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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
VOL. VIII
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1857

## HE RIV:ALS <br> chapter vi

The most striking characteristic of the Wicklow scenery is that of intense, though not oppressive loneliness. The road which our polemic
pursued, after leaving the inansion of Glendearg was a wild and broken tract, winding amid a wilderness of mountain heath, and granite. Some-
times a stream, hurrying downward through the masses of rock that made the desert borrid, broke suddenly upon his path, foaming and glittering in the mooolight solitude. Sometimes the distant barking of a dog augmented the sense of extreme the slight suggestion of a contrast which i hotween the fissures of the hulls, and burrying along the ralley side, sünk down and whist again, with a wail that had something in it of a supernatural effect. The beautiful terr.
were, howerer, all lost on Davy.
A. cloud had stolen across the moon, when he descended that rugged part of the road which stepped out upon a rock, which overlooks the ralley on the northwestern side, and endearored, in the dim light, to gather in the outline of the
scene beneath him! This enchanting little region, like all the lake scenery of Wicklow, owes which is produced on the beholder's mind by the which it is approached. Whle our pedestrian stood upon the rock, the veil was suddenly with-
drawn from the disk of the "full-blown" moon, drawn from the disk of the "all-blown" moon, and a flood of tender light ras poured upon the He saw, beneath him, embosomed among the He sav, beneath him, embosomed among the
brown hills, a littse valley full of beauty, full of
raried loveliness, full of character, and of romantic interest. On his right was a deep glen
rugged with masses of granite, and intersected rugged with masses of granite, and intersected lake, and whose origin was concealed amid the
windings of the barren defile. Following the creeping out from among the rocks, gliding with many a snake-like winding along a green and
cultivated champaign, and mingling into the lake cultivated champaign, and mingling in o the lake
with so gentle a current that the profound repose of its gleaming surface was unbroken by a single
curl. Beneath him, on his left, in a nook of this sequestered ralley, and commanding the beauti-
ful plain before described, stood a mansion in the pointed style of architecture; and here the scene was enriclied and humanized by plantations, pleaincidents, which gave a softening character of incidents, which gave a softening character of
leisure to the retreat. Farther to his left, lay the calm expanse of water, from which the scene
derives its name, and which occupied an area bederives its name, and which occupied an area be-
tiseen three lofty mountains, each of which descended suddenly upon the rery borders of the wonderful in a scene so limited. On one side appeared a tumbling cliff, composed of innumera-
ble loose masses of granite, piled together to the height of a thousand feet, without a single trace of regetation: farther on, the waters kissed the
foot of a bill, that was clothed, from the summit to a the very verge of the lake, in a mantle of the freshest verdure: farther on still, the shores were shatowed by over-hanging woods of pine
and beech, and before the circuit of the basin had been made, the waters were found rolling in tleieir tiny wavelets of crystal, over a level sandy
beach, composed of triturated grante, and forming the border of the lawn already mentioned.at this moment, by the peculiar light, which
softened down the rougher features of the scene, and gave a gentle and sparkling brilliancy to
those parts that were distinguished by their beauty and refinement. Orer half the surface of the lake, the gigantic shadow of Carrigamanne moun-
tain (the granite clift before described) was flung by the declining moon, with a sharp distinctness
of outline, veiling half the waters in the deepest shade, while the remander mimicked the
rault of the star-lit heaven abore within a plain of bright and streaky silver
upon this scene, for he rened, gazing long whine his young, master, Francis Riordan, and
Himself were accustomed to spend the whole summer days upon the lake, paddling luxuriously along the mountain sides, or standing out in the
centre and looking for trout. He remembered the time when he sat resting on lis oars in the to lie back on the stern seats, for many minutes together, gazing on the glassy, water, and hum-
ming orer that enchanting air, the character of *. The air of Luggela, to which Moore kas ada
tbat perfection of 1 Yyic melody, commeneing
ono

## whi whie by cha cha the ten men than han hon harn son

On a sudden, the ears of Davy were greeted ha strain of music so singular, so novel in its he spot, in an ecstacy of surprize and admira ments, and yet it was litule louder in its tones han the murmuring of a hive of summer bees. harmony like the moan of an Eolian harp, and

A sound so fino that nothing lived
'Tween it and silence. And theu a rich masculine voice, improved into
an almost magical sweetness by the loneliness of the place, took up the following melody, which was executed with a skull that told of continental

Hark 1 bark! the soft bugle sounds o the
Ald thrills in the silence of cren;
It dies on the portais of heaven!
But echo springs up from her home in the rock,
And seizes the perishing strain: And seizes the perishing strain $i$,
And sends the gan challenge with shawy mock
From mountain to mountain again, From mountain to moun And again

Oh, thus let my love, like a sound of delight, nd leare thee, unpain'd, in the silence of night, While hope, with her warm light,

## train

Though the sound of his lope has stind over the hills, It will waken in heaven again.
The song ceased, and the listener could hear the fainting in the bosom of the distant rallies. In a few minutes a small boat emerged from that part of the lake which was darkened by the shadow of the mountain, and gliding rapidly over
the star-spangled abyss that lay between, buried the star-spangled abyss that lay between, buried
its light keel in the sands beach above described ; two inen leaped on the shore, and Davy thought he saw from the head-dress of one, a plume of
colored feathers waving in the moonlight. The night was so calm, that he could hear the voices that he of the periect disunconess. Percive to Roundwood, Dary hurried forward on lis own tract, measuring bis speed so as that he might encounter the stranger as nearly as possible at the point on the heath where the two roads joined.
In this he was successful. The stranger, in In this he was successful. The stranger,
answer to Davg's courteous greetung, touched his hat lightly with his finger, and, folding his cloa
around him, continued bis journey in silence. When they had reached that turn in the road which, by a single step, the traveller may shut out from bis view the delicious valley above de-
scribed, the stranger, who seemed to be well acquainted with the scenery, turned suddenly round, and gazed for a long time, without the least soun seemang to gather his arms more closely upon his seemng to gather his arms nore closely upon bis ward at a more rapid pace, and soon orertook
Davy, who was loitering a few paces in adrance. Davy, who was loitering a evw paces in adrance.
"Do you go to Roundwood, friend " asked
the stranger, in whal Dary called an " Ergifithe stranger,
ed" accent.
This was the spell-word which, like the first speech addressed to a spirit, put an end to Dary's
silence, and left him free to become as inquisitive and communicative as he pleased. A little beyant it plase your honor," he sa
touching his hat ; "as far as Glendalough." Do you live at the Seven Churches then Inf, where my brother keeps a little school. I hur Damer's, of Glendearg, getting him to put n a good word for me with the Archbishop,
regard of the lase $0^{\prime}$ my little place, over." He paused, as if in the expectation that the stranger might put a word to sustain his share of "Great doings at Glendearg, sir," Dayy
added: "nothing but marryin', ever an always," Even this bait faled to a araken the stranger" curiosity, and for some minutes both were silen "Dear knows, then, this is a lonesome road,"
was Dary's next effort at opening a confidential intercourse. "I wouldn't like to cross the mountains to Roundwou alone no nigelf, thank hea-
ever saw anything uglier han myyse
ren, in all my rambles, but people says a dale ren, in all my rambles, but people says a dale
about sperrits, that way at night. Will you take it as an offence, sir, if $I$ ask your honor one question?" "That will depend allogether, my good friend, upon the nature of the question itself."
"Surely, sir, surely. Well, it's what I was going to say was, that I know a family from Dublin that come here last year, and of all the world,
I never heard anything more like the tone $0^{\text {; }}$
their vole than what your bonor's is, The No
tons, sir, a fine likely family indeed, and 'tis what
I thought when I heard your. honors', was that I thought when I heard your. honors', was that
may be, says I, 'tis one o $o$ the young Misthur
Nortons I have there, and sure enoug sars I Nortons I have there, and sure enough, says, $I$,
'tis Misthur George, that went out with the 'tis Misthur George, that went out with the
pathriots, for I see the gren feather flirtin' up in
phen his hat, an' he comin' up the road ?"
"My voice, then," said the stranger, "is not unfamilhar to you?",
feelin' ${ }^{2}$ greatly in myself when I hear, "I have as I may say.
that In am young Mr. Norton of can make
"I'm thinkin" so, sir.
"I hope I may not find all my old friends Ireland so forgetful, and yet there are many there by whom I do not feel anxious to be recollected. Your name is David Lenigan ?
"It is, abo" boord!"
Were you ever in
Were you ever in service ?"
"Never but the oncet when 1 was coortin'
"And would you know," said the stranger in
a hollor poice, standing still himself, and causing a hollor voice, standing still himself, and causing
David also to do so, by laying a finger against his shoulder." Would you know your master you savt him again?
At lins question, David drew back with ing of the skin, such as is occasioned by the ex-
in tremest horror of which human nature is capable.
He gazed fearfully on the tall figure that stood
竍 before him, and as the moonshine fell upon his eyes, a terrific recognition began to awake with in his heart. The strager, meanwhile, remaine standing at his full height, his head thrown back,
as if to invite enquiry, one foot adranced a little as if to invite enquiry, one foot adranced a little,
and one worn hand gathering the drapery of hi After war-cloak around his handsome person. After a iong pause, Davy had recovered suf towards the stranger, and exclam, in a hoars and broken whisper, while bis teeth chattered, and his limbs shook with fear. "Oh, Masther "My poor fellow," said the stranger, still i the same loud and excited tone:
your master, Francis Piordan."
your master, Francis hiordan."
The faithful servant remained for a consider able time without the power, of speech. "Wo
thought you were dead, sir," he gasped forth a length. "There was a time when I would hare re joiced to gire occasion to such a rumor," said
Riordan: "but what a brilliant fortune I would then have lost! To see the cause succeed to back once more in healtio and lionor to my natis land, and even, before my youtth had fled, to re
turn with all my youthful hopes accomplished turn with all my youthful hopes accomplished."
"But, Masther Francis, arn't you afeered, for "all?" Afraid! of what?"
Davy cast a glance orer each shoulder, alte nately, as if to be assured that they stood alon n the wilderness, and then said, "Why, then, Francis smiled! "Nay, nay," said he, "Lac I'll find proof of his falsebood ; at ant events can't think there is great dnnger of my finding people's memories so rery acute. My enemies
must not hare sharper recollections than my friends."
" yelh, then, I declare I wouldn't trust Rich ard Lacy for forgettin'".
"Ol, then, Oh, then, Masther, 'tis it that
kis intherest, an' nothin' else. O dear! O dea Oh, Miss Esther Wilderming ! the heavens look The moment he had said
The moment he had said these words, the of his customary stature. His proud and sol-aier-like bearing was altered in an instant. He
walked of the road and sat down, for some mo ments, on a rock which lay near, evidently greatly
afiected, but not hiding his face, nor by any aroidaffected, but not hiding his face, or by any avoid-
able action suflering his agitation to appear?" "Come hither !" he said to his attendant, after "pause of painful silence, "what do you say "Oh, then, Masther Francis, I declare don't like to say any thing, about it to you-
You're sick and weary now, sir, afther your jour ney." "Spe "Come on to Rouniwood, Masther, an' IM tell you, when you're well an' hearty in the
mornin?. Dear knows, a sleep would be betther to you now than news, like this."
"Speak, sir" cried Francis, "Speak, sir," cried Francis, in a voice of sud-
den anger, springing to his feet, "号u fing me
on a rack, and bid me sleep! What of Miss
"She is-_" Davy began-

## " No

Not dead, sir, no-_"
Wisha, faix, that's not it, sir, neit
"What then? What is it that you fear tell me, Lenigan ?" continued his master, "why
do you hesitate, and moan, and look downwards? Out with it, man, whaterer be the erent. One thing at any rate, 1 cannot fear, and that
Esther Wilderming's unkindness. I never wil look upon her face with a sad heart, unless

$$
\because x=2
$$

"Why, then, since you say 'coffin,' Masther," said Davy, "I declare I'd rather see her in he
coffin, than where she is to be, in Misther Lacy" "Than where ?" said Riordan, stepping back, and speaking in a whisper.
"Oh, then, in Lacy's louse !"
"Oh, then, in Lacy's house!"
"What have you said?" cried Riordan, lean-
"What hare you said?" cried Riordan, lean ing with bota hands on "avids shoulder and
speaking in a low roice. "Answer each ques-
tion I shall ask you brietly quickly, and most speaking in a ow voice. "Answer eac
tion I shall ask you briefly quickly, and
ruly. Where is Miss Wilderming?"

## "And well?"

"Iss, purty well."
"Married," he

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Not married, yet."
What then? She is contracted?
"Yes."
"To whom?
'To Richard Lacy.

## trning from Lenigan.

He stood for some minutes in an attitude of Corehead, and the fingers twined in his hair, as "ith the intention of tearing it up by the root . Is it that Lacs? Has she giren hersel way to my enemy?"
To him, then, and to no ocher
Oh, you have said enough!"
"I told her, at our parting, that I could not change, and I spoke the truth. I have been
tempted, too. Wealthy, and beautiful, and haghborn was the being that put ing true affections t the trial. I was poor then, and friendless, and
went up all alone to the bouse top, in the calm and burning noontide, to look to the east and
think of her whom I had left in our own distant think of her whom I had left in our own distant
island. The sky was clear and still, the wonds ere silent, a stream splashed at a little distance to heaven, and I said, No!-let my fate be gloomy as it may, let me die young, and in a
foreign land, but never will I meditate falsehood to my country, or to my love. I kept my truth

Oh, then, sir," said Davy, "I have that no
on $0^{\prime}$ the women, that if they wished to prove
rue, itself, they couldn't keep from rovin' an' o do their besht.

- But she has found her punishment even in fool to trouble myself about it-Dary
When is the mar


## When is the marriage to

Ahl, shame! And at Glendearg ?"
"Proriden' she is betther before then.
What, is she ill, then? What's the matter?
Il, well, though she is worthless, 1 am sorr lear this.

Ah, masther, you're too hard upon her."
Do you think so, Darid
"'Tis unknown, sir, what coaxin' an' arguefy in'
ey had at her, over at Glendearg, to make her the word that she'd marry Lacy
Ha ! do you know this?"
To be sure, I do. Didn't she remain slut in her house for as grood as four rears a'most ithout seein' a crather, hardly, until we heer your death?"
"Aye, I forget ; you spoke of some such ru-
mor. And Esther heard of his?" Whe And Esther heard of this?"
"The world wide heard of it ; sure it was rinted in the papers all over Ireland. 'Tis afte shat, woure, Lacy have any thing to say to him for long while, only the death of her mother, an
Mr. Damer's arguefyin', an' every thing, forced Mr. Damer's arguefyin, an every thing, forced
her' to at at last, an' she got the sickness on the
"Forced her?" cried Riordan, in a tone "xtreme surprise. "Iss-Misther Damer."
"And does he think," the young man exclaimed, with sudden rehemence, "does be imagine
that be can complete this sacrifice while she has
got a friend on earth to save her? Hold; Dary stop one moment. You must return to Glen-
dearg, and take from me a note to Miss dearg, and take from me a note to Miss Wilder
ming. To-night I sleep in Roundwood ; to-mor
row, some business takes me to Enniskerry, but
I will be with you at Gent answer, in the evening, and that must guide us in our future conduct."
He wrote with a He wrote with a pencil a short note, which he folded and placed in the hands of his attendant,
bidding lim to use the needful secrecy in its
irery, "1 gre it to Mrs. Keleher," said Dary, for, dear knows, Y'm in no hurry at all to have any talk with Misther Aaron ?
"What, is poor Aaron Shepherd living still ?" "a Poor know it
"Dear knows, I think that man would bother the world, consertin' 'em. I declare to ing do me good, I'm so smothered from libles, an liracts of all kiads. Arguefyin', arguefyin'. fo
ver. Erra, sure if a man had a liead as long a I arm, 'twould set lim to have answers ready Ior erery questiou they'd ax him that way. But
week, ansed a copded o' the Fifty Raisons next
when I get it I'll give Aaron his due. Well, masther Frank, good night, sir,
an' the heavens bless an' direct you. I'll go no "Good night, good fellow. I will remember your houesty and your attachment, Darid, when "Oh, then, don't speak of it, taasther Frank Tis enough for ine to see you well, an' hearty,
an' more than I expected to see, sure. Well, vell, only to think ${ }^{\prime}$ ' this ! Alive and bere
Ireland afther all! That I may never die in sin but it bates out all the fables that erer was
He turned away, and, as he descended through the rocks, Francis could hear him, at a long dis-
tance, in the calm moonlight, singing the following lines of a controversial ballad:

## When woofful

Combined for to raise disconsolation

Your name it will appear
Through rectand far and near
To Limerick, in Cork, and Dung
In Belfast and Dublin town
Your conduct will be shown Xoung Riordan remained for several minutes gazing on the moonlit desert, by which he wa surrounded, and delivering up his mind to the romantic nature of the scene, and of the cir-
cunstances under which he now beheld it, after " "Alive, and here in Ireland !" so ran the cur and in fear, and now I cone again, in joy and
safety, to challenge the fulfiment of iny youthful dreams. Ye hills, that secmed to my infant fancy the boundaries of earth itself; my barren wilds, th
ing as streams into whardens of have so often gazed, and longed to dive into the mirrored heaven beneath
ye fresh, familiar winds, that even now waken in my mind a thousand sudden sweet remembrances that cons, trees, waters, all I hail you from hue heart! There's not a bell blooms on the brown heath of these, my native mountains, but my
heart loves with a particular fondness. There's not a rock frowns downvard from those drear summits but leares the luxuries of all the tropics
belind-hand in my estimation. Oh, and shall still greet me with estimation. same yound and shall $y$ mile ; shall fe still offer to my sense the sam unaltered sights and sounds; shall the winds blow the waters run, the mountains and the rocks re-
buke the morning with the same sad frown in my infancy, and all remain unchanged, except my love? I will not think it. Now, from this $M_{y}$ life fard, $I$ never will anticipate an evil. I never more will cease to hope. The cloud but, ithl it bursts, I never will belicece that it
bears thunder in its womb. I must succeed: bears thunder in its wonb.
must be gay and happy.
After this enthusiastic fit of musing, the young
 age. Young nerres, young blood, young fee ings and young hopes, combined to keep his spi rits in that buoyant state to which his fancy had excited them, and he trod along the mountain
path as if it were entirely by his own free election that he preferred the earlh

A Quaker once bearing a persion tell how mucb be niary assistance, who was sufyering and need him, "Friend, has pecu-
cot in thy pocket for him ?" The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for cor-
ectaess of language, but who, by honest industry


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##   <br>   <br> ling ding ard wises <br> t <br> no <br> \section*{! <br> <br> <br> !} <br> <br> <br> !

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 clothes the clergy rear and the meat they eat
stound be distributed amongst the inmates of 1 ihe

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 one expession of the teachery of England in
politios and her indolerance in religion And



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 might exabie their brethren from beveral distan
towns cone in and jin their ranke.
The concourse of people wis immense. From an





 minilest mite of their prosperity to our legisistors
but rrovidence bas been pouring out its blessings
them in the skape of a golden harrest, and in thei mern in the shape of a golden harrest, and in the
manner and general appaarance they show that they
have not been und



 County of Limerick Hilitia, revired specinlly for
this occasion
Conc dressed in their regimental uni- The procession thea proceded along Patrick








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be unveiles. $\begin{aligned} & \text { The the stae, which up to this period ras reiled with } \\ & \text { a dark grcen covering, was unveiled, and disclosed }\end{aligned}$
the statue of the great tribune in a most command-
ing attitude, grasping in his eft had the roll of the
Emancipation Act, and his righ hand raised in frot
of his breast in the attitude of demonstiation. The





## tbusiasm. Lord Du nen, pie ha

 pubhic act was performed to show the aniount of
Irish gratitude. Gentlemen, it isunnecessiry for me
to sait that dhe demonstration which we Gare all wit
nessed this day-the mangificent



| for one moment consider the state this country was, in at the tine of his birth. ' (Iear.) The population of this country was then in a state of bondage and |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { prea } \\ & \text { fam } \\ & \mathrm{Fam} 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |




because, as you all know, at thatt period no Calholit
country; and, genulemen; there it was, that while
on the one hand he imbibed ensiona of freedom nd
tho rrineiples of liberty, which were in rogue in that
countrs
$\qquad$
hatrce of bloodshed and borror of ciril war which
formed so remarkable $\begin{aligned} & \text { charactoristic of his futhre } \\ & \text { careet. (Hear, henr.) On bis return to this country }\end{aligned}$

bighest rewards in its power to confer might be ob-
tnined by him. Sut what did he do wilh them ?
He ued them for no sordii or sclfish endsof hisown
Hear, bear.) Ho brought all his. forensic power and
legal skill, and haid them nt the shrine of his coun-



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## THE TRUE WUTNES'S CATHOLIC CHRONICLE




## The ©rne Celitress.

HONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1857.

## nems of the feer.

The Europa, with Liverpool dates of the 29to ult., arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst. She brings hownt had been prorogued on the 28th ult. Par Royal Assent having been given to the " Li the Ropal Assent having been given to the "Liforvard Polygamy may be fairly reck oned a Brit ish institution. The
were reported good
There is wothing
There is uothing new from India. Delhi, to the latest dates received, still held out, whilst was but too much to be feared that sickness was
on the increase in the besieging army. The Madras and Bombay armies still continue faithful, from an inferior caste, and that consequently there is little sympathy, and no possibility of unity of is little sympathy, and no possibility of unity of
action, betwixt (hem and the Gengal army, of action, betwixt them and the Dengal arm,
which the men hare been taken from the ver highast caste. There are therefore good rea
sons for hoping that a great portion of the In sons for hoping that a great portion of the In
dian army will still remain true to their colors, and prore serviceable in crushing the revolt of
the Bengal mutineers. The telegraph of the Europa's news brings us nothing fresh from th Cootinent of Europe.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR TRE We have already had occasion to allude to the late meeting of this Association in our city; but
the press of other matters bas hitherto prevented us from giving a notice at such a length as we
should have desired, of its sayings and doings.should hare desired, of its sayings and doings.-
The American Association was organized some ten years since by the scientific men of the Unite
States, in imitation of the Bratish Association for States, in imitation of the British Association for
the Adrancement of Science, and similar bodies the Adrancement of Science, and similar bodies
in Germany, and elsewhere on the continent of Europe. There associations are not to be con-
founded with such learned Academies and Societies as those of London and Edinburgh, the Royal
Irish Academy, the Academies of Science of Irish Academy, the Academies of Science of
Paris, and similar bodies elsewhere. Into these only men of estabished reputation and scientific bers is generally limited. The object of the first named associations is, on the contrary, if no to popularize science, to encourage a lore of
scientific enquiry among those who would be ex cluded from the influence, or from participation in the proceedings of the bigher Academics. By
admittung among their number all those who may admittng among their number all those who may be supposed to have any taste for scientfic pur-
suits, and who may be tempted to contribute something to the general stock of knowledge, these associations rase up in different parts of the
country inteligent observers, and encourage aspirants to scientifc fame.
But these meetngs hare another merit in a social point of riew: they bring together men
from different segions, and of different ways of thinking, and permit an interchange of thought and feeling, which cannot fail to produce most happy effects. The British Association, which
has just helu its annual meeting at Dublin, bas there brought logether the first scientific men of Great Britain; and has, during the last twenty
years, contributed perhaps as much to the adiyears, contributed perhaps as much to the ad-
rancement of science in Great Britan, as its oider and more aristocratic brother-the Royal
Society. Society.
We ar an Association like that which has just left us - The principal coties of the United States dispute
the honor of receiving this body at its yearls the hooor of receiving this body at its yearly
meetings; and we feel that it las given a new importance to our city to hare entertained it.-
Many things that were first announced at the late meeting of the Association, will henceforth
be recognizel as great established truths in different branches of science; and the Montreal
meeting will become an era in their listory. We were struck with some of the peculiar tendenoccasion. Neglecting, to a great extent; that study of details which claracterises the naturalists of the old world, we find the thinking ones
of this continent more disposed to grapple with great and general questions of physics, of astro-
nomy; and of geology. It is in these departments, and in mathematical science, that the Americans have been most successful, Pierce, Henry, Bache, and Alexander-all of whom we
had with us the other day-have in these fields won European reputations; while the names of
 Hall, in his address delivered on the occasion retring from the chair, of Presition to make on epoch in the bustory of Geology, and we could not but be pleased witb the tone in which he re certain class of scientific writers, who are too
popular both here and at home. We allude to those who, like Hugh Miller, and many others, entertain the devout public with essays upon the relations of Sacred Writ to the results of Na-
tural Science; who edify us with attempts at
amicable arrangements between Moses and Muramicable arrangements between Moses and Mur-
chison; or propose compromoses between Lyell's Principles of Gealo
Seriously, such men bare bitherto done more harm than good, both to science and to religion, by their well neant, but ill-judged efiorts to exand geology and cosmogony in the Jewish Scriptures. We can smile when. poor Hugh Miller $m$ ins that be reads the fire points of Calvin解 in the ferns and foot-marks of Cromary Teachings of Geology with regard to the Two Natures in Christ," something that savors too
nuch of blasphemy, or of madness, to be read without disgust. We do not question the good intentions of such miters, and we admire their logy upon supposed scientific data, which the next ten years will overturn; but we feel with regret that many a simple-minded reader, who has implicitly followed those blind guides, will revolution which shows the baselessness of the scientific bypothesis with which they hare been ingeniously interworen.
In geology and cosmogrony, have we not seen indiston's Sacred Theory of the Earth, Deluc's all of which would now be laugbed at, but which rere worthy precursors of Hugh Miller, and his chool. As kir. Hall well remarked, erery wenty-five years must have its own reconcilia-
tion of the geology of its epoch with the cos-
mogony of Moses; and each author has found nognny of Moses; and each author has found with the Pentateuch, that we are almost peruaded for the moment, that a clever savant Genesis without any help from Dirine inspiration Religious novels, destined to set forth in amiale lights the beauties of Souperism, Puseyism, among the plagues of our literature; but the eologico-scientinc romances with which the press now abounds, are a nuisance still more to
be deplored; especially when we see them acnowledged as authorites by some of the reli gious teachers of the day, and recognized in some oucb-stone of modern orthodoxy. Like Gatileo the stars, but Him Who made the stars, through their own glasses, which they have turned wroug that God will take care of His truth; and satised in a faith which has been rerealed to us hot astronomy, nor natural rheology, but a supe not astronomy, bor natural theology, but a super-
natural religion, we can aford to laugh at the dynasty of geologico-theologians, as we see each uccessive chief among them ignominiously tumwas therefore with no small pleasure that we beard Ir. Hall, whose attainments in geological sciace entitle him more than any one else on this
ontinent to speak with authority in this matter, continent to speak with authority in this matter,
lift up his roice to rebuke the mistaken zeal of hese writers; and inspired with the reverence of protest, in the interest of religion, against the angerous tendencies of their lacubrations.

Vice in the Churches.-Under this heading, the Montreal Herald of Wednesday last, pertinent question. We copp our cits a very


##  above, the Herald mggh, with justice and pro- priety, have added the names of many of our

 most distinguished "Saznes" in Montreal : those of the Directors ard Managers of the defunct Bank"-whose failure, caused by the knavery of its managers, inflicted some years ago such wide spread suffering upon the poorer classes of the "Official Report," drawn up by the personis ap pointed by Government to inquire into that a farious business, compared with which the rii appear but amiable weaknesses.But "how is it," asks the Herculd, that " a regular attendance upon religious duties does not
keep men from being -bow is it that there is such a constant connection between " evangelicalism" and swindling? why is it that the moment a man becomes "seri ous, be almost invariably takes to cheating hi customers, and defrauding his neighbors? These
questions are, we think, susceptible of an answer Whilst admitting that"amongst members of all denominations there have always been hypocrites, whose practise was at variance with their profe ward offices of religion was but a scren the out ward ofices of religion was but a screen to co think, be admitted that these cases have been most common amongst the sects which hare em viv. There are bypocrites, and no doubt plenty of them in the Catholic Church, and in all communiand they are tave Though they may deceive others, they cannot which they hold, find anythung to palliate their with the false hope that they will be "justified by their faith alone," without good works, with mianism then of Luther and Calvin, would we attribute, in a great degree, the rascality, the disregard of common honesty, and contempt for of the wich especially characterise the followe unfortunately brought such deep disgrace upon the profession of Christianity
That man is "justified by faith alone," is no doubt a very comfortable doctrine to those who
would fain reconcile the worship of God with that of Mammon. It proposes to show a " royal road to heaven; which he, whom the rug ged aspect of Calvary dismays, is, of course,
well pleäsed to foliow, though it leads to hell. It well pleäsed to foliow, though it leads to hell. It
is, in short, a doctrine which commends itself to is, in short, a doctrine which commends itself to
every one who finds the injunction of Our Lord to take up the cross and follow Him, a hard say ing for flesh and blood; but it is not favorable to morality.
Closely $\mathbf{c}$
Closely connected with this doctrine is that of the "Inamissibility of Justice", a doctrine in
which eren a blood-stained Cromwell, with hands yet reeking with the innocent blood shed Drogheda, found solace on his death bed. Once in grace, alvays in grace, is the substance of this Conic doctrine; and he, who at Reviral, or Camp Meeting has once felt the "power" as it is called, or experienced the throes of the "new brrth," way feel assured that he is booked for a good place in the Kingdom, no matter what the
debauchery or dishonesty of his subsequent life. And though of cours reason revolts against suc teaching, yet its tendency is naturally and ineni tably to generate those strange moral phenomena which the Herald notices, and qualifies as "Vice In The Churches.'
There is moreover throughout the Protestant world a very prevalent notion that temporal prosperity is a sign of acceptability with God, and The wealth of Great Britain is attributed to the scundness of its faith: the misery of Ireland and the fallen condition of Spain, are in like manner or amongst their respective populations. Thus, a general rule, in a Protestant community
£. s. n. are estemed the measure of their pos-
sessor's spiritual attainments ; and the worship of the Almighty Dollar supersedes that of Him who for our sake was a man of sorrows and ac quainted with grief.
As the God, so the worshippers; and the im-
mediate consequence of this Mammon mediate consequence of this Mammon worship,
so universally prepalent in all Protestant coun tries, and indeed in some nominally Catholic countries, where, as in France at the present day,
the church is in a great measure abandoned for the "Bourse" is, to beget a scorn for honest poverty, and an abject crouching to wealth, no matter how acquired. To have cleazed fifty thousand dollars by a speculation in tallows, or molasses is a patent of nobility, and is deemed more glorious than the marlyr's crown.
To the Herald?s question then, as to the causes of the failure of a regular attendance upon religious duties to restrain the vicious propensities of the lhuman heart, we would reply by assigning as the caubes of that failure-firstly, the Antino-
mian tendencies of that Calvinism, which is the mian tendencies of that Calvinism, which-is the
peculiar doctrine of what is known as the " evan-
gelical" world, and secondly, the inordinate lov
of wealth which Protestantism in general beget nd fosters.
Another, and still sforger reson the Catholic will at once find in the fact that the "religious case of Sir J. Paul, or the Directors of the British Bank, restrain men" from being vicious are utterly destitute of all sanctifying influences oot being the means appointed by Christ Himexception of Baptism, Protestants are deprive of the life-giving sacraments ; deprived of these ordinary channels of prace, they are leit to thei own strength in the combat which we must all wage with the world, the flesh and the devil. Thus abandoned, thus left without arms and ar Bread of Life, and destitute of that laver of re generation which the Sacrament of Penance af
ords, wherein to bathe and refregh their limbs wearied, perchance wounded, in the strife-w should not be surprised at the striking contrast Which so often obtains betwixt the profession sand the Herald refers us in support of his thesis that regular attendance upon religious duties does not estrain from vice. If a single instance could be duties" prescribed by Cbrist Himself, coupled with a sincere desire to profit by them, but unatended by a moral reformation, then indeed would our faith in Christianity as a divine institution be would admit that betwixt ". piety and morality" here was no necessary connection.

A Man Shot by an Officer of the 39 th
A Man Shot by an Officer of the 39 th Reginent--Desertions from this regiment har-
ing been very frequent during its stay in Monreal, and several men laving been reported to the Commanding Officer as absent without leave
Munro despatched a. young officer of his corps, Lieutenant Tryon, in search of the absenany of them were secreted in Griffintovn, and to procure, if possible, the aid of the Police is any house wherein deserters were supposed to b harbored. Thus instructed, Lieutenant Tryo baping put on plain clothes, and taken the pre-
caution of providing himself with a Colt's re rolver, proceeded to Grifintown; having, as we ance could be furnished to him by the Police When in Murray street he encountered two persons, bearing bundles, and who by their conversation-part of which he overheard-
seemed to be about "clearing out to the United States." This aroused his--Lieutenant Tryon's -suspicions; who accosted the bearers of the bundles with of object apparenty of ascertain ing if they were men from his regiment.
rough answer was the reply that Mr. Tryon re eived, nor was this all. A crowd collected and from violent language rapidly proceeded to more riolent acts. Anxious to aroid the eflusion
of blood, Lieutenant Tryon warned bis assailants that he was an officer in Her Majesty's service that he was on duty, armed, and that if comyeled, woula defend himself from violence. By rince lis pursuers-for Mr. 'Tryon was by this time endeavoring to escape from his disagreeable situation-that liss pistol was loaded, and that he
was not to be assailed with impunity. This unhappily proved unavailing. Still the crow pushed on, pelting him with stones; and with
loud cries of " kill him, kill hum, $d-n \mathrm{nim}$ sill hime." Thus menacel, and finding has en treaties to "stand back for God's salke" of no
effect, Mr. Tryon at length fired in good earnest, shooting a young man of the name of fell at once, exclaiming that he was done for and Lieutenant Tryon rushing on, fell into the lands of the police, by whoon he was rescued
arrested, and conveyed to jail. Dempsey lingered for a few hours,
on Friday Morning.
On Friday a Coroner's Jury was empanelled consisting of the following persons:-
J. B. Bruyere, Foreman; John Phelan, James Wilson, Thomas MrGrath, Andrew Elliot, John Fitzpatrick, Thomas Battle, John C. Becket Campbell Bryson, Charles Austen, Andrew La-
pierre, L. Lafontaine, A. Couillard, E. Leblanc, T. Morland ; and was continued by adjournment o Tuesday afternoon of this week, when the Jury brought in a verdict of "Justifable Homi iade; a veruict in whose propriety every one who has read the evidence whl, we chink, agree man, the sole support of a widowed mother, and however keenly we may sympaturse with th bereaved, it cannot be denied that the attack on Lieutenant Tryon was sa vage and unprovoked-oce-and that the deceased provoled the pun shment which was inflicted upon him. .The Com mercial Advertiser states that Lieut. Tryon bas
settled an annuity upon the widow Dempsey.

We regret to see that the ?Heralid and Com on Auertiser of this city selze the occea own, to late melancholy homicide in Grifin that owdies, who their riolence, have made dangerous for a well. disposed person to pass that quarter of the suburbs after dark. Both take occasion to drag in the Orange disturbances the 12th and 13th of last July-though be wixt these riots, and the assault:upon Lieutenan e $H$, tere is no similarity or connection ; a ce of Grifintown with the comfort of French Canadian wards," would alrost seem to insinu te that the riots and forlorn appearance of the cormer, are in some degree connected with the national origin of the majority of its inhabitants. This is, we think, as unjust, as it is impolitic
As a body, we may safely say that the house holders and permanent residents of Griffintown are as orderly, law-abiding, and respectable, as are those of any other section of the city. sewhe more frequent occurrence there than ore turb, the cause may be found, not in the dents, but in the fact that it is in the Grifinintown end of the city that the great public works-e. g. the "Victoria Bridge"-are being carried on
and that, consequently, the great mass of the brers employed thereon are there congregated Now, it is a well known fact that the " navvies, as they are called, or workers on canals, rail England as in Coriably, and eversobe, bors, because of their disorderly and nonad ha bits; and this without any unputation on the ge neral good character of the district wherein they or the time, resided. It is to this cause, we a non-permanently resident population, attracted
by the prospect of steady employment, and high ropect of teday pornt iots in that suburb must alone be attributed. In the next pace, we would assume that the burning of Douglas Mills on the night of the 13 th July, is one for which all, or or indire the inabitants of Grifintown are directly d. That fire may have been the result of an accident, or of a design to defraud the Insurance Companies for aught that bas been proved to the contrary; and that a man was "therein mur-dered"-as the Commercial Advertiser asserts -is a wilful and deliberate perversion of truth. As to the Orange riots: in July, our cotemporases know, or ought to know, that they were pro roked by the brutal and cowardly assault made Notre Dame street on the afterucon of the 12th by a notorioüs Orange bully upon an inof-
ensive Catholic clergyman-the Rev. M. Ia onsive Catholic clergyman-the Rev: M. La and though this dees pinion of every impartial person, it must, in the he subsequent violencte person, greatiy. palliate, son and property of the reputed author of the sa age violence displayed towards the abore named espected Catholic ecclestastic. Upon this piece Orange ruffianism, parpetrated on the person of a mere Romish priest, the Protestant journals lave, with one accord, maintained a discreet si-
lence; neither have they; on account thereof, doemed it their duty to denounce the "ruflianly" abits of the duellers io denounce the "ruffianl Lastly we would observe that of all our citi zens there are none more anxious, as there are none more interested, to put down riots, to stop ghting, and to protect life and property, than are the bouseholders and permanent residents of


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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { From an officer late of the garrison of Delhi. } \\ & \text { a Meerumj Jowe 18.-It is fearfal to think of the } \\ & \text { atrocities that hare been commited. In different } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
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| We hare seen friends, relations, mothers, rives, chit-dren brutally murdered, and their bodies mutintedfrightully. This alone without the pluck which | 20 |  |  |  |
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|  | bound, ................................The Poor Scholar and other Tales. By Do.Tubber Derg or, The Red Well. By Do, |  | No. 59, Littele St. James Street, Montreal. |  |
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|  |  |  |  | No uniform is required. Students should bring withthem three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, fourtowets, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, dec.REv. P. REILLY, Presideat. |
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