in respect to the practice being admitted to the presence of God. Wonderof Confession, and the only difference between ful thought! All these things seem to him great the Romish and Anglican system is this-That and glorious realities, which before he could not the first is compulsory and periodical, the second | contemplate, or viewed with doubt or despondis not so. The Romish practice rests on the ency. Now hope largely predominates. The order of the Council of Lateran (2.)—" Omnis great mercy of God in bringing to repentence one utriusque sexus," &c. "Let every one of so unworthy as himself, is a sure guarantee of either sex, after he shall have arrived at years of discretion, faithfully confess all his sins to his done so much for him if He did not intend to save own Priest at least once a year, and study to him; or at least if he had not placed salvation fulfil the penance enjoined to him-this under within his grasp? If he is but true to himself. penalty of prohibition from the Holy Commun- he is sure that God will deliver him from evil. ion." There is no such law in the English Church; though enjoined in particular cases, confession is not enforced by any penalty, except that of losing the benefit which the proper and timely use of this ordinance would afford. Now in the English Church, confession is enjoined before Communion, to those who cannot prepare themselves. We take it the Herald will allow that Burns came under this category; that he would be of the class invited " to go for counsel and advice to some discreet and learned Minister of God's word;" and from him receive the benefit of absolution. Would any Anglican Bishop or priest, sincerely anxious for the salvation of souls, have rejected this poor sumer when coming to open his grief to him, and under such awful circumstances? If there be any such Bishops or Priests, they would be doing just as the Priest and Levite did, when they passed by the wounded man. But Confession is specially enjoined in the Book of Common Prayer, to the sick; and this man was not only sick, but the very day and hour of his death were known. Almost to a minute it was known when he was to meet his God. And if respecting, those whose illness might be but temporary-who might be raised again from their bed of sickness to renewed strength and vigour-the Anglican Priest has the order which he is sorrow to obey: " Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter;" and then if the pentent humbly and heartily desire it, is to absolve him - how much more strenuously would Confession have been urged in this case, where a parricide of the most revolting character, whose days were numbered, was the sick man in the hands of God's messenger? That Burns did humble himself, that he confessed and was hearthly sorry for his sins, we have every reason to believe; and as our Lord did not shrink from the touch of the sinful Magdalen - as He received alike Publicans and Pharisees - so, following in His divine steps, God's Ministers kindly welcomed even this one of the worst of sinners, who had come to him for help. He regarded bim, not as he had been, nor as he then was, but as he would be when marked by the Blood of Christ-cleansed from them is lofty, solid, and insuperable; and though

that of a newly baptised infant. This is the way in which God-to, Whom the past, the present. and the future are all one-regards those of whom, though their sins are now crimson, yet He knows shall be washed and pardoned. He views them, not as reprobates, but as elect and precious; and though the Minister of God cannot know for certain whether the penitent kneeling before him is one of God's, elect, yet he knows that the very act which the sinner is then performing is the best proof that he can have that such is the case. It is on the supposition of The Montreal Herald had an article on this true Confession and sincere repentance that absubject the other day very ably written, and solution is granted-if there be wanting the latter it is null and void. That Burns was truly and sincerely repentant the Herald does not venture to deny. The moment, therefore, Absolution was given, he was a pardoned man (3). And how much is included in these words What an inconceivable change has passed over the soul of him who has obtained God's pardon -who is justified by faith, cleansed from his sins. accepted for the sake of Jesus Christ. No wonder that the face of Burns was like an angel's. The Herald might not believe the testimony of the Romsh Church as to the blessed fruit of Confession and Absolution; we quote for him, therefore, the testimony of a divine of his own - the Rev. William Gresley, Prebendary of Sheffield :- " A true Confession of sins, accompanied by Absolution, is commonly followed by the most intense feeling of gratitude to Almighty God-a love before unknown-an astonishment at God's mercy-a want of power to realise it. Whereas, before his conversion, the remorseful sinner awoke each morning with a load on his conscience—a sense of the dull, profitless routine of unsanctified labor, or insigid frivolity; now an overwhelming sense of God's infinite love causes him to burst forth into one of those psalms of praise, in which the holy David gave utterance to his feelings of heartfelt gratitude :- 'Blessed is he whose unrighteousness is forgiven, and whose sin is covered.' Praise the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless His Holy Name. Praise the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits." The change of feeling is indescribable. Before obtaining pardon, the sinner was tempted to entertain the harshest thoughts of his Maker. He accused Him of injustice in having placed him in the world without his own consent-in having thrust on him the burden of accountability. He wished he could compromise his hopes of Heaven for his fears of Hell. He would willingly have changed places with one of the beasts that perish. The bird flitting hither and thither, or the very insect, which enjoys a sunny existence for a few short days, and dies, and is no more, appeared to him to have been gifted with a preferable position to his own-doomed as he was to an immortal existence, which he feared would be an eternity of misery. But now all is changed. Harsh thoughts of

God, blasphemous murmurs, infidel surmuses, exist no more; his soul is filled with holy emotions of love and gratitude. God's love, which before was doubted, or deemed applicable only to others. is now felt to have been extended to him; the mercy that God created him; he believes that for him Christ died-that the Holy Ghost has indeed sanctified him, and taken up His abode in his heart; that he really has a hope, a good hope If God be for us who can be against us? He that spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him freely give us all things.

And now, too, he is able to pray. Whereas before, if he prayed at all, it was little more than to beat his breast and say, " God be merciful to me a sinner," and that without real contrition or desire of repentance; now he learns to shape his addresses, uncouth though they be, yet so as to express his unseigned gratitude and love. Whereas, before he could scarcely fix his attention for five minutes on holy subjects; now he delights to continue on his kness, calling up every new instance of God's love; recounting His mercies over and over again; supplicating for deliverance from special temptations, which still beset him-interceeding for God's mercy to others, for whom before he dared not pray, knowing that the prayer of the wicked is an abomination in the sight of God.

But the predominant impulse in the breast of the pardoned sinner is to devote the rest of his days to God's service. Though well knowing that nothing which be can do can compensate for his past errors; that to begin to serve God now can in no wise make up for having neglected to serve Him before, because he ought to have been serving Him all his life-yet he feels impelled by gratitude to do his utinost to serve One Who has been so merciful to him; to devote his life to doing His Will, and consecrate every faculty to His service.

What has the Herald to say to this-the language of an Anglican divine?

(1.) Were the difference, or wall of separation, betwixt the Catholic Church, or "Church of Rome," as she is styled by our correspondent, and the Church of England, as slight as he supposes, the guilt of the latter in separating itself from, and persecuting the former, would be greater, if possible, than it actually is. But the gulf that divides the two communities is a vast chasm, that cannot, by any human appliances, be bridged over; the wall of separation betwixt the stains of sin, his soul white as snow, like the Anglican church may still retain many of the

Protestant, it is as completely cut off from all has caused their inferiority to England; whilst communion with the Catholic Church as as the it is the absence of this preponderance in Engvilest and most extravagant of modern sects.

(2.) There is some obscurity in the language of our correspondent upon this point. Confession, according to the teachings of the Catholic Church, is an integral part of Penance, or pro--contrition and satisfaction being the other parts requisite on the part of the sinner. Of these, the second-i.e, contrition, or at least attrition in the sense of sorrow for sin, is, and always has been held to be indispensable, and where the others are absolutely impossible, except in desire, is, if perfect, sufficient to obtain pardon and mercy through Christ. To pretend that the practice of Confession amongst Catholies rests upon the order of the Council of Lateran is as erroneous as it would be to attribute the practice of Communion amongst Anglicans to their rubric which enjoins "that every parishioner shall communicate at the least three times in the year, of which Easter is to be one."-What in one case the Anglican rubric attempts, with regard to Communion, the Council of Lateran effected with regard to Confession, making that imperative, at a particular season of the year, which was coeval with Christianity itself. As the Anglican would contend that in his church Communion, " or the participation in the Lord's Supper," was older than the appearance of the rubric which first made Paschal communion obligatory upon all Anglicans, so the Catholic asserts that the practice of Confession is older than the decree of the Council which, as a matter of discipline, imposed the obligation of Paschal Confession upon all Catholics of a certain age.

(3.) Burns, we have reason to believe, had never received even the sacrament of Baptism; and in that case it was, and by that sacrament, that his many and great sins were entirely remitted, both with respect to their eternal and their teinporal punishment.

A great deal is said of British liberty; and justly so too. For with the single exception of Canada, there is not a country under the sun, where so much true liberty is enjoyed as in the British Isles-that is to say, the English and Scotch portion of them, to the exclusion of unfortunate Ireland. That Catholic Ireland should be excluded from the blessings of this fullest liberty, is not to be wondered at, when we remember that she has unfortunately become the slave of a Protestant Master, who holds her for her religion, as of negro blood—as one out of the pale of civilisation, and fit only for servitude and the lash. Her devotion to her Church and her God it is, that has brought upon her this degradation and suffering. Would she have renounced her religion and sacrificed to idolswould she have but consented to eat flesh that had been offered to the false gods of Anglo-Saxandom, she had escaped the gridiron and the rack-the caldron of boiling oil-the being drag ged at the heels of wild horses-of a worse than Pagan persecution. Would she have sold her soul to the devil, and bent the knee before England's lay and female Pope, she might have risen from her slavery—her chains would long ago have been struck off-her naked and shivering limbs would have been clothed in purple and fine linen, and her English sister disowning her no longer before the nations, would have extended to her the hand of sisterly affection. But Ireland !- brave, courageous Ireland ! preferred degradation and servitude, even though that servi- of the proper height and make, is all the inducetude was the servitude of modern England's most refined bigotry, to the disowning her God and defiling her conscience. The servitude of Egypt, as " bewers of wood and drawers of waters," was preferable to the Egyptian flesh pots and false gods.

If we must believe the boasts of Protestant writers, we must attribute this superiority of England's political liberty to Protestantism .-This is a convenient, and to Protestant bigotry, a flattering hypothesis, but withal a shallow one. For if this superior political liberty is the work of Protestantism, we should expect to find an equal liberty in Protestant Norway and Sweden and Germany; a proposition we suspect which English egotism (Protestant though it be) would be little willing to endorse; and which equality would in fact at once destroy the possibility of superiority; and in point of fact, when have the constitutional liberties of England been more in danger than under Protestant England? Under Charles I., we had a fear of absolutism; under the Parliament, of republicanism; under Cromwell and the army, of military despotism. But leaving this flattering, but illogical hypothesis to Protestantism and the bigots, we are inclined to attribute this political superwrity to another and more secular cause, and one of no small moment at the present moment. The tendency at the present moment throughout the world, is towards the establishment of military despotisms. Mexico,

truths of Catholicity, yet formally, or in that it: isation in Continental countries, we think, that land that has given this superiority to her political institutions. The military organisation of a standing army is in England of a comparatively recent date. We all know the unwillingness of the British Commons, which the fear of Lewis of cess by which post-baptismal signs are remitted France even could not overcome, to grant a standing army to Charles. They had found the yoke of a military despot, under Cromwell, rather too galling to be willing again to place it upon their neck, and to incur the risk of a second dissolution at the peremptory voice of the army. Hence they preferred to confide the constitutional liberties of England to the rude, but undisciplined valor of the militia, rather than entrust them to the more steady and unflinching courage of regular troops, who whilst they might defend them more surely against external foes, might become in turn (as under the Commonwealth) their deadliest enemy.

> But whilst England from her insular position dared thus confide her destiny to the raw militia of plough-boys led by country squires, with Continental nations it was far otherwise. They looked for, and indeed needed some more stable defence. Hence it was that the citadels built by Vauban already echoed to the measured tread of well disciplined troops. The very sentinels moved with the stern precision of machines. The Ottoman had been chased from the gates of Vienna, but by armies marshalled according to the most approved rules of military tactics which had begun to be dignified as a science; whilst the well ordered pomp of the household troops of Lewis would have gladdened the eyes of even a modern martinet. This military estate of the realm it was that gave to monarchy so tremendous a power for good or evil. The monarch, ex-officio, was Commander-in-Chief of the army; military patronage was wholly in his hands. The lowest soldier might become a Marshal of Francesecond only to the monarch himself. What wonder then, that the army should become on all occasions, whether for good or evil, his most obsequious tool. It is true that their legitimate role was the defence of their several Constitutions against foreign aggressions; but unfortunately often for constitutional liberty they were a twoedged sword which could as easily be used against constitutional liberty as in its defence; and we all know well that the tendency of human nature ever has been to abuse the power entrusted to it. In such a state of things then, it is easily seen that the military, instead of being the jurisdiction over its internal affairs, and domestic servants of the State, were more likely to become its masters; and that the civil power and constitutional government, from being paramount, would naturally become of but secondary importance in the State.

> And the different modes of levying troops in the two countries has tended in no small degree civil institutions. On the Continent, in conse- emerge. quence of the conscription, every man is a soldier; he has been brought up a great portion of his time in the camp; his whole learning, his soldier. And this feeling-this esprit de corps -is infused into him, even as a child, as he sits upon his grandfather's knee, and listens to his tales of citadels and camps. Thus the whole stifling of all aspirations for civil liberty. In England, on the contrary, we have no conscription. The Queen's shilling to a drunken youth ment to enlist that is resorted to amongst us .--Hence our army is composed of the rifraf of the great work of art; for if this were the case it country, who somehow make the best of soldiers, would be packed nightly. Our columns will not though they may have been but indifferent citi- permit us to give an adequate description of the zens. Add to this the terrible barrier that exists between the commissioned and non-commissioned officer, by which the private can never hope to rise from the ranks; and it is easily seen that amongst us the military influence can seldom rise to such a preponderance in the State, as to render it a dangerous rival to our civil and poli-

Mr. Whitcher delivered his promised lecture upon the Civil War in the United States, on the evening of Thursday, the 26th ult., in the Hall opposite the Seminary; and we had the pleasure of listening to an eloquent, and highly argumentative discussion of the causes which have led to, and the results which may be expected to flow

from, this deplorable outbreak. The view taken of the causes of the war by Mr. Whitcher was one in which all except the merest superficial observers must coincide. --Nothing in short, is more plausible, though at the same time nothing is more false and incapable of supporting rigid scrutiny, than the theory that the present contest is a struggle betwixt Negro Slavery on the one hand, and Free Labor on the other. That the Slave question is one of the many troublesome ingredients in the caldron, the (once) United States, France, Piedmont, no one will deny; but it occupies by no means Sicily-and in Asia, India, Cochin-China-are such an important influence as that which is vuleither already, de factis, military despotisms, or garly assigned to it. This was the thesis of the are fast tending to becoming so. Now, it is lecturer, and this thesis he skillfully and lucidly

moral and social, long in operation, and whose baneful influences must, sooner or later, have made themselves felt, even had there been no slavery to furnish a theme for the mawkish sentimentality of Northern Abolitionists, and the pseudo-philanthropy of the "Black-Republicans." The most striking feature of American society, whether at the North or the South, is contempt for cuthority, a disregard for law, and a tendency to substitute in heu thereof, the dictates of will. A general lawlessness is characteristic of the present generation in the United States, which forgetting the wise precepts of Washington and the other illustrious founders of the Republic, is rushing with ever increasing velocity towards the abyss of anarchy. Religion too has in a great measure lost all control over the people, and no longer exercises its natural conservative influences over them. With the exception of the Catholic, and Protestant Episcopalian, clergy, the Ministers or preachers of the Gospel bave introduced the feelings, passions and customs of the hustings into the House of God; wherein as in the day of Hudibras,

----- "pulpit drum ecclesiastic Is beat with fist instead of a stick;" and the clergyman abandoning his legitimate functions, assumes these of the demagogue, and aims rather at the reputation of a popular stump orator, than at that of an earnest Christian divine. With such discordant, or disintegrating forces at work within, and with no pressure in the shape of a common danger, from without, to compel cohesion amongst its several parts, it is no wonder that the hoasted Constitution of the United States should now be broken into fragments, and the constituent atoms of American society should be arrayed towards one another in the attitude of irreconcilable hostility. The Slavery question has thus furnished a pretext for, but is not the cause of, the rupture betwixt North and South, and of that gigautic phenomenon which has burst upon the world in the shape of

As to the results of the war, the lecturer prolessed hunself by no means sanguine, feeling doubtful of success of Northern policy as at present conducted. Though a Unionist himself, he could not bring himself to believe that the course of action pursued by the present Government at Washington was one from which a restoration of the former cordial relations betwixt North and South could be expected. An essential condition of the Federal Union was that each State of which that Union was composed was sovereign and independent, and alone had lawful institutions. Hence a war having for its object the forcible abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, could not result in a restoration of the ancient Union, for it would involve an infraction of the essential principle upon which that Union was contracted. But however gloomy the present, and uncertain the future prospect of his native country, the lecturer, as a Unionist, could only hope and pray that from the present politito preserve to England this superiority of her cal chaos, peace, order, and union might again

Such in substance is a brief and necessarily very full and eloquent discourse; in the course of which it was impossible to escape conviction language, his ideas, his aspirations, are those of a of the sincerity of the speaker's attachment to the Union, even whilst most frankly recognising and deploring the national short-comings to which the movement in favor of Secession is due. Mr. Whitcher is indeed no common lecturer, and we trust that this his first, shall also not nation becomes imbued with military ideas to the be his last visit to the British Provinces of North

> IRELAND.—It is to be regretted that the Bonaventure Hall is not twice the present size, in order to accommodate all who wish to view this many pleasing features connected with this splendid exhibition. Professor MacEvoy is an instructive lecturer, and his fund of anecdote seems to know no end. Miss Kate MacEvoy sings the bewitching airs of Ireland with great taste and leeling; and Miss Marie, whether performing upon her favorite instrument the Harp, or mingling her voice in some beautiful duett with her sister, gains the applause of all by her truly scientific efforts. Little Barney, the guide, is certainly one of the most wonderful performers of his age we have ever witnessed; and the modest demeanor and great desire to please of Miss Theresa should receive the highest commendation. Mr. Charles MacEvoy performs upon the violin in the most artistic manner, adding greatly to the evening's enjoyment. The Professor has indeed secured a great card in the person of Mr. John W. Whiston, whose very name has become associated with everything humorous; there is no performer on this Continent, or any other, who can so disguise immself by his facial expression as this gentleman; his Yunkee Town Meeting," in which he sustains eight distinct characters, is a masterpiece, and W Keboe, \$4; J M'Mahon, \$1; Mr. Landrigan, \$1.
>
> "Our Country Cousin Abroad" is not acting, Per C F Fraser, Brockville—Rev. H Byrnes, \$2; Our Country Cousin Abroad" is not acting, it is reality. We prophecy a most brilliant J career and ample fortune in store for him. We understand that some of our leading citizens, who have been charmed by the exquisite rendition of \$2. the Irish Melodies by Miss Kate MacEvoy, are about to get up a complimentary testimonial to ber talent at an early date. We heartily cooperate in this measure, and trust that a benefit really worth baving may be given to this gifted \$3.

visit Quebec, where we bespeak for him the exactly this preponderance of the military organ- developed in the course of the evening. The favor of the Clergy, the People, and the Press. \$2; J Doras, \$1; Ennismore, \$1; L Doran, \$2.

immediate cause of the war he traced to agencies ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO FATHER CARAYON.

> BELOVED FATHER, - We, whose lot it has been, under the dispensation of an allwise and gracious Providence, to be placed under your spiritual care and instructions, for which we strongly feel we have great reasen to be most thankful, would most respectfully approach you, to ask your acceptance of the accompanying slight testimonials of our appreciation of the unwavering kindness and benevolence which have characterised your relation with us, and more especially of your most exemplary and untiring anxiety and zeal in endeavoring to promote that which is far above and infinitely greater moment than temporary things - the cause of our Lord and Master. We are unspeakably pleased, and gratified to know that the ministrations of your holy office have been under the blessing of the everlasting Father of Mercies, crowned with success; and permit as to assure you that our earnest prayer and hope shall be that you may be long spared to watch over our spiritual interests, and exemplify those endearing virtues which have marked your connection with us that through your piety and truly christian spirit, you may, by the favor of God, continue to instruct ns in those things that appertuin to the salvation of our immortal souls, and that when your days in this probationary state are ended, you will have many souls to present unto Our Lord as the reward of your labors amongstus; and that having given an account of your stewardship it may be your lot to hear directed unto yourself these beautiful and approving words: "Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of our Lord."

Signed, on behalf of the Congregation, by JOSEPH QUINLAN, Chairman. R. P. CARTAN, Secretary.

Rev. A. CARAYON, P. P., Brantford. BRANTFORD, Sept. 14, 1861.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN, AND DEAR FRIENDS .- This flattering address, and the truly magnificent gift with which you have kindly chosen to present me, allow me to say, reflect much credit apon you, and the congregation which you are now representing. To tell you how much I am affected at this moment is not exactly in my power. My heart, indeed is full of emotions, and sentiments of the most sincere gratitude; but my tongue trembles under the circumstances, cannot find words to express to you all that I feel. I confess that to the many kind things which, in your address, you have favorably said of me. I ought to take exception, knowing as I do, my several imperfections and manifold deficiencies in ministering to the congregation; but, at the same time, I am rejoiced that hese kind sentiments which you express effectively redound to you praise. Indeed, every body will pronounce that congregation blessed, the members of which can see in their pastor nothing but good works and virtues.

If, by the grace of God, some good has been effected in the parish since I came among you, to you, gentlemen, and to the good will of the congregation, all the praise and glory; -I have been simply a weak instrument in the hands of God who has blessed you with docility, good will, and zeal, to second, at all times, my poor endeavours. Let us hope that the gracious Providence, who has watched with love over St. Basil's congregation, will continue to extend to the Pastor and to the flock, the graces required to accomplish, and protect the good work.

The splendid equipage outside, that beautiful horse and buggy, which you have come to present me, I accept thankfully as the spontaneous offering of your liberality and kind regard, and I hope that God, who is rich in every gift, and is able to increase your store, will not leave your generosity without its reward, but will render unto you even an hundred fold. Many a poor member of the parish whom I will visit in the distant parts of this extensive mission, will, no doubt, join their prayers with mine, when I tell them that through your generosity and kindness, I am now in a position to visit them more frequently, and to bring to them the consolations of our holy religion. Once more, gentlemen, allow me to tender to you and the congregation, my warmest thanks, and believe me entirely devoted to your spiritual and lemporal welfare.

A. CARAYON, P. P.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Toronto, J McDonell, \$2; St Remi, J Sloan, \$3 Hillier, J Vincent, \$2; Norwood, P C Foley, \$2 Whitby, R Kelly, \$2; Deep River, J Downey, \$5 St Andrews, Rev Mr Thibaudier, \$2; Sherrington, T Ilalpin, \$2 50; Amherst Island, H McKenty \$2; Goderich, J Quinlan, \$2; St Malachie de Frampton, Rev Mr Rousseau, \$5; St Hyacinthe, Rev J R Ouellette, \$4; Brockville, W Manley, \$1; Alexandria, D McDonell, \$2; St Dedace, N McFaden, \$1; Stanstead Plain, C McHugh, \$4; Chelsea, B Gardner, \$2; St Nicolet, Rev M G Proulx, \$2; Thurso, E Cameron, \$5; Barrie, A Gunn, \$2; St Andrews, A R McMullan, \$2; M O'Neill, \$2; A McQueen, \$2; Penetanguishene, Rev J P Kennedy, \$2; Martintown, A S America.

America.

MacEvoy's Grand Journey Through

IRELAND.—It is to be regretted that the Bonarenture Hall is not twice the present size, in orler to accommodate all who wish to view this

MacBonald, \$2; Ristigowche, Rev P J Saucier, \$2; Napierville, W Moran, \$2; Charlottenburgh, A McDonell, \$2; Narrows, M Mooney, \$2 25; London, B Henry, \$2; Lancaster, D McGillivray, \$1; Pembroke, T Lee, \$6; Lachine, Rev N Piche, \$2; Tilbury East, W J Goutts, \$5; Harvey Hill, P Judge, \$1; Ashfield, Rev A Wassereau, \$2; Hinchinbrook, \$2; Rev M Royes, \$2, 50; Cambridge, Mass., U.S., Rev J Rev Mr Boyes, \$2 50; Cambridge, Mass., U.S., Rev J J\*Connolly, \$2 91; Portsmouth, O'K Cameron, \$2; Johnsons Corners, S Brown, \$2; St Charles, Rev Mr Martineau, \$2 50; Hemmingford, A McAlear, \$4; Leeds, T Scallon, \$1; Stanfold, L L Richard, \$2; Babyspoint, H Murray, S3; Cornwall, Dr R McDonald \$8; Godmanchester, P Brady, \$4; St Remi, P Maher, \$2; Winchester, J W Buckley, \$4; Queenstown, T Greene, \$4; Toronto, W G M'Donel, \$2.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec—T Corrigan, \$3; J Ellis, \$3; K Temple, \$2 75c; J Burke, \$2 50c; R M'Gillis, \$10; H Martin, \$3; J P O'Meara, \$4 50c; Hon T J Taschereau, \$3; C Sharples, \$2; G M Muir, \$4 50c; St Johns, Rev Mr Destroismaisous, \$2 50c; St. Joseph, Rev J Nelligan, S2 50c; Rev E Roy, \$3; Rev L H Hamelin, S2: J C Noinn, \$3; J O'Leary, \$3; C Peters, \$3.

Per Very Rev Mr Cazenu, Quebec - Rev Mr Lecours, \$2 50c; St Anadel, Rev Mr Blanchet, \$2; St Henedine, Rev Mr Beaumont, S2; Malbaie, Rev Mr Beaudry, \$2 50c : Riviere du Loup, R. v D Racine, \$2 ,50c; Metis, Rev Mr Cioutier, \$5; St Giles, Rev Mr

Per T Donegan, Tingwick - J M'Williams, \$2; J Tunber, \$2; M Synnott, \$5

Per Rev Mr Prouix, Highland Creek J Walsh, \$5. Per Rev J M'Nuity, Caledonia Self, \$3; M Don-Per Rev C Wardy - Aurora, Dr. Mortimer, St.

Per D M Donell, Vankleek Hill- Self, \$2; A M'-Per Rev J St. Aubin - Melancthon, H M'Manaman,

Rev J Rowland, Ottawa City-P Healy, \$2 50c.;

Mulrainey, \$2. Per M Hesphy, Kemptville—H M'Kevin, \$2 50c Per A M'Donald, Alexandria—Self, \$4; Major A M'Donald, \$2 50c; A M'Dougall, \$5; H M'Donald,

Per Rev J J Collins, East Hawkesbury-J Milver, \$2,50; T Hoisted, \$4,50; G Collins, \$2,50; J Mc-Guire, \$5; J Walsh, \$2,50.

Per J E Murphy, Hamilton -Est. D. Murphy, \$1.

Per D M Dillon, Sherbrooke-Self, \$2; W Dillon,

rtist.

Per Rev M Lalor, Picton—W H Gray, \$5.

We understand that the Professor is about to
We understand that the Professor is about to
Self, \$1; T Foley S1;
W Goodman, \$1; J Doyle, \$2; J Lamont, \$2.

Per E M Cormick, Peterboro—Otomabae, T Buck,

Parliament is further prorogued untill the 6th of November, not then to meet for the despatch of

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. - The Ottawa Citizen says:-" We have authority for stating that Lord Monck leaves England on the 3d of next month, and that Sir Edmund Head will leave the country shortly

after the new Governor General's arrival. The Provincial Exhibition at London, Canada West, has been a great success, both as regards the quantity and quality of the articles exhibited and the attendance. On Thursday last 30,000 persons visited the exhibition, and the receipts exceeded \$6000.

A GALE. - The equinoctial gales this season have proved unusually severe, and we regret to say more than usually destructive. On Friday morning the barometer began to fall, and in the atternoon it fell more auddenly, so that at 9 in the evening it stood at 29,309. Late in the evening a strong north-easter set in, and gradually increased to a strong fitful gale. The damage to property in the city, with one exception, was fortunately slight. At five on Saturday morning the gale was at its highest, and beat with great force on the splendid range of stores, now being built for the ladies of the Hotel Dien, and with such effect as to blow down upwards of 30 feet by 40 of two of the brick partition walls in the centre of the building. In their fall the brickwork carried away the beams of the five floors and seriously damaged the brickwork in which they rested. The beams were unusually strong for such a building; being 16, 17 and 19 inches, by 4, 5 and 6 inches. The brick walls were also very solid-over 20 inches thick. The contractors estimate the damage at £600; this is not over estimated when we consider that over 200 beams are thus rendered worthless, and fully 600 feet of brickwork are destroyed. The bedeau of the French Church says that the walls were half-an-hour falling, and fell in portions at three distinct intervals. The contractors for the brickwork and carpentry will have to bear the expense entailed by this destruction .- Montreal Ga-

The New Brunswick Reporter of the 20th inst, says there is no longer any doubt that a delegation from the Eastern Provinces is immediately to be held in, and in connection with Canada on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railroad; not only with the view of submitting the plan which may be adopted to the respective Colonial Legislatures, but with the further one of negotiating the matter with the Imperial Government. These projected deliberations will involve in the first place—the local encouragement to be guaranteed by the Provinces; and in the next, the amount to be granted by the Home Government in return for the service of conveying Her Majesty's Mails all the way through British territory. The Reporter does not doubt that a far more extensive view even that of mail conveyance will be entertained on the subject in Great Britain; that the project -no less. useful than magnificent -of connecting by Ruitrond the whole continent of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has often engaged the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers; and it is certain that the present position of affairs in India-in Europe and in America, must necessarily urge this consideration with more weight than ever.

The Quebec Chronicle conjectures from recent arivals that some action in reference to the Inter-Colonial Railroad is in contemplation.

Married,

At Grand Gaspe, on the 23rd September, by the Rev. L. Desjardin, Joseph Octave Sirois, Esq., Mer-chant, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late John Carberry, both of Grand Gaspe.

Died.

In this city, on the 30th ultimo, Mary Ann Mallon, wife of Mr. Patrick Muldoon, Merchant, aged 35years.



### PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

ANNUAL BAZAAR.

THE ANNUAL CHARITABLE BAZAAR for the Maintenance of the ORPHANS of ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM will OPEN on

Tuesday Evening Next, 8th Oct.,

IN THE LARGE HALL OF THE

# SEMINARY BUILDINGS.

NOTRE DAME STREET.

The Members of the Ladies Charitable Society of St. Patrick's Congregation have made every exertion to render this 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

October 3, 1861.

DIRECTOR.

BONAVENTURE HALL, COMMENCING

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, UNPRECEDENTED combination of ART, SCI-ENCE & HUMOUR! Three great Exhibitions in one: MacEvoy's grand Prenorial and Musical Exhi-

THE CYCLORAMA

### A TOUR IN IRELAND,

PAINTED ON 10,000 FEET OF CANVAS, And accompanied by a corps of Musical Artists. The vocal illustrations from Moore's Melodies by the distinguished young Saprano Miss Kate MacEvoy. Master John Spalding, the youthful Vocalist, will represent Barney, the Irish Guide. In addition to the above. Mr J. W. Whiston, the

great humorist and delineator of character, will appear in his Olio of Oddities and Gallery of Eccentric

Lecture by Prof. MacEvoy.

Manager and Musical Director Charles MacEvoy. Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Children 15 cents.

IF Doors open at ?, to commence at 8 o'clock.

WANTED.

WANTED at CHAMBLY, a Teacher competent to teach the branches of an English education. Hemust be well recommended as to character and capa-

J. HICKEY. Apply to Chambly, October 2, 1861.

5088

WANTED.

A FEMALE TEACHER, for the Granby Catholic Model School, who can give instruction in French

For particulars, apply by Patrick Hackett, Esq., Granby, Canada Esq. 24. For particulars, apply by letter (post-paid) to

R46 14988

PARIS, Sept. 9 .- The Patrie of this evening

We are authorised to declare that all the Powers without exception have acklowledged the truth pof the allegations made by the Roman Government in protesting against the assertions contained in the last circular note of Baron Ricasoli."

The Constitutionnel, in an article signed by its secretary, M. Boniface, explains the mission assumed: by the French authorities in the Papal States, which, it says, is to make the integrity of the territory of the Holy See respected, and to maintain the neutrality of that territory by barring the trontier to the passage of any armed band.

According to letters from Spria, none of the horrors and disaster- which were to have followed the withdrawal of the army of occupation have taken place, and the country never was more tranquil than at this moment. It would be, no doubt, a mistake to see in this tranquility a beginning of a fusion, or even better understanding, between the different races and religions. It is the effect of exhaustion on all sides after the catastrophe which spared neither Druses, nor Maronites, nor Mahomedans.

This moment of respite, although bought at such sacrifices, may be turned to good account, provided advantage is taken of it to organize the country in a way which may remove, as much as possible, the chances of another collision.

The other day only 10,000 men were, in round numbers, ordered to be added to the army by the transformation of ten battalions of chasseurs into the nuclei of seven regiments of the line. About the same time 120 officers were added to the navy, and the Minister stated, in his report to the Emperor, that the same number would be required next year. A large increase is now about to be made, as I am informed, in the marine artillery, the staff of which has just been augmented by a general of division and two generals of brigade, and which may be taken as the measure of the extension of the number of this valuable corps. Thus week after week, month after month, year after year, we hear from official sources, not public report, of positive augmentations and reorganisation, with conhe finds it his duty to remark upon the constant-Correspondent.

GREAT GUNS. - France is still pushing a perments and discoveries are being made every day. It seems that some new guns has been invented, and experimented upon in a most mysterious manner. The Glorie went out to sea in any age or country, savage and unlamed as in the other day, with this gun carefully packed up and senled. At sea it was opened, and several trials made in firing with it, after which it was on the whole, the material and commercial intertrials made in firing with it, after which it was packed up and scaled again, and carried back.

The results are kept a profound secret. A new ship to be called the Magenta, is being comis rather a favorite with the Protestant clergy; The results are kept a profound secret. A new ship, to be called the Magenta, is being completed. Our readers may form some notion of they find him their triend in the main; and they iron plate upon her weighs from two to three pecially in the south and west of Lyons, of the tons - Inishman.

ly to attach little importance to the visit of the King of Sweden to the Emperor of the French. This indifference by no means corresponds with the information of diplomatic circles, in which a feeling of uneasiness, which is not without good foundation, exists. It is correct to say that no to protect the Head of the Roman Catholic religion, treaty exists between France and Sweden, which has been signed. They there is a same the form the fo has been signed; but it is equally certain that the bases of such a treaty have been fixed, and the question of signature is one of mere opportuneness. Besides the intelligence which we have from a good source, reports from London, resting on the best information, do not permit us to doubt that England is particularly affected by this end the government and populations have only this state of things in the most disagreeable

M. Dupin, the Procureur Imperial at the Cour de Cassation, never fails to enliven any zini. As to the second of these duties, which may meeting over which he presides by some witty in a certain sense be called Providential, it does not and sarcastic observations on taking the chair. appear to us yet accomplished. Is there any one He presided on Sunday last over the meeting of who will venture to deny this, and to take upon himthe Agricultural Committee of Clamecy, held at Lormes, and, faithful to his customs, he discussed nor only agricultural, but political subjects .-Alluding to the Exhibition to be held in London next year, he told the farmers of Clamecy that they are expected to supply their contingent .-He had no doubt but that they would meet a most cordial reception in London. The English, he added, when they wish to be so, are courteous, and even coaxing. M. Dupin expressed his certainty that everything will be cordial on each side. Nevertheless, he is not satisfied that the English should repeat toasts in which it is proposed to conclude some kind of compromise which would condemn France to have for ever a navy inferior by one half as compared with the English navy. True, Frenchmen will never hear such words coolly. He does not know how many ships England will require in order to believe herself in safety-that is her affair. He does not know how many are necessary to maintain the honor and solidity of the French flag, but he fears not to assert that the English shall never force the French to adopt a "formula" to fix limits to the national independence and sovereignty of France.

M. Dupin, warming as he spoke, exclaimed-" What! when we saw the English after the Crimean war parade in the Channel and boast of having a navy capable of delying all the navies in Europe united, is it not ridiculous on their part to show themselves incessantly uneasy, timid and full of pretended terror at the idea that we might, on a sudden, land an army on their coast and place their existence in danger. But if on our part we were accessible to such fear, what should we not apprehend from that fleet double of ours, mounted by their incomparable Volunteers, particularly if it was backed by one of

have not to dread for themselves and which they excel in preparing against us?

Mr. Dupin afterwards referred to the corn law passed during the last Session of the Corps. The boon is accepted by them with no conditions, Legislatif, abolishing the sliding scale, which, he and, indeed, it is made with none: France has alsaid, gives the English a facility of supplying themselves with corn from France, but he added that fortunately for France she is not bound on that question by a treaty of commerce, and now reached the god Terminus, beyond which it could that should the price of corn be raised excessive- not proceed. The landmarks are now to be once ly by its exportation, the French Government will find means to remedy the evil. "Salus populi supremu lex esto," said M. Dupin .-" It is not sufficient that the price of bread in Paris is moderate. It must not be too dear in the provinces."- Corr. Times.

PARTIES IN FRANCE. - A special correspon-

dent of the Edinburgh Witness writes :-"The faction making most progress at present in France is the Orleanist party. The law of last winter which allowed a limited measure of speech has operated in favor of that faction .--Being allowed to declare themselves, they are: found to be far more numerous than they thought. They are taking heart and combining; and were any sudden calamity to befall the Napoleon dynasty, a restoration of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons is within the limits of possibility.-It may perhaps startle our readers, but for some little time past we have deemed it quite possible that we may yet witness the restoration of the Bourbons all over Europe for a brief space, and for the last time.

"There is another faction making progress in France, and that is the Ultramontane party.— All who know anything of the past history of Romanism in France have heard, of course, of the Gallican Liberties. That party is now a thing of the past; it is completely submerged in the Ultramontane faction. A sense of common danger has brought the two together. The question with the French Papist is no longer, shall we have a National Church, but shall we have a Church at all? The policy of the Emperor they regard as having brought the whole into danger; and, to save the Church, the Moderates have made common cause with the Uitramontanes. The currents of opinion in the nation are various. With some there is a re-action in favor of Popery, and the Churches, of late years devoted almost exclusively to women, sequent increase of numbers in every arm of the are now getting tolerably filled with the other land and sea forces; and yet Lord Palmerston sex. Among literary men the philosophy of is assailed in anything but mild terms, because Compte is in the ascendant. They hold by Positivism, and believe with Mr. Buckle that the ly and enormously increasing cultivation of sol- mental and spiritual universe is regulated by diers and sailors in some countries .- Telegraph laws, working out their products as invariably as those that regulate material things. The great mass of the workmen, on the other hand, believe head with her fleet of iron ships; and new ex- in the gross atheism of Voltaire. They are in precisely the same moral and mental state as during the famous era of the Revolution. Many like England and France shrink from as fraught of them are as thorough pagans as ever existed the days of the Convention, and needing only a like occasion to magnifest tike propensities. But, her enormous bulk, when they are told that each are making good use in some places, more esliberty he is given them. But the leaning to Protestantism is in many cases deceptive. We suffrage. FRANCE AND SWEDEN. - The Swabian say deceptive, because it is the liberty of Pro-Mercury says:—" Persons have affected latter-testants, and not their religion, which is valued and sought after."

a long article on the Roman question, from which the following is an extract:-

"Two duties called the French troops into Italywhose presence in Italy was the cause of wars returning every 20 years, and whose encroachments constituted a real danger for France. One of these two duties has been accomplished—Italy is henceforth mistress of her own destinies, and she holds her fortunes in her own hands; let her pacify herself, and regulate her internal affairs. To attain to persevere in the spirit of patriotic wisdom and firmness of which they have given such signal proofs, and to be well convinced that all disunion will turn to the sole advantage of the common enemy-Mazself to guarantee that, if Rome were evacuated by the French troops, the Sovereign Pontiff would still be in safety and would enjoy full independence? It has so happened, by a strange fatality, that this two-fold mission imposed on France by her political interests, her religious faith, and her historical traditions, forms an apparently insolvable difficulty. We feel confident that it will only prove temporary; that time, the great diplomatist, par excellence, more for-tunate than the efforts of human policy, by at least silencing prejudices, dissipating mishinderstandings, and extinguishing passions, will bring about a natural conciliation between two elements which do not in reality exclude each other, and neither of which ought to be sacrificed to the other. While waiting for a solution which we ardently desire. a solution which will put an end to this melancholy conflict between two sacred causes, that of the independence of a people and the independence of religion, we can only applaud the imperturbable se-renity of mind of the Emperor, who, resisting the impatience and rashness of both parties, and only seeing in each what is legitimate and worthy of our sympathy, takes care to betray none of the promises be made to Italy and the Papacy, though it would seem impossible to keep those made to one party without failing in those made to the other."

The most painful intelligence from France is the deficiency of the last harvest. The deficiency, it is now ascertained, is much greater than was previously supposed. France, it is estimated, will be compelled to spend forly millions sterling this year to make up the deficiency—an enormous sum, greater even than the failure which last year's harvest entailed on ourselves. The price of flour is rising throughout France. We stated recently that large quantities of flour were being shipped from Liverpool to various ports in France; and we now learn that sixty millions of francs in gold have been sent to Russia to purchase grain. This sad disaster will react upon the English market, and will affect, more or less seriously, all the grain markets in the world. Happily, plenty of grain for exportation is to be had in Russia and on the western shores of the Atlantic. Both Canada and the United States will be importing largely into France the moment this intelligence

arrives out. The Times correspondent discusses the policy of

lowed Italy to help herself to the heritage of the Poutiffs, by instalments, by the seizure first of the Legations, then of the Marches and Umbria, always with the understanding that the tide of invasion had, as deserters, by the Piedmontese are to be drilled more forced back, removed almost to the walls of a city whose life, when wrenched from the lands under its immediate dependence, would merely be long inanition and agony.

And it is possible, nevertheless, that the Emperor really means what he says and always said, that he remember his first pamphlet on these subjects are aware that Rome was to be a Levite city, an oasis alonf from worldiy passions and political turmoil, whose people were to alternate their existence "between the chaunting of prayers and the cultivation of ruins." A free Hansentic city, ruled by its own magistrate, under the presidency of its High Priest, subsidized and protected by contingents in men and money from all Catholic Powers, Rome was to be the only thing in Italy that was not Italian; a sort of universal Mecca, the property and resort of the whole Catholic world -Such, we all recollect, was the original conception of the great ruler of destinies; such may be his lookout now; and, although his Italian scheme has foundered on all other particulars, he may be, for aught we know, inexorably consistent on this one point. To what extent we may expect the Italian Government and the aution, the Pope and the Roman people, to fall in with his views, is a different

question, to be solved by time. NAPOLEON AND HIS PROPHETS .- There is one Napoleon, but he has a hundred prophets. Some are supposed to be well-known and established ministers and have a semi-official or a semi-demi-official authority. Occasionally the curtain is lifted, and we catch sight of the Grand Lama of all the pamphleteers -seated in a secret cabinet with but a thin partition between himself and heaven-the nearest mortal neighbor that the gods possess. When such as these speak-though the sacred afflatus is not always on them, and they sometimes are as fallible as other men-we know how to listen. But the difficulty is when an Imperial messenger arrives who has no credentials to present. Napoleon has many prophets whose persons are unknown, whose voices are as indistinguishable as the voices of angels, and whose only name is legion. The oracular divinity sits within his retreat, reads beforehand the decrees of Fate, to which even the gods must bow, and if he cannot influence the Issue, at least he can foresee whither will lead the inexorable logic of facts. A band of invisible secretaries transcribe into their own language what he announces. But there are false prophets no less than true, and there is no distinguishing mark by which to tell the agents of the god. -Spectator.

#### ITALY.

Even by the Times' own showing the affairs of dination, and discontent everywhere. We make some extracts from the letters of its correspondents:

No doubt Mazzini and his friends think now that social schemes which long-constituted communities with eventual subversion to the body politic, should be brought forward by way of experiment, by a nation till yesterday, crushed, divided, and brutified, even while it is yet labouring with the pains of its birth-throes. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Those energies which Italy ought to employ in breaking the might of Austria in Venice and in baffling the wiles of France at Rome, Mazzini would turn to the furtherance of civil conflicts. Italian soldiers, in his estimation, have something to do better than fighting Italian artisans something to do better than working -that is to join in spouting clubs, to settle the difference between the Louis establish a government on the principles of universal

I am not able to tell to what extent it may be in the power of these demagogues to do real mischief, but it would seem as if Government had taken umbrage at their proceedings, incomuch as the delerailways and stenmers to Florence have been informed that they need not apply for them unless they engage not to allow the Congress to meddle with poli-

tical subjects. So long as the action of these industrials was circumscribed within the limits of old Piedmont, no danger could be apprehended The Genoese, indeed, at all times, evinced some democratic tendencies, or rather some proveness to give in to demagogic suggestions, but the Piedmontese were the most willing people, the most sober and best disciplined race of men in the world. Matters bore, however, a far different aspect after the annexation of Lombardy and Central Italy, and last year some of the popular leaders at the Milan Congress for the first time attempted to give the association a political character by propounding to the assembled delegates, as a subject fit for discussion by plain and less than halfeducated operatives, the vital question of universal suffrage. Their mischievous purpose was baffled by the sound sense of the Piedmontese delegates, and by the wise and firm demeanor of Mauro Macchi, a member of Parliament for Oremona, who filled the office of President of the Congress for the year .-Macchi, however, has been strongly attacked by the demagogic party, so that he has lost every chance of presiding at the Congress which is to meet in the course of this month at Florence, simultaneously with the opening of the Exhibition. Most of the provincial associations, especially in Lombardy, the Emilia, and Tuscany, have chosen well-known Liberals for their presidents. Guerrazzi and Montanelli, Brofferio, and others, are conspicuous among these. Garibaldi's name was, of course, put forward by many a community, and Mazzini has been elected at Parma and elsewhere. Most of the societies, too, have passed resolutions claiming their rights to deliberate on public matters, and declaring the object of the association to be no less political than industrial. Universal suffrage is the very first topic they

intend to bring forward for examination.

The hand of Mazzini and Mazzinism is clearly visible in all this. At all times that deluded enthusiast professed that, although the emancipation of Italy was his end, still democracy was the means by which he meant to attain it. The revolution of Italy was to be made by the people no less than for the people. He was hopeless of the upper and middle classes of of his countrymen; but the multitude, he said, however ignorant and oppressed, was still as sound as ever at the core, uncorrupt, incorruptible. A pure question of nationality, so plain and intelligible, so clearly grounded on the principle that every people should be masters in their own house, was by him complicated with a hundred abstruce and ticklish questions, darkened by mystical theories, and even made subservient to Utopian humanitarian views.-Young Italy lay down with St. Simonianism, herded with Young France, Young Germany, Young Poland, headed Young Europe, set up an altar to the "Idea," whatever that was, aspired to an auto-theocracy, a kind of Gasareo-Pontifical religion, of which Mazzini himself was to be the supreme magistrate and high priest. Notwithstanding the good strong sense of the Italians, who understood what their real good was, and walked straight to it, regardless of the inspired language of their cracked prophet, not a few of the democrat notions recommended by Mazzini crent into the country, all the more easily as

FOR BIGN INTELLIGENCE Continental y coalitions; which the English, Louis Napoleon as towards Italy, but cannot fathor doomed to want rather by it Naples, and to my surprise felt myself set upon Louis Napoleon as towards Italy, but cannot fathon doomed to want rainar by minist are distress, to whose ears Socialist and Com-with two or, three severe, blows, on the back, and apostrophised as a beast of a Neapolitar dog. My be, or may not be, binding on himself, but the Ita-hall the more widely, as their collical lessons come assailant was a Piedmontese solder, and my offence was the having madvertently, walked, where I had almost exclusively from France a country where the theories of rights of labor, cheap bread, and the

the throne.
Tunn, September 2.— In the camp of San Maurizio where the Neapolitan soldiers who are treated and trained, where they are disarmed and surrounded by two brigades and several batteries, loaded with grape, a mutiny has broken out, which has at last been suppressed after much bloodshed. The brigade, "Modena," has received marching orders for Ancona, where it is to be shipped for Calabria. because the reaction there is still extending. The former member, John Baptist Guccione, Councillor intends to save Rome for the Pope. Those who of the Upper Appeal Court, has been stabled in Palerino as he was entering his carriage.

REACTION IN MILAN. - From the Lombard Frontier Sept. 1,-We have news to-day of the disturbances. which broke out yesterday in Milan. Yesterday was the last day for the currency of Austrian coin Bakers, Butchers, and shopmen all refused to take it. On this a tumult broke out in the Borgo S. Gottardo and in the quarter of the Porta Comasina, which assumed so serious an aspect that the National Guard had to muster and interfere. As usual in all Milanese tumults, the people attacked their masters. The cry was "Ben presto ritorneranno i Tedeschi e la pageraun' i sciori." This is only a symptom of that reaction which has for some time taken root in Lombardy, and has its force in Central Italy and Florence. The Italian papers may say what they like, but the reaction is a fact, and the Republican party in Lombardy is daily losing numbers and weight, and is retiring into the back ground. The Venetians who have lived for some years as refugees in Piedmont are flocking back to their own country. Several hundreds have returned to their duty.

I had once occasion to warn you as to the extreme difficulty of getting at the real truth of Neapolitan news, especially in Napies itself. There are too many parties there interested in exaggerating reports, agreeably to the impulse of their own passions to allow us to come to a correct knowledge of facts.

If public works on a gigantic scale are not commenced directly, Southern Italy during the winter, must be converted into a vast almshouse, or it will become the hotbed of rebellion. Food, food, food! -it is a stomach complaint that menaces the country. At present reactionism is most rife in Terra di Lavoro, Benevento, and the provinces, on the Papal The traces of the "formation," as the geologist might say, may be found even to the toe of the Boot. This might be expected, but it is very clear that unless the materials were ready at hand, the Bourbonists and the Papalini could do little. Again then, let the Government provide work and food.

The pacification of Naples will leave Turin, Milan, Genoa, and Florence utterly helpless and prostrate. Had the Emperor set the Italians the task of wrenching Venetia from the grasp of Austria inch by inch. had he bidden them summon all the youth of the country to arms to lay siege to the fortreszes of the Quadrilateral one by one, had he committed them to a foreign war of ten years' duration, he would Italy are in terrible confusion already. In the North not have inflicted so great a calamity on the country reaction, in the South reaction, in the army insubor- as these last ten months of Neapolitan brigandage have done. A duel to the death with her Northern foe would have raised Italy in her own and her neighbors' estimation. It would have given her permanent security in the event of victory; it would have enpobled her fall if she had succumbed; but riot and anarchy, wholesale murder, rape, and arson at Naples cannot fail to have a demoralising effect on the whole country; it will retard the work of unification, force back civilisation, and shake the faith of foreign nations in that Italian unanimity which sione could work out the destinies of the Peninsula.

Rome, Sept. 7 .- The official Giornale di Roma of to-day, in its official part, declares the passage relative to Rome in Baron Ricasoli's note to be calumnious, and that it is unworthy of the dignity of the Holy See to make any reply demonstrating the fal-sity of the assertions contained therein. The Giornale di Roma continues :- "The Pontifical Govern-Blanc and Prudhon systems, in the meanwhile, to ment has made an appeal to the representatives of the French army, to testify to the falsity of the insinuation contained in Baron Ricasoli's note."

We (Tablet) have telegraphic accounts of a popu-September 7. The Feast of Garibaldi, we are told, was marked by two significant circumstances. The joy was so universal that Cialdini kept his troops consigned to their barracks, to be ready for action at a moment's notice against the liberated people; and the British fleet was drawn up in the Bay, in grand French Emperor's unwilling subject, the Nicean buccaneer.

The correspondent of the Dublin Telegraph gives the following details of the interview betwixt the Pops and Father Giacomo:-

"The Holy Father addressed Father Giacomo, parish priest, and confessor of Count Cavor :-""We know that to every one who asks you for information on what took place at the death of Count Cavour, you are wont to answer, 'This relates to the sacramental seal of confession, and therefore I cannot say anything.' Not to be exposed to receive from you such an answer, which, made to us, would be an insult, we declare to you that the seal of confession is inviolable, that it is your duty to preserve it in presence of whatever authority, were it even the highest-were it even ours. But at the death of Count di Cavour there were external acts seen by all. The holy Viaticum was administered to him, as well as Extreme Unction. This external act of administration of Sacraments required necessarily another external act-retraction-without which you, his parish priest, could not consen to administer to him the Sacraments of the Church Of the manuer in which these external acts took place, we, guardian of the holy discipline of the Church,

wish to hear from you an account." "These were the genuine words of the Pope, which I have learnt have been communicated by the Pope himself to the compilers of the Civilta Catholico, that the true statement of the fact might put an end to the disgusting calumnies which have been spread on the subject by the 'Liberal' press. Father Giacomo da Poirino answered that he had not exacted such a retraction, because he had not thought it necessary; and thereupon he was prohibited from administering the Sacraments any longer."

Naples .- The Opinione, in replying to an article in the Journal de Rome; says that among the bands of Neapolitan brigands there are not only Italians, but Germans. Spaniards, and Irishmen.

"Another English Clergyman," writing to the Union (Protestant) in reference to the state of affairs

in Naples, states :-"Having spent seven months of this year in Italy can testify to the truth of much that Mr. Lee's correspondent tells us of the state of Naples, especially of the persecution any one suspected of sympathy for the Bourbons is liable to. No one who has been a week in Naples can be blind to the fact that the Piedmontess look upon Naples as a conquered province, and the Neapolitans as a race considerably inferior to themselves, and that the Piedmontese in return are thoroughly hated by the Nea-politans. In the case even of devoted lovers of Garibaldi—those who detest Francis and his cause— I never met with one who did not speak with dislike of the Piedmontese as proud and overbearing; neither is this surprising for the two races are as

different from each other as may well be imagined.

"An incident happened to myself which is signi-

the theories of rights of labor, cheap bread, and the no right. In the darkness my military friend was like bave been practically almost consecrated from unable to see that I was a foreigner; and mistock me tor one of the despised race whose beautiful capital Sardinia has taken possession of. As to the unfortunate Olergy, no insult is too great for them, both in Naples and I am sorry to say almost everywhere in revolutionized Italy. I do not know how many Bishops still remain in the kingdom of Naples but the five or six Episcopal cities through which I passed were in every case deprived of their Bishops who were either in prison or exile; and since I returned : home the excellent and distinguished Arch. bishop of Naples, Cardinal Riario Sforza, has been

added to the list.

"If English people would but open their eyes to the anarchy and wickedness of the present state of things in Naples, it is morally impossible that they could sympathise with a movement so essentially lawless and anti-Christian. A year ago, just before the unfortunate Francis was betrayed into leaving his kingdom, we remember the letter in the Times from 'our own correspondent,' headed 'the Reign of Terror in Naples; but on the authority of the very same writer the prisons are at this moment crowded with suspected Bourbonists; the peasantry are shot down without mercy by Cialdini's troops; and we are told by a Turin correspondent that the harbour and streets of Genoa, the roads and railroads of the great plain of the Po, are swarming with Neapolitans conveyed to North Italy as prisoners, merely because they do not choose to be what the writer in the Times calls 'Piedmontised.' And yet we bear nothing now of what is in good earnest 'a Reign of Terror,' but on the contrary all this cruelty-perpetrated, be it always remembered, in the name of liberty-is approved and justified, as 'strong measures rendered necessary by the urgency of the case.'

"I should recommend anyone who is in the habit of attending in England, Gavazzi's 'Lectures on the Reformation of Religion in Italy,' to go and hear one of this gentleman's 'Lectures' in Naples. I did so, and shall never forget it as long as I live. There is little enough of 'religion' in his haraugues at Naples whatever there may be in those delivered in Chaltenham, Bath, and Tonbridge Wells. He had been repeatedly desired, even by the Piedmontese Government, to leave Naples, but very properly invoking the aid of liberty he declines to do so. At the beginning of the Revolution he used to preach in a red shirt in a large Piazza before the Royal Palace; but the Neapolitans were not long in finding him out, and cried 'Death to Gavazzi.' Since then he has been compelled to confine his oratory to the limit of his own house, where, when he is in Naples, he holds forth twice a week in the evening. I recommend anyone who is devoted either to the 'Bible Society' or the Italian revolutionary cause to go and hear him. It cannot suggest anything more likely to meet this case; for the benefit of ladies I may add that, when I was there, saw three present; whether our countrywomen, Mrs. Jessie White Mario, was one of them-I cannot say But the whole exhibition is most salutary and instructive.

"In truth the state of things in Naples seems to threaten an entire disruption of society. The fullest liberty of the press, granted to a people wholly unprepared to receive it, has flooded the country with the vilest political and religious publications. You may continually see on a stall in the street such a book as 'Life of the Carpenter of Nazareth,' by Eugene Sue, close to a neatly bound Bible placed there by the pious care of our own Religious Societies. Dumas edits one paper and a reprobate priest another; every shade of revolution has its organ, from the constitutional libertinism of Cavour down to the poignard of Mazzini; and immoral prints and publications meet your gaze at every turn and are even thrust into your hands in the cafes and streets.

Now, I am quit ready to admit, that the Government of the Bourbons was very defective, though there is no question whatever that its evils have been enormously and purposely exaggerated. I believe its great evil, and ultimately the cause of its fuil, to have been the power placed in the hands of an ignorant and corrupt police. This has been fully admitted to me even by warm adherents of the fallen dythe foreign powers at Rome, and to the loyalty of nasty, and is spoken of very sensibly and with much fairness by Miss Kavanagh in her very interesting Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies.' But the question, it should never be forgotten, is, not whelar demonstration at Rome, in favour of the Pontiff ther the old Neapolitan Government was what it King, Pope Pius IX., on September 8, the Feast of ought to have been, but whether the trencherous vio-Notions of Duty.—The Constitutionnel publishes gates to whom free tickets had been promised for the the Nativity of our Blessed Lady, and also of the celation of the right of nations, the fraud and violence lebration at Naples, of the Feast of Garibaldi, on of Sardinia can be justified? It is more the way she has done it even, than what she has done, which is so abhorrent to our ideas of honour and right. Victor Emmanuel's claim to reign over Naples is, and can only be, that he was called to do so by the universal will of the people. He most certainly does not claim to hold it by divine right; if then, it be gala costume, with all colours flying in honor of the evident unto all men that he does not reign by the will of the people, but on the contrary has possessed himself of the kingdom of Maples by a series of successful impostures probably unequalled in history, the only basis on which he rests his claim falls to the ground; and when we get sufficiently far off to see clearly and without prejudice, posterity will doubtless characterise the Sardinian invasion of Naples as the triumph of brute force over right, and will vindicate the cause of those who are now howled down by the revolutionary spirit of the day as Legitimists, Reactionists, and enemies to progress, as the cause of religion, order, and truth."

Another communication from Naples, dated 2nd September, gives us (Weekly Register) some further insight into Piedmontese rule. The writer says:— "All travellers arriving from Civita Vecchia are

examined from head to foot in the most indelicate manner in presence of a police-officer named Cozzolongo, appointed by Liborio Romano. The President of Naples Court of Assize, Tofano, has been dismissed for committing theft in the exercise of his functions. Captain Marino Caracciolo, of the Neapolitan navy, who aided the disembarking of Garsbaldi at Marsala, and even joined Persani in bom-barding Gaeta has been arrested by Gialdini's orders, as suspected of Bourbonism. He is a descendant of Admiral Caracciolo, shot, as a traitor, by Nelson's orders. The Predmontese have had a severe reverse in the mountains of Benevento; and also, on the 1st Sept. in the neighborhood of Cancello. The 12th regiment of the line is in part destroyed and a part has deserted. The Bishop of Teramo has been arrested; and, on the 31st August Mgr. Girardi, Bishop of Sessa, an old man of 75 years, was violently taken from the house of the Lazarist Fathers and thrown into the prison of S. Francesco."

### HUNGARY.

It is asserted that the visit of the Cardinal Primate of Hungary to Vienna will result in the early convocation of the Hungarian Diet on the same electoral basis as hitherto.

The Government, it is said, will take the diploma of October last as the basis of future negotiations with Hungary.

### UNITED STATES.

New York, Oct. 1 .- The prominent position at Munson's Hill, Fall's Church, and Upton's Hill, which were so suddenly evacuated by the enemy, have been strengthened by large bodies of Federal troops, and our men are now engaged in throwing up strong field works. The advance of our army is slow and cautious. It is believed that the rebel forces are concentrated between Acquia Creek and Manassas Junction, with their right wing on the Potomsc .-A messenger who has just arrived here from Chain. Bridge brings a report that the enemy are in strong force at Leesburg, and that the latter army has been Mazzini crept into the country, an the more easily as An incident happened to myself which is significant, one division having taken position is no lack in Italy of a proletariat—people ficant. I was walking one night about ten o'clock. Washington, and the other below the city. divided, one division having taken position above

The situation at Washington is without material change. The exactiposition for the Rebel army is not known. One report says they are placing it be-tween Aquia Creek and Munson's Junction, with the tight wing on the Potomac; another that it is divided, one portion being above the city, and another below it. The latter statement however, is not credited at Washington, perhaps because it is difficult to understand what object the enemy could have in thus dividing his force. The Federal pickets are occupying one end of the Village of Falls Church and the Rebels the other, while they are putting up earthworks on a bill at a distance of a mile and a half, which commands this place. Our force are fortifying points taken possession of on Saturday.

All the reports: from Lexington corroborate the

NAMES OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

opinions already expressed that the rebels intend to keep their main force there, but it is stated that several bodies of troops, from 200 to 2,000, had left there within a few days for the north and west, but it is not known for what purpose. General Fre-mont is keeping strict silence, but is said to be actively engaged in obtaining the exact number of troops he can command and organizing plans for the approaching engagements, upon the success or failure of which he is to rest his reputation. Increased interest is felt in the approaching battle, as it is supposed it wilt decide the fate of Missouri.

The Albany Evening Journal says :- " Our own great State was asked over two months ago for 25,000 men, and yet not over half the quota has been raised! We have too many fire side patriots."

PROGRESS OF DESPOTISM A Mrs. Baxley was recently arrested in Baltimore for the crime of wearing a secession ribbon, red, white and red; in alternate stripes. Such things were done in Italy a few months ago, but that country is regenerated, and tyranny has found a home in the United States.

The Rev. B. C. Ward, pastor of the Congregational Church in Genesee, Illinois is engaged in enlisting a company of ministers for the war. He wants able-bodied, unmaried men — preachers of the Gospel of any and all denominations, who are willing to put on the whole armour," and fight manfully for the Goverment.

FALLING OFF IN IMMIGRATION. - There, has been a decrease of over 21,000 in the number of European immigrants who have arrived at the port of New York to the present date this year, as compared with the arrivals to the corresponding date of 1860-the figures being: in 1861, to the 18th instant, 55,466; in 1860, to the same period, 77,526. Nearly two-thirds (or 13,000) of this falling off is in the Irish element slone—the Germans running behind their number only some 3,000 souls. Up to the month of May the Irish emigration was considerably greater than it was to the same time last year, and bade fair then speedily to attain to something like the volume it reached in the Ocitic flood tide of 1857, and it is since that month that the great decrease, as compared with last year's arrivals, has taken place.—

#### MONTREAL

#### SELECT MODEL SCHOOL

No. 2 St. Constant Street. THE duties of this School will be resumed on Mon-

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

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

#### BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and first urticle of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Washes," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wasers are counter-The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIO WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFEPS

Are in simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one. No family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in the bouse. No Traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five Cents.

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

Price 25 cents per box.
For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons:
Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J.
Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hail, and all Medicine Dealers. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. 4m.

# PRINTING.

The sagacious business man is as particular about the style and quality of his printing as he is respecting his person, and would no more permit his Bill-head or his Card to be done on the poorest paper, with worn-out type and muddy ink, than he would allow his clerks to insult his customers, or to sell them damaged goods for perfect. The enterprising merchant, who prides himself upon the neatness of his store and the quality of his stock, cannot tolerate a botched job, and reasons truly that he is responsible for the appearance of everything bearing his name. The theapest kind of printing is that which is clear, neas, and inviting, -done upon the best cards or paper, with the best ink : Such printing always gives satisfaction, and if it costs even double that of an inferior kind, is by far the cheaper. You can hand a customer your card, or present him with your bill, without feeling that your name and business are disgraced; and this feeling will pay you a hundred times over for your outlay. & You can always get such Printing done, at the lowest possible prices, by M. LONGHODRE & Co., at the MONTREAL GAZETTE Book and Job Steam-Press Printing Establishment, 36 GREAT St. JAMES STREET.

# ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, THIS INSTITUTION. conducted by the Priests and

Bishop of Sandwich, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detroit, U. S.

THIS College is under the direction of the Rev. Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, U.S. It is situated in the South-western part of Canada, in the town of Sandwich, only two miles from the town of Detroit, and can be most easily reached by land and water from every part of |

Canada and of the United States.

There is a Classical and a Commercial Course.— The Classical Course comprises the English, French, German, Latin and Greek languages, together with the other branches of literature which are usually taught in all great Colleges.

The Commercial Course comprises the English, French and German languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry and Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, &c., according to the capacity of the pupils. Vocal and Instrumental Music will also be taught, if desired.

Religion is the basis on which the whole plan of education will rest, and propriety of manners and correctness of deportment-will be strictly, enforced. The Scholastic year commences on the first Monlay of September, and ends about the middle of

July.

The discipline is strict, but mild and parental.

All letters must be submitted to the inspection of the President.

The use of tobacco is prohibited. No student is permitted to leave the College, unless accompanied by his parents or guardians, and this will be allowed only on the first Monday of the

TERMS, (invariably in advance):

month.

Board and Tuiton, for quarter of 80 days .. \$25 00 Washing, mending, and the use of Library, ditto, 300
Instrumental Music, ditto, 300

Spending vacation at the College, ..... 20. 00 No extra charge for Vocal Music. School Books and Signopery, will be turnished by the College at the usual prices.

No advancement in money will be made by the

College to the students; it is therefore desirable that each student should deposit \$10 at least, for unforeseen expenses. Every student must be provided. Ist, with thre.

suits of clothes; 2d, six shirts and two flannel shirts 3d, two long night gowns; 4th, eight pair of stockings; 5th, three pair of shoes; 6th, a white counter-pane, two blankets and pillows; 7th, two cotton clothes bags; 8th, four napkins and four towels; 9th, three pair of sheets; 10th, all articles necessary for toilet; 11th, knife, fork, tea and table spoons, and a

metal cup.

The College opens this year on the first Monday of October.

FATHER OSWALD, O. S. B., President.

Assumption College Sandwich, C. W. Sept. 14, 1861.

#### EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,

DIRECTED BY THE

RELIGIOUS OF ST. ANN'S CONVENT, AΓ

### LACHINE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,

The opening of the Classes will take place on the 2nd of September next.

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

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

### COURSE OF EDUCATION.

The Course of Instruction contains the study of Religion, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, House Economy, Sewing Em-

broidery, Music, &c.
The same Course of Education is followed in English by the Pupils who desire to learn but that tongue. The Pupils who follow the French Course will have an hour of English Class every day if their parents desire it.

### CONDITIONS,

For the Scholar year, payable at the beginning of each Quarter.  $\pounds$  a d Boarding entire, with Table Service. .... 18 10 0 Half-Boarding..... 9 5 Washing..... 2 0 Music Lessons (ordinary) per month. . . . 0 10 0 2

which the Pupils will hire at 2s 6d

per year..... The Pupils who desire it will have a Bed complete for ..... 1 10

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

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

### OBSERVATIONS.

1st .- The Pupils generally receive no visits, except on Thursday. 2d - Every year, there is vacation of six weeks; the Pupils who desire to do so can pass this time at the Convent. 

# COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Under the control of the Catholic Commissioners of

Montreal, Cote Street, No. 19. THE RE-OPENING of the Classes of this Institu-

tion is fixed for the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER. In virtue of a Regulation passed by the Gentlemen, (the Commissioners) the Monthly Fee will henceforth be payable in Advance.

Music and Drawing will be taught at moderate For particulars, address the Principal at the Aca-

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. B.—Papils living at a distance can have board

N. B.—Papiis iiving at the Academy on reasonable tarms.

.

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST,

THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Priests and Brothers of the Holy Cross, is agreeably situated in the beautiful valley of the St. Lawrence River, about Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. five miles north of the City of Montreal. Removed from the City, it is particularly favorable to health and morals.

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

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

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, in Primary and Com-\$66 00

stead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of boots and shoes, of which each pupil must have two pairs.)

&c., if furnished by the house, ...... Instrumental Music, per Month,......

Doctor's Fees extra.

Half Boarders for Primary and Commer-with a bedstead and straw mattress.

REMARKS:

1 50

Rvery mouth already commenced must be paid in full without any deduction. Each Quarter must be paid in advance, either in cash, or in notes of from thirty to sixty days. Parents receive every Quarter, with the bill of ex-

penses, a Certificate of the health, conduct, morals, and improvement of their children. The Cleanliness of the younger pupils is attended to by the Sisters, who also have charge of the In-

firmary. August 8.

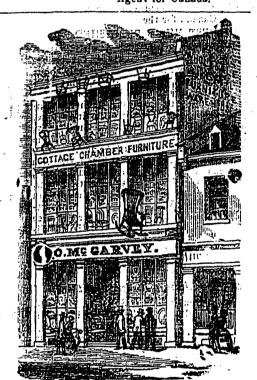
#### "THE LAMP,"

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

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

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

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



### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

ers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods: -- Solid Mallogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged,

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

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 124 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

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

OWEN McGARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

### HORSE-SHOEING,

JAMES MALONEY, JAMES WALLONEY,

Lyman, Savage & Co., at Wholesole and Retail;

Craig Street, adjoining Gavin's Carland by all the Druggistic Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada. No. 21 Craig Street, adjoining Gavin's Car-

#### PRIVATE TUITION.

J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of Classics, Mathematics, and Commercial Science,

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

#### No. 50, St. Joseph Street,

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

References,—Rev. Dr. Leach, LL.D.; Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Rector Howe, Captain McGill, Alexr. Molson Esq., Hop. Messrs. Dorion and Holton, and the Revd, the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church. Monureal, August 22nd, 1861.

J. M. ANDERSON.

#### CONVENT OF LORETTO, NIAGARA FALLS.

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

Terms, &c, to be known at the Convents-Mlagara Falls, Loretto, Toronto, Guelph, and Belleville: and by application to their Lordships, Bishops of Toronto and Hamilton; Very Rev. E. Gordon, Hamilton; Very Rev. J Walsh, V.G., Toronto, &c.; and also at the College of our Lady of Angels, near Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

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

Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint: see his bent-up, tottering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burstout in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could sugmoving the obstructions of the internal organs

lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these Pills, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall-from his body; see the new fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and he screeches with pain; he too has been scaked through every muscle of his body with liminents and salves; give him these Pills to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches now. or, alsa: there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches now, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago caten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and leadings. Blasted and the carrier with reinternal leadings. and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some lurking disease, has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these PILLS to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her cheek, Now look again—the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the Pills in large dates to exceen these wife nearestage from the hold. doses to sweep these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are

they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

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

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, Ayer's Cherry Pectonal has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other

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

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with direc-

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

SOLD BY

#### MRS. O'KEEFE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES. No. 15 Constant Street,

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

#### SHORT HAND.

PHONOGRAPHY can be LEARNED in THREE easy LESSONS from a person now in this City, formerly a Reporter to the Press. This method of writing enables us to write as fast as speech by a little practice.

Enquire, and please leave address at this Office.

#### DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE,

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA.

THIS Institution, placed under the benevolent patronage of His Lordship the Right Rev. Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the Provincial Government, is intrusted to the direction of the Clercs de St. Visteur.

The Classes will be RE-OPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER instant, at Coteau St. Louis, or Mile End, near Montreal.

The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the

parents. The Deaf and Dumb, already advanced in years, or of a dull intellect, shall receive religious instruction only through the mimic language, and this in a

few weeks. CONDITIONS--For Washing, Mending, Boarding and Tuition, \$7 50c. a month, or \$75 a year, in four terms,

invariably paid in advance. Parents, or Wardens, willing to place their children in this Institution may receive all the information they may desire, by addressing themselves to the

Institution. Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable institution for the interestst of the poor unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.

### L'UNIVERSEL.

THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catho-

lic interests, of Order and of Liberty. The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about \$5.33, per annum-for six months \$2.85, and for three months \$1.50-not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Sucscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universel at Brussels. At l'aris at M. M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Port-

Al! letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brussels, Paris or London. March 28, 1861.

# T. RIDDELL,

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

No. 22, Great St. James Street, (Opposite B. Dawson & Son,) Begs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on band a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.

Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail. Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS, INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION.

Montreal, May 4, 1861.

# GUILBAULT'S

BOTANIC & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, 114 Sherbrooke Street,

IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, WHERE the largest collection of LIVING WILD

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

# SPLENDID BABY LION,

Can be seen; also VENUS With the three CUBS, whelped this winter in the Establishment. They are the first raised in confinement in America. Those who have seen them say it is worth a fire dollar note to witness this beautiful

group, wrestling and playing with the mother.

J. E. GUILBAULT. August 2.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Manager.



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

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

EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island \ 9.30 A.M.

Express Train to Quebec, (arriving at \ 4.00 P.M.

Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) 5.00 P.M. at,.....

Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way { 8,00 P.M. Stations, at...... Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Charles Station every

Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Mail Train for Ottawn, Kingston, 8.45 A.M. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for

Brockville and Intermediate Stations \ 5.30 P.M. Night Express, with Sleeping Car at-

tached, for Otiawa, Kingston, Toron- 11 30 P.M. to, Detroit, at ..... † These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-

ern, and Detroit and Milwankie Railroads for all W. SHANLY,

Montreal, 6th Jone, 1861.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

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#### CLOTH HALL, THE

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THE MERCHANT TAILURING and CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS are Stocked with the Novelties of

the present Season.

Prices for Ordered Suits are extremely moderate.

A very experienced CUTTER has charge of this de-

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R. J. DEVINS, DRUGGIST,

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL,

TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public that he is now carrying on the

# DRUG BUSINESS,

IN THE

PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE, (Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Savage& Co.,)

where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of the very best English Drugs and Chemicals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Medical men and others requiring such articles.

#### Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer, A never-failing Remedy.

In bringing these Powders to the notice of the mablic, he would beg to make mention that in them is contained the active principle of all vermituges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the most tender years.

PURE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL, Direct from the Manufacturers, and prepared from the fresh livers immediately after the fish are taken. Recommended by the most eminent Physicians as the most valuable remedy in the world for Consumption and diseases of the Luugs. This remedy, so valuable when pure, becomes worthless or injurious when

### DEVING BAKING POWDER;

A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, containing none of those ingredients which in other Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the Reeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause of offensive breath.

Prepared only by R. J. DRVINS, Druggist, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street,

Montreal. August 29, 1861. August 1

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale, at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other,

improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions. Mountings, Warranted, &c., send stora dreu-lar. Address. A. MENEELYS SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

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### PIERRE 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,

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

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

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

April 6, 1860.

#### No. 19. Great St. James Street.

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

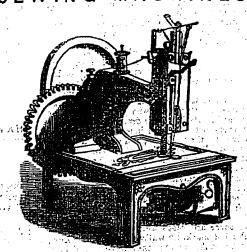
A supply of Missals and Vesper Books. No. 19, Great St. James Street.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Crarg Street, (West End,) MEAR A. WALBH'S GROOERY, MONTREAL.

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## E. J. NAGLE'S

### SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

# TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-

plete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. R. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

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

have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use.

CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. Nasle, Esq. Dear Sir,

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expec-tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co's that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: No. 1 Machine:......\$75 00 with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received. R. J. NAGLE,

Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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MONTREAL Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace,

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

MONTERAL, C.E.

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

B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE,

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

M. DOHERTY. ADVOCATE,

No. 59, Lutle St. James Street, Blontreal

M. F. COLOVIN. ADVOCATE, &C., No. 30, Little St. James Street,

#### DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

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Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sanguinet Street,

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

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

manner, and at moderate charges.

We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Cursins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemon'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.

No. 19, Great St. James Street.

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the

CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.

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

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

popular and lighter compositions of the day.

The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English
French, German and Italian Songs and Ballads,

Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c., -ull distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL

Catalogues can be had on application at

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Great Saint James Street, Montreal. X7 A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

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

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

. ACADEMY

#### OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

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TERMS: 

 Board and Tuition.
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 Use of Bod and Bedding.
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#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.

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

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

French and English languages.
A large and well selected hibrary will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. 5 July 21st, 1861.

# BERGINS AND ACHARKE

(Lately'in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien,)

# Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters, No. 48, M'GILL'STREET,

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,)

HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches.

# READY-MADE CLOTHING

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



#### MARBLE FACTORY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RÀCE.)

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

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

so much Marble on hand.

# The Montreal Gazette

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36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES

EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities

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BOOK PRINTING! Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds

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# FANCY PRINTING!

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this

Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article.

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.

# Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. TO

# BILL-HEADS!

The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.

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Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

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OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

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GAS AND STEAM EITTING HATE STANISHMENT. the face being the property and and any or a

THOMAS M'KENNA WOULD beg to intimate to his Onstomers and the Public, that he has

REMOVE D his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment. and the transfer extrements don't

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS,

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where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices! Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force

and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-

manike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches. hospitals, and all kinds of public and private build.

ings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the Oity, and which has given complete satisfaction.

#### D. O'GORMON,

Montreal, May 2, 1861.

BOAT BUILDER.

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

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hun-

dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all numor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the

ker in the mouth and stomach.

ars and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the vorst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

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

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

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

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

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

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes

forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Cintment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

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

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of

ton :—

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB. Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

Hamilton, C. W