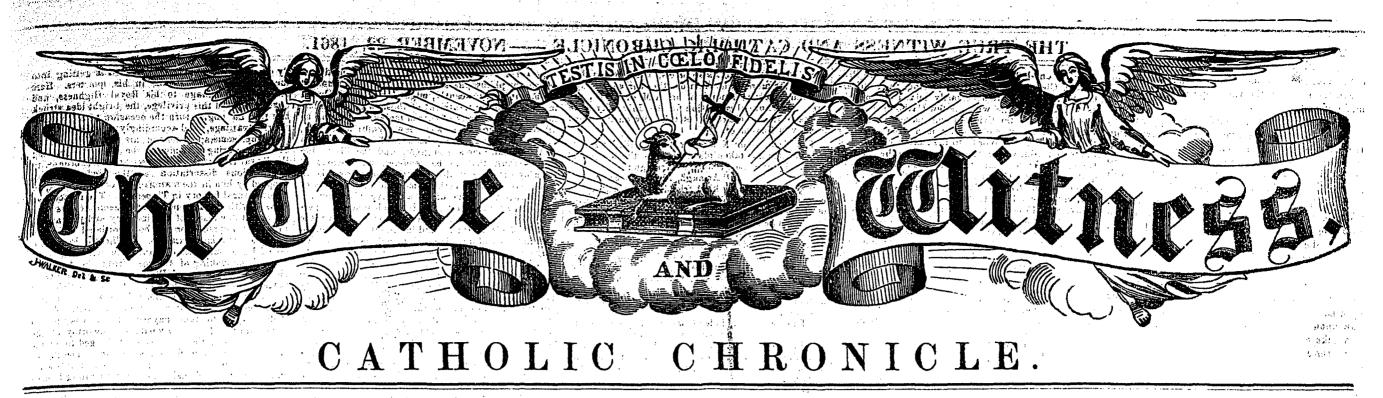
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# VOL. XII.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

# TURLOGH O'BRIEN; OR,

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER XXXVIII.-THE THUNDER STORM.

About four or five days had now elapsed since the events recorded in our last chapter. A sultry day, and a sky overcast with masses of lurid clouds, had heralded in a night of unusual darkness. The distant mutterings of the coming storm had now deepened into the nearer thunder; the big, sullen rain-drops beat the pavement with rapid splash, as peal after peal rattled and bellowed close over the house-tops, like the opening of gigantic artillery, upon the devoted city.

winding streets and alleys, gables, Long, chimneys, bulk-heads, and sign-boards, started into sharp light and shadow, in the intense white glare of the lightning; for one instant the flooded gutters, the quaint houses, the cowering passengers, each point of promunence, every diamond window pane, every street post, every stone reflected the dazzling burst of livid fire-and in the next the crashing thunder swept the ghastly pageant back into the darkness of chaos.

It was upon this awful night of tempest and gloom, that a horseman, but just dismounted, stood dripping in his broad-leafed hat, and Jrenched mantle of coarse black cloth, within the chief entrance of the Carbrie. He was parleying with one of the servants of the hostelry, and the result of his conference was speedily to conduct him by a private way up the back stairs, and into a small, sombre looking bed-chamber, where, toil-worn, wet, and fasting as he was, he applied himself, with no other measure towards his own comfort than that of throwing aside his cloak and hat, to the task of writing a letter, with much apparent care and anxiety, while the servant hurried through the arrangements of his dingy chamber, and having lighted a fire, departed. The stranger, who was thus left to his cheerless meditations, was no other than O'Gara, whose ill success in our last chapter has been sufficiently detailed.

Several times, as he proceeded in the tedious task, he had been interrupted by the sound of voices in the room next to that in which he was sitting.

appeared to strike his ear with peculiar and abmidst of a word-his pale face was raised, and his lips parted with an expression of eager and almost horrified attention - while his eyes were fixed upon the partition thro' which the sounds had reached him. Drawing his breath with a gentle sigh, after the long suspense, O'Gara laid down the pen beside him, as softly as though the sound of a falling feather might have determined his fate-and stepping, with outstretched arms and noiseless tread across the room, he reached the chink in the wooden division, through which he had marked the flickering of the light in the adjoining apartment. He held his breath as he looked : and, aided by the gestures and the countenances of those who spoke, as well as by their nearer proximity, he was enabled, with tolerable distinctuess, to catch the substance of their colloquy. He was just in time to see a half-concealed figure, in black, pass from the chamber, and the door shut roughly after it .---Miles Garrett was standing with his back to the fire; and his eyes, which had followed the departing figure, with an expression of rage and spite, which lighted his unsightly visage with a character little short of murderous. Garvey sate close by a table, scarce a yard away from his employer, stealthily watching his countenance with an eye of keen and villamous scrutiny, which, however, as Garrett's glance was suddenly directed upon him, was quickly exchanged for the usual look of crouching sycophancy .--It failed, however, to conciliate the proprietor of Lisnamoe, whose recent interview appeared to during the stunning explosion which followedhave left a sting of the deadliest kind behind it. 'Aud so, Mr. Garvey, you are looking out loughby-she has been dying for the last week; for a new patron,' said Garret, with ominous I would not wonder if her ladyship made her pleasantry, while a smile that chilled the little flitting to-night; the old boy is at his tricksscrivener with affright, gleamed in his eye ; ' you are looking for a new patron-and priest Talbot, you think, would serve your purpose, do youbut pray, my very sly little gentleman, did you ever hear that it is ill busbandry to throw out nion were both dazzled again in the intense the foul water till you are sure of the fresh ?' 'I'm not looking-indeed I'm not, Mr. Garrett, for a new patron,' stammered Garvey. 'And what then did you mean, may I inquire' -continued Garrett, with the same omnous after an interval of some seconds, and making an smile, and constrained calmness, while a slight imperfect attempt to cross hunself, 'it would be hitching of the shoulders, and a measured shake an awful night to die in, and Coyle says she has of the head, betrayed the intensity of his pas- not much life left to her; it's a frightful night, I later, you know-and then all is evension- what dd you mean by saying -you thought the old place was blown about our ears thought his extortionate proposal a reasonable that time ; God Almighty guard us. one-answer me that, sir? What did you mean by that-will you have the goodness to say.'

deprecatory tone, and look of genuine alarm-

tinued Garrett, in the same vein ; and unable any longer to curb his fury, he thundered, ' and who the d-l gave you leave to think ?' and at the same moment, with the back of his open hand, he dealt the affrighted wretch with a box across the face so furious that be fell back, stunned for a moment, in his chair, and the blood spirted from his nose and mouth, and dyed his ashy face in crimson; ' that will teach you not to meddle with what you are not wanted, you confounded oaf, you'-be added, but whether it was that upon reflection, his own convictions acquitted Garvey, or that the severity of the infliction had a little turn. exceeded what he had contemplated-and, per-

haps, had even a little shocked him, certain it is, that he added no more in the way of reproach, but turning sullenly toward the fire, left Garvey to recover at his leisure, while he whistled a quick march, and thrusting one hand into his pocket, leaned his elbow upon the chimneypiece, and wagged his head in time, until hearing his companion blowing his nose, coughing, and evincing other signs of returning vigor, he vouchsafed him a surly glance over his shoulder, and asked him with considerable asperity, ' what for he kept blowing like a grampus, and whether he meant to make a night of it.'

An ugly portrait enough did Garvey's visage present, pale and bloody, and wearing in every feature the hideous expression of malignant rage contending with fear-while his eyes, in which were usually discernable no traces of passion or unrewarded-for he beheld Garvey slowly enter significance, but the half-quenched glitter stealthy cunning, now gleamed with hate and cowardice and peep, stealthily, with many a shrug and of the poisoner, as they followed Garrett with undisguised but unconscious meaning.

Meanwhile the thunder bellowed, and the rain pattered without, in sustained and still increasing fury.

'Never mind it, man,' said Garrett, at last, in a tone of gruff conciliation, 'what a cursed fuss you make about half-nothing. Come, come, what will you have wine or --- ' what will you have-wine or ---

'No, no, Mr. Garrett, thank you,' said Garvey, with a distracted smile, while he continued ascertained, to his entire satisfaction, what he wiping his face in his hand, and at every re-On a sudden, the tone of one of the speakers moval looking at the blood with which it was away through the storm and darkness; intent sorbing interest. His pen was arrested in the when the two sorres?

easy as turn on his heel,' said Garvey, with a you are to put up prayers for people in a night gone to the sheriff, sir-and it's my business, you the breathing : see it ; but histh,' he added, like this; curse me, but it's enough to bring a | see, to let you know.' thunderbolt on the place, so it is.'

Garrett turned again to the table, and taking out his purse, counted out several pieces of gold upon the board.

'That Coyle is as hungry a thief as this villainous town contains,' he muttered through his teeth, as he reckoned the coins; 'the rogue charges his own price; this extortion can't last long-one week more, perhaps, and then a plain deal coffin, and the sexton's fee. Here, Garvey,' he continued, ' take it to the scoundrel at once-it's a cursed imposition, but we can't help it ;--- phsaw ! what are you afraid of ?--- it's but a step, and you'll find me here when you re-

Garvey knew the temper of his employer too well to hazard an expostulation or demur; and throwing now and then a stealthy glance of uneasiness and discontent through the window, upon the external storm and darkness, he proceeded to wrap his shabby cloak about his shoulders, and gathering up the money, and counting it again, he consigned it to his pocket, and, hat in hand, proceeded silently from the room.

Without one moment's hesitation, Father O'-Gara, in like manner, wrapt in his mantle, drew his hat over his brow, and noiselessly hurried from the chamber, scarce daring to breathe until

he had reached the open street; and, unobserved, took his station at the opposite side, with his keen eye fixed upon the door of the Carbrie, into whose well lighted passage he could clearly see. In this position his vigilance was not long the open lobby, communicating with the street, shiver, forth upon the wild and angry sky, while he drew his muffling still closer about him. At last, however, he plunged into the unsheltered street, and his pursuer kept pace with him at the other side until he saw him fairly into Mr. Coyle's sombre and sinister-looking aubcrge. Having crossed the street, through the small, lozengeshaped window panes, he beheld, after a short delay, the swollen and sallow inn-keeper withdraw in company with Garvey; and having thus had already suspected, the young priest hurried

and a second second

'God's will be done,' said Sir Hugh, in a voice scarce audible, while his head sunk, and he clasped his hands together with a convulsive pressure-' God's will be done.'

'I'll be in in the morning again, sir, at six o'clock; and maybe you'd want a word with the clergy, or a scratch of the pen, by the way of a will,' pursued the man; 'ard if you'd wish everything properly attended to, and moderate charges, I have a cousin, an undertaker, that does funerals for the first quality in the land, sir; and I hope your honor found everything to your liking here, sir, while you were in it. My wife one hand, and, as her husband descried, much to is making up the little account, and it will be his uncasiness, a case knife in the other. time enough to settle it in the morning.'

The man stood for a moment or two in the doorway; but seeing that his presence was unheeded, he forbore to say anything further; and casting an official glance round the room, to ascertain that all was right, he closed the book, and tucking it under his arm, disappeared amid the ringing of keys and the clang and creak of the iron fastenings.

# CHAPTER XXXIX .- THE MURDER.

Now turn we once more to Garvey, whom we followed upon his short excursion into "The King's Head."

"Nobody in the house; no strangers, I suppose ?" asked Garvey, stealthily, as soon as he found himself safe within the dingy precincts which acknowledged the dominion of Peter Coyle.

'No one but that,' said the host, testily pointing with his thumb towards his helpmate, who sate, as usual, dozing in her chair, and at the same time shooting at her a glance of the blackest malignity; 'no one but that---and she's one too many; for, of all the brimstone spawn that ] ever came across, that same she-devil flogs them. Curse her,' he continued, waxing energetic as he proceeded; 'I have no rest night or day with her; I dare not sleep in the house alone with her, without lock and bar between us-the murdering hag; it's but last night I had a tussel with her for the razor, or she'd have me in kingdom come, like the doctor, I take it. As it is, she's scarce left a finger on my hand, the she-butcher !'

shook the member in question, swathed about in the end of the passage, and stood with lack-lustre

and a second grrsping Garvey by the arm; ' I do hear a step coming; if it's flesh or blood, it's that rip of hell; she's at her tricks, histh ! here, sure enough, here she comes; she's resolved she or I must go under the daisies, the red burning villam !

No. 15.

Thus speaking, Coyle waddled swiftly to the outer door; and just as he had passed it, and took his stand upon the lobby, the tall form of his repulsive help-mate glided into the passage from the stair-head, and advanced, with a slight degree of unsteadiness and with many a simister grin and toss of the head, carrying a candle in

' Well,' said Coyle, in a tone whose gruffness but imperfectly disguised its trepidation, 'what in the fiend's name are you alter now? Did I not tell you to keep below, eh? did I not warn you against the floor ? yes or no ?'

" An' who cares if you did,' said she, with an ominous grin, while her face glowed absolutely scarlet, with the combined excitement of whiskey and wrath ; ' why, you lump of gallows carrion, is it for you I'd turn drudge in my own house ? Do you think I'm afeard of your knuckles, you coward. Ay, shake your fist as long as you like, but dar to touch me, as much as with a finger, and at that minute I'll let the light into your puddens."

As she thus spoke, she continued to advance; and when she came to the concluding threat she flourished the knife and uttered a kind of hiss through her gapped and carious teeth, which might have rivalled the sibilations of an awakened viper.

' Keep back, i telt you, or 1'll make you,' he ejaculated, with all the vehemence of fear.

' Keep back yourself,' she cried, with another flourish of the weapon she carried; ' keep out of my way; back with you, for into that room [ 1] go this night or I'll know the reason why."

As she spoke the virago advanced with an infernal glare upon the unwieldy sentinel, who watched her motions in return, with a gaze of mingled fear and roge. As she came up to him he propped his broad shoulders resolutely against the door-post, and drawing up his sinewy leg, received her upon his clouted heel with a kick, so As he thus spoke, with truculent emphasis, he | well auned and vigorous that she reeled back to

the business, be could leave us in the lurch, as' makes my skin creep to hear you-a nice fellow that's one comfort, at any rate. The warrant is pointing to the bed; the coverlet moves with my God, is there no way out; is there no way

'You'll remember it ?' repeated Garrett, after him; in a tone of menacing inquiry.

'That is,' added Garvey, hastily; for whatever his real meaning might have been the gathering cloud of suspicion upon his patron's brow plainly indicated the prudence of qualifying the phrase; 'that is, I'll charge it in the bill of costs.

'Umph-run rusty eh?' muttered Garrett, he'll remember it, will he. Look ye, Mr. Garvey----'

'You mistake me, Mr. Garrett ; you mistake me,' interposed Garvey, with a sudden accession of humility.

'Well, suppose I do, Mr. Garvey, it's as well to tell you at once, you're no man for my money, if you can't bear the lash,' said Garrett, doggedly; 'with me you'll get just what you deserve-whether you're hit or made a mistake ; and if you don't like my terms-why there's the door.'

Garvey sat still, and his master, turning upon his heel, lounged carelessly to the window.

A long pause ensued, during which Garrett drew the curtain at the window, so that every blinding glare of lightning shone into the chamber, eclipsing the murky glummer of the candle in its awful brightness.

'It is a queer night,' said he, after one of those flashes so dazzling and so near, that he had involuntary shrunk in its light, and held his breath 'a queer night; one would almost think the d-1 had business on hands. How is Lady Wilegad, the whole air smells like brimstone.'

' She's near her end--near enough,' said Garvey, once more restored, at least to outward calmness; and, as he spoke, he and his compaglare, followed, or rather accompanied, by a clanging report, under which the old mausion paused and shuffled for som rocked and trembled in every stone and timber. embarrossmeut, at the door. God bless us,' he ejaculated, with a shudder,

"What are you mouthing about," muttered row?" Garrett, who began to catch the contagion of Why, sir, Mr. Garrett, you know he had Garvey's terrors; 'stop your praying and bless- hit it,' answered he, much relieved; "twelve the intruders. the cards in his own hand; if he chose to balk ing, or I'll give you something to talk about-it o'clock; sir-and you're not to be quartered

ther agency should defeat or dismay him.

Meanwhile it behoves us for one moment to glance at the gloomy cell, in the Birmingham Tower, which was occupied by Sir Hugh Willoughby, who now sat wholly alone in his dimlylighted and desolate cell.

His ruminations, painful and gloomy as they were, were nevertheles disagreeably interrupted by the jarring prelude of bolt and bar which announced yet another visitor. It was the official of the prison who entered-and with a hesitating and embarrassed manner, and a countenance somewhat pale, stood in uneasy silence at the door. There was something sinister in his aspect and demeanor which impressed Sir Hugh with a feeling akin to dismay. The old knight looked inquiringly into his face for some time before the ominous messenger spoke.

' Sir Hugh Willoughby ?' said the man, glancing at the open page in a soiled and heavy rolume in his hands.

'The same,' said Sir Hugh, affirmatively. 'Under sentence of death for high treason,' continued the officer, still reading.

' The same-pray proceed,' urged the knight. ' And reprieved during the king's pleasure.' ' Ay, ay-the same,' pursued the old man.

' You know, sir,' he said sulkily, after a brief pause, and turning his eyes another way; 'you know, sir, I have nothing to do with it; my duty is only what you see,' he added apologetically; I try to make gentlemen as comfortable as I welcome to stay here as long as they like, for my part-but, sir, but---'

Speak plainly, man, for God's sake-have you any ill news to tell me?' urged Sir Hugh, in a tone which betrayed his terrible misgivings.

The man evidently was a novice at his business-at least in its sterner department-for he appeared much disconcerted at this direct appeal; and not knowing exactly how to begin, paused and shuffled for some time, in evident

'You see, sir ?' he resumed, after some secouds had elapsed in silence; 'I am only under orders, and have no choice in the business-and, after all, why we must all of us go sooner or

'For Gou's sake,' said Sir Hugh, 'speak the worst, and at once-is it-is it-to-mor-

"l'o-morrow, sir, at twelve o'clock-you just

bloody rags, in deadly menace at the slumberer. "She's set her scheming headpiece to work

now to find out who it is I have got above ; but you may as well let that alone, murdering Mag, for as bould as you are ; you may-for if you're determined, so am I; and have a care, for long threatening comes at last; and if you put me to it, I'll go through with it; and then who will you have to thank but yourself, my darling ?'

As he thus apostrophized the tipsy sleeper, he busied himself in trimining the candle and making hunself ready to accompany Garvey, by throwing on his loose coat; and this done, the two worthies began to ascend the crazy and darksome stairs; sometimes startled by the scampering of the rats down the shadowy corridors, and sometimes more awfully by the roar of the thunder. Altogether, the expedition had in it something so strange and so ghastly, that Garvey, as he followed his villamous conductor through deserted, damp-stained lobbies, and up half-rotten stairs, to the chamber where the helpless victim of violence and villainy was lying, felt himself growing indescribably nervous and uncomfortable.

'Didn't you hear a step on the stairs ?' asked Coyle, pausing with a look of something between [ full pressure of Coyle's whole strength and wrath and horror, at the door, when their dreary ramble terminated ; ' histh-listen !'

' No. no. God bless us all ; no, nothing of the sort,' said Garvey, burriedly ; ' come here quick; don't keep us standing in this cursed place all night; turn the key, will you, and let am able, while they're here; and they're all us in; see, let me in first,' he added, glancing nervously back into the darkness; 'though, egad no-go on yourself; the lady may be-God

bless us, she may be dead; I hear no sounds within, eh?'

"Well, what if she is?' said Coyle, with an ugly forced smile, and a real shudder, 'sure moping Molly's there, at all events, and she's not dead, I take it.'

He turned the key in the door, and they entered a wretched, damp-stained apartment, in the further end of which a door stood partially onen. and a faint light gleamed through the aperture. Treading cautiously, he scarce knew why, Coyle led the way to the chamber of sickness, perhaps of death.

Cowering over a wretched fire sate the halfwitted girl, the sole attendant of the unhappy lady-a pale, withered, smoke-dried creature. with smitched face, and filthy bands and arms, muttering and jabbering to herselt, and stealing looks of idiotic malevolence and jealousy toward

eyes and livid face, gaping and gasping the wall.

'Ha, ha! take that, young woman,' cried he with brutal exultation; your tongue dosen't wag quite so glib, now, I'm thinking.

He was interrupted, however, before he could complete his triumphant apostrophe ; for, recovering her breath, the enraged and murderous hag hurled hersell rather than rushed upon hun, and dashed the knife at his throat. It ripped the skin from the chin to the ear, but nothing more; and, scarce knowing what he did, he swong her from him against the side wall, and then surung backward to secure himself from a repetition of the assault behind the door. Ere he could close it, however, the drunken beldame had thrust her head, shoulder, and one arm through the aperture, and with eyes whose deadly gleam lent new vigor to his terrified resistance, while the veins of her forehead actually stood out with the prominence of knotled cordage, she tugged and strained at the door with the frenzied exertion of a strength which tasked that of her bleeding spouse to the utterinost. As thus they strove her foot slipped, and she would have fallen across the threshold had not the door closed, with the weight across her neck, and held her thus suspended and helpless. Setting his knee and his shoulder still more firmly against the planks he strained the door with strangling pressure upon the throat of the wretched woman, watching the gradual blackening and quivering of her frightful face, with on expression half vindiclive and half borrified.

Let it go, man ; let it go, Coyle,' cried Gar-vey, who saw enough to fill him with horror ; let it go, I tell you, for God's sake,' and in the unnationce of his terror and irresolution, he actually wrung his hands, and danced upon the floor. Coyle, Coyle, are you mad ? Don't you see she's black ? - she's dead ; let go-it's murder; I tell you, let go.'

Coyle, meanwhile, kept staring with the same impression, at once maliguant and appulled, upon the gaping, livid face of his victim while he still continued to exert the whole pressure of his deadly weight.

And this scene of bate and muder was enacted at the very threshold of death, and under the awful voice of heaven's thunder!

I hear voices, and steps, too; voices and steps-they are coming,? cried Garvey, ' come there Molly-moping Molly; for God's sake, Molly, bear witness; I had nothing to do with it. Coyle, remember it was all your doing ; my She's asleep ; asleep only,' whispered Coyle, good little precious girl, you saw it all. Oh!

# THE-TRUE-WITNESS AND CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE. -NOVEMBER-22, 1861.

## out ?' and, as he spoke, he ran- and rummaged round the room, in the vain hope of finding some mode of exit.

1

ANALS STREET

a second seco

2

which it had sustained, the knees drawn up to the chest in the last mortal spasm, and all still and grim in the frightful blackness of death.

thrusting the body with his foot. Hell and death? she's gone ; she's done for. Lend a hand and haul her under the bed !!

It was too late, however, for any such precautionary measures. Father O'Gara, accompanied by a half-dozen musketeers of the militia, was now upon the passage ; retreat or concealment was alike out of the question. The arrest of murderer and the deliverance of the imprisoned lady were already virtually effected.

# (To be Continued.)

# THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. (From the Morning News.)

Having sketched the Revival of Catholic Education, from 1793 up to the Establishment of the Oatholic University, we shall now notice the working of Protestant and State Education, of a higher order, during the same period. The admission of Catholics, by Royal Letter of 1794, to Degrees in Trinity College, influenced few Ostholics, with the exception of those entering upon professional pursuits. It is after Emancipation, when nearly all offices, civil and military, were thrown open to Catholics, that we should seek, among the entrances to Trinity College, for the liberated serfs, essaving into a literary competition whose remute as well as immediate results might sesure something more than barren honours. It is stated by Mr. D. C. Heron, in his work on Trinity Cullege, that, between 1794 and 1829, about 510 Catholics, or at the rate of 15 per annum, took their Degree in that University. If this statement be correci, then the average number of entrances of Catholics must have been 30 annually, as in general, little more than half who matriculate proceed to a Degree. In the sixteen years after Emancipation, the entrances were as follows :---

Yest.	Prots.	Caths	Total	. Year.	Prots.	Caths.	Tot.	١.
1839	366	31	397	1837	310	30	340	
1830	387	40	427	1838	319	39	358	[]
1831	400	43	443	1839	330	30	360	
1833	400	38	438	1840	390	33	423	۱.
1833	416	30;	446	1841	333	31	354	1
1834	371	39	410	1842	352	23	375	
1835	321	20	341	1843	306	25	331	1
1836	330	35	360	1844	369	23	392	,
Th!s	perio	l of siz	teen ;	years w	as one	of unpu	rece-	,

dented prosperity; its close found several Catholic Judges on the Beach, and Catholics filling distinguished positions, in many branches of the public The stimulus of Emancipation tempted an service. average of 38 Catholics to Trinity College, in each of the three years after it became law ; but the number steadily dimmished to less than 24, for each of the last three years of this period, a decrease more than double what might be expected from the diminution in the total number of entrances at the second, as compared with the first triennial period. The number of entiances declined during the next ten years, those of Catholics lessening much more in proportion than mose of Protestants, until the opening of the Catholic University, in November, 1854, when the Catholic entrances in Triuity College, for the Academic years then commenced, fell so low as 12 students. The intended opening of the Catholic University, and also the operation of the Queen's Colleges, since 1849, led to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of Trinity Gollege, the report of which was published in 1853. At the Michaelmas Term of 1854, just as the Oatholic University was about to be opened, sixteen Non-Foundation Scholarships, to which Catholics and Dissenters were alone eligible, were instituted ; and, in 1859, fourteen University Studentships, with a salary to each of £100 per annum, tenable for seven years, were also founded, students of all creeds, being alike cligible for those valuable prizes. The following table of entrances shows the slight influ-

Nearly one-halfilite number of Graduates are Pro-testant. Clergymen, and those during, their under-Graduate course, are necessarily mixed up, nocially as well as in College, with the few Catholic students. Coyle: meanwhile, heard the approaching The famine and the Crimean war have diverted the sounds; in breatbless alarm he retreated from vocation of many plous young men from wielding the fatal door; down fell 'the hideous burden, the sword of the Word" to the sterner exercises of the fatal door; down fell 'the hideous burden, the sterner they may rise to the rank of the tented field, where they may rise to the rank of Colonel in far less time than it would take them to quit the rank of. Curate ; still, although the number who obtained Divinity Testimoniums has fallen from "They're coming," he muttered with an oath. "Margery, get up; get up; girl," he continued for each of the past five years. It would be nearly as unreasonable to expect that some few Protestants would be sent to Maynooth for their secular and Prohand, Garvey, you helpless muff you; lend a testant education as to suppose that a few Catholics should send their sons to be educated in Trinity Col-

lege, more than half of which is a Protestant Divinity School. The Royal Commissioners, in their Re-port in 1853, thus, unequivocally declare that the Protestant character of Trinity has, in no wise, been impaired by the admission of Catholics to Degrees. They truly say :---

"As this foundation was made by Queen Elizabeth on the application from the Heads of the Established Ohurch in Ireland, the Institution was, at its commencement, and has even since continued, in most of its essential characteristics, a Protestant Institution, although, by subsequent legislations, Roman Catholics have been admitted to receive the education and obtain Degrees.'

Nor is it as Protestant and a Proselytising Institution alone that Trinity College has been hostile to Catholics. The last Penal law passed against usthat of 1808, which admitted Protestants of all Nations to, but excluded Catholics from, the Medical Chairs of the College of Physicians-was drawn up by Trinity College. Brunswick clubs were formed by the Students, Professors, and higher Officers, to resist Uatholic Emancipation, when on the eve of becoming law; and one of the most active of the Grand Orange Lodges of Ireland bears the name of Trinity and is foremost in assailing the civil and religious rights of Catholics. From its foundation to the present, save during the short Catholic Provostship in the time of James II., it has ever been the deadly enemy of the Catholic Faith, the intellectual garrison of English interests, and the implacable foe of Celtic Nationality. Understood by days. Catholic Ireland, its Halls are shunned as a terror ; and, 268 years in operation, the most munificently endowed University in the world, rather less than six per cent. of its students belong to the Church of

the Kingdom, the Church, whose demolished fanes | Prince, the Duke of Modena. form its foundation, from whose plundered revenues it is endowed, and the property of whose children, confiscated for their loyalty, sustains an Institution to which they dare not resort. That four millions and a half of Catholics need a University need not be questioned ; nor can it be doubted that Trinity College is neither constituted to meet this want, nor resorted to for the purpose. We shall next inquire whether the more recent creation, the Qucen's University, is suited to Catholic requirements, and to what extent availed of by them, after which we shall be in a proper position to diacuss the claims of the Catholic National University to the support of the Irish people.\_

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL FOR KILLALOE. - The first appeal to the Catholic community of Nenagh on behalf of the new Cathedral was made on Sunday last, and most cheerfully and liberally was it responded to. His Lordship, the Right Rex. Dr. Flannery, with whom originated the great and pious idea, munificently headed the list with a subscription of one hundred pounds. The inferior clorgy, emulating his Lordship's example, gave scarcely less largely of their means, and the leading Catholics of the parish, stimulated by the generosity of their pastors, came forward in the most willing and creditable manner with their contributions .- Limerick Register.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.-The Meath People says :-- "Our readers will be glad to know that the Reverend Thomas Farelly, Bursar of Maynooth College, has received the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, from His Holiness Pius IX., through the Primate, the Most Reverend Dr. Dixon. Dr. Farelly is a child of the diocese of Meath, and won the distinguished position which he holds by his own talent and acquired knowledge .- The honour conferred on him by our common father is such a one as any person might be proud of, and he is eminently entitled to."

arena to compate for those prizes, upon which they will set far more value than on the barren, though sometimes costly bonours of an A.M. or LLD, de gree. The annual collection for the University is to be made in the churches of this city on the third Sunday in November. 1 ......

THE MANQUIS OF NORMANBY .- The following correspondence has taken place between the Marquis of Normanby and the Primate of Armagh :-

"My Lord-Some kind friend having sent me a copy of your lordship's recent pamphlet on the case of the Duke of Modens, I feel impelled, after perusing that able statement, to convey to you-even at the risk of being considered intrusive-the expression of heartfelt gratitude to your lordship, for the truly noble and magnanimous part you have taken in de-fence of truth and justice, against the hypocrisy, lying, injustice and cruelty, that mark the character of the dominant faction in Italy, and cast their noxious shade on the abettors of that faction in these countries.

"This new proof, indeed, was not required to convince us of your sympathy with the cause of truth and justice in Italy. Your speeches in Parliament had already made known to the world, the part which you took; and which you so unanswerably sustained.

'Ol if the people of Ireland, in whose memory your lordship's name is embalmed since the days of your Viceroyalty here, had an opportunity now of expressing - with that enthusiasm which belongs to their character-the feelings wherewith they are animated towards your lordship, you would find in that tribute of their hearts some compensation for: the insults heaped on you by an unworthy press that press which has sunk, if possible, beneath its former degradation by its shameful efforts to mislead public opinion regarding the present state of unfortunate Italy.

"Wishing your lordship every blessing, spiritual and temporal-I have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant,

" JOSEPH DIXON. "The Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, K G., &c., &c.

"Hatfield House, Oct. 24th, 1861. "My Lord Archbishop-Your letter was forwarded to me here, where I had come on a visit for a few

"It was with very sincere satisfaction that I, received the kind and welcome expressions it contained as to the execution of my task of introducing to the world the vindication of that much calumniated

"I have been frequently made proudly conscious of the kindly feelings, still after the lapse of so many years, entertained towards me by the Irish people; and I trust I shall never miss an occasion of showing that my interest in their welfare is still as vivid as ever .- I am, with sincere respect, yours very faithfully, -" NORMANBY.

"The Most Rev. Doctor Dixon, Roman Catholic Primate, Armagh."

THE DONEGAL EVICTIONS .- A Gartan correspondent informs us that provision has been made for the emigration of some of the people of Derryveagh, evicted by Mr. J. G. Adair. The following is a copy an announcement extensively posted in the district : -" Derryyeagh and Australia.-A free passage has been obtained to Sidney, in the flourishing colony of New South Wales, Australia, for 150 of those lately evicted from Derryvengh-viz., 50 males and 100 females, between the ages of fifteen and forty, whether married or single, provided they be healthy and strong of their age. A married couple having one or two children may get out; each must have two suits of clothes, and one pound must be forwarded with the application paper of each, which will be returned on embarkation. New bedding (except sheets) and all cooking utensils will be provided on for each emigrant, which they will receive on land-ing, if well conducted on board. As only a limited time will be allowed, immediate application is necessary to one of the Secretaries of the Derryvergh Re-Committee, Rev. H. Maturin, or Rev. D. Kair. Gartan, October 22, 1861." Our correspondent adds that about £600 of the money required was subscribed and collected in New South Wales by former emigrants and others, in order to bring out the Derryveagh tenants. Strange as it may seem, however, many of those whom Mr. Adair has left homeless are slow to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, the poor creatures being possessed with the vague hope that they will get back their land again. This is not a very rational expectation, inusmuch as their former landlord has not contributed one shilling in any way towards their relief, except what he was bound to pay under the poor rate levy of 10s. in the pound, imposed on the neighboring tenantry of Gartan. The Gartan tenantry, if we recollect aright, were acquitted even by Mr. Adair of any connection with Murray's death; yet they are forced to bear poor rate amounting to one-half of their increased rent. Considering the bad crop of potatoes, it is difficult to see how some of the tenants can pay the rent and taxes and support themselves during the winter, not to speak of cropping the ground for next year. It is stated that the emigrants who went out from Gweedore about a couple years ago are doing remarkably well, some of them having sent as much as £30 or £40 home to their friends before they were a twelvemonth in the colony .- Derry Journal. THE EARL OF ERNE AND HIS TENANTRY .- The Earl of Erne has set an example to his brother landlords in Ireland who own property in districts visited by the floods. At the annual exhibition of stock and agricultural produce belonging to his Gifford tenautry, which was held at Ballindrate, he stated that he would remit the rent on all the land that had been flooded. He and Lady Erne had visited every family on the estate, and he said that he had never known his tenantry to be so comfortable. He earnestly impressed upon them the necessity of draining their and. His lordship has been a diligent instructor of his tenantry in all the improved modes of agriculture for the last thirty years. He has extended the indulgence with regard to flooded land to his tenantry in Fermanagh. At a public meeting at Clifden, Connemara, to provide measures againse the impending famine in the western districts, it was stated that the potato crop was practically nil, that the cereals were below average in quantity and seriously damaged in quality and that there was a great acarcity of fuel. We (Weekly Register) have still the alarming cry of impending famine from Ireland, especially tue districts along the coast from Kerry to Connemara, and thence to Donegal. There can be no doubt whatever that there is an alarming dearth of food and fuel in that extended tract. A season unexampled for inclemency has rotted the potatoe crop. and prevented the drying of the turf which forms the fuel of the Irish peasantry; and we believe our information is only too correct, that there is not in Ireland of native production as much provisions of any sort as would maintain the population of the country until March. What, then, is to be done ? The whole of the Causdian Grand Trunk Line of Railway is now under the conduct of an Irishman, Mr. Shanley, a native of Dublin, in which he has relatives in one of the learned professions. The traffic and prospects of the Line are improving. Mr. Shanley is held in high regard amongst all cuploy-ed in connection with the Line. He succeeds a Scotchman who was unpopular ; and probably less capable of managing sc extensive an undertaking. At least, none has been found so amply qualified for the responsibilities of the arduous office as Mr. Shanley, and he fulfils the obligations with great shility. as, a Olareman, late of Canada, now on a visit to his friends at Ennis, and en route to Rio Janiero, to Munster News. 

NEAMITT AND REVIVALUES. There are many things By dist of stratagent her succeeded in getting into which our philosopherstdream not for and amongst the presence of the Prince in his quarters. Here which.our philosopherstdream/not for and amongst them unil very recently, might be verbeen included insanity, and the treatment of those-whol are suffering under that direst of human maladies. Alt may be all very well to say, as some few cynics have said, that the misery and wretchedness of a large portion the prince some specimens of his wares, which he of the human race are so great, and the ills of life chanced to bring with him, at the same lime treating so numerous, that to be rendered unconscious of, them by suspending the fuculties of reason, is in a gratutious dissertation on the modus operandi numerous instances rather a merciful interposition of adopted by him in the manufacture of the Tweed, at Providence than one of its afflictive visitations. - his own rural factory in Tipperary. The Prince was This, to say the least of it, is a blasphemous per-pleased with Paddy's power of speech, no less than version of the designs of the Creator regarding the the creditable result of his industry and toil, and to noblest of his creatures, and in direct opposition to the fundamental doctrine and principles of revealed religion. It is not an unusual thing to say death, would be preferable to this or that state of suffering, privation, or misery when it has reached an extent seemingly meendurable, and if the Almighty had left such an alternative within our power, its adoption in cases of incurable insanity would not. only be pardonable, but most desirable. Yet as, according to the homely adage, what cannot be cured must be endured, it is the business of the philanthropist to do all he can to alleviate, southe, and soften the pain and suffering inseparable from such an affliction, by a kind and gentle treatment of the afflicted. To the credit of the age in which we are living, amongst its many social reforms and improvements; a more humane, considerate, and judicious treatment of the pitiable sufferers placed in institutions for lunatics, has been substituted for the harsh and often savage and merciless usage to which they were formerly subjected. In Ireland especially the improved system has been universally pursued with the best and most gratifying results. We have now before us the Report upon the Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, private as well as public, and in it we find abundant proofs of the wast superiority of the modern treatment of Lunatics over that which till late years aggravated the terrible mslady with which it had pleased Providence to visit them. The following passage from the Report will, we are sure, be read unmixed satisfaction :- "Reverting to our with statement relative to the extension of asylums, now in progress or to be immediately undertaken, coupled with the existing accommodation, it will appear that Ireland is likely to stand in a foremost positioncertainly equal to, if not decidedly above, any other country in Europe-as regards the extent of regular asylum provision for the insane classes, and the curative advantages thus prepared for them; for , with an aggregate population of less than six millions, we shall have fully 6,400 beds for the junctic poor supported by public contribution. Fourteeu years ago, when we numbered a population of over seven millions, our district asylums contained but 2,600 patients; they are now available for 1,500, while orders in council have been framed for asylums to receive an aggregate of about 1,500 more. The public mind was not formerly, as now, impressed with the necessity-not alone in a social, but eventually even. in an economic point of view-of having special institutions for the insane. At present, as we have already stated, but one sentiment would seem to pervade it, and which is evidenced by a general inclination to adopt every reasonable measure that could tend to the cure of alleviation of mental disease." Throughout the statistics given in the Report we find that the treatment of those in whom the light of reason has been for over extinguished, is in every respect fitted to serve as a model for imitation elsewhere. Thus we have in Ireland two systems in successful operation, the one in prisons and the other

in Lunatic Asylums, both challenging comparison

with the management of similar institutions in other

countries. According to the report from which we

have already quoted, 7,120 persons afflicted with

various forms of aberration of intellect, from idiotcy

to slight insanity, are at large in Ireland. Of these,

5,469 are idiotic, 1,651 insane. Of the idiots, 3,148

are males, and 2,321 females; and of the lunatics,

866 are males, and 785 females. In the Workhouse

there are 2,534 lunatics and epileptics. The District Asylums have received during 1800 and 1861

2,575, and out of that number no less than 1,201 have

wholly recovered. The average number under treat-

ment has been 8,411. The proportion of recoveries

on the number admitted would thus appear to be

40.64 per cent, and on the total number under treat-

ment, 14.27. Such a fact is most cheering. The

likelihood of recovery seems greatest between the

first and fourth months of admission. And in 60.11

per cent. of the recoveries, judicious Asylum treat-

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Paddy paid homage to his Royal Highness, and having enjoyed this privilege, the bright idea struck him that he might turn the occasion to a little per-conal advantage, and accordingly the displayed to His Royal Highness, in his own peculiar brogue, to show his appreciation of both, ordered a coat of Paddy's own manipulation. Delighted Paddy in. serted his pliant scissors, and with lightning speed severed the making of the coat from the favourite piece. The Prince of Wales then ordered liberal payment to be made to Paddy for the article, and here it was that Paddy showed he was not only a loyal subject, but a generous one to boot. Was it Paddy Ryan to take payment for a coat for his future king? To do so would be unworthy of the name be bore, the country he belonged to, or the country that claimed him as a son. The Prince could not think of accepting of the poor man's ware on such terms, and insisted on remunerating him .-Paddy was inexorable, too, in his refusal of any sum, great or small, for the article; but since his Royal Highness determined on recompensing him, he did not like to oppose his illustrious will; and if he would only give the dutiful liege of his august mother his autograph, merely prefacing it by a short statement that he had bonght a cost of lrish Tweed from Paddy Ryan, of Tipperary, of his own manufacture, it was all he would ask or accept of .--The Prince at once complied, and presented Paddy with the desired testimonial under his own hand,-Paddy made obeisance and salaams without number, and offered prayers for the speedy and happy marriage of the Prince, and retired; and being always opposed to the principle of "hiding his talent under bushel," he exhibited the Prince's certificate to all with whom he came in contact, or rather-to bring the favored number into a proper limit-to such of those he met as would likely be influenced by example, particularly the example of a Prince of Wales, in taking a coat of Paddy Ryan's Tweed .--The result more than realised his expectations, as. we are informed that

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"From the colonel down, To the man with the crown'

of every brigade, regiment, and depot at the camp, invested in Paddy's merchandise.

MURDER IN TUAM .--- I regret to inform you that a very serious crime-the, most serious that could be perpetrated-was committed here on Monday night after the fair had concluded. Five men, named Patrick Mullen, John Mullen, Denis Mullen, Michael Lynot, and James' Healy, had been at a public house in the town, and a dispute took place about a biscuit which Healy snapped from one of the others. Healy, who lived about a mile from the town, at Auglish, left the house and proceeded home, and the others followed him. and violently assaulted him. The poor man was struck on the head with a sheep crook. which fractured his skull. He was brought home, where he lingered until Wednesday, on which evening he died. The three Mullens and Lynot were arrested by Head-Constable Scott and party, and brought into town. An inquest was held on Friday. The deceased leaves a widow and three children .-Galway Press.

TRIAL BY JURY IN JRELAND .- The Morning Star admits that " nobody who has any acquaintance with the way in which criminal prosecutions are managed in Ireland, doubts the allegations that juries are expressly packed -now, to secure a conviction, now an acquittal." The same authority also recognizes the fact, that " the Government law officers themselves resort to the nefarious practice occasionally." From this it would seem that the complaints of Irish Catholics are not altogether unfounded, and that " Protestant Ascendency" is upheld by a very questionable process.

It is stated that Plassy Mills, having an unfailing water power that works at all times and tides, have been purchased by the wealthy and enterprising firm of Messrs. Russell and Sons, for a sum which report states at £10,000. A tract of rich hand is attached to the concerns, the annual value of which isjestimated to be more than equal to the rent of the mills and lands together. Assuming the purchase to be a fact, it will add considerably to the means of extending the operations in which so many other establishments of the Messrs. Russell are engaged, and so much employment constantly given .- Munster News. A SEIRT MADE FOR SEVEN FARTHINGS !- A COIFEspondent says :- " It is well that, having noticed the subject, you should know the worst about cheap shirtmaking in Belfast, I am acquainted with a mother and daughter both regularly brought up to trade, who are at present making shirts for 12 each- 1s 9d per dozen! For this miscrable remuneration the entire work of the undergarment is done; and it is the highest price paid for that description of article by the house from which the employment is with diffi-culty obtained. I have seen the work, and learn that a smart hand can, by, close application earn 3 d a day at it; but that an inferior needlewoman could not, one week with another, gain a sum equal to the cost of a pauper in the Union Workhouse

ace which these temptations have exercised upon Catholics :

CANAD			· · · ·	!	
Year.	Protestants.	Dissenters.	Catholics.	Total.	
1855	215	13	12	240	
1856	247	14	17	278	
1857	270	12	16	304	
1858	264	8	19	291	
1859	235	14	16	265	

of the total number of entrances. From 1794 to 1829 the average entrances were over 30; in each of the first five years after Emancipation they were rather over 30; so that Trinity College has been more and more shunned, the Catholic entrances to it now, with all its tempting honours and emolaments being much below half what had been 30, and much below what they had been 40 to 60 years ago, when Catholics bad little inducement to ambition a University Education Even these few entrances are mainly from special classes, chiefly students designed for the Bar, and persons holding educational situations, who desire the Degree as a marketable professional brand. At the present moment Catholic In-spectors of National Schools have their sons, and Catholic Masters of Model Schools are themselves under-Graduates of Trinity College, the National Board always supplying no small fraction of the few Catholic entrances to Trinity College.

This general abstinence, for sixty-six years, of the Catholic middle and upper classes, from Trinity College, coupled with the generous sacrifices made, as pointed out in our last article, to establish Catholic Grammar Schools and Colleges, is the clearest proof. that it is as hopeless to pursue the attempt to force either Protestant or mixed education upon Irish Catholics, as to continue the fanatical, the insane attempt to rob them of their Faith. With an income admitted to be £64,000 at an average, but which sometimes exceeds £73,000, apart from the patronage of thirty one livings, ranging from £700 to £1,-600 per annum, with Fellowships, to some of which a revenue of £2,000 a-year if annexed, with Professorships munificently endowed, and with Scholarships and Sizarships which open the way to the highest positions in Church and State, yet all these most tempting allurements have never been able to induce more than this miserable fraction, this infinitesimal shred of a Catholic nation to enter the unhallowed, the prosely tising Halls of Protestant, of Elizabethan Trinity. Of the few who entered many left with the loss of Faith. Seldom has the Protestant Episcopal Bench been without a Member who had been a Catholic; at present there are two such, and it is in Trinity that shipwreck was made of their religion. Luby, M'Oullagh, some of the first men that ever shed a lustre on Trinity had been Catholics. The Provost, the Fellows, the Professors, all the governing and the teaching body are Protestants, almost all Ministers, whilst only six per cent. of the students ara Catholics. The statute of Charles sets forth-"Moroever, it shall be the duty of the Provost, and

Senior Fellows to take need that no opinion of Popish Herelical Doctrine be supported or propounded within the boundaries of the College, whether publicly or privately, which if itskill impen, we will that the progress of the time of doctrine be intercepted as soon as possible. Lendes, that no one be elected nin the number of Rellows, who shall not have renounced the Popish Religion, and the jurisdiction of h Pope by a solemn oath."

CLERICAL APPOINTMENT. - His Grace the Lord Archbishop has been pleased to appoint to Tuam, the Rev. John Mullarky .- Connaught Patriot.

We find, therefore, that, at an average, only 16 Catholic students entered Trinity College in each of these five years, being rather less then also used to be a student of the members for the countr of West Catholic family. He was a man of original and independent views, and of very accomplished mind The Wexford Independent contains au obituary of the lamented gentleman, from which we take the follow ing :-" Death has spatched another brilliant light from amongst us. Mr. Lambert was one of the very few now remaining of the 'Old Guard,' that fought the battle of Civil and Religious Liberty in the days of our thraidrom; but he lived long enough to witness the glorious fruits of his own and of his compatriots' labours, in the rise, progress, and success-at the Bar, on the Bench, in the Senate, and the highest offices in the State-Civil and Military-of an emancipated people."

The Dublin correspondent of Weekly Register says. "The members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this country were a good deal alarmed when they first heard of the attack made upon their head. quarters in France by Monsieur Persigny, in the name of his Imperial Master and Dictator, because they naturally feared that when the trunk was struck down the branches would wither; but when they learned the attitude of calm determination and humble reliance on Providence shown by their Brothers in Paris, they became perfectly reassured. I believe a communication has been received in this city from the President-General Monsieur Baudon, which gives every hope that the society will not only safely pass through the present crisis, but that it will eventually be established on a more solid and durable basis than ever. Certain I am that Monsieur Bandon will prove himself eminently worthy of his high position as the head of a Catholic organisation of charity. Happily for us, though living under a Protestant Govern-ment, not only does the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Ireland, not enjoy the privilege of being placed under police surveillance, but it is bonoured by the patronage of the Viceroy; the Lord-Lieu-tenant, whether Tory or Liberal, making it a point to attend at the Annual Bazsar, and to contribute to its funds, which he would not do if-as is most unfairly insinuated by the Daily Express - the Members had for one moment departed from their fundamental rule which prohibits the introduction of or allusion to political questions director remote."

Sir Robert Peel has very unconsciously but not less effectually been forwarding the interests of the Catholic University. His generous proposal to endow each of the three Queen's Colleges with a scholarship of £40 for ten years, has suggested a similar idea to the mind of an excellent Catholic gentleman of this city, whose name I think I could guess, but whose habit it is : --

To do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame. This pious man has placed £100 a year for ten years at the disposal of the Very Rev. Mousignor Woodlock, the Rector. If the act of this good man is followed up by others, and that a number of such prizes are placed within the gift of the University, depend upon it its success is certain. Hundreds of the Catholic youth of Ireland will rush into the intellectual

ment was adopted within four months of the appearance of the disease. Out of the number of lunatics of whom the origin of their lunacy is known, 37 per cent. are ascribable to hereditary transmission and intemperance combined. But apparently the hereditary mental taint wears out from the intermixture of blood. A greater number of female lunatics than of males were married, and this is accounted for by the fact of the domestic cares pressing more heavily upon women than men. 56 per cent. of the whole are uneducated, which is a fact worthy of especial note. -But the most remarkable feature in these statistics is that in the Northern counties where Revivalism caused so strong a sensation at the period when it existed there, a very large increase has been found in the number of lunacy patients. The report shows in fact that more cases of insanity occurred in a few months during the prevalence of that monstrous delusion than had taken place during twelve months previously. Generally speaking, moreover, the cases arising out of the Revival movement were of a most serious nature, without any indication of a religious type in the mental disorder. Thus has this religious or rather irreligious mania been largely productive of the fatal results which we, and others, at the time when it was prevalent, predicted. But this is not the whole extent of the evil which this latest phase of the original "Reformation in religion" has produced. Intemnerance has increased most alarmingly in the districts where the Revival cases were most numerous. In short, the data show that mentally and physically the movement operated most fatally .----In the table No. 10 of the Report we find that in the District Asylums alone there were, on the 31st March last, 97 males and 86 females. whose insanity is stated to have been caused by religious excitement ; in this number those who are at large as well as those in private establishments are, of course, not included, and hence the entire number of victims to the Revival imposture is only known in respect to those who are in the District Asylums only; and according to the unhesitating testimony of Doctors Nugent and Hatchell, the Inspectors-General, the insanity of the latter class is to be attributed solely to the religious ; excitement caused by the Revival movement. What of favour on his Grace than by becoming his guest. a fearful account, then, will those clergymen and others who urged on, encouraged, and supported the movement have to give of the imprudence and obstinacy with which they persisted in investing it with a species of supernatural character, thereby giving greater countenance and authority to the deusion .- Dublin Telegraph.

THE CELTIC TONGUE -- In many of the cases for trial at the quarter sessions for the county, some of the parties were numble to speak English, though curiously enough, they all seemed to understand it. In one case the plaintiff, his wife, and their witness, could not speak English. Hackett, the Irish interpreter, was kept constantly employed .- Tipperary Free Press.

PADDY RYAN AND THE PRINCE OF WALES. - The Nenagh Guardian, an Irish journal bas the following amusing story :--" Most of our renders know Paddy Ryan, formerly of Carrick-on-Suir, and more recent-ly of Nenagh, manufacturer and hawker of Irish Tweeds, Paddy, who had at all times a great fancy for the Corragh of Kildare, was particularly desirous the host of writers who followed in his track like a of seeing the plain once more while the Prince of Bock of sheep, would have us believe; that the Co-Wales was staying there. He accordingly paid a pernican or heliscentric system taught by Galilei visit to the camp during his Royal Highness's so- was openly encouraged and taught in the Colleges take railway occupation in that quarter, informs us. journ, and determined to offer the illustrious repre- of Rome, ann its professore raised to the highest presentative of the Sovereign his dutiful respects ... offices in the Popo's household; and that Galilei

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW ENGLISH CONVENT .- On Tuesday several ladies, remarkable for their conventual costume, belonging to a Religious Order in Belgium, left London by the Great Northern Railway to join the " Ladies of Namur," who have been settled to Sheffield seven years. The Nuns have recently purchased Springfield-place, in that locality, and extensive alterations are being made to fit it for their reception. The principal front of the convent will have an entire new facade, with sufficient of an architectural character to mark its objects. It is expected that the ladies will be able to take possession in the Spring .- Morning Chronicle.

It is announced that her Majesty will shortly visit the Duke of Newcastle at his princely seat, Clumber Park; Nottinghamshire. The Queen probably wisnes to make a graceful acknowledgment of the judicious conduct displayed by the Duke while escorting the Prince of Wales through Canada and the United States and in no way can she bestow a greater mark WORCESTER-GALILEI: OR, ROME AND SCIENCE -A lecture on this subject was delivered at the lecture hall of the Worcester Catholic Institute, on Monday evening, by the Rev. W. Waterworth, S. J. The first part of this lecture had reference to art and science in general, and after numerous illustrations, the rev. lecturer drew the conclusion that Rome was as clearly the parent of art as Adam was the parent of the human race. She had in every age raised up noble institutions for the promuigation of art and science, and had lavished favours upon their professors. With regard to Galilei the rev. gentleman quoted that eminent philosopher's own letters, and those of contemporaneous' historians to prove that Galilei was not cited, to Rome in the year 1615, but that he went there of his own free choice, and was received with the greatest honors and marks of distinction; that neither in 1615 nor 1633 were his works pronounced heretical by the Court of the Inquisition ; that he was neither lodged in dungeons for two years or any other period as Drinkwater and

#### THE TRUE, WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -NOVEMBER, 22, 1861.

had a palace for his residence, and was treated with the greatest kindness and consideration. As a roof that the Oopernican system was patronized by the Popes, he might mention that when Kepler (a Protestant) fied from the persecution of his own Protestant countrymen, it was at Rome he sought a refuge. At the conclusion of the lecture a vole of thanks was passed to Mr. Waterworth. Mr. Acton, Esq., presided. - Worcestershire Chronicle.

LORD NORMANBY AND MR. GLADSTONE. - The :ollowing correspondence has passed between Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Normanby on the subject of the recently published "Vindication of the Dake of Modena" :--

"Downing street. Oct. 25. "Dear Lord Normanby-I propose to make knows to the public the fact of which your letters have informed me, that you are not the author of the re-cently published "Vindication of the Duke of Modens," bat only of the Introduction to it. "I should have felt bound, even while charged

with my present duties, to reply to some arguments and statements contained in this vindication had they proceeded from your Lordship, but I do not intend to enter into controversy with a nameless anta-

gonist. "The tile-page, which misled me when I took the "Vindication" to be yours, has also apparently misled such writers in the periodical press as have commented upon the work. It runs as follows :- ' A Vindication of the Duke of Modena from the Charges of Mr. Gladstone, from official documents and other authentic sources. Selected and revised, with an Introduction, by the Marquis of Normanby, K.G.

In its evidently studied ambiguity it forbears to tell whether the "Vindication," the selection and the introduction are all, or only some one or more of them, by the person whose distinguished name winds up the sentence in **bold** and attractive capitals. I shall, by publishing this letter, supply the information you have kindly given me; and I may add my perfect confidence that your Lordship was not the author of the title-page any more than of the body of the pamphlet.

"I have not asked to be allowed to add your two notes; but it will, of course, be done should you desire it.

"I remain, &c., "W. E. GLADSLONE."

"Wimpole, Royston, Oct. 28.

" Dear Mr. Gladstone-Your letter of the 25th was forwarded to me here. I am sorry that you should still see any ambiguity in the title-page, and I am indeed surprised you should suppose that ambiguity to be studied. By whom and for what purpose it could have been so studied, I am at a loss to understand. I approved of the title-page, because I thought it accurately stated the facts, for I have already said, in answer to your inquiry, the "Vindication" was given to the world with the authority of the Duke of Modena. The materials for the task were previously submitted to me, and the execution revised, or rather superintended, by me. In answer to what I conceived to be a personal inquiry as to a matter of fact, I told you that it must be evident that the body of the work was not written by me, as it spoke, of me in the third person. The Introduction, incidentally touching the general question of Italy, was as evi-dently my own. The "Vindication" has been intrusted by others to very competent hands. Should you carry out your intention of publishing the note I have just received, I should think hit necessary you should add these few lines, as otherwise it might be inferred that I had disclaimed concurrence in some portion of a defence which I conceive to be unanswerable from the authoritative character of the documents, eliciting the truth.

" As I see that you yesterday left town for Hawarden, to avoid delay I make up duplicates of this, as I gather you naturally do not intend to publish till you know whether I wish to add my former commu-nication; but all I think it necessary to request is that if you publish your last note to me, you should add these few words of explanation.

" Yours very faithfully " NORMANBY."

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND LORD MELBOURNE. --have heard an interesting anecdote which illustrates difference of character and ability, between Sir James this country, the advisers of the Queen interpose, Graham and Lord Melbourne. At the height of the and outrageously violate, in letter and in spirit, their popular excitement about the reform bill, when a meeting in White Conduit Fields was announced, at which resolutions were to be carried for refusal to pay takes till the bill become law, a Cabinet Council was summoned to determine what steps the Government should take in the event of the meeting be-ing held and the resolutions carried. Lord Grey and Sir James Graham were for marching troops on to the ground, summoning the meeting, in legal form, to disperse, and, on their refusal, firing. Had this counsel — dictated by fear — prevailed, God knows what might have been the result in the state of public feeling at the time. Lord Melbourne, then at the Home-office, had, with out consulting his colleagues, requested the persons named in the placards of the meeting as movers and seconders of the resolutions, to call on him at the Home-office. When they kept their appointment, the Gabinet was sitting in deliberation on the course to be taken with the meeting. Lord Melbourne left the Council to meet the metropolitan "party of action." He pointed out to them that, before attending the meeting, it was well they should know what they were exposing themselves to. As Home Secretary, it was his duty to provide for the public peace. He would fulfill that duty at all hazards, even if it became necessary to have an armed force on the ground." "But," he continued, " if that force has to fire on the crowd, their orders will not be to direct their fire on the misguided mob, but on the gentlemen, their ringleaders and organs. And now, good morning." On his return to the Council, he found that the soldiers were to be under arms on the morrow. He expressed his doubt if they would be wanted. That night London was posted with placards countermanding the meeting. Lord Melbourne's tact and suvoir faire had conjured the storm which the fears of Lord Grey and Sir James Graham would certainly have certainly called down on the metropolis, and probably, on England. EARL RUSSELL AND M. PASSAGLIA -- WHIG THEORY OF NON-INTERVENTION .- The Daily News makes the following statement :--- It appears that, although Father Passaglia mainly owed his concealment and subsequent escape from Rome to the protection and aid of an English lady, the British Government was also disposed to use every exertion in his behalf should he have required any more potent official mediation to avert the impending wrath of the Court of Rome. The reverond father was appointed Mr. Severn's secretary, and Mr. Severn received a telegram from Lord Russell, instructing him to make every exertion in behalf of Father Passaglia, and authorising him, if such a step were necessary to remove him from persecution, to grant the Father a passport as if to a British subject. At Poggio Mirteto the news of the reverend ecclesiastic's arrival spread like wildfire. Congratulatory visits poured in upon him, and in the evening he was serenaded by a band under his windows. He telegraphed at once to the Governor of the Province of Sabina, Signore Mastricola, who came to him the following day from Ricti, and took back Father, Passaglia with him to that town, where he was likewise received with all possible festive demonstrations. On the 18th he was to leave for Torni, by which route be will proceed to Florence.

bimself was pensioned by the Pope. It was true judgment of every fair man upon the latest instance Amasil was beneficiated for sir months in Remei in the English non-intervention in the affairs of Rome. that Gallier was dominant to an another in the affairs of Rome. 1663, not, however, for, his philosophical teaching, It, has been asserted, and as yet, without denial, but for a grievous contempt of court in regard to his theological lectures: During this detention, however, go far, from being .cast into a dungeon, he to the lord Russel has written to the English Consul authorising him to take Father Passaglia as his se-cretary, in order, to afford him the privileges of a but for his residence, and was treated with British subject. Lat us as what Father Danaelle British subject. Let us see what Father Passaglia is and what he has been doing of late. Father Passaglia is one of the Pope's temporal subjects, as much as any man in London is the temporal subject of Queen Victoria-the subject of the Queen's temporal sovereignty. Being a subject of the Pope, this Father Passaglia has been leaguing with his enemies, by writing in favor of the dethronement of his lawful Sovereign. Now Father Passaglia must be one of two things-either a traitor of the basest or meanest kind, or of so inconsistent a character as that his opinions are utterly worthless. It is scarcely a year since this high authority against the temporal power of his Sovereign wrote in the very opposite spirit. A year since, Father Passaglia hurled his eloquent anathems against those who questioned the wisdom of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope. When writing in this spirit, and on this side of the argument, Father Passaglia excited no interest whatever in the breast of Earl Russell, or any member of the Palmerston Cabinet. But now that Father Passaglia has gone right round, as you would see a weathercock turn from north to south or from east to west, and has written against his Sovereign, and in justification of his enemies, who are on the watch for his destruction, Lord Russell and his colleagues are, in the true spirit of non-interference and honest neutrality, interposing between the Sovereign and his subject, and, by a trick, saving the offender from the consequences of his treason. Let us put a parallel case, in order that our readers may better understand the exact nature of this last instance of British fairness. Jobn Mitchell wrote against the authority of the Queen in this country. Now, de facto, John Mitchell was a British subject. His object was that he should cease to be such-that the Queen should no longer hold authority in Ireland. The British law declares

writings of this character and purpose either seditious or treasonable, according to their degree of gravity. Now, suppose that, as John Mitchell was about being arrested, or made amenable to the law, instructions were sent by Lamartine, who was then the French Foreign Minister, to the French Consul in Dublin, that he should constitute John Mitchell as his secratary, and thus endow him with the privilege of a French subject,-what, we ask, would be thought of such a proceeding by the public, the press or the Government of England? But this is only an imperfect and not a full parallel. We shall therefore put another. Suppose England and France esgaged in war-that France was the aggressive Power and that England was the resisting Power. Suppose that France was more than England's match in the struggle. Suppose, as the necessary consequence of England's weakness, Ireland and Wales and Scotland, and a slice of the South-western shore, including Cornwall and Devon, were torn from the English Grown. In this state of things, suppose the Editor of the Times, or the Editor of the Globe, commenced a series of publications, the object of which was to further weaken the power of his Sovereign, and aid and assist France; and that, as these writers were about being made to answer for their writings, the Emperor of Russia, or the King of Prussia, or the Emperor of Austria,-all of whom had, like England in Italian affairs, pledged themselves to a strict and honest neutrality,-interfered, as Lord Russell has interfered in the case of Father Passaglia, and by appointing these gentlemen the secretaries of the Russian, or the Prussian, or the Austrian Consul, attempted to shield them from the just indignation of their outraged Sovereigo, -what would England then think of the " strict neutrality' of her allies, of those "Friendly Powers?" The Pope is now in the same or in a worse position than that in which, for the sake of illustration, we have supposed the Queen to have been. The greater portion of his possessions torn from him by fraud and treachery, scarcely without example in history; surrounded by enemies on every side; here assailed by a traitorous "ally," there menaced by the agents of revolution; which revolution means hatred to throne and altar-in a word, a Red Republic; in this sad position, this venerable and august Sovereign is written against by a wretched weathercock. who is either a rank traitor, or a shebby rat, that, imagining the end of the temporal power of his lawful monarch at hand, seeks to provide for himself in time .--Aud when the justly indignant Sovereign attempts

to adopt somewhat of the same course which, with ne-tenth of the provocation, would be adopted in and outrageously violate, in letter and in spirit, their public pledge of observing neutrality in the affairs of Rome. We have endeavoured, by the aid of illustration, to place the conduct of Lord Russell and his colleagues in an intelligible form before our readers, who will be thus in a better position to understand the value to be attached to the political cant of the day-such, for instance, as "non-intervention," ' strict neutrality," and the like. THE ARMSTRONG GUN .- The recent order, suspending for the present the issue of 100-pounder Armstrong guns, is explained by an anuouncement that Sir G. C. Lewis has directed further experiments to be made, with the view of bringing the efficiency of this new ordnance to a "decisive proof." Ouptain Hulstead endeavours-in a letter to the Times-to prove the Armstrong gun a failure, and the leading ournal contains a statement to the effect that the Whitworth and Armstrong heavy guns, as well as the rifle service guns tested at Shoeburyness, have all failed to answer the expectations of the inventors while " gone of them appear to be calculated to meet the requirements of the navy." Unfortunately, the American difficulty strikes at the market as well as the field, and robs us of our customers together with the raw material. Our manufacturers and our export trade have suffered considerably, though not so much as might have been expected, and not much in comparison with the year before the last. It is, indeed, startling to see, under the head of cottons slone, in the monthly returns of the Board of Trade, the decrease of nearly a million and a half in the value of cotton exports, nearly a quarter of a miltion decrease in the value of cotton yarn, nearly the same in the value of linens and also of woollens. Even the exports of iron and steel share the general fail. As yet there seems no reason for alarm, as on the whole nine months of the present year the decline has been only 41 per cent. below the exports of the year 1859; and it is clear that consumption, the best test of employment, keeps up at home. Time alone can show the effect of our best customers across the ocean withdrawing themselves to so great an extent from productive employments of all kinds, and confining themselves to the destruction of life and property. Experience, indeed, seems to show that these tempests of human passion are necessary to give new currents to thoughts, to commerce, to social development. The wars in which England herself has been ongaged have given their several contributions to her present being, so that we cannot guess what she would have been without them, -without, for example, the Wars of the Roses, the war between Oharles I. and his Parliament, and even that which we lately waged against Napoleon I. and Europe for order and independence. America, no doubt, will come out of this urcace a different creature, and it cannot be denied that there is room for improvement. Her relation to our industry will, no doubt, be affected, as well as all her other relations. Who shall pretend to say whether she will continue to send us slave-grown cotton, slave-grown sugar, or any other sixve produce ? We only know that we can do without her. No Englishman can desire this independence, but if the war goes on at its present rate of progress, adding, month-by mouth, a hundred thousand men to the two armies, it is evident that we must look to other nations for the vulgar materials of manufac- old Bishop has reminded his brethren of "the Bathb- entertain his audience with all the crazy tales he ture and consumption .--- London Times.

heard, the other day, upon excellent sathority; that chair of Rabelais as in the heights of his professional one of the member of an influential Liverpool firm, dignity. Spurgeon - it were an affront to his pecu-is watched as systematically, and tensoiously as if liar claims on attention to designate him as Mr. he were known to be hatching some infernal machine Spurgeon, and we no more think of giving him the which would annihilate President Lincoln and his conventional prefix than we de to Sam Hall; if such whole Cabinet at one blast. Ever a mysterious a gentleman exists, or to Mr. Robson-bas been stranger, in the person of a "private detective," is coming out again. His weekly facetionsness preon his track. The gentleman cannot leave his office | sents a formidable rivalry to the comic journals, and but this odious "double" is seen shuffling about the though perhaps it suggests that his other attractions doorway. Whether he walks, rides, or visits, he is sure at some turn to encounter the same tormenting | has two strings to his bow, and that a broken-down and scrutinizing gaze. Even at home he is not safe, for when he imagines himself snugly enshrouded with his family and Penates, his demon may be noticed peering in at the window, or hovering about the threshold, until the victim re-appears once more to undergo the daily round of dogging and hunting until, as evening approaches, he is again "earthed' at home. Nor is this all. It is reported that the domestics of the gentleman alluded to have been waylaid and questioned as to his habits and operatious; while it is stated that, in his case, as in the goods consigned from the manufacturing districts, have been opened on their transit to Liverpool, inspected, and their conten's duly noted and reported. In order to show the extent to which these proceedings are carried on, as well as their vindictive character, we may mention that several friends of the merchant in question, and others, have been reported as passengers by a particular steamer, and on their arrival at New York and Boston, have been searched and, in some instances, imprisoned. Where these things are known-and during the last few days they have been the theme of much remark in mercaptile circles - they have excited general surprise and indignation.-Manchester Examiner.

THE YELVERTON CASE .- There are several gentlemen in Manchester whose evidence Major Yelverton is anxious to obtain in support of the suit he is now prosecuting in Scotland against the lady who claims to be his wife by virtue of an alleged Scottish marriage which he repudiates. The Court of Session, before which the cross-actions of the Major and the lady are now pending, has no power to order the attendance of these witnesses at Edinburgh, and an application has been therefore made to Mr. Baron Martin to compel them to appear at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, to give evidence before a com-missioner duly appointed to receive their statements which are declared to be "material, and necessary to the case.'

The Record, alluding to the secession of the Rev. Mr. Macnaught, a beneficed clergyman at Liverpool, from the church by statute established, and his adhesion to some other form of Protestant schism and heresy, says :-- " For example, to single out but one or two of the heresies which Mr. Macnaught has adopted, nothing can be clearer than the estimation in which the Church of England holds the Bible. It is her sole rule of faith, the last court of appeal in every instance, the unerring testimony by which she judges all, and claims herself to be judged. Who that ever read a dozen pages of Mr. Macnaught's notorious book could doubt for a moment that its author differed toto calo from the Church on this point? Could Mr. Macnaught himself have been in doubt of the fact when he wrote that the Bible contains errors in history, in morality, and even in religion; man's duty being to separate the wheat from the chaff, the good from the evil, and the precious ore from the common and worthless earth in which it lies hidden ?" And yet, though this Minister of the Church of England denounced the Bible in such terms as the Record quotes, he might still have remained in that Church as a Minister with the "cure of souls," for aught that his Bishop or anybody else could say or do, if his own sense of honor had not driven him out. "But for the Prayer-book and his solemn subscription to it (says the Record, he might possibly have ministered in the Church of England to the end of his days, and, with his congregation, have gradually glided into the deepest abyes of unbelief." A preglided into the deepest abyes of unbelief." A pre-cious state of ecclesiastical affairs truly! But the flock have caught the leprosy from the shepherd for the Record says that-" Under these circumstances it only shews the more unmistakably the mischief which has been done, that his congregation in their address should take of the unbelieved words which legislative authority thrusts upon our public worship.'

The Return which] the Registrar-General has just issued reveals a phenomenon of singular importance, not only to England, but to far distant regions ; not only to the living generation, but to ages yet unborn The population of this country is affected not only by births and deaths, and the ratio borne by the latter to the former, but by influences peculiar to our national position. Large numbers of our people emigrate ro other lands, and to such an extent has this movement been carried, that in some periods the natural addition arising from births has been all but neutralized by the deductions to be made for emigration. Those deductions, however, are now almost stopped, and, what is of still greater significauce, the stream of emigration, in so far as it flows at all, has been diverted to fresh channels. Ten years ago the number of persons who emigrated during the summer quarter from this country to the United States was 68,931. Even as early as this time last year there was a great falling off in these figures, due in some part, no doubt, to the attractions of British Columbia and Australia, as well as to the gatherings in the American sky. But now the contrast is quite astounding. Instead of nearly 70,000, we less than 7,000. The exact number is 6.348, so that our contribution to Amarica has fallen off nincly per cent. Instead of getting 60,000 useful citizens from us, the Americans now get 6,000, and even this supply, we may well conclude, will soon be still further curtailed. The truth is that the advantages hitherto offered by the Union have now vanished, and in their place the intending settler sees nothing but prospective burdens .- London Times. THE LONDON TIMES OFFICE .- A French tourist, who has visited the Office of the Thunderer, furnishes some interesting items respecting the internal economy of that vast establishment, that we have not before seen mentioned. Adjoining the editorial room - which is large, well lighted, and fitted up with desks comprising every convenience for writing -is a dining room for editors, and the archive room where are stored all the files of the Times since its foundation. Next to the archive room are the proofreaders' rooms, where are hundreds of dictionaries and encyclopædias in all languages, and relating to all subjects A dozen proof-readers are employed during the day, and another dozen during the night. They have an eating room adjoining that where they work, and the meals are provided at the expence of the establishment. The administration of the Times has nothing to do with the subcription of the paper. Smith, of the Strand, sees the mailing of the papers, of which he takes thirty thousand daily. The remainder are bought by one hundered and seventy uews-dealers, who pay in advance. The paper is sold to them at less than cost, the proprietors looking to the advertisements for remuneration. The wear and tear produced by the perpetual motion which reigns in this immeuce establishment are so great, that it is necessary to rebuild and strengthened once every two years the lower storys of the building.

THE POLITICAL SPY SYSTEM IN LIVERPOOL .- We | mandment to covet-should be as great in the easy | of the whole lecture was, that Shrews are, contrary are failing, it is something that a popular preacher Boanerges can make so good a Merry-Andrew. The reverend joker recently favored his disciples, and anybody else who could compass an ensy six-pence, with his views on the Gorilla : and an Under-secretary of State and a celebrity of the last London season assisted at his last jocular scance at the Taberuacle. As it is not given to a popular Antipedopatist to catch every week even such small notables as Messrs. Layard and Du Chaillu, we are not surprised that Mr. Spurgeon's lecture on "Shrews, and how to tame them," delivered last week at his big Meeting-house, had only his own orstory and wit to recommend it to that "large audience in which the gentle sex greatly predominated." This lecture was especially addressed to what the penuy-a-liner of the penny press so prettily, and with such noveity, culls the gentle sex. And here Spurgeon comes out. We hardly know what is the character of the Tubernacle ladies, but, judging from the sort of thing which their pastor addressed to them, we should be disposed to arrive at a very awkward conclusion. If we do wrong to their babits of mind, their spiritual pastor and master is at fault. But we doubt it .-The talk talked to them irresistibly suggests an enquiry, more curious perhaps than profitable, as to what is the inner mind of the women-we mean the gentle sex-of that class whom Spurgeon addresses on terms of light familiarity, Spurgeon is no fool. He would never speak to people in language which they did not understand; and it is at least one cer-tain result of a popular preacher's experience, that he always understands his audience. One thing the pulpit must teach a man-to know when and how he carries people with him. Our cenclusion from Spurgeou's locture on the "Shrew" is that certain ladies of the lower ranks of the middle classes in London are not very remarkable for delicacy and refinement. Not to put too fine a point upon it, we should say that they were decidedly coarse in moral fibre. We say this, because no man, with even more impudence than Spurgeon, would have taiked to them as he did last Friday week. Spurgeon is lecturing on Mammals; and he has come to the Shrew. The joke of his lecture is the ambiguity of the Shrew, name and thing. The Shrew is a little mouse - not quite a mouse, as we are, with profound knowledge of zoology, informed-and also an ill-tempered woman. Here is a rich mine of double entendre and sly joking. The reverend lecturer saw his chance of poking fun at the iadies, and poked accordingly.-And amazingly the ladies relisbed it. In certain sections of society they alway do. Say the rudest things, venture on the slyes: and most provocative allusions, and the womankind of a certain class bridle and sidle, and strut and ruffle their feathers in great glorification and appreciation. They are taken notice of, and relish the compliment accordingly .--They are acknowledged to be worth talking about or talking at, if not talking to. The talk to be sure is that for which they ought to box the talker's ears ; but any talk about woman is, to some women, better than no talk at all. This is just the character of his audience which Spurgeon appreciates thoroughly. And so he went off at score on the natural history of the Shrew. The Shrew is very beautiful, and small, and delicate, and "it was wonderful how

their name ever came to be applied to ill-tempered

women." The reporter here fails to give his usual

side note: but the smirks, and ogles, and tittering

at this passage must have been quite encouraging.-At any rate, the lecturer was encouraged. The

Shrew was, he went on to say, not easily digestible.

The Shrew turned a dog's stomach. " Laughter," of

course, showed that this point was caught. A de-

scription of the Shrew-and whose fault was it that

in the minds of the audience a little confusion ex-

isted as to whether it was the greater or less animal,

the Shrew biped or guadruped which was in the lec-

turer's mind ?- would not be complete without a

picture of the Shrew in its amative and combative

moments.

to Shakespeare's advice, to the tamed only by kisses. To be sure-that's the sucret to rule a wife. Kill her with kindness is the true way to keep her. Bad women and Shrews are as nearly as possible extinct -they are as the dode and the dinornis. But when they are bad, bad husbands are the original cause -Wise, ensy, profound, polite, discriminating philoso-phy of the Taberancle. If it does not display a great acquaintance with human life, it shows a very intimate knowledge of what female vanity and female emptiness delight to hear. We are thankful to say that we never before heard of such talk from a minister of religion, delivered in a building used for religious purposes; and one consulation remainsthat it is only in such a quarter that it is thought that religion of any sort can be recommended to women when compounded equally of cant and ' double extendre.' Nowhere else is it imagined that, to complete the make-up of a popular preacher, the politeness which perhaps might not be out of place in the master of the ceremonies at the dancing suloon at Highbury Barn is required, as well as a firm grasp of the quinquarticular shibboleth of Calvinism. -Sularday Review.

3

### UNITED STATES.

A CATAOLIC BISHOP PRONOUNCES AGAINST LOW-NECERD DRESSES .- Bishop Timon, of Western New York, has issued a letter addressed "to-the honored and pious Christian women of the diocese' upon a subject which he has long refrained to touch, though pressed apparently by Divine impulse, low-necked dresses. He discoursed at much length on the modesty of dress, quoting largely from the Scriptu es on the score of morality, and from the writings of Catherine Beecher, Dr. Elis, and others, as respects health. The Bishop trusts that Christian Indies will receive bis advice in the spirit in which it is given, and directs that the pastors under his charge touch upon the subject in their discourses.

The Federal loss in the reduction of the Port Royal forts was eight killed, and twenty-three wounded, the greater number slightly. The danger incurred must therefore have been a little above the average of election riots.

The village of Beaufort, on Port Royal island, now occupied by the Federal forces, is a watering place, with a population fluctuating from 500 to 2500. It was found descried by all but one drunken white man and a few negroes, who were plundering the deserted houses.

The government examination into one of the horse contracts in Missouri produced the fact that out of a lot of four hundred and eleven horses, for which one hundred and twenty dollars a head was paid, seventy-six were sound, five were dead, and three hun. dred and thirty were either aged, stifled, ringboned, spavined, blind, foundered or had the heaves.

A CLAIM THAT SHOULD BE ENFORCED .- Some years ago a convent in Charlestown, Mass., was burned down by a brutal and savage mob, hounded on by a number of fanatics whose chief claim to notoriety was a senseless opposition to Catholics and foreigners. Since the commencement of our civil war his opposition has toned down considerably, and Catholics are permitted to enjoy some of the privileges of other citizens without abuse and villification -among which privileges is the very important one to the State of enrolling themselves as volunteers, to put down an armed uprising of the South, which Massachusetts has been one of the principal agents in provoking. Now what we propose is - that the Catholics of Massachusetts shall test the justice and fairness of the State Legislature, by asking indemnity for the destruction of the Charlestown Convent. It is a very simple matter. There is no doubt that the convent was burnt down by a mob the nuns having been previously driven forth with insult and a brutal disregard, not only of their religious character, but of those claims to respect and protection which it is proudly boasted is universally accorded to women in America. We are aware that such a cisim was presented some years ago, but a great change has taken plac since then, and it would be well to see if the sense of justice in that State has undergone a similar revolution .- N.Y. Metropolitan Record. 16 inst.

The following vessels composing part of the Federal Expedition to Port Royal were lost on the voyage-Steamers Union, Peerless, a Catadian Lake Boat, Governor, Belvidere and Osceola. The Win-The Reviewer here reproduces some passages from | field Scott threw her whole cargo overboard, and this filthy tellow Spurgeon's lectures so that we the Roanoke a portion of her cargo; the Isaac Smith had to sacrifice her armsmeat. A number of other vessels are missing and coveral are more of other damaged. The loss of life is not reported, but it must be large. A special telegraph from Fort Monroe to the Tribune, says :-- " Mason and Slidell were aboard a British mail steamer. Wilkes sent aboard and demanded their surrender; the reply was, there was not force enough to take them. Wilkes sent additional force, and put the San Jacinto in a convenient poeition, and Slidell and Mason were surrendered. English steamer took them aboard, not knowing who they were, their destination, or business. Cant. Wilkes understood, and acted on his own responsibility. Gen. Wool granted Slideli and Mason permission to send open letters to their friends. They were taken on the Sth just , when Lieut. Fairfax and 35 armed men went aboard from the Son Jucinto, with 5 officers, and picked out Mason and Slidell they made feeble resistance, but were induced to leave. The Captain of the steamer raved and swore. and called the United States officers pirates, &c. Eustis, one of the Rebe! Secretaries, also resisted, but himself and colleague accompanied their employees. Slidell had a wife and 4 children on board, who were allowed to proceed to Europe. THE SLAVE ELEWENT-RATHER SIGNIFICANT. - WE find in the Washington correspondence of the New York papers, of Thursday morning, the report of a speech made by Colonel Cochrane, of the New York Chasseurs, to his men, on the occasion of the distribution of their new uniforms, in which he alludes, in no ambiguous terms, to the part which the slaves should be invited to play in the wor. He says :--"Suppose the enemy advances against you, would you, from any squeamisbness, from any fulse delicacy, refrain from levelling the bostile gun and prostrating them in death? No. It is your object, it is your purpose. Then, if you seize their property if you open their ports, if you destroy their lives, I ask you whether you will not seize their slaves ? ask you whether you will not arm their slaves, and whether you will not carry them by buttalions into war against their masters? (Cheers.) What! You have no sympathy for white rebels, and yet you will spare the black slave whom they use ! Why, if it be necessary to save this Government, I would plunge their whole people, black and white, into one indiscriminate sea of ewrange and slaughter, and build up a Government which shall be the Vicegerent of God. Let us have no more of this dallying with people's diletante conservatism, this doubting in Cabinet when your soldiers are perishing in the field. Soldiers, you know no such reasoning as this. You have atms in your hands, and those arms are for the purpose of exterminating the enemy until he submits to law, order and the constitution. Then explode whatever magazine of combustibles is in your way; set fire to and consume the cotton; export the cotton; take property whenever you find it ; confiscate property wherever you find it; take the slave and bestow him upon the non-slaveholder if you please; do unto them as they would do unto you ; raise up in their midst a party interest against the present slaveholder; distract their counsels. "These, Colonel," as Mrs. Quickly would have said, "are very bitter words." Not too bifter, however, palate, for, following Colonel Occhrane, he (Mr. Cameron) told the soldiers, " the doctrine which be (Ool: Cochraue) has laid down'l approve as fully as can pick up about dissenting preachers. The moral if his words had been my own."-Montreal Herald. ារម៉ា ២ស៊ី ដែល ខែទាំងជាស្រុ

On the above facts the Cork Examiner has the following well-deserved stricture :- We ask the calm

It is announced that the Sultan will, in the spring pay a visit to Paris, and it is highly probable that he will avail himself of the opportunity to visit Eng-hand at the season when the want of a "lion' makes itself felt.

SPORGSON ON SHARWS - To say that Spurgeon is as good as a play is to say nothing. No play can equal him The jest of the thing is that the popular preacher of the day, the man of the day, our neighbor's ass -- the ass of the conventicle, whom the wise lishment" that it is a sin against the Tenth Com-

of the modesty and morality of the evangelical females whom he was addressing. The Saturday Review thus continues its notice :--

But the lecturer knew very well what he was talking about, and what was in his mind. Whether, "in the Tabernacle" and from his lips, especially ad-dressed to women, this is the sort of lecture which husbands and brothers ought to think desirable for their wives and sisters, is a matter on which we have our doubts ; and we should form our own opinion on ladies who could greet with laughter-say at the Royal Institution-a lecturer who ventured on such pieces of information as this. When the lecturer came to the Shrew Improper, the female shrew, the course was open to an infinite deal of jesting-seasoned, however, with salt, as the lecturer would say By which he meant soft sawder wrapped up in a leaf torn out of the Bible. As to shrews, there were "according to the old dictionaries, male shrews a well as female shrews (' rours of laughter'). The number of shrewish women recorded in history was very small, and this was a tolerably good proof that many could not have existed. He (Mr. Spurgeon) would first state his belief that there were no living specimens. The female shrew was extinct, or a thing that 'used to was' ('Inughter')." Politest of men ! the very Grandison of the pulpit and the plat form. The depth of the compliment, its evident sincerity, its remarkable novelty and appropriateness, stamp the author of this compliment as the champion of the sex, the pet of the petticaats. Such a preacher and such a gellant will never want a congregation. To be sure he was obliged, but merely for form sake, to mention one or two shrews of history .-There was Xantippe; and, of course, that very delicate anecdote about the vessel which she emptied on Socrates' head was related by Spurgeon with immease fun, and all the particulars. In fact, it was related with a little more coarseness than the particulars warranted ; for whereas the old story merely says that Xantippe threw some water over her husband's head, the Tabernacle joker informs the ladies that "" Mrs. Socrates went up stairs, and having found something, emptied the contents on his bead -(roars of laughter.) And there was Jezebei-o whom it does not appear, by the way, that she was any more a shrew than Lady Macbeth - and Mrs. Wesley. But here the catalogue ends. "As to male shrews, they abounded : the male shrew was to be found in the police courts, and also undergoing a pleasant course of two months' imprisonment (laugh-And again the ladies chuckled and cackled, ter )" and sniggered and smoothed their dimples and crinolines at the polite, pleasing, and instructive preacher. Bad women, then, being a thing of the past, Mr Spurgeon went in for the tag of the larce, premising his peroration with a racy anecdote about a drunken clergyman who was "called upon to sprinkle a child." Mr. Spurgeon being an Antipædobaptist and a dissenter, has of course a right to tell comic stories about the parsons, and to joke at Infant Baptism ; and us we see that he is about to be associated with Bishops and the like in a course of Lectures to the

Young Men's Christian Association, it is possible. that he may be able on that occasion to get up some i more tales about "a clergy man who had taken too jit' would appear, for Mr. War Secretary Cameron's much to drink." At any rate, we venture to think that no clergyman will return the compliment, and

#### NOVEMBER 22, 1861. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE!!!!

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Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1861.

# TO OUR READERS.

Mr. Gillies, of the TRUE WITNESS office is now on a collecting and canvassing tour through Canada West. He has full authority to receive all monies due to this office, to give receipts, and to make such arrangements as he shall deem most convenient... We would respectfully bespeak for him a good reception from our numerous, delinquent subscribers.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Pope is still at Rome, and the intentions of Louis Napoleon, in so far as they can be discerned from words and acts, are that the Pope should remain there still. This is not pleasant news for the Italian revolutionary party; but they must make up their minds to wait a good while before the "Kingdom of Italy" takes rank as un fait accompli. Meanwhile we are happy to see by the latest advices, that the finances of the bogus Kingdom are in a very disordered condition ; and that the Neapolitans continue the contest against their oppressors, with vigor and with more than occasional glimpses of good fortune.

By way of stimulating the zeal of the revolutionists, and of throwing dust in the eyes of the world, the Piedmontese got up a fete a few days ago at Naples, in honor of the Plebiscite Much did the Neapolitans wonder as to who this new Piedmontese Saint, the San Plebiscuto, might be; but with the exception of wondering at it, and what it might mean, the good people of Naples took but little part therein. The correspondent of the Times was disgusted at their indifference to the blessings of Piedmontese rule, or rather at their scarce disguised antipathy to the foreigner. If the thing were to be done over again, he tells us, the rote of the people would not be for Victor Emmanuel. He thus writes upon the subject :---

"Altogether the felr was very cold; there was little shouting, lew cirus, and with the strongest it be sincere and practicable, I cannot but think that if the piebiscite had been taken yesterday, the remid not have been what they were last year. In fact, it would have been better not to give occasion for such a tepid demonstration as that of the 21st undoubtedly was; and much better would it have been to assume the fact of unity instead of recalling the day and the formula by which it was effected .-All plebiscites are humbugs, and that of Naples formed no exception to the rule." Luttle or no progress has been made by the Piedmontese soldiery towards putting down the Royalists. Muttica, one of the leaders, has been captured, murdered in cold blood by the Liberals. who afterwards paraded his head about the Province of Reggio on the end of a pike. We seem as we read the feats of the Italian Revolutionists, to be reading a chapter from the history of the " Reign of Terror," so like to one another are liberals in all ages and in all climates. We are also inclined to look more favorably on the " Development of Species" theory, put forward by some modern writers; for indeed it seems almost unquestionable that the "Liberal" is a connecting link betwist man and the brute.

"The accounts received from the provinces are not better. The colonel commanding at Kolo sent soldiers after a carriage, in which were two ladies and a gentleman dressed in mourning. The soldiers tore the ladies' dresses off their backs and arrested the gentleman. The same officer paraded a landed proprietor, loaded with chains, through the town. An English gentleman, who was severely beaten by the soldiers on the 16th of October, has addressed a complaint to Lord John Russell. He says that, though such acts have been committed in Siberi and in Asis, he never expected to see anything like it in Europe. It is asserted that the chief of the secret police at St. Petersburg, the most unpopular man in Russis, is appointed Military Governor of Warsaw. Orders have arrived here to prepare quar-ters for fresh troops. The army of occupation in Poland is to be increased by one third." Since the first success of the Naval Expedi-

tion against the South, the Northerners have had no more victories to boast of. They would appear to be intent upon firmly establishing themselves in their position, in the heart of the enemy's territory, and to be preparing for an appeal to the negro population. To this it will most likely come at last; and a servile war seems impending over the Southern States. We know but little of the plans, or actual condition of the Southerners. It is said that they have hoisted the " black

flag," as a sign that they will neither give, nor ask for, quarter in the war now forced upon them for all that as men, as husbands and fathers they hold most dear. The Southerners are right .--Menaced with a slave insurrection, which means death in its most hideous shape, and outrages worse than death-the people of the South are right; and they would be less than men were they to treat the invaders of their soil otherwise than as brigands and pirates. They have also, and most properly, declared their intention of hanging the leading men amongst the prisoners in their bands-man for man-should the Northerners carry into execution their threat of hanging the Southerners whom the fortune of war has delivered over to the North. Thus the war threatens to become a very war of extermination, unless the North consent to carry it on according to the principles recognised amongst all civilised nations Hideous and revolting as is the prospect, it must be acknowledged that the Southerners are justified in the reprisals which they menace ; that they have not only the right, but are in honor and duty bound, to employ every means within their reach, to protect the lives of their brave soldiers captured by

their enemies; and that the only means they have to effect that legitimate end, is to hang their prisoners-man for man-beginning of course with those of the highest rank. We hope the North will not force this dread alternative upon the South.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND. - All our Irish contemporaries seem to anticipate another period of great distress. The potatoe crop - still furnishing, unfortunately, the chief article of food for a great part of Ireland's population-is a fail-

dry up, and finally disappear-as they increase ure ; the harvest is generally below an average ; and though it may reasonably be hoped that the httle shouling, iew cirus, and with the strongest desire to see the realization of an "United Italy," if famine will be only partial, yet there are good reasons for fearing that in many districts the condition of the people will be as deplorable as santry of Ireland will deeply move the Protestit was during the ever memorable familie of '47. It is of less consequence to dispute how this melancholy state of affairs has been brought about-than it is to inquire how it may in some degree be remedied, and its probable consequences untigated, if not altogether averted. Most men will, we think, admit that for the sad social condition of Ireland of the XIX. century, the iniquitous legislation of the XVIII. is responsible : and that bad government, and the most infamous political system that the world ever witnessed, pursued towards Catholic Ireland during the reign of the lour Georges, have had their share in producing the state of chronic suffering under which that country labors, even during the mild, and certainly well-meaning reign of Queen Victoria. This much we think that most will admit ; but how ? and by whom ? is the famine with which Ireland is again menaced to be averted, are questions not so easily answered. Every body exclaims " Something must be done ;" and nobody seems clearly to know "what should be done," in the impending crisis. The laws of political economy appear to be at fault, and its fundamental principles repugnant to sound policy, and the dictates of Christian charity. So whilst the rulers are disputing as to what should be done, the people will probably in great numbers. starve. There are many who contend, and with unanswerable argument, that it is not the legitimate be entrusted to the Protestant clergy, and to they might have on board, the British authorities of function of the State, or civil magistrate, to find the several charitable societies which have grown the beginning of the present century put forward food for the people, or to interfere with the ordinary or natural course of trade; that the Brit- policy, far more than by its arbitrary and gener- to resist, and which has long ogo been abandonish Government is constitutional, and therefore ally most injudicious interference with the course led. The arrest of T. B. MacManus in '48, on not paternal - baving neither the rights of a of trade, that the French Government has been board of an American ship is not to the point ; parent over, nor the duties of a parent towards, enabled either to ward off altogether, or greatly because the vessel from which he was taken was trade.

nal authority over their subjects, and exercise; in or worse than " a humbug;" for they must some return, the functions of parent towards the latter. day, collapse, or fail; and the most approved And it cannot be denied that, in comparison with these, the "let alone" policy of the British Government appears very hard and oppressive .---Yet it should be remembered that it is precisely because the British Government is not paternal -because its authority over its subjects bears no analogy to that of the father over his childthat it is so extremely difficult for it to deal with such a case as that which now presents itself in Ireland. A paternal Government is a despotisin; its chief holds direct from God, and owes no account to those over whom he rules, as to the manner in which he exercises his heaven derived authority. He reigns by " right divine" and is responsible to God alone. Such right the British Government does not possess; and not having the "rights," it would be absurd to expect from it the "duties," of a paternal Governinent.

What then can the British Government do, to alleviate the horrors of the impending famine? We believe that it can hardly actively interfere at all, without aggravating the evil. It is one of the consequences of the blessed and glorious Reformation, the price in fact that we must be content to pay for our glorious Protestant religion and the establishment of our Holy Protestant Faith-that a failure or serious deficiency in any generally grown crop must be almost irremediable. Not because Protestants are by nature cruel or hard-hearted; no: because they have not the will, nay, the ardent desire, to alleviate suffering, and to carry succour to the distressed ; but because in an evil hour their ancestors ruthlessly destroyed the sole machinery by which relief can be given to the poor, without disturbance to the legitimate course of business, and without degrading the recipient. That machinery existed in England, Scotland, and Ireland, before the savage hands of the Reformers had destroyed the Convents, Monasteries and Religious Houses, at whose gates in the days of Popery, the hungry were fed, and the naked clothed, not upon the principles of political economy, but upon those of charity; but now that these have been destroyed, to what agencies can we have resource to do their work?

Nothing is easier than to collect food and clothing for the destitute, nothing more difficult than to distribute those succors impartially and judiciously; and without the old Popish machinery this difficulty becomes insuperable. The funds intended for the poor are invariably, indeed must be, absorbed by a swarm of hungry officials; and long ere they reach those for whom they were exclusively designed, they disappear, even as streams running through sandy deserts shrink,

their distance from their springs. And thus, though we are confident that the sad tidings of the suffering impending over the Catholic peafellow-subjects-yet from want of any efficient penalty of conveying dispatches from belligerents generous subscriptions, the good intentions of the subscribers will be frustrated, and the wants of those for whom those funds were intended will remain unalleviated.

other absolute Governments, which claim pater-, ply its place. "Public Works" are a humbug, axioms of nolitical economy before the presence of actual famine vanish away. But charity never faileth; and from it alone therefore can we expect any sensible mitigation of the affliction with which long suffering Ireland is again seriously menaced.

Particularly does it behoove the landlords of Ireland to exercise this virtue in the present crisis. Much depends upon them, and upon their forbearance towards their unfortunate tenants. If they be extreme to insist upon the full navment of their rents ; if they will not make the abatements which sound policy, as well as charity, exact, the consequences may be morally as well as physically disastrous. Unfortunately in Ireland we find but little of that kindly, quasi feudal relation betwixt landlord and tenant, which still, in a great measure, subsists in the sister island. In Ireland, the relation is purely commercial; the landlord in many instances, and in spite of recent legislation for facilitating the transfer of land, is still an absentee, unacquainted with his tenantry, and therefore less keenly -enable of their wants, than are the resident landlords of England and Scotland. This is one cause why a bad season and a deficient crop in Ireland are so much more serious than are similar calamities in the latter. There they are alleviated by mutual forbearance betwixt landlord and tenant; in Ireland they are aggravated by old political animosities, by social feuds, and the antagonism of hostile churches.

A SPECK OF WAR,-Since our last a very serious event has occurred, which it is to be feared, may lead to an open runture betwixt Great Britain and the Government at Washington. The facts are these.

Messrs. Slidell and Mason, Southerners, and it is said, the bearers of important despatches from the government of the Seceded States, had taken their passage for Europe on board the Royal British Mail Steamer Trent. This vessel, being on the high seas, was stopped and overhauled by the San Jacinto, a Yankee manof-war under the command of Captain Wilkes : and the passengers above-mentioned were by him arrested, though under the protection of a neutral flag, and carried off as rebels and as prisoners. The Trent, without further molestation. was then allowed to proceed on her voyage.

This high-handed act, not to say outrage, and violation of national law as laid down by the United States' Government itself, is justified by the Yankee press upon the grounds that the Trent was giving aid and countenance to one of the belligerents, by conveying its despatches; contrary to the law of nations in general, and the terms of the Queen's proclamation in particular. But this plea will not serve the object for which it was advanced; because, if valid, it would have been the duty of Capt. Wilkes to have detained ants of England, and prompt them to make gen- the Trent as good and lawful prize; seeing that erous subscriptions for the relief of their afflicted by the authorities quoted, it is laid down that the machinery to distribute the proceeds of those is the confiscation of the neutral ship carrying them, and of her cargo. Inasmuch then as Capt. Wilkes did not pretend to have any right to confiscate the Trent, he virtually admitted that she was not engaged in any unlawful act at the time he fell in with and boarded her. If she was in any manner violating the laws of neutrality as laid down by writers upon natural law, and by the Queen's Proclamation, it was his duty to have detained her and to have brought her into port; if she was not so engaged, he had no right to exercise any manner of jurisdiction over her and her passengers. Taking the law of the case, as laid down by the Yankee press, it is clear that Capt. Wilkes has done either a great deal too much, or a great deal too little; and from either the British, or the Yankee point of view his conduct is indefensible. Our neighbors cite also precedents in justification of the act; forgetting, however, that the precedents by them cited are either not at all to Ireland there is to be found the requisite local the point, or have been protested against by machinery, or gratuitous organisation, for distri- their own Government. Thus we are reminded buting and making the most of, such means as of the high-handed acts of British cruisers, which private charity, and a vote of the Legislature led to the last war with the United States-acts formers complains. may provide for the Catholic victims of the which no British subject of the present day famine; and in like manuer, the sum destined would attempt to justify. In claiming to stop borer of George Brown, in like manner takes for the relief of the Protestant sufferers, should and search neutral ships, and to arrest deserters up under their auspices. It is by pursuing this a monstrous claim, which the Americans did well that at last the same encouragement should be those whom it claims as its subjects; and that to mitigate, the otherwise inevitable conse- at the time actually in Cork harbour, that is to "Send to Belgium and France indeed, for Ca-State and necessarily degrades and demoralises quences of bad harvests, and other public calami- say in British waters, and subject therefore to tholic immigrants! Are not the Orangemen of the recipients, by accustoming them, like the ties. The humble Society of St. Vincent de British jurisdiction-whereas, the Trent was on Ulster, and the Protestants from Norway, better Romans of a degenerate age, to look only for | Paul has proved far more effectual in its opera- on the high seas, and therefore not subject to than all the hosts of Popery? May we not have bread and games from their rulers. Men who tions than a "law of the maximum;" and that American jurisdiction. No one doubts, or them and be full ?" So he takes up his pen in a bold these opinions insist, therefore, that in all which has been done in France, may, we are would contest, the right of the American author- rage, and utters all munner of foolishness and times, and under all circumstances, the teeding convinced, be done in Ireland, if the same means thes to pursue a fugitive from justice, and to ar- hard things against the Government. to private charity, and the natural course of adopted with such signal success in the other. - | harbour of New York. In like manner the ar- been so long accustomed to domineer, that they Government can thus come in aid to, or com- rest of Lucien Bonaparte in a Sardinan port, lost all idea, even, of the legal equality of Ca-

porarily accupied with the consent of its legiti. mate rulers, by British troops ; and the only case at all, in point, is that of the attack upon the Caroline in American waters, during the rebel hon in. Upper Canada, This act was not, perhaps, strictly legal ; but as the wessel was actively engaged, and with the connivance of the Yankee authorities, in acts of aggression upon loyal British subjects, her seizure and destruction invoked no breach of the spirit of the law of nations.

According to that law, as laid down by themselves, and in their own behalf, there can be no doubt that the act of Capt: Wilkes is perfectly unjustifiable ; but then our neighbors have very elastic consciences, and invariably have one law for themselves and another-a perfectly different law-for their neighbors. Protesting loadly against the "Right of Search" in the case of their own slave-ships, fitted, out, and furnished by the sleek puritans, and abolitionists of Boston and New York, our neighbors claim for themselves the right, not only to stop, and search. vessels sailing on the high seas under a neutral flag; but claim and enforce the right to arrest thereon those whom they denounce as rebels, and fugitives from justice. It is as if T. B. MacManus had been seized by a British man-ofwar from on board an American vessel, half way betwixt Europe and America, upon the plea that he was a rebel, and an offender against British law. How the Americans would have acted, had such an outrage and insult oeen offered to their flag, no one who remembers their indignapt and well-founded protest against the arbitrary proceedings of the Captain of the British frigate Leopard towards the United States frigate Chesapeake, can doubt. How the British Government will act remains to be seen ; but we cannot believe that it will tamely acquiesce in such a wanton outrage; or content itself with less than a disavowal by the Washington authorities of the acts of Captain Wilkes, and the restoration of the unjustly arrested Southerners to the protection of the British flag, Should, however, the right of the Northerners to seize the British mail steamers, carrying letters and despatches from the Southerners to Europe be recognised, the consequences to our weekly line from Boston and New York may be very serious. These, there can be no doubt, carry important letters from the authorities at Washington to their representatives at European Courts; and if therefore it were lawful for the San Jacinto to arrest the Trent, upon the plea that the latter had on board despatches from the Southern Confederacy to Europe, and was therefore guilty of a breach of neutrality-so in like manner we must be prepared to admit the right of the armed cruisers holding commissions fromthe Southern States, to arrest and seize upon our Cunard steamers, upon a similar pretence. The story of the despatches is however only a flimsy pretext, as is evident from the fact that Captain Wilkes did not dare to detain the Trent and confiscate her cargo. The Northerners were anxious to get possession of some leading menfrom amongst their opponents; and, as to affect this object, they scrupled not to violate the law of nations as expounded by themselves, so also will

The condition of Poland grows daily worse. The following extracts from the Times' Warsaw correspondent throw strong light upon the subjec1 :---

"I have repeatedly mentioned the increasing severity and violence of the Russian authorities. Any corporal is master of the lives and properties of the inhabitants. Never during the most melancholy period of the reign of the Emperor Nicholas, and even after Warsaw was taken by assault in 1831, were similar excesses seen. The city presents the gloomy aspect of a necropolis. The churches, the theatres, the public gardens and schools are closed. The courts of justice are reduced to silence. Arrests are made without distinction of age, sex, or quality. The most revered prelates and ecclesiasties, selected to make a report on the violence and profonations committed in the churches, have been carried away from their houses during the night and incarcerated. The number is so great that I will mention only a few : - The prelates Nikman and Bzarzkowski, the canons Wyszynski-Stecki and Chimielewski, the Abbe Biernarchi, the priest Magonski, and the Abbe Pyzalski. The latter was dragged out of a church and cruelly beaten. There are several members of the delegation of citizens incarcerated. It was they who, in the opinion of the late Prince Gortchakoff, alone maintained order in Warsaw. Several bankers and some of the most wealthy landed proprietors are in prison. General Kornon, governor of the department of Plok, who distinguished himself above all Russian Generals for severity, and who lately commanded that three ladies of the best families in the town should be publicly fogged in front of the church of Plok, is now appointed president of the secret commission which is to conduct the prosecution against the prisoners in the citadel. These prisoners are treated with the atmost crueity. They are locked up in narrow cells without light, and permitted to walk for , only five minutes during the day in a small court.

Unless indeed the Great Briton can be persuaded for once to throw aside bis " No-Popery" prejudices, and to entrust the management and distribution of the succors, which his naturally kind and generous heart will prompt him to collect, to the hands of those who alone are competent to administer and distribute those succors impartially and judiciously. This, however, is, we fear, too much to expect; and yet this is the only feasible plan that presents itself for preventing a repetition of the horrors of '47, and the deaths, by wholesale, of a large portion of the population by famine, and its twin-sister, pestilence. In the several Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in the Catholic Clergy, and the still existing Religious Houses of Others again point to Prance, Russia, and to plement, Christian charity, though it cannot sup- was not on the high seas, but in a place tem- tholics and Protestante; but for their own sakes,

they not scruple to lie, and to lie impudently, in justification of this violation.

FRENCH DOMINATION-THE WORST OF IT. -It is always a comfort to know the worst, and to be assured that there is no lower depth into which we can fall. Hence we thank the Globe for the following reassuring announcement :

"We have had many instances, since the Condition came into office, of submitting to Lower Canada domination, but this is about the worst which we can at this moment call to mind."-Globc.

What is this horrid thing then, this "worst" instance of " Lower Canada domination ?" Simply this: That, having at the public expense sent salaried agents to the North of Ireland and to the North of Europe to promote an exclusively Protestant emigration to Canada, the Government has at last appointed and salaried two agents to encourage emigration to Canada from the South of Ireland, and the South of Europe, where the populations are almost exclusively Catholic. This, thank God ! is the " worst" instance of "Lower Canada domination" that the Globe can cite; and if this be the "worst," it is not difficult to estimate the gravity of the other and lighter instances of " Lower Canada domination" of which the great organ of the Protestant Re-

The Montreal Witness, the worthy fellow-laup the parable against this outrage on Protestant Ascendency. To our Montreal cotemporary, it appears most tolerable and not to be endured, given to Catholic settlement in Canada, as has long been accorded to exclusively Protestant settlements. "Send to the South of Ireland !" he exclaims in unctuous transport of indignation-

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-11-1-1-27----NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

ness to give us more argument, and less declamation ; and to show their readers why it is not lawful to the Government of Canada to endeavour to attract to its shores the surplus populations of Catholic; as well as of Protestant countries ; and how, if a salaried agent to the North of Ireland be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, an agent similarly salaried to the South of Ireland is a wrong, and an unclean thing.

Indeed, it is to the latter, rather than to the former, that the attention of Government should aow be principally directed ; for the South of Ireland is the district where the potatoe failure will be more seriously felt, and which therefore what we have said of Calvinisin by argument; stands the more in need of, the relief afforded by by stating the peculiar doctrines of Calvinism, emigration. We speak not of the qualifications which represent God as willing the damnation of of the gentlemen appointed as agents, for these a portion of His own creatures, and as creating are not called in guestion. What our cotempo- them for the express purpose of torturing them raries find fault with is, the appointment of emi- in hell to all eternity ; and by showing that such gration agents at all'to the Catholic, as well as doctrines are incompatible with a belief in God's to the Professiont districts of Europe; and in these appointments we contend that the Govern- these His most glorious attributes, the attributes ment has not only not acted unjustly, but that it has merely taken a slep towards repairing an ancient wrong.

In like manner, we ask what means the railing of the Witness about the parochial arrangements of Lower Canada? Were Protestants thereby affected, directly or indirectly ; were they in any manner amenable to the titbe law, we could understand our cotemporary's susceptibility upon this horror from the extreme tenets of Calvinism ;-point. But, as it is, Catholics are alone interested and though calling themselves disciples of the therein; and if they make no complaint, whose French heresiarch, they throw overboard their pockets alone are touched, surely it is a work of logic, in order to save their laith, or belief in a supererogation, not to say impertinence, for the Witness to interfere therein.

The meaning of all this clamor is this: That Protestants of the extreme party are angry at the sight of Catholics treated on a footing of perfect equality with Protestants ; and that when they cry out for civil and religious liberty they in reality mean "Protestant Ascendency," and the suppression of the distinctive nationality of our French Canadian fellow-citizens. That the numbers of the latter should be increased by immigration is also very distasteful to them; because such an accession to the population of this shortly after the commencement of the XVII. section of the province would give a quietus to century, Arminian tenets obtained the ascendency. the cry for "Representation by Population;" and | and have never yet been expunged. It is therethereby deprive them of the long-looked for fore incorrect to speak of the Church of England means of suppressing Popery, and treating Lower as Calvinistic. In it we recognise three distinct Canada like a conquered province.

The British Whag thus takes us to task for having spoken of the "Spiritualists" as a "Sect of Protestants;" and of their errors-the belief for instance that the souls of the departed maintain intercourse with the living-as "less disbonoring to God" than the blasphemous tenets of Calvinism, which virtually represent God as the author of sin, and as the cause of the sinner's final impenitence and damnation :---

\*.\* The impertinence of the True Witness is beyond imagination and beyond bearing. If any Ca-nada Protestant journal were to term the tenets of

would it not be well for the Globe and the Wat- never, by any means, speaks offensively of the religion of Panists, terms their tenets. " hlasphemous" or "idolatrous" or "stigmatises them by any ill-sounding enthets." Were, we to extend our researches over other Canada Protestant journals, such as the Globe, the Witness, and their contemporaries, we might multiply our selections ad infinitum. But as the proverb says, " Enough is as good as a feast."

> We do not argue from the principle that " two wrongs make a right;" or that the false and scurrilous language of a Protestant journalist would justify falsehood and scurrility on the part of the Catholic editor. We, on the contrary, justify goodness and justice. But to deprive God of in which He most delights to represent Himself to us, is "blasphemy;" and blasphemy so monstrous, so glaring, so revolting to the unpreju-

> diced mind, that we are sure that the British Whig himself will not dare publicly to defend the several theses of Calvin upon " Predestination, Election," and " Reprobation." Protestants, we say it advisedly, do for the most part recoil with God, Who is good, Who is just, and Who desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that

he should turn from his wickedness, and live. It is true that if we turn to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England as the exponent of Anglicanism, we shall find Calvinistic tenets strongly asserted; but if we look for the doctrines of the Church of England in its Liturgy, we shall therein find those tenets equally strongly repudiated. The Church of England in its inception indeed, and during the first half century of its existence, was Calvinistic no doubt; but parties. We have the Low Church party, composed of the least educated, the least gentle-

manly, and altogether the least respectable portion of the body, which is Calvinistic, and Stiggin-isb, if we may be permitted to use the word. We have next the "Broad Church" party, whose members believe everything in general, but nothing in particular, and in whose eyes extreme views are an abomination ; this class inclines rather towards German neology than towards Calvinism, and furnishes most respectable, discreet, and amiable Bishops to the Establish-

ORANGE LOYALTY. Like charity, loyalty can be made to cover a multitude of sins. With Orangemen, the possession, or the presumed possession, of this quality, has been of incalculable service in sheltering them from the consequences of their misdeeds. When they shot Papists, or wrecked a Romish " mass-house," the plea urged in mitigation of sentence was invariably their loyalty; and under cover of this plea they for years have been enabled to persecute and outrage their fellow-subjects, whose fidelity to their ancestral religion was assumed as a badge of "disloyalty" to their secular sovereign. Loyalty, in short, was a civic virtue of which Protestants claimed the exclusive possession, but which, however, attained its highest lustre only in the Orange Lodge.

It is amusing to contrast the practice of Orangemen with their performance; and their professions of loyalty, whilst allowed to tyrannize over their Catholic fellow-subjects, with the undisguised insolence and treason of their language towards a government that manifests a disposition to treat all its subjects with perfect impartiality. The Duke of Newcastle refused to officially recognise any secret politico-religious society during the visit to Canada of the Prince of Wales; the latter a short time ago paid a visit to Maynooth College, where he was received with all the honor due to the Heir Apparent of the British Throne ; and hereupon the leading organ of the Orange body in Ireland-the Downshire Protestant-who is also copied by the leading Orange journal of Canada-the British Herald-breaks out into the following invective.

"The Prince is a nice young man, and a good dancer. It is very rude and very wrong to find fault with such a pleasant pretty fellow.

"Nevertheless, the danger is not so far out of sight. \* \* \* And the Protestant people who wou'd have shed their blood for Eugland, are beginning to utter unusual things. It is no uncommon thing, now, to hear them say, that no true Protestant should bear allegiance to England."- The Italies are our own.

Farther on the same writer give the Prince of Wales the significant hint, that,-

" Playing at Popery is a very dangerous thing for the heir to the Crown of England."

And he concludes a rabid article, as remarkable for the weakness of its reasoning as for the violence of its language, by asserting a " higher loyalty than earthly loyalty" as the special duty of every " true Protestant,"

For this randorous display of treason-generally latent, though always present--the Orangemen can plead no act of injustice towards themselves. and can show no hurt to justify their clamors .-No; the only excuse urged is this-That the Prince of Wales bas - in so far as, at his age and in his peculiar position, he is able to display any political predilections at all - manifested a desire to treat all who may hereafter be his subjects with strict impartiality; and that he has been as civil to his royal mother's Catholic, as to her Protestant, subjects. This is the very head and front of his offending; and for this he is by the organ of the Irish Orangemen threatened with the withdrawal of Protestant allegiance !--Such is the stuff that Orange loyalty is made of ; such the flimsy texture of the garment wherewith hitherto they have been wont to cover the shame of their atrocities towards Catholics.

And what they are in Ireland, loyalists in name, but mercenary traitors at heart, that are the Orangemen in Canada. That amongst their ranks are to be found some few really lovat British subjects we will admit ; but these, though | nominally Orangemen, take no active part in the proceedings of the body. Its ranks are recruited ! mocratic section of the community. The "lookers to Washington" are its chief patrons ; and as we have often repeated, Orangeism is out Clear-Gritism organised. If ever the agitation for Annexation assume for aidable pro ortions-if ever British rule be seriously menas ed in Canada-it will be the work of the Orangemen and if ever, which God forbid! these ties which bind i about three weeks? us to the Empire be foreibly severed, we venture to predict that our last shot fired on this Coutinent in defence of the rights of the Crown will

BEWARE OF QUACKS .- Our good city fof Montreal is, at this moment, suffering from a perfect plethorn of quacks, and the ery is still " they come." All Yankeedom seems to have vomited upon us its noble army of " professors," and other humbugs, and our people should be on their guard against them We all know what a Yankee " professor" generally is. A fellow too lazy to work, whose occupation is th give lessons . in obscenity, and to teach hot-blooded youth how it may indulge its worst passions with impunity. We are no advocates of Lynch Law; but we do wish that there was a whip in the hand of every able-bodied policeman, to lash such raseals laked through the streets.

One of these gentry has been particularly recommended to us. He professes-they are all "professors"-to be an envoy from od, to be accredited by the Pope, and to he endowed with the faculty of curing all diseases. Of late the fellow has been roving about Grifflatown, easing fools of their money ; and it is to put our readers on their guard against him that we write these lines. He calls himself a Frenchman, but he confesses to a long residence amongst the Yaukees; he has been a "herb doctor," is of low size, with a long greyish beard, and in some respects appears more fool than knave.

LOES OF THE "NORTH BRITON" - Captain Grange's Statement .- A special meeting of the members of the Cabinet was held when the arrival of the Napoleon was announced ; and Capt. Grange was called before this meeting and examined as to the causes of the accident. The result of the examination may be summed up by saying that he was altogether unable to account for the disaster. On taking his departure from Point de Monts he steered his usual course, until at last he found his vessel on the rocks. He corroborates the suspicion already made public in these columns, and entertained by those who examined bim, that the seamen who arrived by the John G. Deshler cut their boats adrift designedly. Captain Grange, thinks the compasses were right. Just before the disaster breakers were perceived ahead, but it was then too inte. It is not inferred from the Captain's parrative that the night was unusually dark. A great deal of luggage was saved, and the passengers were enabled to provide themselves with plenty of provisions and blankets. Almost all the mail bags, he thinks, were saved. The larger bags, containing papers, were cut open by the mail officer, and as it was found that their contents were completely saturated, they were not removed. The principal loss of luggage was owing to one of the schooners, with a quantity on board, running aground; and a large amount of the baggage which was on deck had to be thrown overbuard.

TRIAL TRIP. - The trial trip of the new steamer Montreal, which took place on Thursday last, was entirely euccessful, the steamer making the first fifteen miles in forty-eight minutes -a rate of speed equalling nearly 20 miles an hour. She reached Sorel, a distance of 45 miles, in exactly two hours and twenty minut-s, which is said to be the greatest speed ever made between Montreal and that place. A few minutes before leaving port, and when all the passengers had re-embarked, an accident occurred, by which but, for the fearless promptitude of one of the steamer's officers, a life would have hours, lost, and a gloom thrown over the pleasures of the day. In attempting to seat himself upon the rading of the upper deck, the reporter of the Pilol loss has balance, and went backwards over the rail, and headlong into the water, between the vessel and the wharf striking the latter as he fell. He was saved by the gallantry of Pierre Charbonneau, the mate of the Montreal, who without a moment's hesitation, threw himself into the water, and aided by those on shore, rescued him from death. So pleased were the passengers with the manly conduct of the mate, that a purse of \$25 was made up and presented to him, as a restimonial of their appreciation of his noble unduct. -- Commercial Advertiser.

BE PARLIAMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS Ar OTTAWA. -- From the Ottawa Union we learn the present condition of these buildings ;--" The eastern Department building is completed, as for as the ma- lignates in the following Dedication : " This Tree ary is concerned, and the rooting is considerably advanced, a portion is slated, and the remainder covered with the patent felting which is to be placed between the slate and the rather ceiling It will be entirely covered in by the 24th of November, westner mainly from the most anti-Catholic and ultra-de- permitting. "The Parliament buildings are well advanced, the outer walls are up to the level of the gallery of both Chumbers, and the Library is up to the level of the main floor. The whole front of the building is to the level of the root, with coping and finish ready for it. The wells of this building are protected temporarily with words, of which 60,000 feet board measure are required to case the front walls alone. " fue western departmental building is completed to the cooling, and is partly covered in. through the development of Grange principles; and it is calculated that it will be completely roofed in We know that in Canada the potato blight has reanywared this year with most destructive effects, and that even after the eron has been gathered and stored in an apparently sound condition, it is now be fired by a statione; and that the last shout of found in most instances to be rotting away in the which daily unter the petition " God Biess the TRADE OF QUEBRE - The value of the imports at Quebec during the month stading the 31st of October last, was \$470.569 an increase, as compared with October, 1856, of \$33,152. The duties were \$50,566 10, a decrease of \$17,951 90. The decrease is owing to the erroamstance that a large proportion of the imports of stepher. 1861, were free goods. The value of the exports was \$1,131,061, an increase of \$31,408 CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC - Dangerous counterfeit S50 rul \$100 notes, on the New York Shoe and Leather Devlers Bank have been extensively circulated. They are so well executed that the Bank was for some time deceived. All notes of the Bank of these denomination should be declined. - Commercial Advertiser. Monz Gold --- Gold has been discovered about two niles from Sherbrooke, near the north-west arm of a small creek that flows into St. Mary's river, in the county of Guysborough, N.S. One man, named Nickerson, first detented the existence of the precious metal, went quistly to work, and succeeded in obtaining gold to the value of something like \$1600. Great excitement exists in the locality. APPOINTMENTS OF EMIGRATION AGENTS .- The Quebee Canadian says :- "We are informed that Mr. Hector Vanet has been appointed emigration agent for the west of Europe, and Mr. E. J. Charlton for the south of Ireland, that is to say, for the most Cathelic part of it. Messra. Gaspard Drolet and Lawreace Stafford have been added to the Emigration Bureau in this city."

ORIME IN UPPER CANADA -The Cobourg (C.W.) Sun says that the criminal calendar before the assizes is unusually heavy, no less than four persons having to stand their trial for murder.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour .- The demand continues active, chieffy for Quebec and other Ports along the St. Lawrence. No. 2, S4.85 to S4.90 ; No. 1, S5.10. Faney and Extra continue unchanged, the former \$5.40 to \$5.60, and the latter \$5 80 to \$5 90.

Wheat is dull at \$1.02; to \$1.04 for good to choice samules : inferior. Sl.

Outmeal per bbl. of 200 1bs. --\$4 to \$4 20. Scarce Barley.-48 to 50c. per 50 lbs. Very dull. Corn per 56 ibs .- 54c to 55c. Nominal.

Oats. - No wholesale transactions.

Peas per 66 lbs.-60c to 70c. Nominal. Ashes were sold yesterday afternoon at \$6,10 to 56.20 for Pois ; \$6,30 to \$6,40 for Pearls. The news , to-day has slightly improved the market.

Butter.-Grease, Gc. to 7c. ; Poor to Good Butter, Sc. to 11c.; very inactive. We hear of a sale of choice Dairy at 124c.

Pork. -- Mess \$14,50 ; Prime Mess, \$12 , Prime, \$10 to \$11. Dall. The domand for vessels having closed . the price of Prime and Prime Mess has declined. Cheese-5 to 71 cents.-Montreal Witness.

#### Married.

In the St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd on the 19th inst., Philip Lynch, Esq., of Valleyfield Merchant, to Miss Mary eldest daughter of Mr. Mi chael Rielly, of Tannery West.

On the 6th inst., in St. Vincent's Chapel, by the Rev. G. R. Northgraves, P.P., Thomas J. Lynskey, Esq., of Vandreuil, C.E., to Miss Mary Josephino Egan, of Toronto.

In St. Hubert, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Cousinault, Moses Vincent, jr., Esq., eldest son of Moses Vincent, Sr., Esq., to Elizabeth Halpin, eldest daughter of John Halpin, Esq., of the same purish Died,

In this city, on the 13th inst., of croup, Jessie Margaret, youngest daughter of W. O'Brien, aged 11 months.

At Coteau St. Pierre, on the 1st inst., Mr. James Mills, youngest son of the late Mr. James Mills, aged 22 years .- May his soul rest in peace.

At Port Credit, at the residence of her uncle, Angus McDonell, Esq., Flora, daughter of the late Alex. McDonell, Esq., of Sterling aged 25 years.

At three o'clock, in the afternoon of Monday, 11th instant, at 194 Church street, Toronto, in the 29th year of her age, Eliza Mary, the fifth daughter of the late Mr. Michael Moylau, of the Parish of Maynooth, and sister of James (I. Moylan of The Canadian Free-

A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Michael's Cathedral on Tuesday 12th instant, by Rev. Father Proulx, Rev. A. P. Finan, Deacon, and Mr. Mullen, Sub-Deacon.-R. I. P.

# LOAN WANTED.

A RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION, desires to borrow the sum of from One Thousand to Two Thousand Dollars, at a moderate rate of interest, upon mortgage upon Real Estate. For particulars apply to this Office.

Nov. 21.

### FATHER FABER'S

LAST GREAT WORKS lust Published, uniform with FATHER FARER'S other Works, Price in Cloth 75 cts. ; Cl. Gt. Edges \$1.25.- By Mail, on receipt of the price in Gold, or P. O. Stamps. BETHLEHEM, Ey Frederick William Faber, D. D. CONTENTS.

Chap. I-The Bosom of the Eternal Father .--Chap. 11-The Bosom of Mary.-Chap. 111-The Matinght Cave.-Chap. 1V-The first Worshippers Chap. V-The Infant God.-Chap. VI-Soul and body.- Chap. VII - Calvary before its Time. - Chap. VIII- Heaven Aircady.- Chap. IX-The feet of the Elernal Father.

The Title and Table of Contents suggests the cuaracter of this work, which the Rev. Author desuse on the Sacred Infiney of our Most Dear and Bressed Redeemer, is hard with the most Tender Devotion, the most Humb e Contidence, and the most Reverentiat Worship, at the Feet of Saint Joseph, the Spouse of Mary, and the Great Foster-Father of on hord. The name of the distinguished Author, whose Works have already become so popular in England and this country, as well as on the Continent, where tony have been translated, and met with an immense sure, is sufficient invite attention to this past production of his genius, learning and piety. "Like Father Faber's other Works, it abounds in passages of rare learning, exquisite beauty, graceful pussages of rate reaching, exquisite beauty, graceous imagery and most tender piety. To at least many of the 50,000 who have read his other Works, particu-lary his "All for Jesus" this last production of his genius, and still more of his deep, active love for that same over on ssed Saviour of men, will be a more than welcome visitor; an offering better than treasures of golu and silver. It any were at this moment, when thrones are crumbling, and nations are falling to pieces or being bumbled to the dust, *it is* in the stable, and by the crib of the Babe of Betilebein, that the proof and the wise of the world may learn the worth of the saying : Vanity of vanities, and att is venity; except to love 10.1, and to, serve Him adone."

the Roman Catholic Church " blasphemous," or idolstrous, or stigmatize them by any ill sounding epithet, a howl would be raised from one end of the province to the other. And yet this, we may truly sey scurrilous sheet, has no besitation in so branding the faith of the larger portion of the Protestant Church. The tenets of the Church of England are Calvinistic, the tenets of the Scot's Kirk are Calvinistic; so are those of the Baptist Church and of many other large communities.

The above calls upon us for a few words of comment. "If any Canada Protestant journal were to term the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church ' blashhemous' or ' idolatrous' or stigmatise them by any ill-sounding epethet a howl would be raised from one end of the Province to may very well be called in question. The only the other." As a practical commentary upon this, we request the British Whig to glance his eye over the following choice morsels, which we clip from the columns of the Toronto British Herald of Wednesday the 13th inst. :-

"We protest against popes, and Papists, and cardinals, and monks, and nuns, and priestcraft, and sales of indulgences, worshipping of angels and saints, and relics, great toes, back bones, and shoulder blades, images, extreme unctions, transubstantiation, purgatories, lorettos, houses flying in the air, and all those trumperies, conceits, and lies, and sbuses which the abominable and blasphemous Church of Rome has mixed up with pure Obristianity, and of which we as a nation repudiate.

Their Bible is the Latin vulgate, which was trans-lated by St. Jerome, in the fifth century, and is full of errors and misrepresentations.

Protestants cast off the Church of Rome because it had became vile and corrupt; they took the true teligion with them, and left the rotten slough to the Papists, just as Abraham carried the worship of the true God with him, and left the Chaldeans their idolatry . . . . Papists may talk of their plety. Erasmus said long ago, there is more heat add, by the editor of the British Whig himself, ed Church. than holiness in a monks cowl, and that he would rather hear a goose gabble than an abbot preach. Paplats inculcate that no faith is to be kept with heretice. This damnable doctrine was maintained at the Council of Constance . . . . Not one of their intolerant, inhuman, and unchristian decrees have ever been abrogated or repealed . How old is Protestantism ? Why, as old as Obris. tisnity, for it takes primitive Obristianity for its guide, before the superstitious and blasphemous founded. The number of real Calvinists is very idelatries of Rome defiled the religion of the apostles small indeed at the present day; and even of . . Popery is a political system, veiled as religion; it grasps at universal empire, and its head, the Pope, sets himself up as God, and claims temporai power over the whole world, as well as spiritual modify and explain away, his characteristic teninfallibility. It is a monstrous lie from beginning ets. If the Whig requires proof of this asser-10 end "

article, in a single issue, of a single "Canada Protestant journal," which itself copies from the Liverpool Herald, an English Protestant paper; and we think they bardly justify the implied boast of the Whig, that the Canada Profestant press, Two Hundred and Sixty-eight dollars.

ment and the House of Lords. Thirdly, we have the High Church, or Romanising party; small perhaps in point of numbers, but influential bebecause of the erudition, moral integrity, and zealous, even if misdirected, devotion of its members, who are also remarkable for their detestation of Calvinism and of everything that savors

thereof. The Church of Scotland by its standards, or outward professions. is, we admit. Calvinistic; but in that it tolerates "Infant Bap tism"-a practice utterly incompatible with the essential tenets of Calvinisin-its faithful adberence to the teachings of the Genevan Reformer true Calvinists with whom we are acquainted, are to be found amongst the Non-Social members of the Baptist denomination ; and for a body, numerically, socially, and intellectually so unimportant as is this obscure hand of sectaries, we see not why we should entertain such deference, as to refrain from giving expression to those opinious of Calvinism which we hold in common with the great mass of the respectable, intellectual and least un-Christian section of the Protestant or Non-Catholic community. It is blasphemous to deny the goodness and mercy of God; but God, as described by Calvin, is neither merciful nor just, but merely a capricious tyrant, and an om nipotent fiend. Therefore Calvinism is " blasphemous ;" and as such its distinctive tenets are repudiated by all that is most worthy of our esteem in the Protestant world; and we will venture to though perhaps prudential motives, and a tender regard to his subscription list, may compel him to observe a discreet silence, and to refram from giving expression to his real sentiments unon Calvinistic tenets, and God's arbitrary decrees. If such be the case, the Whig's timidity is unfounded. The number of real Calvinists is very those who call themselves by the name of Calvin, the great majority renounce, or at all events. tion, we reler him to the actual state of the Procolumns of the Montreal Witness.

Irish Catholic Congregations of this city on All Saints' Day, amounted to the handsome sum of "God Save the Queen" will come from ups cellars - Theone's Grobe Pope.'

Logalty with Catholics is more than a feeling or sentiment, more than a mere affair of trade or barter--so much allegiance for so much solid pudding. With us it is a matter of duty, an affair of the conscience, an act of obedience to God Himsell, by Whom kings reign ; and among Catholies it will invariably be found that he who is most faithful to his Church will also be the most loyal to his earthly Sovereign.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOTEL DIEU .--- On Tuesday next the Church of the Convent of the Mont Sie. Famille will be solemnly consecrated. The service will commence at 8 A.M., precisely. In the afternoon at four o'clock there will be a Solemn Benediction of the B. Sacrament in the newly consecrat-

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AS UNDERSTOOD BY PROTESTANTS .-- It is difficult to make out what Protestants mean by the phrase "civil and reherous liberty." Perhaps the following, which we clin from the Turin correspondent of the London Times, may throw some light upon the subject.

"Throughout the whole of Lombardy those prelates who showed any ill will to the country's cause" -i.c.- the revolution -" as well as the vicars who took their places have been driven from their see."

According to this definition, the " Septembrizers" of the first French Revolution must have been eminently the friends of "civil and These are merely extracts from a single short testant Church at Geneva, as reported in the religious liberty." They not only ejected from their sees and parishes, all prelates and priests, who differed from them in opinion, but generously The collections taken up from the several and patriotically cut their throats besides ; receiving, it is true, a small daily salary as a recognition of their valuable services to the cause of civilisation, liberty, progress, and humanity.

The Nova Scotian brought out a quantity of military stores for the garrisons, among which were 400 bales of great coars, a pretty liberal allowance for the small number of troops in Ganada.

The Grand Trunk track from the Tanneries into the Bonaventure Street Station has been completed, but will not he used until the 1st of December. The

By the Aylmer Times, we observe that the disease County of Otlaws, several deaths having occurred from it. Both adults and children are suffering from the same cause.

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"We turn to this last work of the Rev. Dr. Faber, with sentiments of gratitude to heaven, and hope for its abundant blessing on the teachings of such a guide which our most curuest language would out faint! express. If the power to conceive and convey to others bat will not he used until the 1st of December. As i the southine, and at the same time, the most practical Station will then be opened by the Grand Truck truths that can inducest the human mind, be a title rise Railway Company as a City Passenger Station. We the homage of men, then has Father Faber establish are also informed that the Freight Station at the ed for bimself a claim, which no length of years not same depot will be ready and in use by the lst of change of circumstances can efface. Few write since the days of St. Francis de Sales, have made more Ohristian hearts bow in loving adoration befor? termed Diptheris, is very prevalent at present in the our tabernacies than the author, of All, for Jesus" The Blessed Sacrament, ' Growth in Holiness,' &c: " E Early orders respectfully solicited. MURPHY & CO., Publishers, Baltimore.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOEIC CHRONICLE NOVEMBER 22, 1861

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. - Stand Land Car

CT.55FRANCE.

1.11.2. The same uneasy feeling which pervaded every class of society towards the close of the year which preceded the Italian war, and which was abruptly expressed in the Emperor's address to the Austrian Ambassallor during the celebrated levce of New Year's Day, is now again discermble. That feeling may be exaggerated, but you meet with few people in society who do not declare their conviction that the peace of Europe will before long be again put in peril. We hear rumours of propositions being made to Austria for settlement of some difficult and long-standing questions in which she has deep interest. Whether these propositions refer to Herzegovina or to Venetia, they are described as not admissible, just as if they were meant to be so; and this, coupled with the recommendation said to be given to Piedmont to look well to her military organisation, is felt like the shadow of coming events. It is now very clearly stated that " the Emperor of the French, for weighty and mighty motives of his own, in the interest of the Italian cause itself, will not allow the terrible question of Rome to be touched upon." I thank my stars I never gave it to the almost universal delusion about the Emperor's good intentions on that subject. Napoleon's weighty reasons for not withdrawing his troops from Rome are, and always were, purely personal. Rome was an instrument in his hands for thwarting the efforts of

or made themselves subservient to some of his hidden views. In the teeth of statesmen, newsmen, diplomatists, and reasoners of every description who held different expectations, who named the close of last February, of last March, of every month of the calendar, as the epoch determined upon for the removal of the Roman garrison, and who looked upon me as a maniac for my incredulity, I adhered to my own faith, and it is now only a meagre consolation to be told that I was right all along.

the Italians towards their unity, for opposing

that unity for ever, or at least adjourning it till

the Italians have either accepted his conditions

La Patric publishes the following : -

"A despatch from Rome announces that two new French regiments, from France, have taken up their quarters at Rome and in the neighborhood; they met with a warm reception from the inhabitants.

Monsignor Chigi, appointed Papal Nuncio to France, was to leave for Paris unmediately.

"The report that General Goyon will be appointed to a command in France is inexact .--The General returns to his post at Rome.

A despatch from Brest dated Oct. 30, says-"The steam frigate La Guerriere has received her final instructions, and sails on the 4th or 5th of November for the Mexican coast."

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL .-- We take the following highly-interesting remarks from the Paris courespondent of the Times :--

"M. Persigny has not heard the last of the directing body of that institution is not confined certify that they have, at the present hour, a to the clerical and Ultramontane press. The certain consistency. "The best combination," Liperal, not the Revolutionary journals, have said Napoleon the other day to the Abbe Laviseveral of them as strongly as is permitted when gerie, "is that of Villafranca." "Why, Sire,"

tion; and its funds, derived from voluntary subscriptions, were largely bestowed on the working classes whom the events of that year, had thrown upon the street. If I do not inistake, conferences, not to deprive the poor of relief, &c. and prolonged. The book of M. Guizot has had more success than The whole of the periodical press unanimously the President of the Society received the Cross of Honor from the hands of General Cavaiguac himself for the services rendered during the terrible days of June. S. 1. 140

tries besides France, for similar societies in Germany, in Switzerland, in Spain, in Italy, in North and South America, sought to be in com-Father Lacordaire, iu his notice of the life of M. Ozanain, one of its founders, ' which has destroyed so many other institutions, respected this one. The pure perfume of charity had freed it from suspicion; its sincerity was believed in, because it was sincere."

PARIS, Oct. 27, 1861 .-- I have to-day to offer you serious considerations. After having had the intention to take possession of Sardiuia and Sicily, Napoleon now uses nearly the following language :- " Europe takes fright at my ter ritorial acquisitions. Very well ! Let it be reassured. I do not insist. I renounce all that it would be easy for me to claim; but, while renouncing the material advantages, I must have a moral compensation, an increase of influence. Allow me to place on the throne of Naples a a King of my own family, Murat or Plon-plon, and I do not ask for an inch of ground in exchange for all I have done for Italy." What is particularly worthy of attention is that this game is not going on with Victor Emmanuel, but with Giuseppe Mazzini, who has completely taken up again Napoleon, finding much more security and affinity on that side than on the side of King Galantuomo, whom he reproaches with being of ancient race, and in whom he fears a return prompted by the royal blood that flows in his vens. It is not so with the other Gauseppe. The Caprera solitary remains attached to Victor Emmanuel, but all the other revolutionists and 'ex-republicans of the Mazzinian school have railed round Napoleon. As for Rome and the Pope, what are they to become in this combination? This is the secret of futurity, and probably the has its dangers, and that every day beholds fresh victum to be offered in holecaust to the discontent of Earl Russell and the "King of Italy!" I have it, however, from a good source that Napoleon proposes to Pius IX. to restore to him the Legations, on condition that the Holy Father should accept, as his Vicar, his golson, the budding Napoleon (le Napoleon en ileur). In that case France would preserve permanently a military station in the very heart of the Peninsula. It is to confer on such an eventuality that the rapid Goyon has been called to Paris, under the touching pretext of coming to fetch his spouse, who, up, to the present time, has always travelled alone, like Madame de Persigny. This Vicariupon this society, and its virtual suppression in ate of the Imperial baby does not seem to fright-France by the despotism of Louis Napoleon, en the Vatican very much, because it is thought privately that when the empire falls the little Vicar will fall of himself. All that I relate to you Society of St. Vincent de Paul. He must have is, I repeat, very seriously thought of. I do easy the transition to heresy and obedience to a pabeen surprised, if not afflicted, at finding that the uot answer for such plans not changing in a week, triotic Anti-Popel Such is the scheme as sketched condemnation of the circular which dissolves the and still less for their being carried out. But 1

discussing a Ministerial act, pronounced that answered the new Auditor of the Rota, "will the Cardinal Primate of Hungary and the Cardinal discussing a Ministerial act, pronounced that answered the new Auditor of the Rota, "will patriarch of Lisbont we apprehend that these measure to be uncalled-for and mischievous.— your Majesty not cause it to trumph?" Ah ! eminent Prelates will feel very little obliged by the The word is not, of course, used, but it is clear that is easily said; but the Italians must be al- compliment (?) paid them by the degraded exlowed to throw off their fire, and then be taken back at the moment of reaction. To complete

I fancied. Its first edition was disposed of in two days .

PERS LACOBDAIRE. - Pere Lacordaire, who was also an habitue of the Chateau de Laincourt, is sink- | vote, everybody would agree to march against Turin "The labors of this charnable association ing day by day. His malady defies the efforts of the to attack, in their very den' the Alpine wolves who must have been flightly appreciated in other coun- most eminent French physicians, and has during the devour us, and impose on them our supremacy, our past week made a progress alarming to his friends. laws, and our civilisation, so superior to theirs. The disease has taken a pervous form, and the pa-1 tient's sense of touch has become so fine as to be of his chief Ministers are about to come, and spend almost a torture to him. He has been obliged to some time at Naples, to contribute more efficaciously munication with it. Its existence was sanction- throw aside on that account his coarse Dominican to erase our ancient monarchy, by substituting for it ed by various foreign Governments and two robes, and a sackcloth shirt, which it appears that Piedmontese military occupation. They have al-great revolutions. The revolution itself, said his hundly sufferinge Labordaries intellect intellect of all ready been preceded by a reinforcement of three his bodily sufferings, Lacordaire's intellect scems ra- hundred Carabinieri (constabulary), who arrived ther to increase that decrease in brightness. An ac- | yesterday in Naples ; while two hundred more were quaintance, who recently returned to town from see- | emburking at Genon, to go to Palermo. ing him, said to me, "He speaks much on the politics of the day; or rather, improvises discourses, when conversing with men of intelligence, that political causes, in the city of Naples alone. Out of would electrify an audience, and that far surpass, because more natural and illuminated, by an abnormal brilliancy of thought everything that be has and very harsh imprisonment. As for the others, ever suid in public." This activity of mind is incessant; night and day two brethren of the Lacordaire are crowded with thousands of other prisoners, who order succeed each other in writing, while Lacor- are expecting in vain, for months, and even for a daire dictates; and his dictation lasts for nearly six-teen hours every day. Each of these amanuenses are fate. Among the latter, I may quote the Duke of occupied in a revision of the father's correspondence, Cajaniello, Commendatore Mirabelli, and a crowd and the completion of some works that have been recently begun. The former contains letters to and from the Pope, the Emperor, the different members is, however a Piedmontese of the House of Austria, MM. Guizot, Montalembert, In the provinces, the num Lamartine, and other celebrated and historical characters of the present day. But all these precious reaction and war, so that, according to the most documents, for reasons best known to the dying priest, will not be published for a certain number of years, which ho has, I understand, indicated to his executors. - Star.

### ITALY.

According to letters from Turin, public men in that city are once more turning their attention towards Venetia. This not unexpected revulsion in public feeling is accounted for by the dead lock at Rome. I do not believe however, that Ricusoli is at all the mun to precipitate matters in obedience to a mere fluctuation of the popular will. Nevertheless, great military preparations are making, and the Turin correspondent of the Patrie, who is generally trustworthy, gives details from which it appears that by next spring there will be 300,000 men under arms. As to Venice, the Opinione thinks fit very minutely to point out that to undertake anything against Venetia would be suisidal until after the kingdom has been completely re-organized. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that inaction internal enemies arise, who are likely, in the event of the present situation continuing, to give the Government some trouble.

Baron Ricasoli, the Protestant Prime Minister of Piedmont, finding that France will not allow him to redeem his insolent pledge of entering Rome before this present month of November, is it seems, intent on effecting his evil purpose in the evil way alluded to in last week's summary. A "schism without heresy " is the trump card with which he hopes to win the game. If Passaglia can only get a majority of the Italian Bishops and Priests to join him in the attempt to dethrone the Pope, the fools think that the business is done. What matters it that the conspirators would assuredly be suspended from the celebration of Mass and the administration of the Sacraments in the first instance, and excommunicated for daring to officiate afterwards? The people kept in ignorance of the Pontifical action, would continue to receive the ministrations of their old pastors; and no change being made in the Ritual, the schism would be quietly effected. Then how by the Turin correspondent of the Times, who is doubtless in the full confidence of the plotters. But Passaglia admits that the Italian Cardinals and Bishops, upon whose sympathy he counted, have declared against bim, and his hopes now rest, as his friend the correspondent aforesaid informs us, upon the Cardinal Primate of Hungary and the Cardinal Jesuit and missionary of mischief. But suppose all things to happen as the schemers wish-what then? Will schism and crime open to them the gates of the "The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is not, the programme modified at Villafranca, the quad-as might be supposed, a religious body, m the rilateral must be done away with, which is not so mental? In Bedlam a madder idea was never cherisned, nor a wilder project conceived. - Weckly Register.

matter of reproach to the Bishops. All the timidity ison; and brother, whom he has allowed to be inhuof the clergy will be well avenged, if the laymen al manly shot in the deplotable struggle which desor low themselves to be so tapped on the knuckles with lates our country, and which, very far from lessen-out a cry 1 it is sought not to compromise isolated ing he has only rendered more ferocious, implacable; rises' against the measure which reduces our capital to nothing more than a mere provincial, town. It loualy says that, if there were another universal

We are assured that Victor Emmanuel and three

During these last two months, two thousand one hundred and forty persons have been arrested for this number, the half (about a thousand), have been declared Innocent and set at liberty, after a rigorous they are still arbitrarily kept in prison, where they of other notable persons. This is shown from a Report published by the Attorney-General himself, who

In the provinces, the number of arrests is, at least. treble in proportion, on account of the events of the moderate approximative calculations, the number of prisoners in the fourteen provinces, amounts to forty two thousand, at least! How many families are in mourning, desolation, and misery; how many inno-cent men sacrificed ! how many martyred ! Two hundred thousand soldiers disbanded, and their families a prey to persecution; priests and religious driven from their homes; churches sacked; magistrates, who issue sentences of death, themselves exposed to terror; all the other functionaries and clerks of Ministerial offices, and of the several administration, sent away and reduced thus, with their families, to starvation; the noble and wealthy, the most honourable and estermed for their virtues and benevolence, condemned to exile; such is the picture in short of our miserable position ; without speaking of the destruction of a monarchy ten centuries oid, and the sad position prepared for the largest city in Europe, after London and Paris; the capital of a State of ten millions of inhabitants, now reduced to the position of an obscure provincial town. In this regard the Nomude, which cannot be suspected of revolutionary sentiments, exclaims, "Piedmontism, like a real social gangrene, has taken amongst us a terrible developement, and now presents alarming proportions. Everywhere Neapolitan agents are replaced by Piedmonteee. We are, it is said, a people corrupt and abject." Unly virtuous Piedmontese are to be found everywhere. Piedmontese in the arsenal; Piedmontese in the railways; Piedmontese in the telegraph offices. Would you believe it? Nurses have been sent from Piedmout to the foundling hospital. The milk of our women is too Neapolitan, and transmits thence, to their sucklings, too much respect for right, justice, and humanity.

THE EX-QUEEN OF NAPLES.-A correspondent of the Morning Post gives the following contradiction of some statements recently published with respect to this remarkable lady. The writer observes that the statements referred to were forwarded to a friend living in habits of intimacy with the family, who was asked for a simple affirmation, or a simple contradiction, according to the real state of circumstances. The facts asserted were, that the ex-Queen wore a man's dress, swore, as a man might do, carried pistols with which she shot the cats of the Quirinal, and was oppressed with the vanity arising from a laurel crown presented to her as the heroine of Gaeta. The answer was as follows :- " Via deile-14.-Dear . . ,-According to your wish I will describe the Queen to you from personal observation. The 4th of October will be her 20th birthday. Young and full of life, she has a gay and gracious manner with all the world. She is so far English as to be an excellent horsewoman-too good a one, it is said, for a Queen. She loves freedom from restraint and he enjoyment of her active disposition, and does no play the part of a dethroned Queen with the dolorous melaucholy prescribed by public opinion. This is her fault. She is very tired of Rome, which is natural enough, considering her position and the season of the year; but she rejoices in the society of her sister, the Countess di Trani. They go out together every day, and have often been to Civita Vecchia for sea bathing, and there they dress in a costume adaptif -namely, a black petticoat and white jacket, and a collar cut in the fashion of a sailor's. But never was the Queen clothed in man's attire, never did she carry the Royal Exequatur. This is the way the Ohurch is a pistol about her, never did she in all her life kill a cat, and as to that of the cardinal, it still peaceably PISDMONTESE CREDIT .- The Armonia of the 18th enjoys itself in the precincts of the Quirinal. The Queen cares very little about her laurel crown, nor is it even in her possession; and in her own family she is the object of the tenderest affection to her sisters-in-law, young girls whose refined and modest natures find all they desire in her society. I send you three photographs of her Majesty, one of them taken in the pretty dress with the sailor's collar, which can alone have given occasion to those who malign her to say that she puts on man's clothes. Addio. PORTUGAL. In spite of spiritual prohibitions, a Mass has been celebrated in this city to-day for the repuse of the soul of Cavour. The celebration took place in "The Oity Church," or rather Chapel of St. Autonio, quired the certainty of your being the author by a over which it appears the "Gamara Municipal" hold letter which you addressed to him in his quality of sole control. This demonstration has assumed so Prefect of the Sacred Congregation. Thus convinced disreputable, indeed, I may say awful, a character, as hardly to bear allusion in your columns ; and by dence of some aggravating circumstances relative to mentioning its attendant circumstances, I only show the fuct of the condemnation, and by the duties im- that those who are seeking the emancipation of Italy, posed on him in consequence, he has notified to me a as they call it, are actuated by the same motives, and superior order to efface your name from the list of are conspicuous by the same characteristics where-Professors of the Roman University, and has en- ever they may be found, and that this mockery of the joined me to apprise you, for your government, of most solemn of all religious services may be placed this measure. "The object of the present communication is the side by side with the Garibaldian procession at Na-"The object of the present communication is the ples, its banner, and sacrilegious inscription. The accomplishment of the duty prescribed to me, and I projectors of this demonstration have been anxious take advantage of the circumstance to pray you to to invest it with su air of respectability, and with accept, &c., of the very devoted and very humble this object they endeavored to find a Priest to officiate on this occasion; but to the credit of the Clergy of this country, not one was found who could be induced, even by the offer of £50 to turn the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass into an opportunity for the assembly of infidels, as well as scoffers, at that most sublime oblation. It was known in Lisbon on the previous night, that no Cel-brant had been obthe Pontifical gendarme. On the present occasion | tained, yet it was also confidently known the Mass would be celebrated, for it huppens unfortunately that here, as well as well as elsowhere, there are to be found those, who, like Judas, are willing to betray their Lord into the hands of his enemies. I grieve to say it, the Gelebrant, Dencou, and Sub-Dencoo, us well as Master of Geremonies and the Preacher, were all suspended Priests ; and, if I were called political, I should make the matter seem ten his bayonet was obliged to make use of that weapon | times worse. I need not allude to those who formed the congregation, except to say that during the political oration (for sermin it was not) the frequent NAFLES, October 26, 1861. - General Chaldini de-parts decidedir on Monday for Genos, leaving be-ed vivas and cheers, which schoed through the walls bind him the suddest recollections, and taking with of the sacred edifice, dedicated to the people's favorhim the maledictions of thousands upon thousands of ite patron, St Antony of Lisbon .- Correspondent of

## AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has issued the following denial, to, the statement that, Pesth was in open insurrection :-

telegramiars pre-occupied with serious disturbances which ure said to have stained the city of Pesth with blood. These accounts are unfounded. Some attempts were made to excite disorder, but they failed before the good sense of the inhabitants. The armed force, as a measure of prudence, were sent for but they did not meet with tithe slightest resistance. Thus fall to the ground of themselves the malevolent insinuations, which for a guilty object, it has been endeavoured to obtain credit for. There has been no riot, and the troops did not use their arms, nor were the people fired on by cannon loaded with grape. There has, consequently, been neither killed nor wounded, and order has not ceased to reign in the capital of Hungary."

# RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw of the 23rd ult. says .-"The repressive measures are still carried out with severity, every day fresh arrests are made, and secret denunciations are very common. The only place of worship that was attended on Sunday last was the Evangelical Ohurch, at which about 100 Germans were present.

We should not be surprised if in a short time intelligence from Russia were to become the most in. teresting and exciting part of our impression. We have not with regard to that vast country anything like the amount of information that we could desire and such information as we have is by no means easy to understand. But in several of the more important features of the case we can hardly be mistaken. Things are moving on gradually, but decidedly, towards a very tremendous crisis. On the accession of the Emperor Nichelas, in 1825, Europe was astonished by the sudden outbreak of a revolution, speedily quenched in the blood of its promoters. We then learnt for the first time that beneath the apparently unruffled surface of Russian society elements were fermenting the existence of which, though only betrayed by a premature explosion, might one day make themselves known in a more formid. able manner. The insurrection of Poland in 1831 called forth a slight internal convulsion in the interior of Russia, which died away and was heard of no more. The great personal ascendency which the Emperor Nicholas attained over his subjects, his firm and unyielding character, the severity of his punishments, the influence that he wielded in the affairs of Europe, the hopes of foreign aggrandizement which he continually kept before the eyes of the nation in the direction of Turkey, of Persia, and of India, and his great success as a legislator in reducing the laws of Russia to a single code, all contributed to raise him in the eyes of his subjects to a position which seemed more than human, and to humble in the dust before him all those feelings and impulses towards human liberty and happiness which though crushed in one generation, are sure to revive in another. Yet even in the reign of the stern and absolute Nicholas there was growing up in the East of his dominions what will be found to be the first germ of Russian liberty. It arose out of the very depths of slavery and misery.

The new Emperor inaugarated a new era of peace and of comparative liberty. He has permitted a discussion of public affairs in the Russian Press which would not have been tolerated for an instant under the reign of his father. He has relaxed commercial restriction, he has striven hard to connect his dominions by railroads and electric telegraphs, and, above all, he has laboured indefatigably to restore 12,000,000, of his subjects to that liberty which they enjoyed till the close of the 16th century No one can doubt the excellence of his intentions, but it may be permitted to question the wisdom of his counsels. The emancipation at once of a whole nation of serfs, be it managed with ever so much skill and prudence, must imply a great political, economical, and social revolution. It is not easy to divine what are the exact prospects of the Russian aristocracy, whose lands have hitherto derived their value mainly from the number of souls or series which are settled on them. They can hardly cultiwate those wast domains by hired labour; they can hardly in a country so thisly peopled expect to find tenants possessed of the requisite skill and capital. Whatever their opinion may be as to the justice of emancipation, they must feel discontent as to the present a most harassing uncertainty as to the future. On the serfs themselves the effect of so violent a change is equally dangerous and uncertain. The notions of labour and slavery are associated together in their minds, and the moment they are delivered from the one they are likely enough to emancipate themselves from the other. We have heard of insurrections against the provisional state of things which is to intervene between slavery and freedom, and of executions on a scale which in any other European country would stir to their very depths the fiercest passions of the people. It is difficult to pass from a system of complete repression to a state of modified and temperate liberty. The slave knows no medium between stern coercion and unbridled licence. This state of things has been further complicated by the revival of a spirit of nationality in Poland, partly caused by the greater mildness of the Government whose hand has long been so heavy on this prostrate nation, and partly by that spirit of the revival and union of nationalities which has given birth to the great Italian revolution For the first time in their annals the Russiaus have felt and avowed pity and sympathy for Poland. They have learnt by sad experience that to rivet the fetters of others is no alleviation of their own bondage ; they feel possibly something like the Roman people, whose reward for conquering the world was to be the first among the slaves they had made; and now, to add to this, has come in rapid succession the ill-advised closing of the University of St. Petersburg, the several demonstrations made by the students, and, as we learn by the last telegrams, a conflict between the students and the military, in which blood was drawn, and serious wounds were given.

they think that it was arbitrary as well as illadvised.

"The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is not, usual acceptation of the word. It is simply an difficult as it is supposed, and I believe, for inassociation for charitable purposes. It was established, or, more correctly speaking, grem into existence, in 1833. Not long after the ravages of the cholera in Paris, ten or twelve philanthro- press is braying against Vienna; and Klapka is pic young men met together, and resolved to devote themselves to the relief the most destitute the recognition of "the Kingdom of Italy" has denizins of the Quartier Latin. There is no not been spoken of for a moment; but I believe Saint in the calendar more popular in France, that William I. nas been asked, and has consentand more justly popular, than St. Vincent de ed, to be neutral in the approaching crisis. As Paul; and the zeal in the cause of suffering humanity which has endeared his memory to professors of all creeds reminded these men that, if they invoked the name of a Saint as their parations do not count for much. A few days patron, the celebrated son of the poor shenherd of the Landes was the most suitable they could select. It is probable that this small fraternity not been strengthened since. Della Rovere is a never anticipated the proportions which the society was soon to assume. The period was, indeed, most unpropinous for any such projects .--It was one at which the greatest exasperation was felt against the clergy, when the populace expressed that feeling by attacks on episcopal residences and charities in Paris; and, besides, it was only some months previous to the laws of 1834 against all associations. The beneficent object was not, however, abandoned; it was ardently persisted in; and we may presume that everyone understood and approved it, as, though neither the press nor the Government of that day looked with favor on Ultramontanes, or Ligitimists, or religious institutions, no newspaper denounced the association and no Minister attempted to suppress it. The fraternity seemed to be regarded, amid the conflict of opinion, as simply benefactors of the poor and destitute, without reference to creed or politics, and no one thought of employing against it the weapons provided by the law against political conspirators. More than fifteen years passed away, and the association spread and flourished. Its rules scrupulous ly and rigorously excluded politics, and it carried them to such a point that, so far as I could learn it even refused to join in the petition inovement in favor of liberty of teaching.

"When the Government appealed to its assistance in favor of the victims of the inundations which have often desolated parts of France, it readily answered the appeal. Its members braved the terrors of the most deadly pestilence, and their devotedness during the visitation of the cholera rendered some of them worthy of the decoration of the Legion of Honor, to the general approbation of the public. The Republican Government of 1848 did not disdain its co-opera-

general and set of the set of the

stance, that another war with Austria is very much wished for in the brain of the present French monarch. Only see how the officious not row in Paris for nothing. At Complegne, the Independance has said it, Napoleon has had it intimated to the Italians to hold themselves in readiness for the 1st of March. Only, their prebefore his death Cavour said to one of my friends that his army "was not worth a pipe." It has good Minister; but he has not more than 150,-000 men in pay, which does not mean that he has as many bayonets. I have this statistic from a French officer who has just returned from Turm. The position of the Neapolitan provinces is as deplorable as ever. Victor Emmanuel does not dare to go there, and his lieutenants cannot stay in them. We are now promised that the Brigandage will be buried in the first snows of winter; but there rises at last, in Naples itself, a very strong opposition, at the head of which is the old Prince Cassaro, who sent back to Victor Emmanuel the ribbon of the Annunciata, and whose value is well known to Lord Palmerston. Within the last few days, I have had occasion to meet M. Solanges Bodin, the French Consul at Naples. He says aloud that the Piedmontese will never be able to maintain their ground there, but that Francis II, has not any more chance on that account; that a new royalty should be created there. Evidently he means that of Murat, which I have always believ ed to be thought of. The support given to him by Freemasonry has its significance. This affair is more considerable than the newspapers dare to say. You may remember that the Grand Master's election was to take place on the 14th inst. On the 13th Plon-Plon was returned from America and sure of being elected. After all, the Steele is going to be duped : and it was allowed to attack the Society of St. Vincent de Paul only to reach that of the Freemasons, very much differing from it in political and dangerous importance. But, meanwhile, we remain unjustly struck; and the silence of the General Council of the Conferences is not understood, accused as it is by the Minister, before the whole world, of being a secret, usurping, and even thieving committee. Is it going to remain under the blow of this odious accusation, and does it not feel that, not being able to make of this a personal affair to be settled by arms, it must make of it a legal question before the law-courts, and never stop till they have brought the calumnia cars before every jurisdiction? To al-

The Opinione of Turin relates, on the 17th ult., that in the Dioceze of Pistoja, Mgr. Carli was de-nounced to the tribunals for "illegitimate exercise of jurisdiction," because he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, and conferred Holy Orders, without free in a free State.

ult., states that before 1848, the public funds of Piedmont were at 120 and 125 per cent. Those of Naples, before the Piedmontese invasion, were at 114 per cent. They are now at 70% for Naples, and 69% for Piedmont! Only a loss of 551 (1) per cent. Ross.--It appears by the following letter that the name of the Pere Passaglia has been erased from the

list of Professors of the Roman University :--"Roman University, Oct. 20, 1861. "Very Rev. Sir,-Independently of the public voice and of the periodical press, which attribute to your reverence a pamphlat condemned by the Sacrad Congregation of the Index by a decree of the 9th inst., approved by their Eminences, the Oardinal Archchancellor of the Roman University has acby special reasons of his competency, by the evi-

servant of your reverence, "P. B. Musa, Rector of the Roman University."

THE EXECUTION OF LOCATELLI.-The Ami de la Religion publishes a letter from the Marquis de la Rochejaquelein, who had before communicated to that journal the contradiction of the Duke de Gramont to the assertion that Locatelli had not killed the honourable senator invokes the testimony of Generat de Goyon, just acrived in Paris. The Marquis states that, having paid a visit to the general, he na-turally talked of that affair. "The General," says M. de la Rochejsquelein, " repeated to me, with the same feeling of disgust, what had been told me by the ambassador. He even told me the names of the two French gendarmes and the three suldiers of the line, to detail what are notoriously the grounds of their on whose evidence Locatelli, whom they arrested at suspension, and which are no way connected with the very moment be committed the crime, was con- this affair, or indeed with anything that can be demned. The young soldier who wounded him with to save himself from a thrust of a poniard which Locatelli aimed at him, after killing Velluti:"

low oneself to be so treated, is what has been made a families which have to deplote the death of father, the Weekly Register.

PROVIDENTIALLY DIRECTED. - Devoutly inclined persons frequently imagine that the suggestions of their own human nature are the intimations and directions of God. They love to be guided by Him, and they love to think that their pleasant desires and purposes are inspired by him, and thus they easly deceive themselves. An amusing instance of this took place at a certain conference. Among the attendants was a beautiful, intelligent-looking young lady, who drew the admiring gaze of many eyes, particulary eyes masculine, always on the look-out for pretty faces. During the intermission, at noon, a spruce young minister stepped up to the presiding elder, and said, with an air of secrecy :

"Did you observe the young lady who sat by the first pillar on your left ?"

"Yes," said the elder ; " what of her ?"

"Wby," said the young man, "I feel impressed that the Lord desires me to take that lady for my wife. I think that she will make a companion and help-mate in the work of the ministry."

The elder had nothing to object.

But in a fow minutes a second youthful candidate for ministerial efforts and honors, and for the name of husband, came confidently to make known to the elder a like impression in regard to the young lady. "You had better wait awhile. It is not best to be hasty in determining the source of such impressions," said the prudent elder. And he had well said, for hardly were the stops of the second youth cold at his side ore a third approached with the same story, and wolle the worthy confident yet marveled, fourth draw near with the question

"Did you notice the fine, noble looking woman, sitting near your left hand?"

"Yes, oried the swelling elder." "Well, sir," went on the fourth victim of that one

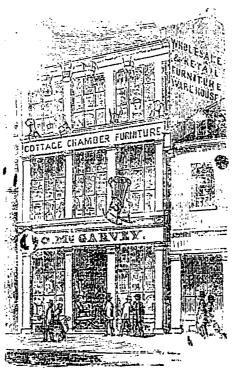
#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: \_\_\_\_NOVEMBER 22, 4861. ususpicious girl, "it is strongly borne in upon my mind that it is the will of the Lord that I should PROSPECTUS OF THE BRYAN'S NEW BOOKS, COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, PULMONIC WAFERS. mina make proposals of marriage to that lady. He has Under the control of the Catholic Commissioners of PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, make picking the set of the set o impressed it upon me that are is to be my wile." The alder could hold in no longer. "Impossible i impossible l" he exclaimed in an ex-cited tone. "The Lord never could have intended WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY Montreal. SANDWICH, CANADA WEST; THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and Cote Street. No. 19. No. 19. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., first urlicle of the kind ever introduced under the Under the Patronage of their Lordships the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Sundwich, and the Rt. Kev. Bishop THE RE-OPENING of the Classes of this lustituname of "PULMONIC WAFENS," in this or any other that four men should marry one woman. !" tion is fixed for the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER. MONTREAL. country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterof Detroit, U. S. In virtue of a Regulation passed by the Gentlefeils. The zenuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER. men, (the Commissioners) the Monthly Fee will hence-NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. THIS College is under the direction of the Rev. Edwin James has been admitted to practice in the forth be payable in Advance. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS supreme Court of New York State. Our American THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED Fathers of the Order of St. Benedict, whose Mother-House is at St. Vincent, Westmoreland County, Penn-Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Music and Drawing will be taught at moderate Relieve Supreme Court of Anerican State. 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St. Viateur.

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

The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it muy be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intentiou of the parents.

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

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

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

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

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ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, October 28th, the DAY MAIL TRAIN between Montreal and Toronto, and the EXPRESS TRAIN between Montreal and Quebec, will be DISCONTINUED, and Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows :-

EASTERN TRAINS.

Mixed Train for Quebec and Intermo- } 11.00 A.M. 

Mixed Train (with Sleeping Car,) for ]

Island Pond, connecting with 5.30 P.M. Boston, at.....

A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening. at 10.30 P.M.

### WESTERN TRAINS.

Night Express, with Sleeping Car at-6.00 P.M. These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West. W. SHANLY. General Manager.

Montreal, 26th Oct, 1861.



and the providence of the second



	UNDER NEW YORK PRICES !!	ina, Guitar, &c., &c.,-all distinguished for elegance	besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are	scrofula.
DRUGGIST,	These really excellent Machines are used in all the	of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL	enabled to execute large quantities	DIRECTIONS FOR USEAdult, one table spoonful
NOTRE DAME STREET,	principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port	CHEAPNESS.	of work, with great facility.	per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon- ful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful.
	Sarnia.	Catalogues can be had on application at	ot work, with great menty.	As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,
MONTREAL,	THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO	No. 19,		take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.
TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the	1	Great Saint James Street, Montreal.		Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases
Public that he is now carrying on the	GIVE SATISFACTION.	· · ·	BOOK PRINTING!	of Scrofula.
DRUG BUSINESS,		TA liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges,		KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
	TESTIMONIALS	Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quanti-	Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other	TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
IN THE		ties.	styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds	MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,	have been received from different parts of Canada.	STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-	of BOOX PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS,	For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives
(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Savage& Co.,)	The following are nom the independent time in the boot	INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest Prices.		immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag
(Formerty occupied by saved and se concerd on	and Shoe Trade :	J. ANDREW GRAHAM.	Reforts, Spheches, &c., &c., will be	
where he will have constantly on hand a general as-	Montreal, April, 1860.	J. ANDRIM GRANAM.	executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,	For Scald Head, you will out the hair off the effected
sortment of the very best English Drugs and Ohemi- cals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Me-	We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-	ACADEMY		parts apply the Ciniment freely and you will see the
dical men and others requiring such articles.	plete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr.	ACADEMI		Improvement in a rew dave
dical men unn orners reduiting such an anter	E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to	OF THE	TANOT DOTATOO	For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
	any of our acquaintance of the kind.		FANCY PRINTING!	1010.
Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer,	BROWN & CHILDS.	CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,	Bestimula attention in addae COY OURBUR JORN LATENTAL	For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in
A never-failing Remedy.		KINGSTON, C. W.	Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL	W YOUR DESPES content it will give you and set
In bringing these Powders to the notice of the	Montreal, April, 1860.		PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at	comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
In bridging these rowners to the notat in them public, he would beg to make mention that in them	We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Ma-	THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of		For Scales there communes to the state
is contained the active principle of all verminuges,	chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and	the Congregation, and is well provided with compe-		For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
thereby diminishing the nunecessary large uoses	have no hesitation in saying that they are in every	tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-		face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some
Listory administered substituting one of a minimum	respect equal to the most approved American Ma-	tion to form the manners and principles of their pu-		are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply
showston by no way unpleasant to the taste, and	chines, of which we have several in use.	pils upon a polite Ohristian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.		I LUE VILLEUL I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
which can with safety be given to an infant of the	CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	The Course of Instruction will embrace all the	much cheaper than the imported article.	FOT SOTE LEEPE this is a common discore many to
most teuder years.	Toronto, April 21st, 1860.	usual requisites and accomplishments of Female		LUBU 15 CODERALLY SUDDOSEd . the ship turns suvpla
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	E. G. NAGLE, E3Q.	Education.		COVELES WILL SCALES. ILCHER intolerable sometimes
PURE MEDICINAL GOD LIVER OIL,	Dasr Sir		CARDS	( lorming running sores ! by applying the Ointment
The second second second and prepared from	The three Machines you	SCHOLASTIC YEAR.	U CANDO	1 ULC IVCUILLY ANU SCALES WILL distinguis in a fore does
and such hundre immundiging stipt the use are uncu-	Laget the some short time son we have in Itil opera-	TERMS :	Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from	but you must keep on with the Ointment until the
The second of the must emilient reveloping as the	tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec-	Board and Tuition		skin gets its natural color,
man malushic remede in the world for Consumption	tations: in fact, we like them better than any of I. M.	Use of Bed and Bedding 7 00	\$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is beir to.
- a diagona of the Lungs. This remeay, 30 Yalu-	Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson	Washing 10 50	#2-Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.	Price, 2s 6d per Box.
able when pure, becomes worthless or injurious when	will be in Moutreal, on Thursday next, and we would	Drawing and Painting 7 00		Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY 120 War-
adulterated.	be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as	Music Lessons-Piano 28 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	FER SUREL KOXDURY MARA
	we shall require them immediately.	Paymen' is required Quarterly in advance.		For Sale by every Druggist in the United States
DEVINS' BAKING POWDER;	Yours, respectfully,	October 29.	BILL-HEADS!	and British Provinces.
A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, con-			The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.	Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
the second of those incredients which in other		COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,	The herest style of bint-meson supplied at a very tow lighter.	FREADERS OF THE TRUE WITNERS with the footiment of
Baking Powdera have proved so disastrons to the	NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES	KINGSTON, C.W.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-
Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause	Are canable of doing any kind of work. They can	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ton :
of offensive breath.	stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally	Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rer.	SHOW-BILLS!	ST. VINCENT'S ABYLOM,
Prepared only by	well.	E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.		Boston, May 26, 1866. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return Jon
R. J. DEVINS, Druggist,	PRICES :		Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most	my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-
Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street,	No. 1 Machine\$75 00	THE above Institution, situated in one of the most		lium your most valuable medicine I have made
Montreal.	No. 2 "	agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro-		Use of it for scrofula, sore eves, and for all the humors
Angust 29, 1861.	No. 3 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00	vided for the various departments. The object of		1 so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-
	Needles 80c per dozen.	the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-	BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS	glected before entering the Asylum : and I have the
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.	EVERY MA "HINE IS WARRANTED.	tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health,	SUPAR VAL UPOPLI PART	pleasure of informing you, it has been attanded by.
[Retablished in 1826.]		morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object		the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-
THE Subscribers manufacture and	All communications intended for me must be pre- paid, as none other will be received.	of constant attention. The Course of instruction		covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by
have constantly for sale at their old		will include a complete Classical and Commercial		scrofula and other humors.
established Foundery, their superior	E. J. NAGLE,	Education. Particular attention will be given to the		ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superiores of St. Vincente terler
Bells for Ohurches, Academies, Fac-	Canadian Sewing Machine Depot.	French and English languages.		Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
The Unries Steamboats Locomotives, Plan-	265 Notro Dama Street Montreel	A large and well selected Library will be Open to	executed and dispatched	ANOTHER. Dear Sir-We have much placement in informing
torions, &c., mounted in the most ap-		the Pupils. TERMS:	by Parcel Post.	Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in
roved and substantial manner with	Factory over Barley & Gibert's, Canal Basin,			our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in
Their new Patented Yoke and other	Montreal.	Board and Tutton, 5100 per Annum (paya le	A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.	particular suffered for a length of time with a very
improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti- cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-		half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.		sore leg; we were afraid amoutation would be te-
the second se		The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep.	M. LONGMOORE & CO.	Cessary We feel much pleasure in informing 700
lar. Address of the stanted, Sc., send for a circu-	Ayer's Cathartic Pills.	And Manute Constant Contraction on the 186 Offic		that he is now perfectly well.
	ARY VI I VICOULICUI UNU A SIAD.	I ten der. Sog engs on lie First l'intrage of July	I MORTREAL LIABRETT HERE DIVOG	
A MENGELLO SONS. West 1709. D. L.	ARY OIL 15 COOLICUI DAU & ELAS.	teo ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.	MONTERAL GAMETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.	SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.	ALY VI IS VICEDIACULUAU A HAS.	July 21st, 1861.	36 Great St. James Street.	ŠISTERS OF Sr. JOSEPE, Hamilton, C. W.