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SHAWN NA SOGGARTH:

THE PRIEST-HUNTER.

AN IRISH TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

BY M. ARCHDEACON, ESQ., Author of the Legends of Connaught," &c. CHAPTER XVIII.

Shortly after the interview between Frank and Bessy, the former approached the rapparee meeting with rapid strides and gloomy brow.

"We are betrayed, boys," he muttered; " the soldiers are in our wake at this moment, and we must keep a sharp look out, every knot we run to-night."

"Yis, there's a thraitor among us, an' I knew id all along," growled Fergus, fixing his fierce and vengeful gaze on Thummaush, who quivered like a sappling in the breeze; "but he'll not enjoy the reward ov his thraison this night,"—and seizing his trembling betrayer, who vainly invoked heaven and earth to witness the falseness of the charge, he pinioned his arms with a rone speedily supplied, and, by Frank's directions. placed him between two of the ablest and best armed of the rapparees, with directions to stab him to the heart, should be attempt to escape from their companionship.

Immediately succeeding this occurrence among the rapparees, a loud shout, as of pain and terror, was heard in the neighborhood of the cottage; and, moving forward cautiously to the near hedge, whence the cry proceeded, two of the dragoons discovered an armed man struggling to rise, while another was visible moving fast away, Seizing the former, who attempted no resistance. and attered no further cry, they conveyed him to the cottage, where they perceived that he bled from a wound in the cheek, however and by whomsoever inflicted; and on questioning him as to its cause and his appearance then and there. he stated, with somewhat of reluctance, but without any apparent fear, that he was one of the rapparees who, repenting of his intended part in the right's proceedings had endeavored to steal away from his companions, as they began to move forward; but that, having been observed, he had been pursued and ascaulted by a comrade. as he approached the cottage. He also stated that the rapparees were proceeding to attack the house of Mr. Dixon, the curate, which was about two miles from Ffolliot's, before they should proceed to the latter.

"Muster Paddy, you're come to us comically," said Heavisides, "and you're a tellin' us quite the conthrary to our hinstruction; and still you may be as true as steel. But if you're 'angin' hout false colors and a leadin' us a wrong route, by 'eaven you shall 'are steel and lead in your stomach together."

"An' what else should I expect, barrin' that I'm not afeard in regard to spakin' the truth," said the unabashed rapparce; "an' let yer bonor an' the sogers come with me at wanst to the island park beyant, an' quarther me after shootin' me if I don't show ye the boys marchin' to'ards the curate's."

After a moment's consultation among the dragoons in regard to this new information, it was resolved to accept the rapparee's proposal. Accordingly, leaving their cloaks and scabbards in the cottage, and having examined the priming of their pistols, they set forward for the locality designated the island park; the rapparee being placed, for security, between the two front men of the party, and the serjeant in the centre big with the idea, after having ascertained that Bessy was absent from the cottage, that she was waiting to join him.

On reaching the hedge adjoining "the park" the rapparee coughed violently twice or thrace, when the man in his rear placing his sword to his back, and he in front wheeling round and putting another to his throat, both exclaimed together, "Cough again and the steel's in your guts, villain."

" Be the husth; don't spake at all, but lain agin the bedge, an' thry what ye'll see betune ye an' that bright star formint the woods."

The word to rest against the hedge passed along. It was obeyed, and the troopers saw distinctly in the starlight, a considerable body of men, moving in the direction stated by the guide, and at somewhat less than a hundred yards distance.

"Let us cut the dogs down at once," said a trooper. "No, no," exclaimed Heavisides, we'll play no such a game. Our orders is to ketch | em in the hattack, besides that, we might only get ourselves into a mess, if we hattacked 'em without 'alf our number. But do you, Brown, as you know these 'ere parts best, 'urry at the best of your speed to Sir Robert's and tell the men to asten hinstantly, and at quick trot, to Mr. Dixon's where they'll meet us."

Illis orders were promptly obeyed and, within was joined by their comrades and Brown.

But while the dragoons were thus vigilant in their pursuit of the rapparees, the latter, on whom none of their movements had been lost, leaving a few of their number to keep the pursucre still on the false scent, doubled about at a convenient opportunity, and speedily gained the vicinity of Pfolliot's Grove.

Neither Frank nor Pergus was aware that any troopers were stationed in the house; whether it was that Heavisides himself was ignorant of the fact, or had forgotten to mention it to Bessy, or that she had omitted to reveal it to Frank in the agretation of her mind: so that they approached the bouse, which seemed buried in sleep and silence, carelessly.

"There's the room the ould imp o' hell used to sleep in," whispered Fergus, pointing to a gable window which overlooked a thriving plantation; "an' if we could open it quietly, we might have our inds ov him without alarmin' the throopers at all."

"Aye, but I know the old scoundrel is possessed of bull-dog courage," rejoined Frank;—
" and, as he's never without having his guns well shotted. I tear, were he to be roused, the first that entered would be certainly sent to Davy's

"Pho, masther Frank, sure none ov us id be afeard o' the ould hell bird if he had twintygons," muttered Fergus.

"But surely, masther Frank, "it's me that has the best right to lay the first hands on him," said Gorman, eagerly.

"We must be more cautious and try our soundings better first," said Frank-" who knows the bearings of the house best?"

Some ten or a dozen of the party were now standing in front of the gable, and close to a well grown sycamore; and their motions and position had been well watched and ascertained, notwithstanding the tender light of the hour, and the deep stillness that seemed to reign about the house, for, before Frank could receive an auswer, through some openings prepared in the window, but which they could not perceive from abroad, half a dozen heavily loaded muskets and pistols were discharged at them, by the effects of which, Fergus was slightly wounded in the shoulder, and another of the party fell, with a shriek of agony, having received ball, in the thigh and breast.

"Back to the trees, men," shouted Frank, "and drag the body with you."

Then applying to his mouth a small whistle, concealed beneath his vest, he blew a shrill blast immediately after which three seamen, armed with pistol and cutlass, placed themselves beside

"Come on again, cowardly rascals; havn't ye got a warm reception? Come on again and we'll give you a hotter dose," shouted Isaac Ffolliot, in a loud, fearless, jeering tone; for, truth to tell, though Sir John had pressed strongly on him that, as the attack was intended exclusively for him, he had better remain at the castle for a day or two, he utterly-hercely refused to be absent even for an hour from the scene of danger, notwithstanding that his brother (the proprietor of Ffoiliot's Grove) chose to remain in attendance, as he stated, on his son, the cornet, who might have been reasonably expected to be the leader of the defending party, but who had been confined to bed for the last three or four days; and throughout the perilous hour of the attack, Isaac exhibited a daring and fearless courage that might have done honor to a better man.

Frank had, however, caught sight of the troopers' uniforms, during the flashing of the volley, and he exclaimed, "Stir not, boys, from your shelter; we are strongly opposed, and spare your? powder (speaking to the seamen about

him) till ye have something to fire at." Some dropping shots were now exchanged, after the fashion of Indian warfare, as the dark outlines of the rapparees showed themselves now and then from behind the trees, and the flashes from within revealed, occasionally, the figures of the defenders. The effect from those was, that one of the attackers was killed and two severely wounded, while it was evident that two of the dragoons were seriously injured within, the sound of two bodies falling heavily inside having im-mediately succeeded the first discharge by the

rapparees. "This is all flummery; we'll get in at the windy or lose our lives," exclaimed three of the infuriated rapparees, armed with rusty sword, pike and pitchfork, and rushing forward furiously at more useless risk we shall avoid, as the dragoons rear door and windows of the mansion itself; advance of the party, most of whom loudly exthe same moment. But they had scarcely will reach us speedily, I know from the direction and when they all, after having mastered the emerged from the trees when all three were of their shots." stretched, one mortally and two seriously wounded.

A wild cry for revenge arose from the diminished band; and Frank, now greatly excited, only for poor Ned's sake," eagerly exclaimed a "We are playing a bad game, boys; the party abroad must have heard the firing and will bear down on us speedily, so that something must be done at once, that is, if you think it worth while who had just joined the party in front. "Afther about a quarter mile of the curate's his party to risk more lives for the possession of an old all the loss the ould villian cost us, poor Harry worthless craft."

"Revenge on Ffolliot," rung wildly through lost his own life by it. God help unfortunate | venture t' attack Sir Robert's or the curate's.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

the night air in reply.

"Then I will stand by you while there's a plank left; but we must change our tack and steer from this exposed position. Scatter, boys," he continued after a moment's pause; "let one division try the front of the house with myself and the boys of the Swallow; and another attend the rear, while a few must remain in their present moorie is to keep up the attention of the dragoons and at them be cautious too, as they know their ager now. It we succeed not in a few minutes our sail must be hoisted, as it would be madness to await the attack of the united dragoons. Let us move forward then, and three gold pieces to the first man that sets foot on the enemy's deck, unless it should be myself."

The attackers now dashed forward with another wild shout; by far the largest portion moving to the rear, and the seamen, with a few daring associates, rushing to the front. In both points, however, they were completely foiled ;the doors and windows were so strongly barricaded as to resist all attempts to force them; while the defendants, having separated too, showed by some shots, though ineffectual, that they were prepared to meet the changed system of attack in all directions.

But though the attack failed on these points. its object was attained elsewhere, though, certainly not in the manner Frank had wished for, or calcutated on. When the rapparees divided, Harry and Fergus, with two or three others, remained watching the gable window, where Ffol-liot still continued, with a couple of aids, conseions that, if left for a moment undefended, it would prove the most dangerous point of attack.

"See, how the ould villain glories in all the blood spilt on his account to-night, beside all his other villainy," said Harry, to his companion, as a flash showed the form and features of Isaac, still at his post, and with arms in his bands;-"but, Fergus, if you'll back me, live or die, a plan sthruck me, that'll give us our revinge on into the night air, contrasting fearfully with the the spot, whatever happens afther, as I'm sworn never to lave this alive 'till I have id."

"I'll back you to the last gasp," rejoined Fergus, clutching his hand.

"Thin lave the boys an' folly me; an' whin we get undher the windy, as I know the ould blade, with point and edge exceedingly sharp,

affixed to an ash handle nine feet in length. Accordingly, moving cautiously through the trees till they reached the boundary wall to the rear, and thence creeping noiselessly, close by the gable, they reached the spot beneath the window without having attracted the observation of those within. A moment more, and Harry was mounted on the broad shoulders of his companion, by which means his hands were nearly on a level with the window; and, while he was held in his position by the powerful hands of Fergus, and with well poised aim, darting forward his terrible weapon with all his torce, the blade was buried up to the hilt in Ffolliot's side, who fell with a groan, as he was in the act of presenting his piece at one of the rapparees that | erably in advance in front. had emerged from a tree, to ascertain whether the figures beneath the window were friends or

"Hurra!" shouted Harry, when he found his weapon had reached his hated oppressor. But the shout proved his destruction; for, as he sprung from Fergus' shoulders, the dragoon that still remained at the window, turning the muzzle of his pistol downwards, drove a brace of bullets through his neck and shoulders. He staggered forwards a few paces and fell noiselessly, but as lifeless as his victim.

"This is the divle's own night's work intirely," muttered Fergus, as he bore the body back by the same route by which they had approached the window.

CHAPTER XIX.

The parties in tront and rear of the house had, as we before said, been utterly foiled; and the report of a few shots in the distance now announced that the party of dragoons abroad, having become aware of their poition, and, summoned by the firing, were approaching.

"This has been an unfortunate night's business, and one I little reckoned on," said Frank; "and the sooner we spread our canvas now the

" Let us have a parting whack at the ould villian, Captain jewel, afther all he cost us, if 'twas rapparee, whose brother had been severely wounded in the attack.

"Fiolliot is done for any bow," said Fergus,

Sally when to-morrow comes."

"Then," said Frank, earnestly, "we have neither time nor business to remain an instant longer—hark to that." The report of a pistol was heard sharply in the direction of the hall, so Now, though the serjeant-major affected to to prove that the drawer of the trigger was at no inconsiderable distance from them.

Frank now again applied the whistle to his mouth, and moving with his companions to the rear, as well to unite there, as because it afforded the most sheltered way of retreat, he said in Bessy with him; for he was either too little of a low but earnest tone, " Now, boys, let us seatter instantly, and I wish heartily we had not dence in his usual good fortune, to have any miscome at all to-night, as, from the direction the party is coming in, to avoid them, we must pass within range of the arms from the gable again, and the more sail we carry the better."

"We'll give them light to know their friends by, any how, by the 'tarnal, if the divle was at the back door," swore the rapparee that had before spoken.

Entreaty to him to desist, and not further endanger the lives of himself and others, was rain. He clambered over a wall, with the position of which he seemed to be acquainted; and, with the desperate man, it was the work of but a few minutes to fly across an adjoining field-overcome light, crossed the weir, without seeing or hearing the slight fastening of a cotter's cabin-snatch a half-burned coal from the hearth before the terrified occupants could recover breath to accost tree mountains—a direction nearly at right anhim-retrace his path-with a powerful effort gles with their conte. burst open the door of an outhouse, used as a wool store, and, blowing the coal for an instant, lay it on the heaped wool. The inflammable material instantly ignited; the fire spread smoulderingly for a moment—then the flames rose burst through the door and fastened on the board windows, which were instantly in a blaze. There chanced, too, to be adjoining the wool store a pile of laths and boards intended for some addition to the rear of the house; and, the fire communicating with these a rushing and roaring flame rose at once, with a burst of terrific grandeur, tender light of the summer heaven all round.

"Hurra?" wildly exclaimed the rapparee, as he gazed on his work for a moment, previous to following his retreating comrades.

There had been but a few random shots, as was before observed, in the front or rear of villain's station, if you'll let me mount on yer | Ffolliot's Grove, as the defenders would not ven- evening ?" shoulders, it'll go hard if I don't reach his heart | ture to expose their persons, by placing themwith this," alluding to the formidable weapon he selves in a position to fire effectually at those remained close till you during all the planning." carried, namely, some nine inches of a sword beneath, and they were too few in number to when the figures of the retreating rapparees were idever." discovered, by the flame light moving through the plantation, which they should necessarily pass in order to avoid the approaching dragoons, a volly was fired at them by all the efficient defenders. The consequence of this discharge was that Frank was grazed in the arm and Thummaush Beg (who had been strictly watched through all the danger and turnoil of the hour, and preserved, more than once, by Frank, from meeting his death from three or four of the party when they saw their companions falling) received a wound in the icg, though their positions were quite different, as frank and the seamen were entirely in the rear, while Thummaush was consid-

> "Lave the threacherous villian to his friends." said Fergus, shoving him with his foot, as Thummaush sank down unable, or affecting to be una thrue man and give him the steel, it 'll be just'

"What !" said Frank, moving up rapidly, " if he he what you suspect, do you want to have the enemy piloted into every secret creek and God that created me. haven of yours, before you would have time to trim a sail? Besides, as yet we have no posi-tive proof of his treachery, and we should recollect that he must feel pain as acutely as any of us. Tow him on then, us smoothly as you can, and cap between me and the stars." till we can get a secure anchorage for him."

He was belped forward accordingly, though not quite as gently as Frank seemed to expect, wound, whether slight or serious.

The attackers had but cleared the plantation a few minutes before the dragoons came up, with Heavisides puffing like the chimney of a steam engine. The borsemen, however, delayed a few minutes more, to aid their comrades, who now ventured forth, in quenching the flames which had, as yet, only commenced an assault on the fire, proceeded to the pursuit, there was no vestige of the rapparees to be seen in the plantation or adjoining grounds, though they had waited, it was evident, to bear off the fallen bodies with them, as there was no trace of these, except blood.

after a brief consultation; "the rascals are a 'eavisides-so 'alt-'alt my hangel-till I come Gorman put his blade through him, though he going to plunder the cottage, as they du'sn't hup to you."

But we'll be ut the dog's 'cels. 'Ere, Jones,

think the rapparees such fools, as to venture to the cottage, after their discomfiture at Ffolliot's Grove, he had no such thought. But he wished to make certain of one small portion of the night's arrangements, namely, the carrying off a prudential calculator, or had too much coungivings, that his allowing himself to be so easily duped and misled, and the consequent destruction of Isaac Ffolliot and the wounding of his two comrades, would debar Sir John and his captain, from interfering in his favor after the flight should have been ascertained.

The parties separated, and we shall accompany the serjeant. In fact, the other division closely imitated the celebrated progress of

"The king of France, with twenty thousand men;" namely, in doing nothing; for they found nothing to do; reaching the cottage, after having, with some difficulty, in consequence of the faint, anything of the retreating rapparees, who had betaken themselves to the fastnesses of the Par-

When the party returned to the cottage, Aaron Andrews, who was in a state of great excitement, instantly flying at the troop-serjeantmajor, who was the first to enter, setzed him by collar, exclaiming, in a tone hourse with passion, "So, Mr. Serjeant, you've danned to tak' awa a loyal Protestant's daughter. But return her ngain till her father, or ""
"W'y, Aaron Handrews, w'ere is your

daughter, man !" interrupted Heavisides nupa-"Come, come, nibor, that cock won't fight .-

We've proof that you prevailed on the foolish lassie to flit wi' you; and gin she's no restored afore sunrise, safe and unharmed, by the God of my fathers, Sir John or Captain Aylmer shall see me righted-aye, even till your destruction, or the higher powers shall hearken till it."

"Who 'eard myself and Bessy Handrews this

"Our honest maiden, Hetty Matthews, who "Then, I'll be d-d, but she's betrayed and venture sallying out on their attackers. But hundone us booth; let me see her howsome-

The maid was not to be found; but her comrade male-servant came in breathlessly, to state that a party of men were passing along the hedge on the summit of the old mill park, about a furlong to the rear of the boundary.

"Then there's the villain rapparecs, as sure as my name's Bill, and they're bearing off my darling Bessy with 'em. But we'll put a 'alt to their gallop, and rescue the reschud still. Come boys, one more start, and we shall have the reward still, I know."

The fire-arms having been re-examined, the party set forward again on their wild goose chase; the serjeant leading them, at a pace neither to be expected from his corpulency noc previous fatigues.

"I diuna gi' credit at all till the serjeant's innocence," said Aaron, looking after him, " for able, to move on; "and if they mistake him for all that, he acts no like o mon playing out a desateful play. But whaever enjoied Bessy Andrews fea her father's hoose, gin capoled she be, shall pay dearly for it, gin there's law to be bod in Ireland-aye, or in England lither, by

"D-n my eyes," said a dragoon, after the party had proceeded a couple of hundred yards from the cottage, "if there amt a wench any 'ow, passing along the 'edge. I see her cloak

" And so there is, surely; and it's no one but my bangel, Bessy; -double quick boys," exclaimed Heavisides, panting and pushing on at and at a pace anything but consolatory to his an increased pace, as he perceived distinctly a female form moving by the hedge, in a fine hetween him and the evening star, that was filling with her beautiful light, a portion of even the summer night air.

"The serjeant's fey the night, I'se thinkin', wi' his scauring ond galloping in a directions, after a bit lassie," observed Sandy.

The object of this observation kept still in pressed their enjoyment at his panting exertions. Yet the figure he was pursuing continued ahead of him. Once or twice, indeed, he evidently closed fast upon it, though it shot away from him again; and a third time he was so near that, reaching out his hand to grasp its garments, be that the sward was slippery in places with their panted in a beseeching tone, "Bessy-mymy hangel-we're far enough now-and-and "I know it, blast my eyes," said Heavisides, there's no one near-but your own true-'earted

The obdurate figure, however, which he was now quite certain must be Bessy, from his being near enought to ascertain, that it was certainly enfolded in a horseman's cloak, glided away, heedless of his entreaties; and the next instant he saw it slide through a gap, somewhat in advance of him, to the opposite side of the hedge.

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Thinking he might gain something in the pursuit, by clambering over the hedge where he was will introduce Protestantism or infidelity into the without losing time to reach the gap, the persevering pursuer, with lengthened exertions and loss of beath, mounted, and sprang boldly forward on the other side. But old Dodsley has it in his " Precepts of Human Life," that a man who leapeth over a fence in haste may fall into a pit on the other side. And even so was it with the ill-fated serjeant-major-ill-fated for that night at least. To his utter discomfiture, he found himself, after his jump, sunk above his knees in a broad drain filled by recent rains with mud and muddy water, while, as a climax to his annoyance, a low laugh saluted his ear, from the spot where he could perceive the figure standing, as if enjoying his situation.

Uttering a shout of rage and vexation, he attempted to scramble from his uncomfortable berth; but the bank was too high and the mont 100 deep, and it was only by the assistance of the party, who had been drawn to the spot by his shout, that he was uplifted to the bank, amid their loud or repressed laughter, like some unwieldly sea-moster, that had been left in helpless plight by the retiring tide.

There were neither rapparee nor female now to be seen. Indeed, the serjeant confessed his opinion, that it was not his "hangel" he had been pursuing after all, but either her arch maiden, who had often played him a trick before, and whose voice he thought he had distinguished in the laugh, or some worse shape; and the dragoons were fain to give up the useless chase, a few of them returned to Ffolliot's Grove, and the remainder, after havingobtained their cloaks at the cottage, proceeded under the guidance of their comrade (the former guide), to the place where their horses had been left, and thence to

their quarters. ( To be continued.)

#### MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

On Sunday the 9th September, the following pastoral of the Archbishop of Dublin, in reference to the late brutal massacres of Christians in Syria, was read in all the churches is the diocese :---

" Paul, by the Grace of God and the Apostolic Sec. Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Delegate Apostolic, to the Catholic Clergy of the Diocere of Dublin.

" Very Rev. Brethren-The sad events, of which Syria has lately been the theatre, have undoubtedly attracted your attention, and excited your sympathy and sorrow. Nearly twenty thousand of our Christian brethren in that country have been barbarousiy massacred by the Mahommedans and Druses; several hundred villages have been sacked and burned : the country has been filled with the sighs and wailings of Curistian widows and orphans, and about eighty thousand victims of Turkish cruelty have been left without food, without clothing, without any means of sustenance, and without a roof to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather. I send you a brief report of these unhappy occurrences, prepared by two Fathers of the Society of Jesus, both intimately acquainted with the state of things in Syria. One of these reverend gentlemen, Father Palgrave, who is a member of a distinguished family in England, and who was formerly connected with the University of Oxford, spent eleven years on the mission in that country, and was there during the en-actment of the dreadful scenes which he describes. As this report shows with what courage and constancy our Catholic brethren in Syria professed their faith in the midst of terror and of death, I beg of you to read it on next Sunday for your flocks. It will instruct and edify them; it will show how we ought to be prepared to sacrifice not only the things of this world, but life itself, rather than renounce our holy religion, or deny the saving doctrines of the cross. Indeed, whilst the conduct of the Turks can find a parallel only in the cruelty of the Neroes. the Domitians, the Diocletians, and other Pagan emperors of antiquity, the courage and self-sacrifice of the Syrian Christians remind us of the virtues of the early followers of Christ, and prove that the spirit of a St. Ignatius and of a St. John Chrysostom and of other holy men who illustrated Syria in former days, by their virtues or their sufferings, is nut defunct; and that the faith planted there by the Prince of the Apostles and his disciples, is still active, and capable of producing the most noble fruits in those who have displayed so unshaken attachment to the cross of Christ. When reading the narrative of the massacres in Syris you cannot fail to observe that they only form a part of the general warfare carried on by the corruption of the world against the Holy Catholic Church. How many attempts are made, sometimes by fraud and treachery, on other occasions by force or violence, to injure or destroy the chaste spouse of Jesus Christ. On the remote shores of Siam and Cochin-China, as well as in Syria, Christians are barbarously tortured and put to the sword. In Sweden and other northern parts of Europe, Catholics, for professing their faith, are subjected to fines and penalties, to imprisonment or exile; in Central Europe, under the pretence of promoting liberty, the Church is most grievously assailed, her convents and monasteries are suppressed, her ministers are sent into exile, and revolutionary movements, dangerous alike to society and religion, are encouraged and supported. While in the places we have mentioned persecution is publicly avowed; in other countries, and even among ourselves, religion is assailed in a more artful and perhaps a more dangerous manner. Thus, under the pretence of promoting charity, a mixed system of education is introduced, and to suit it to those who believe little, or perhaps nothing, the mention of every Catholic doctrine is banished from the schools in the time of common instruction. To meet the requirements of the Presbyterians, the Arian, the Socinian. or the infidel, it is made a crime to have a cross, the emblem of redemption, in the schools; children are prohibited to offer a prayer to the Great Author of their being, or to invoke the name of the Most Holy Mother of God, or to speak of the doctrines or practices of the Catholic Church, or to profess their faith in the Holy Trinity, or in the divinity of our Redeemer. Catholic works are banished from the schools, and books are put into the hands of children, compiled by an Arian or a Socinian dignitary of the Protestant establishment, and well calculated to deaden Catholic faith, and to give anti-Catholic bias to the youthful mind. What can be expected from a system carried on in this way, save the spread of infidelity, or a cold indifference to every form of religious belief, than which nothing can be more fatal to the soul of man? But it is in its Supreme Head that the Church is principally assailed. All the powers of earth and hell appear to be leagued together in an unholy warfare against the successor of St. Peter, and Christ's Vicar on earth. Heresy, schism, infidelity, and socialism, have all conspired

states and of societies are ignored in the hope of inflicting a wound on the Apostolic See, or of depriving it of its; important descriptions, and on the Apostolic See, or of depriving it of its; important descriptions, so necessary for the watered by the sweat and blood of, our Blessed Lord watered by the sweat and blood of, our Blessed Lord Wise of its; it is not with this. Himself, the sweat and blood of our Blessed Lord Himself, the sweat and blood of our Blessed Lord Himself, the sweat and blood of the Mahomedan and of the Wise that revolutionary principles are proclaimed heathen his villing instrument, has raged unchecking British statesmen and supported by British swords and thousands of Obristian victims have sealed by British statesmen and supported by British swords and thousands of Obristian victims have sealed by British statesmen and supported by British swords and thousands of Obristian victims have sealed by British statesmen and supported by British swords and thousands of Obristian victims have sealed by British statesmen and supported by British swords and thousands of Obristian victims have sealed by British statesmen and supported by British swords and the supported by British swords and the supported by British swords are processed by British swords and the supported by British swords and British swords and British swords are supported by British swords are supported by British swords a and British; gold? Why are the wicked men who have sold their country and betrayed their sovereigns now made the theme of universal praise? Is it not through hatred of Catholicity, and the hope that he regions of Italy, that Garibaldi is proclaimed a hero, and immense sums of money are collected to support him in his career of destruction and anarchy? The friends of such deeds of darkness pretend that they are animated by a love of liberty, and auxiety to promote the welfare and progress of mankind, but their real object is the subversion of the authority of the Pope, and the destruction of the Holy Catholic Church. But, reverend brethren, the persecutions which the Church has to undergo, the sufferings of the faithful, and the trials of the successors of St. Peter should not surprise us. The Scripture teaches us that all who wish to live piously shall suffer persecution. And the Eternal Shopherd of our souls shewed us by His sufferings and death what we are to expect from a wicked world, and he prepared His disciples for every affliction by telling them that he sent them as sheep among wolves, that they would be the object of hatred to corrupt men, and that the time would come when tyrants cou-demning them to death would imagine that they were rendering homage to God. But as the passion and death of our Redeemer teach us to expect sufferings in this world, so His glorious resurrection and His triumph over His enemies convince us that the cause of truth and justice will in the end prevail, and that the enemies of the Church shall be covered with confusion and disgrace. The Church has been often assailed, but never vanquished; her chudren have been massacred and afflicted, but their blood has been the seed of new and more fervent Christians. It was so in the early ages of the Church: that this will be the result in the present times we must admit unless we deny the words of the eternal truth: 'Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church, and I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven . . . and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' The holy see will come out of its present struggles more glorious and more powerful than ever it was before, and the Holy Catholic Church, strengthened by the prayers of so many martyrs whose blood will speak more loudly than that of Abel, and edified and encouraged by their noble example, will continue to send her missionaries to regions sitting in darkness and the shades of death, and to exercise her benevolent juffuence to the extremities of the earth. Having hinted at the dangers of mixed education, or of separating instruction from the sanctifying influence of religion you will allow me to call your attention to the case of one of the Turkish commanders. Tahir-Pacha who is mentioned in connexion with the Syrian massacres. If mere education could keep a man in the right course, this officer would not now hold his present unenviable position. It appears from a correspondent of Beyrout on the 12th August last, published in the Times, that he received all the advantages of an English education-having spent six years at his military studies in Woolwich, under the great masters provided by that place. Yet this collightened and accomplished gentleman, notwithstanding his English education, is stated to have acted with surpassing barbarity, and to have been one of those most actively engaged in promoting the butchery of the Syrian Christians. The Scripture says 'there is a wisdom that aboundeth in evil.' (Reclesiast. xxi. 15). May we not also say that there is an educa-

tion that aboundeth in evil, and that the mixed instruction which emancipates itself from the guidance of religion, will most probably lead to the deepest abysses of moral degradation and corruption. When you, rev. brethren, shall have read from the pulpit the report of Fathers Palgrave and De Damas on the Syrian massacres, it will not be necessary to excite your flocks to sympathise with our distant brethren. We are all one kingdom, one fold, one body, all members one of another, all under one head Jesus Christ. If any of our brethren suffer we cannot but be afflicted with them. When we were suffering ourselves, some years ago, from the direful effects of famine, we were assisted by the charity and sympathy of other nations, and many precious lives were thus preserved. Let us now show that we understand the value of charity, and that we are ready to act towards others as we wished that they should act towards us. It is in this spirit of Catholic charity that I beg of you, reverend brethren, to make collections in all the churches, secular and regular, of the Diocese on Sunday, 16th September, in order to assist, as far as possible, the poor suffering Christians of Syria. A committee has been appointed to receive the contributions of the faithful, and to forward them by the safest possible channel to their destination. In making this appeal to you, I must admit that you and your flocks have innumerable and most pressing claims upon you here at home; but I must add that I still venture to make it, because I know that your charity is inexhaustible, and because the Scripture teaches us that the practice of charity is the best preservation of faith, and the surest test of true religion. You are not required to give much; small sums given by many will form an amount sufficient to save the precious lives of many poor suffering Christians. And here let me add that those who are devoted to smoking, or the use of ardent spirits, have now an opportunity of doing good to themselves and to their neighbor, by applying to a work of charity a portion of what they throw away in maintaining useless or pernicious habits. Let those, also, who expend large sums on banquets and equipages, upon ornaments and dresses, and other vanities of the world, reflect how much suffering they could prevent, and how much good they could do, by curtailing useless and vain expenses, and contributing what they thus save to the relief of human misery and affliction. If we believe that those who are in suffering and distress are our brethren and members of the same body, ought we not to be ready to cut off useless expenses in order to contribute something to their relief? But it is by prayer that we are to assist our suffering brethren still more than by our alms. Let us have recourse to our Hea-Father on their behalf, and in all our trials and afflictions let us implore of Him to look with compassion on the work of His hands, and to raise up and relieve his suffering creatures. Let us put our prayers under the protection of the Most Holy Mother of God, and beg of her to present them at the throne of her Divine Son. She is our patroness—she is the patroness of the Church, and if we put ourselves under her protection and imitate her virtues, she will relieve our persecuted brethren in the distant regions of the east, she will protect the church, and she will dissipate the storms by which

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

the bark of Peter is now so violently tossed.

"† PAUL CULLER, Archbishop, &c. "Dublin, 6th September, 1860."

The following is the address of the Jesuit Fathers, referred to in his Grace's letter:-ADDRESS IN BEHALF OF THE CHRISTIAN VICTIMS OF THE

LATE MASSACRES IN THE HOLY LAND TO THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRRLAND.

"My Lords-Within the last few weeks every ear in Christian Europe has been struck with the loud wail of agony of the murdered Christians in Syria and the Holy Lund, and every heart has been appalled with the dreadful accounts of butchery and massacre which, while by the very sameness of their together against him. All the principles of justice horrible details, they seem monotonous to the reader, and of charity, of order and of subordination, are have, by their frightful repetition, become as dread-

length and breadth of the Holy Land, which was hands of the Turkish soldlery. One of them; to save watered by the sweat and blood of, our Blessed Lord her chastity cast herself, headlong from the convent-Himself, the swort of the Mahomedan and of the roof on their faith with their blood. From the midst of these sorrows of death and destruction, which equal the most awful deeds recorded in history, whether sacred or profane, the Christians of the Holy Land, as in times of yore, turn their eyes and hopes for help to Christian Europe. We, who have been their pastors, have witnessed these deeds of blood, and who have spent the best years of our lives in teaching them the holy law which our Lord preached to the world in the very country in which they now dwell, having by the mercy of God escaped the massacre to which so many thousands have fallen victims, wo come in the name of our flocks, now dispersed and ruined, to solicit your charitable assistance. As the advocates and members of a holy association, established some years ago under the special blessing of the Holy Father, for the relief of the Christians in the East, we feel ourselves called upon now to use every effort to come to their relief in their present dreadful calamities; and therefore we appeal to the charities of the Catholics of England and Ireland for the help of the suffering Christians of the Holy Land. We come to make known their anguish, privations. and wants, and to appeal to your charity in the name of Jesus Christ; and as His Holy Vicar on earth, Pius IX., has so strongly expressed his deep paternal sympathy with 'heir sufferings, we venture confidently to solicit your lordships' support and assistance amongst the pius and charitable members of your flock.

"Three months since, the Christians of the East formed a numerous and flourishing population; they counted in their ranks the various rites of Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, and more especially the Maronites, better known in the West than their brethren of the Oriental rites; their lives passed peaceably on under the direction of their patriarchs, their bishops, and their priests, in perfect union with each other, and due dependence on the Holy See. The Holy Father himself, Pius IX., had lately re-established amongst them the Latin patriarchs of Jerusalem, vacant for more than six centuries. European missionaries furnished these Christian communities with whatever means the zeal and liberality of the West could supply. Thus, among the six hundred thousand Christians who inhabited the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, the good cause prospered, and everything seemed to announce yet better days for the ancient lands whence the precious light of the Gospel rose as a day star in the East to enlighten the world.

"But now these flourishing Churches, assailed by treachery and massacre, totter to their very foundations, and at the very moment that we write these lines, eighteen thousand Christians lie cruelly massacred, and seventy five thousand wander in the barren mountains, nor have they where to lay their heads. Eight thousand widows weep over their husbands butchered, and ten thousand orphans are thrown destitute on the world. Twenty-eight schools, established by Catholic Europe for the pronotion of religious education, have been destroyed churches to the number of at least 560 have been razed to the ground; seventy convents plundered and burnt: three hundred and sixty Christian villages reduced to ashes.

"Nor is this all. The whole produce which the soil of Mount Lebanon affords, with its silks, its vines, its fruit trees, from the northern districts of the Maten to the southerly plains of Nazareth, with all the crops and gardens of the wide plains of Coolo Syria, all the anti-Lebanon range supplies from Hama (the Emath of Scripture) to the limits of Ituria, all the harvest of Horan, the granary of the Holy Land; all this, with the flocks, cattle, berds, and beasts of burden which the ill-fated Christians possessed, in a word, all their means of existence, have been in a few days burned up, carried off, twenty thousand square miles, from Beyroot to St. John of Acre, from the sea coast to the Eastern desert. Over all this land nothing now remains but desolation and death. Once more, and fully as bitterly as of yore, is heard in Rama the voice of wailing, Razbel weeping for her children, and will not be comforted because they

"Such disasters, had they occurred among heathens or idolaters, would surely have been more than sufficient to move every heart, and to excite the charitable sympathy of the whole world. But what must be the feelings of Catholics in favorable Europe, their Eastern brethren was the profession of the verty, chastity, and obedience, and to live and die as Christian faith, and that their assassins only aim a lay brother in the Society of Jesus. was to extinguish that faith in the blood of the countless martyrs.

"True, the murderers have sought to excuse these horrors in the eyes of the world by accusing the Christians of having been the first aggressors, disguising facts with the most imprudent talsehood; out history will declare through all ages the innocence of the Christians and the barbarity of their

enemies. "It would be too long, my Lords, to enter here into the account of the plot formed in 1841, and the vexations which since that period have harassed the Christian inhabitants of the Turkish dominions; or to relate how seven hundred and sixty-two of them perished by assassination in Mount Labanon alone, between 1841 and the conflagration of Beit-Miri in 1859. Let it suffice for us to mention the following fact, which will show the actual relative position of Christians and Mahommedans in the

"Hardly had the treaty of 1856 been signed, hardly had the Mahommedans become acquainted with the leading articles of the famous 'Hatti Hamaisons, when in the mouth of October, that very year, the principal Doctor and Chief of the Mahommedan religion at Aleppo, announced publicly in the large mosque of the town, 'war against the Christ ians to the death.' He solemnly declared in judicial form, that, owing to the change lately effected in the situation of the Christians in the Turkish Empire, and their being placed upon equal footing with the Mahommedans, all treaties of alliance between the two parties were henceforth broken off, that the blood of the Christians might be shed with impunity and the pillage of their goods and destruction of their lives regarded as just and lawful.

"Such was the decision of the Mahommedan preacher and law-giver. On all sides rose a cry of savage enthusiasm, and nothing but the necessity of watching an opportunity more surely to aim their blow hindered its being immediately carried into

"In less that two years this first blow was struck at Djidda; but the swift retaliation of the European Powers checked for a while the general outbreak, which they could not totally hinder. At last, in the month of May in the present year, 1860, the Druses, excited and sided by the Turkish Pashas. rose in arms against the Christians, and swore 'to exterminate all those who make the sign of the cross in the Turkish Empire.'

"Lebanon was first attacked, as being the main rallying point and stronghold of the Syrian Christians. But the inhabitants of that mountain were not the only ones destined to slaughter, the massacres of Hasebya and Rashai in the anti-Lebanon, of Basibec and Damascus, followed close on one another. In more distant places the insurrections of Aleppo, of Homs, of Tyre, of Acre, of Jerusalem itself, proved to a demonstration that the main point of hostility lay not between the Druses and Maronites, but the Mahommedans and the Ohristians

in general. Allow me now, my Lords, to give some further details regarding the heroic resignation and courage of the Ohristians during this unparalleled persecu-

set at nought, even the interest and the rights of ful in anticipation to the survivors as they were hor- "Two nuns, whose convent was attacked, saw

rible to the victims in perpetration. Through the themselves on the point of falling into the brutal

"At Beyrout a young Christian was condemned to death with all the forms of a mock legal trial; at the moment of execution he turned to the assembled crowd and said :- 'I am but too happy to die in the cause of the Christian religion, and to shed my blood for Christ.'

"A lady of high rank was seized by the Druses, they seated her on the ground, and butchered on her very knees her husband and her children one by one. She reached Beyrout, her garments still drenched with blood, yet she shed no tears, her look was fixed as of one stupified, yet no feeling of despair found access to her soul; resigned to the will of God, she only saw in those horrors the just punishment, as she thought of her sins, and when she came before the Catholic missionary, she said :- 'I am doubtless a great sinner; surely it is my monstrous pride that has drawn down on me the loss of

my family in one day.'
"Seventeen priests were gathered together in prayer in our Lady's Church at Deir el-Kamer at the moment that the Turkish soldier sacked the holy place. These barbarians cut off the ears and the nose of the archdencon, and thrust them into his mouth with the sacrilegious jest, 'Receive the Body of Christ.' They then hack off his limbs one after the other, and his companions were put to horrible and lingering deaths.

"The Druses seized a Christian, and stretched him on the ground; they then flayed off the skin of his breast in the form of a cross, poured gun-powder into the gashes, and set fire to it, saying : 'Call on thy crucified God to save thee if He can.'

"In the Jesuit's Church at Zahleh, when the town was taken, there were gathered together several hundreds of old men, women, and children, amougst them was the Father Superior of the convent, three lay brothers, twenty-one catechists, and fourteen nuns of the Sacred Heart. As soon as the Druses entered, they rushed like demons to the altar, and began to break in pieces the tabernacle with their hatchets. The nuns threw themselves in the way, scized their arms, and cried out, 'Strike us, but do not insult our blessed Lord. Meanwhile one of the lay brothers of the Jesuits, a native of Zahleh, exhorted those who were present to die as martyrs .-His vonerable appearance led the Druses to think him a priest; one of them rushed upon him, drove his sword through his breast, then ran to seize the bell rope of the church, and rang the bell in triumph, crying out, 'Bear me witness all of you, mine is the honor to have killed the Christian priest.' His companions next fell upon the Father Superior, the Rev. Edward Billotet, and the two remaining lay brothers, with all who were in the service of the convent. The whole were massacred, save a lad whom God miraculously preserved from death, that he might tell the tale. The day before he had said to the Superior - 'Father, I will follow you wherever you go; if you escape, I will go with you; if you remain to die, I will die at your side.' When the Turks began to insult the Father Superior, he reproached them with their hrutality; they answered him with a gunshot, fired so close that not only the ball passed right through his body but his clothes were set on fire, and his whole side scorched and burnt. As he fell bathed in blood, another assassin, to finish him, laid his shoulder open with a sabre cut, while another seized him by the hair, crying out Take this and die in good carnest, thou Christian dog,' and gashed bis forehead with his dagger. They then left him for dead among the corpses; but, after having long lam insensible, on the third day when consciousness returned he dragged himself to a neighboring village, where an old woman and a poor paralytic were the only survivors in the place. They gave him refuge and bound up his wounds. Some Christians coming up, laid him across a mule, and carried him by a mountain-road to Beyrout. During all this painful journey of two days, not a groan, not a word of complaint escaped his lips. Carried to the hospital to be tended by the Sisters of Charity, the stench that exhaled from his wounds, and the worms that swarmed in every gash, showed the necessity of the most vigorous measures to stop the progress of the gangrene already set in. While the surgeons employed the laucet and the burning irons a calm smile played on his features, and when at last after a month of suffering he began to recover, he begged as the only reward of all he had gone when they learn that the only cause of the misery of through, to be permitted to make the vows of po-

"Such are the Christians of the Holy Land; such are the men, my lords, in whose behalf we implore the charity of your diocesans. As for the eighteen thousand who have already sealed their faith with their blood, they have no need of our compassion their lot is rather to be envied. But more unhappy is the fate of seventy-five thousand whom death has spared, and who are without home, without food, ithout clothes, and soon the chill of autumn and the inclemency of winter must aggravate their sufferings. Is it strange if they turn their eyes to Europe and rely on the charitable generosity of their

"Some years since a society was founded to assist in the conversion of the East, and named the Association for the Oriental Schools, because the principal means for effecting this conversion was by multiplying Christian schools throughout the Turkish Empire. In the present emergency, its members have raised a subscription in every direction on behalf of the Christians of the East, and a great number of cardinals, of archbishops, and of bishops, have offered large sums, the result of their charity and the contribution of their flocks. Already the society has done its utmost to meet the more urgent wants of the desolated East; but what can they do for the ten thousand orphans left by the late massacres, who require the means of permanent subsistence and education-for the countless refugees who have to rebuild and refurnish their villages now in ashes? and who stand in need of cuttle to till the ground, of grain to sow, and of all the means of life and existence. My Lords, it is under these circumstances and for this end that we appeal to your cha-

rity.
"No Christian heart can be indifferent to such an appeal. If our charity should be universal in its extent - if the Christian, the Catholic, should be ready without distinction of race, of country, of birth, to say with St. Paul: 'Who is weak, and I am not weak ?'-how much more should we feel the disasters of the Holy Land, the land watered with the blood of Christ and the tears of the apostles?

" How holy to the heart of every Christian is the country whose desolation we now mourn?-how rich in hallowed remembrance! The country of the natriarchs of the people of God -the birth-place of the Church of Christ-Tyre, Sidon, Antioch, Damascus, Heliopolis, Bosra, Edessa, Mount Lebanon, the and Carmel, Nazareth, Bethlehem, Jerusalom, Mount Thabor, Calvary, are names yet more dear to our Chistian hearts.

"In all ages the attention of Christians has turned to these fair countries; in the very earliest times St Paul wrote to the Church of Corinth to beg of tham to make a weekly contribution for the poor Christians of Jerusalem, and lay it aside for the days of want, that when he came they might entrust it to faithful men, who, in their name and under the guidance of the apostle, should distribute the fruits

of their charity.
"Allow us, then, my Lords, after the example of with your permission, to the Catholics of your diopathy.

"With every feeling of the deepest respect, permit us, my Lords, to sign ourselves your Lordships truly devoted and humble servants.

TATHER A DE DAMAS,

Member of the Committee.

"FATHER WM. PALCRAVE, Syrian Missionary.

"Nors-Office of the Association of Oriental Schools, Rue du Regard, No. 12, Paris. President-Admiral Mathieu. "Director—Mons, L'Abbe Lavigerie."

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION OF THE MACMAHON SWORD OF HONOUR.

The deputation sent by Ireland to present the Sword of Honour to the renowned and far-famed Marshal MacMahon, have discharged their duty; and the hero of the Malakoff and the hard-fought field of Magenta is now in possession of his keen and trusty Irish weapon.

The idea of paying such a mark of esteem and love to the descendant of one of Ireland's regal sons, was a happy one; and to the credit of our country, it was carried out to the last with the most praiseworthy spirit. North and South, East and West, vied with each other in pouring contributions into the treasurer's hands, till the sum of £500 was there to purchase the Sword of Honour. And on last Sunday, at the Camp of Chalons, amidst a brilliant crowd of admiring generals and officers of gallant France, the offering was laid at the Marshal's feet.

If the great warrior was proud when the Emperor recognised his valor, and rewarded the evidence he gave of his military genius in the hour of danger and of trial; certain we are that he felt a greater thrill of joy on beholding his own nation preparing to ho-nour his heroism. That nation had fought for her freedom for four hundred years.—She had triumphed when her sons united; and it was only when the foe divided her people, and weakened her ranks that she was struck down .- But beaten or victorious, in glory or in chains, the prowess of her sons in the shock of battle was undisputed. It was not necessary to prove their courage standing on the soil of France. The glorious victory of Fontency, where they routed a Saxon king and his army, and stood as victors on the battle field attested their matchless bravery.

A Sword of honour coming from such a race must have been most welcome to the great General. And full of that idea, taking the weapon from the scabbard, he declared that 'he should one day leave to his eldest son, Patrick, that magnificent sword. It should be for the son, as it was for the futher, a new pledge of those close ties which ought to unite him for ever to the noble country of his ancestors.'

These are words which will be treasured up by the brave and honest men of Ireland. It is a source of joy to them that one of their race, one in whose veins the pure blood of Ireland flows, has won such distinction in France. They saw him with pride decorated with the highest military honours the Empeperor-the Eldest Son of the Church-could bestow upon him; and they, a race of warriors, and the descendants of men who fought for centuries for 'hap-py homes and alters free,' have placed in his hand a veapon which he has proved himself able to wield in the field of battle.

All these considerations are calculated to ennoble still further the men of both nations, and cement their friendship. France must have looked on the presentation with pleasure, and felt a thrill of happiness on seeing a chivalrous country like Ireland, paying homage to her greatest general. And Ireland, too, feels her pulse quicken on viewing the scenes at Chalons. It tells her that, notwithstanding all she has suffered from a relentless foe, the memory of her gallant deeds is yet fresh in the mind of Europe; that her old spirit is still buoyant and vigorous; and that the day star of her freedom, bright, dazzling, and resplendent, is visible on the horizon, ready, when the moment arrives, to flash its light on a free and liberated nation.

We (Dundalk Democrat) take from the Morning News the following description of

THE PRESENTATION BEFORE THE CAMP!

On Sunday the Irish deputation arrived at the Camp of Chalons. They were received with honors. Marshal MacMahon was attended by a crowd of generals and officers, invited for the occasion .- The deputation presented the Sword to the Marshal accompanied by the following address-

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARSHAL DUKE OF MAGENTA.
EXCELLENCY—It is from that Isle, the native land of your ancestors-it is in the name of a nation which, through all the vicissitudes of its history, through good as through ill-fortune, has ever known how (even amid blood and tears) to recognise worth, and to show its sympathy for true valor-that we come to offer this tribute of affection to the genius and bravery of the gallant warrior who has once more identified the hereditary chivalry of Erin with the glory of Imperial France.

Excellency, that land once ruled by those whose royal blood flows in your veins, has felt the burthen of most unhappy days; but the glory of her exiled sons have beslowed on her, by their soldierly virtues on fields of battle, and by their wisdom in the councils of Europe, is for her brow, still encircled with the crepe of her widowhood, as it were a laurel which interplaced the funeral wreath of her immense sorrows. In more than one bloody battle at Cremona as at Fontenoy, this renown has shone with the splendour of victory. To-day, Ireland proclaims, with the just pride of a mother, that you the heroic descendant of one of her greatest monarchs, have added new brilliancy to the glory of our nation, on the smoking towers of the Malakoff, and on the ever

memorable plains of Magenta. Illustrious here of the chivalry of Celtic France! Ireland loves with the most tender love her children vho, in a foreign land, yet remember with filial affection the land which gave birth to their ancestors. Excellency, you have given incontestible proofs of that affection, so warm and so deeply felt in your soldier's heart. Ireland is then proud to recognise in you the valiant chief, of Irish blood, whose mili-tary genius has maintained unstained the flag of victorious France-that noble nation, the sister of our own. She is happy, too, to recognise in you the Christian hero who has preserved for the Cross that bereditary fidelity of his royal ancestors; she sees also in you the worthy descendant of that heroic king who crushed the fierce foes of Ireland on the

bloody plain of Clontarf. It is, then, Ireland which presents to you this sword, whose chased sheath and shining blade are the types of her ancient glory and civilisation.

Under the emblems of gold, of steel, and of jewels Ireland desires also to offer to you, the valiant scion of chivalrous ancestors, the symbols of those virtues which should adorn the escutcheon of a Christian hero. In you she is well assured these virtues will ever be as brilliant as the jewels which decorate the springs of the Jordan, are all names of Holy Writ; hilt of this sword, and as pure as the gold which co-

vers the sheath. By this tribute which Ireland lays at your feet, illustrious warrior, she transmits to you, by us, the expression of her love and admiration.

During the reading of this address the Marshal was visibly affected. When the reading was concluded the beautiful green case containing the Sword was opened, and the splendid gift was handed to His Excellency, who, after having looked at it for a few minutes, his eyes beaming with pleasure, replied to the address as follows :-

GENTLEMEN-I am exceedingly touched by these sentiments which you have expressed to me, and I this great Apostle, to take the liberty of appealing, request you to say to the Irishmen whom you represent how grateful I feel for the testimony of esteem ceses, with the confidence that this appeal will and sympathy which you offer me in their name; awaken in their hearts an echo of charitable sym- this testimony, by its spontaneous character has proved to me that Green Erin has preserved those

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCTOBER 5, 1860.

chivalrons ideas, that ivivacity and warmth of heart, which have at all times distinguished her. I shall one day leave to my eldest son, Patrick, this magnicent Sword. It shall be for him, as it is for me, a new pledge of those close ties which ought to unite him for ever to the noble country of his ancestors. MARSHAL MACMAHON.

As soon as the Marshal had finished speaking he and the numerous general officers present crowded around the Sword and examined every inch of it, expressing all the time their admiration of it. It was, they said, magnificent. They asked for explanations of the various emblems, and every part was described to them to their entire satisfaction. The Marshal himself seemed in the highest spirits, and expressed again and again his admiration of the Sword, and his sense of the goodness of his compatriots in Ireland. The members of the deputation accompanied by a young officer, brother-in-law to the Marshal, were taken in an open carriage through the camp. After this they were entertained at a splendid dinner, at which were about thirty officers of high rank, the Marshal himself presiding .- Tents had been prepared for the deputation, and they were urgently requested to remain at the camp till Monday, when they would have an opportunity of witnessing a grand review of the troops and a sham fight in imitation of the taking of the Malakoff; but ne deputation excused themselves, and departed at about ten o'clock from the camp to the town of Chalons (distant about fifteen miles), in the same carriage in which they arrived. The evening was most happily spent. Amongst the general officers pre-sent were General O'Farrell, General de Clonard, and Commandant Dillon, officers of Irish descent and strong Irish sympathies. The deputation consisted of a Dublin Catholic clergymen, P J Leonard Esq., Geo. Sigurson, Esq. M D, and T D Sullivan, John Mitchel who had only a few days previously arrived at Paris from America, and who was kind enough to accompany the deputation, was also There is no time to say more, as the post hour is at hand, but the events of that pleasant evening shall

present, and had an honoured place at the banquet. have a few words on another occasion. THE VOLUNTEERS-NO IRISH NEED APPLY .- WE have seen how the British minister and the Irish Secretary have refused to sanction the enrolment of Volunteer Corps in Ireland, on the grounds that, if Catholics and Protestants were drilled and armed they might wage a religious war against each other. This we consider a mere pretext. We believe it would have quite a contrary effect—would, in fact, put an end to Orange violence. Perhaps wily old Palmerston apprehends this, and fears Irishmen would become united. At present several districts in Ireland are most unjustifiably kept outside the pale of the constitution, while there is not a city or county in England so circumstanced, although crime is ten times more frequent there, and generally much more revolting in its features. In those districts proclaimed in Ireland-proclaimed as a consequence of Orange violence—is there, we ask, an honest bona fide disarming of the people carried out? There is not. Unfortunately for the peace of the country the magistrates are generally members of this vile, unchristian association, and their certificates are quite sufficient to enable their humbler brethren to retain possession of their deadly weapons, while the Catholies are as uniformly disarmed. We cannot, therefore, give the authorities credit for even honest intentions, although we are quite of opinion that arms placed in the hands of Catholics would have a moral influence in restraining Orange Violence more potent than martial law. Admit it just, however, to refuse permission, in proclaimed districts, to organize rifle corps, is that a reason why all the rest of Ireland, and that is nineteen-twentieths of it, where Catholies and Protestants live amicably together should be refused? Since it is at present forms an integral portion of the United Kingdom, ought it not be prepared to protect itself if an invader landed on its shores? The idea, if seriously entertained, of drafting over English and Scotch volunteers to meet him is preposterous. They might find enough to do to protect their own shores, but did they venture across to Ireland, we have grave doubts about the cordiality of the reception they would meet. The conduct of British troops in Ireland in bygone days has left some rather unfavorable reminiscences as matter of history. Once again we say that this avowed fear that Catholics and Protestants would turn their arms against each other is a more sham. Do they do so when they stand side by side in the ranks of the line? Do they do so in that spleadid force, perhaps the finest body of men in Europe, the Irish con-stabulary? Do they do so in the Irish militia regiments? They do not. It seems, when ranged side by side and a duty to discharge, they begin to know one another, and forget bygone feuds. We saw some weeks ago, in the Norfolk Chronicle, a notice of the departure, after a twelve months location, of the Donegal militia, on which occasion a public entertainment was given them. "Never," says our contemporary, "lins a regiment been so popular in this neighbourhood; never has a body of soldiers left Yarmouth so much regretted. They have delighted our citizens season after season with inspirited and tasteful music, their departure has been a perfect ovation." After a column of eulogy, the article concludes by stating that the men, almost without exception, behaved in a most creditable manner, since they arrived there, and were guilty of no disorderly This week we are further gratified to conduct." had that the artillery of gallant Tipperary has been feted in London and held up by the Times and Globc as a model regiment. The Times says " there is a freshness of look, a breadth of shoulder, and a roundness of limb about these Tipperary men seldom seen in other bodies of equal numbers." cleanliness of dress, and appointments, and upright martial carriage, they are not exceeded by any corps whatever; and he concludes with the admission that, at the departure of the Tipperary Artillery, in number 700, not a man of them was under the influence of liquor. We are gratified, indeed, to find the Celts of gallant Tipperary and historic Donegal eliciting such approbation. We know the elements of which the rank and file of these corps are composed: they belong to the humblest grades in society. They had, however, the material of which Irish gentlemen and soldiers are made, and their conduct forms a gratifying contrast to the crime and insubordination of the English militia regiments. We were somewhat amazed by an article in that pretentious organ of testant and married. He died without issue in 1800. British opinion, the Saturday Review, written with reference to the motion of Colonel French for leave to introduce a bill to authorize the embodiment of Irish volunteer corps. The writer thinks loyalty not yet active enough in Ireland to warrant the passing of such a bill. He repeats the hackneyed story of Ireland's present prosperity; but thinks Mr. Maguire was injudicious, when advocating the motion of Colonel French, to allude to the Volunteers of Eightytwo. In reference to this, the writer says the Volunteers of 82, when raised, showed a good front against an enemy that did not appear. Does the fellow intend this as an insult to Irish valour, or a witticism? If the former, we assure him it falls quite harmless, if the latter, we think he is as deficient in wit as was the Rev. Sidney Smith's imaginary Scotchman, who needed his head split open and wit introduced, before he could appreciate a jest. He goes on to say that the Volunteers of '82 made their organization subservient to political purposes (not a doubt of it), and were found decidedly embarrassing to the Executive. Who denies that they had just cause to do so? not even the writer in the Saturday Review ; for he says, "all the wrongs which afforced a solid ground for disloyalty have long since been redressed." This conduct then of the glorious Volunteers of '82, who refused to lay down their arms unless wrongs were redressed, which offered a just ground for disloyalty,

in the opinion of even the Saturday Review, this, then,

is the reason why a volunteer organization is refused

to Ireland. We pardon a great deal of absurdity in

the mask off British statesmen, and exhibit them in their true colours. It prevents them from getting journals of England assail every Irishman who vencredit for candour in the reasons they assign for refusing this organization to Ireland. - Irishman.

THE IRISH QUESTION AND ITS ENEMIRS. -L'Opi-

nione of Turin is annoyed because the rest of its lia-lian cotemporaries advocate the Irish question. It considers that there ought to be no Irish question when Irishmen are allowed the exercise of their religion and are admitted to Parliament and to serve on juries. L'Opinione considers that these are quite privileges enough, and cannot conceive that there is anything more to be asked for. This ardent advocate for Italian liberty cannot see that there is occasion for liberty anywhere else, and above all places n Ireland, where we have the liberty of an English Constitution. But it rejoices that under its influence we, barbarous population that we are, are improving, and in time may come to be of English sentiment, and send no volunteers to aid the Pope, whose people suffer so much. This is "the head and front of our offending," no doubt, and the obstacle which prevents the flow of L'Opinione's sympathy westward : but it may be of use just to see how far those privileges are of any value to Irishmen upon which L'Opinione sets such importance. The Established Church in Ireland draws an enormous revenue from the country-a revenue which creates eternal pauperism amongst the people-a revenue which is of the most odious kind because its purposes are directly against the feelings and religion of the population, who do not believe in the teachings, in the ministry, or the creed of those who receive it. Its episcopal revenues alone amount to the enormous sum of nearly £200,000 a-year; the glebe lands of Ireland are worth £120,000 per annum, the property of the minor ecclesiastical corporations amounts to £57,000 per annum, and these are the least items in that large ecclesisstical establishment which is the greatest anomaly upon earth, the church of the Protestant minority of Ireland, which never was and never will be the church of the Irish people. Over and over again, in other times, the Irish population have arisen against its odious imposts, and so often has their blood been poured out by the standing army kept in the country to support it, so often have men been butchered, so often have they been cast into prison and their lives forfeited, or their freedom lost, for the sake of the Protestant successors of the fishermen of Galilee. The Irish Protestant primate alone receives six thousand pounds per annum more than the sum which is allowed by the government of Uatholic Belgium for the support of the archbishop, bishops, and priests of that country, together with the seminaries attached to their sees. As they are granted only £17,000 per year, whilst that venerated Protestant apostle, and his crop, wrings out of poverty-stricken Ireland a sum of £23,000 per annum—enough to support the whole College of Cardinals! This is one of the special arguments for the Irish Question, which L'Opinione can consider at its leisure. The Irish representatives have repeatedly brought it before the British House of Commons in vain; and what can be the value of representation whose efforts are of no force to overturn so gigantic a wrong? Hence the Irish people set no value on their representation in a British Parliament. But there is one great arena of happiness which we possess—that of trial by jury; there at least oppression cannot wrong us; behind that impenetrable shield no envenomed weapon of justice can reach us; there at least we are safe, provided we submit to the laws. We will give an illustration which will be our case for Dopinions on this subject. Daniel O'Connell always inculcated respect for British authority in Ireland. The name of every other great popular leader was touched with disaffection. Grattan was accused of it, so was Curran, Daniel O'Connell was not. That man, the greatest and most profound lawyer of the day, did every act in accordance with law. But the government determined to put him down; they determined to sacrifice him to their cause of injustice. They gave him a trial by jury, and excluded every Roman Catholic from it; they placed only upon that jury, either their political partizans or persons actually receiving emolument from the Castle; of course there could be no doubt about the consequences; the government played with loaded dice and they won their game. They showed the people how far they would respect the Constitution and its laws-and so much for trial by jury in Ireland. Though that trial was afterwards set aside, still the Government effected their purpose-and so the people of Ireland place faith in trial by jury no longer, wherever the interests of the country are con-cerned. These are the pet points of L'Opinione, Turin, and we have disposed of them with a few very simple facts-very simple, indeed-but rather strong, and to Irishmen rather ugly facts. The present condition of Ireland is a violation of an English treaty, which guaranteed to her the right to make laws for herself-another very ugly fact. That violation has only been preserved through sixty years by coercion. One of the carliest acts of the British Parliament was a martial law-an insurrection act. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in 1800, the year of Union, and an act for the suppression of rebellion in force; in 1801 it was continued, in 1802 it was renewed, in 1804 it was renewed; in 1806 we had the insurrection act, in 1810 and 1815 it was renewed. In 1825 there was an act for the suppression of dangerous associations-but why go on? the very last act relating to Ireland, passed in the English legislature, was a coercion act-that is, one depriving us of the very fundamental right of freemen-leave to carry arms for self-defence, and yet men will prate of the blessings of a British Constitution! England enthrals Ireland by injustice; she can only hold her in her bondage while she does so. To rule she must coerce. And Ireland will be coerced just so long-and no longer-than her peo-

ple will submit to it.—Irishman. THE DUNBOYNE PRERAGE CASE .- This claim to an Irish peerage, which, after the summing up of Serjeant Burke, and the observations of the Irish Attorney General, has been decided by the House of Lords in favor of the claimant, the Right Hon. Theobard Fitzwalter Butler, now 14th Lord Dunboyne, is in many respects a remarkable case. The barony of Dunboyne is a creation dating as far back as the time of Henry VIII. The Last lord of the main line, John, the 12th baron, was before succeeding to the title, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork. On becoming a peer he turned Proand left a portion of his estate to Maynooth College. His widow survived him 60 years, and died the other day, aged 95, just as the present claimant's case was being decided. The present successful claimant, whose father assumed the title in 1800 on the 12th lord's death is now confirmed as 14th Lord Dunboyne, and is the representative of this ancient branch of the Butlers of the House of Ormonde. His lordship's brother, the Hon, Henry Butler- is member for Canterbury, on the moderate Conservative interest. Another brother was Sir Edward Butler, of Harefield, Hants, Lieutenant of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, who married a granddaughter of the 12 Marquis of Win-chester, and died 1858. Lord Dunboyne's eldest son married, last June, the only daughter of Colonel Clifton, M. P. of Llantillo Monmouthshire .- Court News.

QUITE ANOTHER THING .- The people of Ireland and the people of France will note the consistency of the English organs which praise up Garribaldi and his rebel bands, and vilify in the foulest terms an Irish patriot who attempted to free his country from a yoke more cruel than any that ever pressed on difficult of solution. John Burke, born in Limeany part of Italy. It is the old story—" Rebels at rick, and deposited in Dublin with sixpence, to Cork are patriots at Madrid." Smith O'Brien failed return to his original locality. Mary Farragher, a in his endeavour, but no more truly brave man, and no similar viaticum to reach the distant county of Slibetter cause ever triumph or were defeated; no purer go. Hundrods of as gross cases may be adduced. character than his ever appeared in the ranks of patriotism. To be pertinaciously slandered by the return just issued by order of the House of Comscribes of the English press, is only what we must expect from such quarters. He is not unused to such treatment. But we trust the Author of the

take notice of the truculent ferocity with which the tures to express his approval of that brochure, or dares to speak aloud his wish for friendship and sympathy between France and Ireland .- Nation.

THE LATE COLONEL W. H. HAMILTON. -- In some of the London papers of March last appeared, among the oblituary intelligence, a brief but highly interest-ing narrative of events in the life of Lieutenant-General J. Devereux, who died on the 25th of February ut 47. Hertford-street, Mayfair, at the advanced age of 82, whose struggles through life were ever in the cause of liberty; many who have read that narrative must have done so under a sorrowful reminiscence of one who was Devereux's staunch friend, and no less eminent, from his youth till the day of his death, for his able efforts, both at home and abroad, in the great cause of civil and religious liberty. This was Wm. Henry Hamilton, Esq., Colonel under the same Government with Devereux, and in the field on the staff of the immortal Bolivar. He did not lay aside the sword till he saw the independence of Venezuela established, when he was appointed in a diplomatic capacity to Caracas, and subsequently Envoy to Washington, where the late Mr. Clay, gave him a hearty welcome. At Bultimore he wrote both for the press and the stage, and was invited to settle in that city should be return from Venezuela, when affairs of importance compelled his proceeding there some time in 1826; but he died not far from Bogota, and we believe that some 50,000 or 60,000 dollars then due to him by the Government of Venezuela remains so to the present day. Colonel Hamilton's career, like that of his friend Devereux, was early blighted by rebellion in their native country, Ireland. Pescended from that branch of the illustrious house of Hamilton which took the unfortunate though loyal side of politics under Government at the battle of the Boyne; his ancestors, nevertheless, settled in the north of Ireland, and were held in esteem by the first and second Earls of Enniskillen, the latter of whom thought so highly of young William Henry that he employed him in raising men for a yeomanry corps, but having successfully opposed some rabid doings of the Orange party in his native town, Enniskillen, the Earl withdrew his protection and acquaintance, which might be termed intimacy.—(Madden's United Irishmen, 3rd series, vol. ii. p. 210) - whereupon he quitted the scene of his ill-starred triumph, and in the Temple, London, devoted himself to the study of the law, and having kept his terms, was called to bar; but the state of Ireland at that period rapidly drew him into the vortex of her troubles. Two or three years previously he had married a daughter of Captain John Russell, whose gallant father is made just and honourable mention of in the volume before quoted. This marriage brought Hamilton into close connection with his wife's uncle, Thomas Russel, and all the leading men who took the same fatal side of politics in 1798 and 1803, and from the latter period till the death of Pitt in 1806, he was a state prisoner and when liberated, he became Editor of the Dublin Evening Post, in whose columns he never ceased to do battle in behalf of the Catholic and Liberal cause till with Devereux and the Irish legion which he assited to organize he left for South America in 1819-20, lamenting the absence of his only son, Johnston Hamilton, Deputy-Commissary of Ordnance, doing duty at Vizagapatam, of whose fate in India his parents were, at that time, ignorant; and they died without knowing that, however dark were his early prospects, he is now a major and high on the Ordnance Staff of her Majesty's Madras Army, an honourable illustraton of "the romance of life."—Dublin Evening Post.

THE ULSTER ORANGEMEN-Orangedom is frantic on account of the Act passed in the recent session, prohibiting the exhibition of party emblems, &c. The wrath of the Derry Orangemen against their member, Captain Peel Dawson, knows no bounds. They are denouncing him in large placards as a traitor to their cause, and in several places these placards are carried on boards attached to poles.

A CHOICE SPECIMEN OF REVIVALISM .-- If ever there was a model of the sort of persons whom "Revival" preachers would describe as a converted or renewed man, it was William Magill, from the famed locality of Sandy-row, Belfast, who appeared before the police court yesterday for assaulting his wife. This prisoner's discourse might have imposed on any congregation of revived young women congregated in an ill-lighted tabernacle at midnight; but it did not impose on Mrs. Magill, who appears to be one of those sensible persons who hold that true religion cannot exist with an entire separation from decent behaviour. Divines, however, are particular in tellons are good or bad as they proceed from good or bad motives. The motives which led William Magill to beat and hate his wife were most evangelical; according to his own account, which n the case of a converted man, is regarded as far better evidence than mere facts can be. Here is the accusation brought by Magill against his injured wife. A more unctious indictment surely was never heard in a court. William is evidently fully graduated in the slang of the saints. His words fell from him with the genuine twang-" I can deal with every other man or woman in the world of God but my wife, and I can't bear with her. She won't let me teach the children the catechism, nor she won't join with me in family worship to the God that loved us before the foundation of the world. She won't bow down with me in the morning, and in the evening she won't join with me in prayer." In really beautiful contrast to this man's sickening excuse for his wickedness, how refreshing are the words of truth spoken by his wife-how compassionate and forgiving to her worse half :- "Your worship, it is drink has brought him to what you see." This must have impressed every one present as it did Mr. Tracy (with the exception of the husband, who proceeded with his jargon)-" On the Island we pray, sixty of us, under the broad \_\_\_\_\_, with a plank over our heads, and she won't join with me when I go home." Now, let it be observed that all this sort of talk might have come off with acceptation in another locality where the atmosphere was not so cool as it is in the Police-court of Belfast, presided over by Mr. Tracy and Dr. M. Gee, and the praise of Mr. Magill might have by this time been in all the "Re-vival" churches. The cure of godly wife-beaters, if they can be cured, depends entirely on the character of the doctors into whose hands they fall .- Northern Whig.

PAUPERS REMOVED FROM ENGLAND TO IRELAND .-In the year ending the 25th March, 1860, no less than 2,859 persons were removed by magistrates' warrants, from England to this country, 2,047 being adults and 812 children. Liverpool has the pre-eminent demerit in casting no less than 1,549 of these creatures upon this country, and in the vast majority of instances the steamers land them in Dubin, thus bringing a most undue pressure upon the ratepayers of this metropolis. The general sum paid to each poor person on his removal from Liverpool is the munificent contribution of sixpence or a shilling to begin the world anew, and we give a few instances of this liberality: Michael M'Donnell, supposed to be born in Tipperary, landed in Dub-lin, and given sixpence before being put on board at Liverpool. James Chambers, a native of Sligo, left at Dublin with three other members of his family, and handed two shillings for all, on being deported from Liverpool. How he and they were to reach Sligo on this allowance may be rather and the facts may be gleaned from the columns of a mons, on the motion of Mr. Hennessy .- Dublin

It is announced that the Marquis of [Lausdowne the Review for this admission. It helps us to tear Irish Question and the gallant people of France will is to be elevated to the Dukedom of Kerry.

Morning News.

ILLIOIT DISTILLATION IN IRRLAND.—Accounts from the North state that the demoralizing trade of illicit distillation is on the increase in several districts there. Donegal, as of old, leads the way in the mannfacture of the forbidden potheen. The particulars of the capture of a still on Saturday last are given .-The Northern Whig attributes this last Ulster revival to Mr. Gladstone's advance in the duty on Irish spirits .- Times Dublin Correspondent.

THE HARVEST .- The Cork Examiner of Monday, in order to give as comprehensive a review as possible of the state of the crop in this country, publishes a large mass of information, procured from authority of reliable correspondents. According to the Examiner-" This resume embraces almost every part of the county with the exception of part of the eastern coast line, with regard to which we are unable to say that it has more than partaken of the general impression. It has suffered only in one respect, that is the increased rot of the potatoes. In this respect it has been throughout the most unfortunate part of the county, but even yet we are happy to say that it has not quite reached to the same degree of destructiveness as in past years."

THE HARVEST.—Up to Thursday 13th ult. the weather was splendid for harvest work, but on that day and Friday there was a gale of wind from the South-west and rain fell up to a late hour last night. To-day, however, has been fine, and a large quantity of corn on ledge, has been bound and stooked in good order We trust the weather will continue favourable, as a great quantity of corn is still standing .- Dundalk Democrat.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK .- Another week's fine weather has done wonders for the country. The process of ripening has gone on a rapid rate, and much grain now stands in shocks in the fields, with every prespect of its being gathered in moderate condition. More haste, huwever, than was desirable has already been evinced in bringing the new wheat to market, the condition being mostly too bad for milling purposes, with weights varying from 56lbs., and less per bushel to 63lbs., but this weight is rure .-As a whole the crop seems likely to turn out much better than was expected, and this is the case with other grain; but no improvement can be reported as to the state of potatoes, either in this country or abroad. It is well that foreign imports of wheat have lately been liberal, as to the stock of old English is much below the required quantity for mixing; and as both the yield as well as quality is likely to be under an average, there must be a continuous demand. Nevertheless, now should the produce be forced on markets, a temporary depression is very probable. Already the beneficial change and the appearance of new samples have produced a lower range of prices through the country—say about 3s to 4s, per quarter on the average, with difficult sales and whether the decline shall be stopped or increase will be determined by the weather.

Certain maw-worms in the parish of St. Luke's Chelsea, are very indignant that one of the clergy from the cratory at Brompton should now be offici ating as Catholic chaplain in the workhouse of St. Luke's, Chelsea. They have written to the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject, and the reply has, as the Yankees say, "riled" them not a little. The Commissioners state that any inmate or inmates of the Chelsea or any other workhouse in the kingdom who desire the spiritual assistance of a Catholic clergyman are to have it, and that any board of guardians refusing the rev. gentleman admission will be guilty of any illegal act. A portion of the London press (the most ignorant and venal of it) is endeavoring to make capital out of the doctrine of the commissioners, and foremost amongst them is a daily organ, the property of a couple of Jews, and which may be regarded as the organ of the Hebrews of the metropolis. This miserable rag attacks the fathers of the oratory with the foulest scurrility, and talks about "damage to our Protestant institutions" although the rag itself is Hebrew, which despises and blasphemes every phase of Christianity. It also abuses the portion of the Chelsea board of guardians who protest in the name of religious liberty against the attempt of the majority to prevent the poor Catholic inmates of the workhouse from obtaining the spiritual consolation to be derived from the presence of a chaplain of their own creed.

A STEAMER FOR GARIBALDI. - There is at present in the Tees a trim-built screw-steamer, which has furnished the quidnuncs of the district with subject matter for gossip. The craft, which is rather a occurrence in Ireland during the last few years, graceful specimen of naval architecture, is reported that the judges of the land have, so for as trials to have been purchased for the Italian deliverer, and is about to sail for the Meditrranean with "tourists" tinual holiday on their various circuits. The what the late Daniel O'Connell would call navigating a steamer through an act of Parliament-rather a cleverer feat than the one of which he used to boast-that of driving a coach and six through one. The agents of Garibaldi in Liverpool have purchased for the sum of £9,000 the steamer Cambria, formerly belonging to the Cunard line. The sale was effected through Messrs. Paton and M'Nichol, of Liverpool.

THE PROTESTANT MINISTRY .- Such is the scarcity of candidates properly qualified for orders in Ireland, that some of the bishops have been obliged to ordain gentlemen who failed to pass the divinity examination in the University of Dublin. It is to be hoped that this very objectionable proceeding, which is perhaps necessary at the present moment, may not be turned into a precedent, as, although it may be in some respects convenient, it will surely in the end injure the efficiency of the Irish clergy .- Clerical Journal.

TRIBULATION GUMMING .- The Rev. Dr. Cumming has published a new book and some prophetic sermons, in an advertisement, in which he styles him-self, "Author of The Great Tribulation Coming on the Earth." Dr. Cumming, by his own account, would seem to be a very ill-natured person; but let us hope that his machinations will be frustrated, and that his malevolent hopes will be disappointed by the and women. The tune of "I love Jesus" was imnon-arrival of the calamity which he appears to anticipate so confidently as to call himself the author of it. At least we may trust that he will inflict upon the world no greater tribulation than a great bore.

Our old acquaiutance, the "Baron" de Camin is

day evening last, when it became known that the big ship' had arrived at Milford Haven, those of the Milfoadians who were at chapel scemed to be struck with a panic; they all rushed from the different places of worship' leaving the ministers to preach to empty scats. A very short time after the people had bolted, the preachers rose and followed, thus presenting the curious spectacle of the flocks guiding the sheperds in the way they should go.'-Plymouth

The accounts which reach us of the harvest, from different parts of the country, are, in the main, excel-lent. In almost every instance the yield turns out to be better than could ever have been anticipated .-There will, at all events, be a fair average crop.

A commercial traveller passing through Weston, near Bridgewater, seeing a sign over the door with this one word, 'Agorsqrdere, he called to the woman to inquire what she sold, when she did not sell anything, but that 'Agues were cured here.'

MORE PROTESTANT SECTS .- The Rev. R. T. Reach, himself aschismatic, writes to the Propagation Society from Prince Edward's Island :- "We are overrun with schismatics of every name. We have the 'M'Donaldites,' or 'Kickers,' the 'Knoxites,' or 'Softshell Baptists,' the 'Brianites,' or 'Bible Christians.'"

AN ENGLISH "FAST DAY."-The natives of the sister isle are a very God fearing people, and they never at any time, when their deity goes against them, lose the opportunity of weeping in sackcloth and ashes. Now the doity of England it is wellknown is Mammor, at whose golden shrine they worship with all the sincerity of faith which distinguishes an eastern when praying before his idol .-England has abandoned the religion of God for all those mundane rewards which a devotion to this world is sure to bestow; but in thus departing from the religion which once gave her the name of 'Merrie England," she has steeped her people in vices which degrade them to the level of the brute creation. As a nation steeped in wickedness the English surpass all other nations in the world,-That this is the fact we have only to refer to the statement, which has never been contradicted, that there are fully a quarter of million of persons living in London alone upon the fruits of crime, while the number living in squalid poverty is enormous. Yet England prides herself upon being the most civilized country in the world, while, at the same time, the mass of her population are steeped in the most hideous barbarism, akin to savagery. Very recently a scene was enacted in London which, for grossness, obscenity, and everything that could make it degrading, has only been surpassed by a similar acene,, the execution of the Mannings in London.— Those miserable wretches gained a notoriety for the horrible murder which they had committed, as up to that time so revolting a crime had not startled the minds of the public. Youngman, who was executed on Tuesday week, seems to have gained a notoriety by his four-fold crime, as he was attended to the scaffold by over twenty thousand of the vagabonds of London; in fact as many as could get within a sight of the gallows. So interesting was this man's death to those blackguards that a large number of them came from a distance and took their places in the vicinity of the gaol the night before, so that they could not be balked of the sight they were desirous of enjoying. Imagine persons remaining out all night in order to witness the death struggles of a fellow-creature!-How horrible to think of. Yet only in England can wretched be found who revel in the destruction of their fellow-creatures. The scenes of depravity witnessed at the execution in front of the Horsemonger lane gaul, were certainly revolting in every degree; they degraded human nature to the lowest level, and exhibited the frightful state of ignorance, misery, and sin, into which the lower classes in London have fallen. There is some thing appalling in the morbid tastes of the English people for the lowest class of speciacles. Think of people who, from their appearance hold an advanced position in society, paying large sums of money to witness a fellow creature dangling by the neck in the air, as he writhes in the agonies of death. What minds can such a people be possessed of who treat a wretched criminal's execution in the same light as they would an acrobatic exhibition, or a dramatic performance? Yet, such is the case in England ; and to the credit of humanity must we say that only in England are the people to be found who are so depraved in their tastes. With the refuse of the population in England-and we include the respectable, well-dressed portion who enjoy such spectacles -a day of capital punishment is a "fast day," a day for disgusting reveirs .- Drogheda Argus.

IMPUNITY OF CHIME IN ENGLAND -- On no theme have English legislators and English journalists torn their passion more vehemently to tatters than on the alleged impunity with which agrarian murders were perpetrated and concented in Ireland .--Persons, as these writers and speakers aver, who are fully cognizant of the whereabours of the murderers-persons who can, if they so choose, furnish ample evidence regarding the time, place, and circumstances connected with such murders, not only refuse to give the information which it is known would lead to the detection and punishment of the offenders, but they actually consider it wrong and dishonourable to take any step calculated to betray the murderers into the hands of justice. We need not say that, although there are peculiar circumstances connected with the commission of agrarian crime in Ireland, which will to a great extent account for the reluctance felt to aid in the apprehension of the criminal, the sweeping allegation of connivance and concealment made by our maligners in England is, as usual, an unscrupulous exaggeration. But granting the statement to be in part true, the fact is not denied even by these very traducers of Ireland and the Irish that agrarian murders - others reverse, however, of this state of things exists on the other side of the Channel, and whilst cross of crime-murder especially-are almost unheard of in Ireland, they are of daily, nay, hourly occurrence in England. But what is more fearful and aberming still, the perpetrators of a large proportion of the crimes committed remain undiscovered, natwithstanding the numerous police force, with all the other means and appliances of detection at the commend of the administrators of justice in England. Within the last month, for instance, no less than three of the most atracious murders on record are known to have been committed, without a clue having yet been discovered to lead to the detection and punishment of the miscreants by whose hands the unhappy victims were sacrificed .- Dublin Telegraph.

The revivals in Scotland are becoming biasphemous farces. The Dundee Argus, (a Presbyterian paper,) gives the following " wind-up" of one of those melancholy scenes at the Corn Exchange of that town on Sunday evening :-" And what followed after the great bulk of the people had separated was more calculated to awaken disgust in the minds of all sensible religionists, than to extend the usefulness of the movement. Those who remained num-bered from 200 to 300 individuals, and were, with the exception of a mere fractional part, young men mediately struck up, in the rollicking fashion common to the Methodist meeting-houses, and the singers wearing that serio-comic expression of countenance which plainly indicated feelings working, within directly opposed to the work in which they were the peace, and insulting, the peaceable Oatholics of this country, having fortunately become an inmate of Spike Island. Where is his companion, Lucy of Spike Island. Where is his companion, Lucy of the after exhibition, and had wisely retired. After the singing an address was presented throughout the delivery of which the speaker had frequently to appease the fidgettiness of the audience by assuring them that he was high to a close. Benediction again pronounced, the audience rose and anew commenced the before mentioned air, after the same half serious, half-comic manner, and "slowly and solemnly" marching along the aisles, continued singing till the whole had reached the street. While the people were retiring an unmistakable giggle was apparent upon the features of at least three-fourths of the people, many of the worshippers now and then suddenly ceasing their counterfeit song of praise, and giving vent to an evidently uncontrollable burst of laughter which had taken possession of them." A scene nearly similar to the above took place on Sunday evening here in the Victoria Theatre, where a "converted miner," Richard Wenver, formerly known in the prize-ring as "Undaunted Dick," preached a most extraordinary sermon under the auspices of the eccentric and Hon. and Rev. Baptist Nocl. Psalms were sung to Polka tunes, and hymns to some of the very lightest of bacchanalian songs-a system which seemed to please the crowded and not over-sober audience amazingly, Alas for such religion !

A new mode of dispersing mobs has lately been discovered, and it is said to act " like a charm."-The mode is to pass round a contribution box.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1860.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

For the moment the cause of revolution is triumphant in Italy. The forces of the King of Sardinia having, in violation of all international law, and without the shadow even of a pretext, invaded the territory of the Sovereign Pontiff, were encountered by General Lamoriciere's brave but devoted band. The latter made a heroic but unavailing resistance, against superior discipline and overwhelming numbers; the Irish Brigade, though but a handlul of raw troops of whom few, if any, have ever smelt powder, honorably distinguished themselves in the gallant struggle; but after having sustained the unequal combat for many hours, the Papal forces were discomfitted with great loss of men and materiel. In a military point of view, with the exception of Rome, the Papal dominions are at the mercy of the invading acmy, and all that heroism, all that patriotism can do, is to postpone for a few days the apparently inevitable defeat.

General Lamoriciero with about 9,000 men was about to fall back upon the debris of the Neapolitan army near Gaeta, with whom he would, it is said, continue the defence. The Neapolitan soldiers have long been, proverbially, the worst troops in Europe, and recent events can not have improved their morale, or augmented their efficiency.

The Pope was still at Rome, but His Holmess' future course was very uncertain. His flight is spoken of, and Spain, Austria, and even France. are indicated as likely to afford him refuge in his exile. Garibaldi had announced his determination to proclaim from the Quirinal, the independence and organisation of Italy, and seems resolved to carry out his project. His design if persevered in, and if the Pope remains at Bome. will bring the hitherto successful filibuster into collision with the French troops who comprise the garrison of the Eternal City, and French troops he will find to be formed of very different material from that which goes to the composition of the miserable emasculated creatures with whom alone he has hitherto had to contend in Sicily and the South of Italy. To prevent this collision is now the object of the more moderate Revolutionary party, of whom Cavour may be accepted as the representative, and in consequence an open rupture has easued betwixt the latter legitimacy may find cause for hope. As in all revolutions so in this Italian revolution the first successes are immediately followed by quarrels betwixt the leaders, and the children of the revolution commence devouring one another forthwith. It was so in France; the men of the Mountain left the unhappy Grondists but a short time to celebrate their triumph over the King and Constitutional One-Chamber Monarchy; and we have every reason to expect and to hope that ere long the partisans of Italian revolution will be cutting one another's throats. Already Garibaldi is represented as having written in the most imperious terms to Victor Emmanuel demanding the immediate dismissal of Cavour and Farioi. the leaders of the moderate or annexationist party; and as Garibaldi is a brave determined fellowlenough, it is not likely that he will allow himself to be made a tool of by a parcel of bureaucrats, or that he will renounce his long cherished projects for the sake of a Sovereign who by the abject surrender of Nice, cannot certainly stand political chaos He who keeps watch over the Church and has promised never to forsake her, will ultimately restore order and harmony. The attitude of France is perplexing, the lan-

guage of the Emperor as usual ambiguous. The Constitutionnel deprecates the abandonment of Rome by the Pope, but at the same time almost under no legal obligation to take part, or appear invites the Sovereign Pontiff to take that step to take part in their party processions; and that by representing it as calculated at once to solve if they had a legal right to insist upon turning out the difficulties of the Italian Question. An at- in full regalia, so also the Prince of Wales had tempt, fortunately unsuccessful, upon the life of as good a legal right to refuse to land where Louis Napoleon had been made by a man said to be insane—the insanity, however, is probably an II the Duke of Newcastle had no right to bid addition of the French Government press.

The harvest prospects of the United Kingdom are still reported good, a few days of continued fine weather having much allayed the fears once entertained. The news of the Orange insults to the Prince of Wales and his Suite had reached Expedition; these had reached England vaa. ly felt at Kingston. Russia, and were received with caution.

From New York we learn that the filibuster. Walker-less fortunate, though not less worthy of respect and admiration than the filibuster Garibaldi - was shot on the 12th instant. He ters whether in Europe or America.

OBPHANS ANNUAL BAZAAR-MONDAY BEXT. "buffer little children to come anto me, and forbidthem not, for of such in the Kingdom of Beaven."

The Annual Bazaar for the maintenance of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum opens at the Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street, next Mendan Evening. We feel that it is almost this simple announcement. The good people of this City, Catholics and Non-Catholics, have ever been honorably distinguished for their liberal aid to this 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, from the merchant to the laborer, have cheerfully contributed according to their means. It is a case which comes home to the heart of every head of a family of every station. Let such re flect for a moment how much care and money it costs them to clothe, feed, and educate four or five children of their own; and then multiply the expense and anxiety sixty or seventy fold, and they will be able to estimate the value of the Asylum to this City. Let them imagine for a moment-which God avert-their own !ittle ones left fatherless, motherless, triendless, and utterly destitute, and then they can estimate the priceless boon of such a retuge to the children themselves. It is in this way alone the claims of this great charity can be fully realized .-Those who are always "cheerful givers" will need no exhortation; those who are compelled by a prudent regard to their own means to select a special object of charity, will select this. 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."

notice of " Orange Doings":-

"At a General Meeting of the Loyal Orangemen held in the Orange Hall city of Hamilton, September 11th, 1860, it was moved by Brother John Speer, seconded by Brother Edward Cheeck- That we, the Orangemen of this City, do express our usmost disapproval of the conduct of the Governor-General, in conducting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit the Popish Nunnery and other Popish institutions in Quebec, as being the cause of all the uneasiness incurred since His Royal Highness' visit to the Upper Province.' Passed unanimously." -

To show up the absurdity of this, it is only necessary to observe that the determination of the Orangemen of Upper Canada to make a party display of their organisation upon the Prince's arrival-the immediate cause of all those disgraceful riots which have left an indelible stigma apon the Western section of the Province -was arrived at before the Prince ever landed at Quebec; and therefore could not have been caused by His Royal Highness' visit to the Laval University, or to the Ursuline Convent. The date of that visit was Wednesday, 22nd of August last; and for several days previous we had in our possession positive intimation of the design of the Kingston Orangemen, nided by gauge of ruffians from all parts of the Province. to clam a place wil their banners, badges, full regalia, and party emblems, in the procession to receive the Prince. It is therefore ridiculous to nretend that the Orange manifestations of Upper Canada were caused by an event which did not occur until long after those manifestations had been resolved upon.

But why, would we ask, if as Protestants

of the Canadian Orangemen, and in their absurd, strong point in their favorin the royal procession. But they forgot that the Prince also had legal rights; that he was those party emblems were publicly displayed. -

the Orangemen to furl their banners, so also the latter had no legal right to bid the Prince of Wales come on shore. The latter might, so long as he was under no legal obligation to land, insist upon what conditions be pleased, as the condition of his landing; the Orangemen on their side priately commented upon by the Times. Vague did so; both threw themselves on their legal rumors existed of some disaster to the Chinese rights, and the consequence is known, and bitter-

But though we admit the legal right of the Orangemen to flaunt their party emblems in the face of the Prince of Wales, we utterly deny their moral right to do so, more especially when, as the invited guest of the Province, be had sigrichly deserved his fate, and it is to be hoped inified his disapprobation of any such displays.

Queen, were as conspicuous as was their want, of Christian charity towards their Catholic fellowcitizens whom it was the express object of their display to humiliste—and could only be surpassed by the execrable logic of the arguments wherewith then, and since, their organs of the press have attempted to justify their conduct, unnecessary for us to add one word of appeal to and to vindicate their assumptions.

It was in exceeding bad taste for the members of any political party to force themselves or altempt to force themselves, upon the notice of the Prince, and thus to compel him whilst the guest of the Province either to appear as a political partisan, or else to give them a positive public mark of his displeasure. Had the Orange leaders been either loyal subjects, or gentlemen, they would have first consulted the wishes of their guest as to the projected party manifestations, and would have been careful not to place him in a false position towards any of his mother's subjects. Before erecting Orange arches or donning their tom-foolery, they would have endeavored to ascertain whether such political demonstrations were likely to prove acceptable to him. By purraning a different course the Orangemer, have shown themselves to be ignorant of their duties as subjects, strangers to the laws of hospitality, and ill mannered cubs utterly destitute of that delicate attention to the feelings of others, which characterises the gentleman, no matter what his creed or origin.

Of their uncharitableness in seeking to pervert a season of public loyal rejoicing into an occasion for the display of political animosities, and sectarian rancor, we need hardly speak, for we are confident that amongst our separated brethren, all the honest and intelligent share our sentiments-and will agree with us that, during the Prince's stay in Canada, we should have been spared all party displays, and that betwixt all In one of our exchanges we find the following classes of our mixed population the most perfect harmony should have been carefully indeed scru-pulously maintained. Could we not, for one day, have laid aside our party badges? In the bonds of a common loyalty could we not for a few short hours bare avoided mutually exasperating one another? Yes-if the Orangemen had been either courteous or charitable we could.

The logic however of the Orangemen is, if possible, worse than their bad taste, and their glaring want of charity towards their Catholic fellowsubjects. Their argument resolves uself into this-That since in Lower Canada the Catholic Prelates made public display of their loyalty, and the loyalty of the flocks whom they represented, and because their loyal homage was gracefully received as it was cordially tendered, therefore in Upper Canada the Orangemen should be allowed like liberty, and be treated with "usl de-

To this the answer is very simple, for it is based upon the erroneous assumption that Orangeism is synonymous with Protestantism, and that therefore the counterpart to Lower Canadian Catholicity is Upper Canadian Orangeism. Now the latter is but a fraction of Protestantism, and not even an essential portion of that body; and the Orange argument when analysed turns out to be a miserable sophism, based upon the assumption that Protestantism and Orangeism are convertible terms.

There is of course no reason why Protestantism should not have been as well treated in Upper Canada, as Catholicity was in Lower Canada; and this comprises all that as Catholics pretend, all religious denominations are on a foot- we would dream of exacting—that as before the ing of perfect equality, and are all alike as be- law and its representative, no distinctions be fore the State-why should not the Prince of made betwirt Catholics and Protestants. In the Prince to the Catholic institutions of Lower Ca- visited, or from which he received addresses, were anda-whilst at the same time they approve of hodies recognised by, and having a well-defined the same marks of respect when paid by His states, as before the law. But the Orangemen Royal Highness to perfectly analogous Protest- of Canada have as sice status, and cannot ant institutions in Upper Canada—they them- therefore plead as a precedent in their favor, the selves give the lie to their professions of reli- recention by the Prince of the Catholic Hiergious equality! that they proclaim themselves to archy, or his recognition of the Laval University the world the champions of "Protestant Ascend- and the Ursuline Convent. The counterpart ency" and therefore the enemies of civil and re- to Orangeism i. not Catholicity, but Ribbonism; ligious liberty, which consists in the perfect equal- and if unfortunately any of those execrable beity of all men, of all denominations as before the cause secret Ribbon Societies existed in Lower Canada, and had been allowed to take part in The true cause of the late disgrareful scenes, the official reception of the Prince, then indeed, in Upper Canada is to be found in the arrogance but then only, would the Orangemen have had a

assumption that they would find a Colonial Se- But since no secret politico-religious societies cretary as pliant a tool in their hands, as they were allowed to appear in the official celebrations have found the Colonial authories to be. Un in Lower Canada, and since there is no reason accustomed to opposition here, they did not deem, why the same principles adopted here, should not it possible that their will would be resisted by also have been carried out in the Upper secthe Imperial authorities; and judging all states- tion of the Province, it was but just that the men by the very low moral standard that obtains Duke of Newcastle, as the Prince's responsible very high in his opinion. All however is confu- in Canada, they were not prepared for the firm adviser, should have set his face strongly against Newcastle. They threw themselves upon their tolerated at Quebec or Montreal had there been legal rights; and as there is no law in Canada any persons in those Cities so ill-mannered as to had a legal right to claim a place as Orangemen processions, and politico-religious displays. If our Protestant fellow subjects of the West had the East, all would have passed off quietly and harmoniously, and there would have been no more displays of Orange emblems in Kingston. than there were of Ribbon emblems in Quebec.

In this section of the Province no voice was raised against the honors paid by the Prince to the Protestant educational institutions of Upner marks of loyalty displayed sy Protestant Clergymen, and Protestant corporate bodies. here, are content to live on terms of perfect their rights even as we desire that our rights be England, and had been most severely but appro- might retuse to accept those conditions, and they respected by them. This, however, will not suffice for the Protestants of Upper Canada; nothing short of Protestant Ascendency will conto ride rough-shod over as, they keep up the cry principles to their ultimate and legitimate conseof "Popish and Lower Canadian domination." Because the provisions of the Ecclesiastical Their aim is to put a Catholic gloss on the for-Titles Act, or their equivalent, are not in force in mularies of the Anglican Church, which owing Canada, they deem themselves ill-used; and one to the ambiguous or equivocal terms in which loud long bitter cry of indignation has escaped the latter were designedly couched by the Rethat's similar end may be in store for all fallbus- The bad taste of the Orangemen, their want of from their lips; because the Catholic Bishops of formers is by no means a difficult task; but in courtesy towards a guest, and the son of their the Province were permitted to approach the son so doing they of course expose themselves to the condemnation of Orangeism, that that Society,

loyalty and attachment to her person. It is indeed too abourd that Protestants should make a grierance out of such a thing as this. We cannot deal with it seriously; we cannot attempt to justify the action of our Prelates against such a ludicrous charge. This only will we saythat had our Bishops kept aloof from the general loyal display, they would have been branded as traitors by the very mes who now denounce them for their loyalty. Because however the Cutholic Hierarchy joined cordially in the demonstrations of effection towards the heir apparent of the British Empire, they are assauled with the of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Hoty most savage invectives in the Globe and the Protestant Reform press. It is with the Pastors of Pastors-For John came neither eating nor drinking, and the Pharisaical brawlers of his day exclaimed - he hath a devil. The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and the same Pharisaical brawlers cried out-Behold a man that is a glutton and a wine drinker, a friend of publicans and sinners. Amongst our modern Pharisees, as amongst the Pharisees of the days of Our Lord's pilgrimage on earth, the same unjust,

Un-PROTESTANT DOCTRINES .- This is a serious charge, yet it is one urged, and with much appearance of troth, against an Anglican educational institution, Trinity College, by no less a personage than Dr. Cronyn, the Government Bishop of Horon, and resterated by the Toronto Globe which is a great stickler for the Protesting Faith, and anti-Catholic orthodoxy.

But what is "Un-Protestant" doctrine? It is any doctrine which is Catholic, or which is in accordance with the teaching of the Catholic Church. Thus the Incarnation, the Atonement, the Trinity, are essentially "Un-Protestant," because they are essentially Catholic doctrines, and all Christian doctrine is, and by its nature must be. "un-Protestant." Now it is urged as a charge against Trinity College that it teaches " ca-Protestant," or, in other words, Christian doctrine. It is strange however that a person calling himself a Bishop of the Church of Eagland, which professes to be Catholic, and therefore itself "un-Protestant," should prefer so grave a charge.

It is interesting however to Catholics, as another indication of the many currents of thought that are to be found in the Establishment, and of the different directions in which those currents are strongly setting-some Rome-wards, others.infidel-wards, crossing and recrossing one another in strange confusion. The Chorch of England is inveed but a kind of religious Mael-

First we have the great body of Broad Church-men, or Indifferentists. These constitute a large portion of the Anglican laity; they trouble themselves little about what is true or what is agrees with Papists, that he is distinguishable false, looking upon religious truth as unattainable, from the infidel. But wherein a Protestant and of little value even could it be attained .--They object only to what are called "strong" or "decided views;" and cannot tolerate any thing so far as he is hunself "un-Protestant." This like earnestness in religion. For the rest, they are quiet and orderly in their habits, look upon the anti-Papal movement as a humbug, vote Exeter Hall a bore, and are pretty regular in their attendance in their softly cush oned pews on Sundays, as they look upon Church going as one

mode of doing the civil thing to God Almighty.

The Low Church party are zealous no-Popery men, always inclined to Calvinism and the 39 ar-Wales have visited a Catholic University at Catholic section of the Province no political so- ticles, and are for the most part of what we may Quebec, as well as a Protestant University in ciety took, or would have been allowed to take, call a strongly marked evangelical diathesis. Toronto? Do not Protestants see that by their any part in the official reception of the Prince; Neither they nor the Broad Church party are and Garibaldi. Herein the friends of order and ontery against the marks of regard paid by the and the institutions which His Royal Highress much given to investigating the evidences of religion; the latter from indifference to religious truth—the former because the logical process as applied to religious subjects, is to them an abomination. They take the articles of their faith ready made, as sailors do their clothes out of a slop-shop, without pausing to enquire whether the things fit. Dr. Cronyn, the assailant of the "un-Protestant doetrines" of "I'rinity College, is evi-

dently a very Low Churchman. Then we have the Liberal Churchmen, comprising not very many of the lasty, but some of the most illustrious for scholarship amongst the Anglican Clergy, such as Temple, Jowett, Baden Powell, and other emment divines. They have been baptised, and in this respect are entitled to be called Christians; but their religious views are the views of amiable and accomplished heathens. Miracles, inspiration and the supernatural element in religion are by them cast on one side, as fitted to impose on man only in his infancy or in his dotage; and revelation, in the sense of an objective communication from without of God's will to man, is discarded and prosion worse confounded; but even out of this adherence to principle displayed by the Duke of a course of proceeding which he would not have nounced impossible. The holders of these views were the most prominent, and the most learned of the opponents of the Tructurian or Romeagainst party processions, they argued that they have attempted to greet the Prince with party wards current which a few years ago carried on its bosom so many of the Oxford Divines into the haven of the Catholic Church; but whilst but strictly followed the example set them in conforing the Catholicity of their Pusevite adversaries, they lost their own Christianity, as they only arguments which could tell against the one were destructive to the other. Betwixt Ponery with all its mysteries, and Rationalism in all its nakedness, they saw that there was no juste melieu logically tenable; and being logicians, they Canada, no one dreamed of taking offence at the subsided into Rationalists since they would not become Papists.

The Puseyites, or High Church party, whose stronghold in Canada seems to be Trinity Colare in earnest, in that they are inquirers after truth, holding, bowever, to their Liturgy rather than to the 39 Articles as the authoritative exponerts of Anglicau doctrine, and in that they tent them, and so long as they are not allowed are not sufficiently logical to carry out their quences, as do their opponents the Rationalists.

of their beloved Queen with their professions of reproach of holding and teaching "an Protestant doctrine," and to the attacks of the Low Charchmen, like Dr. Cronyn of Huron.

The High Church party teach the doctrine of Baptismal regeneration, a doctrine explicitly asserted in the Anglican Liturgy, but incompatible with the Calvinsm of the 39 Articles; they teach the doctrine of remission of postbaptismal sin by the "authoritative absolution" of the priest-appealing again to the Liturgy wherein the priest is enjoined to say to the penitent. "By his-(Christ's)-authority committed to me. I absolve thee from all thy sins, in the Name Ghost"-Book of Common Prayer; they teach that in the Eucharist, and under the forms of the Church, as it was of old with the Chief of bread and wine, the recipients partake of the " glorified humanity" of Christ, and that participation in that Sacrament is necessary to salvation; they teach also, in Trinity College at least, a kind of modified " Communion of Saints:" and do not hold it, as do most Protestants, as essential to the Christian profession to represent the Blessed Virgin as a person of rather an indifferent character, and her Son as habitually most undutiful and disrespectful towards her, and censorious spirit prevails, and bears the self same as constantly trainpling under foot the divine command " lionor thy father and thy mother."-If what Protestants assert of Our Lord's behaviour towards His Mother were true, or even partially true, we should at once feel that He had in His own person abrogated the commandment to which we refer; and that all Christians-who are bound in all things to take Christ as their model-should at once make it a point to slight, and treat with scorn and contumely the mothers who bore them. But the authorities of Trinity College speak not only decently but respectfully of the Blessed Virgin, and recognise the glorious dignity to which she alone of all created beings has been raised, in being "found with child of the Holy Ghost." Their teaching is therefore eminently "un-Protestant," in as much as in many of its features it is essentially Christian, or Catholic.

The only marvel is that a person calling himself a Bishop of the Christian Church should complain of doctrine as being "un-Protestant!" That a dignitary of the Anglican Establishment should reproach his co-religionists with their Adelity to the teachings of the Anglican Liturgy! All infidels will agree and make common cause with Dr. Cronyn in his charges against the teachings of Trinity College, for all infidels reject or protest against the doctrines of " baptismal regeneration," of "priestly absolution," and the necessity of participating in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; all infidels deay too that the Blessed Virgin Mary was the Mother of God; and every one who repudiates Christianity, repudiates also the Romish doctrine of the " Communion of Saints." On every point at usue, in abort, betwixt Papists and the Protestant, infidels are at one with the latter, whilst it is only on these points whereon the Protestant agrees with the Papist, he is no longer a Protestant; or in other words, he is only a Christian charge of "un-Protestantism" is therefore the highest compliment that could be paid to the Christian character of Trinity College.

THE POLICY OF COERCION.—This is the policy which some organs of the Ministry-the Mineroe especially-now advocate for the repression of Orangersin. Strange to say, this demand proceeds from those who a few years ago, when the Governor and his Ministerial advisers were actively encouraging Orangeism, graciously receiving and replying to its addresses, and hy every means in their power were fostering it until it has attained its present formidable dimensions-had not one word to say in reprobation of that policy of encouragement; and actually frowned upon those who then denounced the unwise, dishonest, and, as events have proved, the dangerous course pursued towards Orangeism by the highest authorities in the Province.

When on the 12th of July, 1856, the present Governor-General distinguished himself, as the Orangemen of Toronto boasted at their public dinner on the evening of the same day-"as being the first Governor-General who recognised the Loyal Orange Institution by receiving and replying graciously to an address from that body"-[we copy from the Kingston Whig of the 17th July, 1856] -not a voice was raised in Lower Canada, except by the TRUE Wir-NESS, against that violation of precedent and of public morality. When a meeting of the Catholics of Montreal was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 22nd of July, 1856, to protest against that outrage, and to take constitutional measures for preventing its recurrence, by bringing the unprecedented conduct of the Governor under the notice of the Imperial authorities from whom he held his commission, not a word of encouragement, nor the slightest countenance or assistance, was given to that movement by any one of those who now clamor for legislative enactments against Orangeism, and other secret powere too keen-sighted not to perceive that the litico-religious societies-insisting in the words of the Minerve, that 'every association of this kind must be extreated—annihilated for the benefit of the Canadian people." Ah! if the Mineroe, if its Ministerial friends, had but entertained in 1856 the same sentiments towards a society which as " secret" is condemned expressly by their Church, and by every honest man, we should not in 1860 have been doomed to witness the disgraceful scenes which during the equality with all our fellow subjects, respecting lege, differ from the other parties in that they Prince's visit to Upper Canada have brought deep and indelible disgrace upon that sec-It is to the active encouragement given in 1856 by our public men, by our Catholic officials to that infamous secret organisation that we are indebted for the Orange scandals of 1860. It is because the Minerve and its colleagues of the press did not, at the first-named epoch, hold up to public and well merited reprobation the conduct of the Governor General and his responsible advers-because they would not then join with their Irish Catholic brethren in a hearty

always dangerous, has attained those formidable dimensions which now compel, them to-day to cry out for measures of coercion, and to advocate the repression of secret societies by legislatrre enactments. We warned our cotemporaries of "bons principes," what would be the consequence of dallying with Orangeism, what would be the inevitable results of their timidity, of their lack of courage in the presence of a great and daily increasing danger. We implored their aid and co-operation, as Cutholics, and as the intended victims of Orangeism, to whom would be accorded only the privilege of being the last devoured; but alas! we warned and implored in vain. Though every one not altogether a born fool, must have foreseen the consequences of an official recognition of secret politico-religious societies by the government, and of the constant systematic appointment of Orangemen to all the highest offices in the State, and especially to those connected with the administration of Law. not a voice was heard in response to our fervent and reiterated appeals; not one mark of symnathy was given with a cause in which all good citizens, and all Catholics especially, were deep-

ly and immediately interested! And in consequence of this apathy and apparent-(for will we not admit its reality)-approval of Orangeism, on the part of the Catholies of Lower Canada, their brethren of the Unper Province became alienated from those with whom they would otherwise have acted in cordial union. The schism, which all must deplore, betwixt the different portions of our Catholic community, so injurious to the common cause. has been created and perpetuated by the conviction that the Lower Canadian section of the Ministry were the political allies of the Orangemen of Upper Canada. It is therefore with much pleasure that we notice that our French Canadian contemporaries have been aroused from their lethargy, and have at last learned to appreciate the true character of Orangeism; for thus only can the breach be closed, and that union of French and Irish Catholics which we have ever sighed after, be fully comeuted.

But at the same time we must express our dissent from the proposed policy of coercion. Orangeism and kindred secret organisations cannot be put down by legislative enactments; and effect of strengthening them, because thereby a morbid sympathy would be aroused in their behalf as marters. Now above all things, we should be most careful never to give our enemies the appearance even of martyrs, or of being the victims of persecution.

All that can be done towards the repression of Orangeism will have been done when a healthy public sentiment against secret politico-religious societies shall have been developed; and when the Government shall have ceased actively to countenance, or publicly to recognise them, as a portion of the body politic. The law may in addition prohibit all party processions and party emblems; but these, if a sound public feeling be generated, if it be generally understood that there is something essentially unmanly, and cowardly, as well as unconstitutional and anti-Christian, in all secret politico-religious organisations, will fall of themselves, and the actors therein will speedily be consigned to general and well merited reprobation. This then is all we ask for, as a means of repressing Orangeism. That it be not sanctioned, encouraged, or officially recognised by the Legislature or the Executive; that known Orangemen, or others, members of kin-

The Quebec Mescury-a Protestant journal -bonorably distinguishes itself amongst its cotemporaries by its love of fair play, and its justice towards those from whom it differs on many an essential point. In a late article it replies to the calumnies of the Protestant press of U. Canada, upon the Ursulines of Quebec. It reminds the ribald insulters of those ladies of the services rendered in times of calamity to the public;of their care of sick and wounded British soldiers whom, during two different wars, they received into their bospital, and on whom they lavished every care that Christian charity could suggest-services, the Mercury adds, which their vile traducers, who strive in vain to depreciate them, have never rendered, and which during the course of their worthless lives it will never be their lot to render. For a hundred years, continues the Mercury, have the Ladies-the objects of Protestant vituperation-lived in harmone with their Protestant neighbors, approving themselves loyal subjects; forcing the esteem of all who knew them, and giving, without distinction of denomination, the best female education is the Province. The Mercury finishes with the significant hint to George Brown's rabble of Clear-Grits, that, at Quebec, there are enough Protestants who have to thank the Ursulines for the excellent education of their wives, sisters, and daughters, to inflict exemplary chastisement upon the first person who should presume to molest or insult those amable ladies. Honor and thanks to the Quebec Mercury for its courage and chivalrous defence of the calumniated Ursu-

We have received the first number of a very amusing new weekly called the Orange Herald, published at Toronto in defence of Orangeism and the Holy Protestant Faith. To analyse its contents would be a bore, not to say a work of supererogation. From its title it is easy to conclude to its principles and to its style. It arows as the objects of Orangeism in Canada, the promotion of Protestantism and the "rooting out of Popery from the land," the establishment of equal rights and Protestant Ascendency. It deals largely in mysterious allusions to the " man of sin" and priestly tyranny; its theology is bad, its orthography worse, and its occasional heavy attempts at humor are worst of all. Upon the whole, we heartily congratulate ourselves upon

the new champion whom the "low Orangemen"

of Upper Canada have put forward as the ex-

ponent and defender of their principles.

THE PRINCE OF WALES .- As Lord Renfrew, the Prince is going from place to place in the United States, and is everywhere well received. He avoids all parade, and desires to be as quiet, and treated as much like a private gentleman as possible.

THE SISTERS OF TOLEDO .- The amount of the collections taken up from amongst the Irish Congregations of this city in aid of the Sisters of Toledo was in the St. Patrick's church, \$232, and in St. Anne's church \$79. When we remember the constant calls that are made upon the purses of our Irish Catholic friends, and the liberality with which those calls are invariably responded to, we must express our admiration of the inexhaustible generosity of the St. Patrick's and St. Anne's Congregation.

One of the most monstrous fictions eagendered by Protestant malice out of ignorance, is the canard" that is an order of the day General Lamoriciere had issued instructions to give over to the pillage of his troops, any village or town which should rise in insurrection against the Pope. This wicked fiction carries fortunately its own refutation with it. Lamoriciere is, as even his bitterest enemies, and the most envenomed toe of the Papacy will admit, a good soldier, and an excellent disciplinarian. Now every one, who has the least acquaintance with military history knows that nothing is so fatal to the discipline of troops as a permission to pillage; that the best troops have often been demoralised, and always much injured in discipline, by the excesses which mevitably follow the storing of a city; that the Duke of Wellington-no mean authority on the subject-repeatedly in his despatches expressed his opinion of the ruinous consequences of pillage on the effective strength of the Anglo-Portuguese army under his command; and that every commander therefore, in self-defence, and utterly arespective of motives of religion, morality or humanity, makes it a point to probibit pillage under the strictest penalties that the provost-marshal can inflict. These considerations alone must suffice to convince any reasonable being, that an experienced officer like General Lamoriciere, who is interested in maintaining the efficiency and consequently the strict discipline to proscribe their members would but have the of the troops under his command, would not have issued an "Order of the Day" which, if carried into force would have proved immediately and irretrievably destructive to their morale. The whole story was a groundless Protestant lie; and we almost regret that the brave Lamoriciere has condescended, as he has done, to give it an authoritative denial.

> Nothing can be more flattering than i... terms n which the special correspondent of the London Times describes the reception of the Prince of Wales at Montreal. The Ball be describes as " one of which any capital in Europe might be proud," and as "standing alone of its kind in size, she is rapidly becoming a woman in feeling marking an epoch" in the management of such and gives promise of a well-stored mind. Her mumarking an epoch" in the management of such entertainments. Of M. Sabbatier's exquisite Cantata he speaks also in terms of high, but well deserved eulogy as containing many exquisite gems of harmony. We are indeed glad small backet, or when she runs about the floor of the that justice has been rendered by strangers to Hall, she looks as she really is, -the smallest of her the great merits of M. Subbatier as a composer.

The Globe is very happy to had that the " Montreal True Witness is as much opposed to George Brown as ever." True-we are so. dred societies, be not entrusted with the admin- because we are what we ever were; because we estration of the laws. Less than this will never are unchanged, and unchangeable; because we and one that it would be well for every householder content us; more than this we would not dream are faithful to our old principles, and because to have at hand, in case of bruises, scolds, burns, George Brown is still the slanderer, and enemy of our Church. Our relative positions must therefore be the same to-day that they were in years gone by. Were it otherwise, had we reaxed in our bostility to George Brown, or had we done or said a word to provoke from him an victed before the world as a liar, as a renegade, gane to a state of health and comfort. and as a pledge-breaker.

> Brownson's Quauterly Review-Oct. 1860. - We have only time to-day to acknowledge the reception of this interesting work, and to note its contents, which are as usual decaly interesting to the Catholic reader:

- 1. Rationalism and Traditionalism.
- Ireland.
- III. Rights of the Temporal.
- IV. Vocations to the Priestbood.V. Literary Notices and Criticisme.

There can be but one opinion as to the main cause for the difficulties which occurred both at Kingston and Belleville, and which had well nigh prevented His Royal Highness from pursuing his journey through Upper Canada. To the studied attempt to excite the religious prejudices of this section of the Province, by representing the Catholics to have received undue honors in Lower Canada, must the uncontrolla ble orange feeling in Kingston be attributed. No one can doubt that there was a predetermination on the part of Mr. Brown to make political capital out of the visit of the Prince. Conscious that the sime for the general election was drawing near, he felt it necessary, by some desperate expedient, to retrieve his shattered reputation; and knowing well that the Imperial table of precedence, by which the advisers of the Prince must be guided, would give to the Hierarchy of the Church of Rome an appearance of precedence, he seized the Protestant hobby, so successfully ridden by him before, as the most likely to serve him again. Then the Prince was permitted to visit Laval University and the Ursuline Convent. It might be a sufficient answer to this to say that in Upper Canada, while at the metropolis of the west, he visited University College, the Normal School and Knox's College, the latter a peculiarly sectarian Institution, doing a very important and efficient work in the education of young men for the Presbyterian ministry. The Prince could not possibly recognise any sect as such. The visit to the Laval University, was a visit to it simply as an educational Institution, where almost all the young men of the District of Quebos, who are qualifying themselves for any of the learned professions, get their education. The Ursuline Convent is also a most important educational institution, and as such only was it visited. In Quebec, where its character is well known, no one thought of complaining of the visit. The Mercurp, umned and edited by an orangeman, and the Guzette, similarly owned and edited, have not deemed Protestantism to have been in any way slighted, by the visit; and neither of these papers are apt to be silent when the interests of Protestantism requires them to speak out." The young ladies of the most

respectable Protestant families in the City receive their education at that institution. It is the principal ladies school for all sects, and as a school is grants from the convent altogether. Peterbero Be-

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. - His Excellency the Governor General leaves Quebec, we understand, on the 17th instant for Halifax, where, we presume, he will join the Prince's squadron on its return. Sir W. F. Williams, we understand, leaves Montreal early next week for Quebec where he will, of course, be sworn in an administrator of the Government until Sir Edmand Head's successor is appointed .- Tran-

The Ball Room Building, we understand, has been sold by the citizens Reception Committee, to a Commitee from Boston, to be put up there by the 18th .-The Committee have are minus about four thousand five dollars after the sale.

FINANCES OF TORONTO. - The Toronto City Council proposes to borrow £15,000 on real Estate, in order by that means to escape from an immediate addition to the taxes of 9d in the £. The Colonist does not believe that the real property in question can realize anything like the amount required, and holds that the effect of the movement will only be to throw a great weight of taxation on the coming year. The writer in the Colonist fears a state of things like that prevailing at Hamilton, where houses are let for the mere payment of taxes, and repudiation looms in the immediate future. - Montreal Herabl.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

The weather continues very unsettled, with heavy rains. The latest news from Europe indicates a slight advance in breadstuffs, market firm. The provision market quiet.

Flour a little stiffer; holders asking \$5,50 to \$3,60 for Superfine, but no trasactions since receipt of steamer's news. Fancles are nominal at \$5,60 to \$5,70 ; Extras \$6.

Wheat.—Some U.C Spring brought \$1,18 yesterday, being a superior lot; the range was \$1,15 to \$1,18. Holders are firmer to day.

Pork. - We quote Mess at \$22 to \$22,50, with stock much reduced, and a good demand for lumbermen before closing of savigation. Prime Mess is \$16,50, with little or no stock in hard, and no new packing; the price of Hogs would keep it at our quotations for new. Prime is inquired for by Quebec buvers, and held at \$15, at which there have been sales.

Aches dull, not much doing; there were some trans-actions restartay at 23s. for Pots, and 27s. 74d. for Pearls. - Mantred Witness.

Dollie Durror's Levers .- This little girl, nine rears old, twenty-sine inches high, and weighing mly fifteen pounds, gives her first Levec in Nordbeimer's Music Hall on Saturday afternoon.

The Albany papers states that twenty thousand persons attended her two weeks' levees in that city, and the Boston papers state that forty thousand persons attended her six weeks, levees in that city. The Albany Morning Express says : --

THE LITTLE FAIRY. - This diminutive specimen of God's handiwork, still attracts immense crowds at Association Hail. As she will leave after Saturday evening, those who desire to behold her, should avail themselves of the opportunity, either to day or tomorrow. None should go to see her from mere morbid carriesity. She is worthy of more than a feasting of the eyes. It is wonderful that in a frame so small the graces, the arts and babits of the child of mature years should be developed. Although a babe sical testes are worthy of special notice. Though her voice is as weak and shrill as she is small in stature, yet she is very fond of music, and sings half the time. When handed around, as she is at each levee, in a age in the world. In contrast with children of her own age, they become large enough to pass for her parents. What the future of this little using may be, none can tell, but it is the carnest v sh of all who gaze upon her, that she may never in less happy

Perry Davis' Pais Killer is a very valuable, article . dysentry, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate.—Salem Observer.

and cheerful, than now.

Dyspepsia is a hydra-headed disease, and only in the Ogygenated bitters dose it find a " foemen wort hy of its steel." This remedy at once expels the disexpression of good will we should stand con- ease from the system and restores the digestive or-

A correspondent of Siecle Paris, the government organ of France writes from Tunis, Algiers, as fol-

" Our College of Philosophers at home, may, and probably do accomplish a great deal for the cause of science, but the Americans are the people to turn these discoveries to practical accounts. Many of the modern inventions in use here are American, and one American chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, supplies much of the medicine consumed in this country. His Cherry pectoral, Pills, Sarsaparilla, and Ague Oure constitute the staple remedies here, because they are of easy application, sure in their results, and have the confidence of the people.— While the science of medicine is carried to a higher perfection in our own country (France) than any other, it strikes a Frenchman as a little singular that an American Physician should furnish the merical skill and remedies for our Principal Province.

### ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM. ANNUAL BAZAAR.

the Male and Pemale Orphans of the St. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, will OPEN on

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR for the Maintenance of

MONDAY EVENING next, Oct. 8th.

AT THE MALL OF THE

## MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, And continue open on the succeeding evenings.

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

DIRECTOR.

FOR SALE, A HEAUTIPUL FARM, situate in the Parish of ST. JULIENNE, County of MONTOALM, on the Second Range of the Township of RAWDON, containing TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS, of which One Hundred Arpents are CLEARED; with DWELL-ING HOUSE, BARN, and OUT-HOUSES. There is on it a SUGAR REFINERY, and much of Knee Holly. This Farm is situated but a short distance from the Church, and quite near to the Saw and May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings Griet Hills. It will be Sold on liberal conditions.

Address to the proprietor, JOSEPH B. BEAUPRE.



DOLLIE DUTTON. The Little Fairy. Elending on her father's hand. DOLLIE DUTTON

LITTLE FAIRY Standing on her Father's hand.

LEVEES OF THE "LITTLE FAIRY."

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The Smallest Girl in the World of her age-9 Years old, 26 luches high, and weighing only 15 lbs. An infinitely greater Curiosity than Gen. Tom Thumb. As additional attractions, the Manager has secured the servi. is of the distinguished Little Lady,

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MISS BELTON is nineteen years of age, and much smaller than General Tom Thumb; well educated, has a sweet voice. She is thirty-five inches high, and weighs only thirty-three pounds.

#### PROGRAMME:

- 1. Introductory remark, by Dr. J H. Lillie. 2. A Song by Miss Sarah Belton.
- 3. Dollie in contrast with others.
- 4. A Song by Little Dollie.
- 5. Dollie compared with a Miss of her own age.
  6. Dollie is carried to every part of the House in Flower Basket.
- 7. Dialogue -- Matrimonial Sweets, by Miss Belton and Master J. H. Lillio.
- 8. Little Dollie Walks through every part of the House.
- 9. Little Dollie, standing on Dr. Lillie's band, is carried through every part of the House.
- 10. Little Dollie invites a young gentleman of her own age on to the Stage, to be seated with her, on her Miniature Sofa.
- A Song by Miss Relton. 12. Dollie stands on the extended hand of her
- Pather. 13. Miss Belton walks through the Aisles.
- 14. Little Dollie will sing "I'm Sixty-two," in the costume of an old Lady.

She will give LEVEES at MONTREAL in NORDHEIMERS'

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MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURS-DAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, October 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, in the AFTER NOON and EVENING of each day, at THREE and SEVEN o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents. J. H. LILLIE, Agent. ALBERT NORTON, Manager. October 4.

#### MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. No. 2, St. Constant Street.

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

A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for young pupils. - A French Master of great abilities and experience

has been engaged. Terms extremely maderate. For particulars, apply at the School.

W. DOBAN, Principal. Montreal, August 17, 1860.

### PIAND FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY.

BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as well in Montreal as in the country, and neighbor- lished. ing towns, that he has commenced

### TUNING PIANOS

on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great St. James Street, will meet with strict attention. March 9, 1860.

SEE WHAT AYER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES FOR DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER. STOTT'S CROSSING, Talladega Co., Ala.

9th August, 1859. Du. J. C. ATER, Lowell, Mass-

Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your SARSA-PARILLA and CATHARTIC PILLS have done for me. had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from severe postiveness and Diarrhea alternately. My skin was clammy and unbealthy: my eyes and skin often yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appetite, but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach, with languor and a gloomy sensation of sickness all over, kept me in anguish. You cannot know how much I suffered from an indescribable feeling of distress. The long continuance of this condition, without relief, had worn me out so that I never expected to be better; but reading in the Christian Advocate, of your Sarsaparllla, I commenced taking it with occasional small doses o your Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct.— Prom the first it had more effect upon my disorder than I supposed anything could have. I regained my health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks, enjoy as good health and strength as any other man.

on you.

John W. Stott.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
and sold by all Druggists.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES M'DONALD, a native of Ireland. About the year 1838, he was last heard from ; he then kept an hotel at No. 2 North 10th Street; Philadelphia.—
Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, William M'Donald, Sergeant-Major of the Dublin Militia, Linen Hall Barracks, Dublin; or Mr. Patrick Cox, Customs Department, Montreal, C. E.

The Philadelphia Catholic Herald and Visitor will please copy.

AT PRESS, THE

#### Metropolitan Catholic Almanac,

AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES, FOR 1861.

AT the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the undersigned will continue the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Aluernac, published in this City for nearly 30 years.

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

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

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Christ to the year 1854.... Fabres Choisles de La Pontaine.....

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#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 10 .- All my presentiments of the faithless dealings of the French Government with Rome are hastening to their fulfilment .-General de Noue has been ordered only to provide for the security of the city of Rome and its seaport-and this is as much as to say to Garibaldi, Take all the rest. The papers in the pay of M. Billault redouble their attacks against General de Lamoriciere, and take no pains to conceal their joy at seeing him about to be caught between two fires. Napoleon's one great present thought is how to have done with Lamoriciere, and the revolution will probably triumph along the whole line. The Pope is prepared for the worst, ready to sacrifice all things before God. He speaks of affairs with touching tranquillity, and is much more sorry for the moral causes of the complication than for the complication itself. In earnest words he deplores the general degradation of the sense of justice; his policy, he says, is simply to oppose, everywhere and always, the whole truth to falsehood.

Austria, we see, has given up the idea of helping the King of Naples, but she will hardly let Garibaldi take Ancona. In that case she will take the initiative in asking Europe whether it is not her duty to protect the Head of the Church and whether she has not a right to take a share in the French intervention in Rome. Austria will propose to submit this question to a Congress. In case the proposition is rejected, Austria will not commence hostilities, but will wait till the enemy gives her the opportunity, of making a final settlement of the difficulty on the banks of the Mincio or of the Po.

It must not be forgotten that M. Cavour has arowed in his organ l'Opinione, that the expeditions of Garibaldi against the King of Naples were tolerated and encouraged by the Government of Turin, which considers itself called upon to direct the Italian movement, and which assumes the responsibility of the acts done by Garibaldi in its name, without thereby, as it supposes, losing the support of France, or the sympathies of Europe. Will France and Europe acknowledge the truth of this grave imputation? Will they enter no protest againt it? Will history, as the excellent Belgian paper l'Universel asks. have to inscribe in its annals the fact that in the year of grace 1860 a king was able, without any previous declaration of war, and by indirect means, to dethrone another legitimate king for the sake of annexing his States, and after all this was able to boast that he had obtained the high approbation of Europe, and that the Powers which march at the head of civilisation had sanctioned his robbery? I believe that many calamities will appear in the annals of our times, and that the guilt of them will lie at the door of the man who unchained the revolution instead of keeping it down, as in our simplicity we believed he would do, and who uses it for his own profit. Meanwhile, this personage is only progressing from triumph to triumph. The editor of the Constitutionnel, who stands on the footboard behind him, declares that the sun is his humble servant, and France, sunk to the lowest state of heedlessness and materialism, has come to such a point that she does not care what spectacles are offered to her, provided she has a new one every morning. But Europe is beginning to be wearied of the juggles which France finds so amusing, heard, from the most authentic source, that the tences as these in the columns of the Constituinvasion of the Rhenish provinces was agitated at Villafranca. The Emperor of Austria has excused his conduct since the Crimean war, by proving that he was even then threatened by that which has since fallen upon him. The Swedish cabinet has revealed the object of the secret mission of Marshal Canrobert; Russia has captured certain French agents in Poland; the Grand Duke Constantine is about to give Lord John Russell an account of all that was said to him in his two visits to Paris. In a word, the comedy has come to the third act, Tartuffe is discovered under the table, and the catastrophe is going to begin. But if every one who deserves chastisement is to have it, what will become of us all? I believe we have all of us to go through some very bad times. Still we Christians, in the midst of all the anarchy and desolation, have only to assume that attitude of calmness and firmness which is astonished and cast down at nothing that can happen, because it knows that God can turn anything and all things to our good.

Sept. 11 .- The permission which our Gorto all that is not guarded by General De Noue Lamoriciere's army being surrounded by a force four times more numerous. Such is the immetor Fariut with Napoleon at Chambery. The Constitutionnel will pretend to be very sorry, the Romagna, and the Emperor will have solved which rend her day by day have their origin from the Coup d'Etat of December 2. However clearly I have foreseen the dangers which now surround the Church, I confess that I cannot yet of love for Pius IX., of admiration for Lamoriciere, and of disgust for the conspirator who is advocates that he might not easily have preventhave a full understanding with Napoleon. We shall not meddle with Rome. In four weeks all

you-Austria will not have a rag of Italy left." Garibaldi is much cleverer than we thought — He has no idea of attacking Lamoriciere by himself before he is attacked by the Predmontese regulars in the rear. Neither will be attack Venice, but he will send Kossuth to raise Hungary. Have the goodness to remark that it was the Duke de Grammont who took upon himself to convey to Cardinal Antonelli the ultimatum of Cavour. How can the revolution help triumphing when it is backed by the master of 600,000 soldiers and 600 journals ?- Corr. Weekly Re-

"Now let - and the Irish Catholic Whigs prepare to sound the praises of Napoleon the Third again. He has directed the old Papal Palace at Avignon to be set in order. He tion." is ready to extend to Pope Pius the Ninth the same hospitality that his uncle offered to Pope Pius the Seventh. The uncle gave it with the glare of Pontius Pilate—the nephew with the kiss of Judas Iscariot. Can we not, nevertheless, manage to keep up the delusion a little longer? I know I shall live to see it stated in letters and leading articles that, after all, the Pope is just as well out of Rome-and implied that it is very well he has so good a friend as the French Emperor to offer him shelter; and that he is not in custody at all; only a little gentle violence was necessary to overcome his scruples. Good God! if these people could only the conduct of the British Cabinet towards France, conceive how thoroughly they are understood and despised throughout Christendom .- Correspondent of the Tablet.

The truth is, that the policy of the French Emperor with regard to the affairs of the Pope has assumed a complication so extreme that it can be accounted for on no principle of ordinarily fair and intelligible dealing. The Emperor has not one, but three policies, with the Popeone for the Legations, another for Rome and its vicinity, and another for the remainder of the Papal territory. In the Legations, the Emperor is a strict advocate for non-intervention; in Rome and its neighborhood he intervenes in the strongest and most practical manner; in Umbria and the Marches he does not exactly intervene himself, but permits a French General to discipline the levies of the Pope, and to give them the skill acquired under the standards of France in a series of active and bloody campaigns .-Moreover, he lectures his ally the King of Piedmont through his newspapers, and advises him to abstain from measuring swords with General Lamoriciere. In which of these courses is he sincere? Under which of these thumbles is the pea of the Imperial policy to be found? Is the Emperor of the French in favor of intervention or non-intervention, or of a mixed policy-of intervention and non-intervention in equal shares? His policy is not merely ambiguous, it is absolutely self-contradictory. He can take no step with regard to one portion of the Papal dominions which will not be a reflection on his policy in some other part. Should he intervene to support Lamoriciere, such a step would be convicted of inconsistency by his previous inaction in the Romagna. Should he leave Lamoriciere to his fate, such a step would be inconsistent with the occupation of Rome. It is really time that some definite line of policy were traced by the French Government, and that Europe were relieved from the doubt and anxiety which so unprecedented a state of relations as those subsisting between the Pope and the Emperor of the French cannot fail to produce. In the meanfinancially. The Regent of Prussia has now while, all that we have to guide us is such sen-

> " We should grieve to see Piedmont accomplish an aggression which would incontestably separate her from the Imperial policy. France being the protector of the Pope of Rome, cannot but disapprove that any armed assistance should be given to the insurrection in the provinces. We hope that Piedmont will not renounce the principle of respect for international rights, which alone can preserve our alliance with her. We also trust that the King will avoid a political fault which would be a misfortune for Italy."

Thus speaks the oracle; but surely never oracle spoke at once so plainly and so delusively. The Emperor of the French and the King of Piedmont have been for a good while in partnership, and must be well aware of each other's method of doing business. The King of Piedmont must understand that it is not on a question of assisting insurrection in the provinces of a neighbor, even though that neighbor should be time a hostile fleet, and all that at a given moment, the Pope himself, that the Emperor of the ernment has given to Garibaldi to help himself French is disposed to quarrel with him, for the occupation of the Romagna affords an unanswerwill be quickly taken advantage of. To-day we able proof to the contrary. Nor can any one, hear of an insurrection of the Marches, and of after the events of the last two years, gravely say that France is the protector of the Pope in any sense which would make it an outrage to her diate result of the conferences of the ex-Dicta- policy for Sardinia to assist his insurgent subjects. Is not the permission to occupy the Æmilia with Piedmontese troops part of the then it will approve of the annexation of the consideration which France has given to Pied-Marches, as it has already approved of that of mont for the provinces of Savoy and Nice ?-And, if this was consistent with the protection the problem of spoiling the Pope amid the com- of the Pope, cannot another transaction of the plimentary addresses of the Bishops! When same kind be arranged on the same accommodat-Europe wakes up, it will see that the revolutions ing principle? But there is another reason why we confess we are disposed to attach very little weight to these admonitions of the Constitutionnel. France advises and remonstrates, but she is advising and remonstrating with a Power speak coolly about them. I have but one thought which she can, if she pleases, compel to the most implicit obedience. If France is in earnest in the matter, her Government has only to employing Garibaldi. Do not think that I judge intimate to Piedmont, not in public, not in the this man too harshiy. I am ready to prove, Constitutionnel, but by a few words spoken in whenever you allow me, that the revolution has the Cabinet of M. Cavour, that she will not pernot made a single step in Italy, without having mit any interference by Piedmont with the afbeen incited thereto and directed by Napoleon, fairs of the Pope, and no interference will take and that there has not been a single one of its place. We have all read how the pious Charles V. sacked and plundered Rome with a crued. Bixio said the other day to M. de Raine- elty unknown to Alaric himself, and at the same ville, his old colleague in the Assembly-" We | time put up prayers in his private chapel for the safety of the Pope. Ihis device deceived nobody, and we confess that we shall be much sur-

States is absolutely in the power of the Emperor of the French. Lamoriciere is his subject, who must throw up his command if he is directed to position is, perhaps, still more dependent on the will of his great ally. Surely, it is too bold an experiment to expect Europe to believe that a war carried on between two persons each of whom is under the control of a third person is carried on without that third person's consent. -London Times.

The Moniteur says:—"In presence of the facts which have just been accomplished in Italy the Emperor has resolved that his Minister shall immediately quit Turin. A secretary will remain there to conduct the business of the Lega-

LORD CLARENDON AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCE.-You are aware that Lord Clarendon recently paid a visit to Paris, and during his stay he was a frequent guest at St. Cloud. It is not likely that in the conversations between the Emperor and a statesman who has held the post of Foreign Minister in England, politics should not have been introduced, and the Independance Belge gives the substance of one of those conversations, which has an appearance of truth. The Belgian paper only reports what each of the interlocutors may, under the circumstances, be supposed to have said. On the 20th ult, the noble earl, after calling on Prince de Reuss, at the Prussian embassy, went to St. Cloud, and had a protracted interview with his Majesty. The Emperor complained in the most bitter terms of and stated that he looked upon it as a personal insult to himself (s'est declure personellement offense). Lord Clarendon, in reply, by no means endeavoured to palliate what the Emperor considered offensive in the conduct of the British Administration. He declared that their conduct was fully justified by that of the Emperor in the Savoy and Nice question that it had produced the worst impression in England to find that, after his specific declarations to the contrary, the annexation should have taken place including even Chaiblais and Faucigny; that England was quite right to increase her navy, seeing that France had doubled hers, and that England would always take means to secure her supremacy at sea. "It has been remarked," adds the Independ-ance, "that immediately after the stormy conversation, Lord Clarendon proceeded to the Prussian embassy, and it is believed that words spoken at St. Cloud had something to do with Lord Palmerston's speech on the 23rd." Both the Patric and Pays contradict the correctness of the details given by the Independance. The Patrie states that they are "wanting in correctness" (manquent de toute exactitude). The Pays not only says that they are " wholly inaccurate," but adds, by way of moralising, "We regret that so serious a paper as the Independance should lend its publicity to information of this kind, the correctness of which is not less reprehensible than its singular indiscretion."- Paris Letter.

FRENCH LIBERTY. - A religious journal, the Drapeau Catholique, has been suppressed by the Tribunal of Correctional Police for treating of political subjects without authorization, and without having deposited the caution money required from political journals. The editor and and printer were at the same time sentenced respectively to two months' and one months' imprisonment, and fines of 150fr.

The last number of the Moniteur de la Flotte contains the following exulting remarks concerning the new naval invention :--

"The first steel-plated steamship, Lu Gloire, has just taken possession of the sea. She is a magnificent vessel, 77 metres long and 16 metres large (250 by 51 feet English). Her aspect is imposing by the severity of her lines and by the mass of her iron cuirass. At the height of 1.82 metres (barely six feet) above the water, she presents a battery of 34 guns of the most powerful effect; on the forecastle two long-range pieces; on the quarter deck an iron redoubt to protect her commander at his post during The reduced masts and the wide funnel the action. indicate that the vessel is not intended to go to a distance from our ports, but that she is made for operations in the seas where henceforward the great differences of European policy will be settled. The frigate has been thrice to sea, and it may now be said that she has gloriously terminated her trials. In weather she parts the water without shock, and it may almost be said without form, showing thereby how perfectly her proportions have been conceived. Her speed, measured on a basis of nearly eight kilo-metres, reached 13 1-10 knots, which is the finest result ever ascertained in a ship of war. In a tenhours trip her average rate was 12 31-100 knots, with all her fires lighted, and 11 knots with half her fires. In a rough sea she behaved perfectly. She pitches very gently, and rolls with a regularity that leaves nothing to be desired. The engineer's programme is therefore in all respects carried out-carried out fully, but not exceeded: the whole does the greatest honour to his skill, and gives the measure of the precision of his intelligence, of the certainty of his foresight, and consequently of the confidence the country may place in him. One understands now how he dared to take the responsibility of laying down several vessels of an entirely new type without having waited the trial of the first; and the rrproaches of temerity which were not spared to him now recoil upon those who ventured them. In 1850 the Napoleon engaged the navy in a new phasis; it extended its destinies by assuring henceforward its assistance to the army, to escort its convoys of troops, to protect their landing, to reach in good so as to be able to figure in strategical combinations without risk of delay. Thus it was that in the last Italian campaign, while the army marked its march across Lombardy by the glorious stages of Magenta and Solferino, the steam fleet of Admiral Romain Desfosses craised in the waters of Venice, to insure the disembarcation at the first signal of another corps d'armee which was to take the Austrians in the rear; and already previously, during the events in the Black Sea, the Napoleon had passed the Dardanelles, while the English fleet, detained by contrary winds, remained at the entrance of the Straits, an impotent witness of our success. England was moved at this, and soon her dockyards were seen full of steam line-of-battle ships, pretending to the atmost speed. But hardly had she followed us upon this path of progress when behold arise a new maritime element much more formidable than the Napoleon, a terrible ship, which could of itself alone confront a whole steam fleet, the steel-plated steamship, whose glorious trials we have just exposed. Again, then, a new era opens for the navy; it is no longer only wooden citadels that the fleet may attack; henceforward it may brave with impunity the most pow-orfully defended coasts. No granite fort exists that can resist the destructive effects of the new artillery, and our steel-plated ships will carry this formidable artillery under the enemy's fire. It is a complete

revolution in the destinies of maritime powers. ITALY.

Without waiting a reply from Rome to the ulti-matum sent to Cardinal Antonelli, 25,000 Sardinian troops entered Umbria on the 11th, September, and were followed on the 12th, by an other 25,000. It is asserted that the French government will incommand.

his troops is clearly set forth. The soldiers are told that they will not fight against the army of any of the powers—an indication that Victor Emmanuel has come to an understanding with France, and do so, and the King of Piedmont in his present does not anticipate any intervention on the side of Austria.

TURIN, SEPTEMBER 12 .- Count Cavour has remitted note to M. Thouvenel explaining the new attitude of Sardinia. The representation made by Russia and Prussia to Turin were very strongly expressed. It is, however, certain, that those Powers will take no other steps against the entry of Sardinian troops into the States of the Church.

The Papal Government is about to address a memorandum to all the European Powers protesting against the Sardinian invasion of the Roman terri-

This memorandum explains that the enrolment of foreign volunteers, of which Sardinia complains in her ultimutum, was principally due to the counsels of Austria and France, the latter Powers having after the Paris Congress in 1856 insisted on the formation of a Papal army.

The influence of the full of the Kingdom of Naples upon the States of the Church was natural and imnediate. The towns in the Marches nearest to the Romagna rose in insurrection, and Cialdini, the same who accompanied Farini in his conference with Napoleon III at Chamberry on the 28th ult., with his Piedmontese division, captured Pesaro on Wednesday, the Papal troops having left it a few weeks before. The stories of sackings and massacres committed by these troops are as fabulous as Lamoriciere's buckram order of the day .- Weekly Register. Lamoriciere is supposed to have some 25,000 men. Of these, he may be able to bring 15,000 into the field against 50,000; for the division under Fanti is marching, not to meet him, but to cut off the communications between him and Rome. The General seems, however, to concentrate all his forces at Ancona; and as he has spent the last six months in fortifying that city, he can at least command time there, if there is any hope of Austria moving. A battle, on the other hand, is expected, say the telegrams. With any other General, a battle of 50,000 against 15,000 would be a mere suicide. It is to be remembered, however, that one of Lamorciere's peculiar talents is the handling of a small force against disproportioned numbers. All his great blows have been struck with handfulls of men."-Cor. of Tablet. That the French guarantee of Rome may be more

evident to the world, General de Goyon resumes the

command of the army of occupation, which is at this moment augmented by two new regiments—the 62nd and 67th. Of course the position in which he stands with regard to Lamoriciere will remain a secret till it is manifested by the event. We suspect, however, that our French Correspondent is only too well informed on this matter. In such a moment of wild confusion the Catholic has nothing to fear, because the future of the Church is in the hands of Him Who has upheld her during eighteen centuries, alike against the oppression of kings and conquerors and against the "madness of the people." It is, however, impossible to shut our eyes to the fact to which we have frequently called attention, that for the moment the Italian peoples have sunk all other political and social questions in that of "Italian Unity." The question is not whether the old Government was good or bad, mild or cruel, but whether it stands in the way of Italian nationality .-The enemies of the Church, however, eagerly catch at this state of things, and misrepresent it as a proof that the States of Church are itl-governed, and that the common Father of Christians has been the oppressor of his own countrymen. The feeling among English Protestants on this subject we hold to be supernatural. They forget the common decencies of language; and those who everywhere else are able and measured, cannot speak on this without raving and drivelling. See, for instance, the article in the Suturday Review on "Pius IX. and his Court." But the simple fact is, that the Church has not now to learn from modern revolutionists what her great Doctors have long taught. It was by popular favor, not by force, that the Vicar of Christ became a temporal sovereign, and St. Thomas writes (De Regimine Principis, lib. i., c. 2), "Non potest diu con-servari quod votis multorum repugnat"—"A government cannot stand long which is repugnant to the wishes of the majority." The present state of affairs, however, raises many questions which cannot be settled in a manner so summary. In one way or other the Providence of God will order the result for good, but the most short-sighted human foresight cannot fail to distinguish the dangers of the moment. The temporal dominion, which for so many centuries has been the instrument in preserving the independence of the Church, seems melting away; and what the French Emperor hopes cannot for a moment be tolerated by any other Christian Power any more than by the Church herself-namely, that the Holy Father, secured in Rome by French pro-tection, should fall into the dependent condition of the Popes in Avignon, who were virtually the Ecclesiastical Ministers of the Court of Paris .- Weekly Register.

The charity of the Pope knows no limits. Since his accession to the Pontificate, in 1846, Pius the Ninth has spent, in charitable and pious works, no less a sum than 1 500,000 scudi—a sum fabulous in amount, when taken into consideration the extent of bis private resources. These consist of 355 scudi a month, or about 4 200 scudi a-year; which would be about equal to £1,000 a-year of English money. But how could be then spend so much in charity? The answer is ready. Sovereigns constantly receive presents from their fellow sovereigns; these the Pope devotes to the relief of his poorer subjects, and in the foundation and endowment of institutions for their benefit.

THE IRISH BRIGADE .- SPOLETO, 31st August, 1860. have to announce that last night the Irish Brigade sent off its first contingent of fully disciplined soldiers to enter for the first time on regular service.— Company No. 1, First Battalion, reported ready to take the field, yesterday morning were ordered off. and last evening, amidst a scene that would stir the coldest heart with enthusiasm, marched for Perugia. The moment the word got out that Company No. 1 had been made "active service company," the staff officers' quarters were besieged with crowds, begging and arguing to be allowed to volunteer into No. 1, which, they said, they heard was ordered "to the I wish some of our enemies could have seen and heard them, reasoning, urging, coaxing, and argufying" with true Milesian earnestness, wit, and humour. All to no purpose, however; the company proper went off; the rest cheered and consoled (consoled, mind you) by the assurance that ere many days they should follow, and, no one could tell how soon, be within sight of the foe. Last night's leavetaking was a downright ovation in its way for Company No. 1. These old walls rarely before were stirred by cheers like those which arose as Captain Howley and Captain Luther marched out at the head of 140 as splendid fellows as ever carried a musket.

Nothing of any particular interest took place last week or the week before, so that I did not deem it worth while paying postage for a few words, which could amount to no more than merely an assurance that everything was going on monotonously well; the men in the highest spirits; the barrack accommodation, commissariat, and pay regular, ample, and satisfactory. As for drill and organisation, as long as three weeks ago firing parties were formed crease the army of occupation at Rome to 10,000 for ball practice, and in this, as in every other branch men, and that General Goyon will again assume the of their military education, "the quick-witted. Celts" leave all competitors behind when tried on a fair THE KING OF SARDINIA'S INTERVENTION IN THE field. Indeed, never more than ever, as they begin ROMAN STATES .- The Globe regards this step as the to assume, individually and collectively, more of the

cent armies within that scope—a finer body of men could not be seen. There are, probably, not a score men in the Brigade under five feet eight inches, and on the whole the average hight is about five feet nine inches. The Italians don't well know what to make of them. The Irish are now popularly believed here to be a race of giants-fierce and terrible. Our men begin to feel themselves that touch of self pride as a body—that esprit du corps—so invaluable in elevating the soldier. They march down to town every morning, as proudly as if each man were a general-in-chief, to mount the guards on the various posts at the gates, and at several public buildings, &c .- Morning News.

An address has been received by the Editor of the News from Ancona in which the companies 3, 4, and 5. of the battalion of St. Patrick say :-

"Having heard that the parties who returned home from here have been spreading false reports about the Brigade, we are not in the slightest degree surprised at it, as most of them were a disgrace to the Brigade and to their country, and unfit com-panions for the men they have left behind them here. So long as they were amongst us we had nothing but disorder and confusion; after their departure all was peace, quietness, and contentment. We are well rid of them, and are only sorry that such men should be called Irish. But whilst we are just, let us likewise be generous, and say that there were some whose stoutness of heart was not equalled by the vigour of bodily constitution. Those, too, have been sent home. They can easily be recognised from the herd of black sheep. We trust their friends may soon see them in robust health, and as nature rendered them unfit to partake of the honours of an Irish Brigade, we hope that they may live long an honour to their country and their religion. As to ourselves, we might as well, for the gratification of those who may be interested, say a few words with regard to our treatment here. As Irishmen and gentlemen, we consider ourselves in duty bound to say that we are well treated; no soldier could be treated better, or be more respected than we are. We have plenty to eat, plenty to drink, and plenty to spend; our clothing at present is good—it will soon be of the finest. We earnestly hope that a good many more young men will come out and join us-let them be determined fellows, of the right sort -to share the pleasures and honours as well as the dangers, which we care not how soon we may meet. We are progressing rapidly in drill and discipline. The Pope, as a mark of his esteem for us, sent specially a bishop from the Vatican, to give us his Benediction, and present each of us with a silver medal of the 'Madonna.' We regret much that Major Fitzgerald was called away from us to take command of his own regiment in Austria. We trust we will yet have the pleasure to see called back amongst us one of the finest soldiers we could possibly desire to serve under. He presented us with a farewell address, in which he expressed himself in the kindest possible manner, when the Brigade gave him three hearty cheers. We are well pleased with the officers who are appointed over us; they are untiring in their zeal, and only happy in the happiness of their men.

MR. SPURGEON ON HIS TRAVELS .- A somewhat

apocryphal story is current in "the row," to the ef-

fect that a "funny writer" once called at the Religious Tract Society's establishment, and proffered to its manager the MS. of "A Comic Treatise on Justification by Faith, with humorous illustrations," observing that it was just the thing to sell in an age which demands Comic Latin Grammars. Comic Blackstones, Comic Histories of England, and delights to see the noblest works of the ancient and modern drama travastied into the rankest tomfoolery. One is always reminded of this story in reading the report of a speech or sermon by Mr. Spurgeon. cannot divest ourselves of the idea that when he makes his appearance on platform or in pulpit, his audience must half expect him to turn in his toes, put his hands in his pockets, and exclaim, "Here we are agin—how was yer?" To secular taste his Tom-barry-like treatment of sacred themes is, to say the least, by no means agreeable. How those who are supposed to have a more than ordinary reverence for those themes can approve, with loud applause, such facetious handling of them, is a " phase of faith" very hard to be accounted for. At the meeting lately held at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, to " render thanks for the success which has attended the erection of the building," to raise funds that it may be opened for preaching free of debt, and to listen to a chronicle of Mr. Spurgeon's Continental tour (a queer medley of piety, neumany matters. and an Albert-Smith-like entertainment), the popular pastor took one of the sacraments as food for his fun-although a Baptist of the Baptists, made a butt of Baptism. "If," said he, "his unbaptised brethren on the platform were to fall through the floor, they would find themselves in the baptistry. There was no water in it now, but whenever any of them wanted, in obedience to their Master's command, to be immersed, he would be glad to be their humble servant." The flippant jocularity of this utterance is on a par in taste with the intolerant public unbaptising of the pædobaptist clergymen who had assembled to do him honour and aid in getting him money. The way in which Mr. Spurgeon has been 'run after" has we fear, turned his head. He seem. to think himself an infallible authority on all points Although his literary and scientific attainments ars notoriously only just more than nil, a little time ago he was lecturing scholars on their style of composition, and in the speech now referred to pompously ennunciated an opinion that "the science of acoustics was not understood." By Mr. Spurgeon very probably not. A hypocritic on the logic of language might and that the existence of a universally un-understood science-of a knowledge which knowsmust surely be placed in the category of contra-dictories. Mr. Spurgeon commenced the narrative of his Continental adventures by stating that the captain of the ship in which he sailed from Gravesend was, like himself, "an Essex man, and (consequently, we suppose) the cream of creation."-Another product of the cow-not cream, calves-Essex men are held to be in popular repute. The creamy skipper is Mr. Spurgeon's authority for a tale he tells to throw ridicule on Roman Catholicism —to wit, that over the door of a tobacconist's in Antwerp a figure of the Virgin Mary may be seen smoking a pipe. To prove one's Protestantism is it necessary to repeat a profune falsehood? Hearsay evidence is very readily accepted by Mr. Spurgeon. After sneering at a procession of Catholic penitents whom he saw bearing tapers, he adds that he was told" that the Protestants of Antwerp burned candles to saints to conciliate Catholic customers.-This charge, even if founded on fact, comes with a bad grace from a man who confesses that he put on canonicals against his conscience, when preaching in Geneva, that he might not be injured in his business. "The nearer the church, the further from God" is a proverb which Mr. Spurgeon interprets with a literalness that would be comical were it not for the coarseness of his illustration. In a window near the Cathedral at Antwerp, he saw certain "horrible indecent articles which he dared not mention" -the propriety of alluding to them is problematical. His inference, therefore, is that the Romish religion has no influence on the morals of its votaries. Apply this very peculiar reasoning to Mr. Spurgeon's own case. He preaches in Exeter Hall. In front of it is the Coal Hole; at the back of it a street infamous for brothels. Ergo, Mr. Spurgeon's ministrations have no moral influence. In Brussels Mr. Spurgeon encountered some seventy Irish recruits en route for Rome. They were, says he, the most wretched troops he had ever seen. This we can believe, and whether or not Mr. Spurgeon's assertion that the only luggage they had amongst them was a shall not meddle with Rome. In four weeks all body, and we confess that we shall be much surthe Papal States, except Rome, according to the prised if the admonition of the Constitutionnel
pamphlet, will be in our hands; and in four be more successful. It does so happen that
months you will see something that will astonish each of the parties about to contend in the Papal

| Docket hand mongst them was a disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the only luggage they had amongst them was a boldest measure yet taken by Victor Emmanuel. He disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the only luggage they had amongst them was a boldest measure yet taken by Victor Emmanuel. He disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the only luggage they had amongst them was a boldest measure yet taken by Victor Emmanuel. He disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the only luggage they had amongst them was a boldest measure yet taken by Victor Emmanuel. He disciplined military appearance, air, and bearing, the or otherwise, it is very amusing. Coleridge's and, in so doing, he broadly assumes the position of with admiration. It may with truth be stated that analysis of the stinking atmosphere at Cologne. Mr.

| Docket handkerchief and a few potatoes, be true or otherwise, it is very amusing. Coleridge's analysis of the stinking atmosphere at Cologne. Mr.

| Docket handkerchief and a few potatoes, be true or otherwise, it is very amusing. Coleridge's analysis of the stinking atmosphere at Cologne. Mr.

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| Docket handkerchief and a few potatoes, be true or otherwise, it is very amusing. Coleridge's analysis of the stinking atmosphere at Cologne. Mr.

ascribes to poor Albert Smith-evidently the model whom Mr. Spurgeon imagines he is surpassing in his itinerary patter. It's a hard thing to say of a minister of the Gospel, but we cannot refrain from saying that Mr. Spurgeon's recollections of fravel remind us very forcibly of the airs assumed by the monkey that had seen the world. His pride in his wanderings is doubly ludicrous from their very limited extent and the hackneyed nature of the spots whom Mr. Spurgeon imagines he is surpassing in his he visited. He advised his hearers, if they had any money to spare after they had cleared off the debt of the chapel, to take a continental trip for the sake of intellectual expansion; assuring them that they would feel their brains if they had any, growing on both sides of their heads, owing to the stimulus of the novelty around them. They are not likely to be encouraged to the experiment by the effects visible on their pastor. - Scotsman.

EFFECTS OF SPIRITUALISM. - A writer in the Gospel Herald, who has been traveling over considerable portions of Connecticut, says: "Spiritualism has made terrible ravages here and everywhere in this common schools have been closed. Domestic discord prevails, Marriage contracts are made to be dissolved in a few weeks or months. Families that were a few years ago esteemed respectable, are now clad in rags, and wanting the most common necessaries of life and their earningg are given to support the idle rabble who constantly hang on them, to hear or tell some new and strange thing."

Millinery.—A young lady, who lately gave an order to a milliner, said, "You are to make it plain, but at the same time attractive, as I sit in rather conspicuous place in church."

#### CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL,

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment.

Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance—viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum,.. \$30

" By a Professor, . . 44 Drawing, Painting,.... Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil.

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

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CONDITIONS:

	Pupils of 12 years and up- wards.	Pupile under 12 yrs
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French &		
English languages, with Writ-	\$	s
ing and Arithmetic	80,00	70.00
Half Boarders	36,00	30.00
Classes of Three hours a-day	25.00	20.00
Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per		
Annum	30.00	30.00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00	44 00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00
Laundress	12 00	12.00
Bed and Bedding,	12.00	12.00
Gymnustics. (Course of 20 L	essons) Ch	arge of

the Professor.

Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Pro-

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges

for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

### WANTED,

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

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### THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

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

For the following complaints these Bitters are a Specific, viz: - Dyspensia, or Indigestion, Heart Burn, Acidity, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and General Debility.
In many sections of our country this preparation is

extensively used by physicians in their practice, and it seems to have restored many to health who were apparently beyond the reach of the healing art. Subjoined are a few tributes from well known physicinus:

MANSFIELD, TIOGA Co., Pa., Aug. 25, 1858. I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice with decided success in debility and general prostration, &c., and diseases of the digestive organs. F. H. WHITE, M. D.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1858. Gentlemen: - I have been in the drug business the last fifteen years, and have never sold a medicine which has given such great satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia as the Oxygenated Bitters, and in this disease I always recommend it.

H. G. FOWLER. Burlington, Vt., Nov. 12, 1854. Gentlemen: -- I am pleased to state, that I have tried the Oxygenated Bitters for Indigestion and Debility, and found immediate relief from using only a part of a bottle. I have the greatest confidence in il us a cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility, and recommend it with much pleasure.

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

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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, Sating, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Morcen Window Curtains, Bed Haugings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in

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DEAR Sin-I feel that it is a duty I owe to suffering humanity that I should give a relation of the great benefits I have derived from the use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. Last summer I had the misfortune to lose two of my children by that dreadful scourge—the cholera—and in all human probability should have fallen a victim to the pestilence myself if a kind Providence had not provided me help in the hour of need. I first became acquainted with the Pain Killer whilst travelling on the river with my husband. A gentleman passenger had some with him which he recommended in the highest terms as a remedy for cholera. I thought no more of it at the time, but the same night I was nttacked by the cholera in the worst form. I resorted to various remedies used to arrest its progress, but all in vain. I was seized with violent cramps, and my discharges began to assume the same character as those of my dear children previous to their death. I was looked upon as lost, but all at once thought of the PAIN KILLER. My husband obtained the bottle from a fellow passenger, and administered to me a Prepared by S. W. Fowls & Co, Boston, and for sale by dose. I experienced almost immediately a cessation of pain. The dose was repeated at intervals of fifteen minutes, four or five times, and the result was my complete recovery. I feel confident that I owe my life to the Pain Killer, and only regret that I had not have known of its extraordinary virtues carlier, I then might have saved the lives of my dear children. Since that time I have used the Pain Killer in my family extensively, and the more I use it the better I like it. As a great family medicine, it has

> SARAH SANDERBERY, St. Louis. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Retail. Wholesale agents for Montreal.

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The system of discipline is mild, but firm and uniform; while every encouragement and every laudable incentive is employed, to forward the pupils in knowledge and virtue.

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The scholastic year, comprising ten months and a half, opens on the First of September, and ends about the middle of July.

Parents and Guardians are allowed to visit the Pupils on Thursdays. There is an additional charge of \$12 for those who spend vacation at the Academy.

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Reading, Writing, French and English Grammar. Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Ancient and Modern Geography, Use of the Globes; Sacred, Pro-fane and Natural History; Mythology, Chronology, Logic Rhetoric, Elements of Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy; Vocal and Instrumental Music: Drawing, Painting in both Oil and Water Colors, Transferring on Wood and Glass; Wax Work; Housewifery, all kinds of plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

TERMS. Board and Tuition (per Annum, half-yearly in advance)......

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THE UNIFORM CONSISTS OF A piuk muslin de laine skirt; One white dress; a

black silk basque; a sky blue sash; a straw hat, with white trimming; deep crimson merino is worn in the winter season; each pupil should also be provided with six changes of linen; a dozen of towels; a black veil, a yard wide; a white veil, two yards in length; a dressing and ivory comb; a hair brush, a tooth brush, a knife, fork, table and tea spoon, a goblet.

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

#### REMARKS ON THIS PROSPECTUS. J. M.

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

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ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing bitherto invited, and to combine all the requisites of

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September 21.

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Montreal, August 24, 1860.

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Classical Objects, Postage and Medical attendance form extra Charges. For furthur particulars, apply at the Institution,

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

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CATHARTIC

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PILLS.

Are you cick, fieldle, and complaining? Are you on a contemplating? Are you on a contemplating of the kness is ensemble. It there saying man are out in predict to seriou, illustrate out predict to seriou, illustrate out the description of the right of the contemplating of the body and obstructs a contemplating of the body and obstructs the contemplating of the body and obstructs the contemplating of the contemplating of the contemplating of the body and obstructs the contemplating of the body, and obstructs the contemplating of the second with a contemplating of the contemplating of the

the attackment from I align objections in some of the per what cities, and from other well known public per-

Community of the Commun the Arch.: Your tills are also become in the great in medicine. They have a recommended in the great in medicine. They have a recommended in the consistency upon her man is small feet to default constraints from the first hear they constraint end with blotches and pinaples or her in her hair. After our child was caved, since any your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGITA-

As a Family Physic. From Tr. E. W. Carteright, New terleres. Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excell qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They note, but very certain and effectual in their action as showed, which makes them invaluable to us in the contractment of disease. Budnehe, Sick Hendacke, Foul Stomach.

Please Bro. AYER: I cannot answer you what composites I have coved with your Pills better than to say all I i we care treat with a purgative medicine. I place per dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily extensively of course value them highly. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

1. L. J. C. LYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the word bedoein my body can have, by a dose or two o word Philo. It seems to arise from a foul atom which they cleaned once

From Dr. Edward Royd, Baltimore.

h they closuse at once Yours with great respect, ED, W. PREBLE, Clerk of Steamer Clario. Milians Disarders -- Liver Complaints. From the Produce Bell, of New York City. it only are your Pills admirably adapted to their puris an aperious, but I find their beneficial effects upon iver very marked indeed. They have in my propart of part effected for the cure of billous come of the same of the cure of billous come of the same of the same of the part of the part of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, D. C., The Feb., 1855.

The leavest of your Pills in my general and hospital actions of the real your Pills in my general and hospital actions are really on the flow of the my members of the real to the latest the latest we employ. Their regulations of the act the latest latest we employ. Their regulations of the act the latest latest employ of demangements of the opening in death, I have sold on found a case of the latest latest latest really yield to the act. Preferently yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

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

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I had before the heat aperious I have ear found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes there are excellent remedy, when given in small doses for before appeared and diarrhose. Their sugar-coating mass them very acceptable and convenient for the use of comen and children.

Dyspepsia. Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. From Rev. J. F. Himes, Postor of Advant Church, Roston.
19. Ayrac: Universely your Pills with extraordinary
20. So in my family and among those I on called to visit
11 distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and
12 distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and
12 distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and
12 distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and
12 distress. To regulate the remedy I have
13 distress. To regulate to the commend them to
14 distress. Wansaw, Wyoning Co., N. Yadot, 24, 1845.
14 distress than an excellent purgative to cleaned the
15 distress than an excellent purgative to cleaned the
15 distress of the blood.
20 distress of the blood.
30 distress of the blood.

Care-thertion, Costiveness, Suppression, othermatism. Gout, Neuralgia, Drop.; Varmysis, Fits, etc.

Trem Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada. From much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of discuses. If others of our fraternity law tound them efficients as I have, they should join on the produints in for the benefit of the multimate who saids from a complaint, which, although by I cample in self, is progenitor of others that are worse. I believe consists of the progenitor of others that are worse. has to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston. Find one or two large descent year Pills, taken at the perfect time, are excellent promotives of the natural section when wholly or maintify suppressed, and also redechad to choose the sounds the made expel norms. They are no much the best physic we have that I recomis 14 no other to my patients.

Them the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. There the Ret. Dr. Hauses, of the Memorial Epis. Church. Utl. ASKI HOUSE, Savanuch, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856. However, Street I should be ungrateful for the relief view shall be a brought me is 1 d.1 not report my case to the street of the should be desired in my limbs and brought on exceeding neurologic pains, which ended in cherals rhouse them. Matavillatianing I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of year excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I trick constitute. Their effects were slow, but sure. By person with the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENAME CHAMBER, Better Pourg. Le. A Dec. 2855.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1955.
DR. AVERT I have been entirely cured, by your Pility Themmatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted to by years. ing for years.

ger Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remody in skilful hands, is an acrous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that drequently follow its incantious use. These contains as mercury or mineral substance whatever. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mesc.

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### 178 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.) CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID as-

sortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECT-ED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS, Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY. Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent work-

men, under his personal superintendence. No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be

Nov. 17, 1859.

Education.

Warranted. BUSINESS DEVICE: Quick Sales and Light Profit.

ACADEMY

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

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their papils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

TERMS: Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 Music Lessons-Pinno..... 28 90 Payment is required Quarterly in advance.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON, C.W.; Under the Immediate Supercision 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 Library will be Open to

the Pupils.

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

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.



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

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

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

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Should procure this weekly Every Singer, Publication of Vocal and Every Teacher, Piano Forte Music, cost-Every Pupil, ing but 10 CENTS a Every Amateur, number, and pronounced

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

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS. Yearly, \$5; Hulf-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the necrest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignifi-

cant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute,

Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe "SOLO MELODIST. Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on

> C. B. SEYMOUR & CO. 107 Nassau Street, New York.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street.

Oct. 20, 1859.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria—Bev. J. J. Olishalm. Asjala—N. A. Coste.
Aylmer—J. Doyle.
Amherisburgh—J. Roberts.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girrolr. Brockville-P. Murray. Belleville-M. O'Dompsey. Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Caledonia-M. Donnelly. Cavarrille-J. Knowlson. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Maguire. Cornual!—Rev. J. S. O'Connar. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins
Eastern Townships—P. Hacket.
Erusville—P. Gafney Emily-M. Hennessey. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoil—W. Featherston. Kemptville—M. Heaphy. Kingsten—P. Purcell. Lunsdown—M. O'Connor. Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Oshaica - Richard Supple. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cornick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond - A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athonese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E. - J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's - A. B. M'Donald.
St. Romadd d' Etchemin - Rev. Mr. Sax. Trenton -Rev. Mr. Bruttargh. Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville-J Greene Tinquick-T. Donegan Toronto - Patrick Mullin, 2:: Shuter Street. Templeton - J. Hagan. West Osgoode - M. M'Evoy. West Port -James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. York Grand River .- A. Lamond.

### M. P. RYAN,

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

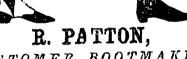
WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,

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

Pot Barley Pork B. Wheat Flour Hams Split Peas Corn Meal Figb June 6, 1860.

Tobacco Cigars Soap & Candles Pails

Brooms, &c.



CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,

No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of R. P. will, in future, devote his whole attention to

WORK MADE to ORDER. Now is the time! Montreal, April 19, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers manufacture and have BELLS. constantly for sale at their old established BELLS. Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Lo-BELLS. BELLS. comotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in BELLS. the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in BELLS. every particular. For information in re-BELLS. gard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, BELLS. Warrantee, &c. send for a circular. Address BELLS. A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

Mr. U. E. ARCHAMBRAULT, Principal.

" P. GARNOT,
" F. H. DESPLAINS, Professors of French.

" J. M. ANDERSON,

Professors of English " M. KEEGAN, Assistant.

" A. LENOIR, THE Re-Entrance of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at

Nine o'clock in the morning. Religious Instruction will, as last year, be under

the direction of a gentleman of the Seminary. Parents are respectfully requested to send their children immediately, in order that no delay be experienced in the Classification of the Pupils.

N.B .- The number of the Professors and numerous improvements recently made in the Establishment will permit the admission of a greater number of Pupils this year than during the past, and this, too, without any inconvenience to benith, as all the Class-Rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and furnished with backed scats.

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal. C. C. Academy, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

August 24, 1860.

PROSPECTUS

OF. SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE. BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

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

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

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their chitdren. Immo-rality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them,

are allowed to visit the boarders. TERMS OF ADMISSION:

For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per mouth.
For Half Boarders, 6.00 " " For Boarders,..... 11.50 " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance.

Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Pees are extra charges .-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices. Washing, ..... \$1.20 per mouth Music, ..... 3.20 "

Use of the Piano. 50 " 4"
Drawing, 1.50 " 4"
Hed and Hedding 60 " 4"
Libraries, 10 " 4" All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860.

H. BRENNAN.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Crang Street. (West End.) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.



J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

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

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines 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. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

The three Machines you sent as some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; 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 Rosom and a Harness Trace equally

PRICES : No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 90

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.

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

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 MGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MONTBEAL. Every description of Gantlamen's Wazring Apparel

constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

Montreal, Nov. 1859.

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the " Queen's Engine House,"

MONTREAL, G.R.

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

ADVOCATE,

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

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL ADVOCATES,

> No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, Near the Hotel Due Hospital.

WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE. No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY. ABVOCATE,

M'GARVEY'S

No. 58. Little St. James Street, Montreal

FURNITURE STORE 244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE Subscriber, while returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support extended to him during the last ten years in the

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Pornishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each :—Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Setz in Rusewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and Ennamelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols, each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each: Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices, which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-

244 Notre Dame Street,

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully , acked, and delivered on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge .-Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers, Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class

Cane and Wood Sent Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required. OWEN HIGARVBY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-

house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal.

TWO good CABINETWAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED. April 26.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, JULY 2nd, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows:-EASTERN TRAINS.

Day Express for Quebec, Portland and Boston, at..... 8.30 A.M. Fast Express Train for Quebec, (arriving (stopping over-night at Island Pond) Accommodation Train for Quebec, Island Pond and all Way Stations, at 8,25 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit daily.

Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, 9.00 A.M. 

Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit, 9.00 P.M . These Trains connect as Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.

W. SHANLY, General Manager,

Montreal, June 27, 1860.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retvil

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense. TERMS CASH.

All Casks, Jars and Bettles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery.

> PRICES. WINES.

Per Per Per gul. dozen, bottle. PORT-Finest Old Crusted .... 48s 4s 0d Very Fine......12s 6d 30s 2s 6d SHERRY-Finest Pals or Golden 17s 6d 42s 3s 6d Good ...... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d MADEIRA—Fine Old ...... 15s 0d 36s 3s 9d CHAMPAGNE—Noet's Imperial, 90s 7s 6d 90a 7s 6d 50s 5s 0d Other Brands, CLARET-Chateu Lafitte and St. Julien,......127 6d 248 28 6d

SPIRITS. BRANDIES-- Martell's & Hen-

nessy's, 1848.... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15e 0d 36s 3s 0d QIN-Best London Old Tom.... 12s 6d 30s DeKuyper's Hollands..... Gs 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's

Scotch....... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's lrish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 6d Old Rye ar Genuine Upper Canada, 49 Od 103 18 Od

ALES AND PORTERS. ALE-Bass & Co. and Allsop's E. I. ... 15s Od 8s 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, King-

All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importations. Deput for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy



### SPRING AND SUMMER 1860.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store, 87 M'GILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, &c., have now arrived.

We also beg to draw the attention of the public to our Stock of SUPERIOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, hest assorted, and cheapest in the consequence of our extensive business, and great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled Mr. Kennedy of Scrofula.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montreal, April 19, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN)

GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS.

SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. OOLONG.

SUGARS. LOAF.

DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL.

B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine ; Martel,

in hhds. and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal

Porter and Ale, in bottles.
PICKLES, &c., Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c .- Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinaamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Craem Tarter, Raking Sade: do., Parkers, Parkers, Parkers, Raking Sade: do., Parkers, Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices.

THOMAS MIKENNA.

# PRACTICAL PLUMBER

GAS FITTER No. 52, SAINT PETKE STREET, (Between Notre Dume and St. James Streets,)

MONTREAL. BATH TURS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

# FRANKLIN HOUSE,

(Corner of King and William Streets.) MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN.

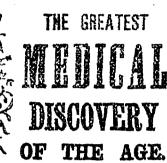
And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-OLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged.

to their advantage to try the Franklin.

BOAT BUILDER,

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on

N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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

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 bumor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

One to three bottles will care the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils.

Three to five bottles are warmated to core the worst case of erysipelas.

Two bottles are warranted to core sunning of th ears and blotches among the bair. 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 worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives

For Scald Head, you will cut the bair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Sult Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

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 Cintment until the

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

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

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUB WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you

ST. VINCENT'S ABYLUM,

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 ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

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 ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.
SISTERS OF Sr. JOSEPH,

Hamilton, C. W

March 3 1860.

Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it

D. O'GORMON,

ARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858.



EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

ful; children from five to eight years ten 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 KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scales on at 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-

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB. Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER. Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing

J. PHELAN.