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# Autrut $x$ Caitnes 

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. X .
Shawn Na Soggarti;
the priest-hunter
an irish tale of the penal times.
Author of the Legends of Connaught,"
The cabin, in which the proscribed instruelo The cabin, in which the proscribed instruetor
of youth resided, was situatedo on the edge of an
extensive headth, strectching away to the Partree mountains, and hard-by a deep, dark stream. The sun had been declining some hours, when
Frank reached the humble domicile, but there wa Frank reachere the humble domcilie, but there was
still considerable heat in his beams, and the old still conssiderable heat in his beams, and the ot
man was basking hiaself on a urf seat in front man was basking himself night-cap on his bead
of the cabin, with a red nes.
and " spectacle on nose," as he pored over a and "spectacle on nose, as he pored over a
greasy and welli-thumbed manuscript, after hav-
ing stealthily dismissed his ragged and proscribed pupiss, to their widely-scattered homes, from
what be bumorously termed tus " hive of learn-ing"-uanely, a sheltered nook, hard-by a bend
of the river between two craggy hills, at some distance from the cabin, where the more grown
boys, stretched at their leugth on the heath, or with large stones for desks, learned to soil paper
with mis-stapen letters, or crooked lines intendwith mis-shapen letters, or crooked lines intend-
ed to represent ed to represent ligures; and the juniors, on the
sound of a strange footstep, became silent as in more modern hedge-schools, where the urchins were wont on the approach of a stranger, 'to
dash into a loud and general clatter of rehearsai, by way of exiibiting their attention to learning
For, at the dreary period we are treating of For, at the dreary periou we are treating of, ${ }^{2}$
heary penalty was the award of any Catholic consequence was, of course, that ignorance and consequence wread the length and breadth of the
crime overspl,
land, in rank and deadly luxuriance. Ned was intently engaged over hus manu-
script, occasionally rubbing his cap writh a puzscript, occasionlly and paused to observe his fan-
zled air $;$ tastic and curiously mingled garb. Haled brogues,
habiliments consised ot clay-colored
rusty silk stockings, and well patcled black rusty sike with shining knee-buckles. His vest was a faded brocade, reaching below his bips,
aud his coat, more than half tureadbare, was of of blue frieze, that had been inserted instead of the orgginal ones, either for durability or of necessity. A red flannel night-cap surmounted
this motley dress, at which the old man cast an occasional glance, with no little complacency.After laving obserred him for a tew moments,
Frank, adrancing still unperceived, slapped bis Frank, adrancing still unperceser, exclaiming, papers, "I see." The old man stared-started up $\rightarrow$ rubbed his spectacles and stared again, nut
tering to himself, $:$ Yis-no-surely it can't be himself in earnest. Yet it's so like him!
nust be his fetch. Occione, masther Frank, ye real flesh an' blood or only a shadow?" sponded Frank, whih a bearty slake of the band, which was enthusiastically returned;
"and how has the world gone with gou since hoisted sail?"
"Hubaboo,
"Hubaboo, murther in airuest ?" shouted the
old man, as he jumped about with the agility of old man, as he jumped about with the agility of
boyhood, now pertectly assured of the reality of boyhood, now pertectly assured of ter real
bis visitor. "Masther Frank himself! L look at you-phoo, what a beautiful lad be's
turned out-the. little gossoon that was, the other day, only in his Casar an hise An' to think or his bein' in foreign parts, an
they say a great sailor, too. I suppose Eneas you. What a power $0^{\prime}$ grand sights you must
 pose you went to see the Pope a "Our canvass dud not reach quite so far, Ned tory of my vogages. At present you must tell tory of my voyages. here."
me how the land lies he
"On bad bad, bad entirely for us. Nothin', but finin', an' iunprisonin', an' thransportin', if we
don't become ragabon' turncoats, like masther don't become ragabon' turncoats, hike Frank."
Robert I beg your pardon, raasther
"A And do you stall venture to instruct?"
": Why, what would the creatures do at without a wast o' my office, if it was only
teach them their Christian Docthrine, an' sarvin' ${ }^{\circ}$ 'Mass? an' they a aready rithout priest
an' without chapels. Yis, masther Frank, an without chapels. Yis, masther Frank, a
long as I'm left alise an' out $0^{\prime}$ jail, lill thry to
give them a mouthful $0^{\prime}$ the larnin' the poor give them a mouthiful ${ }^{0}$ the lhagh to ell the gossoons are so
truth, they donnt desarre it so well from me at
present, as the lower part of the parish is, this present, as the lower part of the parisa hedge-
minit, incouragin Dan Heraghty as a hed
masther, that was only a scholar o' my own, an' masther, that was only a sctiolar o' my own, an
as stupid as a jackass, though he's now gettin?
 hardly knows a case from a tense, couldant tell
whether Cæsar was a Roman or a Milesian general, and scarcely knows a squar
cle. Often I bad to cry to him-
"Hard is the task to wash an Eniop white,
To polish dunces - make a bluckhead brigh
" l'd bet all l'm worth this mint, (no heary bet the reader may guess) the spalpeen couldn't
consther the verb ' Lavo, or tell why a figure is consther the rerb 'Laro', or tell why a figure is
skipt in every line o' multiphcation. IHe a masther, inagh
Laughing
Observed, "I the outburst of jealousy, Frank
I met him yesterday.
"Did you, though? I'm arraid he's takin' to wild courses lattherly, (sinking his voice) though he was a'most as dutiful a boy as the pious Eneas
hinnself, an' natthrally or a good dispostion, barnever get him beyond the conjugations or out of fractions. Any way he was cruelly persecuted
since you went abroad, Masther Frank, an' par since you went abroad, Masther Frank, a ${ }^{\circ}$ par,
ticularly since be gave the father or a lickin, more power to his arm, to that upstart Dan He raghly, that you may remimber has a thon in the parish, because he coulun pur put-
with some disparagement the spalpeen was put
tin' But with the blessin' $0^{\prime}$ 'God, the tin' on me. But with the blessin' o' God, the
poor fellow 'il come on the right path again, through the intercession of the Virgin an' the
saints, that, bad as he is, he never turaed his saints, that, bad as he 1 s , he never turaed
back to yit. But 1 'm talkin' self an' mine, an' to you. God help me, whin
I ought remimber what misfortune has come orer my betthers. How is Sir Edmund-that hearted. I didn' see him for the last month." "He is driring fast to his eternal harbor, and it's as much owing to his illness, as to my wish
to see yourself, that I came here to-day, as I hought I might hear something of Father K ger, who lands of, or from him ?"
"That's the first time I heard his name mintioned this many a long day: an' did the darling
pinture back to his own ould parish in spite $0^{\prime}$ rinture back to his own ould parish in spite $\mathrm{o}^{\prime}$
the two Shawns? Faith thin, napbe be won't he was interrupted by a low, sweet voice calling from the opposite side
Ned, are you there?"
The tones thrilled with electrical influence through Frank. His frame trembled and his
agitation became risible, even to the dim eges of bis companion.
"Don't be alarmed, Mr. Fran's" observed "Don't be alarmed, Mr. Franks, observed my litte rosebud, Elizabeth Andrews, that some-
times gets an odd lesson from ine, to improre her limes gets an odd lesson from ine, to improre mimber Miss Elizabeth;-I'm with you in
jiffey, a haggar ;-though she doesn't remime you, with your foreign look, and unvernacula accent. But I can introduce you in a minnit.
'Twas bersel' that gave me the most 0 ' these fine raimants, that I call my Irish toges"-he glanced proudly orer bis motley habliments.
"Not a word of my name on any account,
Ned, or I will instantly boist sail. The young lady must remember-
shall be very well acquainted."
"Yery well, Masther Frank-here is the
charming flower hersel'."
Pulling off his head gear, Ned sprang forward, with a grace all his own, to assist over a hedge adjoining the cabin, a blooming girl, radiant
with health and exercise. Bessy Andrews was Hebe-like in person, with rich brown tresses, dowing in careetess luxuriance, over a neck and
shoulders of beautiful proportions, and ivory fairness, as far as they were visible, whine large eyes,
liquid as ocean's depths and darkly blue, mated liquid as ocean's depths and darkly blue, mate
well with features of much archness as well as well with features of much archness as well
with the rach rose-hues of ber dimpled cheeks - richer stull from ber recent walk.

- "You must have been deeply. engaged, Ned -prif, springing lightly from the hedge, "as I have called two or three times without your minding me"-then perceiring Frank, she dier back a pace, busuiug deeply. But, $\begin{aligned} & \text { ly for a moment, an archer smile overspread lier }\end{aligned}$
crisestis is an ould pu-an oud fied $I$ mean just returned from foreign parts, an' talkin' to me
or ould times, Miss Bessy," said Ned, "a an' that's my apology tor delayin' my purty rosebud.
"A And has Miss Andrews no friend in other lands she would care to inquire for ? ${ }^{\text {? }}$ asked
Frank, after a fevs ordinary remarks had been made on both sides, and they had refused Ned's invitation to go in and rest themselves in the
cabin, the appearance of which, truth to say, cabin, the appearance of which, truth to say,
offered but pure, swe
phere.
"Oh,
























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the
tracture
his leg.









































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The Fermanagh landed proprietors bave deter-
mined tomak Lougl Erne naxigable for stenmers






































 the Corn Exchange, and on the for


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Irroniarow Watrgb--Of James Brae, a natire


## Ohe Crine clitituss <br> cathoutc chroncle

gEORG E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES,
at No. 223, Notre Daine Strect.





EOETREAL, FRTDAY, AUQ. 3,1860 .



 tuan ihe nature of those charges thensel res.-




 Oortheming












##  <br> 

## 

 Amid suet duscordant accounts, prudent menwill calhlyly awatt the issue. Another thing that
will .ause unprejudiced minds at leass to suspend will cause unprejuuticed minds at leass to suspen
their judgment, and will serve to throw discredit upion the accounts of such papers even the "Questoon Inlandatse" The writer of that able pamphlet having bee abused in true Times' Correspondent style, with
auy amount of abuse and innective, and the
smallest amount of logic, addressed a letter the smaklest amos, asking that paper to answer either
the Tinces,
athrmatisely or negatively, five simple questions of foct with regard so Ireland, on which facts
:lle whint of the argunents of the pamplet
wre: tumuted. This surely was a reasonable request, and one with which every o lover of farr
play, let alone an Englshman, would glady bave
complied. It was in fact the only opry to a gentleman and a man of honors ; and was oulf natural therefore to suppose that the
migllyy Chunderer would gladly hare availed
binself of it, especially as it afforded lim toc good an oplyortuaity of supporting the repu-
tation of lius "Corespondent", and of burling
an especially manufactured thunderbol of pros. an especially manufactured thunderbolt of prools
at the head of the audacious hatle Frenclman, Hid the Times do so? No. As the questions were "ather inconvenient ones to answer, and
would have necessitated the Thundererss eating his own roverd to an extent that was likely to decid-
edly tisagree with his stomach, it not to cause an utter disarrangenent of the system, he rery pru-
dently siurked the nasty dose: and refused $2 n-1$ dention to the Frenchman's; querres. We mest
serfess that we would willingly discredit the act, for the sabe of buman pature, if it were not substantiated beyond all reasonable doubt on
the authority of a another paper, and uncontrasperraps the strongest proof of the strength and irrefragibility of the worthy Frenchman's argu
ments, and will serve, amongst unprejudiced minds

## 



 health reaction against the cant and humbug o
Pund



 of erangelicalsm. Two features have inam fessors $;$ the ene is their steady, constant tror
ship
sho
yond the they are not to be arrested by any consider
ations of honor or honesty; thee other is thei
hatred of asceticism in all its forms, and
their disregard of what, according to Protes their disregard of what, according to Protes
ant arrangement of the Decalogue ranks a
the Serenth Commandment. The first featur has been noticed by an illustrious Protestan
writer, who speaks of the greed and unscrupul ousness with which your eraangelical stoops, t
pick up the most dirty gain, and who "pursue hie getting of money with a pace as steady
time, and an appetite as keen as death;' th
other, or the sensuality of erangelicalism, has at hime, and an appetite as keen as deat,
other, or the sensuality of erangelcalism, has at
tracted the notice of the Protestant tisisirian
and provoked the wondering comments of the and provoked the wondering comments of the
moralists. It was in the XVII. century that
Calvinistic erangelicalism culninated, and it wa in the Northern section of the Brinsh Isles that this foul travesty of religion attanned its highest
form of development. Let us glance at the moral condition of the people during this epoch of
triumphant Carruism, premising that the picture
we are about to lay before our readers, is from we are about hand to Scotland or to Calrinism,
no unfriendly han
but is of Scolland"-a well-known, and carefully com
inled work. The period is that intervening be wixt the death of Cbarles 1st, and the Restora
tion:
"The number of cases of uncommon turpitude in
a time of extraordinary religious purism forces itse





 at the Castle Hill, for offences of the several kiind
here ganced at, while tro others were scourge
through the city for minor degrees of the same of
fences.-Fol. $M$,

## This was the epoch whea Puritanism reigned supreme orer Church and State ; when in th

 words of our author, Candinism ": when in the highest power "; whien " every vestige of episcopac est power;", whien "every vestige of episcopacy
was banished ;" when Catholics were hunte down like wild beasts, and the Presbyterian clergy
exercised "unlimited authority over the external exercised "unlimited authority over the external
practise and professions of the community." Thi
too was the epoch distinguished abore all in Scotch Annals for its incredible filthiness, an
dishonesty, for an immorality so hideous as to dishonesty, for an immorality so hideous as to
make the era of the Pestoralion "Sline vilut


## The Troubles or Anglicanisn.-The condtion of the Anglican Clurch, and the squab-

 condition of adversgications therein, must alliaybles of the ad
be of interest to Catholics. If ou the one liand rom its connection with the State, it has always
assumed a promiuent attitude of hostility towards
is, yet the tendencies of a large party us, yet the tendencies of a large party within ths
bosom hare alwass been Rome-ward, and the
logical application of the principles laid down in its tormularies has brought many of its
ing
most illustrious chuldren to the phortals of the true Church. Anglicanism is indeed rather a
form of diluted Popery, than a phase of Protestantism; and hence it is that since its origin so
many strenuous efforts hare been made to elumnate therefrom the strong Catholic elements
which it still retains, or which it still bolds in

## pear pith Rook For dress their lows

Its Liturgy is for the nost part Popish; and
indeed therein many of the most obnoxious te ets of Popery-Baptismal Regeneration, to wit,
Ren expressly taught. Its Thirty-Nine Articles,
though for the most part Calvinistic, are often purposely ambiguous, and susceptuble of a Catho-
ic interpretation. With the Prayer Book in ic interpretation. With the Prayer Book
their hands, he Puseytes, or Romanismg party
in the Establishment have on many a hard-fough hield, approred themselves more than a match for
their Low-Church opponents. The cry of the latter therefore has litherto been strongly raised
of late for a Liturgical Rerision, and for ex-
punging all such passages as teach, or imply,
Book, neww artecles of faith, and a new Creay.
For this purpose they have published an Ad-
dress to the Protestants of England, wherein
their views are set forth, and which reds

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Wherein the present Creed of the point out
Cburch is in in






 licans remain Anglicans is simply because they
do not beleve therr own artucles of taith! because they do not recognise the existence of
"One Catholic and Apostolic Church," in which
they profess to beliere when they recite th they profess to beliere when they recite the
Nicene Creed; and becanse they do not really believe that "the Chiurch has authority in con-
roversies of faith." The agitation now ragio however in the bosom of Anglicansm will bave
one good ffiect. It will have the effect of separaing the chaif rom he theat, and of con
peling bothe the enemies of Ca
tholicity to dectare themetves under their true

Spate-Schoonism. - Aumongs the erying
evils of the existing Common School system of Upper Canada we liave repeatedly noticed the
indecent admixture of the sexes, as a sin against of ruberty-and under the supperintendence o
male teachers, are hudded together in thes
Common Schools, and the results upon the mor Common Schools, and the results upon the mor
als of both pupils and of teachers nay easily b imagned.
Nor does the evil stop here. It appears tha the male teachers of these Common-decenc
forbids us applying to them the epithet they rich
ly merit-of these Comnom Scluols then clain and exercise the privilege of flagellating, or inflicting corporal chastisement upon, therir female
pupils-as may be seen fron the following re-pupils-as may be seen fron the following re
port of a case lately tried at the Quarter Ses
sions lately held in Hamilton, C. W., and whic we take from the Journal of Educaizon for $U$.
Canada. Canado
The
came in the form of an appeal from Archibald J Campbell of Carlile. East Flamboro', a Schoo of bis district, who fined him tor fiogoing a young
lady between 17 and 18 years of age, who at-
$\qquad$ young lady had spoken ler inind pretty freely a
to the cruelty of a flogging inficted the previou day by the same teacher upon one of the boys
attending the sane school, and indignant at this
act of insubordmation, Mr. Campbell flogged the attending the sane school, and indignant at this
act of insubordnation, Mr. Campbetil flogeded the
young lady with a "hickory whip stall,", with breasts. The young haly's father brought th
complaint before the Magistrates, who fined the
$\qquad$
$\qquad$sure that erery Protestant parent who desiremodest and rirtuous, will agree with us in de-
nouncing the admixture of the sexes, in theschool-room, and the public flagellation of young
ladies froin 17 to 18 years of age as a disgrace
to the community which



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-AUGUST 10, 1860
 hase bardly any better clais to onr acceptance has bardly, any better claing to onr acceptance;
it is inot until we enter the Lomuard style, that The Lombard style, or that which, in the hands plete and connected system of torms partly from the old Roman and Byzantine styles, whilst in part it was perfectly destinct from both, claims tinct from both, because in that proportio becoming a perfectly distinct Christan style.-
With reference, therefore, to the previously e istung styles, this style is more Christian than any
of the former styles, and would have to be alto destroy its claims-that style is. the Pointed style, sometimes called Gothic, owing its distinc-
live features to the invention of the pointed arch. This is the Chrstian style par excellence, in
asmuch as it has nothing in common with any asmuch as it has nothing in common with any
the former Pagan styles, and is the emanation Christian churclies. That a Christian may not look with pride upon his churches built in mor
Pagan styles we would not wish to affirm, for cannot but be with holy joy that he looks up those symbols of the triumph of Faith over the
powers of darkness and infidelity. The Church pow always loved to contemplate the Magdelane hangs her beloved but often offended Sariour, because she beholds therein the triumph of grace
oser rebellious nature. But wough she hes scarcely words to express her joy at the scene of the penitent, her joy is greater still, nay, It is in-
expressible and unbounded, when she contemplates the spotless soul of the other Mary-the rirgin firmly established and unuisturbed reign of all that is holy. And so it is with architecture ; we
love to belold the cross shining upon the lofty dome and cupola, because it tells of the trumph more to look upon the cross surmounting the lofty spire of a church that can proudly boast
tbat her every form and accessory ornament has preserred its oninal purity unpolluted by Pagan
rite.

DEPARTORE OF THE REY. J. J. CONNOLLY,
FROM MNTREAL, FOR THE DIOCESE OF
BOSTON.
We have much pleasure in layng before our readers the following Aduress from the congre-
gation of St. Patrick's, and the Rer. Mr. Connolly's reply thercto. A meetug, which was nuing, at the S. Patrick's House, for the purpose of adopting an Address to the Rev. Mr. Confuture labors. A bandsome sum was subscribed ongregation - he spontaneous offering of the was presented to the Rev. gentleman at Sain Patrick's House, on Wednesday afternoon, by a jarge and influential deputation. The Rer. genpresent, during the readng of the Address, and his own reply.

Rxy. A's Di.in Sir, - The Congregation of St other field of labor, beg lease to express to you h
 unremitting exertion for theirs welfare, both spirit-
ual and temporal-exertions so eminenty deserving nal and temporal-exertiong so eminently deserving
of their warneet antections, and which have pro-
duced an attachment to you, Rev, Sir, that no separation can sever, and earned for you the lasting gra-
titude of the eargeat congregation of Irish Cathoics
in Canada, which may truly be said to hare grown to itt present leading position, under your paternal
guiudance and direction-for so many jears its deSome of us you introduced into the Church a
the Baptismal font when infants-not a few, as neopayter, converted by the grace of God. HIany of
us you have propared for the reception of the firs Sacraments; and all of us you have hed by the
hand amongst the shoois and quicksands of life-
over fathfut 10 your charge-preaching by precept
 Althougl painfully sensible, Rer. Sir, of the loss
we sustain in ineing deprived of your inestimable
garvices as a principal among our much loved and esteemed Clergy, we do not foel disposed to murmur
The heart, it is itrue, snows no phatiosophy-the nf

 us for the present, is the result of your well known
rale of action-ader acrace and obedience the call
of duty, whatever danger or personal sacrifce it may involve in regard to jourself.
Weld believe that your decision to exchange the
cesaful laborsocintions of of your arrly, faithrul, and ser sphere of action-to leare uhat may well be cnlled, pour home, where your un-
tiring zenl and devotion to the high and boly func-
 obedionco to the dictates of duty that supported and
impelled you forward, to encouragio in calanity, and
prepare for deanth our homeless and dyng followpropare for ueath oir bomeless and
countrymen in the poisoned atmesphere of deadly
contagion, with that disinterested devotion that the discbarge of his sacred omice.
We kuov .
. Ihren of the Clergy have endeavored to induce you
to remain, and, nut ancceeding, bare given you the
bighest testimonials, and coue their best to smooth
 Which unites us. Lo thu past-the recolloction of our
native land, her glorics and her sorrows-memorics tuat can never be forgotten,
ho such it determination thus arrived at, inis our
duty to acquiesce ; and we do so the more willigly
knowing



#### Abstract

  you to leare us without some expression, Lowererm inless favors conferred upon us by one whose name is endeared to his people, a name that shall long bo ro- membered and cher chasked by an affectionate ani    not appreciable in money, but which are, we know appreciated and will be surely rewarde by whim whou you have so fuilufulls served, and whose greet   our Holy Mother the Cburch. Hoping, Rev. Dear Sir that you may long live in the njogment of te esteem of a congregation and peonle worthy of your confidence and made bette people worthy of your confidence and made better by your piety and zenl, we bid you an affectionate arewell.


Edward Murphy, Chairman,
H. Kavavacu, secretury.


Mesors. E. Murply and $\begin{aligned} & \text { U. Je other } \\ & \text { gentlemen of the deputation. }\end{aligned}$

## Presentation to a Pastor.-On Saturday

 afternoon, August 4th, a few gentlemen waitedupon the Rev. Father McCarthy, Williamstown, upon the Rev. Father inc Carthy, Willamstow bue congregation. This sreaks wel! for the parishioners of Willamstown, who, but a very
stort time ago, contributed very generously to she Papal tribute, and is alike creditable to them-



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That Canrp-Meeting.-The accuracy of
the details given by a writer in the Kingston
Daily Neews, having been impugned by the Daily News, having been inpugned by the
Toronto Christzan Guardian, and in a communication over the signature Voritas, a Chris-
tiann, writing to the Daily News, stoutly assents denable and notorious facts ins suppeart of lis
damaging allegations. Here is liss letter, to which we would respectivlly invite the attention
of the Mrontreal Witness:"the camp-neeting














pute ? Your corresyondent further says ho thin " "in disi-
buted the






meeting oceasioned ane this and mir, that the camp
contend for and wat we
contend for ; and we chaylonge Vertas, not to say
he bid not see it, but positively tod disprove or deny
over lis real name that the 6,000 or 8,000 people he


## " Kingston, July 13, 1860.

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| Paris, July $20-$ The letter Which the Sultanhas been advised to write to the' Emperor of the French and which is publisibed in the Monitevir |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cos |  |  |
| of to-day, has had but little effect on the public mind here. It may gratify one's feelings to find <br> mind here. It may gratify one's geelings to hind that the Grand Turk appears to think that there |  |  |  |  |
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| the French military expedition, whoch, it is said,will not be less than 20,000 or 25,000 men. |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { cer to Syria to examine the state on the councry. } \\ & \text { This officer, who had acquired great experience } \\ & \text { of mountain wartare during a resudence of } 15 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
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| the use of fircarms, and that a corps of 4,000 or 5,000 French troops would be quite inefficient to | ${ }^{5} 5$ |  |  |  |
| It is announced in well-mformed quarters thatthe French Gorernment has submitted the lol- |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { The immediate despatch of troops into the Tur- } \\ & \text { co-Syrian proninces which hare suffered or may } \\ & \text { suffer from the attacks of the Druses. } 2 \text {. The } \\ & \text { formation of a mixed commission, charged to re- } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
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| formation of a mixed commission, charged to re-organise the government of these provinces, soas to render an efficacious protection to theChristians and 20 prevent the return of distur- |  |  |  |  |
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| bances. In the meantime orders have been sent to |  |  |  |  |
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| Rear-Admiral Bouet Willaumez, hare left Paris by comnand of the Emperor for Villafranca, in the county of Nice, for the purpose of placing |  |  |  |  |
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| Mans General Gemeau, M. Tourangin, Cardinal Mathieu, the Marquis de Boissy, the Duke de |  |  |  |  |
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| Moriny octupied the chair. Sereral local bills repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur." |  | 边 |  |  |
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