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and the second s CROHOORE OF THE BILL-HOOK. BY JOHN BANIM.

CHAPTER XV.

We have said that it was the assizes time of Kilkenny. Pierce Shea arrived there before the him, you wouldn't bid me let him up.' morning sitting of the court. In two hours afterwards he was put on his trial before God and | begone, Pat, and obey my commands. his country. The evidence was conclusive against him, on different charges; and here he saw he had again to encounter the cool well-concerted same who, obviously under the influence of Cro- ed the hall, will you plase, sir, to walk up to his clothes soiled with the mire of the street, and his boore, had personally attempted his life; and honor's bed-room? Pierce felt it not difficult to conceive that, having failed in the attempt to assassmate him, the your master's answer. murderer now hired this wretch to swear away his life in a court of justice.

The man was cross-examined as to the facts of his having been employed to fire of Shea! he to my own masther, in exchange for my civil denied it sturdily and scoffingly; two persons message?' only could contradict him, Doran and Andy Houtohan; but Doran did not appear; as he was himself hiding from justice; and poor Andy felt so bewildered by the situation of his dear foster- you look so foolish?" brother, that when called upon, he could neither answer nor recollect anything with the necessary | sure enough, mumbled Pat, turning up stairs ;distinctness.

This person deposed to the presence of Shea at the attack on the dragoons. One of the surviving soldiers also easily identified him: and the proctor, with equal readiness, accused him of having assisted in the outrage upon his person. It was, however, elicited in cross-examination, that Pierce had subsequently saved his life at peril of his own; and, owing to this slight extenuating fact, the criminal was allowed fortyeight hours to prepare for death. Sentence was passed on him at two o'clock in the afternoon of the morning of his arrest, which was on a Tuesday.

About eleven o'clock the next night, Wednesday, a thundering knock pealed at the door of a splendid mansion, situated in the great square of Stephen's Green, in the metropolis of Treland.

The proprietor of the mansion was a young gentleman of family, talent, and education; and, though young (not more than twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age) he held an office of trust of Ulla loo! said Pat, as he again withdrew, together, almost ever since the da and consideration under the Irish government, of This bates all before it. He tarried a moment born, poor Andy continued in tears. ty-seven years of age) he held an office of trust and was the representative of one of her boroughs, in the then native parliament. Other and more private anecdotes of him, claim our attention.

Since his father's death, which happened in his childhood, Mr. B. had been landlord of Clarab: and, when a boy, his school vacations were often spent in the hospitable farm houses of Ned Shea and Tony Dooling, where he found comfortable accommodations, and abundance of joyous exercise and country sports; with, in the person of Pierce Shea, a companion every way fitted to share or lead in his rural pursuits. Pierce rode as good a horse as his young landlord, and rode him as well; he was as good a shot; a better courser, and knew to a certainty where game of every kind could be had for the starting. Their ages were alike; their tempers both amiable;their tastes too, not withstanding the difference in social social rank, similar; for, as we have before observed. Pierce's education had by no means been neglected; so that if he could not invariably follow the more extended or more systematic attainments of the young squire, as shown in their occasional conversations, it required but little effort to make him do so; and his youthful zeal and quickness in asking questions were repaid by the ingenuousness of his admiring tutor, who, along with the wish and pleasure of communicating knowledge, felt, perbaps, a degree of natural vanity in displaying superior acquirement. In fact, they became friends;and, an accident further served to fix and enlarge the good-will Mr. B. bore his esteemed young tenant; Pierce had preserved, if not his life, his limbs at least, by checking, with imminent danger to himself, on the verge of a precipitate quarry, a restive horse, over which his companion had lost all control, and which was plunging headlong to the precipice.

With maturer years, indeed, came different occupations; distinct places in different ranks of society; and, of course, mutual estrangement and regulation, if not some forgetfulness of the early intercourse of boyhood. But Mr. B. was too worthy a young man to have altogether a bad memory.

CHAPTER XVI.

The tremendous knocking at his door roused Mr. B. from a sound sleep; for he had gone to bed early. He listened; it was repeated; he rang his bell violently, and shortly appeared his favorite attendant, with a light in one hand, and a letter in the other. He snatched the letter; glanced over it, and asked with much interest-

Who is the bearer of this. Pat ? 'As ugly a little fellow, please your honor, as ever you'd wish to see.'

- And the second s stairs.
- 'Into which room, Sir?'
- 'Into this-this room; make haste.' 'I'm thinkin', if your honor war atther seem

'That will be decided when I do see him-

Faith it's quare enough,' muttered the servant as he descended, to go and bid us show the spalpeen of an ugly little devil, all the way up to and when he had done, said- This, to me, is machinations of Crohoore-na-billioge; one of the his own hed-room. Will you plase, sir,' stand-witnesses was the assassin of Ballyfoile; the ing at the head of the stair-case, that command-

' And I don't place; - I'll stay where I am for

'Eh!' said the servant, staring.

'Are you dead ?- Didn't you hear me?'

Do you mane that I'm to repeat afther you,

'Yes, tell your own masther I don't choose to what I said afore; can't you hear me yet, that

'Musha, 'pou my word, but it's a high joke, tell your masther,' says he, squatting down, to reduce himself to the beight of his subject, while a grate mind to ate a body, though, upon my honor, I think he'd fit in my riding-coat pocket.'

He re-entered his master's chamber.

' Faith, glory to your honor, if the dawny ugly mugged fellow that brought that same letter isn't grate in one way, he's grate another way; tell your masther, says he to me, I don't choose to come up, bu: I'll stop where I am for his answer. Again stooping on his haunches, and making a hideous face, to render evident the cause of his surprise or amusement.

' Will you ever be serious, Pat?' asked Mr. B. who was now up, and attired in his morning-

When we're both married, plase your honor.' Well, well; tell this mighty great little man his son, on the day of his appointed execution. I shall come to him.

on the landing-place, to study how he should ad- 'Ha! ha! aye; and may be, deserve proceeded farther, his master passed him, descended the stairs, and approached the stranger.

-The almost exhausted lamp had been re-lighted in the hall, but was not sufficient to illumine the spacious apartment; and in the remotest gloom, leaning against a pillar, stood the diminutive figure of the midnight courier. He put his hand to his hat as Mr. B. approached him.

'Miss Lovett writes me that she owes you much for a signal service, my good friend.'

'I thank her for owning it to your honor.' 'But she writes in a hurry, and without any particulars; pray how did the cause for obliga-

tion arise? Doesn't Miss Lovett mention it in the letter ?

She does not -I have said as much before. · Well, your honor; self-praise; and I'm a bad hand at it, any way; but you'll be in Kilkenny yourself early to-morrow, plase God, and then you'll have it from her own mouth; and it's thought,' he added with a frightful grin, 'your

honor wouldn't wish a betther story-teller. 'Very well, sir,' replied Mr. B., whose cheeks colored a little-' it is certainly my intention to be in Kilkenny by twelve o'clock to-morrow;and you may be assured that -exclusive of the lady's request, which is law to me - I should, of my own free will, do my utmost in this matter.?

May your honor get your reward; and you'll have more than one grateful heart to bless you.

When did you leave Kilkenny?' 'Ten hours ago;'-the distance was fifty-

seven miles. . ' Indeed !- then you have not lostered.' ' No, your honor; nor can't loster now, I have

much business before me, yet; and must be back in nine hours, if the horses meet me fair.' · You will convey these few hasty lines to Miss

Lovett,' giving him a note. 'That I'll do, plase God, early in the mornin o' this day, comin on ;' -he turned to go - and in his case yet.' we may depend on your honor in regard o' what Miss Lovett writes about?'

'Yes, you may; my eyes shall not close 'till I lown poor foster-brother from you?'am in Kilkenny, and the prayer of the letter you

have brought me, fulfilled.' 'The time is short.'

'This is Wednesday night-and-let me see -to-morrow at uoon you say ? 'To-morrow at one o'clock, your honor.'

'Then depend on me-farewell.' the crowd his crie 'Well, I must be for Kilkenny this moment; before the prison. and so I wish your honor a good bye.'

Open the door, Pat ; and Pat, running out partin frum me! and I'll never know pace down with a light, obeyed in increased wonder. again, "til the sod covers myself!" it was now When it was opened, the stranger slowly moving past nine o'clock.

Buck to a global and a literature of the left to grade our and any time of the co-

Leave the light, and show him instantly up from his position; gained the street steps; pulled off his hat, and with a 'God guard your honor,' in his ear. flung a paper into the hall; just as he turned to walk down the steps, the light held by Pat fell on his face, and Mr. B. started suddenly at the now well-known features of one about whom he

had reason to feel peculiarly interested.
'Seize that person, Pat!' he exclaimed, stooping to pick up the paper. The servant shot thro' the hall-door; his master read the document;wonderful.

In a few moments Pat returned alone, his countenance pale and agitated.

'What's the matter with you, man?' asked

Bedad and I don't well know, place your honor,' answered the servant, now gravely enough; 'I cum up to the little man two doors off, just at the turnin; and cum back if you plase. says I, the masther wants you; what's his business, says he, stoppin and facin round upon me; go up, but will wait here for his answer; that's he'll tell you that, when you cum, says I; then he'll never tell me, now, says he, for I'm in such a hurry I can't cum back at all; be asy, says I, and I put out my hand to grip him; when-I lave it to my death that I don't know how he done it-but up wid my beels, and down wid my head, any how; and, before I was upon my legs he minicked his words—'tell your masther I again, he was on the back of a horse I didn't see don't choose to come up-well; sorrow the like till that minute, and away wid him like a race ever cum across me; and he looked as if he had horse—and by gor, savin your honor's presence. the divil himself couldn't do the thing a bit betther, if he was ped for it.

'You are a goose, Pat,' said Mr. B.;' but now no more of this; prepare with all speed for my immediate departure."

CHAPTER XVII.

Murther, murther, won't you let me see him at all ?- petitioned Andy Houlohan, clinging to the bars of the iron grated door of the prison in which Pierce Shea was confined.

'Go along out o' that, you ugly-looking thief,' answered the gruff voice of the ruffian who filled at once the offices of jailor and turnkey, as he locked the door, after admitting the brokenhearted old Ned Shea to a last interview with

'Och! you don't know that we war reared up together, almost ever since the day we were

dress the strange animal below; and, ere he had hung up together, the last day o' your lives, just | pinto keep you from parting,' retorted Matthew. 'And aint I poor Pierce's own foster-bro-

' Rot you, have you the Sheriff's ticket?'

Ochone, I dunna what it is. 'Put your hand in your pocket and try;'looking knowingly, and making a show as if reckoning money on the palm of his hand.

'It's not much that I have. God help me, bud I'll give id wid a hearty good will, wishin it was more for your sake, sir,' and he handed a sixpence through the bars.

'The curse of Cromwell on you, for a beggarly rogue, I thought as much; you have no money thrashed,' putting it up deliberately.

'Musha, I brought no more out wid me.' 'Nor left none at home, I'm thinkin'-and Matthew turned off towards the interior of the

'Oh! the Lord protect you, and won't you let me in, afther all ?' 'Is it for that ?-no, no; I've let you take a

peep for your sixpence; but two thirteens for a turn in ; that's the rule.' 'Murther, murther, iv I had a bit iv a sledge,'

said Andy, dancing with madness, and making several ringing blows at the bars with his alpeen. 'Sodger!'- said Matthew, returning, and

speaking to a sentinel outside- Sodger, turn this thief's breed from the place he nught to be 'Sodger, ma-chree,' in his turn exclaimed

Andy to the grenadier, who quickly pressed him back with the musket- you'll be pitiful to me, and ax 'em to let me see my poor Pierce Shea.' 'No concern of mine - stand back.'

' He'll never die asy widout just saying, God bewid you, Andy.'

' Back man-can't tell, I'm sure-back.' · Considuer, sodger, a-hudg;—you might be

· Damme, fall back.' And how would you look if they kept your

'No more talk, or'-presenting his bayonet-Musha, thrust away; little myself cares I was kilt dead this moment.'

And Andy scarce stirred, until the sentinel, again reverting his piece, shoved him off his post

'He'll never get a word o' me; he'll die wid-

Andy turned to the speaker; it was Paddy Loughnan; but Andy did not recognise him. 'There's pity on my heart for you,' Paddy continued.

' Musha, good loock to you; for it's little iv id is to be found here.

What 'ud you do for a body, supposin he got you inside the dour o' the cage !

'I'd lay my life down for him the next mo-'That 'ud be no great bargain; little I'd get

for it; but I ax no sich thing; just keep your eye upon me, and come when I call you. He moved to some distance, and Andy saw him lay hold of a helpless little cripple, who,

seated in a small car, had just been drawn by a more active mendicant before the prison gates. 'Och, Lord save us! what 'ud you want wid a poor lame creature?' asked the cripple.

' None o' your tricks, now,' replied Loughnan; 'you made a fool o' me once on a time, and that's more nor the law allows; so come your ways; by good loock we're nigh hand to a lodgin for you.3

'I'm a crippled body that does harm to no one, and don't you harm me, if you're a Chris-

By the vartue o' the oath I tuck on the green cloth, you can tell as big a story as if you war the size o' the house-come in here.'

' Help, help, good Christhens, for a poor cripple, -cried the little fellow in the car.

That's Loughnan, the bum-bailiff,' said a young man in the crowd. 'Touch his head to the paving-stones,' said

another.

'Clean the kennel with the thievin bum,' said a third.

'Loughnan, take your hands from the cripple,' exclaimed several.

'What call have you to him?' asked a stoutbuilt shoemaker, who, with his hands under his well-waxed leather apron, now advanced.

'Ax that o' one that 'ill tell you,' answered Paddy; 'and take away your big fists there from my prisouer.'

Divil a take, to plase you.

' Neighbors, don't let a poor crature, widout power to help himself, be ill-used for nothing at all, still appealed the cripple.

Let him go,' resumed the commiserating Cris-

Bother !' replied Loughnan, dragging the ob-

ject from his car. ' Where's your warrant?' demanded the shoe-

maker, with a face of knowledge and importance. you're in, to know; and 'tisn't the way you're in but the figure you cut; come along, a-bouchal.' 'Let him go this moment'—the champion

stept up fiercely. Right, Joe'-and-'that's the way to serve him'-and-'smash the bum!' cried his second-

'God bless you, honest good gentlemen,' prayed the subject of dispute.

'I'll tell yez what,' roared Loughnan; 'he's a fair caption; there's lawful money ready for the job; and I'll sware a sazure again every dinal Antonelli and the Holy Father himself. ugly mother's son of you.'

Curse your law,' resumed Crispin; 'do you think we'll take it from you? Shew your warrant, and then no harm done; if not, let God's cripple alone.' And there was a general shout, as prefatory indication of putting into force their resolve to rescue the cripple. Loughnan tugged at his prisoner, and received many smart blows on his hat from behind some of which sunk it over his eyes; he shoved it up, looked round, and could see none but demure faces, but was again similarly assailed; turned again, and could only see countenances of fixed gravity; it was evident that fun, as much as compassion, was the motive to a row. He now became assured he could not carry his point by himself; and-

Where are you at all, Andy Houlohan? he cried.

' Here I am,' answered Andy, jumping through

the ring, alpeen in hand. 'Tell the divil's limbs who this is, Loughhaan continued, snatching off the hat and blanket of the supposed cripple.

'Oh, Dieu-na-glorive! shouted Andy, as he jumped back in horror—'tis Crohoore-na-bilhoge!

And what did he do, Andy! 'Och, the Lord keep us from all harm-sure didn't he murder Tony Doolin and his wife in the middle of their sins.'

'Oh-ho,' said the shoe-maker, wagging his head knowingly, and placing his hands under his with sufficient force to send him staggering among apron, 'that's a horse of another color; we all the crowd his cries had attracted to the street | heard or that bloody business, and of a certainty, our firm and constant wish to maintain the just such a kind o' crature they say done it.'

'Ram him in ! ram him in !' was now the ge-

'Andy Houlohan!' whispered a sharp voice crib for your throuble, where there's some, this moment, just as mad to get out.

We omitted to say that the sturdy beggar who drew Crohoore to the front of the jail had disappeared into the crowd at the beginning of the scuffle; but Crohoore now seemed to invoke

him, or some other individual. 'Shemun, Shemun!' he exclaimed, starting on his legs, and clapping his hands, while his face was stern rather than agitated - run for me now, or I'm lost! You know the road they took

-run, run. 'I'll do my best, place God !' answere ! a voice in the crowd. No one could tell the other who had uttered the words.

'He's speakin to one he does does not know,' remarked Paddy Loughnan: 'they're just like two brothers, together; but let me once get him inside, and the ould bouchal may have him afterwards, if he doesn't repent iv his bargain;' and so saying he dragged Crohoore to the prison door; Andy, who but for the reward held out, would not have laid a finger on bim, coutiously

"Here,' said Paddy, as the jailor appeared, just let this bouchaleen into the rat-trap.

(To be continued.)

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE TEM-

PORAL POWER OF THE POPE. The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambanador of France at Rome.

Paris, May 30, 1862.

MONSIEUR LE MARQUESS,-I consider tint may be useful, at the moment when you prepare to return to your post, to set down in a despatch the resume of our conversations upon the grave interests which the Emperor has confided to your zeal and devotion, and thus to furnish you with the means of establishing once more the invariably friendly and benevolent character of the policy of the Government of his Majesty with regard to the Holy See.

The idea which has guided us from the commencement of the crisis which the Church and Italy have passed through together has not ceased to animate us, and if our efforts hitherto have been unfruitful, we have not yet come to a conviction of the inutility of pursuing them. While not abandoning the hope of attaining the aim which we propose to realise - while refusing to admit that the destruction of the state of things mangerated on the Peninsula ought to be a coudition since qua non of existence for the temporal power of the Papacy, or that the fall of that power may become the logical and necessary consequence of the establishment of the kingdom of Ituly, I am 'Musha,' laughed the bailiff, 'what a way certain of being the organ of the intention and the will of the Emperor. His Majesty bas deigned to explain, in a letter which he has addressed to me, the ideas which he entertains, after long and serious reflections, on the respective situations of the Holy See and of Italy.

You will find appended hereto a copy of this important document; and the considerations developed in it, so elevated, so lucid, and so forcibly, will indicate to you, and which any commentary on my part would weaken, the ground on which you will be placed in treating with Car-I designedly avoided, in prescribing the duty

of which you acquitted yourself at the commencement of the month of January last, to formulate the plan of conciliation for the preparation of which you were charged to claim the concurrence of the Holy See. I hoped, in effect, that our opening would not be repelled by a close of nonreception so categorical, and that Cardinal Antonelli would aid us in seeking for bases of an arrangement that would be acceptable to the Chief of the Church and compatible with the events accomplished in the Peninsula. In the presence of the resistance which we have met with, a longer reserve would risk being misunderstood. The attempts of the Government of the Emperor to induce the Court of Rome to depart, in temnoral matters, from his absolute doctrines, might fail but it is important that our intentions should not be disfigured or unknown, and that no one may have the right to accuse us of not having clearly set forth (articule) the conditions which, in our eyes, would guarantee the independence, the dignity, and the sovereignty of the common Father of the Faithful, without placing in question de novo the destinies of Italy. Never, I proclaim it aloud, did the Government of the Emperor pronounce a word of the nature of allowing to the Cabinet of Turin to hope that the capital of Catholicity would, at the same time, become, with the consent of France, the capital of the great kingdom which has been formed on the other side of the Alps. All our acts, all our declarations accord, on the contrary, in stating Pope in the possession of the portion of his States that the presence of our flag has preserved to bim. I renew here, M. le Marquess, this 'Andy,' said Loughnan, ketch your own assurrance; but I repeat also with equal frankhoult of the cullaun, and you'll get saug into the ness that any combination reposing on another

territorial basis than the statu quo, willingt al this day be supported by the Government of the Emperon Wiltaly, on her part, will renounce her pretensions with regard to Rome; she ought to engage, in accordance with France, to respect the Pontifical territory and to charge herself with the greatest part, if not the whole, of the Roman debt.

If the Holy Father, in a spirit of peace, of charity, and concord, will consent to lend himself to a transaction of this kind, the Government of the Einperor will endeavor to induce the Powers who signed the General Act of Vienna to unite in giving their guarantee along with his. He will also undertake, united more particularly with those Powers of whom Catholicism is the religious faith, the mitiative of a proposition tending to offer to the Holy Father, in compensation for the resources which he will no longer find in the reduced number of his subjects, a kind of civil list in which the inalienable titles will be placed in be strange, and in some measure contradictory, if his hands. The Government of the Emperor the same Powers were now invited only to guarantee will esteem itself happy on its part to contribute a small part of them. I replied to the Cardinal, as I in the proportion of three millions of francs to the splendour of the Pontifical throne and to works of religion and charity, of which Rome is the centre. Thus protected in the exterior by the guarantee of France and the Powers which will join with it, the Pontifical Government will have nothing more to do than to conciliate the adhesion of its own subjects by wise retorins; and from the day on which it will resolutely set about this, by inspiring principles which preside everywhere over the organisation of modern society, its task will not be so difficult as it appears at present. The Holy Father said lately, with much reason, that the temporal power, all necessary as it was, was not a dogina. It is not more in its constitutive essence than in its territorial than one "fail accomple" to see substituted a new extent, and the first duty, as the most urgent ap- and special guarantee not dependent on a number of plications of governments, whatever may be their origin, is to march in accordance with the spirit of the times, and to convince themselves that the assent of the population is at this day, if not the source, at least the only solid foundation of sovereign authority.

You have here, M. le Marquess, the expose succinct, but I believe complete, of the ideas which the Emperor understands as bearing on the regulation of the Roman question. These are the ideas which you will have to develop to Cardinal Antonelli and to make known to the Holy Father when you will have occasion to approach him. Your proceedings, m order to re- payment of the Roman debt. Majesty, will naturally have nothing of a threatening nature.

You will, nowever, state, if you are opposed categorically, as in the past, with the theory of unmobility, that the Government of the Emperor will know how to conform its conduct, and that Divine Providence, he will continue to fulfil his enif it acquires, unfortunately, the certainty gagements, and will not renounce them until he shall that its efforts to decide the Holy Father see an absolute impossibility to satisfy them. to accept a transaction have become useless for the future, it will then-always in saving as much protected with solicitude—consider as to how it can itself escape from a situation which, by being prolonged beyond a certain term, falsifies its policy, and will only serve to throw men's minds into still greater disorder.

You are authorised to read this despatch to You are autonical Cardinal Antonelli.—Accept, &c.,
Thouvenel.

11: The Ambassador of France at Rome to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

" ~ me, June 24, 1862.

" Monsieur Le Minis' .. la your despatch of May 30, your Excellency, being inspired with the sentiments of profound benevolence which have never ceased to animate the Government of the Emperor towards the Holy See, wished to lay down precisely the conditions which seemed the most proper to guarantes, in view of the state of things recently inaugurated in the Peninsula, the independence, the dignity, and sovereignty of the Holy See.

These conditions, which I think it unnecessary to recall to you, may be summed up in the four points only on the last, I observed to Cardinal Autonelli following: -

1. The maintenance of the territorial statu quo, the Holy Futher resigning, under all reserve, the right of exercising power excepting over the provinces which yet remain to him, while Italy will engage to France to respect those which the Church still possesses. The Sovereign Pontiff consenting to lend himself to this transaction, the Government of signed the general act of Vienna participators there-

2 The transfer to the charge of Italy of the greatest portion, if not the totality of the Roman debt. The constitution for the benefit of the Holy Father of a civil list, destined to compensate for the resources which he will no longer find from the reduced number of his subjects. In taking the initiative of this proposition with the European Powers, and more particularly those who belong to the Catholic rite, France must engage on her part to contribute in the proportion of the revenue of three millions offered to the Chief of Catholicity.

4. The concession by the Holy Father of reforms which, by rallying his subjects around him, will consolidate in the interior a power already perfected by the guarantee of France and of the European

Powers. Conformable to your orders, M. Ministre, I was anxious on my arrival to have a discussion with the Cardinal Secretary of State on the propositions developed in the aforesaid despatch of your Excellency. At our second interview I read it to him in extenso, and his Eminence had it under his eyes, when, on a fourth conference, summing up all the preceding ones, he offered to the overture of which I was the interpreter a refusal, which compelled me to consider as definitive. It was on its reading, so to say, that I reproduced its terms.

The Cardinal Secretary of State expressed to me first of all the sentiments of gratitude which inspired the Holy Father of this new proof, added to so many others, of the good will of the Emperor for the Holy See It was unfortunately impossible for him to reply otherwise than by an acknowledgment of thanks. "The Holy Father," said his Eminence to me, "can consent to nothing that directly or indirectly consecrates in any manner whatever the spo-liations of which be has been the victim. He cannot alienate either directly or indirectly the smallest particle of territory which constitutes the property of the Church and of all Catholicism. His conscience refuses it, and he is bound to keep that to indicate the reflections with which this has inpure before God and man.

The Holy Father cannot consent that any one should guarantee to him any portion of this property; that would be, in fact, if not in right, to abandon the rest ... His conscience, I repeat, will not per-

mont; the sole caus existing disorders. Wby

ourselves in the first instance to the Holy See. If arrangement we sought would engage us not less to assure ourselves of his consent before taking any other step destined to be surrounded with the guarantees of a conventional right. I demanded, likewise, from his Excellency, considering the regret he had expressed, if in case Italy had accepted our propositions the Holy Father would have been more disposed to them himself.

The Cardinal Secretary of State replied to me negatively. The Sovereign Pontiff would always find

himself met by this same question of conscience. Returning to the sureties with which we propose to surround the maintenance of the territorial statu quo, his Eminence insisted on this point, that Powers who signed the treaty of Vienna having guaranteed by the act the totality of the State Church, it would sion, that in principle the general act of Vienna had not more solemly guaranteed the possessions of the Holy See than the other States whose limits had been settled at that time; that, in fact, the territorial re-settlement then effected had already undergone more than one change. It was not necessary, I remarked, to state to his Eminence the fact that the same Powers who had constituted Holland in 1815 had permitted, in 1834, Belgium to be detached from it; and, not to speak of the political changes lately effected in the Peninsula, these modifications, he knew, had been already more or less implicitly recognised by many of the cabinet parties to the treaty of Vienus. The Holy See had every interest, therefore, in lieu of that guarantee to which it alluded-a guarantee general, inefficacious, belonging rather to history than to the present political circumstances, stipulations as difficult to maintain as they were complex, but having, on the contrary, as its particular object, the definite settlement of a fundamental question, not only to the satisfaction of Europe, but of the entire Catholic community. In this guarantee we have the legitimate hope to be able to associate the Powers parties to the general act of Vienna, but the adhesion of the Holy Father was in the first place

The Cardinal Secretary of State confined himself to recalling the motives which would not permit the Holy See to renounce, under any form whatever, any portion of the rights which were much less its property than that of the Catholic world. These same reasons also led it to refuse the clause which proposed to charge the Government at Turin with the

The Holy See being the true debtor, his Eminence spond to the sentiments of benevolence of his said to me to allow the usurping Government to pay the debts of the legitimate Government would be on the part of the Holy Father to recognise the spoliation itself. His conscience refuses that absolutely. Aided by the gifts of the faithful, his Holiness has been able bitherto to meet all those obligations which be considers sacred. Full of confidence in

The enforced refusal of these propositions, his Eminence continued, leads necessarily to the rejection of the third, which only comes into operation as possible the interests which until now it has on the acceptance of the two first. While recognising, as the Holy Father does, the generous disposition that the Emperor manifests towards him, as well as the propositions which the Emperor declares himslf ready to initiate on his behalf, it is impossible for him to accept them. He is compelled to decline them from regard to his independence, if not of his dignity. To accept an indemnity, under whatever form, would be to recognise the spoliation that that indemnity is intended to compensate. He cannot accept the indemnity when he does not accept the sacrifice, and this sacrifice, he must repeat, the Holy Father has not the right to make.

As to the last questions, the Cardinal Secretary of State said to me, in conclusion, "I have nothing to macross. add to the declarations which I have already had occasion to make to the predecessor of your Excellency. The reforms are ready; they will be promulgated on the day that the usurped provinces return ford, on a subject which we are sure cannot fail to under the legitimate authority from which they have been forced.

i have reported textually, M. le Ministre, the words in which the Cardinal Secretary of State couched his reply... I will not fatigue your Excellency by repeating in detail the arguments that I offered to each of those objections that were made to me. To dwell that in proposing the transfer of the Roman debt to Piedmont, we not did conceal from ourselves the objections which the project would raise on the part of the Holy See. Seriously pre-occupied at all times with a contingency which the Pontifical Government itself was obliged to look forward to, he has at heart, in discharging a debt that would quicker absord its last resources, to save it from an embarrassment the Emperor will endeavor to make the Powers who | which he could not contemplate with equal resigna-

tion The Holy See was engaged face to face with its own population. Could it impose upon them the weight of the whole debt at the moment when it was no longer in its power to help either the obligations without or the engagements contracted within? The Holy Father counted on the pence of St. Peter; we could not have the same confidence on resources so volatile.

On the other hand, in discharging his subjects from sacrifices impossible for them to sustain, in relieving the faithful from sufferings which it was impossible to count on regularly, in accepting directly from the Catholic Powers the subsidies necessary to the maintenance of the splendour proper to the centre of Catholicity, in finally conceding those reforms which the spirit of modern society exacts, the Holy Father would find himself more free, more strong in the face of his reconciled subjects, and would be able to devote exclusively the resources of the country, without coming upon the proper revenues of the Church, to the development of its well-being and its material prosperity. It was, then, in the name of prudence, of justice, and of progress-it was, above all, in the interest of the dignity and independence of the Sovereign Pontiff, that we recommended that which he refused as contrary to his independence and his dignity. So much was this the wish of the Emperor that his solicitude appeared to have provided or the case so little probable, that our suggestion to the other Catholic Powers would remain without results, since the portion which France offered as a present from itself alone would be equal to the whole f the actual civil list of the Holy Father.

When the resolution was thus so plainly manifested by the Court of Rome to adjourn indefinitely the retorm which itself judged to be indispensable, to suspend an act of pure justice and humanity on a condition purely political, to make the populations remaining under the authority of the Holy See at all times envy the more favourable situation of those that have been able to overthrow it, I have no need spired me I have presented them with so much the more of measure and reserve, as the ground on which they have placed the refusal was the more difficult to defeud.

It would be impossible for meat one time to reproduce in all its phases a discussion which occupied He was astonished, also, that these propositions four successive interviews. Penetrated with the were submitted to him before the Government of the considerations developed in the instructions of your Emperor had come to an understanding with Pied- Excellency, as well as with the views so generous.

victim rather than on the new effort in the sense of a conciliation desirab so many grounds, I have the consciousness of havso many grounds, 12 have the consciousness of many propositions of my ability all means liament by an Irish constituency. He cannot be a Young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to lobserved to his Eminence that it appeared to use ing exhausted to the utmost of my ability all means liament by an Irish constituency. He cannot be a Young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to lobserved to his Eminence that it appeared to use ing exhausted to the utmost of my ability all means liament by an Irish constituency. He cannot be a Young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency of the cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's Society—the kind of man we try to looker with the constituency with the constituency with the constituency. He cannot be a young Men's altogether more respectful and more useful to address of justifying the propositions, of which I was the inour regard for his dignity made it a duty to consult nal Secretary of State that the scruples of conscience it before all other considerations, our interest in the which summed up the objections of the Holy See could and ought to give way before the reservation of right which we always declared ourselves ready to if I had been next in remainder to the peerage, I admit on their part. These reserves the Court of Rome had formulated at other epochs; in reproducing them to day in the terms that it judged most suitable, it would remain faithful to its principles as well as to its political traditions. In those precedents to which I made allusion, the Holy Father would find not only his complete justification but an example for him to follow. In maintaining the right he would obey his conscience - in admitting the fact he would satisfy prudence, peace, and charity. What au immense interest had not the Holy See to escape from a situation which it was impossible to prolong, to enter upon the only path of safety which offered itself. To reconcile itself with Italy, from which its destinies could not be separated, as well as with the populations, the care of which had been confided to it; to see assured to itself by a solemn act, accompanied by a European guarantee, a territory which our presence alone had preserved hitherto; to accept as legitimate compensation, the conditions of dignity and independence indispensable to the free exercise of its spiritual rights; to render less burdensome to the faithful a contribution measured to-day much less by their piety than by resources necessarily more and more limited; to save, in fine, by concessions, of which the history of Europe offered more than one example, but never under emergencies so pressing, Rome from suffering and isolation, Italy from definitive rapture with the Papacy, Europe from grave complications, which it dreads, consciences from perplexity which agitates them, the faith from a schism which menaces it, the Church itself from the rudest trials to which it has ever been exposed.

When France, scarcely six months ago, invited the Holy Father to come to an understanding with her, on a principle, and without fixing details, in a transaction desired to assure his independence, these overtures were absolutely rejected. Her solicitude did not cease. The Government of the Emperor formulated and submitted to the Holy See propositions still more explicit. Charged with the task of transmitting them, I find with equal regret that they have shared the same fate. - Deign to accept, &c.,

LAVALETTE.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONFIRMATION IN THE DIOCESE OF CLOGHER -The Most Rev. Dr. MacNally during the week was engaged with the triennial visitation of the parishes of the Carrickmacross Conference. On Wednesday his Lordship confirmed 150 children in the parish of Killany, who were prepared for the reception of the Sacrament by the Rev. Messrs Murphy and Smith. On Thursday 450 children were confirmed in the parish church of Maheracloon. On Friday 600 chil dren were prepared for confirmation in Carrickmacross, by attending confessions. On Saturday Mass was celebrated at six o'clock by Dean M'Mahon, in the new church, at which many hundreds received Holy Communion. At eight o'clock Mass was celebrated, preparatory to the ceremonies of visitation and confirmation. The celebrant was the Rev. P. M'Culloch, C C, of Carrickmacross, and about twenty-five priests assisted at the ceremonies. The Bishop addressed himself to the children in a beautiful and touching discourse, dwelling on the importance of early impressions and the nature of the sacrament they were about to receive. His Lordship, in the strongest terms, denounced secret societies, and exhorted the children to remember the graces they were about to receive, and lead lives worthy of their holy religion. The children were subsequently confirmed, and received the Papal Benediction .-

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally has appointed the Rev. Edward M'Laughlan, a distinguished student of the Dunboyne Establishment, Maynooth, and the Rev. Peter Laughran, Catholic curates in Ennisgillen. in place of the Rev. Patrick M'Culloch and the Rev. Daniel Smith, recently removed to Carrick-

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF CATHOLICS .- We (Dublin News) publish with pleasure the following communication from the gallant member for Longcommand the attention and sympathy of our read-

To the Editor of the News.

Brusseis, Sept. 25, 1862. Dear Sir-Your readers will, I doubt not, be glad o learn the following intelligence. A number of leading Catholics in this and the neighboring countries have resolved to call together a meeting of Catholics, to be held next spring in the town of Louvain. This meeting, similar in its objects to the German and Swiss Pius Verein, will meet to take counsel together on Catholic interests throughout Europe. Its first object, as regards Belgium, will be the institution of a Catholic association, "Qius Verein," for this country; but as it is hoped that it will ' Oius Vebs attended by representative Catholics from all countries, its deliberations and its sympathies will extend to all Catholic interests. I shall keep you informed of every step taken on the subject, and of the exact programme as soon as it is decided on. In the meantime I can assure your readers that the originators of this movement, amongst whom is the well-known Mr. Dacpetiaux, are men whose names will command the confidence of Catholic Europe .--

I remain, your obedient servant, MYLES O'REILLY. LETTER FROM WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, ESQ.

(To the Editor of the Nation.)

Kilkenny, county Dublin, Sept. 21st, 1862. Sir-! have read in the Nation of last Saturday an article relative to me, which appears to have been founded on a misconception.

You seem to think that the omission of my name from the document by which my brothers and sisters have received the title of honourable was designed as studied indignity by those who use the name of her Majesty the Queen in regard to questions connected with rank.

doubt whether you are justified in drawing such

an inference from this omission. In the case in which a barony descends indirectly to an elder brother, it is, I believe, almost a matter of course that the title of honouruble should be conferred on his brothers and sisters; but in such cases it is required that an application should be made by or on behalf of such brothers and sisters for this distinction. As soon as my eldest brother established his claim to the title of Inchiquin, I was invited to join in the application which was made by my younger brothers and sisters for permission to assume the title of honourable. I refused to do so in the strongest language that I could employ. I cannot complain, therefore, that I have been subjected to document to which you have referred.

I declined to make this application for several reasons.

1. On account of the antecedent circumstances of cannot find in the relations which now subsist between England and Ireland that such a change has: governed my conduct during the last nineteen yours. in action - a Christian man, and a Catholic - that 2. I have always considered an Irish poerage to be makes few speeches it may be, about party patriot-

does not sit of right in the House of Lord he is incapable of being elected as a member my brother inherited the title of Inchiquin. I considered that he and his children had obtained a heritage of disqualifications rather than of honour; and should, for the sake of my children, have taken mea-aures to prevent this peerage from devolving upon us. As, however, he has two sons in existence, I was relieved from the necessity of resorting to such proceedings.

3. In common with a large proportion not only of the clan of O'Brien, but also of the rest of the Gaelic population of Ireland, I conceive that our progenitor who, in the reign of Henry VIII., accepted English titles in lieu of the royal honors which belonged to his family, submitted to a derogation of dignity by accepting such titles The hapse of more than three bundred years which has taken place since that humiliation was inflicted upon our family, does not reconcile me to it, and, such being my feelings, I could not participate in any proceeding which would be jantamount to an approval of that act.

I may, perhaps, be charged with want of due humility in entertaining notions, which are so little in accordance with the ideas that prevail during the present age. But let me not be misunderstood-I should be a prouder man than I now am if I had been born the son of a chimney sweep, and had subsequently raised myself to distinction by my talents or by my public service. This appears to me to be the most legitimate kind of personal pride; but since the accidents of fortune gave me at my birth an advantageous position in society, I am content to feel that : belong to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Europe. And though some of the members of my family have, in different ages, disgraced themselves by assisting to establish a foreign dominion in this country, yet, upon the whole, the O'Briens have participated, to at least as large an extent as any other race, in all the proceedings which have conferred renown upon the Irish nation. Belonging to a family which during many centuries exercised royal sway in this old land, at a time when it deserved and obtained the respect of mankind, I should not consider myself elevated in rank by acquirement of the highest title that the Queen of England could bestow. It is almost unnecessary, therefore, for me to add that I do not covet the lowest of the appendages which belong to the English nobility.

You do not err when you believe that I have suffered more than tongue or pen can describe in consequence of my unsuccessful efforts to serve my native country; but I cannot place among the sacrifices which have resulted from my devotion to Ireland the necessity of yielding precedence to my younger brothers and sisters, upon whom her Unjesty has been pleased to confer the title of honourable.

Whilst, therefore, I thank you very sincerely for the susceptibility which you have evinced in regard to my social position, I must decline to accept any sympathy arising from the privation of which you complaiu.

I havethe honour to be, yours faithfully WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY AND POLITICS .- The

Very Rev. the President-General of the Young Men's Society, Dr. O'Brien, in his address before the Young Men's Society in Kilkenny, said :- In fact, we have declared we are Nationalists, and Nationalists will and ought to be politicians. If we believe that there are ameliorations to be sought-wrongs to be redressed - rights to be claimed or vindicated - to be politicans is only to be Christians. To be politicians is the manner of working the institutions of the state so as to produce the good of our country and kind, and the refusal to do our share in political labor is simply to sin against the indisputable demands of the land we are bound to love and honor, And each man has his own particular part to do in the work of a nation. Small it may be, but still it is his part of the labor. To give a voice, a vote, or penny-they may be little-but the more humble they are the more readily ought men bestow them. -The man who says he loves his native country and will not stir a finger to assist her, because he cannot do something remarkable, likely loves himself much better than the nation, and at least renders his patriotism very doubtful. Yes, each man has his own share, and the less it costs the more readily should it be presented. I mean that—big or little—men should be politicians, in my opinion. And although we, as a body, can never become politicians, altho' the man who would make an attempt to use us for a political purpose would be guilty of a crime - he would be destroying the source of permanent good for a transitory utility—it is quite clear that the political power of Ireland must grow precisely in proportion to the strength of our numbers and efficiency of our operations. Political movements depend upon the number, the character, and the union of those who engage in them. Intelligence, wealth, and harmony of view-order, temperance, and perseverance -in a word, public virtue; these make the power of a political movement, and sound political opinion fixes the direction of that power. Intelligence and virtue are the gold-political opinion is the stamp which gives the gold currency. Political opinion is the science of defence or aggression; the quality of the men engaged is the armory and ammunition. The fact is, then, that we make the power which sound political opinion employs—the pure ore which opinion stamps - the Armstrong gun which correct political opinion points; and therefore the man who would serve his country by the agency of a public opinion which would make itself felt, respected, and, let me add, feared, will first lay the foundations of that opinion in the Faith, Hope, and Charity of intelligence and virtue-in some such organisation as that of the Young Men's Society (cheers.) Talking of Ireland, the Rev. gentleman said: -" We love ber great traditions, and sympathise with her in her sufferings, and learn from the one and the other the primary obligations of the Irish race. We believe in the essential vitality of Irish intellect, heart and progress. We are Hope's toilers, and we work on lovingly in the darkness or twilight of Irish fate, awaiting the sonrise which inspiration sang so often, and after which so many an exile and so many a martyr strained their dying vision ---

The mountains flash forth new-reddened -The billows glow lustrous, so lately forlon; From the orient, with vapors long darkened and

The trumpets of Godhead are pealing the morn He rises - the sun in his might reascending ; Like an altar beneath him lies blazing the sea-Oh, Erm, who proved thee, returns to thee, blend-

The future and past in one garland for thee.

(Cheers.) But it may be asked how do we mani-

fest this devotion to our country? What are our

plans for her meliorations, or what the results which

we have achieved? What party do we patronise and what policy do we undertake to work out? Well, as I have remarked before, we bring the whole power of our association to make every man a good

man and every man an intelligent man. We endeaany indignity by the omission of my name from the vor to teach him the history and the traditions and language of his country, while we endeavor to make him worthy of the noble lineage to which he belongs (hear, hear.) We bring him into communion with the boliness and fidelity, and sacrifice of the ages of my political life. From the time of my adhesion to Irish faith and martyrdom, and fill his mind with the Repeal Association in 1843 until the present the enuobling thought that he inherits the mission hour, I have abstained from soliciting favours directly of marryrs and heroes, although he may not be call-considerable from the British Government; and I | ed on to fulfill it, by their during or their trials. We make our men Irish - thoroughly Irish - heart, sentiment, hope, and feeling, all imbued with the thought occurred since 1843 as would justify me in acting of Fatherland; and then the man, this man so form. now upon a principle different from that which has ed, is a man in dignity, a man in appration, a man

ossible conjectures; but who still is workof his country, and watching can best help her. That is a Member of the

land are peculiarly circumstanced. Their case is exceptional amongst the peoples and nations of Christendom. They have passed through a refining process unknown to their co-religionists of every other clime, and have happily arrived at a stage when sectarian objects can be safely merged into national objects They now seek equal rights and equal laws for all. They declaim against the unjust ascendancy of any. They demand for themselves a simple community of justice and liberty with their fellow beings. They were the first to teach the nations of the earth the might that dwells in millions - resolute, intelligent, and banded in unbroken brotherhood for one high and holy purpose. They were the first to exhibit the ennobling spectacle of a people, rising in the quiet majesty of conscious power-striking no blow, spilling no blood, perpetrating no outrage, breaking no law; but frowning its oppressor down, shaking off, by a series of peaceful efforts, chains heavy with the rust of ages, willing to be free, and, by mere force of its allpotent will, realising its freedom. And not for themselves alone were all their meritorious endenvors and mighty achievements. They asserted the claims of the Dissenters of the kingdom and of the African slave-of all the creatures bearing the image of Divinity in every clime and of every creed - to the common privileges of their humanity, with earnestness and perseverance as bold and as marked as they displayed in the assertion of their own. They gained their emancipation, and entered on the exercise of their prerogative of citizenship as became the spirit of self-enfranchised, high-souled men. Now, be it remembered, all this was accomplished -- not by the Catholic priests - not by the Catholic laity - but by the union of all. The one voice, the one effort, the systematized public opinion, and simultaneous action of prelate, priest, and layman, did the work effectually, so far as it was done. But the men of that day left much to be done by those who were to come after them. Though they "drove a coach-and-four" through the laws made to fetter conscience, perfect religious freedom did not follow as a consequence. You may repeal bad laws without being able to change, at once, the bad impression on the public mind which their operation had produced. Many of the penal laws are swept from the Statute Book, but are they wholly swept from society? Does not the bideous spectre of these dead laws still haunt every path of life? There is no law punishing any one for hiring a Catholic servant, yet how often do we see advertisements containing the note bene-" A Protestant would be preferred," or "No Catholic need apply?" There is no law making it penal for a landlord to let his lands to Catholics, yet how many landlords refuse to give leases to Calholics? How many have driven them off their estates altogether? How many have had recourse to the cruel clearance system, in order to write in the ruin of desolated cabins their hatred of Catholicity? In the army, in the navy, on 'change, in the public markets, in the distribution of patronage, in the arts and sciences, at the bar-everywhere that fame or fortune can be acquired-it is a notorious fact, that the Catholic labors under countless disadvantages. These disadvantages arise frequently, not from any positive law that stands in his way, but from the anti-Catholic prejudices that bias the minds of those who have power and influence to decide his fate. We have repealed many of the laws - we have still to repeal the prejudices which the laws left after them. In addition to the remodelling of the public mind, in matters where no bad law now exists to bias it, there are still many vicious laws to be repealed, not to allude to the enactment of others, to save the people from utter extermination. There is ample work for the united exertions of the Irish hierarchy, priests, and people to accomplish. - Mayo Telegraph.

DEPARTURE OF MR. MITCHEL FROM EUROPE. - Our exiled fellow-countryman, Mr. Mitchel, has sailed from Europe for the Confederate States, to which, amongst the countries of the world, it may be raid he bears the most devoted allegiance which his eternally aworn duty to Ireland would allow. From Lis earliest residence in America, Mr. Mitchel was politically and socially attracted to the South. There was something in the Southern character that accorded with his own. There was a bold, high, dar-ing dash, incapable of brooking subjection in brooking subjection people, which he admired. The keen, cold, calculating, money-shaving "nation of shopkeepers," constituted by the New England States, stood little chance of his favor. Whatever feelings or considerations attracted Mr. Mitchel to the South, certain it is that he early devoted to its cause his thorough and constant advocacy, and at the outbreak of the present unhappy strife entirely esponsed the Confederate side. It is a remarkable fact, and one which will redound to his honor when the passions of conflict have subsided, that, while stoutly urging the justice of the Southern cause, and even while two noble youths of his own family - his sons John and James - were fighting in the Southern ranks, Mr. Mitchel never endeavored to drag the Irish, as a people or as a nationality, into the quarrel; may, be vehemently resisted the endeavors of some of our countrymen in the North and at home to identify Ireland with the quarrel at all. It is also a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Metchel, in his Southern Citizen, years ago, openly and boldly preached and foretold Secession as inevitable. At the time, European readers called this "mere raving." A few years have sufficed to show his prescience. How long or short Mr. Mitchel's stay may be in the South this time, we cannot say; but, long or short, the warm interest of millions, who gratefully remember his daring and sacrifice for Ireland, will follow and remain with him. To Ireland he will never return until she is " mistress of herself." May it be granted to him and to Ireland to see the hour when she can thus welcome him back - not only him, but the hundred exiles who, in such an hour, would hasten homeward from earth's farthest regions! - Dublin

THE ROCK OF CASHEL. - On Theaday this glorious ruin was visited for the third time by Dr. Petrie, President of the Royal Irish Academy, who was accommunied on the occasion by four other gentlemen who are traveiling with him, and who, we believe, are members of the Academy. Dr. Petrie called at the Cashel Hotel and remarked to Miss Ryall, the amiable hostess, that he was in Cashel fifty years ago, and twenty years ago, and that the hotel was at those two periods in the possession of the family who at present hold it. The venerable antiquary went up to the Rock, in which he must have seen the effects of a rapid decay, particularly in the chancel arch, which thirty years ago presented a comparatively small aperture at the top, but which is now so wide and worn that a few years more the curve of the arch will be entirely demolished unless, some means be taken to restore it. On the following day the rock was visited by tourists and explorers, some of whom were engaged in taking measurements of Cormac's chapel, the towers, &c .- Limerick Re-

porter. NORTH-WEST LIBRARY AND FERMANAGH ATHE-NEUM -Mr John Hamilton begs to thank the Hon. Gavan Duffy, President of the Board of Land and Works, Melbourne, for a copy of the Land Act of. 1862, and Guide for Settlers and Emigrants, as to purchase of land in Australia, which has been laid on the table of reference.

Dr. Gray has given notice to the Town Clerk of Dublin, that he will move that the site at the head of Sackville street, at present occupied by a lamp surrounded by pillars, opposite Carlisle Bridge, be allocated by the Municipal Council for the statue to O'Connell, about to be erected by the Irish Nation and the Catholics of the world.

GAVAZZI IN TRALES SERIOUS RIOTS -Trales, 19th-September, A riot took place in this town last night on the occasion of a lecture being delivered by Gavazzi on "G. ribaldi and the present political state of Italy." The lecturer made some remarks on the Pope's Irish Brigade, which roused the passions of some of the Roman Catholics who were present in the lecture room. The police, assisted by civilians, proceeded to eject the disturbers, during which time the greatest commotion ensued. Eggs were smashed on the wall of the lecture room. The police having succeeded in ejecting the principal rioters, Gavazzi proceeded with his discourse. At the close of the lecture an immease mob attacked the hotel in which the lecture was delivered, breaking almost every pane of glass in the windows, and otherwise damaging the premises. The audiences were afraid to venture out, as stones were flying in all directions. The police from some of the country districts were immediately summoned, as also the militia staff; but the combined force was totally unable to disperse the mob, and merely sufficed to keep them from entoring the hotel. The Parish Priest addressed the rioters, imploring them to disperse, but without effeet. The Riot Act was read, still the crowd was increasing. Numerous parties from the mob sallied out in all directions and demolished the windows of several houses belonging to Protestants At a late hour this morning the besieged audience in the hotel were enabled to leave. Several persons were struck with stones, but no material injury inflicted. Disturbances have taken place to-day, and it is feared the night will not pass over without a renewal of last night's disorders. last night's disorders.

Everything is now "sensation." The good Protestants of Tralee th ught Gavazzi would produce a sensation here, and they were right. Gavazzi proved a grand sensation, and the blessed fruits of his stump oratory are bitterness and hatred. Our hitherto peaceable and quiet town has been turned into a bear-garden by this itinerant "Jack in the Box" The Protestants of Tralec wished to show their pluck, forsooth, like their brethren in Beifast, and it is not their fault if similar scenes are not enacted here. Every part of Benner's large room was crowded at the evening "Oration." The Venerable Archdencen Denny opened the meeting with a prayer, which was sadly at variance with the spirit of the lecturer. Gavazzi and his immediate backers cast several anxious glances at the gallery and back benches. The scrutiny appearing to their satisfaction, the great Stump opened his mouth and spake. He seemed to have exhausted all his gymnustic puerilities in his morning lecture - all the stiffening was completely knocked out of him, and he did not give such "good value" for the money. The subject was Italy, Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and the Pope. It was a remarkable union, bi! bi! "My Garibaldi" is now under disgrace in the opinion of some persons; but let him be known for a man. I was with Garibaldi in '48, in '49, in Rome, in '60 in Sicily, I am a Garibaldian now, and I'll be a Garibaldian all my life (cheers and boos). Now, about my lialy (here a pane of glass was smashed); in your coun try nobody would believe that we are free in Italy. Yet we have civil liberty under the respectable head of our chosen King (walks up and down the stage), a one Italy, not such as France wished, with a leetle" corner for the Pope. One Italy under Victor Emmanuel (groans). There are not Popish in Ireland to defend the Pope. Your Popish Paddies got a good threshing in '59." (Here continued grouning, booing and whistling completely drowned the lecturer. The Editor of the Kerry Post valoronsly faced the booers, and tried to frown them down in vair. Then Mr. Jerome Quill, J. P., and Mr. M'Gillienddy, J.P., with a few more muscular Christians, went down to the lower end of the hall with peaceable thoughts intent). The lecturer, whose courage appeared to be ouzing out, went un in a rambling, incoherent style, jumping from Italy to Garioaldi and the Pope, and back to Victor Emmanuel, who was more than a gentleman, because he was an honest man! We needed for one Italy a brave man - Garibaldi is the bravest of the brave (grouns). He is the beginning of our independence (groans). The Papists dislike Guribaldi - (great groaning) - he is hated by the Irish . Papists - (continued booing)—he is progressing, hal many rejoiced. I saw many faces rejoice, for they thought his wounds were fatal! hi! hi! (hisses), and Garibaldi is the man for Ita-ly (alto) the man for Ita-ly [altissimol, he does not care for your ragged Popish Paddies-[great groans]-your dirty Irish Paddies. [A Voice - Three cheers for the Irish Paddies] [great uproar]. [Several Voices - Police, keep the peace the police are doing nothing; where are the police order). At this stage Mr. Quill announced that he had captured one of the rioters. A rush was made from the upper part of the room near the platform to the lower end by the supporters of Gavazzi. Sticks of formidable dimensions were produced, and laid vigorously on the Irish Paddies' Popish heads. After a short, sharp, [decisive struggle, in which we are glad to say no bones were broken, nor blood spilled, the Gavazzians remained masters of the situation. The lecturer, who had meantime received a shrewd hint from a professional of the in medio tulissimus ibis school, again ascended the rostrum a "leatle" ecoler, and his tone in speaking of the Irish Paddies somewhat changed. During the remainder of the lecture he abstained from anything outrageously offensive, and was listened to quietly. He could not continue the lecture, he said, without making allu sion to the interruption that had occurred. How different it was in England. If Drs. Cullen or M'-Hale [in the morning lecture it was Cullen or M'-Hale] lectured they were not interrupted, there was no disturbance. The newspapers in England did not advise people to stone anybody, nor to hiss, nor to fling dirt, because they respect each other's rights. Rome is needed for Italy, and if the Pope give up Rome no man in Italy shall disturb him as bend of the Roman Catholic Church; and if I meet the Pope I shall respect him as a gentleman, because I respect his right to his opinions. After a few more rambling remarks he came to the practical conclusion: "Don't forget the printing press - only £21 wanted, a grand thing to hear that Irish ladies contributed to the great work of evangelizing Italy. If you make soup and leave out the salt, ha! ha! no good, no good. I want a 'leetle' sait for my soup, chuch! the Doxology was then sung, and thus ended act second.

INCIDENTS AFTER THE LECTURE. - After the Catholics were ejected from the hotel a large mob ga, thered outside the door, and some of the hotel windows were smashed to atoms. A body of police having arrived, they formed a line on each side of the hotel. This did not, however, prevent the mob from flinging stones at the hotel windows, and up to a late hour there was no Protestant could show himself in the street. Some, however, did venture out, but were received by a volley of "boos and groans" from the mob, and a few additional windows were broken. At ten o'clock the police extended their space between their lines, which was before confined to the breadth of Mr. Benner's hotel to the corner of Edward-street, to M'Cowen's-lane. This limited the operations of the stone throwers. Some of the windows were, notwithstang the sharp look out which the police kept, broken into " smithereens." One young man was arrested, being, it is said, detected in the not of throwning a stone at the hotel windows. His name we did not learn. He was conveyed to the bridewell. Some of the police, on whom the task of arresting the offenders fell, were struck on their heads with stones. While the police were occupied in escorting occasional parties of Protestants as they rushed out of the botel as far as the corner of Nel-son-street, and Deany-street, detached bodies of the mob proceeded to different parts of the town, and smashed the windows as they went along. The beyond their hopes and expectations. They have had botel door was kept closed and only opened to a double sensation, like that of a Turkish bath; the allow the insiders to take "headers" into the mob. high temperature excitement being communicated by Major Crosbie, Ballyheigue Castle, High Sheriff, had Gavazzi's Auti-Papal declamation and ribald invec-

second, and he put his head out, and said, door so, uncomfortably near the gentleman's head, that he effected a linety retreat. Stone throwing continued up to a late hour, and, consequently, the windows of Mr. Banner's hotel presented on this morning a very shattered appearance. The street in front of the hotel also hore traces of last night's 'riot." The police patrolled the streets of the town up to a late hour, and all through the row acted with great forbearance and firmuess. The veng-ance of the mob showed itself in smashing the windows of those Protestants who made themselves conspicuous in assaulting the Catholics in, and ejecting them from the ball room. We regret to add that the windows of several Protestants and Catholics who took no part in the proceedings, either by their presence at the "meeting" or otherwise, were smashed by the infuriated mob. In Day-place and Prince'squay considerable damage was done. The windows of Mr. M'Gillicuddy had seventeen panes broken; Mrs. Pardon's, eight; Kerry Post, five; in Mr Latchford's three houses, forty-four panes and a sush were broken; Mr. Maguire, S.I., had twenty-one panes broken. In the Mail and Castle-street and other parts of the town . Ar. M'Cowen bad thirteen; Panorino, eight; Mr. Morris, four; Mr. William Glover, twenty-one; Mr. Hill, eight; Mr. Stephens, two; Mr. Huggard, watchmaker, five; Mr. Edwards, Kerry Militia arrived at the scene of the row at twelve o'clock, and assisted the police in making the people peaceably disperse. This morning a crowd collected about Mr Latchford's bread shop, and Catholic parties who went in to purchase bread, on their return had it taken from them by the mob. A party of police soon arrived and drew up before the door. Gavazzi "sked iddled" at three o'clock this morning -Kerry Star.

TRALEE, SUNDAY. -At the half-past eight o'clock Mass this morning in the C-tholic cathedral of this town, the Very Rev. John Mawe, P.P., V.G., took occasion to refer to the emeute which took place in this town on Thursday evening, in consequence of the "oration" of Gavazzi. The very reverend gentleman stated that it was not his intention to say one word calculated to excite the public indignation, or to widen the breach which already existed. should, however, state that the authors (who, he beliaved, were few in number, and not long resident in Traice), who had brought such a firebrand amongst them, were much to blame for causing such an outburst of public indiguation. They must have anticipated that the insult which had been wantonly and deliberately offered to the majority of the population of the town would lead to no other result .-He also blamed those Protestants who, though they were not parties to the invitation of Gavazzi to Tralee, yet had by their presence at the meeting sanctioned that invitation and the unprovoked insuit offered to the people. He then alluded to the want of faith which the parties who had invited Gavazzi must have in their own ministers, when they resorted to such means of propping up the rottenness of their Church, and also the want of faith in the Protestant Church which its dignituries present at Gavazzi's meeting must have when they thought it necessary to go listen to his abuse of the Holy Father the Pope, the Catholic Church, and the Catholic clergy, and by their presence sanction his invitation. The very rev. gentleman could not find fault with the expression of public indignation given on Thursday evening after the unprovoked insult which had been offered, but all acts of violence, the breaking of windows (probably by a few light-headed young men) he should strongly condemn. Those acts only gave strength to their enemies and exposed them-Belves to the severe penalties of the law. Any acta tending to a breach of the peace were highly reprehensible, and could produce no good result. He entreated them not to do the unfortunate man who came amongst them the honour to burn his effigy, which he had heard they were about to do. He con-cluded by imploring them, by commanding them as their parish priest, to abstain from any breach of the peace, to forget anything which had taken place, and to entertain only feelings of compassion, pity, and charity towards those misguided men who had brought Gavazzi to the town. The sermon was listened to throughout with much attention, and I am sure cannot fail to allay feelings of animosity .-A large party of police were in Trales last night, but anything calling for their interference did not take verything dent, 18th Sept.

Not content with the destruction of property and the danger to life and limb, which the ultra-Protestant party caused in Belfast, they must needs create a hubbub in Tralee also. Yet the wickedness of their conduct in the commercial capital of Ulster is far transcended by what they have done in Munster. In Belfast the Orangemen, if not a majority, were at all events far from being a miserable minority, and their numbers gave a sort of guarantee against their being wantonly attacked. Moreover the Ulater Orangemen had the prudence to hang out a decent pretext for their proceedings. They pretended that the Catholic demonstration in Dublin a few months since was a challenge to them to show their strength, and that by their quiescence (?) heretofore they had been losing all the good things in the gift of the government which were bestowed upon the Catholics as a sop to sooth their turbulence. Of course this was all makebelieve; but even a lame excuse for a fault is better than nothing. In Tralee on the contrary, the Protestants are so wretched a minority that it must be a species of insanity on their part to do any act that is calculated to inflame the passions of their overwhelming Catholic neighbors, and they can offer no excuse for the mode they adopted for raising a storm of nopular indignation against themselves. They cannot protend that the Catholics had offered them any insult or indignity. The whole town was in peace when in the very wantonness of fanatical malevolence, and as if the old Protestant ascendency days had never vanished, or had been resuscitated by Sir Robert Peel's 'Cromwellian' speeches, they invited a suspended and excommunicated Italian Monk to visit Tralee for the express purpose of reviling the Pope and insulting institutions that are dearer to Catholics than their lives. This was the purpose, for which the Protestants of Trales invited the wretch Gavazzi to harangue in the midet of a Catholic population, who, thank God, have the heart to resent such an outrage. That vagabond forgot that it was in the Catholic capital of a Catholic county in a Catholic country that he was speaking when he had the audacity to blackguard the Holy Father and the Irish portion of the late Pontifical army in Tralee. He thought be was addressing an Orange audience in Dublin or Belfast, or an Evengelical gathering at Islington, or a revolutionary assemblage of talian infidels and assassins in Milan, and that he might spout blasphomy and pour out abuse upon everything tholic with impunity. He might plend in excuse for his grievous error, ignorans fect. But the persons who invited him to Tralee can offer no such excuse. They had itching ears for falsehood and blasphemy and insult even upon their own countrymen. The Protestant women of Tralee - ladies we must not call them, for they have proved that they have no claim to that high title-wanted to be excited. They had a craving for sensation. It would be so delightful to hear the. Pope vilified, and the Cardinals reviled, and the Sacraments and Mysterics of the Catholic Church travestied or burlesqued, and that too, by an Italian and a man who had been a monk! They have had their yearning satisfied even

Boys! We hope the experiment will prove a perfect cure. It the ladies are coming out" A large three-year old is a source of congratulation to us that the worst rocker was the ungallant reply, which struck the consequences that resulted to them from their indulgence in a marbid passion for uncharitable speechification and a miserable nigotry that gloats upon scan dal and detraction, was a fit of cold shivers, when the fury of the naturally excited multitude threatened to bring the meeting in the ball-room to-a disastrous termination. They richly deserved the fright they got, for their conduct was a disgrace to them, and the provocation given to their assailants was gross in the extreme. As to the hero of the scene though we are heartily rejuiced that he got off without broken bones and was enabled to decamp at dead of night in safety from Tralec, we own we should not have been sorry if he had got a good ducking in the nearest mill pond .- Weekly Register.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE RIOT IN GRAY'S-INN-LANE - Charles Smith writes to the editor of the Star, to correct an error or mistake which has been published in that paper of the 23rd inst., respecting the onslaught made upon the police in Gray's-inn-lane last Sunday night, and the origin of it, as was stated, between Kerry men and Tipperary men. This is a gross fabrication, for in London and in Ireland, the greatest friendship exists betwixt Kerry men and the boys of Tipperary. As an eye witness I can testify to the real cause of the riot. A man had been taken into custody by two of the police for being drank and disorderly. An acquaintance of the prisoner came up and offered in a polite and civil manner to take his friend home, ou which the police struck the prisoner with their truncheons, and brutally ill-used him, which inspired the friend to come to his assistance. A large body of the police came at the time, using their truncheous on the heads of every Irishman they met, which caused the injured parties to retaliate. Then, and not till then, the riot became general. So far from a growing animosity betwixt Kerry men and Tipperary men, it was betwixt Irishmen and English police. I have further to state that the parties who were implicated in the riot where unknown to any of the neighbours residing in the locality.

BIGOTRY AND IGNORANCE. - On Thursday, the 18th instant, in the parish of Ballinaglera, in the county of Leitrim, a man named Doberty fell from a top room of a public house, and had his skull so severely fractured as to have resulted in almost instantaneous death. The deceased had been drinking a short time previously in another house contiguous to that in which he met with his sad end but report has it that he took in all not more than a few pleases of whiskey. Of course death visiting him so unexpectedly, the fatal incident gave occasion for the Coroner's presence, and hence, on the day following, his worship (if this be the worthy Coroner's title) was in attendance, and had a jury empanelled to investigate the circumstances connected with the man's death. The deliberations ended in a verdict of Accidental Death. The Coroner, a Mr. Corscadden, of Manorhamilton, deemed it right, no doubt, to give expression to his feelings on the occasion, and did so, if not wisely, at least originally; for whilst lamenting the deplorable event under consideration, he gave free expression to his surprise in imagining how the people in former days contrived to take care of themselves when their bishops and priests were ignorant both of reading and writing! The aforesaid observation from the Coroner elicited a rather quaint reply from one of the jury, who said, " they must have been queer priests and bishops who could neither read nor write. Whereupon the Coroner somewhat modified his icvention, by stating that they could read Latin and Greek! Now, this Mr. Corscadden, who, as I am informed, is a sort of a squireen should be advised to acquit himself in future of his brief authority with at least some regard to decorum; and when entering upon his unfortunate judicial office, should cast aside for the time being any natural bias that might tempt him to outrage the laws of civilized society by any such farrage of stolid bigotry and ignorance as his expressions in this instance unhappily betray - Correspondent.

A LANDLORD'S OPINION OF LANDLORDS. - At the dinner of the South Wexford Agricultural Society, held in Wexford, the health of the 'Landlords' having been drunk, Mr. Nunn rose amid cheers, which were continued for some time-He said he was sure he was much obliged to the company for calling on him to respond to the toast. He was himself a landlord on a very small scale-thanks to the law of primogeniture (laughter). There may be instances there landlords uselessly, nay malignantly, exercise the powers which the existing laws invest them with -but such should be the case. He offered these remarks because he believed that the landlords, as a de of men were kindly and their tenants, even though exceptions, will ever occur, are to be sometimes found. He offered them because he ever saw that the man who is industrious and prudent ever pays his way-and he who pays his way lives happy, and content surrounds his home and prosperity awaits him (hear); but he contended that the landlord had as much right to his rent as the tenant to his holding, and both should and ought fairly and honestly discharge their respective duties (hear, hear). He entirely concurred with the excellent chairman, Col. Hatton, that the tenant should get a lease, and have a lease, and he who has one at a fair rent, can by industry and prudence pay his way and be happy -and the landlord then cannot disturb him, and he feels his security. He had no sympathy with the landlord, who, for a small cause, comes down heavily on his tenant - no sympathy with the man who, forgetting his duties, remembers only his rights, and uses them (hear). He looked on the landlord but as placed by God as a steward over those under him - to treat them with justice, with equity, and with consideration, and the landlord that did not feel so, and act so, was no man—he was a brute (hear, hear). Such were his opinions, and he shrunk not from expressing them (cheers).—IVexford Inde-

The Catholic portion of the population of Tipper ary and its surrounding district complain of the onesided constitution of the magistracy, which with a single excention is of the Protestant persuasion, and are about to address a memorial to the executive for the selection of some Catholic gentlemes, of whom there are many qualified for the office, and highly competent to discharge the duties attached thereto.

Intelligence reached the office of the Drogheda Steam Packet Company of the total loss of the Irishman, one of their powerful fleet of steamers, upon the Scottish coast. It appears the vessel was sent to one of the western islands for a cargo of small mountain sheep, and struck against a sunken rock. The captain (Mr. Fay) and the crew were all saved, I am very happy to say .- Freeman.

Hayes continues to evade the vigilance of the police, by whom a fruitless search after his biding place, if he has one at all in the country, is prosecuted with unceasing energy. Many persons believe he is still lurking in the neighborhood of the scene of murder, but up to the present no cine whatever has heen obtained by those in authority, to his whereabout. On Sunday about one hundred police were s en traversing the country between Thurles and Onshel in search of the fugitive, but as usual without offect. On the following day they were again on the alert, and as the morning train from Dublin was leaving the station house at Thurles, the passengers could discern a large body of the force pursuing their wearisome task. It is doubtful whether they will ever succeed in effecting his capture. One of the suggestions thrown out for securing his arrest, originating with a zealous functionary, connected with the administration of justice in that neighborhood is, that two or three armed policemen be lodged in every house in the county, with instructions not to leave day or night until the fugitive is captured or starved into a surrender. The suggestion I need not

It is stated that three or four of the Limerick Police have been sent to America in pursuit of Hayes whom they are able to identify; The vidently is a hazardous commission.

We congratulate the municipal electors of Smithfield Ward, Belfast, on the signal triumph they have gained by the return of Mr. Ren, a Protestant, to the town council. There is no man in Belfast who has done more for the advancement of Liberal principles and the breaking down of the old Orange ascendancy, than Mr. Rea. Single handed he has upset the old Tory council of the borough, and has succeeded in infusing Liberal principles into that stronghold of Orangeism. His career for the lust quarter of a century has been one continuous struggle for the Catholics of Ulster. - Munster News.

There are 434 panpers in the Killarney workhouse of which number 177 are hospital patients. There were but five persons receiving outdoor relief; two died last week, and according to the relieving officer's opinion, the remaining three will be dead next

STARTLING AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. - May God

help us, ours is a crushed country. Year after year but brings fresh proofs of our decadence—our fast hastening to decay." Unless some powerful effort is made to avert approaching rain, Eighteen Hundred and Nipety-Nine will behold Ireland in a great degree devominted, and in all likelihood, see the land approaching to a state of unprofitable waste. Pondering over the history of the past, and drawing parallels and conclusions therefrom, we can arrive at nothing in favour of Ireland but destruction, if the present condition of things continue, if the present misgovernment with which we are tortured, is not either molified or burled down to the dust. Year after year bave we been watching the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland; year after year we find agriculture decaying and the population thinning with a terrible rapidity. Notwithstanding the diminution of inducements to emigrate, we find that from the 1st January, 1862, to the 1st July, 45;490 souls left our shores for foreign ands; and for the same months in 1861, we lost within 301 of that number; making a total of over ninety-one thousand of our people in twelve months from Irish ports; so that if the tide of population even did not increase beyond this yearly ratio for the next five-and-twenty years, our positive decrease in this department of our statistics (and we give emigration from Irish ports only) would be two millions two hundred and eighty-five thousand : the chances are that there will be a million of increase in our loss unless Almighty God, in His mercy, disposes of future events so as to permit us the restoration of self government. Mr. Willam Donnelly, Registrar General, has supplied us with a copy of his usual half-yearly statistics, showing the acreage under the several crops, the number of live stock in each county and province for the year 1862. The important facts set forth in the tables supplied by Mr. Donnelly are painfully distressing. They show that we are retrograding in animal departments, with the exception of swine. In the porcine class, 1862 commands an increase of 49,743 over 1861. A sorry compensation for the loss in our other and more valuable departments. Compared with last year, in cereal crops we have a nett decrease of 72,734 acres recorded against us; 43,427, decrease in the extent under wheat cultivation; 24,423 under oats, and 6,548 under barley-equal to a diminution of 10.8 acres in every 100 of wheat, 1.2 of oats, and 33 of barley. The nett decrease in cereals being 72,734 acres or 2 8 per cent. Let us turn to the area under green crops. Potatoes, the staple article of food for our peasantry and in which we placed so much hopes to tide us to better times, it seems fall short by no less a figure than 116,187 acres when compared with last year. In carrots and parsnips, and other green crops, we have a decrease of 1,926 acres; in vetches and raps, 504 acres. We have an increase of 296 acres of mangel-wurzel and beet-root; of cabbages, 491 acres; and of turnips, 43,045 acres; leaving on the whole a nett decrease on green crops of 74,785 acres in 1862. In meadow and clover we had an increase of 6,623 acres; under flax, 2,055 acres, more than last year. The total decrease of land under crops is calculated at 188.841 acres. Here we have so much cultivation lost to the country, the people deprived of so much remunerative labour, and Heaven knows how many honest and industrious men, with their families, turned adrift on the world, and their tillage land converted into pasture to carry out that ruinous mania of consolidation of farms - that rage for bullock pastures and sheep walks, which is at present one of the great curses with which Ireland is afflicted. We will see by-and-by how far this change has been profitable to, or presperous with, our exterminating proprietors. With regard to live stock we have a decrease in horses of 9,789, valued at £78,312. In cattle, 221,292, value £1,438,398. In sheep, 100,162; value £110,172. These from a large total. Here we have, notwithstanding the increase of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and fortyone acres of grass (presuming the land not under crops to be in grass), a decrease in stock, as compared with last year, amounting to one million five hundred and sixty-four thousand seven hundred and ten pounds sterling. The startling facts deducible are, that in one half year there emigrated from Irish ports 45,899 souls; that in one year the decrease in the extent of land under crops was 148.841 acres: and the decrease in the country's wealth, in the shape of stock, for the same period was £1,564,710. Though the stalworth peasantry are displaced, it does not seem that the landlord thrives in his unboly and unchristian barter. Where now is the prosperity which a perambulating and speech-making lord lieutenant dies into the cars of his applauding flunkeys at cattle shows and agricultural dinners? His Excellency's picturing were like the mirage in the desert, as gorgeous in appearance, and as unsubstantial in reality .- Tipperary Advocate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPENING OF THE NEW SCHOOL AND CHAPEL AT ILtes fon, Northegham. -On Sunday, September 21st, the new Catholic school at Ilkeston was opened as a temporary chapel. Solemn High Mass was sung by the Rev. A. M Kenna, at cleven a.m. The Bishop of Nottingham preached the opening sermon. chapel was crowded both at the morning and afternoon services. The Mass in the morning was offered up for the benefactors of the mission. In the afternoon the sermon was preached by the Reverend E. Smith, of the cathedral, Nottingham. The reverend gentleman made an eloquent appeal on behalf of this new mission, pointing out its many wants, and showing how much had been done for it by its earnest and energetic pastor, the Rev. A. M'Kenna, whom he hoped God would bless with life and health to complete the noble work he had undertaken. On Monday morning, Mass was offered up for the repose of the soul of the late Lady Edward Howard, who was a liberal donor and patron to this mission. Your renders may feel interested in a few particulars respecting this mission. It was opened a few years ago, to supply the spiritual wants of the poor Irish Catholics of Ilkeston, numbering between 400 and 500. There was no Catholic church nearer than Nottingham, eight miles distant. When Father M'Kenna was appointed to Ilkeston, he found the only place he had for a chapel, was a room in an old lace factory. Young, active, and energetic, he set to work with his bishop's sanction to raise a temple suitable for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice. He had many and great difficulties to overcome, but he seemed to think nothing of them because, as he often said, "it is God's work, and it must prosper." . So on he went, trusting in God to assist him. It is just, two years ago, since he first came amongst us. God had prospered the work; already we have land for a church, a good presbytery, and a neat Gothic school, which will serve at present for a chapel.' Catholic say is impracticable, and even if attempted would Ireland has nobly sided in this, good work, and may four thoroughfares which lie out of the direct line of fail to attain the desired and — Correspondent of God bless her for it. Thanks to all our benefactors, traffic and especially so for smales. Western Morn-and to Tather M Kenna, we are no longer obliged to ing News.

hear Mass in a factory. We have a good school now for our poor children, and with our good Irish priest, Father M(Kenna, (God bless him.)), we begin to feel more like when we used to be at home in dear old Ireland.— Morning News.

It appears that the exportation of arms and amnunition from Great Britain is rapidly increasing in proportion to the prolongation of the American war.

Ours is a Protestant Government. A considerable portion of its subjects are Catholius, and it has to reckon with them. Therefore it is, and it always has been, in our power to check the favorable dispositions which our Government entertains towards the Italian Revolution. Unfortunately, a very large and influential section of us, instead of using our power to check our Government, used our power to help them, brought them into power, gave them the opportunity of doing mischief, and kept them in power while they were doing the mischief, and after they had done it. This is the eternal reproach of the Catholic supporters of the Whigs from 1859 onwards. . In or out of Parliament, laymen or Ecclesiastics, English or Itish, gentle or simple, the Catholic supporters of the Whigs from the soring of 1859 ouwards, are in this predicament; they must sacrifice either their character for Catholic honesty or their reputation for political sagneity .- Tublet.

"A Conversion,"-In one of the densely populous districts of Sheffield called "Lee Craft," there has stood for a century or more a Conventicle, where the heresy of John Knox and the Covenanters has been zealously preached and taught; and which once boasted a crowded and attentive congregation. But times are changed, and dissent "has gone out of town," and the deserted chapel was yesterday put up for sale by auction. It so happens, that the district in question is now almost all Catholic, and therefore the Very Rev. Canon Fisher, with the full sanction of his Lordship the Bishop of Beverly, instructed Mr. Hadfield, the Cutholic architect (whose long residence and intimate knowledge of Shetfield well, fitted him for the enquiry) to survey the premises, and if advisable to purchase them; which he accordingly quietly accomplished yesterday for £1,000. There are complete schools for bors and girls, masters' house, lecture rooms, and spacious chapel, which could not have been built for less than 3,000%. All in good repair and admirably adapted for the purnose. On the 8th day of December, the Fenst of Mary Immaculate, the money must be paid; to her powerful intercession is this great "Godsend," devoutly attributed, and it is earnestly hoped that in her honor, and for glorious St. William, the patron of the new Mission, the money may be provided that the Mission may begin unincombered by debt. The Bishop being in Sheffield inspected the whole premises after the sale, and expressed his entire satisfaction and great joy, and the Very Rev Rector, Canon Fisher, determined at once to take steps for founding the Mission of St. William of York, and providing the necessary furniture and fittings. This is, as our title expresses it, a real conversion -it is one answer to the cry of bigotry, and the scotling surers of infidels; and the columnies of the enemies of Holy Church. - London Tablet.

ENGLISH MORALITY: - We [Nation] have received the following from our London correspondent, in reference to the Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England for the past year: "Lindon, Monday, -The Report of the Registrar-General of Friendly Societies contains facts of a very extraordinary and lamentable character, regarding the low state of morality amongst the classes belonging to those numerous societies, which extend for and wide. A number of letters addressed to him in his official capacity are given in the report. At present I shall only copy the following 'alteration of rules' submitted to the Registrar : --

Ladies' Club .- Any member baving a child, wi hin such time after her marriage as would prove ther to have been guilty of immoral conduct before her marriage, and all unmarried members being found in the family way, are to be expelled from the society by the next monthly board of directors on discovering such offence. All doubts to be settled by reference to the surgeon of the society. " The Registrar General gives a letter from a clergyman on the subject of the ' Femule Club,' in which the writer says 'By far the greater number of females are pregnant in this part of the country before they are married

Of every 100, prisoners committed to prison in England in the year 1861, twenty-eight were women, so that of every four prisoners one was a woman.

"BARON" DE CAMIN IN THE COUNTY COURT. In the Sheffield County Court on Thursday, 25th Sept., Camin, the anti-Ponery lecturer, was summoned by Messrs. Pawson and Brailsfore, printers, for a sum of £1 15s for printing done some months ago. The "Baroness" appeared and admitted the debt, offering to pay 5s a month. The plaintiffs, however, urged for an order for payment forth-with, stating that the Baron de Camin had obtained credit by representing that he had landed estates in France, and promising to pay on receipt of the rents. The Baroness said she and her bushaud were exiles, and not able to pay more. The plaintiffs replied that they would readily accept 5s a-week, if they believed the Baron honestly intended to pay, but that he had given a false address to both them and the county bailiff; that the bailiff had only been enabled to serve the Baron by dodging him along the streets; and that, if an order was not made for immediate payment, they would never be able to get the money. The court made an order for payment forth with.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN PLYMOUTH. - Another of these desperate outrages was perpetrated in Plymouth last night, and in this instance with more than the usual amount of daring. About seven o'clock a young lady named Lucas, who belongs to one of the large establishments in B-dford street, was returning home. While proceeding along the road leading from the Roman Catholic Cathedral to the Church of St. Peter's she was stopped by some ruffian and robbed. The fellow, when he approached demanded her money, and threatened that if she screamed or attempted to make the least noise be would lay her at his feet, at the same time showing her a stick with a large knob at the end of it. The young person was, of course, greatly alarmed, as the night was very dark, and the road exceedingly lone, and she was afraid that her assailant would really fulfill his threat, particularly as he at first attempted to place something over her mouth. She therefore, gave him all the money which she had in her possession, viz, 53. The fellow then said, "You have a watch, and I will have that." Miss Lucas replied, "Only with my life," to which the highwayman answered, "Well then, I will have it with your life," and again threatened her with violence if she resisted his demand. We are glad to say that, owing to the young lady's great presence of mind, she was able to give him some freturn for his dastardly conduct. She recollected that she had a ginger-beer bottle in her pocket, and making a feint, as if she was going to disengage her watch she took the bottle from ber pocket with her left hand, passed it behind her into her right hand, and then with a quick movement succeeded in dealing the cowardly character a blow on the forehead, a courageous act, for which all will give her credit. She fancies that at the same moment he must have heard footstens approaching; at all events he gave a groan and let go is hold: "She promptly took advantage of his confusion, and ran off as fast as possible. Upon reaching home, she found a stain of blood upon her hand, which proved that the blow-she struck must have inflicted a wound, and it is hoped that this will partly lead to the discovery. We trust that the police will exert themselves to the utmost to bring this and some of the other ruffians, who have lately been guilty of similar outrages to justice. At present it is positively dangerous for persons to traverse either of

a narrownescape it Thei door was opened; for a tive, and the cold shock applied by the Trales mob. Munster News and the cold shock applied by the Trales mob. ne con ever beine the Puley cap. I offer acception of the whole of their var, but con-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—OCTOBER 24, 1862.

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC OHRONICLE, S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE past week has not been fertile in great events, either in the Old, or in the New, World. From Europe the most important item that reaches us is to the effect that "brigandage,"or is other words the armed resistance of the prople to the rule of the King of Sardinia-is on the increase in the Kingdom of Naples. The Piedmontese maintain an overwhelming force in the newly conquered country, and their cruelties towards the unhappy Neapolitans, far exceed all that malice ever invented of Austrian rule in Italy. The Government of Victor Emmanuel is. emphatically, the Government of the stick; and the bastinado, and wholesale fusiliades, are the means by which alone it seeks, or can expect, to consolidate itself in the lately annexed Southern section of the Peninsula. The people, however, seem to be more irritated than daunted, by the cruelties of their conquerors, whom they hate with a thorough and perfect hatred -- a hatred surpassing in intensity, if that be possible, the hatred which the Southerners entertain as towar is the Yankees. By the aid of his armed mercenaries and of the unscrupulous butchers, his generals, Victor Emmanuel may perhaps sucseed in imposing for a time his detested and alien yoke upon the unfortunate people whom treason. rather than the fortune of war, has delivered over to his hands; but the "sheer conquest," which according to the London Times' correspondent is the only process for establishing Italian unity. is to all appearance as far off as ever.

The accounts which reach us from Rome as to the state of the Pope's health are very consoling, and all was quiet at the holy City .--From his dungeon, and his sick bed, Garibaldi has addressed a long riginarole of a letter to the British nation, which even the Times, his steady champion and eulogist, is compelled to qualify as recalling to mind " the bombast of the Republican School," and which is but a bad copy of the worst productions of the Jacobins of the last century. In this "strange address," as the Times calls it, the writer holds up to the admiration and imitation of nineteenth century Protestant and Conservative England, infidel and revolutionary France of the Reign of "Call" so be exhorts the people of England, " call the French nation to co-operation with you," in establishing the reign of Liberty, Equality, and universal Brotherhood. after, of course, having cut the throats of all opponents; and though " for the moment she is under the domination of the spirit of evil"- which being interpreted means Louis Napoleon-France will come-France who is a "solemn moment gave to the world the Goddess Reason"-(under the guise of a naked prostitute)-" levelled tyranny to the dust, and consecrated free brotherhood," etcetera, etcetera, etcetera. Our readers will surely excuse us for not inflicting upon them more of the jargon of the sans-culottes. and the gibberish of modern Liberals.

This is indeed strange language for any one to address to the nation, which above all others distinguished itself by its unrelenting bostility to the principles of 89, and on whose soil the worship of shameless harlots in flesh coloured pantalets, ceived into the Church. There is however much even under the name of Goddesses of Reason, has not as yet found many proselytes. It shows however the opinion which Continental Liberals have formed, and very naturally formed, from the disgraceful foreign policy which of late years Great Britain has adopted; it shows too, what manner of Protestantism it is that is alone in vogue amongst the non-Catholics of Italy, who being logical, look upon the pulling down of Po- her to send for the Catholic priest. From this pery as the setting up of the Goddess of Reason; ambiguity, we suspect, or rather, more than susand who make no secret of their hostility, not to Romanism alone, but to Christianity, and to business which Mr. Darling, or his Protestant every form of religion which presumes to put friends desire to keep obscure, as not tending to restraints upon the free indulgence of their animal lusts; and, as the Times by its strictures the Sisters of Charity, which it is their evident admits, this language addressed by a revolution object to institute. We may however shortly ist to the Protestants of England, gives a striking justance of the strange, or rather dirty and low bred bed-fellows with whom Liberalism brings in these we will lay before our readers. contact all those who venture even to coquet with the nasty strumpet. Low indeed, very low East the "English Nation" have fallen in the es- Protestant narrator of the events, which throws

to their admiration revolutionary France of the eighteenth century; and plainly tells them that if they design to be consistent, they should inaugurate the worship of the Goddess Reason in St. Paul's, and bow down before a naked harlot enshrined upon the Altar of Liberty in Westminster Abbey. Garibaldi is no doubt right; for it is absurd for those who are "hail fellow well met" with the leaders of the present anti-Catholic movement in Italy, to affect squeamishness at the impleties, blasphemies and obscenities of the blood stained destroyers of Popery in France, in the last century; but Englishmen are so puffed up with an extravagant conceit of themselves that to be reminded of this by an Address from Garibaldi startles and disconcerts them. It would be well if it should have the effect of inducing them to pause in their career, and of asking whither does this down hill road lead?

No progress has been made by the combatants on either side on this Continent towards bringing the disastrous war to a conclusion.-There have been skirmishes, marchings, and countermarchings; but since our last no decisive action has taken place. Attempts to enforce the drast in Boston, Philadelphia and other Northern cities have been violently opposed by the people, and in consequence have had to be abandoned. A strong determination to resist the draft in various sections of Pennsylvania, bas, as we learn from the N. Y. Tribune, led to a collision between the Irish and the military, during which several of the former were killed. Irishmen it would appear are becoming tired of fighting for the Yankees, who much prefer fighting by proxy to fighting in person.

We copy from the Montreal Gazette of Friday last, the subjoined paragraph respecting the conversion of a sick lady near Toronto. Of course we express no opinion as to the accuracy of the statements therein contained:-

PROTESTANTISM vs. CATROLICISM.—Under the above heading the Toronto Leader gives a lengthy account of a death-bed scene closely resembling that of the late Sir Allan MacNab. In this case the principal character is a lady, and the locality Toronto. It is stated that, about two months ago, Rev. Mr. Darling a clergyman of the Church of England in that city, was called to attend a woman who had been seized with a serious, and, it was feared, fatal illness. Mr. Darling repeatedly visited the lady, who was one of his parishioners, and administered to her the consolations of religion. On his departure for the Synod. at Montreal, he requested Rev. Dr. Scadding and Rev Dr. Givins to attend her, which they did till his return, when he resumed his visits. About ten days ago Mr. Darling learned, much to his astonishment, that a week or more previously, a Roman Catholic clergyman had visited the lady and at intervals subsequently, and had administered the rite of baptism. received her confession, admitted her to full communion with the Roman Catholic Church, and, the symptoms of approaching dissolution becoming more apparent, had administered also the rite of extreme unction. Rev. Mr. Darling now inquired of the lady respecting the matter, when she admitted the Catholic clergyman had visited ber in obedience to her own request. Mr. Darling asked, as to her motive for such a step—one which he conceived of such momentous bearing as regards her future welfare. She answered that her Roman Catholic nurse bad persuaded her to do so, representing that should she become a Catholic her sight, which had been impaired by her illness, would be restored. She also stated that the fact of the Roman Catholic Church authorizing prayers for the dead, was one that afforded consolation, for if such prayers were beneficial they might be needed in her case, if she had not effectively made her peace with God. Though holding this opinion, the invalid did not say she had joined the Roman Catholic Church, nor did she deny it. She asked Mr. Darling to continue his visits, which he promised to do till she should state explicity it she had changed her mind. Meantime several Roman Catholic ladies, including Sisters of Mercy, visited the sufferer, striving on every opportunity to win her to their faith. Those visits occurring at the same time as those of Mr. Darling, have given rise to painful scenes. The ladies on one occasion protested against his visits, saying the patient was no longer under his ministrations. Mr. Darling offered to leave the question as to who should be the future visitors of the lady to her own decision; but this the R. C. Bishop, refused. However, after a great deal of equabbling between the representatives of both religions, the matter has been disposed of as follows: two nerses, one of each faith, have been appointed to attend the lady till she regains consciousness, when both parties will abide by her own decision as to which persuasion she will adopt, and the visits of those of the opposite faith will thereafter cease.

From the above version, which comes from sources exclusively Protestant, it is clear that the sick lady, proprio molu, invited the ministrations of the Catholic priest; and it is certain also that the latter would not have administered to his penitent any of the Sacraments unless she had first explicitly declared her desire to be reambiguity in the latter part of the story by us taken from the Gazette. It says, speaking of the sick lady, "till she regains consciousness," though we were not informed that previously she had at any time during her sickness lost her "consciousness;" or that she was not perfectly sane and conscious when questioned by Mr. Darling as to the motives which had induced pect, that there is something connected with the support that charge of undue proselytism against expect to obtain full particulars of the case from our Catholic contemporaries of Toronto, and

We may be permitted in the mean time to point out one very curious assertion made by the timation of foreigners when a Garibaldi holds up considerable doubts upon the accuracy of his ad eorum orationes, opem, auxilium confugere.")

who of course was perfectly conscious when ex- lineans of arousing within themselves certain conplaining to Mr. Darling the motives which had induced her to become a Catholic, - assigned as one of those motives, the consolation afforded by the practice in the Church of praying for the

"She also stated that the fact of the Roman Catholic Church authorizing prayers for the dead was one that afforded consolation, for if such prayers were beneficial they might be needed in her case, i she had not effectively made her peace with God."

Such language, such an explanation of the teachings of the Catholic Church with respect to prayers for the dead," and the efficacy of such prayers, could not have fallen from the lips of one who had just received those very teachings from the mouth of a Cathelic priest. Prayers avail not for the dead who have " not effectively made their peace with God" whilst in the flesh; but are profitable to those only who bave departed this life in a state of grace. For those who bave not whilst on earth, effectively made their peace with God, and who are therefore at enmity with Him, when they appear in His dread presence to answer for the deeds done in the flesh, there is no redemption, no place of purgation, no need therefore of the prayers of the faithful on earth. The Church prays for those only who fall asleep in a state of grace, or peace with

THE "CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN" OR "SAINT WORSHIP."-Whether to invoke the prayers of the saints reigning with Christ in heaven, in behalf of us poor sinners upon earth, be derogatory to the sole mediatorship of Christ? was the question which we proposed to discuss with our Methodist contemporary. We cited the language of one of his own obituary notices, to show that even Protestants attributed a saving, though subordinate saving, efficacy to the prayers of their fellow-sinners; and we concluded that, as in kind this in no wise differed from the efficacy which we Papists attribute to the prayers of the glorified Saints, we were no more obnoxious to the charge of denying the sole mediatorship of Christ because we attach a high value to the prayers of the Blessed Virgin, and other Saints, than are our separated Methodist brethren, in that the latter attribute to "a mother's boly prayer" the salvation of an erring son. To this line of argument, our Methodist contemporary replies in his issue of the 8th inst., and to the following purpose.

He argues first, that to condemn the practice of invoking the prayers and intercession of the Saints "it would be sufficient to say that the Scriptures" do not authorise the practice, but rather condemn it; that, amongst Protestants, the custom of "praying for one another here is designed to interest us in each other's salvation which is the only means of spreading the Gospel;" and "finally that there is no evidence from the writings of any of the Fathers during the first three or four centuries that such a thing was approved of, nor during the first five centuries that such a practice existed in the Christ-

To the first reason assigned by our contemporary, as sufficient to condemn the doctrine of the Catholic Church upon the subject of saintworship, " to the effect that the practice is not authorised or sanctioned by the Scriptures of either the Old or of the New Testament, we reply that this reason is worthless, unless our opponent can first prove that all Christian doctrine is contained in those Scriptures; and that they were appointed by Christ Himself as exclusively the rule of faith to His disciples throughout all ages. In our private judgment, -and we are fully as competent to interpret rightly the Christian Scriptures as are any or all of the doctors of the Protestant world—there are many passages in the Bible which authorise the practice, and not one to condemn it; but as Catholics never condescend to chop Scripture with beretics, and as we do not presume to impose our private interpretation of the Bible upon others, we do not insist upon this point—only we call upon the Christian Guardian to show reason why it is sufficient to condemn a practice, to say that it is not sanctioned in the Christian Scriptures.

To his second reason—that the sole object of praying for one another here is to interest us in earh other's salvation-we reply that this, if true, would entirely do away with the objective value or efficacy of prayer. True, prayer is a great mystery, and how it can have any efficacy with God who is unchangeable is beyond the reach of our limited faculties; and yet it is positively stated in those Scriptures to which our opponent so often refers, that the continual prayer of the just man availeth much with the Lord—as in the case of the prophet Elias. Protestants, many of them at least, may admit this in theory; but we fear that in practice they attribute merely a sub-

* The entire doctrine of the Church on the cultus sanctorum is comprised and set forth in the following decree of the Council of Trent, Sess. 25. :-[" Mandat sancta Synodus omnibus episcopis, et

cæteris docendi munus curamque sustinentibus ut fideles diligenter instruant, docentes cos, sauctos una cum Christo regnantes, orationes suas pro hominibus Deo offerre, bonum atque utile, esse suppliciter eos invocare; et ob beneficia impetranda a Deo per Filiam ejus Jesum Ohristum Domimum nostrum, qui solus noster redemptor et salvator est,

other statements. He says that the sick lady, jective efficacy to prayer, and value it only as a to thee Peter or Paul, or any other saint ; but to ditions of feeling, and stirring up a wild abnormal excitement. and the same and the state of t

> To the third reason urged by the Christian Guardian against the Catholic doctrine concerning the invocation of the Saints-viz. that there is no evidence from the Fathers that such a practice existed during the first five centuries in the Christian Church—we give a flat denial. This is simply a question of fact; and if our opponent will publish them, we undertake to furnish him with extracts, from St. Augustin slone, and sufficient to fill several of his columns, to show that the practice of invoking the prayers of the Saints was universally prevalent during the days of that emment Father, and that it received his full ap-

> But not content with the line of argumentation given above, the Christian Guardian contends that invoking the prayers of the Samts, as practised by Catholics, differs not only in degree but in kind from the practice which obtains amongst Protestants of asking the prayers of their friends upon earth. "We assert," says the Christian Guardian, "that they are different both in kind and degree;" and he supports his thesis in the following terms:-

"There is a difference between asking and praying, the greatest of the apostles asked the prayers of the very humblest of the disciples. We ask our friends to pray for us, but we do not get down on our kness, the attitude of worship, and pray to them as Catholics do to the departed spirits.

Wherein there is a difference in kind "between asking and praying" our contemporary does not inform us, and we are at a loss to conceive. If we turn to the Dictionary-say Worcester's-for information on the subject, we find that "to ask" means:--

"To request; to solicit; to petition; to beg; to beseech; to entreat; to crave; to supplicate; to im-

And that " to pray " means :---

"To ask for earnestly; to petition; to entreat o supplicate; to implore; to beseech; to ask." Thus according to the Dictionary, "to ask' if it differ at all from "to pray," differs only in degree and not in kind; whilst by our Lord Himself the term "ask" is employed, according to the English version, as the synonym of "to pray," and as significative of those petitions which we are enjoined to offer to the Most Highest. Thus :-

" Ask and it shall be given you."-St. Matt. vii. " How much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?"-

"And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayers believing, ve shall receive."-St. Matt. xxi. 22.

We might multiply examples to any extent; but we have given enough to show that "between asking and praying there is"-according to the Dictionary and the Bible-" no difference whatever;" and that consequently the assertion of the Christian Guardian is as false, as his argument deduced from "the attitude" in which ye invoke, or ask the prayers of the Saints is ridiculous. Idolatrous worship differs from that legitimate worship or honor which, for God's sake. we Catholics offer to God's best and noblest creatures, not in the attitude of the body, or in the angle of inclination which the dorsal column makes with the horizon - for that would be indeed only a difference of degree-but in kind; for all idolatry consists essentially in giving to creature that which belongs exclusively to Creator; and that worship honor, reverence or respect which we offer to the Saints could not in any posture, in any attitude, sitting, kneeling or standing, be offered to God without a positive insult to His Supreme Majesty. In that we ask the prayers of the Saints we distinctly assert their subordinate position; and acknowledge that there is a difference, and an infinite distance between them-and that Being to whom we ask them to address their prayers in our behalf.

It is because Protestants have no worshin worthy of God, because they withold from Him that which is His due, that they accuse us of giving to God's creatures too much, when we invoke them, and honor their memories. There is but one act of worship worthy of God, and that is sacrifice; there is but one victim which is worthy of God, and that is Himself. That sacrifice, that victim, is indeed daily offered on our Altars, for thereon we offer the very body of our Lord Who once suffered for us on the Cross .-This it is which constitutes the essential difference betwixt Catholic, and all Protestant worship, and which at the same time renders it impossible for the most ignorant amongst Papists to confound the worship which they offer to God, with that which they offer to His creatures. So when the Christian Guardian tauntingly inquires-" what is this distinction between two kinds of worship different from heathenism itself" -since, "the heathen had superior and inferior gods, and these superior and inferior worship?"we reply that the distinction is patent to the meanest understanding, not obscured by malice and inferior worships offered by the heathen to their superior and inferior Gods there was no essential difference, because to both they offered

God alone Who crowned them.

It is almost a waste of time, of ink and paper. to argue with one who is so grossly agnorant of the meaning of words, as to contend that to attribute to the Saints a power derived from God to know what is taking place amongst the faith. ful on this little earth, this diminutive speck in the vast universe, is to "ascribe to them the two incommunicable attributes of omniscience and omnipresence." With such stupendous folly, it. is impossible to deal; it is impossible to reason with one who confounds omniscience, with a knowledge of what is transpiring upon such an inconceivably minute fraction of creation as is this little globe which we inhabit. Before such stupendous ignorance, or rather stolid stupidity, we bow down abashed, almost worshipping it, as some idolatrous Indian tribes are said to adore fever, and small-pox, and other malignant

We will nevertheless reply to a question which the Christian Guardian proposes to us. respecting St. Bonaventure, and the psalter. which in ignorance of the results of criticism be erroneously attributes to that holy, and learned Doctor. We have heard that there is such a work, but we have never seen it; it has not,. however, received in any manner the sanction or approbation of the Catholic Church, and it is only spoken of by Catholic writers as a work altogether unworthy of the great Saint to whom by some it has been falsely attributed. The Christian Guardian will therefore we trust upderstand from this fact, that the work is repudiated by all the admirers and panegyrists of St. Bonaventure, and that its style and language, are repugnant to the religious sentiment of the Catholic Church.

DR. HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS. -It seems strange that the popular religious systems of an age which boasts of being in a peculiar manner the age of light and reason, should be the most irrational. Rationalism has become the synonym in our age for irreligion; and the folly of the fool who has said in his heart there is no God, is cloaked by that pretentious name. Our shallow age has been called the age of reason, on the same principle of lucus a non lucendo; and Protestantism, the history of whose contradictions is the standing monnment of human folly, is popularly spoken of as the religion of the intellect.

It will not do to trust to names. The postreformation era has been prolific of a false nomenclature. It has given names to things at haphazard, or with a malicious design of perverting the truth. Liberty, fraternity, and equality are still the watchwords of the Revolution; Jesuitism is yet used as the synonym of falsehood and fraud by those who regard the author of the "Provincial Letters" as a model controversialist, and lend their names to endorse the frauds of the Maria Monks and Gavazzis of our day .--Superstition is the epithet in vogue to designate the dogmas of the Catholic Church, amongst those who practise devil-worship, and meet in solemn conclave round dining-tables in darkened rooms, to summon the spirits of the dead; and the time-honored ritual and ceremonies of Rome are mummeries to the Protestant Premier, and working head of that Church which was convulsed by the surplice question, and three-fourths of whose members regard the placing of a couple of candles on the communion table as a more heinous offence in a minister than the rejection of the Athanasian Creed.

The variations of Protestantism are the favorite theme of those who would dilate upon the weakness of fallen humanity; and yet it may be truly said that the variations of Protestantism are its sole claims to respect. Dogmatic Protestantism-Protestantism which is not Protestantwhich, rejecting the principle of free enquiry, seizes some dogmas of the Catholic Church, distorts and mutilates them, patches them together, calls its bandiwork a system, sets it forth as a confession of faith, and, with the Bible in one hand, and its new creed in the other, says—believe this, or be damned; who can away with that? Who can endure a ruler who, claiming no divine right to govern, insists upon unreserved obedience?-who will follow a guide who in the same breath tells him to seek out the path for himself, and to follow blindly in the footsteps of his leader?

The truly consistent Protestant, and so-called critic of pure reason, who, beginning with doubt and denial, and following his principles to their logical conclusion, ends with doubting whether he doubts, and denying that he denies, may be an object of pity; but what shall we say of his illogical and unreasoning brother Protestants, who, accepting the principle with which he starts, refuse to push it to its last consequences; who asor invincible prejudice. Betwixt the superior sert from day to day their stereotyped formulas, without troubling themselves about their sense; who accept articles of religion teaching one system, and whose form of worship is a liturgy that sacrifice; whilst Catholics offer sacrifice to teaches its contradictory opposite; who, having God alone, and in the words of St. Augustin re- started on the downbill road, and had a view of plying to the Christian Guardian of his age, the gulf to which it invariably leads, clase their no one ever heard the Priest say, I offer sacrifice eyes, lock the wheels of their car, and come to a dead stand still in the track, without one thought of retracing their steps, and anxious only to act up to their accepted maxim of quieta less honest, more or less sustained, to meet the non movere.

The historical difficulties which beset the Protestants of the so-called orthodox sects, are so great and so utterly insuperable, that no sect for has been taught to regard as the Christian remany centuries dared to look these difficulties in the face. No theory had, up to our own time, been so much as suggested, by which the wellestablished facts of the history of Europe, since Europe has been Christianised, might be accepted and reconciled with the promise of Our Lord, that His religion should not fail, and the fiction that Protestantism, in any of its forms, is the religion of Christ. To the honest matter of fact Protestant, it is an accepted fact, that the whole period from the moment that St. John placed the last Amen on the Apocalyptic scroll, till the new Apostle Luther bellowed out that the successor of St. Peter was an ass and Anti-Christ, is a great blank in religious history. To him it is an indisputable fact, that the winds did blow, and the waters rise and beat against the house founded on the Rock, and that great was the fall thereof; that the floods arose and undermined it, and heaved it up, and swept it away, and that not a vestige was to be seen floating over the shoreless ocean, that tumbled over the world, and raged against the Lord and His Christ, until Luther rose and said to the waves -Peace, be still. He does not attempt to reconcile this fact with the promises of the Gospel; he believes his Protestant religion; and he simply knows that his Protestant religion was nowhere to be seen, was not beard of, not imagined, till its prophets-the Reformers-began to teach, centuries ago.

This is the thought of the unsophiscated Protestant, and he does not feel the difficulty to which it gives rise; or, if he does feel it, he dismisses it from his mind as one of the many difficulties which have taught him that his religion will not bear investigation—that religion is not a thing to be thought about, to be reasoned about -that it will not endure the test of examination, and that salvation is of faith alone.

To no false theory of Christianity is this difficulty so galling, perhaps, as to the theory of the High Church school in the Episcopal church .-High Churchmen of our day, holding to the doctrine of a visible Church, a priesthood, and a direct succession of bishops from Apostolic times, can hardly say with old Ridley and Latimer, and the writers of the Homilies appointed by his church to be read to the people, that the mediæval Church was the Scarlet Woman of the Apocalypse, and that the Chalice of benediction which she blessed was the cup of abominations of Babylon. But the age in which we live, is the age of enterprise. It is moreover the age in which people care more for cherished theories than for truth-in which people have, in a great measure, abandoned the old fashioned practice of constructing systems in accordance with facts, and adopted the more convenient one of accommodating facts to cherished theories. Facts are stubborn things, it is true; but what is more stubborn than a profitable lie?

The first serious attempt to trace a real uninterrupted connection, and uninterrupted identity of teaching between the so-called Bishops of the Church of England and the Fathers of the Council of Nice, was made by the Rev. Mr. Palmer of Oxford, some twenty years ago. Mr. Palmer was not a timid man, nor was he a modest man-(we judge him by his works)-but the magnitude of the swindle does seem to have somewhat appalled him. His book was intended for children; not that any child was ever taken in by his story of a cock and bull; not that innocent infancy was ever deluded into believing that St. Ambrose and Dr. Howley were ministers of the same religion, or that any real connection could exist between the mitre, the crozier, and eack-cloth, and the lawn-sleeves, the apron and highly respectable domestic associations of an Anglican Bishop. The middle ages were lightly skimmed over at the best; and though the author admits and expatiates upon the sanctity of a St. Charles Borromeo, and a St. Vincent of Paul, he does not allude to their idolatry, nor attempt to explain how idolatrous devotions - which he holds to have been fatal to any claim to sanctity for St. Alphonsus Liguori-could have been consistent with the practice of heroic Christian virtue two centuries before his time.

This, however, was a feeble effort on a small scale. The book was republished in America; but it would not go down with American children, we believe, and has long been out of print. A brother divine, however, of the same religious school as Dr. Palmer-no less a person than the well-known Dr. Hook, formerly of Leeds, Dean of Chichester-is, it seems, about to attempt a history of Christianity in England, from the High Church point of view. The first two volumes of his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury" have recently appeared. The period embraced extends to the death of Archbishop Langton, and it is designed to bring it down to

controversialist, we were curious to see these Chatham and its vicinity.

volumes of his new history. We were inclined to think that he might make some effort, more or difficulty which suggests itself to every Protestant student of history, who is desirous to retain some rational belief in Christianity, or what he ligion. We have not yet seen the volumes of Dr. Hook; but we find them noticed at considerable length in the English Reviews; and it appears quite certain that Dr. Hook has made, and will make, no such effort. He keeps on his majestic way, unappalled by difficulties, and apparently unassailed by doubts; be is a clergyman of the Church of England; and where the facts of history militate against the religious system of which he is a minister, he is satisfied to give the facts the go by, and say that they are not facts

The chroniclers of the days of which he writes record innumerable miracles, many of them worked in support of doctrines which Dr. Hook holds in horror as contrary to the teaching of his church; of these miracles they profess to have been eye witnesses; of a Popish miracle, when it is so interlaced with other facts that it cannot be passed by, our historian is content to say, "it is no miracle, but simply an imposture and a lie;" but how the author of imposture and the retailer of lies, can be cited as good authority for any fact, our historian does not say. He does not attempt to reconcile the two contradictory hypotheses, that Venerable Bede was a liar and a saint; nor explain why he picks and chooses between the facts asserted with the same means of knowledge, by the very same authority. He takes the part of the British schismatical Bishops against St. Augustine, upon whose arrogance, indiscretion and ignorance he is very severe; but he does not explain how an arrogant, indiscreet and ignorant monk succeeded, in a few months, in establishing Christianity in the Kingdom of Kent-why crowds flocked to his ministry to be baptised, so that ten thousand received that Sacrament in one day; nor why God should have thus favored the work of the arrogant Augustine, rather than that of the British Bishops who refused to bid him God-speed; nor why the model Bishops of Britain had left this field thus ripe for the harvest without once attempting to

So far, Dr. Hook seems to have written his book with two objects in view; to distort the well known facts of history so as to make it appear that the English Church was, in Anglo-Saxon times, independent of Rome,—which his fellow-Protestants of the Reviews, in common with all men of intelligence, know and admit to be false; and to take the side of the wicked Norman Kings in their controversies with the illustrious line of prelates of whom an Anselm and a Becket are the glory and the type. In neither attempt will he be successful. The monuments of the period of which he writes are too numerous and too authentic to leave it possible to succeed in any such attempt. Catholics may be thankful, however, for the appearance of any book, which shall draw public attention to the glorious history of the Anglo-Saxon Church

Dr. Hook has dared to pervert the facts of history, to revile the memory of St. Anselm and St. Thomas of Canterbury, but the attempt will recoil upon his own head, and even his Protestant Reviewers express their disgust at the disingenuous character of his attacks. Indeed, what respect can be entertained for a man who can boldly pen a paragraph so false as this extract from his book, which we find gibbetted in the pages of the London Quarterly, "When there were two or more Popes, as was frequently the case in the miserable schisms of the age, the right of choosing his Pope was vested in the King." And what degree of popular sympathy can the writer hope, who at his day takes the part of Willam Rufus against the noble Churchman who stood between that sceptred ruffian, and the little flock, the poor, the Commons, of England, of whose souls he was the bishop and shepberd:

"Every Church movement," says Dr. Hook, was a popular movement; Priests and Bishops were foremost among the demagogues of the day; and in the contention between the Primates and the Kings of England, the people invariably took the side of the Church." What is quite certain is, that the Church movements of the socalled Church of England in our times are not popular at all; and no wonder, if her ministers like Dr. Hook, in such a controversy between a Rufus and an Anselm, unlike the Churchmen of old, take the part of the spoiler of the poor.

RESIGNATION OF M. DORION .- The Montreal Herald of yesterday announces that M. Dorion's resignation was finally accepted on Tuesday last, and that he has ceased to be a Minister of the Crown. Differences of opinion between himself and his colleagues with regard to the projected intercolonial railway scheme, are assigned as the reasons for this step. M. Dorion's successor in office has not been indicated.

Efforts to procure a commutation of the sentence passed upon private Maun of the 16th for the brutal murder of a non-commissioned officer of the same regiment, have been very properly resisted by the Executive. The sentence of the law will therefore be carried into execution on Friday next.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Several communications have been received too late for this week's issue, but they shall appear in our next.

A. B. Milntosh, Esq., has kindly consent-From what we had known of Dr. Hook as a ed to act as Agent for the True Witness in ried unanimously.—Yours, &c.

DR. CAHILL.-This eminent lecturer who is now upon a visit to our City, gave his lectures on Astronomy and on the Tides on Friday and Tuesday evenings last at the City Concert Hall. under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary | portion of whom were Protestants. They appeared Association; the weather upon the last occasion was very unfavorable, and in consequence the attendance was not so great as the intrinsic merits of the lecture-and the great reputation of our distinguished visitor deserved. He lectures again to night upon the subject of Treland, and we feel confident that he will be greeted with the cheers of a large and respectable audience. The price of admission has been reduced from fifty cents to a quarter of a dollar.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's Congregation beg to return their most sincere thanks to the public, for the generosity with which they contributed to the support of the Orphans, on the occasion of the annual Bazaar in favor of the St. Patrick's Asyluin; and to the St. Patrick's Society, the Temperance Society, and St. Patrick's Literary Association, for their efficient aid in arranging the Hall, and in preserving order, during the entire limit of the Bazaar. Whilst acknowledging with thanks the nett proceeds of the Bazaar, viz., Three Thousand and Twenty dollars, the Ladies feel most particularly grateful to their brethres of other denominations, for the kind spirit with which they were received, and for their very handsome contributions on the occasion. The God who in spired those acts of benevolence and charity. knows how to reward them, and it will be the pleasing duty of the Orphans to offer up their daily prayers for their kind benefactors. In conclusion the Ladies again beg of the public, to accent their most sincere and grateful thanks.

The Montreal Witness pays a well merited. but unintentional compliment to the French Canadians. Of course our contemporary is guiltless of any design to say a good word of such ignorant Romanists; but the truth is strong and must at last prevail even over the prejudices of evangelical Protestantism.

The overstocking of the liberal professions in Lower Canada, the excess of the supply of doctors, lawyers and notaries over the demand for such commodities, is the occasion of this strange deviation into the paths of truth by the Watness. Commenting upon this overstocking he says, that the French Canadians compose "the class which from its quiet and conservative habits is the least likely to call forth the services of the profession.' In other words, the social and domestic habits of the Romanists of Lower Canada are such as to render the services amongst them of medical men, of lawyers and notaries, almost superfluous.

A higher compliment to the morality of the French Capadians their warmest friends could not desire, nor their most zealous champions expect from such a quarter. Physical well being, health and domestic peace, are the fruits of vir tue, of a well spent orderly life, and of obedience to the moral laws — and these fruits ripen so abundantly amongst the French and Catholic nortion of our society, as to enable them almost to dispense with the services of doctors and of lawyers. Can as much be said with truth of the Anglo-Saxon and Protestant section of the Ca-

Amongst the singular and unexpected effects of the civil war in the neighboring republic, we may be permitted to notice the great accession which it has occasioned to the ranks of the Quakers. It seems that the members of this sect are by the State Militia Laws exempted from military service; and from the N. Y. World we learn that, since the last call for more recruits, and since threats of a conscription in case that call should not be responded to. made themselves heard, " converts to the Quaker faith are becoming remarkably numerous and frequent" amongst the Northerners. The World is at a loss to conceive " what new orders the Government can issue to prevent wholesale, bogus ' revivals' of this kind."

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Brockville, October 14th, 1862. DEAR SIR - At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of this town, which was held in the Separate School room, on Tuesday the 7th inst , the President, Mr. P. J. Maher, presiding-it was moved by Mr R Evans, and seconded by Mr. D. Kennedy, and -

Resolved-"That the grateful and well-merited thanks of this Association are justly due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who, in the midst of the many onerous duties incident on his present position in the Legislature, kindly consented to lecture on behalf of our Society, thereby enabling us, all the more, to carry out one of the chief objects for which we formed ourselves into a Benevolence community-viz., the relief of the widow and the orphan, and the alleviating of the sufferings of our fellow-countrymen generally." Carried un-

Moved by Mr. P. Marron, and seconded by Mr. H. Lencon: -

"That the thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to John McMullen, Esq., for his kindness in printing, free of charge, the bills announcing the Hon. Mr. McGee's lecture." Carried nanimously.

Moved by Mr. P. O'Connor, and seconded by Mr. J. Collins:-"That the Cor. Secretary be, and he is hereby suthorised to send copies of the foregoing resolutions to the True Wirness, Toronto Muror, Canadian

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION. - On Wednesday. 15th inst, the Feast of St. Theresa, Miss Keena received the white veil of the order of Loretto, at the hands of his Lordship Bishop Lynch. The imposing ceremoney took place in Saint Michael's Cathedral, in the presence of a very large number of persons, the greater to feel the deepest interest in the solemn proceedings witnessed by them. His Lordship was assisted by Very Rev. Vicar General Walsh, Rev. Messrs. Laurent, White, and Finan. In the sanctuary we observed Rev. F. P. Rooney, Rev. J. J. Shea, Rev. W. Flannery, Rev. C. Wardy, and Rev. Mr. Mullen. name conferred upon the novice was, Sister Mary Dorothea. After the veremony of reception High Mass, Corum Pontifice, was celebrated by Rev. J. Laurent, Rev. Mr. White and Rev. Mr. Finan assisted as Deacon and sub-Deacon Before the Creed Rev. Father Rooney ascended the pulpit and preached a ser mon truly eloquent and appropriate to the occasion. He selected his text from the Gospel according to St. Matthew, Every one who bath left home or lands, father and mother, &c., for my name's sake shall have a hundred fold in this, and a heavenly kingdom in the next.' We regret that the necessity of going to press at an early hour prevents us preparing from our notes a sketch of Father Rooney's excellent and instructive discourse .- Toronto Freeman.

THE BAZAAR AT QUEREC .- The Bazaar at the Music Hall was brought to a close at a late hour last evening. It is expected to prove highly productive, and a large sum will be placed at the disposal of the St Bridget's Asylum Committee for charitable purposes this winter. The Concert which was a part of the programme last evening, took place between eight and nine o'clock, and was conducted very successfully .- Daily News.

A draft of an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of attairing his majority was unanimously adopted by the City Council last night, as also a report of the Finance Committee recommending the appropriation of \$2000 in aid of the Provincial Exhibition to to be held in this city in 1863. - Montreal Guzette 23 inst.

In allusion to the seat of Government question we referred the other day to the danger of the ambulating system being again established. The following extract from the Toronto Globe bears upon the point. After quoting from the Ministerial programme, submitted to Parliament last session. that journal save: - " The four years during which the Government remains in Quebec under the alternate arrangement, expires next summer, and it is now a matter of certainty that the Ottawa buildings will not be ready for occupation for several years to come. In the natural course of things, the Government will re-move to Toronto until the Ottawa buildings are ready. Opposition to the removal may, however, be expected from various sources, and it is probable that the Government will leave the decision of the two Chambers, as was done by the late Government." The public in fact may make up their minds to a new sent of Government agitation, and it is a precious prospect. - Ib.

Some idea of the extent of the tobacco manufacturing business here may be formed from the fact that a single manufacturer recently purchased here at one time \$12,000 worth of licorice, an article used in the process .- Commercial Advertiser.

SINGULAR DEATH FROM THE STING OF A COMMON FLy. - John Hughes, a milkman, of Cotes des Neiges. died under peculiar circumstances last Sunday. In the early part of last week one of Hughes' cows died, and a few hours after be had the animal skinned Short after this operation being performed, Hughes had occasion to go near to where the curcuse lay, and was stung by a common fly, supposed to have been feeding on the dead animal. He felt a slight sensation of pain at the time, but thought nothing more about it until two days after the occurrence, when alarming symptoms manifested themselves, and then he applied to a medicul man. The latter informed him that he should have attended to the matter before, as the poison communicated by the fly had, in the interval, time to spread into the system. Hughes returned home, and expired in great agony on Sunday .- Herald.

THE INTERCOLONIAL ROAD. - The Quebec Daily News (Opposition) has the following : - " The latest dodge in connection with the Intercolonial Railway scheme has just been decided upon by Ministers. is, that Mr. Sicotte shall go to England and endeayour to negotiate with parties to buil dthe road and run it for ten years, the Government securing them against loss by a guarantee for the outlay. expiration of the ten years it is to be handed over to the Province, which will assume it with all its linbilities."

The Quebec Guzette says :- " An immense quantity of military stores, rifles, &c , have been sent to this port per Great Britain : and the steamship St. Andrew, arrived to-day has a large part of her cargo apace occupied with warlike material. The carting of military stores to the different depots has been slmost incessant during the past few days. The number of rifles forwarded is estimated at two hundred thousand. It is evidently the Intention to be prepared for any emergency.

HAMILTON SOLD OUT BY THE SHEKIFF. - The financial difficulties of the city of Hamilton have at length culminated in a sale by the Sheriff of a portion of the chattel property owned by the municipality. The sale took place in the City Hall on Friday morning last, when the furniture of the Council-chamber. &c., were all sold; but other goods for which only small bids were made, were withdrawn. Among the articles sold were several pictures presented to the City by the Prince of Wales .- Commercial Advertiser.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN BRUCE .- We learn that considerable excitement exists at present in the county of Bruce as to the supposed murder, about five years ago, of a man named Pearson, the particulars of which are briefly these, as our informant has been made acquainted with them : About five years ago, Pearson, who had been travelling in the western part of the Province in search of a desirable town in which to commence business as a storekeeper, he at this time possessing a considerable sum of money. He remained while in Bruce for a few days with a farmer, to whom, of course, he explained the object of his visit. Pearson suddenly disappeared, no body knew whither, and the farmer with whom he had been stopping, bearing a highly respectable character, no person ever imagined that foul play had been shown to him. The farmer several times afterward said that he had received letters from Pearson, who, he stated, was at that time living in the United States, which assertions the neighbours never doubted Some few days since, however, revelations transpired which seem to throw a singular light upon the premature disappearance of Pearson, and which, it is said, look rather suspicious. It seems that a child having gone astray in the woods a few days ago, the neighbors formed into a "bee," turned out in search. and were fortunate enough to find the missing one, sitting on a log in the woods; but immediately near by the party discovered the skeleton of a man which has been recognized by papers found on his person, to be that of the missing stranger, Pearson A shoemaker in the neighborhood, who had repaired a hole made in Pearson's boots by a pitchfork, has sworn to their identity, Suspicion at once fell upon the farmer in whose company he had been last seen, and he was consequently taken in custody, and is now in jail awaiting an examination before the magistrates. This affair is rather mysterious, and may take some time to clear up - Commercial Advertiser, 18th inst.

We caution the public to be on their guard against \$5 bills on the Bank of Montreal. The counterfeits are upon light-colored and flimsey paper, "1858, September 1, Quebec." The dating is in Blue ink, and Quebec has a superfluous k. A large number of these notes have been circulated. - British Central and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal: Canadian. Jan. 17, 1862.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS .- A large haul of counterfeiters was made by the police officers yesterday. Counterfeit fives of the Bank of Montreal have been "shoved" in various part of the city, for the last two or three days, to a considerable extent, and the men engaged in it have at last been nabbed. It is said that one banker, even, was taken in for quite an amount. The bills bear date September 1, 1858, some bearing the name Montreal and others Quebeck. They are printed on light coloured paper, with the dating in blue ink. The names of the parties arrested are George Brickley, alias Thomas Riley -supposed to be the leader of the gang, and the one who furnishes the others with the money-Charles Hardy, George Halliday, James Henry, and John Gansel. These men have been committed to tall, and will be examined in due time. It seems a little strange that people should have been victimised by the counterfeit, as it is fully described in the detectors. Probably in their desire to get hold of the much-coveted Canadian currency, they overlooked, or were not particular about the extra k in the word Quebec .- Buffalo Advertiser

The Kingston Whig says No. 1 Company (Capt. Gibson's) of the Royal Canadian Rifles, 3 officers and 100 men, are under orders for immediate departure for St. John's, Newloundland. This is owing to some nsubordination and disbanding of the local corps in that city.

LYNCH LAW IN CANADA. - A correspondent sends us the following: - " An obnozious individual residng in Millbaven who is in the habit while in a state of intoxication of maltreating his wife and family was forcibly dragged from his house on Thursday last, by a band of outlandish looking savages, and unceremoniously mounted on that most uncomfortable mode of conveyance called a rail, paraded through the village and rather roughly handled, but not severely hurt; then undergoing a ducking in the stream he was delivered to his family after making solemn promises of better behavior for the future. The ladies of Milhaven showed not the least sympathy for the unfortunate man, and boldly assert that this is the ight manner in which all such characters ought to be treated. - Kingston News.

According to the census, the amount of wheat aised in Upper Canada, in 1860, was - of fall wheat, 7,537,651 bushels; of spring, 17,082,774 bushels; total, 24,620,425 bushels. The total production in in 1851 of both varieties, according to the census of 1852, was 12,682,550. While the population had increased 46 per cent. the production of wheat had increased nearly 100 per cent. - Globe.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, October 21, 1862. Flour - Pollards, \$2 to \$2,50; Middlings, \$2,50 to \$2,75; Fine, \$3,75 to \$3,80; Super, No. 2, \$4,25 to \$4,30; Surerfine, \$4,55 to \$4,60; Fancy, \$4.60 to \$4.75; Extra. \$4,80 to \$4.95; Superior Extra, \$5 to \$5,20. Bag Flour, per 112 lbs., Spring Wheat, \$2,40 to \$2,50; Scotch \$2.50 to \$2,55. There is little change to-day, there being only a moderate demand and rather thin attendance on 'Change. We hear of a considerable sale of Super. at \$4,57; at Point, without inspection, which is 21 cents higher than

yesterday. Since Change the feeling is better. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs., nominal at \$4,25 to

Wheat-Canada Spring, 91c to 92c, ex-cars; affoat, 93c to 94c; Milwankie Club, 98c to \$1; Canada White Winter, ex-cars, \$1,02; Michigan Red Winter, 1,05 to \$1,06.

Corn per 56 lbs, nominal at 45c. Peas- 70c per 66 lbs; we hear of no sales. Barley-70c per 50 lbs.

Oats, about 1c per 1b. Ashes, per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6,65; Inferior Pots,

\$6,65; Pearls \$6,55 to \$6,60; Inferior Pearls, \$6,40 to \$6,45. Butter-The finer qualities are much sought after and outside quotations are readily obtained; medium and inferior are quite neglected; we quote inferior 10c to 101c; medium 11c, to 12c; fine, 121 to 131c; choice 14c, to 15c.

Eggs 9 c, to 10c.

Lard-Fair demand at 8c, to 84c. Tallow 8hc, to 9c.

Hams-Slow sale: 9c. to 11c. Pork - Mess \$10,50 to \$10,75; Thin Mess, \$9,00 to \$9,50; Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8,50; Prime, \$8 to \$8,50. Mess is about 25 cents better to-day, the stock being in few bands .- Montreal Witness.

Died.

On the 11th of October, in the Township of Vaughan, C.W., Mrs. Matthew Gannon, aged 63 years.

THE LADY who called at our office yesterday, is requested to call again, as we wish to obtain ber name so as to be able to inform the people who it was that brought us that box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, fer it relieved us of a very severe cough in a few hours. Only 25 cents a box.

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



DR. CAHILL

IRELAND.

DR. CAHILL

WILL DELIVER A

THIRD LECTURE.

THIS [FRIDAY] EVENING 24th Inst.

CITY CONCERT HALL, "The Social and Political Case

of Ireland." Tickets 25 cents each. Lecture to commence at

By order, T. RONAYNE,

Rec. Sec.

October 23, 1862.

EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S RVENING SCHOOL for YOUNG MEN is now open in the Male School attached to the ST. ANN'S CHURCH, Griffintown.

Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE o'clock.

A few boys, between the ages of ten and sixteen years, can be accommodated with board. Montreal, October 11, 1862.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Bucks Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot; Corner of Craig

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE counterfairers when the pulling officers yes

inmixed to deal of FRANCE transcol . The : The Paris correspondent of the Standard bsays: "The Liberal papers continue in a kind roofs fool's paradise, and prognosticate the approaching evacuation of Rome. I can understand the Opposition papers persevering in putting upon the documents published by the Moniteur, aza construction which they are well aware must be highly disagreeable to the Emperor; the disappointment of the hopes which their comments excite must, they well know, create great dissecontent against the Government, and their tacties 28 are therefore intelligible. But the friends of Ttaly are not actuated by any such impulse, and the illusions they persist in entertaining can only he ascribed to the blindest infatuation. Among the public at large, I believe the most correct way of describing the impression caused be by the publication of the June despatches is perfect bewilderment. On one point, however, the French public of all shades of opinion are unanimous. No more oracular utterances are wanted -let some precise and positive measure be taken. The wish is not unreasonable, but Iido atenot think it is likely to be gratified. Firmly convinced that the Emperor is bent on keeping his troops at Rome, it is His Majesty's policy to continue what the Moniteur describes as his work of conciliation,' regardless alike of the rebuffs of the Pope and the impatience of the Liberals. "The Patrie takes upon itself to assert that

the Papal Court has been officially informed that the Emperor did not intend to make any fresh efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy. This announcement would be highly important if it were true, but like most of the sensation announcements of the Patrie, that is precisely the condition it does not fulfil. The Moniteur of Thursday, in the short heading which prefaced the Emperor's letter, distinctly stated that 'conciliation has not ceased to be the object of the Emperor's policy.' The announcement of the Patrie must therefore be set down among the talsehoods for which it is becoming famous, and only deserves attention as a bold though clumsy imposition on the credulty of the public. It is credibly stated that M. de Lavalette has politely but firmly declined to continue negociations with the Holy See, which he looks on as a perfect farce. Since his return to Rome (and consequently since the despatchepublished in the Moniteur were written) he has made 'another effort' to 'enlighten the Pope' as to the duties of Christian forgiveness, and the expediency of coming to terms, but with no better success. It is not, therefore at all surprising that he should be unwillingly once more the ground are the seamen of the French squadto go through the idle ceremony of making proposals which he is well aware have not the slightest chance of being accepted. He is about to leave Rome, and will not return there. hear on the same authority that the Italian Minister there is likely to be transferred to another post. M. de Lavalette has not had so many refusals to encounter at the hands of Cardinal Antonelli as M. Nigra has had to put up, with on the part of M. Thouvenel. This information is derived from an official source, but considerable experience has not led me to place any very great confidence in the intelligence supplied by persons in any way connected with foreign Governments. I therefore give it for no more than it is worth-observing, however, that it does not by any means clash with what the French call dresses are therefore their wings. The educa- for instance, there exists a branch of the Secret Society vraisemblance.

" As regards the Roman question, we must now wait for some facts or some fresh disclosures. For the present I can only repeat what I have told you already, that everything points to an indefinite occupation of Rome by French troops. When M. de la Guerroniere penned his famous tion in a country where there is everything to do manifestoes in the France the despatches pub- and everything to remodel?" lished last Thursday must evidently have been before him. They fully bear out his sinister prognostications as to the policy of France.

"The Union comments as follows on tims everlasting Roman question :- If Europe is to be called on to place under her guarantee the near. On Sunday a Royal decree will proclaim an five provinces still possessed by the Holy See, amnesty for Garibaldi and his followers, from which, cannot she be requested with much greater reason to maintain, as regards the others, what she herself promised by the general treaty signed at Vienna? If Italy is to see the sanguinary dream of her unity for ever condemned, is it not more simple and more prudent to signify to her that she must renounce it and return to that confederation which alone can secure to her independence, calm, and prosperity? If the Great Powers must be invited to regulate the destinies of the Italian peninsula, why not immediately take for bases the existing and non-executed treaties, and restore at the same time to public faith its sanctity, to the legitimate Princes their disregarded sovereignty, to the people their independence trampled under foot, and to Catho. licism its long compromised security? Who would oppose such an undertaking? It would not be Europe; she would sumply see in it the re-establishment of what she has ratified, and the ameliorations called for by the march of time and the legitimate progress of nations."

The clergy throughout France have been busy with preparing addresses to the Holy Father, remitted through their Bishops at the close of the Ecclesiastical Retreat in the various dioceses. Some of these are given at length in the Paris papers, and bear a lively testimony to the devotion of the Catholic clergy to the chair

The Marquis de Lavalette has arrived in Paris from Rome, to which it is understood that he is not to return as Ambassador.

The Monde says :- " The France states that the journals which, among us, demand the evacuation of Rome, have the advantage of being in perfect agreement with the great majority of the English press. The patriotism of these journals suffers no embarrassment thereby. Of what consequence are the interests of France in comparison of the satisfaction they would find in seeing the fall of the last rampart of society against the equestrevelation 32 served somewhat so off

ment has been called by the Emperor of Firench to the language openly held last week at Herench rothe language openly held last week at train regiments (9,200), 2 of suppers and miners of train regiments (9,200), 2 of suppers and miners of the Garibaldian meeting at Newcastle-by two of 17,000), and 14 carbineer legions (17,000), altogether t erms, have threatened the Emperor with death. the English law shall be vigorously enforced to Roman question. The note is, of course, intended as Orsini, Dr. Bernard, and others, some years ago, I lished in the Moniteur. It is bardly credible that to which allusion was so unmistakeably made at the meeting in question. This warning has been given by the Government be cause in Mazzinian plomatic means. To all the parties immediately circles threats have been put forth and plots concerned, the question presents litself as the simhave been intimated as existing, as at the meet- nigst in the world. Whoever may be right in this ings that preceded Orsini's attempt; adding leon, in the estimation both of the Pope and of the that the Government has tak en measures to deal with the guilty parties.

There is a strange story c inculating, which we give, as it is related; for what it is worth, to the lian nationality. That these two principles could be effect that Orsini, who atter inted to assassinate the Emperor of the Brench , was let go free on condition of his leaving for A merica; and, in order to deceive the public, a condemned criminal be in a more awkwasd predicament. "How happy was brought from the south of France to Paris, and executed in his place. The truth of this is vouched for by a gentleman, who is a member of the present House of Parlis ment, and who openly declared, at a dinner-table, that he shook hands with Orsin in London, on his way to America. It is well kno wn that, years back, the Emperor bound bansel t up with the body of Carbonan, who have sworn to liberate Italy or ners b; and it was at the time Louis Napoleon was thought to be playing false to the party that he was condemned by it to perish. That he visited Orsini in prison the night before his trial ferred upon them by the state of siege with great tiis known publicly, and was, at the time, much midity and besitation. commented on .- Court Journal!

The Union, publishes the following letter, watten from Syria, by un Arab-Catholic :-

"Sur-Aia (Anti-Lebraon), Sept. 10. "You lately asked me whether the movement of the Greek schesmattes towards Catholicism -- a movement so general in some provinces of 'Eurkey in Europe-was also going on in Syria. To that I may answer in the affirmative. A part of the Greeks of Hasbeya and Rachaya have become Catholics. In the Anti-Lebanon the conversions, taking into account the number of the population, have been considerable. Up to the present time from 2,500 to 3,000 Greeks have entered the Catholic Church. To what or to whom are those conversions to be attributed? Shall I say to the energetic, prudent, and persevering action of the Jesuit fathers? Perhaps so; but do you know who prepared the ground for them? It will not, perhaps, be credited, but it is nevertheless true that those who have prepared rons and the soldiers of the French army. The French seamen and soldiers, during their too short stay here, gave so many proofs of probity, charity, and order, that, in seeing their conduct, all regarded them with admiration. But there are in Syria the Sistens of St. Vincent de Paul. Here I must yield. The following is what I heard from the mouth of a Turk in a street at Beyrout: -- Two Sisters of Charity were passing, one of whom was Sister Gelase, Superior of the Convent of Mercy. The Turk was talking to a foreign Mussulman. The latter said to the the affection that is borne him by all classes of his other, with astonishment, Who, are those subjects and by none more than those in the mounwomen?' 'They are,' replied the Turk, 'angels' who have descended all dressed from Heaven! "Allah! Allah! replied the other, their head tion of a multitude of children, care of the sick, the principal aim of which is to prevent the young distribution of assistance to the hungry and naked, -in a word, all the treasures of Christian charity distributed with open hands, but with intelligence, in this Syria by the French Sisters,-are not all these things the most powerful seeds of civiliza-

ITALY.

Turin, Oct. 2 .- The Discussione of to-day says :-"The King's daughters, before quitting their counter, implored pardon and favour for the persons

guilty of participation in the late events.
"The day on which their prayer will be heard is however, the deserters from the Royal army will be excluded."

The rumours of a Ministerial crisis are no longe

The Opinion Nationale states that the Italian Goverument has at last made up its mind to grant an amnesty to Garibaldi and his companions. The tardiness with which they have arrived at that decision, and the fact that the principal courts of the cingdom have refused to sanction the prosecution, deprives it of all its grace. Had the amnesty been proclaimed a month ago there is no doubt that it would have obtained for M. Rattazzi what he has never enjoyed-a little popularity. But he cannot expect that he will be given much credit for good feeling or good taste for a measure so long withheld and so gradgingly adopted. The Italian papers look upon the publication of the official despatches in the Moniteur as a most unfavorable as mptom for the cause of Italy "the cierical prints of Turin, like those of Paris, consider these documents as conclusive proof of the triumph of M. de la Guerroniere, and the desponding tone of the Liberal papers affords abun dent proof that they share the views of their clerical

The position of the Minister Rattazzi becomes nore and more precarious; even his priests are begining to be astonished at his weakness, and to show themselves discontented. He must needs now choose a good coportunity, and make himself formidable, since he can no longer be interesting. The unhappy M. Ratticzi knows not which way to turn, he wants Rome, and France will not give her to him and England had rather not embroil herself out and out with France in order to obtain for him this satisfaction; he wants money, and he finds his exchequer Garibaldi, whether alive or dead, a prisoner or free, is equally an embarrassment to him. Our Turin correspondent believes it certain that the idea of bringing Garibaldi to a trial before the Senate, although accepted in principle by the majority of the council of Ministers, has exploded before the will of the King. The King would not hear of it; this hastens on the ministerial crisis, which was said to be imminent on the morning of the 13th. Our Correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the news of this ministerial crisis is indirectly confirmed, by the unexpected resolution just taken by the Minister of Finance. He has abandored the scheme of a loan, foreseeing that very shortly he must give up his portfolio, preferring to leave the responsibility. of this financial measure to his successor.

The Italia Militaire gives the following statement.

1 3 2 3 W. C.

men), 42 battalious of Bersaglieri (24,000), 17 cavalry regimentai (19,000); 9 mrtillery_regimenta (31,000); 3

there should be anything more to be said on the subject, that there should be people still expecting that this long-vexed question may ever be solved by diextremely thorny Roman affair, the Emperor Napo-Italians, is clearly in the wrong. He took up the cause of the temporal power of the Papacy in 1849; he stood up, 10 years later, as the champion of Itacombined, these two interests reconciled, ho never could extrestly, honestly believe. The poor wight who finds himself closeted with two women, both of whom he is engaged to marry, can hardly be said to could I be with either," &c. The real author of the spoliation of the Roman See, no matter who profited by it, was the destroyer of the Roman Republic of 1849. The annexation of the Legations to the Crown of Victor Emmanuel was bargained for at Plombieres. The signal for the invasion of the Marches and Umbria was given at Chambery. The Moniteur will not deny either of those two facts; were it to do so, I should be in a position to sing it Sir Walter Raleigh's song. - Times Correspondent.

The Stampa of Turio states, from Sicily, that the party of action has recommenced agitating the provinces of that island. Secret committees are organised, and treasonable notices are issued by a clandestime press. The authorities exercise the power con-

ROME. - We (Tublet) have received from our Roman Correspondent the following letter, dated Rome,

The exception proves the rule; and the stern voice of censure addressed to the Portuguese Bishops by our venerated Pope contrasts strangely, with the affectionate and fatherly letters which have borne the Apostolic Love and Benediction to all Christian Churches since the great Feast of the Martyrs. It is as strong a mark of vital power as the Church has given in our day-this sweeping censure of a whole Episcopats-and since the withdrawal of the jurisdiction of the French Bishops, previous to the Concordat of Pius the Seventh, no Pope has spoken more plainly, or more authoritatively, than has Pius the Ninth in the letter which has just appeared in the Nacao and the French Catholic Press. To Protestants it will read as an empty admonition, and will, no doubt, be bitterly genenred; but we know it for what it is, the living voice of the Church, that can. blame what is evil, that can, without fear or faltering, pronounce a grave and severe judgment on a iukewarm or cowardly branch of Oatholicity; and that will, doubtless, quicken into zeal and action. even at the eleventh hour, the 'absent brethren' of Portugal, who left to the piety and Faith of an aged: lady, the infanta isabella, the tack of redeeming their country-from utter non-representation. It reminds one of the Maries, faithful when the Disciples fled, and we know that the first of their number went bitterly and returned, and so we may, hope and pray will be it now, and that the adhesion of the Patriarch of Lisbon and his Suffragans will be the immediate fruit of the fatherly remonstrance and invitation of Pius the Niuth.

The Pope's health continues excellent, and there is some prospect of his spending a few days at Caatel Gandolfo, and visiting the surrounding villages in the early part of the month. His presence would be hanniness to the inhabitants of these environs, and would serve to prove to the many who question it, tainous districts. There is, however, a constant stream of communication with the Revolutionary Committee in Rome very unfavourable to lovalty as it is destructive to morals and religion. In Francati men from frequenting the Sacraments, and the propagation of infamous works of an infidel character. I can speak to these facts, on the evidence of the Philippine Fathers, who preached the Mission there during Lent, and who obtained possession of numbers of these broks circulated by the sect. The Revolution chiefly attacks the youth and the middle classes. It suggests the 'vulgarity' of attending Religious Processions, belonging to Confraternities, and taking any public part in the Sacred Offices, in which the laity should be proud to be allowed a share; and it is doing its work in this way, in many places, where a few years ago the whole population joined in practices of devotion, and keeping the well-dressed portion of the community aloof. It is a refreshing change to go up to the frontier towns, and there see the simple and patriarehal devotion of the people, their love of the Madonn, their beautiful worship of the

which seems creeping into the bourgeoisis of the towns nearer Rome. The provinces of the frontier are very tranquil we hear no news of further insults to the Paral territory. As the incident of the Papal flag having been surrendered to the Piedmontese has been much misrepresented, it may be as well to state the facts. The Piedmontese outpost at isoletta, in conjunction with some labourers on the zailway, thought fit to plant the 'talian flag on a spot nearly a mile within the Papal territory. The gend'armerie of Ceprano immediately on hearing of the insult, removed and carried off the tricoloured banner. On hearing this the Piedmontese complained to Capitaine Didier, the French officer in command at Ceprano, and he being on very intimate terms with the Sardinian officers, so far forgot his duty as to promise the restoration of the flag. He demanded that it should be replaced by the gend'armes, and the lieutenant flatly refused -"Then I shall force you to give it up," said the cap-tain,--"Signor Capitano you have force on your side, and if you employ it we are too few to resist, but it is only on compulsion we do so." The French officer sent thirty men with fixed bayonets, who took the flag, and having made the gentl'armes lay down their arms at the frontiers, obliged them to march under excert to Isoletta and then restored the flag.
On General Montebello hearing the facts, his in-

Holy Sacrament, their utter want of human respect

dignation was extreme; he went up to the outpost of Ceprano, and having summoned all the troops and principal inhabitants, he publicly complimented the gend'armerie on their courage and loyalty, and havng replaced the Pontifical flag, he commended it to their safeguard. It is a fact, well known to those quartered on the frontier, that the Pidmontese fired without the slightest provocation on the Zouaves whenever they came within firing distance, even when unarmed and merely taking exercise on the frontier line. One of the battalion received a ball

in the knee in this way. NAPLES .- From Naples the accounts are little varied. The same tale of injustice and oppression: may serve for one week as for another; now and then; however, some salient episode of cruelty stands out in blacker colours than usual, and an instance of torture inflicted to enforce confession has just come to my knowledge that offers ar edifying commentary on the way evidence is obtained in Sta Maria Apparente against political prisoners. been arrested on suspicion of re-actionary sentiments. public prometades, and at night the city was bril-He was examined by the Secretary General of Police, liantly illuminated.

to sign a document accusing the Baron Cozenza and lowing remarks on the progressive increase of the Colonel de Presti, whose trials gared shortly tootake roRussias, empire in the lime of John III, that is to say, in the was therefore thrown into a fifth to say, in the was therefore thrown into a fifth to say, in the of confession, Tangretti, however, continued firm, and the Questore A'veta, called him before him and reprevention punish all conspiraces like that of a conserve to the diplomate documents recently pub- peated the demand, D'Amore striking him on the head with the butt of a revolver, so that he was seriously wounded. He was committed to Sta Maria Apparente. where he now is, and where the Times Correspondent may satisfy himself as to the truth of this statement. Tangretti complained to the magistrates, and had for answer, that they could not interfere with the police I mentioned to you, in my last, the visit the Times Correspondent paid to Captain Blasio. He had been set at liberty by the Tribunel, and was to have left his prison in a day; or two. In consequence of the revelations be made, this liberty has been illegally suspended, and he still remains a orisoner. No steps have yet been taken at Turin with a view to pardoning the Royalists under sentence. It has been semi-officially announced several times; but innless the amnesty is granted at the marriage of the Princess Pia, there appears no hope of a release for them, not withstanding the infamy of the means employed to obtain a conviction.

From the provinces there are nothing but news of reactionary encounters." At Salufio the Bourbonists seized the military chest with 30,000 lire, and killed 18 Bereaglieri of the escort. The state of Terra di Lavoro is worse. The National Guard are dissolved, and encounters take place daily between the troops and the bands. In Sicily the flame of revolt is kept alive by English agents, who are in almost every town, and who are encouraging clandestine enrol ments. Several have been arrested, on the night of the 16th the Prefect of Sicily received 32 telegram respecting partial insurrections, but nothing of thi has transpired since by private letters. 253 Gari baldians have been shot since Aspromonte, and I 2,300 arrested. Fra Pantaleo is not shot. He cor isidered his life too valuable to risk and so ran away, and was arrested in Naples a few days since. He imprisoned in Castel Nuovo, where Mordini as d Fabrizzi may, if so inclined, profit by his pious mini 3. trations. Gavazsi escaped to England, where he is doubtless fraternising with the Baron de Camin. -Cor. of the London Tublet. ...

The France announces the appearance at Naples, on the 15th inst, of a new paper, to be call ed Eiberul Italy, which is to defend the absolute in icpendence of that country, the preservation of Ro me to the Pope, and the autonomy of the kingdom of Naples under the Government of the Dake of Aorsta, Tictor Emmanuel's second son, with the title of Hereditary Viceroy

"The prisons are so full they will hold no more." That is the result of two years of Piedmontese sovereignty in Naples. Does the Piedmontese Government suppose that in this way it candlong preserve the prize so easily gained? The rule of the stick and the dungeon has never proved permanent, and will not do so in Naples. That, however, is the role of General Marmora, with which the English consul and the English Liberals are in raptures. We ask public attention to the statements of our correspondent, of the authenticity of which there can be no question. The gaolers of King Ferdinand never very tured upon the cruelties which those of King Victor Emmanuel have exercised upon Captain De Blasio. But De Blasio is only one of many victims to the cowardly cruelties of the authorities of the new Italian kingdom. Hundreds have, like him, upon bare suspicion, been thrown into prison, kept there months in close confidement without trial or legal examination, its monotony only broken by the blows of their gaolers. Muratism cannot fail to grow vigorously, under this forcing process. - London

Standard. The Correspondent of the Times in September, 1862, admits that in one province alone, the Basilicata, a province not contiguous to the Roman States, but the most remote of all the 15: provinces, except the three Calabrias and the Terra d'Otranto; a province, the coast of which is washed by the waters of the Gulf-of Taranto; there are now in action nine brigand chiefs, 'with several' hundred more all mounted and well armed, and that in this province alone of the Basilicata, since the affair of Borges, that is, since December last, there have been taken

in arms and shot as many as 600 of the peasantry. The Monde states truth, as it is known at Rome, bout the presence of the Capuchins ment of the unfortunate Bishop of Ariano. The Guardian and Provincial of the Order at Palermo had come to Naples, where they obtained the confidence of the authorities; they then compelled their novices and converts to do what no Religious would have done if he possessed freedom of action. It is said that the Guardian and Provincial will be reprimanded by the Congregation.

DISCONTENT IN SIGLY. —We have rather sorrowful news from Sicily. The discontent, far from abating on the first reports of Garibaldi's downfall at Aspromonte, seems now to seek a different vent. Bourbonism is said to be in the ascendant, and several movements in that sense are reported. The real mover of Sicilian passions, under whatever disguise, is, however, mere unnicipalism. Many people in that island care but little about Italian, buity, and they vent their ill-humour in clandestine-squibs and pamphlets, printed in open contempt of the state of siege, as well as in scurrilous' ontrages against the bust and portraits of the King .- Dublin Evening Mail .

PORTUGAL. As to Portugal, it presents all the appearances. that indicate a national convulsion of some sort. When the Government is flagrantly immoral, when the educated classes think it honorable to profess a disregard for the most sacred ordinances and duties of religion, and when the clergy, the salt of the earth. lose their flavour, as the memorable remoustrance of the Holy Father to the Portuguess Bishops (a translation of which we published last week), a document almost without precedent for the earnestness and severity of its reduke to the whole Hierarchy of a led to go, but by vehement signs she detained me Kingdom, attests, there is only too much ground for | till she had given the full tale, some three or four apprehending the fall of a terrible doom upon such a country. The only Christian nation on earth that was not represented by some member of its Hierarchy in Rome at the canonization of the Martyrs of Japan, was Portugal. Even the Piedmontese Bishops, though forbidden by their excommunicated Government to go to Rome, nobly defied the unholy mandate and presented themselves at the Chair of St. Peter. It was reserved for the Bishops of "His Most Faithful Majesty's" Kingdom alone of all the Christian world to disregard the call of the Supreme Pontiff in obedience to the behests of the pattriest of the Potentates of the earth. - Weekly Register. RUSSIA.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE RUS-SIAN EMPIRE. - The thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire was celebrated at St. Petersburg recently: At ten in the morning Divine service was porform

ed in the cathedral, in presence of the civil and military authorities and a numerous assemblage of the people. After the service the Clergy, preceded by the images and banners of the cathedral, went in procession to a raised platform erected in the public square between the church and the monument of Peter the Great, splendidly ornamented for the occasion. The civil and military authorities and the corporate bodies of the city followed in the procession, dier at first sight certainly presented a somewhat the and when the Clergy had ascended the platform a couth appearance, about his person any kind of coat Te Deum was performed. Afterwards the troops of the garrison were reviewed by the military Governor, General., Gratuitous representations were given at respectable wine dealer, Ottavio Tangretti, has just the four theatres, orchestras were established in the

The speakers; namely, the chairman and the 323,200 men, exclusive of the regimental depots and tors with his thumbs, and and each other) burface of 18,000 square miles. In the reign of Alex for three days. No food or drink was given him, Mikebailovitch, in 1650, its extent had already the Roman of the Roman of the Roman of the Roman of Peter in Great and every two hours the delegate of police came to reached 237,000; under that of Peter line Great terms, have threatened the Emperor with death.

The Government has consequently declared time to Cabinet of the Taileries on the subject of the of confession, Tangretti, however, continued firm, and present reign, 392,000 miles. The result is that the most considerable increase took place under Peter the Great and Catherine. The former captured a part of Finland, the Daghestan, and some other Caucasian provinces, and the country of the Kirghisis, and also annexed to the empire Kanschatka and some islands in the Pacific Ocean. The western provinces, Cour-land, the rest of Finland, the Crimes, a part of Bessarabia, some other Caucasian provinces, and Georgia were subjected to the sceptre of the Czarina The country of the Amour, an extent of 9,200 square miles has been annexed under the present reign, The surrender of Schamyl pacified some provinces which may consequently be considered as having been added to the Russian territory. The population of the empire has increased in equal proportion. in or the empire and inclients; in 1803, 36 millions; in 1829, 50 millions; and av present it amounts to 65 millions.

The Emperor Alexander H. has published an ukase by which he interdicts the carrying into execution of the decrees of confiscation issued against the Poles since 1832. This ukase, without repairing the iniquities of the preceding reign; checks the effects of the confiscation in cases where extreme measures have not been yet applied.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIAN PRASANTS. - I had considerable oppor. tunities of seeing the state of the country in Austria The people are prosperous and independent to a degree which much astonished me. They are almost all what we should call reomanry, owning from twenty to two hundred acres of land. Even the labourers, who work for the great proprietors, own their own cottages and an acre or so of land round; in fact, the Tentonic passion for owning land is so strong that, unless a man can acquire some, he manages to emigrate. Since 1848 the communes have stepped into the position of lords of the manors, and own most of the woods and the game. The great proprietors pay them for the right of sporting over their own lands. In fact, whatever may be the case with the higher classes, the people here seem to have t much their own way since 1848. We spent a Sunday afternoon in the palace gardens at Schonbrunn, into which half the populace of Vienna, smoking vile-smelling cigars, seemed to have poured in omnibuses and cabs, which stood before the palace, and on foot. We (the people) occupied the whole of the gardens, and a splendid military band played for our behoof. You reach the gardens by passing under the palace, so that King. People was everywhere, and the Koiser Konig, if he wants retirement, must stay in his private rooms. A report spread that the Empowor and Empress were coming out, whereupon King People, and we amongst them, swept into the lower part of the palace, and right up to a private staircase, at the foot of which an open carriage was standing. A few burly and wellbehaved guardsmen remonstrated good humouredly, but with no effect. There we remained in block men, women, and children, the pipes and cigars were not extinguished, and the smell was anything but imperial. Presently the Emperor and Empress came down, and the carriage passed at a foot's pace through the saluting and pleased crowd. The Empress is the most charming looking royal personage have ever seen, and seemed to think it quite right that the people should occupy her house and grounds Fancy omnibuses driving into the Courtyard of Buck. ingham Palace, and John Bull proceeding to occupy the private gardens, John himself would decided! think that the end of the world was come .- Letter in the Speciator. RELIGION THATHE TYROL - Remarkable Testimony of

a Protestant. - Ithad expected to find them a people

much given to the outward forms and ceremonies of religion, at any rate-every guide-book tells one thus much ; but I was not at all prepared for the extraordinary hold which their Christianity has laid upon the whole external life of the country. You can't travel a mile in the Tyrol, along any road without coming, upon a shrine-in general by the way-side, often in the middle of the fields. All bore marks of watchful care; in many, garlands of flowers, or berries, or an ear or two of ripe maize, were hung round the figure on the cross. Then in every village in which we slept the bells began ringing for matine at five or six, and in every case the congregation seemed to be very large in proportion to population. I was cold; and believe, that in all the houses, even in the inns of most of these villages, there is family worship every evening at a specific hour, generally at seven. The ostlers and stablemen have the same habit as our own, of pasting or nailing up rude prints on the stable doors, and of allsthose which I examined while we were changing borses, or where we stopped for food or rest, there was only one which was not a sacred subject In short, to an Englishman accustomed to the re serve of his own country on such subjects, the contrast is very startling. If a Hindoo or any other intelligent heathen were dropped down in an English county, he might travel for days without knowing whether we have any religion at all; but, most as suredly, he could not do so in the Tyroi. Now, which is the best state of things? I believe Her Majesty has no stauncher Protestant than I amongst her subjects, but I own that a week in the Tyrol has made me consider a thing or two. Gur bills were the most reasonable. I have ever met with, and could not detect a single attempt at imposition is the smallest particular. went into, the fruit market at Meran, and after buying some grapes, went to an old woman who was selling figs. She was wholly unable to understand my speech, so being in a hurry I put a note for the magnificent sum of ten krentze [or 3d. sterling] into her hand, making signs to her to put the equivalent in figs into a small basket I was carrying. This sho proceeded to do, and when she had piled eight or ten figs on the grapes, I unamore. She was only a fair specimen of what ! found on all sides. They may be educated in time into buying cheap and selling dear, but as yet that great principle does not seem to have dawned on them. There may be some danger of superstition in this setting up of crucifixes, and secret prints by the wayside and on the stable doors; but, on the other hand, the figure on the cross, meet ing one at every corner, is not unlikely, should think, to keep a poor man from the commonest vices to which he is tempted in his daily life, if it does no more. He would scarcely like to stagger by it drupt from the nearest pot-house. If stable-boys are to have rough woodcuts on their doors, one of the Cru cifixion, or of the Mater Dolorosa is likely to do them more good than the winner of the Derby or Tom Sayers. Those words of the middle age hymn seemed to be ringing in my ears through all the Tyrol:-Fac me vere tecum flere

Crucifixo condolere Donce ego vixero.

I shall never find a country in which it will do on more good to travel .- Vacuus Viator in the Specia for Datages for Life

UNITED STATES.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. - The Confederate s couth appearance, about his person any kind of coat or more commonly nothing beyond shirt and pacta-loons; on, his thead, as the case might, better cap, a straw hat, a slouched hat, or no last at all. A close scruting however, showed that essentials were well provided. Besides his musket and cartridge bot The Monde quotes the Newcastle Journal as of the land and sea forces of the "Italian Kingdom." He was examined by the Secretary General of Police; liantly illuminated, and a canteen, most men a blanket and saying that the attention of the English Govern. The army consists of 80 inlantry regiments (216,000 Del' Amore, and every, inducement was offered him 33 WThe Bourse Gazette of St. Petersburg has the fol- haversack "A" more shitable equipment for summer

conferencialist, we were aurious to see they think and its relative

Council Notice Con proceedings.

service in Virginia coould hardly have been devised What gives peculiar interest to, the Confederate sol-diers dress is the individual history which attaches to each separate article. From the blanket be sleeps on to the cartridge he shoots with almost everything has been appropriated from the enemy at one time or another. This rifle was exchanged for the old flint lock on the field of Manassass; that canteen was taken at Shiloh; the grey mare yonder, with, McGlellan's saddle, was captured in the cavalry charge at Williamsburg; these boots were taken out of the Yankee stores at Winchester. The negro who is following with the saucepan and the extra blanket, being wiser than his master, has consulted comfort rather than prejudice, and prevailed upon himself to wear a Yankee uniform, in consideration that the former proprietor was a full colonel. Entire batter-ies pass down the road with "U.S." in prominent white letters on the caissons. «It is no exaggeration to say that a great part of the Confederate army have been equipped at the expense of the United States.
Flint locks and fowling pieces have been exchanged for good Minie rifles. There was however still so great a waut of small arms, that a considerable part of the army were armed with a smooth-bore of home manufacture, loaded with a ball and three buck-shot. This deficiency has, perhaps, not been altogether a disadvantage, inasmuch as the necessity of getting to closer quarters, in order to put themselves on an equality with their opponents, has in no small degree produced amongst the Confederates that habit of closing with the enemy which has proved so inconvenient to the Northern troops. It seems inconceivable until witnessed, that the same men who have been marching, or rather carelessly lounging, along the road in loose and slovenly array, should, at the sound of the first shell that whistles overhead, form up at the words of their officers, with ease and rapidity, into a line so close and compact, that the sight of it would give joy to a martinet's heart. The soldiers of the Southern army were scrambled together in a few months, and the greater part of them never have gone through any regular course of drill, and are, therefore, wanting in the smartness and precision which distinguishes good troops in Europe. Men take off their hats instead of saluting; orders are given in a loose conversational tone, and the gunner in a battery will suggest an opinion to the captain. But though, for these reasons, the troops might not be presentable on parade, a year's hard service has rendered them efficient for the field. The very high standard of individual intelligence, moreover, supplies the want of order in a great measure. Things which, in other armies, if net done on strict rule, would be altogether neglected, somehow get themselves done" in this volunteer army. Nevertheless - and it may be mentioned as a bint to our own volunteers-the want of strict organization is greatly felt, and more so, on the march than on the field. The great strength and power of the Southern army lies in the individual resolution of the men. Every private feels a determination, not only to carry his regiment through the fight, but to see his country through the war. Boys of 15 may be seen by the side of gray-haired men. Men who could not obtain arms have been known to fall in the rear rank, and go into action on the chance of picking up a musket on the first opportunity. It has been described how, at the commencement of the war, all the wealthiest men crowded into the ranks; there has been time for the first enthusiasm to wear away, and yet there are no signs of any flinching from the contest. Scores of names could be mentioned of men who, after having served out their first enlistment [twelve months], spent a week with their relations, and then returned to volunteer for three years for the war. Indeed, no man who shrunk from the war could ever again venture to address a lady .-Blackwood's Mugazine. The Alabama is represented by the Captains of the

vessels captured by her as a very superior vessel for the purpose, being as fast under canvass as ordinary vessels under steam. All her captures have hitherto been made without resorting to steam power; the difficulty of replacing her coal inducing the greatest economy in the use of it. She destroys her captures at night, the light of the burning vessel acting as a decoy to others in the neighbourhood. The value of the vessels she is already known to have destroyed is estimated at \$1,500,000. 'Old Abe occasionally utters a good thing in that

dry caustic way which characterizes Western men. The following is his last-A suppliant for office, of more than ordinary pretensions, called upon him lately, and presuming on the activity he had shewn on Mr. Lincoln's behalf during the election that raised him to the chief magistracy, asserted, as a reason why the office he desired should be given to him, that he had made him President, "You made me President, did you?" said Mr. Lincoln, with a twinkle of his eye 'I think I did,' said the applicant. 'Then a precious mess you've got me into, that's all,' replied Mr. Lincoln, and closed the discussion.

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P. CMEARA, Reccording Secretary, of St. Patrick's Society. Montreal Oct. 10, 1862.

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3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month.
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furnish the complete bed and hedding, and also take charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month

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assiduity, and improvement of their children 10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance.

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May 28.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messre. VALOIS & LABELLE have OPENED, at Nos. 18 and 20 Jucques-Cartier Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Labelle & Lapierre, a LEATHER and BOOT

and SHOE STORE. They will also always have on hand an assortment of Shoemakers' Furnishings and Tools.

6m. DRAWING AND WATER COLOUR

NARCISSE VALOIS.

SEVERE LABELLE.

PAINTING. J. F. NASH,

(LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND,) HAVING taken the Rooms lately occupied by Mr. Wood in the Bible House,

83 Great St. James Street,

is prepared to give Instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING in WATER COLOURS. Classes will be formed in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening to

suit the convenience of all. Fr information respecting Terms for instruction De given at the Rooms (up one flight) Rible House, 83, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL

SCHOOL. No. 2 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at NINE o'clock

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on extremely moderate charges. Parents who intend sending their sons to this Institution are particulary requested to impress on their minds the absolute necessity of obedience to the order of the establishment, as no child is permitted to re-

main unless he give general satisfaction in his application and conduct. For particulars apply at the School. W. DORAN, Principal.

SECOND CLASS TEACHER. A TEACHER, holding a Second-Class Certificate

from the Provincial Normal School of Upper Canada,

August 14.

desires an engagement. Good Testimonials. Address, prepaid, 'Y. Z.' Teacher, Toronto, C. W. Aug. 12, 1862.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

EXPRESS TRAIN TO QUEBEC. ON and after WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3d, Trains will

run na foliows:--EASTERN TRAINS. FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION.

Mixed Train for Island Pond and all \ 8.00 A.M. Express Train to Quebec (arriving there \ 4.00 P.M.

(stopping over Night at Island | 5.00 P.M. Pond, at..... On Friday Nights a Special Tram will leave at 11.30 P.M. for Quebec, arriving there at 7.30 A.M. and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers.

WESTERN TRAINS. PROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, stopping only at Princi-

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS

Bezan Iria -Rev. J. J. Chisholm dijulu—N. A. Coste dyimer-J. Doyle. Inigonish—Rev. J. Cameron Inicont—Rev. Mr. Girroit. Arthurly -M. Moran. Brockville -C. F. Fraser. Belleville-P. P. Lynch. Surrie - Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant - Thos Maginn. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Magnire. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor-Carnbrooke-Patrick Corcoran. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunpus Dunville—Edward M'Govern. Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chishoim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas - J. B. Looney Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawsbury—Rev. J. J. Collins
Eustern Townships—P. Hacket.
Ernsville—P. Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris. Goderich-Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lochiel-O. Quigley Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy
Ottawa City—J. J. Murphy.
Oshawa—Richard Supple. Parts and Galt-Rev. Nicholas M'Kee. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran.
Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahon. Pembroke-P. Fallon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnia-P. M'Dermott. Sandwich-H. Morin, P. M. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Gratou South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

St. Athanese-T. Dunn.

St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett

St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax.

Thorpville-J. Greene Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. 8t. Catherines, C. E.-J. Caughlin.

St. Raphael's-A. D. M'Donald.

St. Mary's-H. O'C. Trainor.

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh

Starnesboro - C. M'Gill.

Thorold-John Heenan.

Sydenham -- M Hayden

Templeton-J. Hagan.

Windsor - D. Lamyler. Whitby - J J Murphy

West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

West Port-James Kehoe.

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg-Thomas Jarmy.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone puilding - fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet -No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS

Having been an Auctioneer fo. the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO-FORTES, &.. \$e.,

AND

THURSDAYS

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY. &c., &c., &c.,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Beturns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city -five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY. Auctioneer.

March 27.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS

Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters,

TIN-SMITHS,

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY

ON AAND, Hot Air Furna Beer Pumps, Baths, Hydrants,

Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces, Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes Jobbing Punctually attended to.

AN American Lady, a Convert to the Church, Experienced, and well qualified to teach all the English branches, desires a Situation as TEACHER in some Canadian Family or School. In or near Mon-

treal or Quebec prefered. For particulars apply to this Office.

Testimonials can be adduced if required. O. J. DEVLIN

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Lutle St. James Street. . . MONTREAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF WILLIAM DONNOLLY, late of Borisokane, County Tipperary, Ireland, who landed in New York in June last, and is supposed to be now in Cauada. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, addressed to Sergt P Waleh, City Police force, Quebec. Exchanges will please

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[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

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

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, *195 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the * Seminary Clock,) AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET.

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Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.)

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that

he is Agent in Canada for the CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED. This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while i is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN

OENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.

Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopia, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulhoff, Thalberg, Weber, &c, &c.: besides, the

popular and lighter compositions of the day.

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

Catalogues can be had on application at No. 163,

CHEAPNESS.

Notre Dame Street (Cathedral Block.) A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-NGS, &c. &c. Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

M. O'GORMON.

Successor to the late D. O' Gormon,

BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. To An assortment of Skiffs always on band. A

OARS MADE TO ORDER

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

PINE DEALS,

HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for SALE, at MODE-RATE PRICES, a large quantity of

3 in PINE DEALS, of various qualities,

2. in. do do 1½ in. do PLANKS 11 in. do BOARDS

l in. do LINING BOARDS for SHIPS, &c, &c. All seasoned, and fit for immediate use, and can be delivered at any place with despatch, when so de-

sired. 90,000 feet of CEDARS, at from 21 to 5 cents per foot. Sold by the Raft, or by the piece, to suit pur-

JORDAN & BENARD, Yards - 35 St. Denis Street, and Long Whart, in Rear of Bonscours Church. Oct. 9, 1862.

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 36 M'GILL STREET

CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

REMEMBER

THAT GUILBAULT'S

BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN HAS BEEN REMOVED

Entrance by Upper St. Lawrence Main Street, or St. Urban Street, near the Nunnery.

OPEN EVERY DAY-ADMISSION, 121 CENTS MR. CUSACK, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH,

71 German Street.

FRENCH TAUGHT by the easiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Pupils' or Professor's

W. F. MONAGAN M.D.,

OFFICE CARL N.º 55 WELLINGTON STREET,

Near Corner of George Street.

B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE,

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

> TH MAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

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

W. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE, No. 54. Lutle St. James Street, Montreal.

> P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

ST. LEON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER.

THE undersigned begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public, that he has es-tablished a MINERAL WATER DEPOT at 233 Notre Dame Street, (West opposite Shelton's.)

JUST RECEIVED.

A Supply of the Celebrated ST. LEON, Fresh from the Springs.

Orders for the same promptly attended to.
PRICE: TEN PENCE per Gallon, delivered to all parts of the city.

W. G. SLACK.

MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON BEGS to inform the Public of Montreal and its vicinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friends,

she will open an ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.) On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at

No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET, being the private and commodious apartments on the

first fluor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be devoted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASS, (for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the art of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included in the instructions given. All persons wishing to join the above named

Evening Class, are requested to call on Mr. BAR-WICK, at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street, and enter their names on the list for the Class now Terms for the EVENING CLASS, ONE DOLLAR

AND A HALF a month; to be paid in advance on entering name, when a receipt and card of admission to the Class will be given. Terms for Private Lessons (given without exception at the Academy) can be obtained at Prince's Music Store. Hours for the Evening Class, from half-past SEVEN

to half-past NINE. Mrs. STEVENSON'S method of teaching either Vocal or Instrumental (Pianoforte) Music, includes the use of the 'BLACK BOARD' and corresponding Slates, according to Hullah's most approved and mo-dern system, which teaches the pupil to write as well as read music.

N.B.-Mrs. STEVENSON takes the present opportunity of stating that all applications for Concerts during the Fall and Winter Seasons must be made to her Agent, Mr. McCORMACK at the Transcript Office.

August 14.

CONVENT,

ESTABLISHED IN HUNBINGDON, C. E. Under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Con-chology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon.

ACADEMY

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

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

| Board and Tuition | . 700 |
|---|---------|
| Washing Drawing and Painting | |
| Music Lessons-Piano | . 28 00 |
| Paymen' is required Quarterly in adv October 29. | ance. |

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constan 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 TERMS:

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

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

600,000 MALE OF TEMALE LAGENTS TO

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP

Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c.. OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS,

AND NEW BRUNSWICK

FROM recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.
Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

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ed all our agents.

Wanted-Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No Competition.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KEN-TUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War

Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents. (From the Tribune Aug. 2.)

"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPP! RIVER-From actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico-1,350 milesevery sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets. \$2, pocket-form, and \$2.50 on linen with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862. J. T. LLOYD-Sir-Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Missis-sippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as required for use of that squadron.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The Montreal Gazette

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EVERY DESCRIPTION PRINTING

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES besides CARD and HAND PRESSES. we are

> enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

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Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds

of Book PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS. REPORTS, SPERCHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

FANCY PRINTING!

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

> Establishment, as good, and such chesper than the imported article.

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CARDS

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. # Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.

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

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

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

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

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PLUMBING, GASAND STEAM-FITTING

BETABLISHMENT. THOMAS M'KENNA

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

REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment

TO THE

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

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvaniaed Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-

manlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has al-

ready fitted up in some buildings in the City, and

which has given complete satisfaction.

Montreal, May 2, 1861.

TEACHER. WANTED, by a young man, who has lately arrived from Ireland, a situation as TEACHER of an elementary English School; he can teach the higher order of subjects, viz., Algebra, Geometry, Philosophy, &c., with the ordinary course of literature. He can produce a certificate from the Training Establishment, Dublin, and another of promotion, from a Board of Inspectors, also an Agricultural Certificate. Apply at the TRUE WITNESS office.

Montreal, August 8. THE GREATEST

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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pamples

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the

ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

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

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

rheum. scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,

take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Serofula.

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

improvement in a few days.

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

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

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

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is beir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

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

St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston, May 26, 1856.

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

scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

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