Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

FREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION. GRAND AND IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' SERMON.

(Abridged from the Dublin Freeman's Journal.) not refuse to even the Bhuddists of India.

subjects ask the British Government to grant to ple. their children—the Catholic youth of this country—the substantial advantages which are cer- were loadly cheered. Within the church the old, old cause. And they now entered on their numerous wax lights. Ireland be one of them?

to faithfully describe the scene the streets presented. From an early hour every part, every tion for the great national event which was to consecrate the day. Thousands from the suburbs on all sounds and the country districts nourto participate in the great ceremonial. The trains which came in during the earlier part of tend the demonstration, who were taken up at different stations along the line, a large number being from Newry. By the Dublin and Wick-Southern and Western, and Dublin and Kings-15,000 to 20,000 persons arrived from the neighboring counties and more distant parts of Ireland that were nut into requisition on the occasion .full demand.

The great point of attraction was the centre along the intended route of the procession became densely crowded. The trades began to asassigned to them, the sight was truly imposing, the varied colored banners of the different guilds

place under the direction of their tutors and the its close. by a demonstration as grand as it was immense, cinity of the Cathedral and the passages leading ed."-Luke xi. 52. by a demonstrative, as decorous as to it, which were black with crowds, above which less results as solemn as it was representative, as decorous as to it, which were black with crowds, above which less results as solemn as it was represented by the grand portico of the sacred edifice rose in ter from which these words are taken, our Lord are gradually giving way, and the period cannot be the necessary or probable consequences of the in its details as was compatible with the cause in simple and massive majesty. The municipal bo- denounces, even in their presence, the hypocrisies be far distant when the British empire will need system, it makes very little difference to fathers in its decides as which it was made, told the haugh- dies arrived in rapid succession, and proceeded to and superior pretensions of the Pharisees. In their services, whether in the cabinet or the field, and guardians of Christian youth whether they ty Premier of haughty England that by Right the sacristy, where they robed. The crowds the 45th verse, one of the lawyers, answering, and will avail itself of the cultivated intellect of were contemplated or whether they result from by Justice they are entitled to the enjoyment now became so dense that it was almost impossi- saith to him, "Master, in these things thou re- the whole Irish people, without distinction of an inherent defect or some latent bad principle in of educational equality with their Protestant fel- ble to keep the passage clear; and, as the hour proachest us also." But He said, "Woe to creed. But to attain even this result you must the system uself. In this view I am surprised of educational equality with closed to result you must the system used. In this view I am surprised low-countrymen. They told the diplomatic and approached for the commencement of the cere- you, lawyers, also, because you load men with found, sustain, and cherish your national Catho- that sincere and conscientious Protestants do not crafty Henry John Temple that, by Right and monies, the numbers in Marlborough street and burthens which they cannot bear, and you your- lie University. By Catholic University I do entertain the same convictions in regard to any by Justice, they have equal claims to the privi- the streets adjoining became enormous. The selves touch not the packs with one of your not mean that your talented young countrymen system of education founded on such in unby Justice, they have of the Education, as can boast the sturdy gentry, members of parliament, magistrates, de- fingers." And in the 52nd verse, as you have of any denomination should be excluded from Christian, if not anti-Christian, principle as that presbyterians of Scotland, or the Dissenters of puty lieutenants, Sc., who had signed memorials just heard, He again says, but for a different reather advantages which such an institution is cal-which lies at the root of the Queen's colleges.— Presuyter land of Doctor, and the Colleges of Ireland for a charter being granted to the University, son, Woe to you, lawyers, for you have taken culated to afford. What I mean is, that such a A success Protestant father, no matter to what assembled in multitudinous array—parliamenta- made the best way they could to the Cathedral. away the key of knowledge; you yourselves University shall be absolutely entitled to the en- particular denomination be belongs if he be sinassembled and profession- The students from the secondary schools, colle- have not entered in, and those who were enter- tire confidence of the venerated hierarchy, the core, would wish his son to grow up and live in rily, municipally, commercially, and procession the scenarios from the secondary schools, concerning and procession the scenarios from the scenari sury man, of the demand, with all the emphasis which actions are the sons of the Catholic gentry and mid-interpretation of the Books of Moses, which provision has already been made for the higher religion, as a Divine revelation, is utterly and knowledged injustice and wanton outrage impart, die classes, to whom the government refuse a contained the whole constitution, both civil and education of the Irish people, and that the Ca- professedly ignored, for the reason, apparently, to be admitted to the enjoyment of those educa- liberal and free education, but which the nation religious, of the Jewish people. Our Divine tholics ought to avail themselves of what has that those who profess Christianity do not agree tional advantages which the British Minister durst | declares they shall have. The students from the | Saviour rebukes them for the difficulties which | already been done. But the laws of God will among themselves in their definition as to what it This was the simple moral—this the lesson elegantly dressed, and amounting to over a thous- minded of their countrymen from adopting the mons of learning in this country are positively or culton to Catholics. They understood perfectly preached by the thousands of respectable citizens and, fell into line in admirable order; and the true sense of the inspired book. They were the negatively bostile to, and in their tendency de- what Christianity is. It is the teaching of God. who, orderly and with a propriety of demeanor young strangers from provincial colleges were expounders of the law, white the Pharisees af- structive of, the Catholic faith. And the Catho- made known in this world by His Divine and becoming the important occasion, marshalled the cordially welcomed by the people, who spread feeted to fulfil its requirements to the very letter, lies who should co-operate with the purpose of only-begotten. Son, Jesus Christ, preached streets of the metropolis yesterday. It was, in out in every direction, or congregated in solid and then claimed homage on account of their such institutions would necessarily co-operate throughout the world by the Apostles whom the a word, to demand the completement of Catholic masses at the points where the best view of the sanctinonious bearing. The occasion, dearly be- with them for the destruction of that holy faith Christ called acound him, and invested with His Emancipation-to proclaim and declare that in procession was to be obtained. The evening loved brethren, which has brought you here toge- which they have received, and of that infallible own Divine preroguives, with a command that this, the nineteenth century, the Catholics of Ire- classes of the University, and the advanced corps ther on this day, and all the circumstances con- Church to which they belong. Their hopes for they should teach all nations—that they should land are not yet free—to announce to the world of its members and officers, next came on, and nected with it, naturally suggested the text all eternity are bound up with that faith and that preach His doctrine to every creature—that He that over four millions of loyal and peace-loving appeared to excite deep interest among the peo-

tain to flow from free education. It was the first arrangements were admirably carried out under plied at least to the Catholic people of Ireland, regarded with distrust and contempt by their but unspoken order of communication, resulting mustering of the sons and descendants of the the direction of the Very Rev. Canon Pope, Old Guard," who, after years of comparative Administrator. The high altar, which was gorrepose, had been summoned to do battle for the geously decorated for the occasion, was lit up by have likewise attempted to seize the key of fidelity to their God, what confidence could be human mind—to investigate these works—to

old, old cause. And they now entered on their thundreds wax against the campaign prepared and strengthened by the past, but half-past seven o'clock the students of the University, numbering four hundred, and of the illustrious hero of the battle of 1829 was wearing their academic costume, arrived and against them. God is their judge, and to Him schools founded nominally by the State, but prac-"Agitate, agitate, agitate"—that of the chain- were accommodated with seats provided for them at least, if not to men, they must one day render | tically at the expense of the people? It is un- earth and bring up all minerals for the use of the nion of Free Trade "Register, register, regist ter." By the combined application of these two Deputations and members of corporations from who addresses you has always advocated the dif- College. If that institution be loyal to the prin- iron, silver, and even gold by ingots, which has powerful policies great deeds may yet be done. - every city and town in Ireland, members of Par- fusion of true knowledge, and in the country to cipies on which it was founded, it is, and avow- its value either with or without the stamp of a Will the Charter for the Catholic University of hament, magistrates, deputy-lieutenants, and lieu- which he now belongs has not ceased to encou- edly must be, antagonistic to Catholicism. It Prune Munister. Under the guidance of educatenants of counties continued to take up their Sunday morning dawned with sunshine and places in the nave until every portion of it be- mentary principles up to its highest development; But at what sacrifice of conscience—at what familiar to the human mind applying itself to promise of a brilliant day. The weather, in came occupied. The rector, vice-rector, and and now in this, his native land, he cheerfully peril to their own souls-1 shall not pretend to that study as the letters of the alphabet. But fact, was most propitious. It would be difficult the professors and officers of the University were seconds, with all his feeble nowers, the purpose conducted to the places assigned for them below the choir, in which a large number of the clergy lishing a National Catholic University, worthy of neval desire and wants of the people of this coun- of the element that bears him up he will see thoroughfare, almost every lane and alley of the was assembled. The aisles and recesses were your religion, and worthy of this noble old king- try, without distinction. But the framers of the the power of the Almighty God, who created city, was the scene of active, zealous prepara- crowded by a vast congregation, amongst which dom. It is nearly lifty years since that-like were persons from remote parts of Ireland, from some disjointed and feeble spar, no longer useful understood the value of religious principle nor the looks upon its surface as upon a mirror, re-England, and Scotland. The Prelates, the stu- to the wrecked and stranded barque of which it the dignity of man, in the fulness of his whole flecting to his eye all the majesty of the firmadents of Holycross Seminary, Clonliff; Domini- had once been a portion-I voluntarily floated being as a rational and immortal creature. If ment, he will watch the scarcely perceptible ed literally in living streams into the city, eager | can, Franciscan, Oblate and Augustinian Fathers, | off from the shores of this island. I was borne wearing the habits of their respective orders, astrains which arrived on the previous evening and sembled in the side chapel of St. Kevin. At Ocean. In that country I had an apportunity of of human life, then, indeed, the Queen's Colleges | pest lashes the waters into commotion - when it during the night from remote localities, and the twelve o'clock a procession was formed, headed improving my education, for legislation there had might be regarded as unexceptionable. If you asby cross-bearer and acolytes, who were followed not attempted to monopolise and appropriate to same that man, in the intention of his Greator, the morning, were fully freighted. One train by the clergy of the regular orders, the secular litself the key of knowledge; and there, although from Belfast alone, consisting of twenty-five car- clergy, the Dean and members of the chapter, a Roman Catholic, I was made a freeman and an ons mortal existence, then, in that hypothesis, the cept those which come from the groaning mast riages, was filled with persons coming up to at- the Prelates and Archprelates, and the Prelate American citizen, long before the act of Catholic Celebrant, the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Lord | Emancipation was passed by the British Partia Bishop of Elphin, attended by the Rev. W. ment. My recollections of Ireland at that time Irwin, Archdeacon of the Mass; the Rev. T. are, that there was no real Catholic school withlow, the Midland Great Western, the Great Butler, the Deacon, the Rev. Mr. O'Neill, Sub- in the boundaries of the island; that there was deacon, and the Very Rev. Canon Pope, Master no real Catholic newspaper published in any part town lines also immense numbers poured in. It of the Ceremonies. The procession passed from of the British dominions; that Catholic books, is calculated that there were not less than from the side chapel beneath the grand portico to the even of devotion, were published, if at all, alprincipal entrance and proceeded up the nave to most by stealth, and difficult to be procured; the high altar. Nothing could look so solemnly that the germs of a Catholic University, such as to swell the vast concourse contributed by the imposing as the thirty-three Prelates represent- you need, and such as, with the blessing of God, formsh, would be fiable to become, even in this more than another? The botanist discovers city and county of Dublin. But it was not the ing many millions of Catholics in Ireland you are prepared to establish in this land, were trains nor the more presentable vehicles alone and over every part of the habitable globe, as to be looked for in the little schools obscurely they moved along towards the high altar, where kept in obscure alleys of large towns, or per-Every conceivable machine, vehicle, &c., was in the blessing of the Most High was to be invoked chance under the shelter of hedges in the counon the great work which was to be done that day. try. Great changes have taken place since those The Prelates having been conducted to the seats | days. The laws against all Catholic teaching of the city, into which the people congregated provided for them within the sanctuary, and in have been relaxed. The Catholics have been until the passages leading to the Cathedral and the centre of the choir, it was with deep regret | cmancipated -at least, so it is proclaimed -eduthe people saw that the throne of the Archbishop cation, intermediate between the hedge school of Dublin was not occupied, owing to His Grace and the University, has been publicly encousemble early, and, as they took up the position having been confined to his room from illness - raged and generally diffused throughout the coun-The Very Rev. the Dean, the Very Rev. Mgr. try. Even this capital of Ireland, which is now Yore, the Very Rev. Mgr. Meagher, the Very blooming afresh, was then looked upon, after the floating in the wind above the thousands by which Rev. Mgr. Forde, and the other members of the loss of its parhament, as a fading and faded city. they were surrounded. All the preliminary ar- chapter having taken their seats in the choir, The Catholics at that period felt their depression rangements were conducted with the greatest grand pontifical High Mass commenced. The as a class, and seemed to grow up physically order, propriety, and good humor. There was sacred music was performed in admirable style by with curved shoulders, fitting them for heavy burno confusion, no turmoil, no violation of the laws. a full organ choir, under the direction of Pro- dens which they could not bear, but which irre- Admit that man dies all-soul as well as body, lessors toward religion of any kind. His light The people were their own police, and most cre- fessor Glover. At the conclusion of the second sponsible and imquitous legislation had imposed when he ceases to live in this world-and then, head will become intoxicated by a little learning.

thousand boys from the parochial and Christian the pulpit. Every eye was bent on the great entering into any establishment of education ex- why this mutitation of man's whole nature?-Brothers' schools. All the little fellows conduct- and venerable ecclesiastic, whose splendid virtues cept such as I have described. At present all Why this lowering, if not destruction, of his naed themselves with the greatest propriety and and exalted genius as a Christian orator all had this is in process of change. The Catholics, so tural dignity, as left unprovided for in this utterly were most docile, and strictly obeyed the instruct heard so much. In a clear and musical voice he far as I can judge, stand up, both mentally and defective, if not spurious system of education. tions given them by their superiors in charge. - delivered the following discourse, which was physically, with a more erect and less crouching which, if it were what it should be, would take They marched in excellent order from Beresford- heard with the deepest admiration and interest to attitude; and, in proportion as they maintain that into account that man is an immortal, as well as

captains of classes bearing wands. The neat, His Grace took for his text:--" Woe to you, the world that they deserve to be placed on an increby a rational animal with faculties that must healthy appearance of the children excited gene- lawyers, for you have taken away the key of equality with the most favored citizens of the perish when the cold hand of death shall have ral admiration. It would be hard, indeed, to de- knowledge; you yourselves have not entered in, state, they are now, and will continue to be, touched and chilled for ever the throbbings of his Sunday, the 20th ult., the Catholics of Ireland scribe with required ability the scene in the vi- and those that were entering in you have binder- looked upon with less hostility and more respect. heart? I do not pretend to say that such re-

rage education in its whole extent, from its elewhich you have so unanunously adopted of estab-

was to have no aspirations beyond the term of world, the scourge of its possessor and of sowhich excited more general interest than the ten the Lord Archbishop of New York ascended against them, so that they were hindered from the Irish people in the Queen's colleges. But may, if he be an Irish Catholic youth, attend

attitude, and thus prove to their countrymen and a mortal, being, instead of regarding him as The degrading prejudices, both national and im- sults were intended by those who digested the several schools affliated to the University, all they multiplied in order to prevent the simple- not permit them to do so. The present institu- is! This objection, however, can have no appliwhich I have chosen. The Pharisees, the ad- Church. If they were capable of proving false was identified with them in that teaching all days ducees of modern times, and even those to whom to their own conscience, false to their God-for even to the end of the world. This Divine has been entrusted the enactment of just laws, the sake even of an education-they would, be- teaching, however, did not exclude among His or the just interpretation of those laws, as ap- sides offending their Creator, deserve to be dis- disciples a knowledge of anything that another, have all been concerned in imposing burthens on fellow-citizens of other denominations. Having from a proper study of all his works in the creatheir fellow-men too weighty to be borne, and betrayed their own conscience, violated their tion of the world-of all the capacities of the knowledge; and, whilst they themselves have not placed in them by their country? But, is it true look up to the firmament above—to measure the has had nominally Catholic students and scholars. Ition even the ways of the trackless ocean are as determine. The Queen's Colleges were framed the marmer should be instructed also in the teachobviously with the view to meet the supposed ge- ings of revelation, and then in every fitful change system of mixed education do not seem to have him and created the ocean. When in a calm, man's whole destiny were confined to the sphere heavings of its bosom, gentle as the breathing of westward to another country beyond the Atlantic of earth, and included within the narrow limits a slumbering infant; and, again, when the temincreases in violence - when his frail barque is tossed about in the furious paroxysms of the hurricane-when all sounds are lost to his ear excolleges referred to would be admirably adapted and the sharp, whistling shrill, but fearful music to the accomplishment of their purpose. Human which the storm produces as it plays through the reason in their halls might be thoroughly deve- cordage of his ship, not at all like that which toped-knowledge of any or every description | zephyrs evoke from the Æolian harp-then it is might be there accumulated-intellect, memory, more particularly that he will adore the God who social affections, might be cultivated with great controls these elements, and wonder that the success; but the heart would still be left dry as Creator should have endowed man with the earth without water; and the will-that danger- capacity to meet the tempest, and guide his ous faculty -if left undisciplined or unguided by barque safely amid its violence. But why should a light far superior to that which reason alone can I designate any one department of human science beauties and evidences of Divine power in the ciety. Besides this, and far above it, the framers tiny frame or the exquisitely-painted cups of the of this mixed system of education have over- smallest flower. But all this is concealed from looked, I might say, entirely, both the nature and him if he be sent forth to study nature unpreparthe dignity of man. Man is composed of soul ed by the special revelation of God, making and body. His soul is distinct from his reason, known to him the spiritual relations which bind When his brain ceases to operate according to him to his Creator. It is said of Leland, the its organic laws, he becomes prational-his rea- distinguished French astronomer, when some one son is gone, but his soul remains. When he observed in his presence that God was clearly dies, reason, will, memory, affection, have accom- manifest in the external works of creation, he plished their task in his regard, and aided him observed, with a sneer, that he had been reading through the earthly stage of his being as an im- astronomy for thirty years, and he never saw the mortal creature. And yet, on the right use of name of God written among the stars. The these faculties, improved and guided by the light man who could use such language must have had of Christian revelation and aided by Divine a godless training. The first indication of the grace, depends his happiness in that second and effect of such training will be found in the real or eternal state for which God has created him .- affected indifference of the pupils as well as proditably did they perform their duty. In the long post-communion, the Prelate Celebrant pro- on their fathers and on themselves. That same in that hypothesis, there could be no legitimate In his vocation he will confound his earlier comand imposing array perhaps there was nothing nounced the Episcopal benediction, after which legislation had bolted the door of knowledge objection to the mental training that is offered to panious by displaying quirks of science. He

young man of genius - that it is hampered by the hereditary superstitions of its people—that England alone opens up for his ambition a career of advancement, and towads England he will become a toady -so far he will entitle himself to notice, and, in due time, he will probably catch the his pliant aptitude and servili y. That objections like these were coreseen by the framers of the Queen's Colleges must become evident to those who have studied their history so far. If they were not foreseen, why, permit me to ask, have their founders exhibited up till this day such an anxiety or desire to have clergymen of different religions occupying professorial chairs in these colleges? Have they not sought for them the approval of Catholic and Protestant clergymen of every denomination? Have they not desired that your Bishops should smale approval and encouragement on them? Have not Catholic priests been induced, in the beginning, at least, to accept professorships within their walls?-Have not the ministers of different and antagonistic denominations been brought in as professors, and for what purpose except that their Christian and clerical character might full suspicion as to the unchristian, if not anti-Christian, general principles on which those institutions are founded? Was it not hoped that all sectarianism should be eliminated, and that these professors should give an example, within the walls of the colleges, of what might be accomplished if all religions should be equally ignored within? The result would be that those who never agreed before on dogmatical questions should now live under the sinites of Government patronage, as a happy family, intusing into the minds of their pupils, by the influence of their own example, a total indifference as to the great vital question of religion which had existed among the Irish people-as an apple of discord, a bone of contention, among the inhabitants of this distracted island. The salary attached to a professorshap was a tempting bait, worth grasping at, and worth retaining. A sly stab at some vital doctrine of the Christian faith might be given by some professor of history, or a beautiful panegyric pronounced on Arianism as it was in the beginning of the fourth century. The abstract philosophy of religion would not be overlooked, and Christianity at large would be exhibited in the light of a conglomeration of discordant sects whose petty squabbles were unworthy the notice of learned professors, or to the inflated sciolists given over to their teaching. You must either recognise some form of religion in those colleges, and then they are clearly sectarian in the eyes of Catholics at least, or you must exclude alike every special form of Christian belief, and they are clearly atheistic. If you exclude the clearcal professors of all religions, you have but little to alter in the statutes and regulations of the system to adapt it to the condition of a people hying under a government whose established religion, if the paradox can be unagined, should be atheism or pantheism. I think, therefore, that the gentlemen who presented the other day a petition for a charter to the Premier of Great Britain and Ireland made a serious mistake in the title of their humble, but despised application. They might have known that the word " Catholic" prefixed to University would be fatal to their hopes. They should have called it "Irish University," or qualified it by some other vague epithet. But I am glad that in the name of the Catholic people of Ireland the gentlemen who presented the petition refused to adopt any other term except that by which the University is aiready known. The response of the Government was also clear, candid, mambiguous, amounting in substance to the monosyllable "No." This monosyllable, instead of preventing the successof your undertaking, may contribute not a little to its attainment. It has the entire approval of your Bishops and clergy. It had already the approval and blessing of the Supreme Head of the Church on earth, his Holmess Pius IX., who, even while in exile, did not hesitate to lift up his voice and point out to the Bishops of this island the dangers likely to result to the faith and morals of the people committed to their care, if given over to the education of the Queen's Colleges. The University of Louvain, in Belgium, was the model which his Holmess proposed for your imitation. You have asked no aid from State Colleges to the exclusive enjoyment of those who, if any, have confidence in them .-You propose to erect the University at your own expense, and all you expected from the Government by the way of encouragement was a piece of parchment called a charter, and this has been refused. You asked for Imperial permission to purchase the bread of knowledge with your own money, and not at the expense of the State, and the request has been demed. Under these circumstances, I can imagine myself as speaking to the whole Irish nation, as if here assembled; and if they are that people that I assuine, and almost know them to be, I look upou the Catholic University of this land as counting from this very day an accomplished fact. It is evident that you have no public institution of as conscientious Catholics, you can avail your- life and the army of Napoleon the III. on the battleselves. Then you must, by united and persevering efforts, erect an institution of your own .-There is no law of the land forbidding it. The ardent votaries of knowledge and good education ranks of your people have indeed been thinned by famine, pestilence, and emigration. Still you are a Catholic population of between four and five millions of son's -too many to be exposed to the want of education, or to the risk of salvation by accepting that which has been offered. You owe it to the memory of your noble ancestors who suftered every privation rather than forfeit or jeopardise their holy faith. You owe it to yourselves-you owe it to your children and to the has been for some years past so much spoken of, that future generations who shall occupy your place the Catholics of Europe and America look forward, future generations who shall occupy your place and still inherit, as well as transmit the religion by which the Apostle of Ireland—Saint Patrick converted your Pagan ancestors from the dark-

parents—he will be found as having made already lowe it to your God, who has preserved you in some advances in the direction of lalitudinarian- that faith-you owe it to your native country, coved that Ireland is no place for an aspiring and to this empire, if not to the world at large. A Catholic University is the great need of your nation and of your fellow-citizens; and, in view of that need every man, woman, and child should, in reference to this undertaking feel and appropriate to himself the language of the royal prophet, in reference to the house of Lord, as yet compense, not so much for his great talents as for unbuilt, "Oh, Lord remember David and all his vowed a vow to the God of Jacob-If I shall enter into the tabernacle of my house-if I shall rest to my temples, until I find out a place for the Lord-a tabernacle for the God of Jacob." it, an easy task, with suitable professors-crowd its halls with the talented youth of the land, so fruitful of genius. Do this, I say, with or without the Prime Minister's charter. Some other Prime Minister may be actuated by a better spirit towards your people. But, whether or not, make good and great Irishmen of education, by the superiority of your training-foster the talents of your people-elevate the mind of your emulate and rival, if not surpass, whatever is great in knowledge, in science, or in art, as developed in other countries-teach your fellowcitizens and the world that it is possible for Irish Catholics to be at the same time loyal towards their God and their country-learned authors distinguished ornaments of any learned profession, whether of theology, jurisprudence, medicine, in all its branches, even statesmanship, and all this without ceasing to be good, fervent, and faithful four miles, began to move through the densely members of your one Holy Catholic Church .-All this is what your manistry do not comprehend, do not know, and are afraid to learn. I am aware that, owing to the influence which the interested, albeit, oftentimes trashy literature of Great Britain, and sometimes of Ireland itself, has caused foreign nations to look upon the Irish people as an ignorant race; who prefer mental darkness to intellectual light. Your Catholic University must dispel this illusion. If there be any one characteristic of the Irish race distinguishing your people, it has been from the earliest times a hereditary love of learning. That love has been an instruct and almost a passion of your people since the conversion of Ireland. It was this that rendered them so well known, so much admired during the 6 h. 7th and 8th centuries, when they were employed in retriuming the almost extinguished lamp of science (such as it was in those ages) 1 England, Scotland, and in many portions of the continent of Europe Testimontes on this subject could be quoted from for eign authors sufficient to fill volumes. During the same centuries what was Ireland itself but one extensive school of saints and teachers, to which the votaries of learning came in crowds, and were received with that generous hospitality for which the nation was then, and is still, so celebrated? The hedge schools in modern times, when learning was cultivated by stealth and against the laws, are a proof that their love of knowledge could not be extinguished. "The Poor Scholar" is not the imaginative creation of its telented author. Leave out the ludicrous incidents connected with his struggle, and the sallies of Irish wit, which I suppose were necessary to render it palatable to the public taste of the "sister island" at least, and it is a genuine type of that desire of knowledge which has been t all tones natural to the napule of this country If these things can be said with truth of the ancient and modern people of Catholic Ireland, then the silly charge that they preter ignorance to light falls to the ground. It is contradicted and refuted by history. Out of their own country there is not a people so ready to avail themselves of the advantages of learning. In America they are distinguished members of the bar; they are elongent senators in the halls of legislation; they are brilliant commanders of armies in the melancholy and sangumary struggle that is now going on, fomented, as is believed, by Euronean secret interference, prompted by jealousy of the growing prosperity and bitherto united councils of the great American republic. But take the poorer classes of Irish who have emigrated to that country, Catholics for the most part, and they still show the same zeal for knowledge. There are about 370 Catholic Churches to the single State of New York, and there is scarcely one of them that has not attached to it a parish school for the education of their children in the public treasury—you are willing to leave the the faith of their fathers. They have, in all the State Colleges to the exclusive enjoyment of country, eleven or twelve Catholic Universities, not, indeed, as well endowed, nor as distinguished as either Trinity College or Oxford but they will The laws of the States have granted them the privileges of universities in charters, such as your government has refused to their countrymen at home. All this goes to prove that ignorance has no magnetic power for the attraction of the Irish mind. But look back for a century or two - cast your eye upon the surface of Continental Europe, not to speak f these islands, and you will find Irishmen or their descendants occupying high places in almost every Catholic Government. The venerable Field-Marshal Nugent, of Austria, is an Irishman. In the same country, O Connell, who saved the life of the present young Emperor from the dagger of the assassin, is an Irishman, o the descendant of one-and, if education had not been cherished by his ancestors, whether ut home or abroad, he would not have been by the side of Francis Joseph. O'Donnell, who has lately tamed the arrogance of Morocco, is the Prime learning on this island, the advantages of which, Minister of Spain. M'Mahon, of France, saved the field of Magenta. These and many others, descendants of Irish ancestors, would never have attained their distinction in other lands if they had not been The laws and policy of Great Britain have excluded seven-eighths of the people of this country from any share in the management of its official interests. -And, yet, from the favored one eighth what distinguished names has Ireland furnished in every department of public life! All these statements have been made for no other purpose than to prove that and as it progressed to Drumcondra-road, numbers Irishmen at home and abroad are naturally f and of education and knowledge. This fact furnishes you an additional ground of encouragement in prosecuting the great work which you have on hands It

venerated clergy - the sanction of the Sovereign bent Estates Court, the trustees of the University Pontiff and, if I may judge by the presence of the became the purchasers of a magnificent tract of land be opposed to its erection; for, though they may by the "Bishop's fields," and on the south by still have prejudices against your faith, yet I doubt the northern bank of the Royal Canal and Burnettinto a more enlightened sphere of social and civil life. Neither England nor Scotland can be reasonmark that during a life, which is by no means brief, go up into the bed wherein I he - if I shall give and in which, whether in one country or another, I sleep to my eyes, or slumber to my eyelids, or had to meet and pass thro' unexpected events, the cirfrom this place, and on such an occasion, is one of the most pleasant incidents that I can call to mind. Yes, build your University-endow it-provide I shall ever recur to it with sentiments of satisfaction and delight. Once again, and probably for the last I was born. But I cannot do so without invoking upon you and upon your national university, in the fulness of my heart, the blessing of Almighty God, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost - Amen

As the illustrious Archbishop descended from the church in procession, and the municipal bodies and which was now moving in dense masses through Marlborough-street in the direction of Talbot street. correge which was now flowing on in a grand un-THE PROCESSION.

As the ceremonial in the cathedral was drawing to a close, the vast procession, extending for nearly crowded streets, on which the sun shone brightly, and, after the long continuance of wet weather, the composed of sixty-four bodies; and some notion may

any given point. In its ranks fully thirty thousand men murched to do their duty to society and to themselves. The route was kept clear by a number It is a splendid, venerable place, well adapted for of the Papal Brigade on horseback and on fort .- the fine Norman-Gothic collège which has been re-They appeared to be fine soldierly looking feilows | cently built upon it. and wore the Pope's colours, yellow and white, in rosettes and sashes.

The Most Rev Dr. Dixon, Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland. Cashel and Emily.

The Prelates in attendance were :-

The Most Rev. Dr. linghes, Lord Archbishop of

Trebizonde. The Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Lord Bishop of Derry. The Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Wa-

terford and Lismore. Tue Right Rev. Dr. Durcan, Lord Bishop of Achon-

The Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, Lord Bishop of Ferns. The Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Lord Bishop of Down and Concor.

The Right Rev. Dr. Dorian, Coadjutor Bishop of

Down and Connor.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry.

The Right Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Lord Bishop of Gal-The Right Rev. Dr. O'Hen, Lord Bishop of Ross.

The Right Rev. Dr. Kilduff, Lord Bishop of Ardagh. The Right Rev. Dr. Leaby, Lord Bishop of Dro-

The Right Rev. Dr. Kane, Lord Bishop of Cloyne. The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Lord Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

The Right Rev. Dr. Walshe, Lord Bishop of Ossory. The Right Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clonfert.

Rev. Dr. Flannery, Lord Bishop of The Right Rev. Dr. MacNally, Lord Bishop of

The Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Lord Bishop of El-The Right Rev. Dr. M Farland, Lord Bishop of

Hartford. The Right Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, Lord Bishop of

The Right Rev. Dr. M'Laughlin, Lord Bishop of Brook yn, U.S. The Right Rev. Dr. Clement Smyth, Lord Bishon of Dubuque.

The Right Rev. Dr. M'Cluskey, Lord Bishop of

The Right Rev. Dr. Beacon, Lord Bishop of Port-The Right Rev. Dr. Timon, Lord Bishop of Buffalo. The Right Rev. Dr. Grant, Lord Bishop of South-

The Right Rev Mgr. Charbonnel, late Lord Bishop

The Right Rev. Dr Lynch, Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Lord Bishop of Iowa. The Right Rev. Dr. Whelau, Lord Bishop of Aure-

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Lord Bishop of

The Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Lord Bishop of Kill

The dignitaries and prelates having taken their seats in their carriages, the academic bodies proceeded in long array by Talbot street through Lower their assistance upon this memorable occasion. Gardener street into Beresford-place. Then came the students of the University. Then came a vast body of the Clergy, of whom not less than a thousand were present. The Rector of the University, the Vice-Rector, and the Deans and Professors folpassed through the dense crowds, their lordship were loudly cheered, which was continued till the cortege in readiness, the congregated trades and commercial bodies begin to move slowly in the direction of that stood packed and wedged on the footways. -Though the crushing was great, when the procession began to move on, the greatest order prevailed, and all appeared to be actuated by one feeling -an proceedings.

As the procession passed through Sackville street, the scene was one to be remembered. Passing up Cavendish-row, which, if possible, more densely ! demonstration of that day. througed than any other part of the route, the windows of every mansion being filled with aristocratic groups, the head of the procession was turned by the borsemen in advance into North Frederick street. street, in which thousands of people were collected, pressed forward to the equipages in which the prelates were sented, and asked and obtained their when the benediction was bestowed. THE SITE.

municipal corporations, of other cities as well as of in a high state of cultivation, for which a large sum Dublin, amongst whom there must be gentlemen of had to be said. It contains thirty-three acres, exother denominations, it has, so far as those towns andly the same amount of space as that occupied by and cities are concerned, the sauction of their popa- Trinity College, including the park and Provost's of the most trivial nature. latious. Your Protestant fellow-countrymen cannot garden. The ground is bounded on the west by the "Bishop's fields," and on the south by whether there is one who would not prefer to see the | place; on the east by Drumcondra-road, and on the Catholics of this country rise by their own exertions north by Mr Jameson's demesne, extending to the Tolka River. The portion of the site adjoining the Drumcondra-road is divided from the main ground cation of their people. In conclusion I beg leave to re- Mr Jameson's premises; but in all probability there will not be much difficulty in arranging to have the portion of the road required for the main entrance to the University stopped. From the centre, on which cumstance of my having been invited to address you the University will be erected, the most charming views can be obtained, as the ground rises from its boundaries by a gentle ascent. To the north is to time. I shall soon take leave of the country in which ic Gardens, with their fine elms, planted by Chesterfield; and Glasnevin, rendered classic ground by being the residence at one time of Addison, Parnell, pulpit, the prelates and clergy retired from the structure erected for the orphans under the protection the professors and officers of the University adjourn- to the attractions of the scene. On the south and observer, bounded in the extreme distance by the Dublin mountains. On approaching the site the atsion was attracted by a vast building for overtopping for the diocese of Dublin. It is already all but completed. Situated in the centre of a lovely and Bay of Dublin, of which it commands a most exten-Missionary College of All-Hallows, which will be a be formed of its magnitude by stating that it took portion of the theological department of the Univer-two hours and fifteen minutes to pass at a brisk pace sity. Like Holycross Seminary, All-Hallows College stands on venerated ground, over the site of a fine old mounstery, the seat of learning and piety. --

the head of the procession began to arrive, but such was the enormous extent of display, and the mass of men of all classes comprising it, that it was | visit to this country smoked his cigar and were his near six o'clock before the prelates were enabled to | moustache and beard in Pall Mall and Bon i street The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Archbishop of reach the spot where the day's ceremonial was to take place. Their lordships were enthusiastically the breath of several minor canons and Anglican cheered on their arrival, and cheers were also given at the coming of the representatives of the Irish The Most Rev. Dr. Errington, Lord Archbishop of municipal bodies and the Irish members of parlia-

> To the illustrious Archbishop of New York was assigned the honour of occupying the chair. The officiating Prelate in laying the first stone was the Most Rev Dr. Dixon, Primate. The hymns and psalms prescribed by the ritual for the ceremonial the ceremonial having been recited, the stone was the superintendence of Mr J. J. McCarthy, Profes-

Grace the Primate. At its conclusion, Major O'Rielly, M.P., having been called upon, same forward amidst loud cheering, and said-My Lord Archbishops, and men of Ireland, I have been first, to our illustrious guests from so many parts of by year, the movement has swelled and strengthened, and the vast assemblage of this day is a sufficient Catholic sympathy of Ireland. (Renewed cheering) have its effect; the nation's voice has this day chartered the nation's University - (foud cheering) - and in the accomplishment of this great work we have whom I have already alluded, and to whom we owe a debt of obligation which we can never sufficiently repay. You will all, I know, join with me in thanking them in the name of the Rector of the University, and in the name of the people of Ireland, with all your hearts, for theirpresence, and

His Grace the Archbishop of New York next addraised the assemblage. He was greeted with tremendous cheers again and again repeated. He had, he said, merely to thank Major O'Reilly for the very complimentary manner in which he referred to him, lowed on foot. As the carriages of the prelates and to thank them all for the kind way in which they had received the mention of his name. On behalf of the Prelates and Priests from other countries entered Sackville street by Eden-quay. All being be acknowledged the distinguished compliment paid to them, and expressed the pleasure they all derived from being present upon so auspicious an occasion. Grafton street in one vist column through the crowds. If they would permit him to give an order on that occasion, as if he were a general, his order to them was to proceed peaceably and quietly to their homes. (Lond cheers.) The Rev. Dr. Anderdon also addressed the vast

unxiety that nothing should mar the harmony of the impliftude, who were pressing forward to witness the proceedings at the platform, and causing thereby much pressure. He exhorted them to complete by their order and decorum the success of the great

The advice thus given was obeyed. The enormous assemblage, which had remained for so many hours together in perfect quietude and order, departed in an equally decorous manner, and in a comparatively The whole line then deployed into Lower Dorset short period had all left the ground for their homes. It would be an omission not to state that Professor Kavanagh and Professor Sullivan, of the Catholic University, exerted themselves zealously and efficiently throughout the day in forming, directing, and Episcopal blessing, every head being uncovered endeavouring to carry out the many arrangements in connection with this great demonstration.

And thus terminated the magnificent demonstra-Perhaps in the kingdom a more lovely or desirable tion of yesterday - a demonstration never equalled in

Mass out of respect for the feelings of his ness of idolatry to the light of Christianity. You successful termination. It has the approval of your Mountjoy estates were offered for sale in the Incum- wound its way were literally packed with spectators. not less than 150,000 people being in the streets. The greatest ingenuity was displayed in procuring accommodation, and yet it is our agreeable duty to close our report of the memorable 20th of July with. out having to record an accident or any mishap, even

GRAND BANQUET.

The University entertained the Prelates, Clergy. the members of municipal bodies, Members of Par. liament, professors, officers of trades, &c., at a sumpnous banquet in the evening. This splendid enter. ainment, which was, in itself, a remarkable demonstration in favour of the University, took place in the spacious dining hall of All-Hallows College. The banquet was of a magnificent character It comprised every delicacy, and was served in a style of the ut.

FRIAR TUCK. /

Some years ago a little steam yacht, containing the fortunes of an English colonial bishop and his be observed a splendidly wooded country and the friends, lay in a river not many hundred miles dis-beautiful valley of the Tolka; to the west the Botan- tant from Labuan. Close by was moored another vessel of similar proportions, also bearing the person of an ecclesiastical functionary, who this time was not a Protestant but a Roman Catholic prelate. The Tickell (when secretary to the Duke of Wharton) and | rival bishops watched each other's movement strictly Sir Richard Steele. The O'Connell monument, rising and sharply. In the morning each sniffed the air in marble like whiteness from dense masses of foilage | defiantly in the direction of his antagonist; in the and surmounted by the cross and the beautiful Italian evening each went to bed in fervent astonishmen; that the other was still permitted to cumber the earth; of the brethern of St Vincent de Faul, add materially another day. Nor were the reverend and rival brethren inactive. The Roman Catholic divine in parcountry-inspire them with a lawful ambition to ed to the presbytery to prepare to join the procession south-west the city spreads out like a map before the ticular gave himself up to polemical and missionary warfare with all the zeal of a Loyola. In a word, he converted every one who came near him right and Amongst the clergy preparing to join the great tention of the various bodies composing the proces- left, and, as bad luck would have it, some of the crew or servants of the Protestant boat fell victims to broken stream, were priests from the western shores the surrounding closs and all the adjacent houses his pious labours. The evangelical prelate had borne of America, from the islands far of in the Pacific, This is the new Diocesan Seminary of the Holy Cross in silence, but with indignation and fury in his hear: from the confines of Asia and Africa, and from the fracinc, from the consists of Labrador.

Clontiffe, founded not many months since, by his frozen coasts of Labrador.

It is is the new Biocesan Scannary of the conversions of the natives in the vicinity. When the conversions of the natives in the vicinity. When the conversions of the natives in the vicinity when the conversions of the natives in the vicinity. When the conversions of the natives in the vicinity when the conversions of the natives in the vicinity. nose he could stand it no longer. The fires were raked. The little steamer began to get up steam. seeluded demesne of 20 acres, well studded with an- Smoke issued from her funnel. It was evident that cient elms and graceful ash trees, it overlooks the something was going on upon board, and in a little while a message crossed the river from the Protestate sive prospect. The building is 266 feet in length, bishop with his lordship's compliments to the Remark people, as they flocked along, filled with enthusiasm and four lofty stories in height-spacious corridors, Catholic bishop on the other side, and he begged to seemed as if they had been emancipated from some | 12 feet wide, traverse the entire length of the build- | say that if the Roman Catholic converted another irksome restraint. It was a majestic demonstration, ing on each floor. Adjucent also to the site is the member of the Protestant crew his lordship would fire into him at once. What could the threatened prelate do? He consulted his chaplain, and her. came to the conclusion that they had no special vecation for martyrdom in the wilds of the East. No choice remained but to give in. It was evident that the Protestant was in earnest. The Roman Catholic accordingly determined to temper his zeal. No more conversions were made, or at least none were made About three o'clock the trades and bodies forming | publicly, and the orthodox faith won the day. Par who was the bishop to whom thanks were due? was the present Bishop of Labuan, who on his recenwith so much coolness and a-plomb as to take away functionaries, who had not only never heard hitherto. but absolutely never dreamt of a bishop wearing have upon his lip or indulging in tobacco.

If the gallant and moral Tom Brown, whose fortunes at Rugby and Oxford have edified and charmed us, takes in a future magazine or a future threevolume novel, to a fit of that religious thoughtfulness which his author seems to think can alone console a man under the transparent failure of Mr. Ricardo, of were chanted by the choir. The prayer suited to Mr Mill, and of political economists in general, i.e. the ceremonial having been recited, the stone was will certainly take orders and go to the colonies, solemnly blessed and lowered into its place, under That he will still smoke and diligently cultivate a beard cannot for a moment be questioned. It is the sor of Architecture in the Catholic University. His duty of a muscular Christian to do so. Nor, if he Grace was assisted by the Rev. Mr. O'Neill and the rises to the highest ecclesiastical dignities, will be at Rev Mr. Butler, of the Cathedral Church, who were all relax his habits. The muscular Christian dies, Deacon and Sub Deacon, and were the vestments of but he never gives in about tobacco. It is the token their office. The Rev. Dr. Murray was Master of the and badge of his profession, just as circumcision was Geremonics. During the ceremonial the Prelates the distinction of a child of Abraham. To relinquish occupied positions under the cacopy at either side of it would be a cowardly desertion of his colours. it his Grace the Archbishop of New York, and his cannot be said, therefore, that the exploits we have mentioned above, or any of them, are inconsistent with a highly-trained moral and religious character. On the contrary, they are typical of a peculiar school. Tom Browns does this, because he is among the prorequested by the Rector of the Catholic University phets, and because the moral growth of the other The Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Lord Bishop of of Ireland to return thanks in his name and in the prophets is dear to him. It is his duty and his in list. name of the multitude of Irishmen assembled here - sion not to wink the humbing of conventionality, but to take his beer and his nine regularly, and Europe and America - (great obsering) - to the that a humble minded able bodied Christian can are Archbishop of New York, and to the other preciate a good tap as well as the Matumon of a Bishops who have come almost from the rightcourness. Clearly the more fact that Torn bounds of the Catholic world here to-day to Brown had became the Right Reverend Tom Brown testify the interest they take in the foundar would not give him a right to go out of training, or tion of a university for the diffusion of know- to put extra temptation in Satan's path by allowing ledge, and true religion amongs: the Catholic people his muscles to get low. To engage in battle as of the of Iraland (loud cheering.) It is ten years since a las he had the chance would be a sacred duty to have movement for the education of the Catholics of Ire- race. A Catholic bishop would of course, be better land was first instituted by the direction of the Sove- than nothing, though, as a rule, they are was reign Pontiff. (Great cheering.) Day by day, year creatures, and greatly over-trained. But virutes the very thing that he would have been looking for all his life. What has Tom Brown, he would say to proof that it unites in its support the whole of the himself, got to do in this life but to fight pirates wherever he finds them? They are the enemies of You are here to-day from all parts of the country to human nature, and the Right Reverend Tom, from prove that not even the Premier of England can die- youth nowards, has been its champion and avenger tate to you the education which your children are to So the Church militant would heat to quarters and receive. You are assembled here to tell him and the prepare for action. There are -the Right Reverend world that you will choose for yourselves, and that (Tom Brown would plously reflect, as he took off his you have chosen a Catholic education for Catholic coat, and turned up his shirt-sleeves there are youth. This declaration of opinion must and will pirates of all kinds intellectual pirates, more pirates, and the pirates of private and real life. (d'all pirates, he would continue, the last-named pirate is the worst, for he not only seeks to destroy the some been nobly assisted by the distinguished Prelates to but he is continually on the look-out for mean advertages to destroy the body. It is the duty of the Church militant, in about two minutes, and as some as all parties are ready, to be at him.

The amusing and interesting account, given in a letter of the Bishop of Labuan to the Times, of a regular affray of the kind, at which his warlike loriship has assisted, will give sincere pleasure to every Tom Brown in the three kingdoms. The pirates came on raging and rampant, but the Christian bishou has been too many for them. "Our weapons, though few," says the right rev. narrator, modestly, " were good, and well served, and, in justice to the maker. I must mention that my double-harrelled Terry's breech-loader, made by Riely, New Oxford Street, proved itself a most deadly weapon, from its true shooting, and certainty and rapidity of fire. It neces missed once in eighty rounds, and was then so little fouled that I believe it would have fired eighty rounds more with like effect without waiting to be cleaned.

On a fine morning, before daylight, in consequence of intelligence they received, the bishop and his friend, the younger Rajah Brooke, with a little steamer and a little gun-boar, started from the month of the Binluin river, which intersects a district of the same name half-way between the Sarawak and Labuan. After a while, in the dim of light in the early dawn, they saw three large pirate junks towards the north-east, and at once gave chase. The pirate craft were bristling with men, who rowed standing and were making as hard as possible for the shore never saw fellows pull so," says the bishop, with evident disdain. His own vessel and its consort had been prepared both for pursuit and fight. There was no bulwark to the steamer, and the Rajah accordingly hung some planks and mattresses over the iron poop rail, in order to protect his own and his crew's legs. Eight European were there in all, together with three natives, "good and true men." After an exciting race, the first vessel of the three succeeded in getting safe to land. The second was just escaping, when

OBSERVER.

hot and bloody while it lasted, soon was done. The crew and captain of the first boat, meanwhile, had escaped into the jungle. The Jolly Buchelor, says his lordship, with Messrs. Paul and Lucas on board, was ordered to look after them, while the bishop and his friends betook themselves to the humane task of looking to the wants of the captives and the wounded

men.
While thus engaged, they heard a rumour of three more pirate vessels out at sea. It turned out to be true. Soon, taking the benefit of a little sea breeze, they came sweeping down upon him, and opened fire as they approached. The engagement did not last long. A repitition of the Rajah's former tactics was followed with the same success. The bloodshed was large among the pirates, though the terrible story is relieved by an account of the joyful liberation of crowds of poor captives who were found in detention on board the piratical craft. All who received injuries, both friends and foes, were thoroughly attended to. The present Bishop of Labuan is said to have been a surgeon before he was a clergyman, and his surgical skill stood him doubtless in some stead One or two quaint expressions of warlike piety here and there are to be found, which reminds us partly of the occasional religious ejaculations of Robinsoe Crusoe during his travels and experiences. "We are, in-deed, almost thankful," writes the bishop after potting his eighty pirates with his Terry breech-londer, " to Providence who thus order things for us." We do not know whether the eighty potted pirates would ha e quite approved of their slaughter being considered in the light of a religious exercise. Probably they are all villains and marauders, and the Bishop of Labuan describes with just horror the way they deal with the prisoners they capture. It is impossible, in his opinion, to estimate the destruction and the havoe, the murder and the slave-dealing carried on by these wretches in their yearly cruises. "It is, indeed, væ victis with them, and I think "-says the right reverend gentleman relapsing again into the intense vein of Robinsoe Crusoe, - it is the duty of every Christian man and every Christian nation to do all that can be done to rid the earth of such horrible and dangerous monsters, and to punish the Sultan of Souloo, and all who abet and sid them."

Meanwhile, as a concession to the religious world, the Bishop of Labuan, with an amusing change of tone, announces that he is able to hold out hopes of at least one young and future convert. "I have taken one to the hospital," -he writes very much as if he was giving the natural history of the capture of a young hear,—" with three shots in him." "He is a fine had, about fourteen, the brother of a chief " "I shall try," continues his fordship, with an ingenious imitation of the meek air of a missionary, " to educate and make a Christian of him " In spite of the bishop's anxiety to be episcopal, his thoughts do not dwell very long upon his young convert. He returns to the fight and the shooting with comical gusto, after having despatched his little piece of intelligence for Exeter Hall. The young heathen cub has by this time probably entered on his new spiritual and physical regime; and when he is fully grown, will no doubt he exhibited in public the usual way.

We hardly know what is to be said of a jolly bishop who fights like a midshipman, and writes about his exploits afterwards with such evident relish and enjoyment. A careful perusal of his letter prevents our putting the gentle construction on it that he pot ed his eighty heathen in self-defence We cannot but confess that the Right Reverend Bishop of Laboan rather went out of his way to have at them. W do not wish to blame him The Illanun pirates probably deserve extermination at the least, and the temptation to take part in their extermination may have been irresistible. The simplicity of the life he le ids most likely renders him more callous than we should be to an exploit of the kind. There is something that savours strangely of a primitive and apostolic Christianity in the news that Messrs. Paul and Lucas were left behind in the Jolly Buchelor to finish off the savages who had escaped to shore. We wonder What the worthy bishop would think if he were to read of similar doings in the Acts of the Apostles; or if, St. Paul had been proved to have brought over some eig my pirates with a bow and arrows on his voyage to Melta or to Rome? That his lordship is - absil invidia verbo -a fine fellow and a gallant Englishman, no one who reads his correspondence will deny. Some, however, will always be left to censure him. In England we can hardly judge matters of this kind fairly. An extreme and excessive regard for conventionality in clergymen leads us to hamper the profession with what are often unnecessary chains.

That the Bishop of Labuan is fitted for the ough life he bas undertaken is plain, Ali his fellow-countrymen who have read his letter will wish him success and health wherever he is, a continual increase of muscular and athletic converts. and a constant supply of the best bitter beer .- London paper; July 10.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

AN INSUMAN IN THE FRENCH NAVY .- Lieutenant Isionel Kenney of the French navy, who so much distinguished himself on the 10th of May last, at the capture of Ningpo, in which he was so severely wounded, is the only son of an Irish gentleman, Thomas H Kenney, Esq, of Ballyforan House, county Roscommon. This gallant coup de main, in which 120 men took by storm a fortified city, defended by 22,000 rebels, is thus described in letters from his brother officers, M M Champet and Des Valames, the intter being Captain of the Confucius, consort gunboat of the Etoile, commanded by Lieutenant Kenney: -"This the only official account. Kenney was the hero of the 10th May. We are all enthusiastic in praise of his gallantry. He was wounded at half-past three o'clock, being first to mount at the head of the storming party, which he led with an intrepidity almost incredible. As he fell he had just power to speak to the officer who succeeded to the command, but the conflict was over at seven o'clock, and at 9 o'clock he was able to converse The Admirals are not likely to be over-satisfied at being unable to assist at this brilliant fuit d'armes, in which the conduct of their captains was so splendid.' This gallant young officer, who, we learn, from Sir Bernard Burke's Landed Gentry, is already Knight of the Legion of Honour, as also of St Stanislaus, of Russia, and wears the British medal for service in the Crimea,' was attached to the Emperor's yacht, La Reine Hortouse, at the time of Prince Napoleon's visit to Dublin, and is not the first of his family conspicuous in arms. His uncle, the late Lieut Col. Jas F Kenney, of Merrion Square, while an ensign in the 8th (or King's) Regiment, distinguished himself at the capture of Martinique, for which he wore the medal, by a successful act of daring, in which death appeared inevitable, alone, at night, and far in advance of the most advanced sentinel of the British army. In 1704, also. Capt Thomas Kenney, of H.M.S. Fulmouth, after a desperate though hopeless defence against superior force, was carried dreadfully wounded on board the vessel of M de St Paul, the French commander, where he soon expired. We hope that now, when the navies then rivals light side by side as friends, the wounds of the brave Lieutenant Kenney may bring him promotion and glory.

PETTICOAT IN THE PULPIT. - A MISS M'Kinna, who is described as a 'celebrated female preacher,' has been holding forth in various conventicles in North Tipperary during the past fortnight. She is said to have created rather a sensation amongst the little dissenting congregations in Templemore and Clough-We regret to find that this institution of strongminded women (which we had thought was restricted to America) has found its way to Ireland, and we would take the liberty of reminding the individuals Chrysostom in crinoline of a certain passage in Paul's first Epistle to Timothy, which we transcribe for their benefit from their own Bible:— Suffer not a woman to Quebec, was accepted by the guardians. The nell and Morgan O'Connell, the trial was postponed to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence.'— Tipperary Advocate.

MEETING IN THE ROTUNDO. - On Monday several of the leading gentlemen, clerical and lay, who had taken part in the proceedings of the previous day, met at a public meeting in the Rotundo, to form a political association which should continue the agitation for a charter for the University, commenced a determined movement against the temporalities of the Established Church, and demand from the Government a thorough reform of the landlord and ten ant law, the poor law, and the grand jury law. To gentlemen from the provinces was very properly given the leading parts on this occasion, and most ably did they fulfill them. The resolutions were adopted by the assemblage without a dissentient voice, after which the meeting adjourned to a future day. If the association thus inaugurated receive the public support to which it is entitled by the magnitude and importance of the objects for which it proposes to struggle, it will become a power for good in this country; but to ensure such support its lenders must take care that place-hunters and corruptionists shall not have any opportunity of using it for their own purposes. - Nation.

PEAT v. COAL .- The hogs of Ireland have hitherto been considered a great national cvil, except where their extent was merely sufficient to supply the inhabitants in the interior of the island with fuel, But even as a source of fuel supply, the bogs have not been much prized except by the persantry; for at best 'turf' is an expensive and troublesome sort of fuel, creating constant dust in apartments, and requiring incessant attention. Besides this, there is the great risk of losing the crop-if we may so apply the term in the event of a wet summer, as was unfortunately the case last year, which has led to a great portion of the suff-rings of the people in many serts of Ireland during the last eight months. Science and ingenuity have, however, come to the aid of the bogs at a moment when they were most decried; and it would seem that the little prized peat is likely to become a source of national wealth, ri valling the coal-fields of England and Wales. An invention has been patented by which peat can be converted, in any weather and at an immense reduction of the present cost, into fuel possessing greater heating nower and absolutely cheaper than coal. We have seen a specimen of this condensed pent, and, for lightness, cleanliness, and excellence as fuel it cannot be surpassed. The important question was, however, whether it was suitable to the generation of steam in locomotives; for, as the Irish coal-fields are very few, and have not, except in Kitkenny, been much worked, the expense of the working of railways in Ireland was considerably enhanced by the necessity of importing British coals. That question has, we are extremely glad to learn, from the subjoined extract from a Dublin paper, been solved in the affirmative; and it may now be fairly assumed that the Irish bogs, from being a drug in the market, will become a source of national

BALLYMENA, JULY 19 .- On Saturday the condensed pent fuel, the manufacture of which has been carried on for some time at this town, under the management of Mr. Ponsonby Moore and Mr. Tennent, was again tried for locomotive purposes on the ordinary train, leaving Betfast at half-past nine o'clock. Mr. Stephenson, resident engineer of the Ulster Railway Company; Mr. Domville, resident engineer, of the County Down Rollway Company; Mr. Yorston, Locamotive Superintendent of the Northern Counties Railway Company; Mr. Tennent, &c., travelled on the engine to watch the experiment, and test the properties of the peat as a fuel for generating steam. The result was the most satisfactory that could even be desired. A smaller quantity of peat than is necessery of coal was found sufficient to produce steam, and in a much shorter period of time after the fire being lighted the required supply of steam power was raised. The quantity of steam generated was so great that it was found advisable to endeayour to reduce the heat; and for this purpose the damper was put on, and the door of the fire-box kept open during almost the entire journey. To show how successful the experiment was, perhaps a better proof could not be given than to state the fact, that, going up the incline from the Carrickfergus Junction, where the gradient is nearly 1 in 70, steam was sustained at 100 lbs and on the rest of the line it went up to 110 lbs and 112 lbs, falling occasionally when water was being let into the boiler to 99lbs. The whole trial was such as to give the surest guarantee that the condensed neat fuel would quickly supersede coal for locomotive purposes, if it could only be supplied at us cheap a rate; and of this those gentlemen engaged in the project feel the utmost confidence. - Saunders.

It would be extraordinary indeed, if after centuries of reproach against the Irish bogs, 'turf' should in the end become a tough rival of the 'black diamond' upon which England so justly plumes be self. The apparatus used in producing this valuable peat fuel is, we understand, very simple and by no means expensive, and may be purchased of the patentee by any person who may prefer this mode of preparing turf to the present hazardous and expensive method of cutting, spreading, footing. &c., which after all too often turns out to be only labor in vain. - Nation.

IRISH 'CHURCH' EDUCATION SCHOOLS DISCIPLINE. -In a recent sitting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Rev. John Rogers (Comber) said :- He knew two or three Church Education Schools and he did not think much of them. The discipline was interesting and peculiar. In one of the schools there was a board put across, and it was in rather a shakey condition, and when it was necessary to administer discipline to any young culprit, he was put on it, and the board shook with him from the one side wall to the other - (laughter) - and every moment he was liable to break his neck. (Laughter.) There was another instrument of discipline which was rather alarming. It consisted of a rope -- a funicular machine - (laughter) -- and there was on the end of it what as called in the country a loop. This was put round the chin of the boy, and was so fixed that it could not be drawn upon his neck It was very common for National School children, when they met the children of that school, to say, Well, boy, were you on the roost to-day? (laughter) - and the reply is, 'No, but I was very near in the loop.' (Laughter.) He did not bind himself to the strict accuracy of this account, but it was substantially correct.

EMIGRATION OF FEMALE PAUPERS .- As previously announced in the Examiner, the guardians of this union, following the example set them by the Cork Board, resolved three weeks since to send out thirty of the female inmates of the workhouse to Quebec, and a committee to make the necessary selection was appointed. The paupers chosen were for a considerable period in the house, and were—at least the greater number of them - thoroughly conversant with the duties of servants, having been for a long time, previous to their penury, in the employment of furmers. They will, therefore, have the less difficulty in procuring situations on their arrival at the other side of the Atlantic. The suitable arrangements for their departure having been effected, they left the workhouse at eight o'clock this morning for the Banteer station, and thence proceeded to Cork. They all seemed in excellent health and spirits, and were neatly and comfutably dressed, each having been supplica, in addition, with a second suit of clothing adapted for ship life. The average expenses for sending them out is estimated at less than £9 for each inmate, who will receive 10s at the termination of their voyage. Preparatory to starting, all the emigrants received the sacrament on Wednesday morning. They were accompanied to Cork and Queenstown by Mr Dagge (master), and Miss Clifford (matron); and who have been instrumental in introducing this will have the supervision of Mrs Philpott, assistant nurse, on their passage across. The tender of Mr. them. - Kanturk Correspondent.

The most interesting trial at the present assizes on the clearest evidence. The poison used was strychnine; the victim was his wife, and the death was one of frightful torture. If guilty at all, the prisoner's guilt is enormous. It was a cool, deliber-ate, well-planned murder of a wife by her husband, with the view to get rid of the burden of her support, and to be at liberty to marry another. Yet, strange to say, the jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his good character! The trial was commenced on Tuesday, at Clonmel, before Baron Deasy. Owing to the respectable social position of the accused, who since 1850 has held the situation of clerk to the Poor Law Union of Waterford, the case excited great interest. The deceased and the prisoner were married in 1847, but never had any family, and since his appointment they had not lived together, he residing at Waterford and she at Clogheen, in the county of Tipperary, where she had proparty. She was subject to epileptic fits and violent palpitation of the heart. In August, 1861, Mrs. Burke, having heard that her husband had formed an improper intimacy with another woman, visited him in Waterford for the purpose of getting from him a separate maintenance. On that occasion he gave her 51., and she returned to Clogheen. This circumstance was dwelt upon by the Solicitor General as supplying a motive for the commission of the crime. On the 8th of last March, Burke visited his manner was very affectionate. He commiserated the Cleary, a publican's wife, all of Elton, were arrested, state of her health, and promised to send her some medicine made up by a Dr. Harrington, which he strongly advised her to use. On the 28th of March he sent her a parcel containing some coffee, a bottle of essence of turpentice, and a paper package of a white powder, labelled in his handwriting, "Dose of selts and magnesia - to be dissolved in water, and taken at bedtime." The deceased did not immediately make use of either of the medicines, which were put by in a drawer which she always kept locked. On the 13th of April she received a letter from Burke, inquiring whether she had used the medicine and "salts," and next evening, the 14th, feeling unwell, she took part of the contents of the package, and died in half on hour afterwards, in the fearful convulsive agony that precedes death caused by strychnine The contents of her stomach were analyzed, and found to contain a grain of strychninedouble the quantity requisite to cause death. The residue of the package was found to consist of Epsom salts, magnesia and strychnine. The prisoner had access to all parts of the workhouse, and had been seen in the surgery previous to Easter, with a paper before him containing a white powder, into which he appeared to be pouring another white powder from a bottle. In this surgery the Epsom salts and magnesia were kept in open drawers, and strychnine was most culpably kept in an unlocked press It was proved by Dr Fitzpatrick, the physician to the workhouse, that in the beginning of March the prisoner had a conversation with him about poisons in which the doctor informed him of the nature and properties of strychnine, and that half a grain of it would be a fatal dose. The circumstances of Mrs. Barke's death were proved by her sister, niece, and servent. Dr Harrington identified the bottle of turpentine as having been sent from his establishment, and proved that the package of white powder had not been made up by any medical man, the material being merely mixed together instead of being triturated in a mortar. Dr. Blyth, Professor of Chymis try in Queen's College, Cork, deposed that he had analysed the contents of the deceased's stomach and the remainder of the powder. He discovered strychpine in each-in the latter to the amount of 12 per cent. The witness-s were closely cross-examined by the prisoner's counsel, Messrs Rolleston and Johnstone, but their evidence was not shaken. trial terminated at half-past six o'clock yesterday. when the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his previous good character.

Mr. P. Delaner, one of the Kilkenny deputation to the American delegates who brought over the supposed hopes of M'Manus, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with swearing in members of the Phonix Society. - Times Dublin Cor.

Two political notabilities have been engaged in a legal contest in Sligo, Mr. P Somers brought an action for slander against Mr John Reilly Mr. Somers is a gentleman whose family once possessed an estate in the County Sligo, to which he succeeded on the death of his father, when he was yet but a child. He was educated at Harrow, where mode stead fast political friends. Having returned from his travels. Mr O'Connell advised him to take part in public affairs. In 1837 he was returned to Parliament without opposition, for Sligo In 1847 he was reelected, bu was unseated on petition In 1848 Mr. Townley offered him a large sum of money to retire, which he indignantly refused. Mr Townley was unseated, and Mr. Somers his opponent became member for the borough again. Since that time his public life has been one of unsuccessful opposition. last election he opposed Mr. Tenison Mr. Reilly, a Dublin barrister, on that occasion stated "that Somers was a traitor, and sold the borough of Sligo to Mr F. Macdonogh for hard cash." Every word of this he declared himself able to prove. Both tha plaintiff and the defendant were placed in the witness-box Mr. Somers, examined by Mr. J. Robinson, Q. C., gave his electioneering history. In 1852 he fought a contest with Townley, in 1853 with John Sadlier, in 1857 with Mr. Wynne, and in 1800 he was a candidate with three others - Tenison, Macdonogh, and Reilly: He polled only two or three votes at the close of the poll. On that occasion the defendant called him 'traitor,' 'caitiff,' a 'snake in the grass,' and said that he had been trading all his life in the borough as his only capital. Mr. Ball retired from Sligo in 1857 because demands were made on him with which no gentleman could comply: Mr. Tenison in 1860, because, he said, 'he was in the hands of the Philistines' He admitted on cross ex amination that he had called the defendant a 'stump orator,' with no reference to his physical infirmity: but he denied that he called him a 'tailor' Mr Reilly, cross-examined by Mr. Morris, admitted that he charged Mr. Somers with selling the borough, and said. I will tell you the story by and by, and I will fit the cap so tight on the traitor that when taken off it will not leave a hair on his head.' The people were so excited that they burnt the plaintiff twice in effigy, and he (the witness) 'rossted him next morning. Mr. Robinson, Q. C., replied for the Mr. Somers did not complain of any reflections on his political character, but when the defendant charged him with basely selling the borough for money he did that which any right-minded man would do, namely, give the defendant an opportunity of justifying the slander if he could, and which he dared not attempt to do His Lordship having charged the jury, they retired, and after half-anhours's consultation, found for the plaintiff, with 6d. damages, and 6d costs .- Ib.

The trial of William Herdman for the murder of Mr. John Herdman, at Belfast, cacites extraordinary interest. The prisoner was arraigned yesterday, when the spacious court was filled with a select as-semblage, samitted by tickets; but at the request of mer's counsel, to which the Attorney-Geneat assented, the case was adjourned to this day. -

Mr. Walter Fitzsimmons, solicitor, who was charged with baving committed several forgeries on a provincial insurance company for which he was agent, was yesterday placed on his trial and, before Sergeant Sullivan had completed his opening statement, plended 'Guilty.' Sentence will be passed to day.-Ib.

prietor, considers a guarantee as to his respectability and trustworthiness, publishes some extraordinary revelations as to the manufacture of threatening letters in Tipperary. It would appear from his statement that certain magistrates in that county have been engaged in investigating into the alleged sending of threatening letters to a Mr. Spring Rice, of Maribill, New Inn, Cashel. 'The astounding particulars,' as the writer terms them, came out an oath that the writer was no other than a servant of Mr. girl getting alarmed, sceing how eagerly the The constabulary and magistracy took the bait, made the disclosure that it was written at Rice's own de sire, and, as he told her, with a view of frightening Mrs. Rice into a consent to go with him to Australia. Such are the circumstances as detailed in the Reporter. We do not know the legal penalty incurred by a man getting himself threatened with violence.

PROCLAMATION OF COUNTIES (IRELAND). -Sir R. Peel, in reply to Sir George Bowyer, said that the attention of the Government had been called to the state of the county Louth, and at the next Council the Lord Lieutenant proposed to revoke the procla-

FURTHER ARRESTS FOR HARBOURING WALSH. - Early wife and spent two days with her, during which his on Monday, Jeremiah Crow, John Carey, and Mrs. as is supposed. for aiding and harbouring the above named person. I have heard several say that the Government has accepted of Walsh as a witness. That there was something wanting is manifest, as Limerick is the last place the judges will sit, disposing of the business at Cork, &c., before they open in Lim-rick. It is only right for me to contradict the report published that the unhappy Bickham was the

man that shot Hurley .- Cor. of Limerick Reporter.

THE EXECUTION OF BECKHAM - A correspondent mentions to us a singular fact in connection with the as it is to be read in every page of former history, is execution of this most singular criminal. During now also to be seen in every fact of our contemporary Beckham's appearance on the trap, his son, a youth of about nineteen or twenty years of age, was outside the jail gate, and used to wave his cap, as if encouraging his father to be firm. A daughter of the wretched man was with this strange youth, and, moved by her father's situation, she began to cry; but at any appearance of tears upon her part the boy would hustle her rudely, as if to prevent her making such an exhibition of weakness. Such a non and father. so stern to inflict, and stubborn to endure, were surely a strange pair. It is a pity their courage and stoicism had not a less hateful opportunity of display. Cork Examiner.

At the Longford Assizes John Masterson, a small farmer was indicted for sending a threatening letter to Peter Donohue, on the 16th of June bist, threatening to shoot him if he did not give up a farm formerly in possession of the prisoner, and from which he had been dispossed for non-payment of rent. The prisoner pleaded 'Not guilty' II was undefended. The jury found the prisoner ' Guilty,' with a recommendation to mercy, on the ground of his advanced age. Judge Hays said he could not entertain the recommendation. If it had been offered on account of the prisoner's youth he would have attended to it, but ! not in the case of a person who knew well the effects of his proceedings. The sentence of the Court was penal servitude for four years.

neighbourhood of Miltown, county Kerry, and the worst consequences are anticipated.

to the agricultural class from the counties of Limerick | foot by all men. and Clare.

Many of the farming class are emigrating from Cork, as from other counties of Munster. Several left on Thursday last by train from Millstreet and Kanturk Railway Station, and were attended by numbers of friends, the females amongst whom uttered aloud their passionate grief, and lamented the departures precisely in the tone and infliction of the wail f r the dead.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- At the last Sessions in Kenmare, Mr. Christopher Coppinger, Q.C., chairman of the County Kerry, pronounced a very important decision on the question, whether growing meadows are liable to seizure under a civil bill decree or not. The decision was in the negative, and has thereby established, so far as the local quarter sessions court is concerned, the non-liability of growing grass to seizure under executions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A VISIT OF INQUIRY TO THE PRISON OF SANTA MARIA APPARENTE. - The following letter has appeared in the London Standard :-

Sir, - The grace accusations lately brought forward against certain agents of the Italian government in the Neapolitan provinces for the inhuman treatment to move the English public to call for an inquiry. Accordingly, on the 3rd instant, two officers of the British navy, accompanied by Her Majesty's consul-

dispersed among the different prisons of the Neapolitan provinces are now detained. On entering the prison the first cell visited was that in which Mr. James Bishop is confined, where the admiral and consul passed some time coversing with that gentleman upon the circumstances of his arrest, the three months' imprisonment he had suffered, and upon the charge of conspiracy for which he is to be tried, notwithstanding that he has no accomplices, nor a single witness against him -an act of injustice which certainly does not find its defence in the constitutional statute by which the Italians are supposed to be governed. From thence the admiral and consul proceeded to inquire into, and verify, the reports of the severe beating suffered in tillery officer of the disbanded army It may be easily imagined what a painful impression was produced on hearing an officer and a gentleman confess to have been flagellated with leathern thongs by the camarristi of the Vicaria who, acting on the authority of the questura, did not leave the victim till he lay plaintiff, and in a review of the case showed that bleeding and apparently lifeless. The admiral then proceeded to confer with General d'Ambrosio, whom an illegal and unjustifiable order of the questura had caused to remain in prison nearly three months on the mere suspicion that the general might have had dealings with reactionists suspicion founded on the fact of a paper having been found at the time of the arrest of the Baron Cosenza in which allusion was made to a "Commandatore d'A." For the same reason two other Neapolitan gentleman had been arrested, whose initials were similar to those of General d'Ambrosio.

> Listening to such proofs of the perversion of the laws of the country - to the abuse of the rights which these laws guarantee to every citizen, to the vindictive system of persecution practised by the police, appeared to have such an effect on the admiral that be was unable to disguise his astonishment and con-

The commission then passed to the room occupied by Count Cristen, the gentleman who was arrested nine months ago on suspicion of baving taken part in the imaginary committee of Frisa, for which he will be brought to trial in a few days. The next victim of the same imputation to be seen was Monseigneur Cenatiempo, who takes part in the same proces of Count Cristen, and has had to endure a rapidly augmenting, and every week will add to the year's imprisonment before being brought to trial dreary array of unemployed operatives thrown out From thence the Admiral passed into the last cell in of work by the general resort to this disastrous ont

MANUFACTURE OF THREATENING LETTERS IN TIP E- one of whom was the Baron Stamps, a Dane, who was the poisoning case at Clonmel, which has end-ed in the conviction of the prisoner, Richard Burke, whose position the editor, in the absence of the pro-was found to possess the photographs of the ex Royal was found to possess the photographs of the ex Royal family and to have the Bourbon lily on his shirtstuds! Another of the five proved to be Dr. Josello, who had been arrested and detained in prison three months because his name was written in the address book taken by the police from the desk of Mr. James Bishop at the time of his arrest.

The sight of five persons crowded into a cell only large enough for two, with two of those five ill in bed with fever, did not seem to dispose the admiral to continue an insight into what would only result Rice's named Bridget Dunne, who penned it after in similar scenes, alike revolting to a sense of justice being repeatedly urged to do so by Mr. Rice himself. and decency. The inspection ended here; and although but a small and the least unfavorable portion of the prison had been visited, it may be concluded from the above details that what the admiral had seen and heard was sufficient to convince him of the truth of what had doubted and thought only possible to happen under the "despotic and cruel government of the Bourbons." I am, &c,

Naples, July.

experience. Times.

INVADERS AND DEFENDERS -It is very different to give up the desire to posse s another man's house, and to surrender the determination of defending your own. You may easily come to find the first to be an imprudent adventure; you can never come to find the last an object to be abandoned. The difference is forgotten by the few shallow reasoners in this country who are constantly telling us tout 20,-000,000 must in the end bat 8 000,000. So they would, no doubt, if the two populations would meet in some great prairie and fight it out at once But, as the 20,000 000 can only send a part of their numbers against the 8,000,000, and must mairtain these numbers at a distance from home, the figures are by no means conclusive. In practice the 20,000,000 of inhabitants dwindle down to that fraction of them who choose to go out and fight, whereas the \$.000,000, being attacked in their own homes, are compelled to muster their whole fighting force. The practical refutation of this sidy falincy,

ORANGEISM. - The Liverpool Daily Post, in an article on a recent Whatley gathering, has the following critici in of the party it represented, and the persons of which it was composed .- "It was impossible to mix with the rabble who composed the excursion withou being struck with their utter degradation. It is not, of course, for us to say how low a man must be before he is is incapable of a sensible or earnest opinion on religious or political matters; but we are utterly unable to see how any cause, except that of a turbaleat and fighting fiction, can be served by the bonding together under any pretence of such riff-rail as composed last Monday's Orange exentsion. The language of the men was uniformly vile in the extreme, and the presence of woman and girls made no difference in the wholesale use of ribald, obscene, and profane expressions. If it be Profestantism to how at an unoffending Catholic priest who happens to be standing on the platform of a railway station, these blackguards were Protestants; if it be blackguardism to talk drunken filth and profam'y, while bearing sloft the honoured insignia of the Bible and the Crown these Protestants were blackguards. The excursion pretended to be a grand Protestant demonstration of feeling; and we distinctly say, on the authority of more than one impartial and Protestant witness, that at no The potato blight has made its appearance in the part the day could any woman have walked without binshing in any part of the procession, or within hearing of any half-dozen of the Orange-The number of passengers who left Queenstown by men. . Orangeism is simply a contempthe steam ship Washington (Inman line) numbered tible nuisance, to be fought shy by every man who with the crew, in all 508, and were chiefly belonging respects himself—nay, rather to be trampled under

> It is right Canada should know that in this country we thoroughly understand and appreciate the position she is taking up for herselt. She should also understand that for her the only condition of independence is that she should be able to maintain herself mainly by her own strength against a powerful and warlike antagonist. This we believe it is in her power to do, but it will require her whole strength and all the assistance we can spare her to effect it, When she hesitates to put forth the whole of that strength, - much more when she decides to do nothing at all, she is really deciding to sever her destinies from ours and to link them for weal or for wee with the destinies of the States of America .- London Times.

We have just got through with and general assemblies of the four great religious denominations of Scotland, viz., the independents, the United, Presbyterian, Free, and Established Churches The moderators or chairmen of each generally wind up the business of their meetings with an oration on the moral and religious position of their sects, and the state of the country in general. Dr. Bisset, moderator of the Established assembly, and Dr Guthrie, moderator of the Free Church assembly both admit that, notwithstanding the multiplication of churches, services, and revivals, &c., that Scotland has fallen to be amongst the last and lowest practised in the prisons, and particularly to those pri- of the Protestant states of Europe in respect of chaste soners detained as reactionists, could not fail at last | conversation, or, in other words, in respect of temperance and charity. Dr. Bisset attributes the cause to the great schisms that exist in the Presbyterian bodies. Dr Guthrie admits that it had existed long general, Bonham, visited the prison of Santa Maria before the great schism of 43, and attributes the Apparente, where 180 of the 19,000 political prisoners cause to Moderatism, or the Established Church cause to Moderatism, or the Established Church. He also says that we were not aware of the fact until the Registrar General's reports have made it patent to the world. The Scotsman proved the other day that illegitimacy was more than double in Scotland to what it is in Spain, where, according to the Presbyterian notion, the mother of abomination still holds sway over the people. Chambers, in his domestic annals, gives another cause. He says that Presh, terianism from the beginning was too inconsiderate of human infirmity, was extremely cruel, and altogether erred in trusting to force (when they had the power), and too little to moral sussion Even the innocent playfalness of the human heart seems to have been viewed by these stern moralists as an evil thing, leaning to the side of vice. He also says the prison of the Vicaria by Signor de Blasio, an ar- that the Kirk Session records, even a hundred rears after the Reformation, must be held as revealing on the whole a very low state of morals, particularly in the lower classes of the people.' This is the history of Calvinism from the highest Presbyterian authorities for the last three hundred years in Scotland, viz, that this country is the last and lowest in the scale of morality amongst the nations of Europe.! - Cor. of Weekly Register.

THE YELVERTON CASE IN SCOTLAND -Lord Ardmillan's judgment in the Yelverton case will, I understand, shortly come before the Court of Session for revision. While much credit is given to the Lord Ordinary for the zeal and ability brought to bear upon the consideration of this critical case, tew are found prepared to claim for his vote the merit of impartiality. Must people pronounce it, while an able, a notoriously one-sided document. The fact that Lord Ardmillan is a trustee of Mrs. Forbes is not looked upon as contributing to perfect impartiality, am far from asserting there was anything in such a relation to bias a judge. But, unquestionably, the relation throws an air of suspicion over the judgment .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

THE COTTON FAMINE.—The news from all parts of manufacturing districts presents a picture of deepen-ing gloom 'Judging from present appearances,' says the Manchester Examiner and Times of this day, 'the stoppage of factories promises to become much more general during the next few weeks throughout the manufacturing districts. The number of spinning and weaving mills which are entirely stopped is now

from thence the Admirai passed into the feat con it. the first corridor, in which he found five prisoners, necessary step." modeln and trade that the control of the are that said the property of the print of the control of the control

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—AUGUST 15, 1862.

be True CAitness.

in Per ve compat retional received theraps Montagues.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the poet, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car

riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Sirect, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Laurence and Craig Sts.

Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the

Post -Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS .- This paper will be, for the future, addressed to our subscribers by Spencer's Addressing Machine, and by referring to the stainn they will at once see to what date they have paid up.

In consequence of a large number of our Quebec subscribers receiving their papers through the Post Office, we have determined to forward those addressed to Mr. M. O'Leary through the same channel, as the expenses attending the present mode are too great. The terms will be - Two dollars per annum, if paid in advance, but if not. Two and a-half. We therefore kope that all subscribers in arrears will at once settle them with Mr. O'Leary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE long protracted stuggle in Sardina, betwist the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and the Catholic Church, is fast approaching a crisis; and we may soon expect to see in Italy a renetition of the cruelties which some seventy years ago, the Liberals of France enacted against the Bishops and Priests who remained faithful to tieir God.

The policy of the Sardinian Cabinet, for the present, is to weaken the entire body of the Clergy, by creating division in their ranks-and by arraying the priests in hostility to their bishops. To destroy the power of the latter, a Bill has passed its second reading in the Turin Parliament, to compel the Bishops to make pecuniary compensation to any lewd or disorderly priest whom they, in the exercise of their spiritual duties, may see fit to suspend from the exercise of his sacerdotal functions. This measure if carried will secure, so it is hoped, a plentiful supply of wicked and immoral clergy of the lower order; for it is thought, no Bishop will presume to suspend a priest-no matter how infamous the conduct of the latter--if the maintenance of the lewd priest so suspended is made legally obligatory on the suspending Prelate .-The Parliament of Turin is prudent in its generation; for what manner of men the Liberal Clergy are, we are told by the Times' correspondent, who of course sympathises with them. and execrates the tyranny exercised over them by the Bishops. " In the cities," so this ardent partizan of Italian Liberalism assures us -" nine-tenths of the so-called Liberal priests are mere libertines, who seek in their fraternisation with the patriots free license for the gratification of their unhallowed propensities." It is to protect these "libertines," and to secure to them the free and unfettered "gratification of their unballowed propensities," that the Bill now pending in the Turin Parliament has been introduced: and though the writer in the Times gives better character to the Liberal rural clergy, it must be remembered that "so-called Liberal priests" are always and everywhere the samethe scandal of religion, and the greatest curse with which an offended God can visit a corrupt people.

In order also to widen the breach betwint the Bishops and their Clergy, as well as to encourage libertinage and perjury amongst the latter. another Bill has been introduced by the Minister of Grace and Justice, for authorising priests to keep concubines; this measure, however, has been postponed for the present, as it is argued that it should appropriately form part of a general scheme for abolishing Christian marriage, by substituting in lieu therefore a system of legalised concubinage for the entire community. A Civil . Constitution of the Clergy may soon be looked for; and this of course, as in France, will be followed by the wholesale persecution of all those members of the clerical body who are so illiberal as to cling to the antiquated superstition that it is better to obey God than man. There will be no doubt in Italy scandals, many flagrant instances of apostacy, and of base subserviency to man; but there will also be, as there were in France, many glorious examples of heroism, and will be persecuted, but in that persecution ber members will be purified; and the blood of the martyrs will be, as of old, the seed from whence shall spring a better and a richer harvest.

The question of intervention in the affairs of

or are about to be, made to the British Cabinet, at Rome. urging the necessity for united and immediate action. The French papers mention with legitimate pride the great advantages which their arms so ably represented. have reaped in Cochin-China. Three, according to the Monteur-according to the Presse six, Provinces have been ceded to France by the Emperor Tu-Duc, and the free exercise of the Catholic religion is expressly guaranted. Henceforward the French missionaries, the apostles of Christianity in the East, will be free to prosecute their noble task without interference from the

Wrong ever begets wrong, and violence provokes to violence; and so we need not be surprised because the confiscation measures of the Northerners, and the plunder and rape fegalising proclamation of General Pope have at length provoked the South to reprisals. The President of the Confederate States has-and who can blame him for it ?-issued an order to the effect that General Pope and the officers serving under him are unworthy of, and shall not receive the treatment of soldiers, but that of robbers and murderers; and that, if the Northerners commence the system of hanging in virtue of the proclamations issued by their officials, the Southerners will retaliate, and will bang-man for man - from amongst the prisoners by them captured from the Federals. Horrible as this issue is, it has been forced upon the Southerners by the brutality of the Northern generals and the unbridled licentiousness of their followers.

The Federal Secretary of War has just issued an order which will in the eyes of foreigners abundantly vindicate the claims of the U. States to the title of "Land of the Free." By this order, all official persons are enjoined to cause to be arrested, imprisoned, and handed over to Court Martial" any person who may be engaged by act, speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments." Another proclamation from the same quarter authorises the arrest of any person who seeks to evade conscription by crossing the the frontier, or sloping for foreign parts. Yankee freedom, of speech and person, is assuredly a great fact. We learn that, an accident having happened to the steamer ram Arkansas, she has been destroyed by the Confederates to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The officers and crew escaped unburt. This story has however been contra-

There has been a serious, and sanguinary, if not decisive battle at a place called Culpepper Court House, in Western Virginia, on the 9th inst. The Confederates under General Stonewall Jackson seem to have attacked the Northerners commanded by General Pope. The fight was well sustained, but the Federals seem to not raise their songs of triumph, we may con- no parallel to that that which we have seen and clude that they have met with a serious reverse. The reports as yet given to the world comment upon the "unusually heavy loss of field and line officers," which would seem to indicate that the latter were not well followed into action by their Federals, and even New Orleans may soon fall into the hands of the brave and well-commanded

RETURN OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MOTREAL FROM ROME. - This long desired event occurred on Thursday, 7th inst. Early in the morning of that day the steamer Montreal, crowded with passengers, went down to Sorel, where His Lordship had already celebrated Mass, and received the illustrious Prelate on board, feet of our common Father - their numerous Ad together with a large number of Ecclesiastics, his companions. All along the river on its way up to town the steamer was greeted with cheers and demonstrations of joyous respect from the parishmeners of the different towns and villages. for the reception of Mgr. Bourget. A guard of at his sufferings, and of filial attachment to his honor, under the command of Major Meilhotte, was in attendance on the Jacques Cartier wharf; whilst the river was densely thronged with our have just made is to me an additional promitmat in city. Its subjects, or rather victims, are Kawcitizens, and from every steeple and coin of vantage banners fluttered gaily in the air. The which you allude, I gave pleasure to your hearts whole City was alive, and not even upon the landing of the Prince of Vales were there a greater number of persons to be seen in the love the Church, must desire that her Chief it; and though, for the time, " Juck-in-Office's Streets and along the quays, than were assem- Pontiff be himself subject to no temporal prince, so may frown upon a Catholic University, and rebled to greet our saintly Bishop.

About 6.45 P.M. the bells of all the churches, pealing forth their loud notes of welcome, announced that the beloved Bishop of Montreal had arrived. He was received on landing by His the Pontifical dignity which in this lower world is Honor the Mayor; and when the cheers which the lively image of the divine majesty. greeted him had subsided, the Presidents of the St. Jean Baptiste and of the St. Patrick's Societies advanced, and in the name of the Catholic patience in suffering for the truth. The Church | citizens of Montreal presented His Lordship with the subjoined Address:-

"TO HIS LORDSHIP THE VERY REVEREND IGNATIUS BOURGET, BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

whilst returning thanks to that Divine Providence | invite us. But I need scarcely tell you that neceswhich has restored you to us, to congratulate your sarily those honors reflect apon the Catholic people

"Your diocess, and your Episcopal City, must feel to me in this auspicious moment. a great satisfaction, mingled with a legitimate pride,

wants; and as at your departure you carried with you our vows and humble offerings to that See, so you are in store for him, or our indignation against the injustice and spoliation which have vexed him; no rights, and of our rights.

"In the bosom of these numerous religious, charitable, and educational institutions which owe their origin, in great part, and their continued existence to your hands, Your Lordship will hear, as it were, the powerful echo of the great voice of the united Bishops and Priests of the Catholic world-for nowhere have their noble protestations sounded with greater or more permanent effect.

"In conclusion, permit us to assure Your Lordship how sensible we are of the honor conferred upon us by the Sovereign Pontiff, in electing you to a high dignity in the States committed to his paternal rule -and to beg of you to accept the sincere vows which we address to beaven for your health, and for your happiness."

The delivery of this Address was received with loud cries of acclaination for " Our Bishop" and for " Our Pope;" when these had subsided, His Lordship replied in the following terms to the Address which had just been presented to him :-

" PRESIDENTS AND GENTLEMEN - 1 am scarce prepared to reply worthily to the beautiful words with which you have been pleased to address me; for I must frankly own that my mind is still, as it were, tossed by the waves of the sea, and that thus my thoughts are in a condition of incoherence which it

is difficult to express. "But fortunately my heart has not been affected by the fluctuations of that fickle element which for the eighth time I have just traversed. I find my heart whole and sound, as once more I tread upon these happy shores; and lively are the emotions with which the grand spectacle before my eyes inspires me. I know not indeed how to express them unless by begging of you to remember what you have yourselves feit, when after a long absence you have returned to the bosom of your families, who counted impatiently the hours and minutes of your absence. These pleasures the beart indeed may feel, but the tongue cannot adequately express them.

"You congratulate me, gentlemen, upon the happiness of having assisted at the great manifestation which in the name of the Catholic universe has lately taken place at Rome. You could not possibly greet me at the moment when I once more stand on my native shore, with a more agreeable reminiscence. For I am sure that you doubt not that with the singere love which I bear to this dear country, I rejoice to perceive therein that religious sentiment with which all truly Catholic people are animated, and which the late solemnities in the Eternal City have elicited. Thus none can doubt that it is one of those inspirations of the Holy Spirit which possesses have got the worst of it; and as they acknow- all hearts, and works marvels hitherto unknown in ledge a loss of 3,000 men, and, for a wonder, do the world. For the pages of Christian history offer heard, who have been the fortunate witnesses thereof

"I do not admit that you have been worthily represented in these great solemnities, as you are pleased to say you have been; for I cannot but necessarily feel lost as it were, after having, upon these holy hills which so often resound the glad echoes of men. Baton Rouge has been wrested from the the New Zion, beheld all the stendors of our holy religion; and after having, under the eyes of our immortal Pontiff, held counsel with such an assemblage of illustrious Cardinals and Prelates whose science and whose virtues appear in every word that falls from their lips like milk and honey.

"But no matter what the imperfections of your representative at the most imposing of Canonisations ever made in the bosom of our Holy Mother the Catholic Church, I can assure you in all the simplicity of my soul, that I was very hoppy and very proudpardon me this expression - of such a Clergy and such a people, when I laid with veneration at the dresses gathered together in one volume by the St. Jean Baptiste Society; their contributions to the Peter's Pence-for which His Holiness has been pleased to return you his thanks through one of the chief officers of the Pontifical Court with that tender grace which shows how deeply he appreciates At Montreal every thing had been prepared his children's offerings; and their expressions of grief sacred person and the noble cause of the Temporal Sovereignty of which he is the firm support. The enunciations of principles on this subject which you us at best but a miserable emasculated Catholiaffixing my name to the Address of the Eishops to which are sincerely attached to that great question now attacting the attention of the entire world, ---For all who 'from the bottom of their souls that without let or hindrance he may exercise his divine functions - and you, gentlemen, are amongst this number. They on the contrary whom the greatness of the Church afflicts, would ask for nothing better than to see vaduced to a state of slavery

"As to the honors which in this brilliant overion you have been pleased to render me, you will permit me, gentlemen, to maintain silence, for these reflect only upon our Religion, upon her divine author, and His Vicar, who by so many titles is indeed worthy of them. You have been pleased to mention that this Great Pontiff has overwhelmed us with honors whilst assisting around the Poptifical Throne, during "My Lord-Allow the Catholics of this City, the solemnities to which he had been pleased to

serious attention of the French Emperor and his part in the great demonstration, which, in the name, so honored you, gentlemen, in the person of your that everything may be hoped from its fears, is a Ministers; and overtures, it is said, have been, of the Catholic universe, has lately been celebrated Bishop, it is but just that you should place at his saying which the action of the Whig Ministry feet the triumphal crowns which you have tendered with reference to the Catholic University has,

> "Yes, gentlemen, this triumphal expedition on in that, under such circumstances, they have been our own St. Lawrence, conceived to a spirit of piety "Your devotion to the interests of the Holy See is | zeal of our industrial companies have sent forth in claim to the world that it is our magnanimous Pontiff, whom you desire to glorify on this truly memorreturn laden with abundant graces for us No one able day, for having given us in the twenty-seven Pontiff of our solicitude for him in the trials which catalogue of the Saints, new protectors, and most perfect models to guide us in the way of salvation.

"It is then in his name that I must to-day offer you one so well as you can describe his resignation, his the tribute of a just gratitude; and I beg of you, confidence, and his fortitude in the defence of his Gentlemen, to accept of it, and transmit it to all who express my gratitude for mysoif and my fellow-voy- | rights, whilst in Ireland it is not. ngers who have been of such service to me in the midst of the fatigues and dangers inseparable from a long journey.

" And as God has been pleased to load us all with His abundant blessings during the voyage now terminated, We are going to the Parish Church - as the most central and convenient place for this dense crowd-to return Him our humble thanks, by the B. Virgin Immaculate in her Conception, by the Angel Guardians who have accompanied us, and by the twenty-seven Blessed protectors, during our exile, in return for the honors which here below we have been able to render them."

Having thus expressed himself, His Lordship took his seat in the carriage prepared for him, which was escorted by a troop of Cavalry. The procession formed, and proceeded along Notre Dame Street to the Parish Church, where a solemn Te Deum was sung. At the door the Bishon was met by the Very Reverend Superior of the Seminary, who presented His Lordship with a congratulatory address, to which His LIFE OF THE RIGHT REVEREND PATRICK Lordship made an appropriate reply.

The ceremonies in the Parish Charch having been concluded, the Procession re-formed, and passing through the streets which were handsomely decorated for the occasion, proceeded to the Cathedral, where an Address was presented by the Rev. M. Truteau, Administrator of the Diocess, in his own name, and in that of all the Clergy of the Diocess. This having been responded to in an eloquent speech from the Bishop, the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the Magnificat, and Benediction o the B. Sacrament. In the evening, the houses of the Catholic residents were illuminated, as were also the Bishopric, the Seminary, and all the Religious Communities of the City. Every thing passed off in admirable order, and the number of persons present at the Procession is estimated by the Minerve at thirty thousand.

The Protestant press, as may well be supposed, is by no means in good humor with the great Catholic demonstration in Dublin on the 20th ult. Yet even the Times is compelled by the cogent logic of facts to admit the imposing character of the proceedings, and the perfect order with which they were conducted. It says:-

"The streets were densely crowded. The windows were all open, and filled with spectators. There were few policemen on duty. The populace seem to have been drilled so well that they behaved very properly on the whole. The public houses being closed no person got drunk. The members of the Irish Brigade seted as peace preservers."—Times.

the above is a high compliment to the sobriety and good order of the thousands, and tens of thousands, who on the 20th olf. assisted at the laying of the first stone of the Catholic University; and assures us that they who took part in the solemoity must have been actuated and restrained by high religious principles.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that sity is political, or any thing but Catholic. The | ston. people of Ireland are determined to transmit to their posterity the precious inheritance of the the devil to destroy that faith; and that it is an 'Helen's Island on Monday next. ordeal through which no one, no matter how vigorous his constitution, can pass unscathed. directly to avowed apostacy or infidelity, gives tholics not Papists; and it is this which in the eyes of a Palmerston, and of his spiritual patron, constitutes its chief merit.

But the Catholics of Ireland will have none of fuse it a Charter, thanks to the careful foresight of the Irish Hierarchy, and the zeal with which the Catholic laity of Ireland have seconded their Prelates, that University ranks now as un fait accompli. The Charter must come at last, even as after long years of delay Catholic Emancipation came at last; and if at the next General Election the Catholic constituencies will but do their duty, so Minister will again have the insolence to reply to an Irish deputation, as Lord Palmerston presumed to reply to the gentlemen who, in the name of Catholic Ireland, lately same. waited on him to demand " Freedom of Education" for their coreligionists.

That, in so far as Ireland is concerned, nothing

we regret to say it, tended to confirm. Lord Palmerston could not urge principle as the reaand of charity - these vessels which the patriotic son for his, and his colleagues, rejection of the request for a Charter for a Catholic University only equalled by your auxious care for our spiritual all directions upon this king of waters -must pro- in Ireland; for the British Government has already given Charters to Catholic Universities in other parts of the Empire-as for instance in so well as Your Lordship could inform the Sovereign blessed martyrs whose names he has inscribed in the Lower Canada. Why then should not the Catholics of Ireland be dealt with as tenderly as are the Catholic subjects of Queen Victoria on the Western side of the Atlantic? The only answer which presents itself is this. In Canada deputed you to this great manifestation. I must also the Catholic body is strong enough to assert its

As we are not of those who believe that Catholicity and loyalty to Queen Victoria, are by any means incompatible; and as on the contrary we are sure that if justly treated, her Catholic subjects would be the most truly loyal of anyweregret the policy of the Whig Ministry the more, because it furnishes such a powerful argument to those who contend that it is the duty of Catholics to be the enemies of the British Government. The reply of Lord Palmerston was in short a gratuitous wanton insult; for a compliance with the demands of the friends of the University involved no dereliction of principle. and would not have cost the country one farthing in the shape of endowments. We cannot therefore but look upon the refusal of those demands as a declaration of war against Catholicite in

PHELAN, THIRD BISHOP OF KINGSTON .-By the Clergyman Who Served Bishop Phelan's Last Mass.

We will not so wrong our Irish Catholic readers as to suppose that any of them can have forgotten, or be indifferent to the great and agoid man, whose life, pious labors, and saintly death are duly recorded in the pamphlet now before us, and which we desire to introduce to their notice. Any attempt at panegyric on our part would be superfluous-for how can Irishmen in Canada fail to hold in affectionate remembrance the devoted servant of Christ from whose hands they have so often received the sustenance of their bodies as well as of their souls; and from whose hips they have heard the accents of the affectionate friend and fellow countryman, as well as those of the faithful pastor, and steward of the divine mysteries. He was a good friend to the poor, and a saintly Bishop. Higher meed of praise can be awarded to no man, and to all this is the late Bishop Phelan justly entitled.

Of the manner in which this Memoir has been conceived and executed we can speak in terms of the highest commendation. It is the work of one who knew the deceased well, and who from his hands received the Order of Priesthood. To such a one the work has been a labor of love, and in a spirit of love and filial reverence it has been executed. That this work will meet with a hearty reception at Kingston we cannot doubt; and the virtues and neverfailing charity of the deceased-who was also Coming as it does from the pen of an enemy, the founder of the St. Patrick's Total Abstrnence Society-are still too fresh in the memory of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, to give us any doubts as to the cordial reception it will meet with here.

The work is for sale at Messrs. Sadlier's & Co., and has for its frontispiece a very excellent photograph likeness of the departed Prelate; it contains also a brief notice of the predecessors of this movement in favor of a Catholic Univer- the late Mgr. Phelan in the Diocess of King-

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PIC-NIC .- We faith, which from their martyr fathers they have swould direct the attention of our readers to the themselves received. They know that "Mixed announcement of this Fete, which is to take Education" is the last and most subtle devise of place, on strictly Temperance principles, at St.

The Record of St. John's, Newfoundland, an-"Mixed Education" where it does not lead nounces the return of His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. Mullock, Bishop of St. John's, from Rome, on the 14th alt. His Lordship's arrival was greeted with every demonstration of joyful respect from the Catholics of the Diocess.

> The death of Sir Allan M'Nab is announced. We understand that shortly before his decease, he was reconciled to, and received the last sacraments of the Catholic Church. This is treated by the Globe as a gross " ontrage."

The subjoined was received too late for insertion in our last :--

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

South Douro, August 1, 1862. Mr. Editor - Aware as I am of the interest which you take in the advancement of education, I presume that these few remarks with regard to an examination which took place in South Douro will not prove uninteresting to you, and that you will, with your usual kindness, consent to give publication to the

This interesting examination was held on the 1st instant, in school section, number seven, Douro, at which there were present a large number of scholars, who responded to the various questions which were proposed on the different matters in which they were this Continent occupies, we are told, the most Lordship in that you have been privileged to take whom we represented. If then the Holy Pather has is to be hoped from England's sense of justice, but examined, in such a manner as to reflect credit on

their learned Teacher, Mr. Edwin P. Ford.

The following is the order in which the classes were examined: The first class, in spelling and reading, gave general satisfaction. The second class was examined in spelling, reading, and explanation, the pupils of which, by the proficiency which they displayed, showed that they had profited by the time that was afforded them for their advancement in which the pupils answered the different questions metic and Geography. This class was followed by the fourth, the pupils of which were interrogated on the more advanced parts of Geography, English class; and here I must say that the pupils surpassed the sanguine expectations of either parents or friends. They were examined on Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Astronomy; and they proved by their intimate acquaintance with the most intricate parts of the above-named subjects that they knew how to appreciate the many facilities that were afforded them for the acquisition of a good liberal

the greatest satisfaction to all those who had the pleasure of witnessing so great a display of literary acquirements; but it must have been, in a special manner, satisfactory to Mr. Ford to see that his indefatigable exertions for the welfare of those children who were submitted to his care were crowned with such brilliant success.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c., MICHAEL WALSH, Local Superintendent of Schools, Douro.

EXAMINATION AT THE SEPARATE SCHOOL, AT CO-BOURG .- The semi-annual Examination of the pupils of the Catholic Separate School of this town, preceding the summer vacation, took place in the Separate School House on Monday last, before the Rev. Mr. Timlin, the Trustees of the School, and a number of other persons, including several of the parents of the Scholars. Classes in spelling, reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and natural philosophy, were pary promptitude and precision. It was truly surprising to notice the precision with which the children replied to the most critical questions in geography, grammar, and arithmetic. The junior classes in reading and geography were presented with valuable prizes, the gift of Mrs. T. Grimshawe, being four highly finished gilt prayer books with clasps. The presence of these prizes excited the children to a spirit of emulation in their endeavors to obtain them. After a spirited contest the prizes were awarded to the following children : -

thony Muldoon.

The most unmistakable evidence of the success of the School is the fact that twelve months since the School House as it then stood was found to be inadequate to the accommodation of the scholars added to it, thus making it very commodious, spacious, well ventilated and healthy. The supporters of the School owe this to the exertions of the Trustees, seconded by the zealous co-operation of our venerable pastor; they have reason to feel proud of the present standing of the school. The average attendance during the past term has been upwards of one hundred pupils

We noticed a full assortment of maps, globes, and other articles necessary for common school studies, which had been received some months since from the office of the Chief Superintendent of Education. The outfit of the School is most complete and in excellent order .- Cobourg Sentinel, 9th inst

PRISON INSPECTORS .- We have had lately an account of certain proceedings on the part of not have credited did it not come to us on unimpeachable authority. It appears that the bis flock. The idea was suggested to the Board of Prison Inspectors, and we are informed that they have actually recommended to the Governcharge to the Province.

The above is from the Toronto Globe. We statement, and we find it devoid of foundation, ed that the advice of the magistrate defeated the What we learn is this, that an application was scheme.- 1b. made to the Inspector to recommend a salary to a Roman Catholic Priest at the Orillia Asylum, as there was no such minister in the village who might administer to Catholic inmates as required. as the Priest resided some distance from the was employed as a servant. It was addinged in evivillage, his travelling expenses should be allowed dence in the case that the prisoner had confessed to to him when his services should be required at found in her possession at the time of her arrest. She the Asylum. This is done for the minister who brought forward no witnesses in her defence, but takes his turn in officiating at the Toronto Asylum. cross-questioned those for the prosecution with a His cab hire from the city to the Institution is skill which would have been no discredit to a lawalways paid by the Bursar. In the case of Orilspectors .- Montreal Gazette.

It is idle for the Toronto Goble or other papers to assert that in raising 10,000 men Canada 100,000 men. A less number in time of war show. The total effective regular military force immediately rendered a verdict against the prisoner of the entire British Empire is 203,000, of whom of 'guilty.' - Commercial Advertiser. 63,000 are in India, and 60,000 in the Colonies, leaving 80,000 as a home garrison. Now if war exposed to the attacks of a bold and enterprising Advertiser. most deeply interested in the matter, raises only garrison.

themselves, and a vast amount of credit and honor on 10,000 men? The heart of the Empire cannot be laid bare, India, with its swarming populations, cannot safely be denuded of troops, and the Colonies also require defenders. Common sense defence af Canada must be found in Canada, and if it is not prepared to perform its duty, it may, that was unucled them for their novancement in learning. Then came the third class, which gained at no distant day, have to undergo the penalty of great applause for the correct and precise manner in its neglect. As to the plea put forth, that any energetic measures of Canadians will be conwhich were proposed to them in explanation, Arith- strued into a "menace" against the United States it is absurd. The people of the United States are not likely to apprehend much danger the more and Arithmetic, and gained a great amount of aggression from a people of only three millions. of eulogy from the spectators. Last came the fifth To provide for their own defence, is simply a duty that a people owe themselves. - Halifax Reporter.

We are informed that nmeteen young men who were fleeing from the conscription about to take place in the Northern States were taken out of the train journeying towards Canada on Saturday, and marched as prisoners to Fort The examination, taken altogether, was a source of Montgomery in the vicinity of Rouse's Loint. Two companies of regular infantry are quartered in that place .- Montreal Gazette.

> FORWARD TO CANADA, -A large number of Northerners, instead of facing Richmond, are now making for Canada, in order to escape conscription. For weeks past dozens of them have been coming into our Province, and quietly settling down amongst us-allowing the War to take its course. No less than three hundred Northerners reached Canada yesterday, a large number of whom came to Toronto .- Leader.

THE CROPS .- Most encouraging reports reach us with regard to the crops. The fall wheat is excellent, and is almost certain to yield a splendid crop-the best perhaps that we have ever had. This is most cheering, for sometime ago, when the farmers were greatly discouraged about severally and critically examined, and the children the drowth, we were led to expect a miserable generally acquitted themselves with more than ordithen, the appearance of things is completely changed, and we shall yet be enabled to feel Courter.

> THE CROPS AND HARVEST .- We have bad an abundance of copious showers during the past \ mps and pasture. The orchard- have also a the weather prove anyway favourable the most tion has just been solemnly brought forward in the of it will be gathered in good condition this average crop .- Brampton Times.

Dry Goods Merchant, Wyndham Street, brought them the sympathy and prayers of the Christian us a fine sample of wheat from the farm of Mr. | world, and calling them to you with the most tender Hugh Black, in the Township of Eramosa. When Mr. Chance got it, it was crowded with the grain insects, from which it would appear that important congregation for the Propagation of the the insect is not doing the mjury that was apprehended. The wheat looks splendid, and Mr. Black says that the grain crop will be more than still more effectively the desired union of separate an average one, and that where he got 16 bushels | communions, without touching the ancient and venerlast year, he expects to get 30 bushels this year, lable rites, to which the Holy Father never refused Hay will be a three-fourths crop. We are glad his just homage. the Board of Prison Inspectors which we should to find that from all quarters the reports are now encouraging .- Guelph Advertiser.

they have actually recommended to the Government that the reverend father should be appointed made inquiries of men with whom he had been in to the office of chaplain to the Branch Asylum, conversation, and ascertained that he was offering to convey them to Penusylvania and pay one dollar with a salary of £50 a year! We can hardly and ten cents a day. Some of these inquiries were believe that the story is true. But we give as made in the police court, and whilst a case was gowe receive it. We need hardly say that no ing on, Mr. Foote stepped in and endeavored to clear innatic asylum in the Province is provided with a himself from the suspicions excited against him. It chaplam at the public expense, but that there has was mentioned that Mr. Foote had got forty men to chaplam at the public expense, but that there has go with him in the afternoon to Cape Vincent, and never been any want of spiritual ministrations to Ald. Macarow, the acting Magistrate, on learning the unfortunate minates, clergymen having al- this, told him it was a serious crime to entice men ways been found willing to attend them without away for an army under promises of the kind, and that although he had no evidence upon which to detain him, he should direct the police to warn the men

ELLEN FARRELL ALIAS McGillock .- This woman, who has figured quite extensively in the papers, and who has gained a most unenviable notoriety, was before the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, on a charge of having stolen on the 10th July, a lot of The Inspectors, we understand, recommended that clothing and money from a Mr. Duclos, by whom she having taken the articles in question, and they were

the jury in her own behalf; but her remarks were lia, we are not aware, that the Government has confined rather to her own personal history, than to even yet adopted the recommendation of the In- her vindication of the charge preferred against her. She stated that she came to this city from Toronto, in mid-winter, with but seven dollars in her possession, and that her intention was to make a living ; for this purpose she sought employment, but she was has done enough. A Province of such popula-followed by the City Police, who had marked her, and who had informed persons of her character, and warned them not to employ her. She was very severe on the police. Her remarks, however, had very would be ineffective, as a little consideration will little effect on the jury, for, without retiring, they

One result of the failure of the Canadian Legislature to make provision for an efficient Militia force is were to break out between Great Britain and a large fall in their value, the same thing has hapthe United States — which no rational man will pened with the Provincial securities; and the loss declare to be unpossible, and few will regard as from these causes already amounts to several millions improbable—a frontier of 1,500 miles would be to say nothing of the loss of character.—Commercial

The Captain and Stewerd of the American steamer enemy, possessed of an enormous army. Where Madison have been committed for trial at Toronto, is the force to meet this army if Canada, who is for enticing and assisting soldiers to desert, from that

(Concluded from sixth page)

Churches, their servitude, their poverty, their distress, and the terror of death that Mussulman fannticism constantly suspends over them! But, what do I say? The last outbreak of this sanguinary fanatiteaches us that a very large proportion of the cism, has it not lately shocked the world by borrors, such as the sun never shope on before? Did any of the most terrible of God's plagues show anything approaching to the abominable massacres of Saida, Harbeia, Bachaya, Dev el Kamur, of Damascus?

Posterity, in wonder, will perhaps, ask how this despotism and barbarism still subsisted Ah! said Bossuet in former days, 'political power sustains this decrepit empire; threatened with rule, it mises up barriers around to save it from falling!' So it is to-day; rotten to the core, its trembling basis is no dermined; it is no longer, except by a strange agreement between Christian powers that it remains still standing. They prevent it from falling, without being able to prevent it from dying, and in dying it continues to oppress, to insult, to weaken the remains of our churches in the East. And yet millions of Christians suffer under its voke, abaudoned, almost defenceless. to its mercy and its hatred !

But let us leave uside these things, and only cecupy ourselves with souls - though the fate of souls depends in great measure on these things; and through steel, fire, blood, horrors of all kinds, let us turn our minds to Christian souls! Thanks to God, the shade of the dark night which, since so many centuries shrouded in the sad East, begins to show streaks of light, and consoling sights are evident. -The double tyranny of Islam and of schism, which weighs upon these unhappy Christian communities, has already received deep rents, and is wearing thinner every day.

Whatever political power may do, the decomposition of the Turkish empire is visible, and under its ruins, when it will fall, will appear those nationalities which the Christian sap has preserved oppressed, but living. For it is remarkable, brethern, that Islamism could never absorb all in the Turkish empire, and that there are still in the East, thanks to Christianity, distinct peoples, Armenians, Maronites, Bulgarians, and others for who, a the national question is complicated with the Catholic question; it is, with the grace of God for the future of faith, a serious

Schism seems to be mortally stricken down. It has become too evident. Separating peoples from the focus of light, and from Christian life, and giving unthe Church to human power, schism drags after it to inevitable evils -- ignorance and the servility of con- St. Paul wherewithal to make his journey, know sciences! Ah! why does the East delay so long in where the apostle was to go, and what that journey grateful for an abundant harvest .- Brantford recognising it? Why did it not see it on that day when we so loyally offered it our hand at the councils of Lyons and Florence? Since then there are no serious doctrinal difficulties between the East and us. Why, then, has not that union, so easy and so desirtwo weeks, which have greatly improved Spring able, been consummated? Then, at least, a great step Wheat, Barley and Oats as well as potatoes, tur- | was made, and since these councils (if I may be atlowed to borrow from the language of diplomacy the Second Class.—1st Margaret Mechan; 2nd Anbeautiful appearance, the trees being loaded down
from Muldoon.

Third Class.—1st John Gordon; 2nd Eicanor with fruit. Fall Wheat is turning out much betwhen it will, affix its signature to it. There is still ter than was anticipated a month ago, and should more, and it may be affirmed that the Eastern ques-Catholic Church.

O! common Father af all Churches! O! Pastor week. The hay harvest is about finished, and of the lambs and the flocks? in spite of the perils that attending; since which time, however, an addition with such favourable weather for the second crop surround you, and the great and universal cares that sorrow have you turned your looks and heart towards the sufferings of your sons in Jesus THE CROPS .- This morning, Mr. Chance, Christ, the Christians of the East, cailing down upon and paternal love!

It was in accordance with this high solicitude that even recently the Holy Father gave the East, in the Faith, new and zealous ministers, who will make it a sacred duty to study the wants of these Churches, and give all their attention to the work of preparing

A great work, moreover, a providential institution, has been formed and founded in France, brethren, and what is remarkable, in the bosom of the 'Insti-EFFECTS OF THE DRAFT .- The American influx sull | tut' of Tance, in the heart of a learned man, who continues at this port. The Wolfe Island ferry was one of the first mathematicians in Europe, and. priest who ministers to the wants of the Roman steamer brought over a number of young men on at the same time, one of the first Christians, the it-Catholics of Orillia has a very small flock in that Friday, who had fled from the Jefferson county shore | lustrious and regretted M. Cauchy -1 am imppy and place, who cannot provide enough to supply his in small boats. The Pierreport brought a full cargo wants, and he is consequently obliged in addition, of these unwilling conscripts from Cape Vincent at to devote his attention to another place. It occurred to the constant of the sate curred to this gentleman, or some of his friends, well make, in order to preserve the secrecy of their important work of the Eastern schools took birth, well make, in order to preserve the secrecy of their important work of the Eastern schools took birth, and it may well be said, that he devoted himself to pay him a salary in connection with the Branch land under cover of the night are evidently airaid of it to his death; for it, the mids of the material pow-Lunatic Asylum at Orillia, it would be an exceedingly convenient arrangement for lunself and

Ringston News.

Because of Beautically and the Soulas tenter and devoted as that of a the County Wicklow, Iteland.

Sister of Charity

That work, however, like all those that have a grand sim, and are founded to carry out important measures, is evidently reserved for special blessings, and for a great fature success. With what enthusiasm, brethren, did Catholic France respond to the appeal, when the awful account of a new massacre of Christians reached us, and how glorious was that young priest, whom I see to-day among those honored by the Sovereign Pontiff with distinctions of which his heart and his devotedness are so worthy, to be the deputy of Catholic charity to car brothers in Syria, and to take them three millions of frances n the name of France and of the Christian world.

Come, then, beloved brethren, with all the generosity of your hearts, to the assistance of the schools of the East, and the institution will continue to send to the Churches of the East the double alms they reof the danger they ran in listening to proposals of quire, thus ore aring for a future epoch, perhaps have made inquiry as to the accuracy of the such a nature in times like the present. It is helier- not remote, the accomplishment of the generous designs of Providence for these unfortunate countries. Such is, brethren, the direct object of this assembly and of the words I address you. What the East usks from us to-day is at the same time a great proof of sympathy, and the useful and necessary help of abundant and generous aims.

You all, venerable Bishops of the entire world, what have you come here for? Why have you crossed the sees, abandoned your flocks, and braved futigues? You have come to the Pope as children come to their father, when he is in suffering, because he loves you, and because you love him; and he also says to you as a father to his son : You are my pride and my consolistion. Never was anything similar done in the Caurch to satisfy a simple longing of the heart—a wish of affection and union.

But the heart is the artizan of great things. You came from a sentiment of filial piety, and your meeting has necome, unsought for by you, a great event.

Well, brethren, our meeting will have another great effect still, and will be for the Churches of the East a great and unexpected consulation. All our brothers in the East will hear of it and be fortified by it. Those among them who have remained with such courageous fidelity true to unity, and those separated by schism from our communion, but not from our charity-they will say to themselves, Rome, France, Spain, Germany, the entire Catholic world thrills with love for the Churches of the East; and at Rome, before three hundred bishops assembled from all parts of the world, a bishop of the West described the past and present misfortunes of our Churches, and all hearts were touched. Catholic bishops of Syria, of Armenis. of Constantinople and Smyrna, you will go tell your faithful flocks of this binding and tender union of the Catholics of the West and the Catholics of the East in the charity of Jesus Christ, between the arms and on the part of our common Father.

Ah! your mission of regeneration in your own Churches, and of conquest among the separated Churches, this mission is a great and a laborious one; but you will seturn encouraged, and fortified for your work by all the good wishes and sympathies

of the West; as perhaps, in visiting our Churches, our institutions, by witnessing the discipline of our seminaries and schools, and all those focuses of apostleship and doctrine, offered to our regular and secular clergy -- by seeing, in fact, oversthing that constitutes our life and our force, and which tran-sported to the East, would bring back your churches to their ancient splendor; and, thanks to your faithful energy, would make revive, with the zeal and doctrine of the Basils and Chrysostoms, the beauty of former days.

If you expect much from us, on our side we expect, with confidence, much from you.

But for all this work, brethren, your assistance is necessary, and it is for this reason that eight venerable bishops, four from the East and four from the West, will stand in a few minutes at the doors of this church to hold our with joy to you a supplicating ham; offering in return for your gifts the gratitude of their hearts, and the benediction of Jesus Christ.

Ah! brethren, tet me tell you in all the simplicity of familiar language, to give abundantly for this good work, give your most generous money - money, that sad but admirable money, or which it has been said, that it is a bad master, but a good servant; sad, for it is used so often for evil; but admirable when it is used in favor of faith and charity, for all those great things; when it becomes, and it often has that honor; the instrument of man for the work of God. Let me still add, you here with your own good will, perhaps through mere curiosity, but all, in fact, to do a work of charity. Well, do it better than you intended. Is it not always good to be herter than one intended to be? Well, that happens continually, and I often meet men who are better than they think they are.

I have not faith, they say to me; yes, you have faith, only you have not courage to own it to your-Dare to be Christians, and you are Chrisselves tians. Be to-day also more charitable than you intended. Give all you have with you. You have not leaded yourself, so us to be inconvenienced on your way here - the return will be still easier. Here there is a collection and a subscription to be made think of both. For the collection give all you have at present, without counting; for the subscription it is a serious matter, requiring reflection. You will calculate for the subscription, but here do not entenlate-give according to your heart, and if, I add, ac cording to the heart of Pius IX, it will be largely.

Yes, it is something great that must be done to day; greater, perhaps, thun you can foresee. Do you know what may be the importance of your alms?

Did that poor woman of Jerusalem who gave was to give to the world? God alone knows what the bishops of the East will do with your gifts. Unite with the thought of God, and give with the charmy and the generosity of truly Christian hearts.

When I remember what the East did for us, in giving us faith, and that I see that East plunged into darkness, where we should be ourselves if Peter and Paul had not come, and oppressed by that brutal despotism which dishonors it, and I say myself: But we could take Christian liberty and light to these peoples, and we do not do so -- I cannot help calling that indifference a culpable and odious ingratitude. Yes, we have in our hands, brethren, the moral regeneration of the liberty of the East, for Christianity, in enfranchising souls, delivers and raises up peoples. It is the father of true liberty, not that which falsehand prepares, but the liberty which is the guarantee of about one half of its former dimensions has been of clover, it will not be over one-third below an oppress you, how often forgetful of your own of virtue; it is the parent of the real grandeur of mayour tions; in whatever way it is understood, it is the salvation of life and of society,

Theu, if you love liberty and naman dignity, think of the East: if you love souls, think of the East. Ah! when I remember it was the East that gave us Jesus Christ in return can we refuse Him anything? If you love the Blessed Virgin, think of the East. never could see a poor Jewish woman without thinking of the Blessed Virgin, without saying to myself with emotion that Mary was of her blood and of her mobile! In fine, if you love the Church, think of supporting the churches which languish, and of bring. ing to the focus of Christian light and life those left desolate by schism. In one word, beloved brothren, it is from the East we have received all our blessings Well; let us measure the extent of our generosity with that of its former favors and present misery, and let as signalize the great day which assembles as by a great act of charity for which Jesus Christ can give in return the blessings of the earth and the re-

Birth.

of a daughter.

in this city on the 2nd inst, at the residence of her son, Thomas Tiffio, B. Ann Bracken, relict of the

THE AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN NICARAGUA! - And they will soon take about half the world, under the Stars and Stripes. We take for a cough, hourseness sere throat, cold, &c., Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons ; Lymans, Close & Co , Carter, Kerry & Co , S J. Lyman & Co Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hail, Vocal or Instrumental (Pinnoforte) Music, includes and all Medicine Dealers.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Augus: 12, 1862.

Fiour-Pollards, \$3; Middlings, \$3,25 to \$3,35; Fine, \$3,30; Super, No. 2, \$1,30; Supersine, \$4,65 to \$4,70; Fancy, \$4,70 to \$4,80; Extra, \$5 to \$5,10; Superior Extra, \$5,15 to \$5,25 Bag Fiour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2,50 to \$2,55; Scotch, \$2,60 to \$2,05. Sales Super at \$4,621 to \$4,65

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5. No sup-

ly in market.
Wheat -- We can hear of no transactions for three or four days. The following are latest quotations: -- Western Spring Wheat, No. 1, is firm at about \$1.02 to \$1,03; but we hear of no sales since the advance; Canada No 1 is 99 cents to \$1 in car loads; Red Winter No. 1 about \$1,12; White No. 1 about \$1.15 The latest sales of Red Winter were at \$1.08 to \$10; but some holders asks \$1,14 in store; scarcity of freight prevents transactions.

Corn per 56 lbs, 45c to 46c. Dull.

Barley and Oats - No transactions.

Pork-Mess \$10, 50 to \$11; Thin Mess, \$9 to \$9,50; Prime Mess, \$9; Prime, \$8,371 to \$8,50. All

Hams 7c. to 9c, ; Shoulders, 31c, to 41c. Butter is dull, the demand being limited to local requirements; prices are about the same: - Medium, 10c to 112c; fine to choice, 12c to 13c. Soms old or very inferior butter was sold last week as grease at 8 cents.

Eggs 101c to 11c. Lard 71c to 8c.
Tallow 71c to 81c - Montreal Witness.

INFORMATION WANTED,

both natives of the Parish of the Roar, Kilkenny, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at NINE o'charak Ireland; when last heard of, T. Murphy was in Suven's House, Broadway, N. Y., M. Maney, 40 miles from New York.

Any information communicated to Ellen Burke, moderate charges. their mother, will be most gratefully received at No. 15, Aylmer Street, Montreal, C. E.

SECOND CLASS TEACHER.

A TEACHER, holding a Second-Class Certificate from the Provincial Normal School of Upper Canada, desires an engagement. Good Testimonials.
Address, prepaid, 'Y Z.' Teacher, Toronto, C. W.
Aug. 12, 1862. NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY of good connexions, well qualifies? to teach English, French, Music, and other according plishments, is desirous of a situation as instructionals in a respectable family, either in Lower or in Upper Canada. She is also well qualified as a Chemos Organish and would willingly enter into an engagigment in that capacity.

For more ample information, apply to 'C. B.' cre

the Convent, Ottawa City, C. W.



GRAND PIC-NIC

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

THE COMMITTEE of the ST. PATRICK'S SQU. CIETY have the honor to announce that by the kirnis permission of Major-General Lord Frederick Panters C.B., they will hold

> A GRAND PIC-NIC ON

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

MONDAY NEXT, 18th AUGUST.

The proceeds to be devoted to the CHARITABLES. FUND of the FUND of the Society. A FIRST-CLASS STEAMER

will ply between the City and Island during the deep-BANDS of MUSIC will attend.

The GAMES will commence at THREE clalock DANCING This department will be supplied with a splengid QUADRILLE BAND, and will &no

under the management of a competent Gentlement. THE REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT will be supplied with every luxury of the seascooks.

CITY PRICES Spiritu as Liquors will not be allowed on the ground for sale or use.

The arrangements are such as will secure the grands est comfort to thousands of visitors, and make cities the UREATEST PIC-NIC of the season. PROFESSOR CUNNINGHAM, the celebrated

IRISH P PER,

will attend, and enliven the hearts of thousands will the representatives of all nations, who will compose his audience on that occasion.

The public will please remember that the processing of this Pic-Nic are devoted to the assistance and POOR EMIGRANTS and others depending on time Society. HUNDREDS have been relieved durants the past three months, and Hundreds more recommend

TICKETS 25 cents each. Children under tweether half price. To be had at all the principal places in the city, and at the Steamer on the day of the Pro-

August 14.

MRS. WENTWORTH STEVENSON BEGS to inform the Public of Montreal and its wircinity, that, at the request of her patrons and friendling, she will open an

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

(VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,) On the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, at No. 145 NOTRE DAME STREET,

being the private and commodious apartments on the first floor over PRINCE'S MUSIC STORE.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will be sitted voted to the Vocal Instruction of a CHOIR CLASSES. (for Ladies and Chorister Boys only,) when the cost In this city, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Daniel Roomey, of SINGING AT FIRST SIGHT will be included from the instructions given.

All persons wishing to join the above numeron Evening Class, are requested to call on Mr BEES-WICK, at Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Street, and enter their mames on the list for the Class corn forming.

Terms for the EVENING CLASS, ONE DOLLARD AND A HALF a month; to be paid in advance ans. entering name, when a receipt and card of admiresion to the Class will be given. Terms for Privas and Lessons (given without exception at the Academica) can be obtained at Prince's Music Since.

Hours for the Evening Class, from half-past SEVECE to bulf-past NINE.

Mrs STEVENSON'S method of tenching election the use of the BLACK BOARD and corresponding Slates, according to Hallah's most approved and measdern system, which teaches the pupil to write as weekli

N.B - Mrs. STEVENSON takes the present described portunity of stating that all applications for Commercerts during the Fall and Winter Seasons must goe made to her Agent, Mr. McCORMACK at the Zame-August 14.

FIRST CLASS TEACHER.

A TEACHER, holding a First Class Provincial Name mal Certificate for Upper Canada, desires an engagesment. Excellent testimonials from Glergymen sarrisi Address, prepaid, 'A. E.' Teache: Toronto, C. 284. Aug. 11, 1862.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL.

THE OPENING of the CLASSES is fixed for Right FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.

NOTICE. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Bonks Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children & Bosses Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stanzages for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot, Corner of Came

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan 17, 1862.

No. 2 St. Constant Street. OF THOMAS MURPHY and MARTIN MANEY, THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed and

> A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial assets Mathematical Education is impuried on extremely

> Parents who intend sending their sone to this Zinstitution are particulary requested to impress on the minds the absolute necessi y of obedience to the commen of the establishment, as no child is permitted to pre-

main unless he give general satisfaction in his appliacation and conduct. For particulars apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Princ. part.

August 14.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 23 .- The new Spanish Ambassador to Paris, General Jose Concha, will probably be at his post in the first week of August, and he will be received officially by the Emperor before the 15th at the Tuileries.

The appointment of General Concha is regarded as a sign that the relations between France and Spain are better than they have been since General Prim's withdrawal from the Mexican venture. Both the brothers Coucha (Vlanual and Jose) censured the Government because it had approved him, though it must be confessed that the approval was rather lukewarm. It was said that the new Ambassador imposed certain conditions before he would accept the embassy. I cannot say if this is true; but it is certain that he was decidedly opposed to Prim and the Government, and we may infer that the latter yielded. This, I believe, is his first essay in diplomacy. He was for some years Captain General of Cuba. From the friendly relations now existing between the Governments I should not be surprised to see the alliance re-formed, though I cannot afficm that Spain will send back her troops to follow in the wake of the French in Mexico.

Since I wrote last on the state and prospects of the harvest the accounts are more cheering; at least, from some of the departments. The weather has been very favorable for the last few days, and the hopes of the farmers are revived.

The Roman correspondent of the Armonia of Turin, of July 22nd, remarks upon a recent barefaced falsebood of the Paris Patric, which had asserted that the Sacred Congregation of the Index, after having condemned the work entitled "Les Principes du 1789 et la Doctrine Catholique, par un Professeur de Grand Semi This statement, which is of course untrue and been repeated with great glee by the minor infidel press.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF RENNES ON THE BI SHOPS' ADDRESS TO THE HOLY FATHER. -Amongst many pastoral letters which the Bishops of France have addressed to their clergy, on their return from Rome, we notice especially the following most practical passage in a pastoral of the Archbishop of Rennes. "We wanted by your address to fix the irresolution and doubts of a great number of Catholics who, so far, could still deny, with a certain good faith, the sacred rights of the Holy See. Now we can tell them. · Catholics, whoever you be, listen and see ; befrom civilised countries, as from wild lands, citizens of republics or subjects of the most absolute governments; and all, although in languages so different, speak in the same sense and longer be free on the day on which the supreme Pontiff loses his independence and the power which guarantees it.""

The Bishops of Nantes and Limoges, who were detained in their diocese by affairs of importance, at the time of the Bishops' assembly at Rome, have addressed a pastoral letter to the Clergy and Faithful of their diocese announcing their solumn adhesion to the address of their assembled colleagues at Rome on the 8th June, 1862. "The august words which we had not spect, and we meditate on with love. The refellow-labourers, these earnest and solemn instructions; you will gather from them weapons with which to defend the truth and combat error | national cause. Were Garibaldi to make a bona -a firmness of doctrine and character which the file appeal to the 'People of the Vespers' to times imperiously demand—an inviolable attach- muster up men for a march upon Rome against the ment to the cause of God, the Church, and of French, or to enlist followers for an expedition to justice, which the Poutiff-King supports with an mymeible soul and sovereign courage." The Patrie of July 24th says :-

to disembark, with 6,000 volunteers, on the Rocruise between Civita Vecchia and Terracina.

ed troops to guard the frontiers."

ITALY. duty bound, and recognised the right of Victor Em- ter. The withering harangues of Palermo and manuel to rule over the Italian States which by spoliation, fraud, bribery, chicanery and sedition and Catania; they will be repeated for the edificahave been, for the present at least, annexed to the little subalpine kingdom of Piedmont. The official document relating to the recognition of this infamous usurpation by such pretentious abeators of order and kingly rights, as the Czar and the King of Prussia, to the conqueror of Solterino a hundred times. that have been published at Turin are devoid of all importance. They neither admit nor deny that the two Northern Powers had exacted conditions precedent to their recognition of the so-called Kingdon of Italy; nor do we imagine that anybody was so silly as to expect illumination on that delicate point in any State Papers which the Sardinian Minister | ment put up with that! The greatest sufferer from would publish. But that there were such conditions is, we have reason to believe, an indubitable fact; and events will, we expect, prove their existence, by the resistance of the Sardinian Government to any attempts of the Italian Republicans under their General, Garibaldi, to attack Rome or Venetia. The most serious of the published documents is that in which Rattazzi promises the Autocrat to suppress the Polish seminary at Cuneo, and to give no future dian scheme for attacking Austria either in Hungary or the Tyrol, asserts the power of the Sardinian Government to suppress filibusterism and preserve order; -an appeal to the French Government to obtain the removal of the King of Naples from Rome; Chevalier Nigra's announcement of the recognition of the Italian kingdom by Russia, and Durando's explanations to the Prussian Government with regard to Venetia. In his letter of the 20th inst. to the Times, Gallenga says that the recognition of Italy

content with his wallet of spoil and discards his inthe proper time arrives to make them food for powwell earned. But though 'the Italian Government, sumed a chronic character, and which, in a few years, placed in a position of respectability by the recognition of the two Northern Powers,' as Gallenga says, will not any longer lick the coarse hands of Garibaldi, and the buccaucers must, to please Russia and jutelligent, and peaceful population to a horde of Prussia, slink into their dens or prepare for a felon's death, their friends in the Turin Parliament are re- provinces by a handful of lawless, ruthless depredasolved to use their privilege of free speech in pro- tors, buffles description. Whenever the bright falls moting anarchy and infidelity to the utmost of this on a defenceless district, the least harm inflicted power. Among the latest of their moves in this di- upon it is robbery and marder. Mere plunder for rection is a Bill introduced by one Petraccelli, anxious to break a lance against the clergy, by which he feelings of revenge and fanaticism, do not satisfy the proposes to abolish the celibacy of the clergy and recognise their marriages by civil contract, -- and to vest is burnt either in the barn or the field; the cattle all Priests whom they may suspend from ecclesiastical functions, and deprive of their benefices. The purpose of this scaudalous Bill may perhaps be best gathered from the following sentence extracted from Gallenga's letter in the Times of Tuesday. 'In the cities [of Italy] may be, nine-tenths of the so-called Liberal Priests are more libertines and voluptuaries, who seek in their fraternisation with the patriots free license for the gratification of their unballowed propensities.' Such is the portrait of the Liberal (that is, Pro-Sectionan, Anti-Papal) Italian Priest presented to us by an Italian 'Patriot,' and we much fear that the lineaments are only too correctly drawn and that the coloring is not overcharged. As the Bishops are only too likely to suspend such unhappy Priests, and the Government of Piedmont has intimated its acquiescence in that part of Petruccelli's abominable Bill which throws the maintenance of suspended Priests upon their Bishops, it is easy to comprehend what a Government recognised by Catholic States like France, Portugal and Belgium, they adhere with heroic fidelity to the See and successor of Peter.

Tunts, Jaly 15, -All the Torin papers which reported Garib ddi's speeches at Palermo, Termini, and them which had appeared in the Sicilian journals, were seized yesterday by the police late in the afternoon, after they had been out forward by honorable members in the ifouse in support of their laterpetianaire" -had reconsidered its decision, and had tions, and after the whole edition of most of them allowed the work with some triffing corrections. was in circulation. The Government here justly felt that some show of apology and reparation was due to the person of their no less assign than formed devoid of even the semblance of probability, had able ally, the Emperor Nap deon, against tenose an gust person the idol of the Sicilian multitude had indulged in such a savage attack. The profests of the French Consul at Palermo and these of the Imperial Legation here were hardly needed to make M Ratazzi aware of the necessity of some meanut measure in this matter. It was of little use to 'strike the saddle,' however; the real offender was too for; out of reach of either punistanent or remonstrance. What is to be done now? Ratezzi has carnestly

and resolutely broken with and disavowed the Party of Action. He is pledged to an orderly and conpolicy. The immease majority of soundand to ltalians are ready to lend him a hand to put Turin. lown revolutionary mischief. The bitterest opponents of the present Ministry are perfectly willing to set aside all questions as to who it was who aroused the sleeping hon, who summoned from retirement hold Bishops come from all points of the globe, the man who should always be at work at his farm whenever at leisure from his task in the battle-field. it little matters now with whom may rest the blame of conjuring up Garibabli's ghost; the question is simply how it is to be laid. Garibaldi is evidently bent on the achievement of his Southern progress. tell you, 'Yes, the Catholic Church will no His safest advisors - Plezza, Bixio, Crispi, Sirtori, and others -are far from him; their voice has lost much of its influence on his counsels. The ascendancy of the King, who never failed to find the hero cmenable to reason, is removed from nin, and his distant admonition would be unavailing with a man strongly projudiced against the advisers of the Crown, and harboring against them the resentment inseparable from the conviction of having been duped. The friends in the immediate confidence of the General are now Nutto, Missori, and other persons of that temper, sure to urge him to the most headlong resolutions, naturally prone to rash, ex- are under consideration for rebuilding the streets treme measures at all times, and now maddened by sense of endured wrongs, made desperate by the conthe happiness of hearing from the sacred lips of sciousness of the wide breach which parts them from the successor of Peter and Vicar of Jesus their former rational associates. Where is now the Christ," says Mgr. Limnges, 'we read with re- man to lay hand on Garibaldi, or even to stand on dangerous both to the public heatth and safety It his path and divert him from his course? Garibaldi dangerous both to the public heatth and safety It spect, and we meditate on with love. The respectful address, to which we were unable to subscribe, expresses to you our thoughts and He is next bound to Calabria, Potenza, Salerno, Nafeelings. Read and meditate, brothren and dear ples, the scenes of his exploits of two year since. What good or what ill can his journey bode to the King's Government, to Italy, to Garibaldi himself?

Truly, no great harm to the enemies of the the Adriatic or the Danube, it may be doubted whether a hundred adventucers could be found to whet their daggers,' and follow him to the rescue of their Roman or Venetian brethren, or to the orders have been transmitted to the naval au- to impossible attempts. Garibaldi is not seriously

But Garibaldi harbours an old grudge against present Administration. By indulging the most unmeasured language against the former he is aware Prussia has followed in the wake of Russia as in that he can deeply wound and compromise the lat-Cefalu will most probably be repeated at Messina tion of a Neapolitan populace. The blood of the 2d of December' will again and again be thrown The cheering crowds will cry themselves hourse without hindrance, and with utter impunity. Will Napoleon III. stand that? Will Victor Emmanuel's Governall these untoward Garibaldian sallies will be Garibaldi himself - Cor Times.

NAPLES. - The Times correspondent admits to con-

inuance of "brigandage" in Naples :-A telegram from Civita Vecchia informs us that a corps of 250 Bavarians embarked at that port bound to some of the points of the Neupolitan coasts. It is enough to make the poor Italians gnash their teeth with impotent rage to see with what refined cruelty countenance to Polish refugees in Italy. The other the Emperor of the French is trying them. The countenance to Polish refugees in Italy. The other five consist of Rattazzi's circular to his diplomatic Minister for Foreign Affairs, Durando, concluded his speech last Sunday in the House of Deputies by agents abroad, in which he unfolds pacific views requestions;—a despatch of General Durando, in which the crown of all other virtues—patience—with respect to the Foreign Minister, with reference to the Garibalthis declaration of the plain-spoken Minister, it was evident to all who had eyes to see that the Sovereign of the French nation, after far more than two years tantalizing those sanguine Italian patriots who had faith in him, had at last come to the resolution that the solving of that long-vexed question should be adjourned sine die. The indefinite exclusion of the Italian people from the city which they have so solemply and irrevocably declared to be their natural capital, is a very great, quite an incalculable. The Globe has reason to believe that trustworthy evil in itself, as the jealousies of the various compo-advices corroborate the news that the Allied forces

der or for the axe, a fate which they certainly have of Southern brigandage, a disease which has now aswill literally turn that Neapolitan region which is the very Eden of this garden of Europe into a wilder-ness, and reduce its indolent but naturally inoff-usive, savages The wanton horrors committed in those the sake of gain, mere outrages upon the person from rage of the barbarous invader Everywhere the harimpose upon the Bisnops the charge of maintaining are slaughtered in pens and stalls, the dwellinge are given to the flames. There is hardly ever a pitched buttle or even a running skirmish. The marauder shans the very semblance of war. He watches the opportunity for a safe stroke, and the vastness of his field of operation, the rugged and broken nature of the ground, the want of communications, the dense impervious forests, supply him with a cariety of lurking places from which to carry on his work of bavoc and devastation with tolerable chances of impunity. The chief who is reported dead or taken to day in one district, appears with his unbroken band, or at the head of a new company to morrow, in another quarter. The brigands seem to bud forth from the oil like the teeth of Cadmu's dragon; their hordes reproduce themselves like the heads of the hydra. The Royal troops are numerous and brave, and they seem to multiply themselves by the unwearied rapidity of their movements, by their heroic zeel and devotion. In most instances they are also ably and cheerfully aided by the exertions of the National Guards, and by the co-operation of has in view for the Prelates of the Church, because gallant volunteers. Still the prolongation of the struggle has a demoralizing effect on the population; it interferes most fatally with the free intercourse of trade, it paralyzes the progress of peaceful agricultural pursuits. The labourer does not venture from Cefalu, merely reproducing the different versions of home if his above lies to a place of safety; he is driven from his dwelling if it is so situated as to fall an easy prey to the enemy; the land is running to

There are certain symptoms which show that the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Spain is no here, divine lips addressed to the twelve poor men very distant event. The Piedmontese are not, it is of the East these immortal words-fle, docete annes to be hoped, too angry with the Spaniards for their gentes (Matt. xxviii, 10) slowness, for it should not be forgotten that Charles and was the last to recognize Queen Isabella. This, however, is, as the French would say, 'ancient history. It is torgotten, and I hope forgiven. Among the signs of a better understanding are I understand, the recall of Bernindes de Castro from Rome, where, curious: y enough, he remains attached as Spanish Ambassador to Francis II. and the sending M. Antonio Gouzales, a long tried and honest Liberal of the good old school, as Spanish Ambassador to !

RUSSIA.

The Gazette de St. Petersbourg publishes the Imperial notification of the birth of a son to the drand Duke Constantine, and of the infant having received the name of Viatcheslaw.

The Post de Nord, in an article on the recent fires in the capital and several provincial cities, says, the public of St. Petersburg is beginning to recover from the terror caused by these conflagrations. Most of the fires occurred in the quarters inhabited by the poor They were immediately attributed to incendiaries; numerous arrests were made, many by the people themselves; and the general alarm was increased by the circulation of anonymous letters, that appeared to proceed from some kind of organized body. The Government, however, by taking the most energetic measures, appear to have stayed the work of destruction. Subscriptions for the sufferers are flowing in a commission has been anpointed to examine the claims to compensation or relief, which amount to more than 3,000; and plans and bazaars destroyed, that it is hoped will prevent such calamities in future. The old Russian custom that collected the retail dealers in certain kinds of goods in the large wooden buildings called bazaars is especially denounced, as uniting every condition no longer to be tolerated in a capital like St. Peters- to be even one day forgetful of his goodness. burg, and it is probable that the bazaars that have been destroyed will not be rebuilt.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. - The London Star says: - "We have received positive information of an attempt made. within the last few days, upon the life of the Emperor of Russia. As Alexander was walking in the gardens of his palace, at St. Petersburg, he was fired upon by an assassin. The most strenuous efforts have been made by the Russian Government to prevent the news from getting abroad, or, in case of any rumour finding its way out, to induce it to be confounded with a reported, but not fully authenticated, "It is asserted that Giribaldi has resolved deliverance of other oppressed nationalities. Out attempt of the same kind which gave rise to some of all that vociferating multitude not a hundred men! alarm several weeks back. Indeed, says the same Volcanoes do not break out at a man's bidding, nor authority, the Russian Government exhibits at preman coast. In consequence of this information are faith and enthusiasm always to be wrought up sent the most febrile anxiety to keep political intelligence from either entering or passing out of Russia. thornies at Toulon to send six war steamers to bent upon war; were he to venture now he would So much is this the case that we are positively asceruse between Civita Vecchia and Terracina. rived in St. Petersburg, was stopped on the frontier, "The Count de Montebello has also despatch- Napoleon; he cherishes a fresh spite against the that the bag with the seal and signature of our foreign minister was taken from him, opened and searched. and then resealed, and forwarded to St. Petersburg. The motive for this extraordinary proceeding is believed to have been a suspicion that the British despatch had been used as a means of conveying into Russia communications which the Russian government desire to have kept out of the country."

The Independence asserts that the Emperor of Rusinto the face of the ruler of France; the title of six has proposed to make as a preliminary to any Chief of the Southern Brigands, will be applied concentrated action, a personal appeal to President Lincoln, in order to induce him to accept in principal honour of the French nation, in the person of its the negotiation of a compromise between the North ruler, will be trodden under foot by in Italian in and the South. It is added that M. Thouvenel his ludy, under French protection; Garibaldi and his received an invitation from the British Government. that England could no longer hesitate to bring about a collective mediation, in case the Cabinet of the President of the American Union should reject the individual good offices of Russia.

POLAND.

The following telegram from Cracow, of the 19th

inst., appears in the Presse : -The administrative separation of the Kingdom of Poland from the Russian Empire is decided on. A of Lithuania will not form part of Poland. The de-Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed to carry out the plan.

'The declaration of a general amnesty is expected t Warsaw.'

Thorn, July 22.—According to authentic reports received here from Warsaw, the Government had liscovered a wide-spread conspiracy, in consequence of which numerous arrests had been made during the night.

Some pupils of the preparatory school were among those arrested.

REVERSE OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FORCES.-The Globe has reason to believe that trustworthy ment to an open final breach with the 'Revolution.' nent parts of the kingdom, and especially of the had met with a check from the Chinese rebels, and The Robber King having got possession of all his Southern Provinces, are fostered and aggravated by neighbor's goods that can be conveniently seized, is a continuation of the status quo, and threaten the those positions from which they had previously flower of humanity.

country with very serious dissensions. By far the driven the rebels. There are rumors that this had content with his waitet of sport and discards his infamous retainers, with the intention, no doubt, when most afflicting calamity arising from the policy of been accompanied by serious loss, but beyond the the proper time arrives to make them food for powthe French Emperor, however, is the perpetuation fact of a reverse and a retreat to Shangbal there is no authentic information at present.

DISCOURSE PRONOUNCED AT ROME.

BY MONSIGNOR DUPANLOUP, BISHOP OF ORLEANS, ON THE 3D OF JUNE, 1862.

(Translated from the French by J. P. Leonard) (CONCLUDED FROM AUG. 1ST)

But this explains sufficiently what we are, what we represent, and why we have assembled in such extraordinary numbers around the Chair of the Father of the Faithful, the Pastor of pastors. Let us now see what is the Church of the East, and what, in this solemn circumstance, she solicits from us and from

Well, beloved brethren, let us now repose ourselves by dwelling on thoughts of love and evangelical charity, the kind disposition of our hearts, to succor and console this Church of the East-our sister I would almost say, on account of her antiquity, her origin and her first favors-our mother.

You all know, brethren, of the appeal made to you by the Bishops of the East, who are at Rome, by the Bishops of Syria, of Constantinople, of Smyrna, of Greece. They exposed to you the wants of their churches: they begged of you to aid them to make Christianity flourish, and to assist in bringing to the unity of the Church all the Schismatics. You know also, those admirable letters, by which our venerated Pontiff exhorts you to turn your eyes towards the East; encourages these afflicted Churches, and calls separated communions to unity, with all the tenderness of his apostolic soul. You know, in fine, or at least it imports that you should know, what we all owe to the East; what it was for us, and what we may be for it. In truth, we forget it too soon; we forget it as we do past favors; but it is necessary now to remember it.

Ah! how blessed were the feet of those men who, from the mountains of the East, from the holy summit of Sinai, of Carmel, of Tabor and of Calvary, came to announce peace and prosperity - quam pulcher mostes pedes evangelization pacen (1s 1.11. 7)
What a day it was in the history of the world

when, from the remote East, on the shores of that celebrated and enchanting sea, which brought us all

And the word of God, according to the expression Arbert was, of all the Continental Sovereigns, the of the Apostle ran over the earth-curret sermo Dei one who gave most countenance and most assistance - (Thes. iii 1.) - carrying everywhere light and life, to Don Carlos and his family during the civil war, more powerful than the first words which said:-'Let light be, and light was!'

O! how lovely will it be to contemplate the East when the divine light which it has lost will return; when the sun of faith setting gloriously in the West, will radiate its brightest and most resplendent beams over the summits of Sinai, of Calvary, of Araratover all the sacred heights of the universe, shedding lustre on every shore and desert, on the borders of Africa and Asia, and on unknown islands!

Lovely East! cradie of all things great in bu-manity! Cradie of the different races! Cradle of ancient traditions and of the sacred faith of nations!

Mysterious East! where divine wisdom gave forth its oracles! Where human wisdom searched for its old souvenirs, its primitive faith, and that science, grown dim by age, of which the Egyptian priest spoke to the philosopher of Greece! East! ancient focus of all civilization, sacred and profane!

East! For four thousand years the centre of all divine and human affairs! Yes; for forty centuries, all the eyes of men, all the hopes and sighs of hu-

manity were turned towards thee! There, the first men, the first ancestors of humanity heard the voice of God! There was situated the sad and mysterious Eden In the time of primitive innocence, there on the shores of those four tamous rivers, which from Eden, flowed towards four quarters of the horizon, humanity, one day, knew real bliss, too soon followed alas! by the thunderblast and a dark and foul night! There, all in us for a while was pure, noble, holy; and soon, alas! was troubled, humbled and blasted!

There the first chastisement was given, there, soon after, the first promise, the first hope Sacred oracles! repeated from century to century by all the prophecies. Yes; all the promises, all the blessings of Henven were there. It was there God refused to is stated that this barbarous Oriental system ought drown His pity in His anger, and would not consent

It was there, showing that He had not abandoned man in spite of his fall, He chose his first friends among the children of Adam-Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, whose God he takes pleasure in calling him-self, as if He wished to join himself by His name with the family of man. Yes, who is called "the immortal King of centuries," " the Ancient of days?" He who has called himself also "the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob;" and Jesus Christ loves to

repeat in the Gospel those words of divine friendship. It was there that He formed again a solemn alliance with our nature, and that there was a people of God

It was there that all the figures of the sacrifice, which was destined to save the world, were shown to man.

There, too, all men of divine nature appeared; not only the old patriarchs, but that Melchisedech, at the same time King and Pontiff, "Rex et Sucerdos. image-by his powerful and kingly dignity -a royalty of justice and of peace -image of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. You see, then, brethren, the Royal ontificate is as old as the world !

Moses and Aaron! Moses liberator of the people of and image of the great Liberator of the world; Moses who, on the misty summit of Mount Sinai, saw God face to face, and descending, brought to the world that incorruptible law, destined to enlighten all ages In corruptum leges lumen incipe batsweula dari sanieas.

There all the prophets sung-David, Isaiah, Jeremiah -they sung the giories and sufferings of Christ, the joy and sorrow of his Church; for ever in the sacred Psalms, as in divine works, joy is allied to sorrow, and the canticle of victory precedes the ighs of grief in the hour of trial.

And at the same time that the Prophets sung, God made in the centre of the East, at the source of all human races, that distant and invsterious preparation for the accomplishment of all the oracles

There, passed away, one after the other, under the hand of God, those great empires that Daniel saw, preparing the great Roman empire, which absorbed them all, to make place itself for a still greater one,

to a greater unity, the aim of all divine thoughts.

And this empire, without arms, founded by faith Russian Custom-house will be established at Kowno, and love -this last and Sovereign Empire, destined and a Polish Donane at Kribartz, the Grand Duchy to be the limit of men's thoughts, and to resume history entirely - that immortal Empire of Christ - it termination of restoring to Poland its administrative was thou, also, Rome, wert destined to be its capital! the Eternal City, the guide of our faith, the common independence is attributed to the Emperor, and the Thou, whom the labor of the East and of the old father of our souls, to become! But no, it cannot be constanting has been appointed to govern world during forty centuries, gave birth to! Thou, whose mysterious destiny was to have been twice queen of the world-

> Roma, caput mundi quidquid non possidet armis Riligione tenet!

And, thus, all began in the East, all came from the East: the greatest names, the greatest things in humanity, Moses Elia, Jesus Christ; the law, the prophet, the Gospel.

It was there, under the glorious sky, in the shade of those palm-trees, and those therebenths of which the Gospel speaks, at the foot of those mountains that line the horizon in the places, that bear the dearest and most holy names - Bethlehem, Nazareth,

Son of Man and Son of God, taking the former name by choice, and in order to preserve better with us and to veil His glory more effectively. Jesus Christ, our Lord, a little child of the East, whose words have enlightened the earth, upset ancient wisdom given heart and courage to humanity, called the dead to life in the short journey from Bethelem to Calvary. In terris visus est, et cum hominibus conversatus est (Baruch, 3, 38.

In the hamlets, in the towns on the shores of the lakes, on the mountains, the people followed him in crowds, and with his divine lips he revealed to man the things of Heaven! O East! O Emmanuel! O San of Justice, what didst then say, what didst the bring? He brought light to men, and redemption by his blood; for his blood flowed and consecrated for ever this earth. His divine apostleship was, by the cross an apostleship of love and light. To the cold and frozen earth, lying down. wards in darkness, he brought aresurrection of truth and divine charity. He dawned on the earth those unknown and infinite horizons, of which the immortal poet of Italy, your own Dante, said - They have only for limit light and love.' At that new and glorion; expansion of light from the East, the whole world has to rise up and to thrill. There it is - there it is that light expected and announced by sacred and profane oracles, by all the great voices. O Rome! then opened that new order of great centuries that with all sybilles Virgil sung- Magnus ab integro sectorum nascitur orde.' Here come the mysterious conquerors, the peoples, thy grave his torians, thy Tacitus, thy Suctonius - have given testimony to, and expected from the East. 'Venturi ab oriente qui rerum poterentur.' They come, here they are!

Who, at the foot of the Capitol, is that man from the East, who holds in his heart, hidden under his Jewish mantle, a wooden cross? He is there in the midst of the excited crowd; he sees, perhaps, on his way to his palace of gold, Nero, who will soon crecify him; he it is who is to succeed to the Casais for he it was who, under the Eastern sky, said to another man: 'Thou art Christ, Son of God, Son or the living God ! Tu es Christus filius Dei vivi! and is was him that the Sm of God answered : "Simo: Son of John, it is not flesh and blood that revealed this to you, but my Blessed Father; and I say unto thee: Thou art Peter and on this rock I will build

my Church."
Who is this second man of the East, who arrive by the Appenines, over which the generations of the ancient world had passed? Do you see him at Pozzoli, standing on the brow of the vessel, carrying with him the Gospel and the fortunes of the world casting from thence an impatient glance on Italy? he walks up to that forum Appli and to those tres taber. nas which are still to be seen there. He meets the Christians of Rome, come to greet him, and, consoled and fortified by their affection, - for in hiapostle's bosom was a human heart, and the sacred text remarks that his heart needed confidence, he took courage, accepit fiduciam, and thanking God gratius agens Deo, be marched forward through the pompous tombs that we still see there, to the temples of false gods, towards that great Rome which he came to conquer for Jesus Christ. It is Paul the apostle of nations, who comes to finish in Rome by martyrdom that great apostolical career begun a: Damascus

Ab! when I think of these two men, the fisherma: of Gallilee and the tent-maker, marching alone against the Roman Colossus, I am indeed amazed! But after the Apostles, here come from the East apostolic men. Where go, -wasted by the winds and waves, in that bark, on which they are seated. abandoning themselves to the will of Providencethe man raised from the dead at Bethume with Mer-

tha and Mary his sisters? It is in the old land of the Gauls, on the genial shores of Marseilles, that the hand of God deposits them; and the Phocean town, the cradle of light and civilization in our courtry, will receive by them a more brilliant light and higher civilization.

And you, who saw the Apostle St. John, and you the disciple of his disciple, Polycarp-O Pothic! (Irenee! leave the smiling Ionia, and come to give the vouthful Lugdunum the glorious promises of Christian faith and martyrdom.

And you who heard St. Paul at the Areopague and who from the famous Senate went to the school of the barbarian; you, great St. Denys, it was to Paris, that city reserved for such great destinies as yet unknown, that the spirit of God carried you. O God! with what splendour did faith shine fort

in that East which sent its refulgent rays to the fur ther extremities of the western world!

There were the salem and Ephesus, Athens, Corinth, Cesurea, Thesalonica, Edessa, Nice, and Constantinople! What Bishops! what saints! what scholars you have sea in your illustrious seats! There appeared the first apologists-there were held at Nice. Constantinoph Ephesus, and at Chalcedonia, those great councis where the Christian dogmas were for ever fixed at which St. Gregory respected as he did the four Go-

To the East, moreover, since the conquest of Alexandria, had been given, to serve the great designs of God in the propagation of the Gospel, a marvellous tongue, that Grecian language, so rich and so precise, and so incomparably harmonious,—the langunge of philosophers, poets, orators; so well formed, as St. Basil already remarked in his panegyric of St. Athanasius, to fix with precision the rigorous truths of our dogmas, and to shrine them in their magnificence. It was the Fathers of the East who sustained the honor of Grecian literature, and whee have perpetuated its glory

See, brethren, rising from all those Churches of the East, during five centuries, those great light those Fathers of the faith, apologists, orators; see those glorious constellations of the bori zon of Greece: St. Justic, the philosopher; Miltisdes. Quadrat, Meliton Athenagorus, Tatien, Clement, Origen, Eusebius, St. Basil, surnamed the Christian Plato; St. Chrysostome, the golden-mouthed; St Gregory of Nazianzen, the harmonious poet and the divine theologian; St. Athanasius, the invincible controversialist, and so many other glorious names which surround the Christian era in the East with an immortal halo. Science, eloquence, sanctity, all divine and human glory was there. What fecundity what splendour; what life; what power.

But, alas! alas! O Constantinople, thou lost all Thou lost all, when in a moment of bewilderness thou wouldst fain rise and dominate in thy pride It was not to thee, but to Rome, that the priorty the church was given . . . but thou wouldst hat it, and to obtain it, alas! thou gravest thyself " and becamest a slave! Thou would conquer world glory, and thy triumph was the source of all the misery, and the origin of that monstrous despati and abject empire, which the nations of Europe ar-tired of sustaining! and thy patriarch, lowered and humbled, was but a mere plaything in the hands thy crowned despots!

And that is what they want the august Pontiff be. No, Lord of Heaven-never! never!

Schism miserably gave up the Church to huma power, and the peoples to Islam, for whether the will or not, the liberty of nations is ever dependen on the liberty of the Church! Constantinople, falien, in fact, under the seimitar of Mahomet, was, and still remains, in the eyes of world, the most lament able example of what it cost nations to separate themselves from unity.

And it is thus, that for so many centuries, these fine countries—the most flourishing of the Old Werld—suffer under the stupifying yoke of the Turks What has become of those grand and illustrious Churches, which we have just enumerated with pride? It is for you, pious Bishops, who just not dy ? be

s taber.

UNITED STATES

The Cincionati Times, of the 4th instant, has this important piece of news : - 'Intelligence has been rems, that our troops are evacuating Corinth, and all the points in that vicinity south of the Tennessee SALLE D'ASYLE ST. JOSEPH in add at the All the stores there are being removed as fast pital, and of the Salle D'Asyle. as possible. - This is consequent, we presume upon a threatened attack from the for es lately concentrated near Mobile.

A correspondent of the New York World gives a jamentable account of the effect of Gen. Pope's orders authorising the plunder of the country. He states that the whole army has become a horde of banditti, robbing friend and foe, pillaging the inbabitants of every thing portable, leaving them neither cattle, furniture, clothing or food, desolating the face of the country as the b rbarians of old did The Union sentiment will be very strong where it has passed.

The Federal journals contain numerous statements of the satisfactory increase of recruiting; it is notorious that not one-tenth part of the 300,000 volunteers has been obtained, and that the women generseers has been obtained, and that the woman generally are the strongest opponents to their relatives joining the army. Every road and conveyance to Canada and the other British provinces are througed with young men flying from the dreaded conscription

The total male population of the loyal States east of the Rocky Mountains, between the ages of 18 and 45, and therefore liable to draft, is 4,500,000; of these, one-fourth, 1,125,000, are supposed to be physically fit for military service. There have been payson furnished for the military and u-val service 200 000 It is evident, therefore that a further draf of 600,000 must be made in a great measure from those who ought to be exempted.

General Buell has brought Col. Turchin, of the 19 Illinois, to a court martial for the atrocities committed by his sanction at Athens; and dissolved the brigade which participated in them.

The Federal Secretary at War has issued a proclamation forbidding citizens of the United States liable to draft leaving the country, under severe penalties. Passes are to be required of all persons attempting to leave the United States. All who have left will be considered as deserters, and will be arrested on their return, and sent to the army, whether drawn or not; and rewards are offered for their apprehension.

Cano, August 7 - A skirmish took place yesterday, near Point Pleasant, Missouri, between the citizens and State troops, in which it is reported that seven were killed on both sides. It seems that the citizens banded themselves together to resist the en rollment act; troops were sent from New Madrid to enforce the law, and hence the collision.

A correspondent of the N. Y - Vines with McClel lan's army complains that many of the Federal wounded in the lete battles purposely inflicted their own injuries to escape from the service. We sur mised this to be the case some weeks ago, from the character of the wounds. He says: Such instances are more common than are imagined. Many are the men who have shot off their own fingers who are now loudly vanuting their " valorous" deeds

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE

THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of the Society will meet in their New Hall, RONAVENTURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and enderver to procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us.

Parties, in town or country, who may be in want of Servants, male or female, or who can, in any way, give employment to the Emigrants now arriving on our shores, are carnestly requested to communicate with this Commuttee.

PATRICK WOODS BERNARD TANSEY, W P McGUIRE, PATRICK JORDAN, DANIEL LYONS, JOHN MURPHY.

June 5.

WANTED.

First the temple department of the Separate School, Perth. (a Lady having a Conventual Education is superable), and holding a first class certificate. Application to be made to the undersigned statingsa-

H. S. GALLAGHER, Secretary, C S. S.

Perth, Co. Leanark, July 31st, 1862.

THE PERFUME OF FASHION! MURRAY & LANMAN'S



FLORIDA WATER!

THE cheatest, most delicate and durable of Performes distilled from the most fragrant of Tropical Flowers. For the Bath, nervous headache, faintness, or oppressive heat, it is more refreshing than Cologne or Toilet Vinegar.

For Juscot bites, the removal of Tan Freckles, Sunburn, &c Also, as a wash for the Teeth and Gums, and for gentlemen after Shaving, it is better and pleasanter than any preparation extant,—and is just ly called the LADIES COMPANION or TOILET

PRICE 50 CENTS in 1 Pint Bottles. AGENT:

R. J. DEVINS.

Next the Court House, Montreal.

CONVENT,

July 10.

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

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862 The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Modera History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Con-chology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the Office, 21 Great St. James Street. terms which can be known at the C invent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon.

GRAND BAZAAR.

The Hospital deserves the favorable attention, and the sympathies of all charitably disposed persons. Besides sheltering numbers of the poor, the infirm and aged, it finds a home for the orphan Its Orphan Department is the most extensive in Montreal, containing about two hundred and twenty children. The number last year was still greater, but from want of funds the Sisters have been compelled to reduce their establishment.

offered to the public; and to the interesting exercises of the little children of the Satte D'Asyle will be added the attractions of a large and beautiful;

At half-past three o'clock in the afternoon the procoedings will commence with the exercises of the children's classes. The doors will be open to ten i o'clock.

admission, which must be shown at the door, may this Diocese. be procured at the Salie D'Asyle.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS.

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

Beg leave to inform the citizens of Montreal that they have commenced the above business in all its various oranches, at the above place, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and moderate charges,

to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B. -K. & Eros., would beg to state, that, from their experience of over eight years in some of the principal shops in this city, and having a thorough practical knowledge of the same, they feel confident

of giving entire satisfaction.

3.5 Jobbing Panetually Attended to.

ST. LEON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER.

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

JUST RECEIVED,

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

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

W. G. SLACK.

VALOIS & LABELLE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Valors & LABELLE have OPENED, at Nos. 18 and 20 Jacques-Cartier Place, in the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Labelle & Lapierre, a LEATHER and ECOT and SHOE STARE.

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

NARCISSE VALOIS.

SEVERE LABELLE.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WANTED a Situation by a young man as a First or Second Class TEACHER, in either town or country. Testimonials and References unexceptionable. Was educated in a Catholic College, from which he has Testimonials of character and ability.

paid) "C S, Port Hope, Camada West," stating Salarr, &c

DRAWING AND WATER COLOUR

PAINTING.

J. F. NASH,

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

83 Great St. James Street.

is prepared to give Instruction in DRAWING and PAINTING in WATER COLOURS. Classes will beformed in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening to suit the convenience of all.

Full information respecting Terms for instruction will be given at the Rooms (up one flight) Bible House, SO, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

> GRAND ENCURSION TO THE PAR-PAMED

RIVER SAGUENAY!

SEA-BATHING

MURRAY BAY AND CACOUNA.



THE MAGNIFICENT IRON STEAMER "MAGNET,"

CAPTAIN THOMAS HOWARD, (Running in Connection with the Steamers of the Richelieu Company) WILL LEAVE NAPOLEON WHARF,

QUEBEC,

Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Senson, at EIGHT o'clock, for the SAGUENAY,

To HA! HA! BAY, Calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSAC.

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at QUEBEC; in every instance, the Steamers are brought alongside of each other.

This splendid Steamer is built in water-tight compartments, of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the test Sea-Boats affoat. She is fitted up with large Family Staterooms, most comfortably furnished, and in every respect second to none on the Canadian

Waters. Return Tickets good for the Season at Reduced Fare, or any information may be obtained on application to C F MUCKLE at the Hotels, or at the

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent. Montreal, June 17, 1862.

NEW BOOKS.

PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

MONTREAL.

NEW SERIES OF CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS, THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READERS,

Compiled by a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Metropolitan Series of Readers, although only This Bazaar will be one of the most attractive ever a short time published, have been introduced into a large number of our Schools and Colleges.

be added the attractions of a large and scale of collection of objects for sale and raille many of which have been sent from Paris.

"We take pleasure in recommending this colleges, which have been sent from Paris.

Schools, and Academies." - Extract from Bislopp "We take pleasure in recommending this Series of Spatding's Introduction.

" Chicago, December 9, 1859. "Dear Madam - Your Series of Readers will, I am

convinced, supply a want long felt and acknowledged Children unaccompanied by their parents or in our Catholic Schools. I cordially approve of your grown up relatives will not be admitted. Tickets of publications, and recommend them to the Schools of "† James, Bishop of Chicago. "We can conscientiously recommend the Series

for introduction into all our Catholic Schools, both as to style and sentiment." - Brownson's Review. THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER.

Royal 19mo., 120 pages, illustrated, with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price only ... 89 13 THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER Royal Ismo., 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper,

and substantially bound. Price THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated. 12mo.,

THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER. With an introduction by the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. This is the best Reader for advanced classes in Catholie Echools ever published. There is a short biographical notice given of each author from whom the selections are made, preceding the lesson. 12mo., 456 pages, Price ...

THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED SPELLER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. 12mo, 186 pages, illustrated with 130 cuts, half

THE ILLUSTRATED SPELLER and DE-FINER, 12mo., 288 pages, with 1,000 cuts, 0 31 The Gold Primer. Histrated with 50 cuts. Paper, Be. : stiff cover,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moodish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 10mo., cloth,

2. Etinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 10mo., cloth. 0 50 Perry's Instructions for the use of Catechists. .. 0 63 cloth extra 11 .. 0 75

arabesque The Confederate Chieftains. A Tale of the Irish Rebellion, 1641. By Mrs. J. Sadleir. 12mo. 684 pages. Illustrated. Cloth Ex-.. 1 25

Rosemary, or Life and Death A Tale of Our Own Times. By Dr. Huntington. 12mo. Cloth, extra The Pretty Plate. By Dr. Handing and IGmo. Hiustrated with 5 places. Cloth

Napier's History of the Peninsular War ...

Royal 8vo. Sem pages. Croth, extra .. 2 25 Haif mor. . . 3 00 "Haif calf, ant 1. 3 50 For further information, address by letter, (post- Accedences of Napoleon. Compiled from va-mid) "O.S. Port Hoge, Canada West," stating rious sources. 24mo. 364 pages. Cloth . . 0 50

The Art of Saffering. A Tale Translated from the French, by Edmont Batter. 2400. Cloth, A Manual of the Catable Religion. From the German of Rev. F. E. Wineager, D.D. Father De Lide: or, Was West to Type rea-

in the Pays of Queen Elizabeth Camo, eloth,
Sebastian: the Boorse Me . . Irana adapted for poys, from from T D McGee, M.P.P. Ithmo, clotte,
PROTESTANTISM and INFIDELITY. An

Appeal to Candid Amisimine. By F. A. Weninger, D.D., S. J. GOLDSMITE'S FORTIUAL WORKS and Viene of Wakefield, 16mo, with 32 linustrations, cloth,

FIRST LESSONS & ENGLISH GRAM-MAR and themposition, with exercises in the elements of Pronunciation, words for Dictation, and subjects for Composition. By E. Oram 12mo, 222 pc., THE SPELLING BOOK SUPERSEDED; or

A New and Easy Method of Terching the Spelling: Meaning, Prononciation, and Etymology of all the difficult words in the English Language, with Exercises on Vecbal Distinctions. By Robert Sullivan, LL.D., T.C.D. 18.no, 252 pp., New and Cheep Edition of the HISTORY of the REFORMATION in Germony and

Switzerland: and to England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Northern Europe -By Sishop Spaiding. Svo. of 1,000 pages, price only

A complete assurtment of Bibles, Prayer Books, and Books of Devotion always kept in Stock, and may be had either by Wholerale or Retail.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS BOOKS. New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable

vocabulary, Perrius Fables (in French with English Nugent's French and English Dictionary, .. 0 64 A Stock of School Books and Stationery in gene-

ral use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can be had on application.
D. & J. Sadleir & Co would invite the attention of the Catholic public to their large Catalogue of Books, principally of ther own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religious In-

stitutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount

from the prices marked. They would direct special attention to their Prayer of MUSIC, who is capable Books. They are got up in every size and variety of and in instrumental music. binding and of price, and are the most saleable books published. They would also direct the attention of Teachers to

their Metropolitan and Christian Brothers' Series of School Books which are well worthy the attention of all engaged in the work of Catholic Education. They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaries, Missals, and Catholic Articles, such as Beads, Medals, Chaifixes, Holy-Water Fonts, Scapulars and Lace Pictures.

D. & J SADLEIR & CO.

Montreal Nov 7

STEAM HEATING

PRIVATE RESIDENCES

THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and

Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to east and see his

system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Heavy Street.

"GOLDS," or any other sytem fitted up, if required. PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good

> THOMAS MIKENNA, 33 and 38 Henry Street.

JOHN PATTERSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND

GROCERY BROKER; OFFICE,-13 HOSPITAL STREET; STORES - COMMISSIONER STREET,

Cross.

workmen.

MASSON COLLEGE,

· MONTREAL.

AT TERREPONNE, NEAR MONTREAL. THE object of this splended lustitution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, namely: Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agricuiture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT. NEAR MONTREAL.

1. This Institution is conducted by Religious priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Hely-

H. It comprises two kinds of teaching; 1st Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years This includes reached, writing, grammar and composition, withmeric, the elements of history, ancies and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear draw ing, digetical geometry, measuration the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to lit persons for occapations that do not require a classical education The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Classical statues, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country, This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class.

HI. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education. IV. No one can commence the Latin course until

matical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother V Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution.

VI. There will be a course of religious instruction saited to the age and intelligence of the pupils. VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great core will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit.

VIII. CLASSICAL COURSE 1st Year-Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammer, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic. 2nd Year - Latin Syntax, French Grammar, Eng-

lish Grammat, History of Canada, Geography, Artifmetic, Califringly.

Erd Year Method, Greek Grammav, English and trename of His Lordshop the light fav. Catholic Bish por Monroci, and of the reviewed Covern-French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastics History, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy Jin Years Latio Versilication, Greek, French, and

English Exercises, Reman History, Natural History, Algebra 5th Year - Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Mediaval History, Natural History,

60). Year Rhetoric, Elecution, Greek, Latte. French and English Exercises, Medern Ristory, Geometry, Astronomy.

7th Year - Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry. IN TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

ist. The scholastic year is ten months and a half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75

The bouse furnishes a bedstead and straw mat-tress, and also takes charge of the shoes or bouts, provided there be at least two pairs for each papil. 3rd By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books

4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take

charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month. Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and palliass.

6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medecines are of course extra charges.

Sth. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. lustrumental Music \$1.50 per month. oth. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the

Infirmary. 10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

11th The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bunkable moncy.

JOS. REZE, President.

WANTED,

AT the COLLEGE OF St. LAURENT a TEACHER of MUSIC, who is capable to instruct on the Piano, Address, stating terms, to the President of the

SAUVAGEAU & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

165 St. Paul Street. REFERRENCES :

HENRY THOMAS, Esq., | Hon. LCUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Esq., | JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862. Gt:

M. BERGIN, TAILOR,

No. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's).

No. 163.

NOTRE DAME STREET (Cathedral Bisch)

THE SUBSCRIBER has REMOVED his extensive Stock of STATIONERY and Catholic Books to the bove-named Premises. STATIONERY of all kinds can be had at very

low prices. Commercial Note-paper 75 cents a Ream Large Letter ENVELOPES from 80 cents a Thou-

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS and Books of Devotion in every style of Binding English and

American, at low prices. J. ANDREW GRAHAM

AMALGAM BELLS.

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength. durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 ibs., costing less than half other metal, or 121 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Gircular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & Co.

Into M. C. CHADWICK & CO., No. 190 William Street, New York.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS ARE unfailing in the cure of Cougas, Colds, Astama, BRONCHITIS, Some THEOAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCHIENT CONSUMPTION, and DISEASES OF the Lyngs. They have no teste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to be out that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single doze re-

lieves in TES MINUTES. Ask for Eryan's Palmonic Waters - the original and only genuine is a temper "Eryan," Spurious hinds are offered for said Price 25 cents per tiox. Sold

by dealers generally

JOB MOSES, Soie Proprietor, Rochester, N. V.

For side in Montread, by J. M. Henry & Sons;

Lymans, Chice & Co., Cartet, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lampough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and JF Medicine Dealers, NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. Go

neval Agents for the Cataniar.

given.

WANTED, A SITUATION.

A GENTLEMAN of long experience as Classical Teacher, both in England and the United States, deires a Simodian as Assistant in a College or Academy, or would give Lessons in Private Families.

Address, "Delta," at the Office of the Trun War-July 17, 1862.

Unexceptionable reference for character and ability

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. THE undersigned will be at liverty, after the 15th o July next, to Re-engage as a Teacher in an Academy, Model School, or in an Elementary School, provided he writes a good hand, and is able to give a gramthe Salary be liberal: Qualifications Rending, Writing, Arithmetic, (Theoretical, Practical and Mental), English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Book-Keeping (by Single and Double Entry), Mensuration, Plane and Solid Geometry, Algebra, Plane

and Spherical Trigonometry, &c , &c. Testimonials, respectable and satisfactory as to moral conduct and assiduity and attention to busi-

He has also a Diploma for a Model School from the Board of Catholic Examiners, Montreal Address, by letter post-paid, to "M. H. C'R., Berthier en haut," or to this CHE: June 5, 1862.

DEAF AND DUME INSTITUTE,

SEAR HONTREAL CANADA THIS institution, placed about the boardon't pa-I merci, le influcteu to the direction. I che thave de

St. Viateur. The Chases with he RESOPENED on the 16th of SEPTEMBER postant, at thorax S., Louis, or Mile Engl. near Montreal. The Course of Studies will never penerally from 5

to 6 years, but it may be abordgen according to the intelligence of the pigus or the colonium of the The Boat and Danda hire of a control in years, or of a dual carefuer, some control redizione instruction only Carnigh the nature has large and this in a

Conditions -- For Washing Muscling Boarding and Tuition, ST 50c. a month, c. 375 eyear, in long terms invariably paid in advance. Parents, or Wardens, winding to page their cidlupon in this institution may receive all the informa-tion they may desire, by auditorsing themselves to the

Gentlemen of the Press, either in English or in French, are invited to advocate this charitable institution for the interests; of the poor infortunate Deaf

and Dumb.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS ON and after MONDAY, MAY 12 th, Trains will run

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

EASTERN TRAINS. FROM POINT ST. CHARLES STATION. Mixed Train for Island Pond and all } 800 A.M. Intermediate Stations at.....

Express Train to Quebec (arriving there) 4.15 P.M (stopping over Night at Island } 4 15 P.M.

Pond) at..... Mixed Mail and Passenger Train (with Sleeping Car attached) for Quebec, on arrival of the Day Through 11.30 P.M. Train from Toronto, at

WESTERN TRAINS. FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION.

Toronto, stopping only at Princi-pal Stations, and connecting with Great Western Train for Hamilton. London, Detroit and the West, at, Mixed Train for Kingston and all Inter- ? mediate Stations, at..... Mixed Train for Cornwall and Way Sta- ?

Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston and

tiers t Montreal, May 6, 1862.

8.30 A.M.

9.30 A.M.

500 P.M.

BY ORDER.

Recentford.—W. M'Manamy.
Beserford and W. Riding, Co. Brant.—Thos. Maginn. Commiy—J. Hackett.
Commiy—J. Hackett.
Commiy—P. Maguire.
Communi—Rev. J. S. O'Counor.

Chembrooke-Patrick Corcoran. Ckampton-Mr. W. Daly. Clarecton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy Peraville-Edward M'Govern. Executivitie-J. M'Iver. Ekandus - J. B. Louney

Rigousville -J. Bonfield. Eitzet Humesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Exelern Townships-P. Hacket. Eccasville—P. Gafney Eccasville—Rov. Mr. Paradis. Eigenersville—J. Flood. Genanoque-Rev. J. Rossiter.

Sixelph -J. Harris Sixelph -Dr. M'Dougall Afficmilion - J M'Carthy. Mentingdon J. Neary.

Mentingdon J. Neary.

Mentingdon J. Neary.

Mentingdon Heaphy.

Massion P. Purcell. Linday - J Kennedy. Langdown - M. O'Connor.

Canadan-B. Henry. Exchict - O. Quigley. Eaksrough - T. Daley. Excelle - W. Harty. Assect stone - Rev. R. Keleher. Meso ickville-M. Kelly. Offician City-J. J. Murphy. Crancon-Richard Supple.

Fixes and Galt - Rev. Nicholas McKee. Freescalt - J. Ford. Conth. - J. Doran. Packethoro-E. M'Cormick. Pichen-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Frant Hope-J. Birmingham. Fant-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahon.

Frankroke-P. Fallon. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Meandon—James Carroll. Mancelllown—J. Campion. Michimondhill—M. Teefy. Minusia — P. M'Dermott. Acaslucich — H. Morin, P. M. Sikarbraoke — T. Griffith.

Steerrington-Rev. J. Graton. Shaumerstown-D. M'Donald. SEL Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanesc-T. Duna. Fig. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett

St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E. -J. Caughlin. St. Rephael's - A. D. M'Donald. NE Romald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sar. SI. Mary's -H. O'C. Trainor. Suzenesboro - C. M'Gill. Suzenham - M Hayden Timenton - Rev. Mr. Brettargh

Therold-John Heenan. Thorpville - J. Greene Percenta -P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shater Street. Excepteton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. 137 ent Port - James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Weltaceburg - Thomas Jarmy, Wendsor - D. Lamyler.

SCHOOL,

CORRECTED OF M'CORD AND WILLIAM STREETS.

MESS LALOR would take this opportunity to resecurially inform her friends and the public that she practic. From her assidulty and care, she hopes to deserve a continuance of that patronage which she Her c draw huberto enjoyed. comprises Reading, Writing, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, with instructions on the

TEACHER.

WEANTED, by a young man, who has lately ar-gived from Ireland, a situation as TEACHER of an exempentary English School; he can teach the higher decker of subjects, viz., Algebra, Geometry, Philoso-phy; Sec., with the ordinary course of literature. He case produce a certificate from the Training Estab-Firmment, Dublin, and another of promotion, from a Marcer of Inspectors, also an Agricultural Certificate. Shaply at the TRUE WITNESS office. Monuteal, August 8.

WENTED by a Cauadian Lady of good Connexions Estuation in a respectable Family; Can Teach Elagish and French, Plano and Organ. Address General Hospital, Ottawa. Graty 24, 1862.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

TYPES: subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodions three-story cut-stone Char large and commodors three-story cut-stone coilding -fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three water and cellar, each 100 feet -No. 159 Notre Dame Screet. Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fackionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the CEENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Decemer and Upper Ganada, of any importance, he thetrees himself that he knows how to treat consignees stract purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a situates of public patronage.

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, & .. &e.,

> AND THURSDAYS

FOR BRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c., Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will ises advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Meturus will be made immediately after each sale rust proceeds handed over. The charges for selling ordier auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commissome on all goods sold either by auction or private will be glad to attend out-door sales in any ment of the city where required. Cash advanced on Taked and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Uramond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. O. J. DEVLIN.

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL

PIERPE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. SIP Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and

April 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundary, their superior delts for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steumbouts, Locomovives, Plancounts &c., mounted in the most apdayed and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

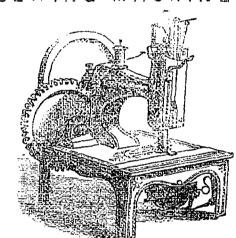
mproved Mountings, and marrantal in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

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

攀攀拳拳隊聯票禁拳拳拳拳拳拳拳拳拳带神拳拳拳 H. BRENNAH.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 業 195 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the 業 Semmary Clock,) AND No. II GRAIG STREET

SEWING MACHINES



F. J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

EWING MACHINES 25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade :-

Montreal, April, 1860 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr.

E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every

respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq.

Dear Sir, The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they fur exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co's that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally

PRICES: No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

W. F MONAGAN M.D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, · Physician to St. Patrick's Society, &c... OFFICE:

N.o 55 WELLINGTON STREET, Near Corner of George Street.

> T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate,

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Will attend Circuits at Beanharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

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

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

B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE,

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

> M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

No. 39. Little St. James Street, Montreal.

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

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

Successors to the late John M'Closky, 38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge curselves to have every article done in the very best

manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtkins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renorated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Cil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

No. 163.

Notre Dame Street (Cuthedral Block.)

THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the

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

CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.
Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Oramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Hunten, Mendelsshon, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schulboff, Thalberg, Weber, &c, &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day. The Stock embraces Music of all kinds-English

French, German and Italian, Songs and Bollads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordian, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c., -all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.

Catalogues can be had on application at

No. 163,

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

STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest

J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY

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

the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le

half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1861.

WANTED,

A FAMILY GOVERNESS, by a gentleman in Upper Canada, to superintend the Education of seven children. She will be treated in all respects as a member of the family. The highest testimonials can be given, and will be required. An elderly lady preferred.

For particulars, apply at this Office. July 3.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF MICHAEL HENNESSY. When last heard from, in 1858, he was in Ogle County, Illinois. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his wife, MARY HENNESSY, St. Rochs, Quebec.

WANTED.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can Teach French and English. Salary moderate.
For particulars, apply at this Office. May 8.

> REMEMBER TART

GUILBAULT'S BOTANICAL & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN HAS BEEN REMOVED

TO HIS SPLENDID NEW GROUNDS.

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

OPEN EVERY DAY-ADMISSION, 121 CENTS CANADA HOTEL,

15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street. THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in the above-named Hotel,
Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished.

Prices extremely moderate.
SERAFING GIRALDI.

MR. CUSACK. PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.

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

The Montreal Gazette

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES enabled to execute large quantities

BOOK PRINTING!

of work, with great facility.

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, produced expressly for the various kinds of Book Printing, all Caralogues, Ur-Laws, REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be

FANCY PRINTING!

executed with neatness and disputch, at moderate charges,

Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and OKNAMENTAL PHINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and

rauch cheaper than the imported article.

CARDS

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.

BILL HEADS!

#D-Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. THE

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

SHOW-BILLS!

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

BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched

by Parcel Post. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ?

36 Great St. James Street.

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS. where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most

PLUMBING.

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING

ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA

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

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-litting Establishmens

TO THE

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

manlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitats, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has al. ready fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.

M. O'GORMON.

12m.

Montreal, May 2, 1861.

BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858.
N. R.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



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

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred eases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder bumor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Buston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will care the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure tunning of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

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

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

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case c: Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

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

improvement in a few days.

For Scubs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of rellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Cintment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Nore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Cintment,

the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASTLUX Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-

glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

Sisters of St. Joseph.

Hamilton, O. Wi

. March 27.