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:		

SHAWN NA SOGGARTH;

THE PRIEST-HUNTER.

AN IRISH TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

BY M. ARCHDEACON, ESQ., Author of the Legends of Connought," &c. CHAPTER EXX.

The rage of Sir John, on hearing of the notorious priest-hunter's death, and the manner of it, was beyond all bounds. He traversed the castle like an infuriated tiger ravening for blood. swore he would hang, draw and quarter the slayer, without judge or jury, if he remained on Irish ground, and adjured the bones of Black Dick to evidence his vow that, he would now in earnest. exterminate priests and popery. He despatched before him any person or persons whom they think you? taight take into their heads to suspect of concealing the friar, or of being cognizant, either his flight.

"Yes, by the heavens! he exclaimed, with savage energy, after he had despatched the party, "I will either have the murderer and his abetters, or I will hunt the bloody-minded paupers of that district from the soil-aye, route them bag and baggage, and leave vermin the only tenants of their levelled cabins. But, maybe that wily old fox could assist me to lay hands on the perpetrator of the deed, as he knows the locality so well'-the baronet alluded to Ffolliot, the tather, who still remained in the town, and whom he saw at the moment at some distance.

Accordingly, Ffolliot was summoned to the castle, and speedily made his appearance there.

"Well, Ffolliot,' said Sir John, " as you were saying the other day, the times are beginning to he really terrible in this lawless region of ours. I suppose you heard of the murder of Mullowny.

"Yes, Sir John:—a most active, zealous, loyal man he was. But I, Sir John, have reason not to be surprised at any outrage, however violent or murderous, that occurs, after the attack on Ffolliot's Grove, and the murder of my dear | designate him) quailed not to them. -dear-I cannot get out the word, and you will excuse my weakness, Sir John--'

of your brother now? It was of another-

"Yes, Sir John; it was of honest John you were talking-an efficient and trustworthy servant he was; and I don't wonder at all at the murder; and to be perpetrated so close to lads from their nests too soon."

"But, can you aid use in getting the perpetrator within my grasp?

iffolliot was thinking of a studied reply that show the difficulty of coming at the perpetrator; which difficulty would, however, be likely to be overcome by his exertions and ingenuity, when he was cut short by the loud voice of the pedlar, in rhyming argument with the porter.

"I tell you, sir, I've wares to-day, Your master would not send away."

Johnny was chaunting with emphasis, when Sir John himself, enraged by the interruption, rushed into the hall, asking fiercely, "what scoundrel dared to make such disturbance?"

"Why, Sir John, it's only yer honor's poor servant. Chean Johnny, that thought some intelligence might be the wares your honor would engaged now, I can go away; and maybe, after with the party. all, now that he's dead, your honor cares as little about Shawn as about any other worthless closely those few minutes past,' observed Ffolcarrion.

"Ha, knave! then you know something respecting his murder. Come in, and no secrecy; what he promises.' 'tis only Ffolliot.'

After having deposited his wares with the porter, the pedlar followed into the study; but, moment, on finding himself face to face with the | till the return of the party.' dreaded Sir John. Compunction or regret for passage to another world.

He recovered hunself, however, instantiy, and, magnificent. after having affected some hesitation about imin high altercation on the road, as he himself one of the number. was resting behind a hedge, and that it was some cotters the attorney had on a farm a tew miles I could give your heart some comfort. from the town that had pursued the priest-hunt-

er's track, and, coming up during his struggle sides, who knew the pedlar by sight and by the youngest, where his pack was wont to be ertion tempering down his tone and manner to with the friar, had aided in murdering him.

CATHOLIC

The baronet, compressing lip and brow, fastened a fierce and earnest gaze on the informant, as if he would have looked through him. But the pedlar blenched not before it; and the baronet said, musingly, " Baker-Baker-it's not possible; and yet the fellow's bold and positive assertion-you were here, Ffolliot, the day me into a 'uge 'eap of troubles for her sake.' Baker and the murdered man were in this room together.

"Yes, Sir John."

"And the priest-hunter was saucy and illmannered to the attorney; they were on bad terms altogether, eh?'

"They were, Sir John.'
"And, though Baker was speaking favorably of him to me, a couple of nights before the mur-der, that might be but policy, if he knew of mis-

Now, Ffolliot, though he really gave so credence to the tale, had no objection whatever to of his place of concealment or the direction of let suspicion rest, as long as it might, on his friend the attorcey; and he rejoined slowly, and as if deliberately, "Why, Sir John, 'tis hard to credit such an accusation against our respectable neighbor, Mr. Baker, and coming, too, from not the, and see the blooming rosebud herself. But the most respectable authority—you'll pardon meet ye will most certainly, this evening; and 11 hope he aint given us the slip. me, my honest man. Yet, we are all frail, and it is not all of us that can control our passions reach 'the furze.' once much roused: besides, that revenge is a passion that hears away the wisest of us. But, after all, even should this honest man's account be true, it may be that rash and violent dependants of Mr. Baker carried his wishes-or what they might have mistakenly supposed to be his wishes—into effect, without his knowledge or consent at all; and—'

"Mr. Pedlar,' interrupted Sic John, 'if you are giving us true and accurate information, you shall never carry a pack again; but if, on the the cabin where the murderers are; and, when I other hand, you are knowingly and wilfully misleading us, by the bones of Black Dick, you shall dangle from the topmost branch in front of you before to-morrow's sun sets, eh!'

The baronet's eye and tone told that he was earnest. Still Johnny (so we shall continue to

"Excuse the devil, sir. Who was thinking ten o'clock-and before noon I'll have two of from the view of either of the ambushed parties, nearly half a mile distant. articles about them that Shawn had in his pock- nearly at right angles to that he had been takwill allow me to have my own way, and go quiet- no fictitious murderers, but Fergus Cormick, his your being terribly enraged at the daringness of ly about the business, so as not to frighten the father, Nancy Loughnan with her children, and

So impressed was Sir John with the apparent | ed in the attack on Ffolliot's Grove. openness and fearlessness of this statement and offer, that he ordered at once the desired party, breathlessly, and addressing a slight youth, whose and directed that Johnny should be allowed to appearance gave promise of much activity, 'run should express his own zeal for anything Sir take whatever steps he thought best, unless it as fast as your legs can carry you to the old mill, John took an interest in; and, at the same time, should appear that he was misleading them, in and there give three blasts (reaching him the which case they were to bring him back as a prisoner, or shoot him without ceremony, should town in the other direction, as the troopers are he attempt to fig from them.

" Now, Sir John,' said the cool and self-nossessed pedlar, " if you will also order a few men to be placed at the Clondurragh weir, for fear the villains should be started too soon and try to behind the village of Drimcloon, where you'll escape that way, my head for it we have them find us, or you can wait for us if you're first back to you before two hours."

reward. But beware of the other alternativelook up there,' Sir John pointed to the top of point of Kilglass,' the tree he had before alluded to.

Johnny smiled, and, commending his pack to

"That's a hold fellow; I've been eyeing him liot, as the party marched away. 'There's no day to be the messenger of the gods, Mercury fluctung about him, and he's likely to perform himself; and, as for planning, suprens Ulysses-

you the principal will soon follow them. But as Ned. I have troubled you so early, Ffolliot, you will "But is the coast clear, Johnny? asked Ver- er-in-chiel, wot 'ad the gumption to do Sir John your errand, and have the intelligence coaveyed on entering, he faltered and turned pale for a stay breakfast in the castle, and remain with me gus-

Ffolliot made no objection-in fact, an invita-

plicating the attorney, he stated that he had the side of troop serjeant-major Heavisides, who, for everday before the last, overheard Baker and Shawn though not the leader of the present party, made

speech.

"Why, what would you think of meeting your little runaway rosebud, your 'hangel, pretty Bessy Andrews, after all?

"Muster Johnny, you must not be agoin' to 'umbug people that ere way. That gal deserted me like as one wot 'ad no 'eart, after bringing

The serieant-major looked cautiously round, to ascertain if any of the party were listening to or observing him; but they seemed to be all otherwise employed; and, leaning over the chest-

nut's side, he whispered to Johnny:
"Through that gal I 'a been a scolded and wrongfully confined, and yet I'll not disguise that she 'as my eart still; and, Muster Johnny, as you aint no 'ighflyer, but a man of sense, if you'll bring me to a meeting with the gal, after all the a large party to ransack the neighborhood where chief being intended for him. Attorneys are trouble she's cost me, we may settle it all yet, the deed had been done, with directions to drag very keen and ingenious—eli, Ffolliot, what and you'll be a conferrin a favor wot Bill 'Eavisides can never forget-not by no means, d-n me if I shall.'

"Say no more; the matter's settled, and ye shall meet to-night."

"But we're, Musther Johany? remember my hanxiety.'

"We'll settle that when I return to the casnow you'll attend to my instructions when we

Heavisides nodded assent, and squeezed the pedlar's fingers with his gloved hand.

Speedily after, they reached the spot called the furze, from the exuberant growth of the blossomed furze unprofitable gay' thereabouts.

"Now,' said Johnny, "let half the party lie hid here behind the furze; and do you, serjeant Heavisides, with the other half, come as far as the bushes over the bend of the stream; I will then proceed alone, for fear of alarming them, to sound this whistle, both parties will come in a gallon to where the sound comes from.

The leader of the party, according to his instructions, acceded to those arrangements; and the pedlar, having placed Heavisides and his division beneath the shade of the bushes, pushed on cautiously for a few yards, in a direction op-"Sir John,' he said, 'to show a'm telling but posite to that he intended to pursue; then wadin's said Heavisides, doubtingly, as he pointed to the truth; let a party go with me now—it's but ing the river, where a small eminence shut it out the nearest house in sight, but which was still the murderers in custody, and with some of the the flew at his utmost speed, and in a direction et when he was killed; that is, if the troopers ling before, to a cabin in which were assembled three or four of the party who had been wound-

> "Tony,' he said, as he entered the cahin half whistle) then run for your life till you reach the the humble beds, flung about the rude utensils, Baker, as your information and ready wit may whistle will gallop towards the sound. From pose; no additional occupants could be discothe town you can proceed at your lessure, as you're neither known nor suspected, to the cave The Swallow will put out to-day, but there.

The youth set forward, to perform his portion of the plan, at a speed that did not belie the barbarity. fancy most this turn. But, if you're too much the care of the porter till his return, pushed off promise his greyhound-like form seemed to give.

"And now, Johnny asthore, how did you "Then, if we secure the agents, I swear to couldn't hould a candle for you, observed old at his ingenuity.

" We havn't time, For prose or rhyme,

having witnessed and, in some degree, advised tion of any kind from Sir John was always a just now,' said the pedlar. "By Tony's mathe slaying of the priest-hunter, he had none; - matter of pride and importance to the magis- nouvre we have nearly four miles between the and fear, in general, he was almost as much a trate—and they adjourned to beguile a portion present party and the troopers Sir John sent out stranger to, as was the gallant Nelson, when he of the two hours of suspense, in discussing hom, in the morning to ransack'-he looked at Nancy Yet, still, well might be feel some instinctive with cakes of various fashions and materials; for pass from this dangerous neighborhood at once, dhrink more primin' to his pan." misgivings, in the presence he then stood in; for, the baronet's table was always a hospitable and while we have the room. It'll be some time bedid but the baronet even suspect his aiding and an amply provided one; and the Irish style of fore the fat serjeant and the party return back feet hurricane, on his being informed of the ped-spot." abetting in the homicide, speedy would be his living among the higher ranks, at the period, this way; and, if we once reach the mountain lar's treachery. He ordered his horse forthwas, if not refined, profuse and, to some extent, without being seen, there'll be but little danger after till we get to the cave and the shore ;-Meanwhile, Johnny attached himself to the and then good night to unfortunate ould Ireland the attorney's house which, as was stated in a Dixon; the fellows shall be dispatched in the

Without more words, the parly set forward on vicinity of the town. their route for the coast, each bearing some little "Serieani-Major, whispered Johnny, I think parcel—the only portion they were taking from most improbable story, and one so terribly af- show fight—and here comes Rourke who shall

HRONICLE.

They traversed the well-known district beneath the shelter of hedges and walls, where these could be made available. They moved speedily also, though cautiously and watchfully; and, for the present, suffice it to say, reached their destination, without having attracted dangerous observation, or met with any serious ob-

Let us now, leaving them to their route, see how it fared with the deceived dragoons.

On hearing the sound of the whistle, Heavisides and his section pushed forward, at a brisk trot, in the direction the sound came from; and they were instantly followed by the other section, led by serjeant-major Broughton, the superior in command of the party, who plumed eimself on being a step above Heavisides in gentility, as they were both from the same shire, where his father was an assistant in the feeding of beeves, while the sire of Heavisides was engaged in the less aristocratic occupation of fattening swine, so that there was a frequent feeling of jealousy between the parties.

On reaching the mill, without perceiving any Johnny, or any other cabin in that direction, "Why, d -n his eyes, where is that ere feller and his cabin?" exclaimed one of the party;-

"Not by no means, I'm sure,' said Heavisides; soon find him. That man 's true as steel, I and dangle, as a warning, from the second know; at least I think.'

"I don't know, I'm sure,' said Broughton;-"but for all his winspering with you 'Eavisides, I can't help doubting the feller. But let's hexamine well, as they do at court-martial, before we pass sentence.'

The mill was now ransacked; the near eminences were climbed, and the bushes so completely laid open with the swords and pistols, that the birds flew alarmed in all directions;still no one was discoverable, and Heavisides' confidence began to sink considerably.

One of the dragoons now, applying his hand to his mouth, whistled shrilly; but there was no to the care of so neutral a party as the Datch response from the signal giver, who was, by this time, nearing the town fast.

"We must try that cabin yonder, I'm athinkin' said Heavisides, doubtingly, as he pointed to John-"

" Why, the whistle could never be 'eard from that ere cabin, but let us hexamine it, if you will, as a man wot's drownin' will catch a straw.' observed Broughton, with a sneer.

account, had gone to the town to dispose of grein | coming at some accurate information." and poultry.

vice in the cabin, drove their swords through this case; and you had better accompany us, too, broke open the only chest the cabin contained, help to insure our success,' on a false scent, and the moment they hear the and clambered to the loft. But all to no purvered.

thatch by way of frolic, as well as to show the pedlar, by the blaze, the fate that awaited him humble aid to oblige Sir John Ingram." for his treachery, when he should be apprehend-

The plot and fields bordering the house were and rapparees." now narrowly searched, but in vain; and the manage it all, at all? asked two or three voices. party, after resting for a few minutes, set for- as we know your zeal to exteriminate popery; "Why, Johnny M'Cann, you're fit afther this ward on their return to quarters, to detail to Sir and we shall set out forthwith." John the pedlar's treachery, and their own consequent failure; some venting threats and exein the vernacular, the wise Ulysses' himself crations on Johnny's head, and others laughing rascals may have friends in the town, who, if

"Wby, that feller should be made command-

as my name's Donald Frazer, and ha' auld clos- young, too, and my advice would be that you tie's pass, to gang sic a gate and get awa harm- would send the dragoons on before you, man by less, observed Sawny.
"By the powers o' Moll Kelly, I'll charge

him nothin' for this trick anyhow,' observed as possible. Let them take the Drimcloon road stated, in his boyhood, that he never saw lear. fowl and pastry, wine, brandy, ten and chocolate, and passed—' anyway,' he continued, "let us Paddy; 'an' barrin that I haven't the stuff, I'd as the least public; and direct them to march

> The storm of Sir John's wrath rose to a perwith, and, taking Ffolliot with him, who would certainly have a working brain, and your present have preferred avoiding the visit, proceeded to advice may profit you hereafter. Come along former chapter, was situated in the immediate order Baker advises, and we will lunch before

any semblance of respectfulness, when the baronet had detailed to him Johnny's accusation.

"To tell you the truth, Baker, the fellow's daring assurance staggered me a good deal, added to my knowledge that the priest-hunter and yourself were on but indifferent terms; and it struck me that some violent rascal in your employment might have helped to give him his coup de grace whether you wished it or not .--But Ffolliot's belief in the accusation far it's went mine.'

"O yes, Mr. Ffolliot is very easy of benef, when it answers his purpose, said the art many, bitterly; "but we may soon find an opportunit, of returning the compliment; and he geneal malignantly at the magistrate.

"But, flinging aside anything concerning your self, Baker,' said Sr John, " can you throw any light on the murder, or show as any reason that ruffian's deceiving us.'

"To say the least, Sir John, you did not as t with your usual clear-sightedness in issteading to, or acting on, that daring and dangeron- fell tell information. Why, there is strong reasons suppose he was himself aiding and aberting of the murder which there can be no doubt, was princepally perpetrated by the fruit Bucke, whom we priest-hunter was pursuing to apprehend.

"And the audacity of the dating radical or venture into our presence after, out one it " let's us 'ave a sharp eye about, boys, and we'll ears with his inventions ! But he trust her ways ed out to him this morning."

"And righly he has earned such that ondoubtedly. But I fear, Sir Jami, you may e cont. mitted more blunders within the last low days than allowing yourself to be delided by subse-You have, if my information be correct, mased yourself up in the sending away from her own country a young lady that shall be nameless just now, through the interference of zealous friends, and who had themselves, of course, no interested motive for their interference" - the attorney grunned maliciously at Ffolliot. "To mend to: matter," he continued, "you have confided nor skipper, alias her cousin, Captain Frank, as tary call him, though he played the Dutchman adm ably both to you and Rourke, I understand, See

"Hell and furies," interrupted the baronet, stamping, " is it possible I have been so egregiously duped every way?"

"A fact, Sir John: but you have still time to redeem your blunders. The Sicallow (the vessel he commands) will sail to night or in the On reaching the cabin, however, the party morning from Kilglass; and if you send a party found themselves as unsuccessful as before; it's to the coast, you may still recover the girl, and only inmates being two children and their grand- apprehend the real murderers, too, I suspending mother, as the parents, according to the crone's So you see, now, Sir John, I have means of

" I will myself set out at once with the party. The irritated troopers ransacked every cre- You will come with us of course, Ffolliot, in

"A press of urgent business (the attorney pointed to a pile of papers on the table) and the duty I owe my numerous clients must be my One of the party now proposed to fire the apology. Were it otherwise, no one would ge more zealous to prove his loyalty, and lend his

" I shall gladly attend you. Sir John." and "Then, in that case, you can name your own Captain Frank will send a boat back for us all, ed. But the well-disposed Heavisides swore the curate, who had just entered to consult the to-night, if we don't get one ourselves, to the energetically that he would bring to court-mar- attorney in regard to some arrears of tithes, retial, at once, the man or men that should such specting which Mr. Gordon had latterly meattempt to commit such wanton and uncalled for come utterly regardless; "that is if I guess aright that your object is to apprehend idolates " We shall be glad of your attendance, Dane,

"Perhaps, Sir John," said Baker, " it would be as well not to be too precipitate. Table they see a strong party with you at their head, set out in the direction of the sea, may surmise and hensnare 'eavy guts after,' said John Bull. to the shore, by bog and mountain paths, earlier "You chief maun be the deil's bairn, as sure than even you could reach it. The day is still man, and with the interval of some minutes between each, so as to attract as little observation slowly, and halt for you at the fort this side of the bridge, which is a completely sheltered

"Your suggestion is a good one, Baker : you we follow them, as we may have some hours' "And did you so readily place credit in this hard work after, particularly if the smugglers could give your heart some comfort. their native land—besides which Fergus carried fecting my character, told by a rambling pack accompany us, as he can draw a sure trigger, "As 'ow, Muster Johnny? rejoined Heavi- also the eldest child in his arms, and Johnny? carrier, Sir John? asked Baker, by great ex- and because I know he would rather go on any

Thurles, for the brave soldiers of the Brigade who delity, revolution—crimes of the deepest dye perpetell in defence of the Pope in Italy:— And making a gathering, Judas Machabeus sent

So we read in the Second Book of Machabeus. The history of God's people is ever the same—a history of time of Judus Machabeus is happening now. Now, to their Father, Jacob, with the message, "see wheas then, we are passing through a trial of great ther it be thy son's cont or not." I will not say that severity; and though the triumph has not yet come, if the cont of his so-called eldest son were presented their enemies and the manifestation of his own glory. of refer, King Antinchus raised a cruel persecution has not this same son displayed all the headlong ill-against the people of God. At the head of mighty will with much more than the subtlety of his imperiarmies he laid waste the land of Judea with fire and sward; he profund the holy places, and he defied | invasion of the Papal territory, at least he forced on the vessels of the Lord with wicked hands. But the valuant dudas M. cl., we is going out on the hill side, the asurpation of the Holy Father's States; and since gathered a month is the true and the brave, all who, the peace of Villafranca, to what can you more fitly Tike blanself words are for God and their country, compare his tortuous policy towards the Pope than and with his small hand of tollowers joined battle to the turning and twistings of the screent in its mony a time against mighty hosts of the enemy. And d das was as plone as he was brave. He did not forget to savis of the fellow-soldiers who died by his side, but sent large gifts to Jerusalem to have sacrings offered up on their behalf, for it is " a holy my wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that the arts of a deceitful diplomacy, he has worked out they may be loosed from their sins." Now, as I have to the letter the programme of that pamphlet under already said, what happened in the time of Judas Machabens is nappening at present also. Another of the Pope so completely in his power, that to all An sochas in all but greatness, proclaiming "that all people should be one, and that every one should have his own law," has, without provocation, without a shadow of reason, with no better right than that of brute force, invaded the states of the church, and laid his sacribegious hands on the things, and places, and persons consecrated to the Lord. But, if we have an other Antiochus, and in him another persecutor of the church, thank God there have not been weating defenders of the church, each as Judas his spiritual authority would be a thing distressing Machabeus and his companions, and whilst it is action in Catholics, who revere him as the Head of the Machabens and his companions, and whilst it is acknowledged on all usuds that Catholic Ireland has rendered herself glotious among the nations by her struggles for the ameient faith, we reckon it an accession to this, her almost only surviving glory, we hold it to be one of the things of which Ireland may justry be provid, that she sent her contingent to that hand of Christian heroes who resisted the modern instate the piety of Judas Machabeus towards his later of the Lord for our noble-hearted countrymen and their brave companious in arms who have died in this most boly cause. And this is a later of the lord for our noble-hearted countrymen and their brave companious in arms who have died in this most boly cause. And this is a later of the lord for our noble-hearted countrymen and their brave companious in arms who have died in this most boly cause. in this must hely cause. And this is a duty of love; for the giorious dead are dear to us still—nay, all the more dear for their baving so heroically devoted themselves to death. Nor is it merely a duty of love, a tribute of affection to the memory of the departed brave; it is furthermore a great consolation in this dark hour of trial, not only to their immediate friends and relations, but to us also. If we are stricken with grief, we are not without many consolations. "Blessed by God, who," as the Apostle says "comforteth us in all our tribulations." It is a consolation that wards for 300 years, with brief intervals between our countrymen maintained to the last the honour of the paroxysms of the persecutors' rage, the blood of the country that bore them-it is a consolation es- the Christian martyrs continued to flow in the streets pecially southing to the heart to know, as our fulth and amphitheatres of Rome. But, lo! after three huntenences, that although the silver cord is snapped, | dred years of suffering, the successor of the fisherman and the grave has closed over the mortal remains of of Galilee emerging from the catacombs, seats himour brethren, death has not severed all ties between self on the throne of the Cosars. Since the extenthem and us; on the contrary, we are still united to them by bonds more sacred, more close, more lasting, than any of mere flesh and blood-the bonds of that hely fellowship of charity—the communion of saints; and we may, we can, through our Lord Jesus Christ -by our good works -by our prayers, especially by the holy sacrifice of the altar-help to basten their entrance into the realms of eternal bliss. This is one of our greatest consolations. Therefore we are here to day -both priests and people-around the altar of | the living God, seeking comfort in this holy fellowship with the souls of our brethren, and, with one heart and one voice, we beseech the God of Mercy to grant them rest in the Kingdom of his glory. The nineteenth century has witnessed many strange things. But of the strange things it has witnessed there is none stranger - none more to be deplored none more indicative of the degeneracy of the time, than that Christian nations in the van of European civilization should have combined, at least through their rulers and statesmen, to uphold the empire of the Turks, which has too long cumbered the earth, and, at the same time, to pull down the temporal power of the Popes, to whom these nations are indehted for the blessings of religion and civilisation. Behold the calamity of the nineteenth century-for which it is well if the nations of Europe shall not yet stone with tears of blood. The ambition, the justousies, the self-interest of princes and nations in this our day, impelled by the spirit of un-bellef have brought this double shame upon Europe. It was not so in the ages of faith-it was the reverse. No doubt the ages of faith exhibit in the page of history the ambition of princes and statesmen Theo, as now, the nations of Europe had their mutual jealousies-their conflicting passions. In the best of times the selfish motive of interest swayed the character of European cabinets. So it was to some extent. Dit if it was so, still one great conservative principle dominated over the most towering ambition, kept in check the conflicting elements of national jealousies and passions, bore down narrow-minded self-interest, and bound together into one compact commonwealth all the nations of Europe, which were animated by one common life, and developed that life in vigorous, united action. That great conservative principle was religion, and in the ages of faith its grandest developments were, respect for the august authority, temporal as well as spiritual. of the common Father of Christendom, and a mark the retributive justice of God. Mark, too, his chivalrous resistance to the Infidel Moslem. "Tem- providential care of the Pope's temporal power—the pora mutantur et nes mutamur cum illis." But nothe Christian sentiment of Europe is not yet dead, its chivaley is not yet extinct. They both still live, think G of, and Europe still can boast of Christian | tainebleau, where he had held the Pope cantive, and heroes with the courage of the crusaders, bearing, he binself ekes out the last years of his life an exile heroes with the courage of the crusaders, bearing, too, in their manly breasts the sentiment of bomage in the bleak Island of St. Helena, like a captive to the head of the Church; for, behold you, the Holy Father calls upon the sons of faith in our own day to come to his help forthwith—the peasant quits the plough, the artisan his trade, the nobleman his ancestral halls, and the stalwart German, the noble Breton, the sturdy Belgian, the brave Swiss, the ever-fauthful Irish, all flock to the banners of the cross with the sole and single purpose of defending

suit the attorney, and who was at first startled by the nature of the communication. After a second's reflection, however, he readily assented, saying gaily, "You know yourself, Sir John, Charley Rourke was never found backwards to least or fight."

Least or fight. The horder of the courage, the devotion of the Christian here cause of Christendom, the cause of Europe, their reading their faith, the courage, the devotion of the Christian here cause of Christian would be courage, the devotion of the Christian would be couraged to shed their blood in defence of the courage, the devotion of the Christian would be couraged that cause have deserved well of the Christian would be couraged that cause have deserved well of the Christian would be couraged to she will be course of the word. We Catholics, the roots in the true sense of the word. We Catholics, fided, Ancona. And, as to their having mercena
SECOND OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL. SERMON OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL. cannot but feel humbled in presence of the events ries, pay

The following is the eloquent discourse delivered that are now taking place, and for more reasons than, officers or men. Of the mentiorning the rank and that are now taking place, and for more reasons than, officers or men. Of the mentiorning the rank and that his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, at one. Behold the fair land of Italy, rich children in Bile, the very humblest had they remained at home the gifts of grace, as in the blessings of nature—be-would have made by trade or industry ten times. It has a control of the mentiorning the rank and one. Behold the fair land of Italy, rich children be-would have made by trade or industry ten times. It has a control of the mentiorning the rank and one. Behold the fair land of Italy, rich children be-well and they remained at home the gifts of grace, as in the blessings of nature—be-would have made by trade or industry ten times. Italy a control of the mention of Cathelicity, a prey to infinitely the rank and officers or men. Of the mentiorning the rank and one. Behold the fair land of Italy, rich children be-well and they remained at home the gifts of grace, as in the blessings of nature—be-would have made by trade or industry ten times. Italy a control of the mention o ministers, and all who will not participate in the twelve thousand drachms of silver to Jerusalem for misdeeds of those wicked men to whom the country franks young med with gentle blood flowing in their sacrifice to be offered for the sins of the dead.

It is, therefore, a boly and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their of all this mischief?—They are men calling them—muster-soll of the officers, and with that forilliant are selves Catholic - that excommunicated King, the evil genius of Italy, and that dark man calling himself the eldest son of the Church. Joseph's brethren trials and of glory. And so, what happened in the having dipped his coat in the blood of a kid, sent it we may be sure it will come in God's good time, and to the Holy Father, he should find blood upon it; that, while he permits the present trial for the proof but this I will say, that if he were asked whose were of the good, he will carry them through to the end, those dark deeds that bowed down his venerable when he will make all to issue in the discomfiture of head in sorrow, too truly could be answer, "They their enemies and the manifestation of his own glory, are my closet son's deeds." All through his dealings In these days, to which the words of Scripture quot- with the Holy Father, at least for some time past, al uncle? If free from complicity in the Sardinians' a most unjust war against Austria eventuating in to the turning and twistings of the serpent in its treacherous approach to its victim? So it is that, nuder the pretext of protecting, he has been coiling himself around the Pope, until, partly by the open violence of his agents, hypocritically disavowed in the face of Europe, though really abouted, partly by the arts of a deceitful diplomacy, he has worked out another's name, and, moreover, has the sacred person intents and purposes the Holy Father is at this moment a prisoner in the Vatican. It is the history of his uncle, and of his uncle's treatment of the Pope. He reproduced, would do well to recollect that the closing chapters of that eventful history may be reproduced in our time. Does the man forget there is such a place as the Island of St. Helena in the At-Inntic Ocean? That the Holy Father should receive ill treatment at the hands of those who dissent from Church: but on the present occasion it is to us not merely distressing, it is most humiliating, to see the unparalleled humiliations of the Father of Christendom, coming too, from his own parricidal children, from Catholic princes. Oh! truly, Pius the Ninth, thus suffering at the hands of his own parricidal children, in the crux-de-crux (the cross from the ter than the master, he has expressly declared that sufferings will be the lot of His faithful followers to the end of time. But if God permits his own to suffer for a time, He never abandons them. Never. Look at God's dealings with his Church since the birth of Christianity, and tell me when did He ever desert His own? The baptism of the Church was in the blood sion of Paganism through the long ages that have passed away, and with them all else but the Church, she has sustained many a rude shock, only, however, to prove her ever during stability under the visible protection of Heaven. Away, then, with anything like pusillanimous fear, as if, because we suffer for a time, the Divine succour had failed us. What is it we should fear for? Is it for the existence of the church? No bbe is built upon a rock, "And the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." Is it for the Papacy in the sense of the Pope's spiritual power? No. That is the foundation of the Courch, lasting as long as the edifice of the church itself, which rests upon it; for Christ said to Peter, and through Peter to his successors, "Thou art Peter, and on this rock 1 will build My Church." For now over eighteen hundred years the destinies of the Popes and the church have been identical. For now over eighteen hundred years it has amid every change come through that " ubi Perrus ibi coclesia" - where Peter is there is the Church; and so we may be sure it will be to the end. Of the two hundred and fifty-one Pones who sat in the chair of Peter, many died martyrs because they were Popes, because they exercised the spiritual authority of Popes-but the spiritual authority did not perish with them. So too, his enemies may take away the life of Pius IX, but his spiritual supremacy they cannot take away, for the Pope never dies. Is it, then, for the Papacy in sense of the Pope's temporal power we should fear? Let others fear if they will, I for one do not fear; and if I am asked to show any grow d for my confidence in the face of the grave perils now besetting the Pope on every side, I point to that most singular fact, the duration of the Pope's temporal power for a thousand years through every vicissitude, and in despite of perils as grave as any which now menace it; and having before my eyes its immunity from that decay which is the law of the most stable merely human institutions, I feel warranted in saying, " the finger of God is bere." That is my ground of confidonce. Under the first Napoleon was there not as much reason to fear for the permanency of the Pope's temporal power as at present? With Rurope at his

feet, Napoleon the Great laid hands on the posses-

siou and the person of the Pope, making his posses-

sions part of the new kingdom of Italy with Rome

for the capital, and making the Pope himself his cap-

tire. How like to what is now happening. But,

and to the possession of his states, and the Emperor

other service, as he was as much deceived in the deceived in the deceived in the skipper us myself."

The baronet smiled one of his grim amiles as the communicated will His justice. The long signally beganged the decimal the communicated will His justice. The long signally beganged the communicated will have been fulling up the measure of their including the profit of the communicated will have been fulling up the measure of their including the profit of the communicated will have been fulling up the measure of their including the profit of the communication of the co

them and their humbler fellows there served in the ray of names before you—the chivalrous Lamoriciere the glorious De Pimodan, our own O'Reilly, and the rest of them - I ask were these men needy adventurers, ready to follow any standard for pay? No; they sought but the glory of dying for the Holy Father. A few days ago the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, surrounded by his clergy, celebrated a solemn service for the dead under the fretted roof of Notre Dame; and the high-born lady, and the man of cultivated intellect, and the hard-handed working man were there, and all mingled their prayers and tears, as though their common grief had but one utterance. In that mournful gathering there were two excited sympathy and attracted the eyes of all else. They were the wife and the son of the illustrious dead, for whom all were offering up prayers to heaven. The funeral chaunt having ceased, the widowed wife draped in black, leading her fatherless boy by the hand, passed from the porch of the Cathedral to her carriage. As she passed, the crowd uncovered and made way. None spoke a word to her, for none would intrude upon her silent grief even the expression of his sympathy. But men who would not blanch before death pressed round the fatherless boy with tears in their eyes and embraced him, and kissed him for the sake of his noble father, now, alas! no more. The noble father of that boy-the chivalrous busband of that widowed lady surrounded with the luxuries of an elegant home, blessed by every domestic enjoyment, possessed of a princely fortune, left all to fight under the banner of the Pope. It was De Pimodan who fell at Castel Fidardo. And De Pimodan was called a mercenary. Oh truth! oh honour! when have you been so outraged? But if not mercenaries, have not be and his companions in arms, it is asked, thrown away their lives upon a lost cause? No. We have seen but the beginning of the present struggle, the final issue is yet in the hands of God. No; the cause is not a lost one, it never dies; and as for its defenders, instead of having thrown away their lives, they shall ever be remembered with honour; their names shall be held in benediction, and we may devoutly hope that through Him who is the Resurrection and the Life, in whom they believed, for whom they died, they now enjoy, or very soon will enjoy, eternal peace. To the eyes of the unwise they seemed to die, and their end was taken for misery, and their departure from us for destruction; but they are in peace." They are dearer to us now than ever. Love for them even more than duty, has brought us together to

ITALIAN UNITY.

al light shine upon them."

day to honour their memory. And now, around

God's Holy Alter, whereon the victim of propitiation

is offered up for the living and the dead, we all priests

and people, with one heart and voice, raise the

tions of flesh and blood to account for, He may be

pleased to wash them away in the blood of the Lamb

and to admit them into the glory of the blessed. "Eternal rest give to them, O Lord, and let perpetu-

crowning with immortelles of the tomb Agesilas Milano is worthy the men, who, as Count Carour boasts, have substituted the cry of "Italy and Victor Emmanuel P for that of "God and the People!"-who have taught the students in their colleges to hail the profligate King Goodfellow with cries of " Religion, without Pope or Priests!" and whose highest praise for Piedmont the Siccle expresses in saying that that country displays a parity of morals almost Protestant !"

The following, from that other progressive print the Journal des Debats, is a sketch of the proceeding we refer to :-

"Two hours ago the sound of drums and trumpets" was heard from the Place Saint Francois-de-Paul .--The Commandant of the National Guard, after reviewing his troops, led them to the ancient cemetry to pay a new homage to the memory of Agesilus Milano. General d'Ayala, surrounded by his attentive guards, placed a crown of immortalles upon the tomb of the Martyr of Tyranny. Each citizen-soldier followed the example of the worthy Chief, and a mountain of flowers and crowns was soon raised on the tomb of Milano. This demonstration is a conhad reason is not accepted by any one; and can only be a pretext to injure Bertani !"

It is well that the representatives of the Great Powers are not so advanced, as the phrase is, as the Journal des Debats; and that diplomacy has not entirely foregone the duty of intervention, for it appears that, upon the protests of the Ministers of foreign Powers, the General d'Ayala has been dismissed.

After the pensions and the portions have been decreed to the relatives of Milano, after his tomb has been crowned with flowers, diplomatic merality begins to feel offended. It is quite time. After Sicily and Naples have been delivered over to the their trade to insurrection-men who have been day next, 4th Nov. avowed in the Sardinian Parliament to be the plague of Italy, and as living by that trade only—the purist Count Cavour disowes the insurrectionists! After the Piedmontese Bersaglieri turn the scale of those practical adventurers on the Volturno-after the Neapolitan territory is invaded by the King of Sardinia, at the head of his army-the Times repudiates M. de Cavour as a cheat, and a person not worthy of helief on his solemn word! It is time, we say; it is quite time!

Everything those people have done has been repu-The Holy Father is ere long restored to his liberty diated in detail by accessaries before the facts. One crowning act remains to be done-and after it is aigns his own abdication in the very place of Foncompleted we may look for the crowning repudiation. When Southern Italy has been annexed, those who have hounded on the invaders, as well as those cagle chained to a rock. Is the arm of God shorten- who foully protested against their proceedings, will ed now-a-days that he should not protee the Holy repudiate them. For the present, however, annexa-Pather, or punish his persecutors? Certainly not; tion is the panaces of all the woes of Italy. King and I, for one, hope to see the day, please God I live Victor Emmanuel (according to one of his organs, some short time longer-for sare I am the day will the Opinione of Turin) is going to "consecrate the come-when that Go! by whom kings reign, and great results obtained in Southern Italy!" Worthy who, for his own wise purpose, permits the wicked inicisters of a holy rite! "The people are crying to run their course of wickedness for a time, will at out to be delivered from their deliverers !" says the longth rise in his might to vindicate the cause of Times "Sicily has been six months without judges the Holy Father, and if necessary, of dying for him; length rise in his might to vindicate the cause of Times "Sicily has been six months without judges | B. Kiernan, Peter Groene, Joseph O and in callying for the Holy Father, they cally for truth and justice so grossly outraged in the person of or municipalities," says a Deputy in the Parliament | Teruan, Michael O'Connell, and Michael

him :- The greater part of the provinces are agitated by serious fears, and are in consternation.
In some provinces, certain persons, either unknown abusive acts, and terrify all honest citizens." Ά. letter from Turin says of the outraging Ministry :- "Bertani, and his Governors under him, fulle, or rather disorganize, the country at their own pleasure. The country thus harrassed (tirgillec) is demoralized. Bertani drew at sight upon the ized. Bertani drew at sight upon the Treasury; all sums demanded being charged to the account of the army, 300,000 ducats in Treasury notes have been thus put in circulation. Bertani asked for 2,000,000 of ducats. Scialoja refused.

Antagonism soon changed to hostility; to added general discontent against a Ministry anxious to fix its friends in profitable places. Any new regulations of Bertani's or Garibaldi's that are not about or unexecuted." "Every insurrection against the actual Government," says the Journal des Debuts, ... is considered a treason against the country, and is punished with death. And some of the members of the new Ministry are thus sketched: -" One is an architect; one a retired lawyer, who, after three years of exile, knows nothing of the country; mnother, an ex-professor of Zarich; the Minister of Marine is the late Commander of the Veloce, who deserted to the Garibaldians with his ship—a man whom the officers of the French navy refuse to consort with, and whose appointment has given such offence to the gentlemen of his own serrice that they are sending in their resignations." Another lofty act of repudiation! "The late Ministry did no good," continues the writer of this sketch; the present Ministry can do none, even if they knew how. The idol begins to lose its aureole, and the man to be discovered." Such are a few of the arguments in favor of annexation. "Rebel, and be annexed !" say the secret emissaries of Count Cavour. My troops march into your country to strengthen public order!" proclaims the pions Victor Emmanuel. The Times professes to consider England free of any guilty knowledge of compromising dealings of Count Cavour; but can any intelligent Englishman fail to identify the men who grown the tomb of the assassin. renounce "God and the people," set aside the ministers of religion, outrage the laws of nations, trample on those of truth and honour, with those whose great "idea" is the Unity of Ruly! Can any bonest man fail to repudiate them before the fact ?--Tablet.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The following is the Order of the Day, issued by the Minister at War of the Pontifical Government relative to the Irish Brigade :"General Order of the Minister at Arms.

"Grn Ocr. 1869. - At the moment in which, in consequence of the present sad state of affairs the brave soldiers of the Battalion of St. Patrick, who had hastened hither for the defence of the States of Holy Church, are about to leave the Pontifical army, the undersigned Minister of Arms experiences the liveliest satisfaction in being able to express to those soldiers his entire satisfaction, and in bestowing on them the highest praise for their conduct. Nothing more could be expected from them. The Battalion of St. Patrick, at Spoleto, Perugia, at Castelfidardo, and in Ancona, has shown the power of Faith united to the sentiment of honor, in the treacherous and unequal contest, in which a small number of brave soldiers resisted to the last an entire army of sacrilegious invaders. May this recollection never perish from their hearts! God, who defends His Church, will bless what they have done. It is not Irishmen who required to be reminded that we must suffer and persevere in the good fight.
"Minister of Arms,
"Xavier of Merode."

THE IRISH ERIGADE IN PARIS - A body of nearly Church's funeral channt for "the strong ones of Israel" who have fallen; and we pray God, rich in 500 Pontifical prisoners, most of them Irishmen, arrived in Paris three days ago by the Lyons Railway. mercy, that if these, His dear servants, who gave their lives for Him, have still aught of the imperfec-While waiting to be taken to the different lines by which they were to return to their respective countion, they sent shirts, stockings, shoes, and other treatment they had met with. the Swiss Hotel, Quai des Casernes, till they can be embarked. Several of them seem not to like the if they could find work at their trades, some as carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, bricklayers, coopers, de. Some charitable persons at Havre, setting aside all political feeling, and looking only at their distressed condition, are making efforts to had them occupation. - Galignant's Messenger.

We are glad to learn that the movement in favor of the Irish Brigade is successfully progressing. We last week gave an intimation of the kind of treatment they might expect from the Foreign Office .-This week the Dublin Freeman has announced, that the prisoners are to be brought home at the expense of the British Government. This, however, is positively denied by the Morning News, which states that British intrigue has been completely foiled, and that the Brigade has been released from captivity without incurring the slightest obligation to British sequence of the decree which grants a pension to the diplomacy or Sardinian liberality. The Pope himmother and portions to each of the sisters of the self has placed one of his steamers, the Byzantine, assassin. The friends of Garibaldi, it is true, cast at the disposal of the Brigade, and no time has been the responsibility of this decree on Bertani. But this lost in rescaing the prisoners from the hands of their enemies and transferring them to neutral ground."--Weekly Register.

> It is expected that the subscription in Commel for the clergy of the archdiocess of Cashel and Emly held in Thurles last Wednesday £140 was aubscribed, the Archbishop, Most Rev. Dr. Lenby, heading the subscription list with 21%.

The movement to aid the Irish Brigade has been taken up in Limerica. On Monday last a meeting of the Parish of St. Mary's, was held to promote this object. A series of resolutions were passed, and a subscription was opened, headed by the Very Rev. mercies of men who, by the aid and at the instigation | Dean Butler, V.G., which realized over £40. It was of the Piedmontese Covernment, are there driving resolved to hold a collection at the charch on Sun-

countryman, Major O'Reilly, amongst those who were worthy of special distinction-where all nequired honor-at Speleto, is a native of Limerick, and son of Mr. David O'Neil, formerly of the Municipal Staff, now retired from active duty, and himself at one period in the military or militia service in Ireland. The courage displayed by Sergeant O'-Neil, was tested before in the Crimea in those British ranks in which many of his countrymen fought without flinching, fell without pity, or survived without finding an adequate recompense. The intrepid Limerickman left that service, forfeiting his claim for seventeen years' service, and went to light for the Pontiff, sure of reward if his Holiness has the means of affording it; but certain at least of the respect of every Catholic Irishman, and every man of whatsoever nation or creed who can value devotion and admire tearless valor .-- Munster Neur.

The Armonia, of the 11th Oct., gives the following as the names of the Irish officers taken at Ancona :- Captains -- O'Mahony, Kelly, Walter O'Carroll, Francis Russell. Lieutenants - Miles Reogh, Thos. B. Kiernan, Peter Groune, Joseph O'Keeffe, Robert Teruna, Michael O'Connell, and Michael Walsh .--

Disutenant D'Arey of the Fight Brigade, has pub-lished a very interesting account of the battle of Castlindard of in the Bologne Gazette. He states or of ill-fame, assuming powers with whose source; that the Sardinians, both officers and mon, showed the Ministry is unacquainted, commit arbitrary and respect, to the Brigade on account of their greatcourage 💸

IRIBH VALOUR AND ENGLISH FOLLY. We are sur rised that any bitter feeling should be aroused in Ireland by a recent article in the Times accusing the Pope a frish Brigade of cowardice. The bravery of Irishmen is so well known, that any attempt to insult them on that point is out of the question. An Irishman may wince if we accuse his countrymen of want of business habits, of inaptitude for commerce, of want of that "saving common sense" which despises paltry sectarian emblems; but every military student in every army in Europe knows of Irish bravery as a matter of course—in the same way as he learns to distinguish the old valour of the Spanish infantry, the furia Francese, the stubborn courage of the English, the German intelligence in out-nost duties, Swiss fidelity, and Russian readiness even in retreat. A flippant article, founded on an erroneous telegram, no more affects this question than it would any other question of known history. The Pope, his Priests, and "the Irish," are topics on which Englishmen like to be "fooled to the top of their bent." The least witty number of Punch will sell if it contains a cut of the Pope in some ludicrous position; and any article in any journal attacking the Irish has an old flavour that recommends .-On this subject "those who pepper the highest are-surest to please." But our Irish friends would make a great mistake if they thought that the mass of readers here are misled by such outpourings. A spicy. article on the old familiar topic is read and laughed at just as the stage Irishman is still funny, the Irishmen. with such manners could not now be found in the farthest wilds of Connaught. But the Englishmen. who enjoy the jokes have amongst their friends Irishmen with whom they relish the enjoyment-friends whom they regard to all intents and purposes as Englishmen, and whom they never think of as aliens or strangers in the land. The existence of the little clique of sedition sellers in Dublin is certainly a disgrace to Ireland, just as the Satural of old and the Holywell-street literature of to day -- a kind of literature entirely unknown, by-the-bye, in Ireland—is a disgrace to England. It suits the purpose of leader writers to speak as it this clique re-presented Irish opinion; for if they spoke of it as the smallest minority in the world-which it really is (an infinitesimal party, in fact, like the Urqu-barites in England) - their readers might retort, "Then why notice it so frequently?"-a query that would cut short a supply of topics occasionally very handy in the recess. As to the Irish Brigade in the Roman States, we cannot sympathize with the cause for which they fought, but there is not the least doubt that they fought with the old and even desperate courage of the race. The terms of capitulation signed by the Piedmontese General who communded the attack, and who has no interest in giving praise to the "foreign bands"-so unpopular in Italy to-day-speaks of them in honourable terms as "brave men." But, as we have said, this or any other testimony is scarcely needed. For the last two centuries Irishmen have borne themselves in the wars of Europe with a courage and a hardihood amounting to rashness. The literature of all times and countries, from Shakspeare to Schiller, testifies to it. Shakspeare's Irishman - the only Irishman he drew - is specially contrasted with Fluellen, the valiant and disputations Welshman.-Captain Macmorris (Henry V., Act III., Scene 2), has all the valour of the race, and something also of its hot blood and impatience of remark -an Irish quality not lost to this day, if the sensitiveness of the Irish press be taken as a test. We need, however, no poet's page to remind us of Irish valour .-French history tells us of their powers at Fontency. English history records what the 87th and the Connaught Rangers schieved in the Peninsula; and the "Indiskilliners" sustained their old glory at Waterloo. In fact, there is perhaps hardly a doubt that, properly commanded, the Irish can make the best soldiers in Europe. Their very faults, as well as their good qualities, combine for good in the camtries they encamped near the old Earriere Mont- paign as in the battle-field. Their gaiety has, ere Parmasse, in the large garden of the establishment now, cheered many a dull bivouac, and lightened of the restaurateur Richefeu. These unfortunate many a long march. Their individual shrewdness men were in wart of everything, and with scarcely has made them able to shift for themselves where the clothes to cover them. As soon as the inhabitants more stolid English soldier Ends all barren. The of the neighborhood heard of their destitute condi- recklessness which takes little thought for the morrow may be a sin in the civilian, but it enables the articles in abundance, and the men left Paris the Irish soldier to face death as lightly as he would a day before yesterday full of gratitude for the kind cricket-ball; and his want of habits of calculation The Irishmon, about makes him omit to count the odds against which 480 in number, were sent on to Havre, and lodged in the fights. It is much to be regretted that the old policy of England-dictated by a foolish bigotry on this side of the Channel-tended to " wring into unidea of returning home, and would remain in France | dutifulness" a whole nation of soldiers almost ready made to our hands, and lovingly loyal to a fault, as their fidelity to the worst of the Stuarts proved .-Even to this day the old vice English distrust of the Irish lingers - passively, though not actively - in the councils of the sovereign. The few regiments thoroughly manned by Irishmen have no distinctive national emblems, and receive no marks of recognition from their Royal mistress. During the Crimean war, when a proposal was made for a regiment of frish Guards, it was strangled by Downing-street red tape : and the other day, because a few silly men had rioted in the worth, all other leishmen were denied the privilege of becoming volunteers. English rulers seem to forget that the Irish are a Celtic nation-governed by sentiment and feeling, as much as by reason of public law. Were the Queen to visit Ireland every year it would do more to make the union with England aidently loved than one hundred substantial benefits. Were a regiment of Irish Guards with Prince Arthur Patrick as honorary colouel, added to the army, we should have, possibly, the finest regiment in the British army (the Tip) crary militia indicate as much.) When Irishmen went to fight for the Pope they were drawn by a natural sentiment for the Chief of their religion; and their the Irish Brigade will reach £100. At a meeting of mationality was honored by an Irish bonner, and by an uniform with national colours. It may seem "unstatesmanlike" to regard these things-but it is here that Euglish statesmen fail. They do not understand that Irishmen are more possionate than refloative, and that a vice pay of the Margais of Normanby in the old time -a dashing questrian viceray a kind of vice-Murat, more like a deputy of the old "Pale" than an English positions add more tomake English rule popular than the policy of the very uninpussioned and very side Lord Charcodon. In the very height of the so-called rebellion of 1848, Sir Edward Blakeney - a fine old veteran, and the Commander of the Forces in Ireland-was always Sergeant O'Neil, who is named by our gallant | cheered by the people in passing through the streets, simply because he was personally liked, and was a soldier and nothing more. Ten kind words from Queen Victoria would do more to quench any lingering disaffection in such hearts than ten thousand troops; and if the silly insult of the Times were rebaked by fair concession to the just national susceptibilizes of the people, we might count our Irish soldiers and Irish volunteers by teus of thousands, and not by hundreds as now .- Morning Chronicle. The youngest sister of O'Connor Don, M.P., was professed on the 2nd inst. at the Renedictine Con-

vent, Princethorp, Warwickshire. She was the fourth sister, and the only one who had not strendy renounced the world, and in peace and prayer given themselves up to God. It is instances such as this, which no other religion can boast of, that prove the Divine origin of our faith. Where notside of it can you find the most seducive tenching able to allure the young, the highborn, and the gifted, to devote themselves to a life of austerity and self-denial, doing good to all, and finding in this their sole gen titication? The O'Connor Don was present at his sistor's profession, and was necessarily unable to attend the meeting of magistrates held on that day in Roscommon. -- Roscommon Messenger

It is most refreshing to see that the good old religious practices of the nation, miscalled "Superatitions," are still in the ascendant, amidst unceasing signs of prosperity and intellectual development-It was charming to see the large Cross of Kilkenny (erected in the Cathedral yard in memory of the Redemptorist Mission), with its dense circle of kneeling worshippers, many of them children on their way home from school. It was delightful to see the vast receptacle of holy water, at the side of the gate, in the same precinct, in process of rapid exhaustion from the pious visits of the crowd returning from the weekday Mass. It was delightful, too, to traverse the streets of Waterford, in company with the good Bishop, and to see the demonstrations of popular respect everywhere shown him ; the passers-ny received him with heads uncovered, with genuflextions, or even, in some cuses, with prostrations. And as to the Priests, the best thing they could do, would be to follow the example of "the old Duke" and walk hat in hand; for really the acknowledgement of such constant salutations must be a perfect labor of gratitude. True, these outward sign of a religious spicit would not come to much if taken alone. But they are pleasant proofs of the fearlessness of Irish faith as well as of its predominance. They indicate, too. what is so beautiful a trait of religious character. the truly Catholic loyalty to the Priesthood, as distinguished from the Person of the Priest. The religion of Ireland, though matter of instinct, is founded in the deepest principles of philosophy. Hence it is that it is carried with so much effect into private life. The instances of female immorality, which in England are the rule in country districts, are in Ireland the very rate exception, and visited by a pressure of powerful checks upon them. What shall I say of the patience of this noble people under the visita-tions of God? — what of their extraordinary fraternal charity, which leads them to deny themselves even the necessaries of life that a neighbor may not want them? It so happened that I had personal experience, during my visit, of the extreme disinterested, most considerate, and delicate kindness of the Irish. I happened to be very much with a sick person from England, who was compelled by an unexpected accident to take up with the first lodging which offered itself. I have never seen in my life greater or more thoughtful attention shown to an intimate friend or a near relative than was manifested towards this perfect stranger. Every intimate of this chance lodging-house seemed to make it an especial study to anticipate every want and gratify every supposed faney of the invalid. They would bring him the most delicate morsels, come and sit with him, and in a thousand inexpressible ways, try to relieve the loneliness of a sick person in a strange country. They would receive no remuneration for their services, and would rarely accept the very small payment which was necessary to compensate them for their outlay .- .- . In English Priest's Impressions of Ireland.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC CHARITY .- A writer in the Kilkenny Journal says : -" When the (Protestant) hishop wanted to get up an organ some time ago, he was collecting for six months through the united diocese, and received only £150! When the collectors gave up the task as hopeless, and paid in what they had received, they were about leaving the palace, when his lordship called them to the window and pointed out the Catholic Cathedral. 'There, said he, 'is a people having faith; a people who built no that grand structure from their poverty, hile I cannot procure an organ, with all the wealth of the three diocese amongs; my flock-a people with faith, charity, and good works, and there is a proof And so saying, he dismissed the collectors." Possessing Arms in a Proclaimed District .--

A short time ago, a too reckless gentleman was brought up before the magistrates in a midland county, for that he, in contravention of the lawe made and provided in the case aforesaid, had dared to retain in his possession unregistered material of warfare. It behoved the Great, and Glorious, and Free Constitution of England to provide for its The prosecutor and his witnesses were so exposed on safety against beligerent rebels. The gentleman cross-examination by Mr. John Rea, who was brought was (and is) a veterinary surgeon, and the materials of war in his possession were about-twenty grains the crown societor, with the approval of all the of shot, which honorable witnesses tried to prove he magistrates, abandoned the case without troubling of shot, which honorable witnesses tried to prove he had only used to riace his bottles? So, we believe, he was liberated - the shot being confiscated to the Crown. A poor woman, a dealer in old ironmongery, was, about the same period, cited before the law, for having in her possession a worthless old gun-barrel, obtained in the way of trade. The following is the latest specimen; we clip it from our contemporary, the Kilkenny Journal :-" Possessing arms in a Proclaimed District .- Michael Hanlon, a simple-looking man, was charged with being possessed of an uncient faurlier piece, and the stock of another (!!!) The articles were seized at Rathmoyle, on the 23rd of June, by Sub-Inspector Maguire. The prisoner admitted the possession of the arms, the court having so recommended him, as in that case, he would be allowed to stand out on his own recognizances. He was then bound over in £20, to appear at the next Quarter Sessions, the court intimating that if there were nothing against him then be would be visited with no punishment. The prisoner was then dis-charged." But his "arms" were not liberated! Assuredly the law was right-the old guastock, without barrel, might be lawfully pernicious to the Great and Free (!) Constitution—the envy (we have heard) of surrounding nations.—The Irishman. MODERATION AND GOOD SENSE .- " Down Cathe-

dral and the 5th of November .- The Dean of Down, the Rev. Thomas Woodward has most properly prohibited the desecration of the Cathedral of Downpatrick by refusing to permit an Orange sermon to be preached to the Orange Lodges of Lecale in that sacred edifice on the approaching 5th November .-This is an exceedingly proper proceeding, for which the Dean of Down is entitled to for credit. By his timely and prudent prohibition he has saved the temple of God from the pollution of the bitterest and most unchristian party spirit. The Orangemen must seek some other locality for their display, which might assume the form of stump-oratory, but for the wholesome provisions of a recent Act of Parliament. We hope, however, no respectable congregation will permit their house of worship to be degraded by any party display. Their is soldon much harm in a party sermon if the suggestions of the reverend divine be not practically adopted; but it easy to testify, in a distinct and independent manafter a Orange sermon may come an Orange gathering in the open air, and after that riot and murder .e cannot have our Protestant cathedrals turned into 'pro re nata' Orange lodges, -Northern Whis.
The Wan in Panyay.-Bodies of police are being

drafted into Partry to assist in exterminating, and, necessary, dragooning, the tenants of Lord Plunker. The first detachment arrived on Saturday last, to be followed by others. The Bishop and all his family have fled, and, it is said, will never return. The poor people are fearfully excited at the approaching crisis. The fact is, the case is without parallel, and a scandal to any civilized nation .- Morning News,

The Kilkenny Moderator has taken alarm at a gathering of young men from Callen and Kilkenny, at Dunnemaggin, as it is pleased to regard the partici-pants as "disaffected." The Moderator thinks that instead of being for the purpose of playing an innocent game of cricket, the meeting had a political bearing, and it calls the attention of the Government to it accordingly. It says also that, on the night of the 6th alt., the streets and lanes of Carrick were placarded over with documents bearing drawings of swords and pikes, accompanied by expressions of " a most disloyal kind."

In the neighborhood of Kilkeel, some days since, a respectable old woman named Nicholson, while seated by the fire, in the act of preparing some food, was attacked with spasmodic affection of the heart, and, complaining to ber daughter, who was near, excisimed, "Lord have mercy on me." She immediately have no fears upon this point. One of the most acdropped down, and instantly expired. - Dundalk

A public meeting has been held in Cork to promote the Cork monument to O'Connell.

MELANCHOLY FATALITY IN KILKER. On Tuesday | the undoubted and valuable service. It was a hapschools of the Sisters of Charity, and he then procooded to Kilkee, and asked Mr. O'Brien to allow his son and Mr. White to accompany him. After viewing the scenery at Kilkee he went to dine at the hotel, and after dinner, Mr .---, with others, entered the room, Mr.— is stated to have introduced some conversation which the Spanish gentleman did not relish. He left the table, and sat on the sofa, when - followed him, as stated, and still continued his offensive conversation. This excited the Spanish gentleman to such a degree that he threw a glass ut Mr. —, and a quarrel ensued. Mr. — gave the Spaniard a kick, after which the latter had a fit, fell on the ground, and died in a few minutes. Dr. Grif-fin was on the spot at once, and did all in his power to restore animation, but to no purpose. Father Corbett was also in attendance to administer the last rites of the Church. It is the opinion that the deceased died from the effects of a rush of blood to the head, caused by excitement; but had not the offensive language been uttered the Spanish gentleman might be still alive. He was a perfect gentleman, and a very amiable man. - Munster News.

The Newry Examiner says :- "On last Sunday a parish meeting was held in the schoolrooms adjoining the Catholic Church of Knockbridge, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might lead to the discovery of the parties who had attempted a most unprovoked outrage on their respected Parish Priest, the Rev. Mr. Kearney. The following are the cir-cumstances detailed by the reverend gentleman himself :- On the night of Saturday, the 22nd ult., at about half-past ten, he (Mr. Kearney) had just left the church for his lodgings, and in about half an hour afterwards retired to bed; he had not been in bed more than a few minutes when a stone, between two and three pounds weight, was thrown through the room window, in the direction of his hed, and had not its progress been restrained by the curtain, the consequences might have been more serious .-The parties immediately decamped, and being either dissatisfied with the attempt or doubtful of its success, they immediately repaired to the reverend gentleman's new house, which is scarcely out of builder's hands, and nearly destroyed one of the large front windows, breaking six squares of glass, and disfiguring the sash in several places. The reverend gentleman publicly acquitted any person

polding different religious opinions with himself. INTENDED VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND .-I am enabled, upon high authority, to make an announcement, which I am sure you will be as cleased to hear as I am gratified to communicate. It s, that it is the intention of her Majesty to visit Ireland in the ensuing Autumn and that the royal sojourn will be longer than upon any previous occa-sion. Her Majesty will, I believe visit the Northern and Southern portions of the Kingdom; and I am in a position to state that arrangements have already been made with reference to the personnel of the Court that is to accompany Her Majesty - Correspowdent of the Belfast News Letter.

DEFEAT OF CHANGEISM IN MONAGHAN .- I am happy to inform you that the prosecution of the Rev. Thos. M'Nally, Catholic Curate of Clones, for an assault on William Fegan, a leader of the Clones Orange Lodge, has terminated, as was generally anticipated, in a complete route of the Orange confederation .specially from Belfast to conduct the defence, that Mr. Rea to address the jury or produce witnesses-The joy or the people is beyond description, for the Rev. Mr. M'Nally is beloved and respected, and the presecution was looked upon as a party persecution. - Cor. Irishman.

We have to record the death of the celebrated "Angler of the Laune," Paddy Deady. The de- batants, by Colonel Peard, put an end to further ceased sportsman died at the age of 70, and future mischief. The latter step, together with the extrasportsmen, visiting the scene of the best angling in terry, will (finding a vacuum in "Old Deady) will throw a sprat upon his grave. - Tralee Chronicle.

AGED BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.-In the Dublin Gazette of the 8th of February, 1731, the following particulars are given :- "Yesterday morning the Rev. Mr. Taylor, curate of St. Peter's (Dublin), married in that church James Thompson, of Kevin'sstreet, shoemaker, and Agnes Roberts, of the same street: both their ages added together make above a hundred, three-score and sixteen. The bridegroom averred, and convinced by several good circumstances the minister, that he was ninety odd years old; they said they were both married before; and the bride appealed to the whole street for the truth of her age, it being well known to them all that she had been a great-grandmother some years. The concourse on the occasion was so great that the church and church-yard could not contain the people, some news were broken down, and a great number of persons hurt; the new-married couple were obliged to be locked up in the vestry until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mob dispersed."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English testimonial to General de Lamoriciere is now in a fair way to become an accomplished fact. We say the "English" testimonial, because, in consequence of the impediments thrown in the way of a subscription for a similar purpose in France it has been thought advisable to undertake the work on our own account, instead of merely taking part in the movement abroad; and there is every reason to hope that the Catholics of Great Britain will find ner, their sentiments of admiration and respect for the Great Briton. Inaugurated in our own columns by a noble-minded lady of ancient Catholic lineage the demonstration already counts amongst its patrons and supporters representatives of every class and almost every country which contributes to form the Catholic body in England. The highest ranks of the laity, influential clergymen, military men and civilians, Roglishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen, have all heartily combined, and there are not wanting natives of other countries, more especially that which has had the honor to give the hero birth. English, therefore, in its origin, our testimonial may claim to be Catholic, is every sense, in its spirit. It has been decided that the form which the offering to General de Lamoriciere shall assume is that of a Sword of Honor. Objections have been made, in quarters entitled to respect, to this particular mode of testifying our sentiments, partly because of the expense, and partly through the apprehension that. we might be supposed to be servilely imitating a recent example in Ireland. We must say that this latter scruple seems to us unreasonable. Hundreds of English officers have received the compliment of a Sword of Honour, which, after all, seems to be the most appropriate recognition of a soldiers' worth: the same thing has occurred in every other country over and over again; and we do not see why the rule should be departed from. The question of expense remains yet to be solved, but from the manner in which the subscription has been commenced, we tive promoters of the movement (we may mention to our readers in confidence) is Mr. Billingsgate, of the Times, Mr. Billingsgate (we thank him for it publicly) is doing the Catholic cause in these islands to 3rd January.

a Spanish gentleman, named Don Soluco Gutienez, py day most for us when the proprietors of the came down by the steamer, on his way to Mr. Wil- Times, jealous, perhaps, of another journal's powers liam MacMahon's, of Kilmurry, Miltown Malbay. He in the pot-houses, enrolled him among its contribu-came from Lima, South America, and seemed a person of highly cultivated manners. On his arrival at a rival. He writes in the spirit of a drunken Orange-Kilrush he called on Mr. P. B. O'Brien, at Cappa, and man on Boyne-Water Day, and in the style of one spent Tuesday night at his residence. On Wednesday who has taken the highest honours in that school when proceeding to Miltown, he ascertained that Mr. for scurrility where we may suppose him to have MacMahon was not at home, and he therefore did graduated. His ideas on several subjects are pecunot go to Miltown, but resolved to follow that gentle- liar. According to him it is "cowardice" to deman to Dublin, having obtained his address in that fend an old fort with a handful of men against city On Thursday he visited the Chapel and an overwhelming body of besiegers, and only to yield when the last cartridge was spent. His notion of "courage" is, sitting down to concoct a mean and mendacious libel to which he would not venture to put his name. But it is, happily, untrue that "all Europe" fits within the four walls of his den; and there is no generous mind in Europe that does not abhor his vile abuse of the Pope's "African footman," and "Irish hangmen and headsmen." Catholics of Great Britain - not men without a name, but men with names (speaking for many amongst them,) as honorable as any in the history of England—are about to show to the world what they think of this " African" and of the "hangmen," his followers. In deterence to suggestions from some of the most distinguished persons who have consented to promote the movement in favour of a testimonial to General de Lamoriciere, occasion will be taken, as a secondary object of the subscription, to mark the public sense of the services of those brave men, natives of Ireland and of England, who have fought under his standard. This recognition is due to them, not only for their own merits, but as a reply to the cowardly slanders which a portion of the English press has heaped upon them. What shape the demonstration will take with regard to them it is still premature to say; but a decision will be come to on that point as soon as the subscription has reached a certain amount. If we were in any danger of forgetting them, Mr. Billingsgate would be sure to jog our recollection in season and out of season .- Weekly Register.

A preliminary meeting of the congregation of St Mary and St. Michael's Commercial-road East London, was held in one of the schoolrooms, on Monday evening, October 22nd, 1860, to devise the best means of paying a tribute of respect to the Irish Brigade, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Pope's army. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for this nurpose.

THE ENGLISH FILIBUSTERS. -"I am happy to announce," says the Neapolitan correspondent of the Debuts, "that the correspondent of the Daily News, Count Anivateul, whose disappearance had caused considerable sensation, is amongst the seven or eight hundred Garibaldians taken prisoners by the Neapolitans. He has written, and speaks honorably of the manner in which he is treated. If Anivabeul, who bears one of the best names in Italy, has done well in seizing a sabte, at a critical moment, to die as a brave man by the side of Garibaldi, I cannot speak with the same consideration of certain young Englishmen. They too bear noble names, which they conceal under borrowed ones. In the morning they leave their comfortable hotel at Naples, and go to the camp with beautiful armes des precision; in the evening they return to supper, and calculate the hits they have made. I am sure they expose themselves with English intrepidity; but that is not enough, it seems to me, to justify such conduct. Let it be well understood that I do not wish to speak of those who are enrolled and serve regularly. The right to dispose of one's own life and that of others is allowed when a man is bound by the duties of a soldier, or above announced is a novel. There is, indeed, nowhen he fights to defend his country, his family, his | velty in the idea that shaving is a breach of the Sabreligion-things which the human soul holds to be bath; because every morning is not Saturday, and

match." "There has been a great deal of crimination and recrimination here amongst the English gentlemen volunteers, and many of whom, having a bigher opinion of their own merits than has been conceded to them by the military authorities, have run riot; the consequence is the General has been compelled to interfere, and many things have been brought to light which do no credit to those immediately concerned, and the parties implicated have been requested to doff their uniform and leave the city. Two duels were imminent at the beginning of the affair, but the summary arrest of one of the intended com-

A riffraff band of Roughs, Radicals, Blacklegs, and Liberals, 670 strong, called the British Legion, have arrived at Naples to serve under Garibaldi. They sailed as excursionists on board the Emperor, and carried with them a good deal of their neighbours' property, besides leaving behind them debts considerably exceeding all that they are likely ever to earn except by robbery and pillage. On board the Emperor they mutinied, and were informed by "Major Styles" that they had com-mitted an act of "piracy." "A very painful inci-dent" happened as soon as they landed at Naples, for Styles was immediately arrested and "remains The Times correspondent " wishes to allude to it with the greatest possible reserve," and regrets that the inquiry was not conducted more privately. What can Styles have done? - Tublet.

THE "BOTTOM OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S HEART."-AT a meeting of the Liverpool Social Science Association on Friday, Baron Guiden, the celebrated French marine painter, who was present, delivered a speech in English, deprecating any war between France and England, and arguing that the Emperor was most anxious to keep up the entente corduate. He also mentioued that he (Baron Guiden) had invented an apparatus in connection with gas and water, which would, he hoped, be a great benefit to the public. "The Emperor," he said, "is my friend, and I know the very bottom of his heart." At these words, Lord Brougham, who was in the chair, smiled and shook his head, and at the conclusion of the Baron's remarks, eulogised his talents as an artist, and added, "But with reference to his great discovery-1 don't mean that of the bottom of the Emperor's heart, but of the gas and water apparatus-I hope we shall soon hear more." These words, delivered in the noble Lord's driest manner, excited roars of laughter, which seemed to puzzle Baron Guiden immensely.

The Emograr Napoleon is an object of great suspipicion with the crowned heads of Europe, and the recent visit to Windsor Castle of the Grand Duke Michael and the Grand Duchess Olgo of Russia is said to have apolitical signification—the more especially as Lords Palmerston and John Russell were present at the time. We fear that the estrangement between our Court and that of France is more marked now than it has been during the last eight or nine years -greater in fact than at any time since Napoleon assumed the purple. The Queen it is well known has been largely influenced in her recent estimate of this remarkable man by the views of her German relatives, and the group of continental Sovereigns connected with what are called the "Great Powers hold him in constant dread. The tone of the French Ministerial press has undergone a marked change respecting England and is much less favourable to us than formerly, but the press of this country regards hie general policy with a less jaundiced eye than before.

THE RECENT FEARFUL GALES .- Some approximate idea may be formed of losses sustained by the Tyne clubs through the gales. We are informed, upon pretty competent authority, that they will not be less than £30,000, probably nearer £40,000.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier had been seized with a sudden and severe illness.

Parliament was further prorogued from 6th Nov.

A certain very active party, in that portion of the Irish population who live under the refreshing shadow of that golden fruit-tree, the Church Establishmest, have a theory which they put most religiously into practice. This theory may be expressed in the following formula: -- That religious toleration is posible only to Protestants, and that acts which, in Catholics are the foulest bigotry, become, when committed by Protestants, the purest liberality. This doctrine would be amusing, if confined to theory. But, unfortunately, in Ireland, its high Priests put it constantly into practice, and the results are lamentably destructive of social peace and harmony. It is a tradition of the Protestat funatics in Ireland that 'Popish" Priests, like raging lions, go about devouring human souls-or should we not rather say, "like wolves." For the laws are not quite a century established-and some jurists doubt whether they have been repealed at all-which put the same price (exactly five pounds) on the head of an Irish wolf and the head of an Irish Priest,

In full fidelity to which tradition, the fanatics believe that Catholic Priests-these men to whom the mission of Christ to St. Peter has so miraculously descended-are to be watched and circumvented on every possible occasion.

Of this belief, it is a necessary collary that Catholic pauper children are to be persecuted in the workhouses; and then, if any question of the means adopted to corrupt them be started by inquisitive Catholic guardians, they are to be smuggled from the workhouse, and carried off to some "missionary" region, such as Achill (for example), where they serve to swell the numbers of "local" converts.— These zealous labourers who do such work, and boast of it, charge Catholic Priests with doing likewise; but, oddly enough, whilst they describe their own proceedings as "saving the lambs from the wolf," and so on, according to their peculiar vocabulary, yet, when they charge the Priests with like conduct, they call it "Jesuitism," bigotry, intolerance, and various other terrible names. Instances illustrative of this are unfortunately too numerous. The Equity Courts furnish many cases; the workhouse reports supply more. In Belfast Workhouse, last year, the Protestant fanatics made two or three hits (as well as we remember) in smuggling away poor Catholic orphan children. But the Catholic Eishop succeeded in saving two young creatures, born of Catholic parents and haptized Catholics themselves, from their grasp; and he was forthwith assailed in the local Protestant newspapers with the most abasive epithets, and savagely denounced as a truculent bigot. His only crime was that he was only instrumental in removing two or three Catholic children to a Catholic institution where they were sure of a good! gister.

Quoting Scar , can -- A Short time ago says the Glasgow Guardian, a Primitive Methodist, while discoursing in a chapel not one hundred miles from Earl Grey's monument in Newcastle, took necasion by as well as spiritually - Cor of Leids Messury. to mention the many trials and difficulties which often has beset his path. "But," said he, "in the midst of all my difficulties, I am led to persevere in the good work by the following passage of Scripture coming into my mind : " Pain: heart never won a fair lady!

Sabbath and a Hindrance to the Spread of the Gospel.' By M. A. Cantab. London, Saunders & Otely, Messrs. Saunders & Otely publish many novels, but the serious world need hardly fear that the work sacred. But one's conscience revolts at the idea of many people shave every morning. Neither is every converting the tragic fatality of war into a shooting-morning Sunday, if that is the day which we are to suppose to be meant by the word Sabbath. True it is, however, that some old clothesmen never shave at all, for some reason or other which may possibly be the belief that shaving, under any circumstances, is a breach of the Jewish Saibath. And certainly there can be no doubt that shaving on a Sunday morning, or during any portion of Sunday, is a desecration of the Sabbath just as flagrant as that of travelling by an excursion train; and this is probably the truth which the author of the work under consideration, but which like many other reviewers.

Says:

"Florida is not only the land of down to land of down to land of down to land of wonders. A tew days ago Mr. Henry Wooten, of New York city, and myself started on a consideration, but which, like many other reviewers, we have never read, most probably wishes to impress on the serious public .- Punch.

dition alluded to, has materially contributed to clear lished in the papers. These reports (such at least as endeavoring to extricate his horse, I be morate, and we have seen) are by no means g! more likely to damp than to inflame the enthusiasm of the reader. According to the unexcited narrative of the Scotsman, the weather was boisterous, and unfavourable to open air preaching. But on Wednesday and Thursday of last week a succession of openair services in the Queen's park, with floating andiences of from 600 to 800 persons. During the day the addresses must have been heard by several thousands. "The assemblage was composed of respectable, serious-looking, and in every sense well-to-do constituents, among whom the silk-gowned and parasoled element predominated." "The platform was Davidson, and many clergymen and others interested in the present Evangelistic movement. On the first day Colonel Walker commenced the proceedings by giving out a psalm;" on the second, " Major Davidson commenced by engaging in devotional exer-ercises." After these military chiefs came the Clergy, who delivered a great number of short addresses from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. What can be the reason why the public religious demonstrations of Evangelical or "Serious" Protestants are so frequently presided over by a Colonel or an Admiral, or, at the very least by a Major? We don't remember any instance of a Queen's Counsel or a Sergeant-at-Law, or an eminent Physician presiding over the pastoral exercises of the Clergy of any religious denomination. Sir John Dean Paul, indeed, the "serious" Banker used to preside over religious assemblies; but since that gentleman's transportation, military men have monopolized the precedency on those occasions. There is, of course, a reason for it, and it must be discoverable; but it is a curious subject for investigation. The pious Colonel, the Protestant Admiral and the serious Major are a distinct type in British society, with prerogative rights recognised in Evangelical circles. The only people who ever competed with them were the religious Bankers; but since Sir J. D. Paul was transported the religious Banker has oeen rather at a discount .- Tublet.

THE CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH LABORER NOT IM-PROVING:-In the time of the Tudors the weekly wages of ordinary laborers would enable them to purchase twice as much wheat and meat as would the wages of a similar class of laborers at the present time. It therefore appears that improvement in the material condition of a large section of the community has not accompanied the great progress in an important inquiry to the antiquarian? the nation's wealth. For England's commercial progress is unparalleled; she accumulates capital for a great portion of the civilized world; by her aid railways are carried into the Far West; her commerce has been developed by the greatest triumphs of mechanical genius; her exports have advanced in a few years from £50,000,000 to £130,000,000; and yet them, and taught them the arts of civilisation. no corresponding effect seems to have been produced in the material condition of her poorer classes. Philanthropic institutions continue to unfold the same tales of dire distress. Needlewomen exhaust their strength and ruin their health for the most beggarly pittances; and laborers frequently cannot be provided with such food as the necessities of nature demand; for by many ment can now never be tasted more than once a week. It appears, therefore, quite evident that increased production does not insure a happier distribution of a nations wealth.

Aldershot and other places.

CROPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. - The Montreut Gazette publishes the following extract from a private letter of a well-informed correspondent received by the Persia :- " The harvest in the United Kingdom is not yet completed, a good deal of grain being still in the fields in all late localities, and in some high districts the out crop has been frusted; so that believe never was there a year known in this country which produced such variety of produce, as regards yield, weight and condition. During the last three months the arrivals of wheat and flour have been immense, no less an average than 800,000 per month, and I think that that quantity will be required for the next six or eight months to come. Great as our wants are, it would appear that they will be supplied from many different quarters; you seem to have had a most abundant crop in America, and the United States and Canada will furnish very largely to supply our wants. The potato crop in most districts of England and Ireland is lost; the disease is not, however, so general as it was in 1846. This crop in Scotland is very good, and large quantities are being sent to London, and other southern markets by Rail. The potatoes are taken direct from the fields to the Railroad Stations. The freight to London being everywhere 26s. per ton The English purchasers commenced buying at £20 a £25, and the price has advanced to £40 a £45 per Scotch acre. The weather continues so wet that few potatoes have get been put into pit."

A rifled cannon, said to be the largest in the world, was recently tried at Shoeburyness, England. It weighs 6 tons, and fires 174 lb. shot. It is made of puddled steel, and is the greatest mass of this material ever put together. It appears that Mr. Thomas steel rifle gun, with which experiments have recently been nade made at Shoeburyness, in England, has, with a charge of 28 lbs of powder, and a shot weighing 100 lbs, obtained a range of 54 miles. This weapon is to be submitted to still further tests, under the direction of the Woolwich select Committee.

In " Traits of Character," a book abounding in gossip of every kind, but of very slender literary mere, we find the following extraordinary anecdate in the paper on Mr. Spurgeon: - " He was in the pulpit when the intelligence was communicated to him that he was the father of twin sons. He offered a prayer of praise and thanksgiving on the occasion, and gave out the appropriate hymn: --

" Though less turn others I deserve Yet God haz given me more

Bank Notes in a Bone -- I have heard that a dispute is likely to arise relative to a Bible given by a nobleman to the celetrated necress. Must e. Mars. The library of this haly was sold the other day, and education and a provision for after-life. - Wrekly Re- | bought by Brunet, who, upon opening the sacred colume, discovered notes for £500, which is now claimed by purchaser and late proprietors. Had the aretress been a little more studious of the Bible in her life-time, she might have been rewarded substantials

A Sonomon .- The Rev. Canon. Stowell attended the annual meeting of the Salland Operative 2 otestant Association, on Tuesday evening. The report read on the occasion expressed a hope titled to a wonderful events low occurring in Italy hoghs result in the appropriate of all error and somerst tome-Shaving a Smhots Thing.—The attention of Sab. Stowell delivered a speech four the high discussed batarians is carnestly called to the subjoined copy of an advertisement:—"Shaving: A Breach of the testant watchmen before him not to all and wella false notion. As the Pops distinct on the Popsey, but Popery mode him, so it has some said up in St. Helena, millions would still stable to the system. The downfall of the temporal power of the stabley. might shake, but it would not decrease depeny the urged them therefore to go on will their work ---

DISCOVERY OF A GREAT CAVE IN FLORIDA -STRANGE INSCRIPTION FOUND.

John Herford, writing from Walde, Alaelma comty, Florida, furnishes the following description at a subterranean cavera recently discovered in that region, which is said to surpass in extent the color brated Mammoth Cava of Kentucky Mr. Harford

hunting expedition, with the Intention of camping out several days. Og Saturday, the 20th day of September, we pursued a deer into a learning ck, and There has been a revival movement in Edinburgh and daily reports of the proceedings have been pubstumbled into a small sink. While Mr. Wooten was was engaged in examining a carrow title of a which had attracted my attention. On one of their I found an inscription, as if engraven with a steel instrument, but nearly obliterated by the ravages of time. Mr. Wooten, by this time, had led his hasse safely out of the sink, and an rejeining may said he had discovered a cave

"After valuely ends evering to Testither the stronge inscription which I had formi, we each collected unarmful of pine wood to serve for torches. On acceping at the entrance, we saw by the diralignt of our torches that the bottom of the cavern was reveral feet below is. Ganding my torch to my friend, I occupied by Colonel Walker, who presided; Major prepared to descend, which I accomplished with ever, the rocks serving as steps.

"Wooten then handed my down an armful of light wood and a torch, and prepared to descend further. We now found ourselves in a subterraneous passage, about ten feet high and fifteen wide.

"We pursued this passage for nearly half a mile, it growing larger at every step, and appearing to descend into the earth by an easy facilisation, when we unexpectedly found ourselves in a cave of immense extent.

"We explored it in every direction, sometimes entering small caverns, which led of the main cave. We finally entered a sort of square doorway, and found ourselves in a cavern of most beautiful appearance, the reflection of our lights against the sides preducing a magnificent effect.

" For the first time in my life I felt the full to co of that beautiful description which Goldsmith has given of the Grotto of Antiperes. But the most wonderful thing that met our view was a factic inscription, graven in the solid rock. The inscription stated that a party of Danes had visited this cave in the year 1050, and that a priest who accomplished them had lett this memorial of their visit. The name of this prost was Marcus Polens.

"It was also stated that these bold havigators had embarked on a voyage of exploration, and bad been driven far south; also, that they had visited many large islands, and finally had landed in a thickly populated country, where the people had received them kindly, thinking them superior beings; that some of their number, together with some Greek artisans and two priests, had been left there as a colony.

"This is the substance of the inscription, as for as it could be deciphered. Now, dos not this suggest

Is it not probable that the islands mentioned were the West Indies? and may the country where they landed be Mexico? We all know that the wacient Mexicans had a tradition that, about four hundred years before the landing of Cortes in that country, 'Children of the Sun,' with white faces, came to

"Is it not probable that this colony of Danes and Greeks, with their two Latin priests, were the persons referred to by the tradition?

"Perhaps many buried secrets concerning the early history of America may be revealed by that strange device.

"This wonderful cave is easy of access, and si-

tuated a few miles from the Florida Bailroad, and about ten miles from Waldo,"

Last week our Supreme Court divided ten couples Cases of insubordination in the English army have | in one day. Had the Zurien rule prevailed here those lately occurred in Shorncliff, Dover, Portsmonth, ten couples might have been happy couples to-day. - Boston Filet.

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE

PROPRIETORS. GEORGE E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

13 All communications to be addressed to the Editor, G. E. CLERK.

In all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, 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; and at B' Dalton's, corner of St. Lowrence and Craig Sts.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE policy of Louis Napoleon becomes every day more mysterious. By the last accounts he had actively interfered to prevent the Sardinian squadron from bombarding Gaeta, thus in his own case violating the principle of "non-intervention," as effectually as it was violated by the British when their ship's crews took part in the action of Volturno against Francis II. Enough has been done by France to provoke the jealousies of other European Powers, and the active ill will of Victor Emmanuel and of the revolutionary party in Italy: but not enough to have any effect upon the result of the contest still pending. By his interference Louis Napoleon may have postponed for a few days, but he has done nothing to avert the inevitable fate that is in store for the King of Naples. The latter, unless France again interfere, and more actively, must succumb to the overwhelming force brought against him by Sardinia: whether merely to prolong the dying agonies of Francis II., it were worth while for the astute ruler of France to incur the hostility of the Italian revolutionists, is a question which no one car answer in the affirmative: that intervention would almost appear. therefore, as merely the prelude to a more extensive policy of interference in which it is Louis Napoleon's design to engage.

The result of the voting in Naples, is now belure the public. According to the official seturns, which are as veracious as bulletins proserbially are, one million, one hundred and two thousand, four hundred and ninety-six votes were recorded in favor of Victor Emmanuel, and only time thousand, three hundred and seventy-one, adverse. No importance, however, can be attached to this result as an index of the feelings of the people. The votes were given under ecercion, and it was a task of no small danger to register a vote unfavorable to the views of Garibaldi and his horde of armed assassias. This we learn from the Neapolitan correspondent of fect without a cause; and one of the causes of this the London Times, in this case an unexceptionable witness, who writes :-

.. Now for my judgment of the procedure of allairs to day and resterday. I cannot call the great drama which has just terminated, a national expression of opinion, because the moral obstacles to freedom of voting were undoubtedly great."- Times Cor.

The writer instances some of these moral obstacles, such as menaces, and actual violence offered to any who "were suspected even of a wish to throw in a negative," or to vote against Victor Emmanuel. Yet it was not all tragedy. In this great national voting, there was a dash of the farcical, running parallel withe the savagery of the filibusters. " There was one case," says the Times' correspondent, "so affecting that it moved me to unmanliness. It was a person in advanced most effectually maintained among civilized nations; life, with gray hair, who came up, threw in his 'Si and then knelt down and kissed the urn with devotion, being choked at the time with the excess of feeling." Only fancy a similar scene dreadful increase of crimes of the most cruel and reoccurring at one of our Montreal municipal elections! An aged man choked with excess of feeling, or of liquor, as the case might be, casting in that section of the Province, there can be no by year the ghastly array of victims, in England, his vote for Charles Seraphin Rodier, Esq., and embracing the Mayor elect "with devotion!" the editor of the Montreal Herald looking on the while, with tears rolling down his manly cheeks, and "moved almost to unmanliness! Would not that be an agreeable episode, and a grand subject for the bistorical or hysterical painter?

The combined forces of Sardinia and Garibaldi were preparing for a decisive attack on the King of Naples. Victor Emmanuel, as a reward for his services had made Garibaldi a Prince of somewhere or something, and decorated him with the Order of the Annunciation-an act reminding us of Burn's well-known lines,

" A king may make a belted knight, &c., A Marquis, Duke, and a' that, An honest man's aboon his might," &c.

The intended bombardment of Gaeta by the Sardinian flotilla was, as we said, put a stop to by the French Admiral, acting of course under orders from head quarters. This act of intervention if carried no further cannot effect though ditions of Upper Canada are more favorable than to Protestant testimony-stretches out year by it will delay the catastrophe. Probably as we write Francis II is an exile. It was expected that the conqueror would enter Naples on the 30th ult; great preparations had been made for his reception.

The great military preparations of the French | better.

Emperor, no less than his pacific assurances, unpress the world with the conviction that he is meditating an immediate campaign. The press is kept under with a strict hand in Paris, for we learn that the Opinion Nationale was to be honored with a Government prosecution for circulating false reports. Nothing is anticipated to result from the Warsaw Conference. Neither Prussia nor Russia wish to fight, but it is said that, if Austria is attacked, they will come to her assistance.

The result of the Presidential election has caused much excitement in the Southern or Slave holding States, who deem their interests menaced by the election of a person holding the opinions on slavery attributed to Mr. Lincoln. There is consequently a great deal of bluster about "secession" from the Union; but the public are now so accustomed to the cry of "wolf" that little attention is paid to the threats of South Carolina and its sister States. The inexorable logic of facts will prevail, and in a short time the excitement may be expected to subside.

By the arrival of the Canada we are in possession of news to the 3d inst. The Neapolitan troops claim a victory over Cialdini the Sardinian general; they took 5 guns, and killed or wounded some two thousand of the invaders. As a set off to this, we learn that Capua capitulated on the 1st inst., and that Gaeta, the last stronghold of the King, was to be attacked a few days after. The action of the French admiral is represented as having for its object the securing of the escape of the King, and to prevent the complications which would ensue from his falling into the hands of the enemy. The French Government had ordered the construction of ten additional iron cased frigates.

The mail from China brings news of the triumph of the allied armies, and the capture of the Christ. Thus the "Cross" is the chief factor Taku forts. The Chinese seem to have fought in Catholic civilization. well, and about 1,000 Tartars were found killed in the forts. The allies had also about 400 men put hors de combat. It was reported that the Ambassadors would proceed to Pekin. Breadstuffs reported "quiet but steady."

" For this effect, defective, comes by cause."

In our respectable cotemporary the Montreal Herald of the 8th inst. we find the following paragraph upon crime, its causes and its rewards:-

CRIMB AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN UP-PER CANADA.-It is from no local feeling or prejudice that we particularize this section of our common country, which unless prompt and energetic measures be adopted, must ere long obtain a charac-ter for lawless and marderous ruffianism, that would disgrace the most recently surveyed frontier territory of the neighboring Union. Day after day have we lately been called upon to record the perpetration too often with impunity-of the most diabolical crimes, attempts to enforce Lynch Law and of partiality and extortion on the part of the local magistrates, in Upper Canada; and this morning we publish a perfect chapter of horrors"-murders, poisoning, attempts to poison, poisoning a well, incendiarism and bur-glary,-from the columns of our contemporaries in that section of the Province. There can be no efhideous state of things, we think there can be little doubt, is to be found in the careless neglect, and more than careless, abuse of their powers by the local magistracy, as exposed in the articles we copy from the Detroit Free Press and Hamilton Spectator.

The picture is a painful one. It will, no doubt, be reproduced by that "Anacreon of the Gallows," the ex-Protestant Editor of the True Witness, as exhibiting some of the fruits of dissent from the Church of Rome. But we must tell him beforehand, that it is not by religion, but by law; not by a priesthood, but by an able and conscientions magistracy and an effective police, that the honest and well-disposed whether in Protestant or Catholic communities, can be protected from the villainy and violence of the lawless and criminal. Neither have we much faith in the efficacy of his favorite gallows - which, forgetful of their common origin, with insolent and almost blasphemous ribaldry, he maintains should be honored in Protestant as the Cross is in Catholic communities. It is not, in our opinion, by gibbets and executions that law and order can be, or has ever been but by wise and humane laws, wisely and humanely, but vigorously and impartially, enforced. It is not the law, but the administration of the law in Upper Canada, which must be held responsible for the immunity enjoyed by criminals, and the consequent volting character within its borders.

in Upper Canada, and of its rapid increase in and in the words of the Evening Mail, " year doubt. One of our Protestant exchanges, the to poison or to the knife, stretches out longer less than nine, out of thirty-two, columns to a ment, and the scenes which they disclose, seem passage reads thus :report of different trials for murder at the last to belong rather to the world of needs than of assizes; and in the same number of the Montreal human beings " and the press of England contaken, we find one case of rape and girl murder; present a temporary advantage. one of incendiarism at Toronto; one of wife poi- . How different is it with Catholic Ireland, in soning; another case of poisoning by Prussic spite of the political and social disadvantages plaints from the same source of the rascality of ristocracy. We read of violent crimes in Ireof, and the remedy for, that wide spread, and Church Government been forced upon a reluctquickly spreading demoralisation are legitimate ant Presbyterian people, and had their lands been subjects of controversy. The Montreal Herald wrested from them by Acts of Parliament and anticipates that the TRUE WITNESS will attri- settled upon aliens. But we do not read in Irebute the great immorality of Upper Canada to land of those crimes, which proceed, not from its Protestantism-and most certainly we do so. external and law created circumstances, but

physical conditions of Upper Canada, for we are not read in Ireland of those child murders, and men whose general regard for lair those of the Eastern section of the Province. year, longer and longer.

Neither can the people of Upper Canada attribute their criminality to any unfavorable poli- Catholic Canada, the same contrast meets the tical or social conditions; for it is their boast that eye. With a very slight excess, if any, of wherein these differ from the political and social | population, Upper Canada, in 1859, sent 226 conditions of Lower Canada they differ for the convicts to the Provincial Penitentiary; Lower inventions of the translator, and are not to be the congregation and pronounced the funeral

Western Province is daily proclaimed by its organs of the press, it is manifest that they will not allow us to look for the source of Upper Canadian crime in the intellectual deficiencies of the

They vaunt themselves as a "superior race;" they cannot then admit natural inferiority to the Lower Canadian as the cause of their far greater criminality.

But if it is not in the physical, the political, social, or intellectual conditions of Upper Canada that we must look for the cause of its vast excess of criminality over Lower Canada, we must look for its cause elsewhere. "For this effect, defective, comes by cause."

But that cause we pretend to find in the moral inferiority of the Upper to the Lower Section of the Province: and this moral interiority we attribute, not to a natural, but to a supernatural deficiency. We present our contemporary with our chain of argument, every link of which, if impugned, we are prepared to substantiate by Protestant testimony of the very highest au-

Protestantism is, formally, the denial, in the supernatural order, of the authority of the Catholic Church.

The authority of that Church is the sole basis for the supernatural order: and the denial of her authority leads logically and inevitably to the ultimate rejection of the supernatural order altogether. In the words of an eminent living Protestant divine of this Continent-there is no alternative betwixt Rome and Rationalism.

But, as all experience proves, as the wisest and best men of all ages and countries have admitted, it is impossible to erect a perfect, permanent, moral superstructure except upon a supernatural basis. Natural religion may convince the intellect that "it is good to be good," and a theory of the eternal fitness of things may be arrived at by a process of rationalistic induction. But these will not suffice to curb the passions, to persuade the beart, or effectually supply the place of the supernatural teaching-that the chief duty of man is to take up his cross daily, and follow

These propositions-whose truth if contested, we are prepared we say to support by the very highest Protestant authority, -form our premises : and from these we conclude :-

That because Protestant, the people of Upper Canada have in a great degree discarded the supernatural order, and lost all practical faith in Christianity.

That as a necessary consequence of their disregard for Christianity, and supernaturalism, they have lost regard for the precepts of the moral or natural law, which disregard is manifested in their babitual violation of its injunctions. We would add too, premising that this argument is not appreciable by those who deny "Sacramental efficacy," that Protestants being deprived of the Christian sacraments, with the exception of baptism, are deprived also of those means of grace without which it is almost impossible for man, in his fallen state, to observe even the precents of the natural law, to resist successfully the morements of concupiscence, and to triumph in that contest which is ever being waged betwint the flesh and the spirit. It is not enough for religion to tell man what he has to do, she must give him the means to do it; not enough to point out to the laine and infirm the road wherein they should walk, unless she at the same time restore strength to the wasted limbs so that they may be able to walk therein. This the Catholic Church does : she is not only the moral teacher, but, in one sense, the physician as well, and it is through her hands that we receive that daily bread without which the vigorous life of the soul cannot be maintained.

This view of the causes of the rapid spread of crime in Upper Canada, is corroborated by the aspect of the Protestant, world at the present moment. Turn to England; cast your eyes over the columns of its daily press, and see what a hideous record of advancing crime they present; see how they are written within and without as the scroll in the prophet, s vision, with lamentation and wo, so that the burden of their song still is what shall we do to stop this great iniquity? And what is most remarkable, this great increase of crime advances, not only pari passu, with the material, political, and social progress of the age, but actually far outstrips it. We are told that the physical and intellectual circuinstances of the people have been greatly amelio-Of the extent to winch serious crime obtains rated during the course of the present century;

It cannot be attributed to the unfavourable, from a deep seated moral depravity; but we do

And so again, if we compare Protestant with Canada sent only 30. Though the Catholic found in the text of the Third Edition of M. oration. Would to God that I could recount

And in that the intellectual superiority of the population of the Provinces is about sequal in Garneau's work, which is the one from which numbers to the Protestant' population, only 259 out of 801 inmates of the above named receptacle of crime, belong to the Catholic Church; whilst-(we copy from the Report of the Board of Inspectors, 1860)-" of the 256 convicts admitted into the Penitentiary in 1859," there were only 70 Catholics, and "of the 801 remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st December 1859, 626 were from Upper Canada, and 175 from Lower Canada."-p. 15.

This striking contrast betwixt the criminality of two sections of the same Province, cannotwe say it with all due deserence to the Montreal Herald-be entirely attributed to any delects either in the law, or in the administration of the law. There are no doubt in Upper Canada many Orangemen, on the Bench, and otherwise connected with the administration of justice; and we are therefore prepared to admit that as an inevitable consequence, law in Upper Canada must often be very badly administered. But, on the other hand, if some complaints that have lately appeared in the Ministerial Pilos of this city be well founded, the Beach in Lower Canada is not beyond the reach of censure, and its composition is such as to leave to this section of the Province no great cause for boasting of its administrative purity. No! it is not because the laws of Lower Canada are better, or better administered than the laws of Upper Canada, that the criminality of the former is so trifling in comparison with the criminality of the latter; it is because there are moral and religious agencies at work in the one, which the other has discarded, that the latter is fast acquiring "a character for lawless and murderous ruffianism that would disgrace the most recently surveyed frontier territories of the neighboring Union." It is a strange coincidence that, when our cotemporary would give an extreme instance of " murderous ruffianism," he should be obliged to refer us to the United States-a country whose political and social institutions are, we are told, the envy of the world, whose physical and material conditions are eminently favorable, and whose general Protestantism is unquestionable. If the Herald's tal bigotry of the Orangemen, or the bitter spirit theory were true, or an approximation even to the truth, it would follow that the people of the United States, and above all the settlers on the frontier territories, where labor is most highly remunerated, and land cheapest, were the most peaceable, law-abiding and crime-detesting of any people in the universe. If they are otherwise it is because they are the most irreligious; and because, having thrown off Christ's gentle yoke, the Cross, they must be kept in order by the wholesome fear of the gallows. This is the theory of the TRUE WITNESS.

A CORRECTION AND RETRACTATION-An esteemed correspondent calls our attention to Mr. Bell's translation of M. Garneau's History of Canada, and cites therefrom numerous passages highly offensive to Catholics, and contrary to historic truth; interpotations of the translator, and not to be found in the original work. These our correspondent justly considers serious blemishes upon Mr. Bell's work, and great drawbacks on its value as a history.

Premising that our remarks of the 2d inst. were intended to apply only to the style or manner of the translator, and not to his matter-to the literary merits of his work, and not to its strict historic accuracy-(a quality which we should look for in vain in the writings of our separated brethren when treating of Catholicity, and for which Macaulay's History of England is certainly not remarkable)—we fully acknowledge the justice of our correspondent's strictures, and deem it our duty in consequence to modify our expressions of praise of the work under review. Though it has many good qualities, such as a clear elegant style, it is a trauslation cooked so as to suit the Anglo-Saxon and Protestant palute. In several instances pointed out to us by our correspondent, and whose services we thankfully acknowledge, the translator has taken great and unwarrantable liberties with the text of the original; and where he has deviated from that text, he has invariably, and evidently designedly, given a gloss of his own as offensive to Catholics, as at variance with adherence to facts. Thus at p. 128 of the translation we

"He (Champlain) preferred the Franciscan order to that of St. Ignatius; the former having as he said less (political) ambition. The Jesuits however hav-

St. Francis, because they were, he said, without autation. The Jesuits, powever, took measures with Herald as that from which the above extract is fesses that the powers of darkness have for the the Court to obtain permission to return to the colony, and they succeeded in cotaining what they

Again at p. p. 160, 161, 162, when treating Acid; allusions to several other horrid murders under which Ireland labors-e. g. an alien of the dispute betweet Mgr. Laval and the reported in Upper Canada papers; and com- Church Establishment, and an alien landed ar- Governor, M. d'Avagour, on account of the fastidious and exacting. From early dawn, spirit traffic with the Indians, we find interpolate crowds of pious people might be seen wending Upper Canada magistrates. This, for one day's land, the inevitable result of its abnormal poli- ed, sentences which have no existence in the budget of Western Canadian crime is not bad, tical and social conditions; as we should read of original, and which whilst asserting nothing ex- their fervent prayers to Almighty God for those and puts the fact of Upper Canada's immorality them in Scotland had the policy of the last plicitly, insinuate a good deal against the intel- Christian warriors, who have poured out their beyond the reach of controversy. The causes Stuarts succeeded, had an Episcopalian form of ligence and plain dealing of the clergy and the heart's best blood fighting in defence of the Bishops.

occasional differences with the Recollets.

"The Recollets * " offered to undertake the care of souls without any extorted remaneration for their sevices. This liberality did but augment the alien feeling of the secular clergy for those zealous interests, in other told, and in this case truly, that in many import- husband murders, and wife murders, the ghastly respects, doubtless helped to discredit them in the eyes of as the Priest recited the Litany for the dead, ant respects, as soil and climate, the physical conditions of Upper Canada are more favorable than
to Protestant testimony—stretches out year by
those of the Eastern section of the Province.

The advancould fail to recognise and admire the grand
tageous profer appears to have been fintly, perhaps
contumeliously rejected. Yet worse, M. de St. Vallier
only mourn—grieving, but not despairing; sor-[afterwards Bishop of Quebec] by way of ending a controversy that he had with the Recollets of Montheir Church under an intendict."

The passages marked in Italics are gratuitous After the Gospel our beloved Pastor turned to

we copy. The literal translation is as follows:-

"The Recollects offered to undertake the care of souls gratuitously. This excess of zeal only increased the estrangement betwixt the secular clergy and these Religious, who in all difficulties leaned towards the laity, without however, ever obtaining what they demanded. Subsequently—dans la suite,— in 1694, M. de Saint Vallier, in a dispute, en querelle, with those of Montreal issued agoinst them a mandement, and put their church under interdict."- Garneau, vol. 1, p. 176.

We should not so much blame the translator had he by some well marked distinction put it in the power of the reader to distinguish at once betwixt what is of M. Garneau, and what of Mr. Bell. This he has not done, and this we think is dishonest-and a very serious blemish upon an otherwise useful and cleverly executed work .-That when, as in his notes, he gives and professes to give his own comments, he should be strongly anti-Catholic, excites neither our surprise nor our complaint, for from a Protestant historian we do not expect either fair play or strict regard for the eternal verities; but he has no right to pawn his own surmises or subjective views on the public as the true rendering of his author's text. We find ourselves therefore compelled to qualify our commendation of Mr. Bell's work with the caution to our Catholic readers; that it is not only a free and elegant translation of M. Garneau's text, but in many instances rather a gloss thereupon than a faithful translation; and that where it differs from the original, it always does so in a spirit hostile to Catholicity.

ORANGEISM .- The Correspondent of the London Daily News makes the following remarks npon Canadian Orangeisin:-

"Without any real aristocracy, or that countrygentleman class which is the real glory of England, they have all the pride without the dignity. Besides this they have, unfortunately, imported from the old country, all the old feuds and animosities which are proscribed amongst you, but which are meaningless on this side of the Atlantic. At Toronto, Hamilton, and Kingston, it is impossible to exaggerate the bruwhich the clergy, both episcopal and presbyterian display.'

The above description is faithful to facts in so far as the essential "snobbery, brutality and bigotry" of Canadian Orangeism are concerned, but we think that the writer goes a little too far in attributing these qualities to the "episcopalian clergy" of the Province. Exceptions there are no doubt; but as a general rule the conduct of the clergy, both of the Church of England, and of the Church of Scotland, in Canada, has not been such as to warrant the reproaches of the writer in the Daily News; and certainly the heads of these denominations, the Anglican Bishops, and the universally respected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, have perer directly or indirectly countenanced the elforts made by some few firebrands to blow up the embers of strife betwixt Catholics and Protestants. A regard for truth, and respect for gentlemen from whom on all questions in the supernatural order we differ toto coolo, compel us to give this contradiction to the hasty, indeed unwarranted assertions of the London journal's Canadian correspondent.

> To the Editor of the True Witness. Trenton, Nov. 10, 1860.

DEAR SIR, - The alacrity you have aways manifested in publishing anything appertaining to Catholicity induces me to trespass once more on your invaluable space.

On Tuesday the 10th instant, pursuant to announcement, the Requiem Mass for the the fallen brave in Italy was celebrated here with a solemn grandeur, seldom, it ever, witnessed in this sequestered portion of Upper Canada. For a week previous, the kind-nearted and patriotic ladies of the village, under the able guidance of our devoted pastor, Rev. H. Brethargh, were actively employed preparing the decorations suitable to the occasion. Their exquisite taste was manifest in the solemn beauty of the ornaments with which the Churen was clothed. A cutafaloue, covered by a rich pall of black velvet, with a broad white cross, and surrounded by candles in massive candle-sticks, draped in black velvet, occupied the centre assie, immediately in front of the altar. On the catafalque rested a large crucifix with six plumes, alternate black and white. From a centre point to four pillars ing exerted their influence with the Court of France; of the aisles depended festoons of black cloth, to obtain permission to supercode the Recobets, gained i supported by four costly banners of velvet, with massive silver centre cross, surrounded by four The words marked in Italics do not occur in smaller Maltese crosses, also in silver. The the original, and are interpolated by the translator rails of the altar were covered with black serge, to give sanction to the Protestant hypothesis of whilst in front of the ajtar was a rich black vel-Jesus intrigues and political ambition. In the vet and satin antenendium. Upon the altar Brockville Recorder of the 8th inst, devotes no and longer . the details of their accomplish- original text, vol. 1, p. 118, third contion, the were lights alternating with costly plumes, behind which was the reredos of the altar draped in "He oreferred for Gausda Monks of the Order of I black, and ornamented with silver Maltese crosses. Several mourning hanners were placed on the walls of the centre and side aisles. In fact, our little church wore on that occasion the imposing garb of a subline sorrow. Fortunately the day was propitious, having to the fullest extent, answered the sanguing expectations of the most their way towards the Church, there to offer up Holy See. Service commenced at eleven Again at p. 195-the translator attributes o'clock; it was a grand and a solemn sight inunworthy motives to the secular clergy in their deed; a sight which will ever be remembered by those who had the good fortune of witnessing it. Who, that had beheld such a sight-who that marked the emotion visible on every face who that heard the murmurs of response which rolled like solemn echoes through the kneeling crowd, only mourn-grieving, but not despairing; sorrowful, yet not east down, but full of hope. Our treal issued a presentment against them, and put choir acquitted themselves very creditably indeed; their singing was plaintive and impressive.

very core and for my own part I never was so affected. Even the reverend speaker himself felt embarassed; but he has kindly consented to send a copy of it to you for publication. Publish it, Mr. Editor, and it will speak for itself.

Begging excuse for this lengthened communication, I remain, dear Sir, yours, &c.,
P. J. MAHER.

THE SERMON.

"Greater love than this no man hath; that a man lay down his life for his friend."—(John xv., 13.)
"For he that will save his life, shall lose it, and he that shall lose his life, for my sake, shall find it."-(Mat. xv., 25.)

Honor to the soldiers of Christ! Honor to the fallen brave! Honor to the soldiers of the Irish Brigade! Songs of praise for the living. Prayers-heartfelt and fervent, often repeated and long continued prayers - for the repose of the dead. May their souls rest in eternal peace! They have laid down their lives in defence of Christ's inheritance—they have shed their blood to save the vineyard of Christ from the polluting tread of the infidel; and, therefore, in losing

their lives for His sake, may they find them. I need not repeat to you, my dear brethren, the history of the Irish Brigade, and the events that led to its formation; how, many years ago, the present Holy Father, on his accession to the Pontifical throne, sought to grant such ameliorations to his subjects as the altered circumstances of the times appeared to require; how the socialistic secret societies of Continental Europe, seeing therein the utter frustration of their dark designs, poured in their emissaries to the Eternal City, to demand so-called reforms, which no wise or good Government could grant, until it became utterly impossible even for the proposed legitimate reforms to be carried out; how, later on, when an Imperial infidel, under the hypocritical guise of the " Eldest Son of the Church," found himself sufficiently strengthened upon the throne of France, he too lent his aid to those secret societies - of which he was already a member, and used them as his tool for his own aggrandisement; how Rome, through French intrigue on the North, and British gold and sympathy and material aid on the South, found herself threatened on all sides. Then it was that, in his bour of need, the brave peasantry of Catholic Ireland heard the Holy Father's indignant protest against the conduct of the Imperial Ruffian, and, at a incment's warning, sent 1000 of her stalwart sons to defend the Faith. And in very truth it was a precious, a holy offering, and one which the more powerful Catholic na tions would do well to imitate. The Irish peasant tore out his heart and gave it to his God. A shake of the hand, a moistened eye, was all the leave-taking with an aged parent or a loving sister, and he trode proudly on his route to Rome. It was an edifying sight to behold those young fellows, hastening across the fertile plains of Continental Europe towards the Eternal City. Their demeanour was that of true Catholic warriors. During the short intervals granted them for repose on their hurried journey, it was not in drinking and carousing and boisterous mirth that they passed their time; but at the foot of some one of the innumerable altars of Catholic Europe's magnificent Cathedrals that they knelt to receive the sacred Body of their Redeemer. or to beg the blessing of God upon their journey. And well it was they did so; for that journey was not without its temptations. In the railway carriage, at their stopping places, everywhere were they beset by insidious emissaries who sought to decoy them from their holy purpose. For raw recruits though they were, they were already dreaded. Even into their own brave ranks, as of old into the sacred college of the Apostles, these traitors had found means to insinuate themselves. But neither promises nor gold, nor misrepresentation, nor scoff, nor sneers, nor threats could shake them from their allegiance to this holy cause. How much their future prowess was already dreaded, long even before they bad assumed the soldier's shako, may be seen from the foul attacks of that King of Bigots and Father of Lies, the London Times. And these aw recruits-these "miserable fellows," who left Ireland " with scarce a shirt among them," after a short six months' drill, fought and conquered; for who shall dare to deny them the palm of victory, who fought so long and bravely against such fearful odds? They fought, and nobly; and the Catholic world will ever applaud these poor Irish peasants for their noble valour, and bless them for their deeds of daring done for Christ; their's will be a place amongst that noblest aristocracy - the Church's martyrs .-And how were their deeds recorded in England? The lightnings of heaven were evoked to flash the he, that 600 of the Irish Brigade had surrendered without striking a blow. And the London Times, with its rabid bigotry, though it knew in its innermost heart that it was false, he has lost his life for Christ, and Christ has albastened to use the short period before the truth should become known, to gloat over and multiply ed world's verdict, to the contrary-" he that a million-fold the apparent disgrace. But, how- losing his life for My sake, shall find it." ver English bigotry might believe the lie, or at least hope for its fulfilment, the Irish mother knew that it was false; she knew that she had her boy, young though he might be, and better to the Faithful of his Diocess. used to handle a spade than a musket, dared not come back to her a traitor or a cowaid. And so many of these brave sons have fallen, bravely. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE APPOINTMENT OF THE HOLY SEE, BISHOP OF TORONTO: fallen fighting for their God. Honor to their TO THE VENERABLE CLERGY AND BELOVED LAITY OF name, and rest eternal to their souls! And Irish hearths have been rendered desolate! Deso-

to you the emotions of the people during its de- fence of the faith. "His son was bayonetted at ther, and imperatively require us to give a substant priety of landing." (Hisses and cries of 'put him livery; it certainly touched the Irish heart to its the guns; he died nobly fighting." And does that proof of our affection to him. It is enough for down.") the guns; he died nobly fighting." And does the old man mourn? No. Uncovering his head, and smoothing down his hoary locks, he breathes a prayer of thanksgiving to God, who has given him such a son, and clothed him in his old age with so much honor and so great a blessing.-And eager friends are pouring into the cabin of the widowed mother and grey-haired father to congratulate with them upon the blessings they have received, and to envy them their lot; and there is a halo of sanctity thrown around those parents for that they have begotten martyrs .--They will sorrow for his body, it is true, that it is buried in the far off land among the strangers, and cannot be brought home to the parish graveyard, where they may go to present their petitions to God as from the grave of a martyr .--But they will gather consolation from the fact that their son is buried in holy soil amongst so many other martyrs of God's Holy Church .-But for his soul they will not sorrow, for they will feel that he has done that, than which no man may do more-laid down his life not only for his friend, but for his God-that "losing his life for Christ's sake, he shall find it." And these men were "mercenaries." So says the King of Bigots - the London Times. Yes! they were mercenaries, for they sold their lives most dearly. Yes, they were mercenaries, for their wages were from God. They were mercenaries, but not for earthly gold and silver, but for that jewel of great price for which the man in the Gospel sold his all: they sold their lives for the kingdom of heaven. This to the grovelling mind of bigotry must ever appear mercenary, because it is too lofty, too spiritual for their conception. But would that you and I, my brethren, could become such mercenaries; would and ares after Parochial Mass on Sundays. that they who accuse them thus, had hearts to act so brave a part. But why do I tarry with reception. these accusations made by men whose souls are no more capable of the gallant deeds which Saints, 1800 Europe has witnessed at the hands of the Irish Brigade, than they are capable of truth and justice when Catholicity is concerned. They cannot conceive them, let alone perform them .-Had they fought to pull down religion-had they burnt Convents and robbed Churches-had they sought to elevate infidelity and unbelief upon the ashes of religion and God's Holy Church-then the Protestant world would have clapped their hands to receive "these brave soldiers;" there would have been garlands of flowers thrown from antism—Tom Robitson included. There were seveladies' hands to strew their path; there would ral resolutions passed, and some very rough speeches have been applause and pocas for them wherever delivered. The first resolution passed, merely exthey went; they would be defined as heroes and pressed their disapprobation of the course pursued, brave warriors, and subscriptions without end and his Ministers. The next resolution was moved would have been raised to give them a fitting ba the Rev. A. Wilson, seconded by Mr. O'Loughlin. welcome on their return. But, because believing in their consciences that the religion they professed was true-because carrying out that principle when they saw that religion assailed, they were brave enough to resist, because they fought against the inroads of bigotry and even infidelity, therefore they are mercenaries and cowards .-Such is the verdict of British bigotry. But let us wait a while. Bigotry and religious rancour will not always reign supreme; and when these sorry to say be purchased the Roman Catholic Cashall die away, then the very men who now condemn them, will assign to this brave Brigade its due place in the foremost ranks of brave and ment; and he was also sorry to see that Lower Ca-Christian warriors. You have seen, and doubt- nadian Catholics were strongest in our own Governless admired and loved that royal youth, who ment, and that Lower Canada held sway over Upper but yesterday came amongst us as a pledge from and called on those present to say whether this his mother, of England's fostering care of this should be so any longer or not. (Cries of 'No, no, country. You have looked upon him as the and great cheering.) He thought that Catholic week eldest son of the most powerful monarch on Judges should not be in any part of the British doearth; but I tell you, noble though he be, I minions; and was sorry to say that the Orangemen had been badly treated by His Grace of Newcastle, would rather be the numblest private in the the ranks of that brave Brigade that opposed so ald; and hoped, as they held the power in their brave a front to the enemies of God at Ancona, own hands, to repay the latter gentleman, they Perugia, and Spoleto, than the son of England's would so. This gentleman's (I might be excused) Queen. The Irish peasant boy of that Brigade speech was against Popery, and not on politics, for has thrown around him a halo of aristogracy, that which the meeting was called. He commenced his great importance to these demonstrations, for peo-the proudest noble of the land—that that Prince his speech with a long tace, a la Minister style, and ple who join Societies, where a few leaders think for hunself may envy. There is an Imperial infidel a chicken voice, but gradually raised it as he got exon the Throne of France-there is an Irish cited, losing complete central of himself, until it peasant's sen lying wounded in the hospital of rose to the volgar roar; showing at once that he Ancona. The one—the Imperial infidel—is over that face, because he was a minister. Several yesterday are thrown aside. But so far as they go plotting and has plotted under the sacred name Protestant gentlemen, standing close to where I was, of liberty to deepoil Italy of her fairest Provinces expressed themselves displeased, and felt astonished bave coincided with the sense of the body, and they Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to and to throw over them the blighting curse of at the many expressions of vulgarity the reverend certainly contain the constitutional doctrine as to speaker made; and well they might. He continued the responsibility of the Ministry for the events at French tyranny. Nought is too sacred for his his speech at some length, and did not stop until a impious hands; no means too vile for their at- gentleman, the editor of the News, stepped up and tainment. But the wounded youth, lying helpless on his bed in the Hospital of Ancona, what has he done? Though only a warrior of a day; though more used to the peaceful vallies of his beloved Ireland, than the fortresses and battle plains of Italy, he has dared to oppose, as much knocked down; neither was be put out; nor did the own saug offices while a whole population is saubas in him lay, a bold undaunted front to this Imperial robber; he has fought against those guilty men, who have taken the lastivious monk Achilli truth-telling Minister of the Jospei said he could and the improve blasphemer Gavazzi, for their count all that were present in that occasion, and did risk of any inconvenience following their staunchspiritual advisers, and bestowed pensions upon the assassins of Kings; he has fought and pour-

His Lordship the Bishop of Poronto has been never given suck to a traitor; she knew that pleased to address the following Pastoral Letter

"against the spirit of darkness in high places;"

ready declared his reward, in spite of this wick-

THE DIOCESE, GRACE AND ERNEDICTION :

late? No! The news has sped along the with profound sympathy for our Holy Father, in the recent outrages heaped on him as Head of the Church (utes.) That the Hon. J. A. Macdonald is unworthy ther below its crest, that her son had fallen. ther below its crest, that her son had fallen.— ful run with signal unanimity to deposit at his feet the Prince's visit to this city, I can prove to you."— Mr. Brown, and those whom you call "cut-throats Does she mourn! No. Rising from her seat noble offerings to alleviate his pecuniary embarrass. ('No, no; prove it.) The Hon. gentleman of the Pope." will pay you for all this!— Toronto Mirby the slumbering embers of her turf-fire, and ments, You, Beloved Brethren, We are sure, are also, again proceeded, and said: "His Worship the Mayor, signing herself with the sign of the cross, she eager to join in their pious demonstrations. If We Mr. Kirkpatrick, and myself proceeded to Brockville looks up to heaven, her face bearing with gratidoing so, it was that you might be enabled, after Dake of Newcastle, and try to come to some terms 1 to .- At a meeting of the Vestry of the Church of lude to God, who has made her son a Martyr, an abundant harvest, to make your offerings more on the Orange procession. Arrived in Brockville, we

Italy, and offer him to Christ's Vicar for the de- priate occasion to come to the sid of our Holy Fa- Macdonald arging in the strongest terms the pro- logy put into the hands of the students.

us to know that our dear and Holy Father is in distress, to cause us to offer him the little assistance in this meeting, making several appeals to his fellow our power. Some noble souls have magnanimously rowdies to put the last speaker down, causing a good given up their lives in his holy and just cause, and deal of fun in the groaning line.) This was carryshall not we hasten to give some of our worldly goods

the Pontifical territory has been carried on by an ex- one, (the Editor of the News) who stood up in grand communicated Royal fillibuster and vile mercenary followers, who have everything to gain by war, and nothing to lose, aided and abetted by a false friend, the worthy nephew of the persecutor and betrayer of Popes. He, whilst holding out vain hopes of protection, willy flattered the Catholic world into the belief that the Patrimony of St. Peter was safe, until the alien banditti of his recomplication. the alien banditti of his accomplice had actually got they should listen to any speaker, and as a British possession of provinces which might have been saved subject. Mr. Campbell had a perfect right to speak from their sacrilegious grasp had the Catholic Powers | his mind and express his opinions of Mr. Macdonald's

suspected the danger.
We hoped that at least Napoleon III. had read history and the fate of sacrilege with profit, and that patrick was grouned and hissed several times, but he would have been restrained from prosecuting his stood up like a true Briton, determined to be heard. Italian programme, by even a love of perpetuating his name on the French throne in the one slender hope vonchsafed to him by a benign Providence, as techisms, and books. It was a continued attack of an encouragement for his good beginnings. But, alas! ambition—the fatal star of his uncle—has ing any effect on the audience, (rowdies excented) thrown already a dark, lurid glare over the horizon

their wild hunt after liberty and fortune is ending in bitter disappointment. Exorbitant taxations and the mob rule of vicious men will soon make them long to be received as servants in their Father's

take up Subscriptions, which will be sent to Us as tator upon the subject of Orangeism in Cana-soon as possible, together with the names of the donors, that they may be enregistered and sent to

The Paithful will likewise continue to pray fervently for our Holy Father; and the Rev. Pastors will also continue the prayer Pro Papa at Mass, till otherwise directed, together with the three Paters

This Pastoral shall be read by the Rev. Clergy to their respective Flocks on the first Sunday after its

Given at St. Michaer's, on the Octave Day of All

1 JOHN JOSEPH, Birhop of Toronto. by order of His Lordship, GEORGE R. NORTHGEAVES, PT.,

THE PROTESTANT MEETING AT KINGSTON

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sis - This meeting, as announced, took place in the C. r Hall, on Thursday, the 1st instant, and was by the Duke of Newcastle, the Governor-Generald The Rev. Mr. Wilson, in moving this resolution, spoke for a very long time; in fact so long that the audience were impatient and weary before he was done. This gentleman is Superintendent of the Protestant Schools of Kingston, and he clearly proved himself, from his language upon this occasion, to be a thorough bigot. He produced a small Catholic Catechism, several other small books, records and papers, and commented for some time on the doctrine they taught; quoting and reading to his entightened hearers several passages from them. He said ne was techism at a Protestant book-store; was sorry to see so many Catholic noblemen fill high situations about the person of Her Majesty, and in her Governbegged to be excised, and expressed a hope that the erished therey abusing the Pere and the priests, negets good pay, and produces for himself his soup.

Mr. cobolightm followed, making a very eloquent speech, and raking up the precedents of the Prince of Wales from the time of Lather to the present day. This gentleman, in alluding to the Prince of Wales' Regiment, (the 100th) said they were all Protestants. Now, this is not the case, and the speaker well knew The 196th is composed of all creeds

space,) pass by the other speakers, and take up Mr. Campbell.

The Hon. A. Composed rose to defend the Hon. J. Whilst the heart of the whole Catholic world beats made upon him. (Continued groans and hisses Canadian influence." which saused the speaker to stop for several minof the abose heaped upon him here to-night about

The notorious Tom Robinson figured largely at ing out the fourth resolution passed at this meeting for the same end?

The sacrilegious and unjust plundering invasion of groams and hisses of nearly every man present but the sacrilegious and unjust plundering invasion of groams and hisses of nearly every man present but the sacrilegious and unjust plundering invasion of groams and hisses of nearly every man present but the sacrilegious and unjust plundering invasion of the Editor of the News) who stood up in grand style, shaking his stick, and advocating the fourth resolution.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was the next gentleman who adcourse This completely paralysed our friend Tom Robinson, who, after this cut, kept cool. Mr. Kirk-

In conclusion, I must inform you that the Rev. Mr. Wilson read his speech mostly from newspapers, Ca-Popery, from beginning to end; our instead of takit took effect upon himself, for several Protestants of this self-doomed and vacillant dynasty.

The deluded Italians are experiencing already that used. -- Yours, &c.,

ORANGEISM JUDGED BY PROTESTANTS .-An Upper Canadian Protestant writes in the fol-Reverend Pastors will please form Committees to lowing terms to the editor of the Hamilton Spec-

> (To the Editor of the Spectator.) Barton, 29th Oct. 1860.

Sin,-The Orangemen, in a spirit of fanaticism appear determined to do nil the injury they can to the country, and blindly hasten their own downfall. Previous to then senscless and wilful conduct, dur-

ing the visit of the Prince, Protestants generally felt more or less sympathy for the fraternity of Orangemen, but all such feeling is now withdrawn, and that of indignation and disgust prevails, hoping that the order will soon cease to exist as they have discarded

their prop of a The Bible and the Crown!"

The Bible inculcates Christian feeling and charity to our fellow men, not the part of fanatics, while the Crown is emblematical of loyalty, and not of disrespect and insult to the Heir Apparent.

We have no need - and never had - for the Orange Order in Canada, and as it was simply an importa-tion for the love of "Irish feelic," or to meet the de-signs of some political schemer, it is astonishing that intelligent Cauadians and others, including some ciergymen, should be so deluded and fascinated by the orange and scarlet, as to covet the mantel and

They boast of their 150,000 members in the Province, but it is stated, that under 50,000 is nearer the mark.

These Orange madeaps act as if Protestantism was in danger, and that they represented and spoke the sentiments of the Protestants; but how ridionlous, when we know they are only a fraction, and at the same time, a faction of the worst and most dangerous character.

Orangeism should be discouptenanced in every way and shape, as injurious to the peace and welfare of our common country, for immigrants will be deterred from coming to a Province, where violent religious party strife is the order of the day, and which is the most unhappy affliction which can befal any coun-

It is some consolation, however, that the professed immaculate order, has refrained from a persecution of our fellow christians; and taken to the less objectionable calling of political agitation, and they had better be let alone, as they are sure to follow the amiable example of the Kilkenay Cars, and have a fight in the most approved Irish fashion. Your obedient servant,

PROTESTANT.

No changes of importance in the Markets this

THANKSGIVING DAY. - The Governor General Las, by proclamation, appointed the 6th December for a day of public thankgiving.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE MINISTRY .- We publish elsewhere the report of the proceedings lately adoptwere I to say this demagogue, this bigot) whole ed by the Grand Lodge of the Orangemen at their speech was against Popery, and not on politics, for recent meeting at Port Hope. We do not attach any ple who join Societies, where a few leaders think for the rest, are not likely to be very stubborn supporters of any principles as distinguished from prejudices. The leaders are easily coaxed by the means in the was not a gentleman, and that he had a mask thrown bands of a government, and then the declarations of these resolutions show those passed at Hamilton to Kingston during the Prince's Progress. For the rest, taking thelisolated facts, we should give the Ministry upon them our hearty approval. We think gentieman would drop the snoject of religion, and that the Prince did exactly what he was bound to proceed with the political part, as that was the ob- do, and if the Ministry approved it they acted rightly. WANTED, for an Elementary School, in the Municipet for which the meeting was called (Here there Ent then they should say so like men, and not at the were load cries of 'Who is he; 'Turn him out,' same time profess to salk with the Prince for the sake 'Kn ok him fewn.') But the gentleman was not of conciliating the Orangemen, and yet retain their same time profess to salk with the Prince for the sake reverend speaker change his subject. In speaking bed for entertaining the same opinions as themselves. of the Catholle mass meeting at the Regionells Col. [However that, perhaps, is a question for the Orangeof the Catholic mass meeting at the Regionalis Colline However that, perhaps, is a question for the Orange-lege here, before the Prince arrived, this characteric, men themselves, If they choose to support persons who are only stout, when there is no considerable count them; that there were no more than flory or ness, they are to be allowed all the satisfaction they The continuan must have left his spectacles | may derive from it without regard to the views of the assassins of Kings; he has fought and pour- at home, or made a ferrial initiake. Reader, do not those who do not sympathize with their doings. We ed out his heart's best blood in deadly strife blane him for wishing to have everything Catholic suspect, however, that the big blasts of the various Grand Lodges, are all moonsnine, and that the indigpant and somewhat pumpous declarations they contain will never more be heard of - Montreals Hearld.

Honning Ournage .- It appears a Committee of the House of Assembly suggested recently as a means of increasing the population, that some of those soldiers who had served in Italy should be offered an asylum in Lower Canada. Hear what the Globe say of it: And these are the men a Committee of the House of No: wishing to account much of your valuable Assembly would like to see in Canada, the cut-throat of the Pope, the hirelings of King Bomba, the blooddved villains who for the sake of a few farthings per day have done work at which Nero himself would A. Macdonald. He said-" I do not rise to propose shudder. These men, who, hardened as they are by a resolution here to-night -- I rise to defend an old years of crime, are yet unable to bear the intense haand tried friend, the Hon. J. A. Macdonald-(cries tred, the bitter scorn, the undisguised contempt of of Put him out, followed here, amid groans and their own countrymen, the French would bring here hisses) - from the unjust an unnecessary attacks to people hower Canada and to counteract Upper

> So our poor fellow-countrymen, of the Irish Brigade are the "cut throats of the Pope." "Nero Himself" would "shudder" at them. Wait till the election, Mr. Brown, and those whom you call "cut-throats

TREOLOGICAL TRACEING IN TRINITY COLLEGE TORON-St. Thomas, Belville, held on the 4th ult, it was deand herself his mother. Or the news has been brought by eager tongues to some grey-haired father, who had pressed his son upon the good Priest of his parish, and begged him as the last favor he would ask on earth, to send his son to come to come to come to come to the unit of the transfer of the unit of t

Le Journal de Quebec asseris that Mr. Brown has been sued and confessed judgment for the \$20,000, lent him by Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. That

consignment of wood is not forthcoming, it seems A Friend in Need .- Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a friend in deed. Who has not found it such

in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs colds, and pulmonary affections, and "last, not east Consumption? There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, there-

fore be sure and tray only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of l. BUTTS on the outside wrapper. It you can paint fire with charcoal, light with chalk and make colors live and breathe, then you can with

words give a faint idea of the excellence and magic effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Its reputation is of world wide renown; its introduction is recived with great favor in foreign lands.

Died.

In this city, on the 4th first., Margaret McDonald, a native of Glengarry, C. W., aged 67 years, and for more than forty years a resident of this city.

At the parish of St. Catherine de Faussambaulte on the 18th ult., aged 85 years, Mary Bergin, wife of Mr. James O'Leary of that place, and mother of Mr. M. O'Leary, of Quebec.

Every family should be supplied with Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer. Its magic effect in removing pain from all parts of the body, has given it a world wide reputation. No family having once used this medicine would willingly be without it It is what its name purports, a Pain Killer.

That Distressing Molady, the Dyspepsia, is not a. periodical, but a permanent complaint,-producing suffering at all times and under all circumstances-The only real cure for this disease and its concomitant evils is the world renowned Ogygenated Bitters.



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the ST PATRICK'S HALL on MONDAY EVENING the 19th inst., to Discuss the question "Was Curran the greatest Irish Lawyer of his time."

The chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock pre-

A large attendance is requested.

By Order. WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF EDWARD M'DERMOTT, a native of L'Acadie, C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be residing in Rutland County, Vermont U. S. Aug information respecting him, will be thankfully received by his father. Peter M'Dermott, L'Acadie.

WHITE EXCELSIOR COAL OIL.

THE above is the PUREST OIL in the market, is perfectly colourless, free from smoke and smell, and will give a light equal to the purest gas.

-ALEO-BURNING FLUID Of the best quality delivered free within the city

limits. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE School Commissioners of CHAMBLY are in immediate want of a qualified Teacher of Euglish. for the Academy of the Village of their Parish: A Married man would be preferred. Salary liberal

Address to the undersigned, W. VALLEE, Sec.-Treasurer Chambly, C.E., Nov. 1, 1860.

EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young the St. Ann's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE

TO TEACHERS.

pality of LACORNE, County of Terrebonue, C.E., a TEACHER, competent to Teach the Fanch and English Languages. For further particulars, application to be made to

Mr. John Murray, President of School Commissioners, New Glasgow, C.E.; or to the undersigned, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sec.-Treasurer to

St. Sopbie de Lacole, ¿ School Commissioners.

Oct. 22, 1860.

ANGUS & LOGAN,

WHISLESALL

PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS. No. 206, Saint Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

IF A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand

WILLIAM ANGUE. TROMAS LOGAN

BY J. PATTERSON & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to announce that they have LEASED those Lorge and Commodious Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street [Stephen's Buildings], and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where

they intend carrying on the BUSINESS of AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM-MISSION MERCHANTS.

On and after the 15th current they will be ready to receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if

They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT-DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage.

J. PATTERSON & CO.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 21.—The Revue Contemporaine, which is seldom spoken of now, because it disgraced itself some years ago, and has lost its family? A private letter from Turio bints at importance through the foundation of the Revue Europeenne, has within these few days had the privilege of being the subject of political conversation. Its number for October 15, contains a remarkable letter on Italian affairs. After sketching a true picture of that unhappy country, the writer prophesies, on grounds which he considers certain, what part France will play in the Unitarian movement. "If this movement," he says, "is hindered by Austria, France will once more go to the aid of Piedmont, but this time Piedmont will have to pay dear for her help." "Our millions and especially the blood of our soldiers," writes the able Editor of the purish priests commanding them to offer masses Revue, under the pseudonym of Amero, " are surely worth something, I consider. It we are killed fighting for the Pope in the late battles at once more to go and spread them on the soil of Castelfidardo and Ancona. Some of the Bish-Italy, it must not be simple loss to us. The gra- ops use very strong language. The Bishop of titude of Italy is bardly a good exchange, and our officers who fought last year have not learned | the holiest of causes, who have shed their blood begin again. Doubtless, in France the asking neur St. Marc, Archbishop of Rennes, gives the does not command, it obeys; but the sovereign following instructions to his clergy:who leads it to victory values it too highly to involve it in a way that it is not popular in the ranks. The surest means of making the war in some sort popular would be to make it seem a brilliant one in the eyes of France, and let it nature which are committed in Italy, in contempt open the perspective of a new glory, that of an of all that ever was most sacred among menenlargement of frontiers; and this time Genoa religion, justice, conscience, and honor." and the Island of Sardinia must be the prize.-Sardinia and Corsica form the high road to Algeria. Genoa rounds off our possession of a gulf, half of which already belongs to us. Both serve to increase our maritime power, which I think it necessary in the presence of an Italian kingdom with 750 leagues of coast." So Genoa and Sardinia are to be the price of a new war for the support of Italian unity. For as the semi-official writer roundly declares, it is only been transcrously spit?" while we have our foot on her neck, that we can make sure of the fidelity of Italy. He goes on to suppose that this unity, which nobody admits without some mental reservations, will be realized without any war, and then, as M. de Calonne observes, the kingdom of Italy would be the fifth European, and the third maritime power. France would furnish the materials, and could, when she liked, borrow 50,000 Italian sailors, and display everywhere, and especially in the Mediterranean, a flag that would be mistress of the seas. England, blockaded at Malta and are the same instant, struck with the most Gibraltar, would be no longer even mistress of the ocean, for there France could maintain a superior force. Thus it is, concludes M. Thourenel's journalist, that the Italian question would turn against the nation which has most favoured its development .- Cor. Weekly Register.

The French Government which, through the Constitutionnel, protested against Piedmontese intervention in Naples, in another article of the same journal explains why France could neither help the revolution nor the re-action in Italy. but that she must preserve her position of Arbiter, and refer the task of "consecrating an organised and powerful Italy" to the high jurisdiction of a European congress. "Organization" may mean either unity or confederation. The Emperor evidently has not yet spoken his last word. He has still some demands to make on patient into a tever, before he can send in screenty and hope shines through our tears. mother bill for curing it.

An article in the Opinione Nationale has created some sensation in Paris, where, rightly or wrongly, it is supposed to have been published with the sanction of the Emperor. Its chief attacks are directed against England and the Warsaw Conference; which it denounces as a conspiracy against France, and accuses the other provinces which had remained faithful to British Cabinet of instigating and aiding the at- | their father and their Sovereign. The small but tempt to resuscitate the Holy Alliance. Irritated at having failed in preventing the annexation of Savoy and Nice, the English Government has left nothing undone to raise up enemies against France. The writer demes that Austria is resigned to the defensive, and asserts that some fine day she will cross the Po, and occupy Modena, Bologna, and Florence. The Emperor is then called on to lay aside his timid policy. and to oppose the united projects of the three powers, and at once to recognize Victor Emmanuel as King of united Italy, and to warn Austria that any attack on Italy will be considered by France as a declaration of war .-Coming events cast their shadows before, even! in Napoleon's diplomacy .- Weekly Register.

Writing from Paris on Tuesday, the correspondent of the Herald says :- " There is not much to report to-day from Southern Itely .--The farce of universal suffrage has been performed by this time, and everywhere the most perfect " manimity" is said to have been displayed. It would have been surprising had it been otherwise. We know that at Nice, in the spring of the current year for instance, the numspring of the current year for instance, the number are doubtless numerous, perhaps, more in number ber of votes recorded in favour of annexation than his "consciences," whereof, as we learn actually exceeded the number of voters infrom the Armonia of Turin, he possesses thiractually exceeded the number of voters inscribed."-Cor. Times.

The object of a Congress would be to sanction versal suffrage set at nought all its resolves?more bound by them than the Emperor Napo- destruction-and to accomplish this, treason was leon when he took Lombardy from Austria and a most important auxiliary. In that delay does there lurk any arriere pensee for his tenure of Rome itself. -not for the benefit of Sardinian monarch? Is

dized by the Two Sicilies, would be too menacing a neighbour; and that it would be much better if the latter were to form a senarate State, under the rule of the prince of the Imperial something of the kind, but, I dare say, without foundation. It also notices the fact that the French troops stationed outside Rome are so placed as to be able to intercept the retreat of the King of Naples from Gaeta to Rome. The same letter says that the Austrian troops are in force both on the Mincio and the Po; that General La Marinora has written to say that he create a diversion the Sardinian Government South," as some one calls him-on the bloody propose to send a fleet to the Adriatic.

In the meantime the Bishops at home continue their warfare. They address letters to their for the repose of the souls of those who were Limoges calls the deceased "soldier-martyrs of to love the Italians so deeply that they want to for the defence of right and justice." Monseig-

> "You will not fail to stigmatize, with all the indignation of a Catholic and a Breton heart, the violence, treachery, calumnies, cowardice, cheating, hypocrisy, - in a word, the crimes of every

Monseigneur Georges, Bishop of Perigueux, says in his pastoral :-

"An immense cry of grief and indignation escapes at this moment from the heart of every man who has not lost all sense of justice and honor. When the blook of the just has been shed, were to the age which confines itself to a than damaging to his cause. He will not be the as a matter of course. The wolf is innocent and the protest without acting? What will it be, then, first of his race who has been who has been who has been as a matter of course. The wolf is innocent and the protest without acting? What will it be, then, when there's of muocent and noble blood inve petard" - applied, too, by strange coincidence,

He next reminds his clergy of " the cowardly of Tablet. and sad lea aggression" of the Piedmontese, who " rushed all at once, like the legions of Satan, against the small but gallant phalanx of the defenders of instice and of law." He continues in

" According to the ecclesiastical law-the sacred law against which human laws and force are of an avail-every invader and spoliator of the property of the church is, by the very fact, terrible of punishments -- excommunication, from which the Pope alone can absolve him. Excommunication and blood -- such, therefore, are the two trophies of that cowardly and infamous surprise—we will not say of that victory, not to prostitute such a fine word, and to provoke the protest of every soldier who knows how to carry a sword nobly, - excommunication and blood, two frightful stigmas, which stain and dishonor the forebead that bears them."

The Bishop of Belley expresses himself thus on the difficult position of Pius IX :-

"The circumstances under which we write you this pastoral letter have a solemnity and a gravity which leave their trace on our last words; but, thank God, it is not for us to alarm you with timid counsels. We are sad, no doubt; our heart aches and our tears flow at the painful news from the Sovereign Pontiff, but a ray of

" A perfidious King, denying all the traditions of he pione ancestors, had already invaded the third of the States of the Church. To-day. more and more infatuated, he has, against all the laws of nations, even without a previous declaration of war, sent numerous battalious to invade gallant are you the Holy Father, organized by an illustricas warmer, saw itself suddenly in front of that he essing torce. Nevertheless it did not recede, counting on its heroic courage, and, led by its noble chiefs, it defended to the last extremity the post of konor confided to it. But what could it do against forces six times more numerous."

The Bishops of Blois, Laval, Autun, Valence, Beauvais, Bayeux, St. Brieuc, and Marseilles, have published pastoral letters, couched in simiiar language.

The Bishop of Rochelle has left his diocess to visit the Cope at Rome. Several other bishops are about to proceed on a similar mission.

The army of Lamoriciere has been destroyed less by the sword of Pardmont than by the treason of Napoleon. Well might the gallant General say, " My soldiers have not been fairly vanquished; they have been assassinated?" The question naturally occurs to any one cognisant of the full infamy of the treason of the Emperor. What could be his motive for compassing the destruction of the Papal army? His motives teen. But there are two motives obvious enough Holy See. The Emperor, doubtless, thought that when to any one, and which sufficiently account for his he proclaimed himself the champion of Italian proceedings -1st, Lamoriciere's army was largevelocity, and Europe is now invited to interpose. Franco-Belgian corps. Such a nucleus, under of the enemy.

such a General, was a continual "living fear" what the Emperor has accomplished. But of to the ruler of France, who had good reason to what use is a Congress? Will its protocols be believe that the little army, if reasonable time observed with more respect, or be more lasting were allowed it to concentrate in about Ancona, than those of all previous ones? Will not uni- would fight so stubbornly, and so long, as to acquire for itself a popularity with the Imperial And why should Garibaidi, or Victor Emmanuel army that might be unpleasant, and perhaps inor the populations of the Pontifical States be convenient to him; hence the necessity for swift menced the fire on all the line.

Savoy and Nice to himself? King Francis has The other reason, perhaps as strong a one as not yet been driven from the Neapolitan territhe first, was the advantage to Louis Napoleon the cessation of firing; spite of the landing of some of the properties at the feet of the officers of the Piedmontese marine; spite of tory, and Victor Emmanuel has not yet mate- of making the Pope utterly powerless at the feet rially annexed Southern Italy to his dominions. of Piedmont, and wholly dependent on France

it possible that the Italian kingdom, if aggran- the whole of the tortuous process by which the an infamous proceeding. objects of Napoleon have been thus far attained; but some of the most important links in the chain of evidence are already known, and have been commented upon freely enough by the Armonia, a paper as distinguished for its courage in denouncing the villany of the "crowned conspirators" (vide Mr. Edwin James), as for the ability with which it is conducted.

Already is there growing up deep and strong indignation in the breasts of the soldiers of France against their ruthless despot, who arranged this part of the Italian drama, and procured the slaughter of her gallant sons, and the defeat expected to be attacked before long, and that to of her renowned General-"that Ney of the field of Castelfidardo.

After all, a Frenchman is French and gallant, whether he be Bonapartist or Legitimist; and the sympathise of all France go with those brave sons of France, who have so nobly shed their blood for "an idea," and an idea, too, which attracts a far greater majority of the subjects of Napoleon than he would like to acknowledge.

That he will desert his miserable accomplice, Victor Emmanuel, and hand him over to the tender mercies of Austria, no one can entertain a doubt. The nunishment will be severe; and he will probably be in a condition to say with Rodrigo, "I have been exceedingly well cudgelled; and I think the issue will be-I shall have so much experience for my pains; and so, with no money at all, and a little more wit, return to Turin."

The effect of the funeral services for Pimodan and his brave comrades, "faithful unto death," which are taking place with such beautiful unanimity from one end of France to the other, will not tend to strengthen the sceptre of his Imperial murderer; nor will the subscription for the sword of honor to Lamoriciere, so nobly initiated by the Gazette de Lyons, be otherwise to the portals of the Church of Christ! - Corr.

ITALY.

The ceptual of Lombardy is quiet, but not easy in mind. The Austrians are at its gates, and no man in the world - not excepting even the young Empe-ror on whose beek they depend - can safely say when they may merch across the borders. The movements of the Mantuan garrison are watched not without interest here. The weather is getting rather cold in North Italy for mere pleasure manceuvres, and peoole ask what may be the use of the 8,000 men lately sent to reinforce that garrison, raising its numbers. to an effective force of 15,000, irrespective of the Caloz Regiment stationed on the left bank of the Mineio at Villafranca and Vallegio; of the Don Miguel Regiment, who have latery taken up a position on the northern banks of the Po-a river already thronged with troops on the left along a line stretching from Borgoforte to Romanore, San Cataldo, and Bocca di Ganda, and on the right all over those Mantuan districts of Sermide, Gonzaga, and San Benedetto, placed in the very heart of the Æmilia, and lett in the hands of the Austrians by a fatal oversight of Napoleon III .- a fertile source of discord, a risk, and a snare, endangering the peace of Europe no less than the freedom of Italy. In those Cispadane districts there are now from 5,000 to 6,000 men who expect to be reinforced by other corps, especially by several Crotian battalions.

For their own part, the Italian Government are also concentrating their forces on the frontier .- Mi-

lan Times Cor., Oct. 22. A German officer professes to give the result of his observations and inquiries as to the future plans of Sardinia. He says:—"Picamont is arming for battle : and everybody says that a declaration of war against Austria must come very soon. Victor Emmanuel cannot possibly arrest himself in the path he Barring unforeseen incidents, the war will begin next ;

A Sardinian army of 129,000 men will compose the army of the North. The King will command it, with Cialdini, La Marmora, and Fanti under him. baldi will command the army of the South. They hope to bring it up to 90,000 men by help of the Neapolitan troops, the new bands, and the foreign legion of Hungarians, Poles, and Germans.

Garibaldi has at present about 40,000 men, onehalf of whom are North Italians, Genoese, Lombards. Venetians, and Romagnols, with the foreign Volunteers. There are several hundreds of Poles, Hungarians, and Englishmen in Garibaldi's troops. A revolution in Hungary is also to take place. Kossuth and Klapka have been in active communication with Cayour. And the plan of the revolution is already

Piedmont, backed by France, is about to commence a series of provocations to drive Austria into war at a time when she is reforming her constitution on a far more liberal footing than the semi-official scribes, who prate about the principles of '89, can point to in France .- Herald.

The Monde says that the Cardinal Archbishop of Fermo occupies the same room which was occupied by Cardinal Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, during two months of captivity at Turin. General Fanti, "to re-establish moral order in the Marches," transported his Eminence to Tmin, to appear before Count de Cavour. This is about the thirtieth Bishop who in the space of twelve months has suffered exile and imprisonment for the cause of the Church in Italy. The Ministers pretend that he is free, because he has their leave to go anywhere except to his own house, his own Diocese, and his own flock. That is a true Liberal's notion of liberty.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ANCONA -A vile deed, which had for witnesses the whole population of Aucona and its garrison, as also the Piedmontese fleet followed the surrender of Ancona, and characterised the disgraceful war waged by Piedmont against the

When the fire of the 400 pieces of the artificry of the fleet had silenced our 18 cannon, and the powder had exploded, the chain which closed the port fell independence, and called upon the populations to by recruited from among the Legitimists of into the sea with the rains of the battery of the Mole. carry out his " Programme," he could arrest the France; the flower of the young Catholic no- All the port was thus open along a line of 500 metres, movement before it had reached a dangerous bility were to be found in the Civides, and the and the town was without defence, and at the mercy

It was then that the white flag was hoisted on the ports and the citadel. The General-in-Chief sent a parliamentaire to the Admiral, and the fire ceased on both sides.

It was then 4 20 pm. Whilst the conditions of the capitulation were being discussed, the enemy, furious at having been driven from the positions which it had wished to occupy, and at having done next to nothing in contributing to take the town, recom-

The bombardment and the cannonade lasted from seven o'clock in the evening of the 28th, until eight o'clock in the morning of the next day; spite of purlementaires; spite of the ringing of bells to announce for his tenure of Rome itself.

on board: spite, in fine, of an earnest letter from the and, three Caribaldini were rejoicing and dancing

It is not likely that the world will ever know Admiral, who had no wish to be implicated in such by his side. They have done so for two hours,

Thus the Piedmontese army hombarded incessantly during more than 12 hours, a town without defence, in defiance of international law and every sentiment of honour and humanity.

During all this time not a single gun had been fired from the town.

Admiral Persano has himself reported at Turin the persistent refusal of the army to cease firing. I leave this act to the indignation of all hones

CONTE DE QUARTERARBES.

Perugia was a rebellious city in revolt, in the bands of strangers who had entered the town with seditious intentions, and who were in the pay and service of a foreign Government, intent upon plundering the Holy See. The Papal troops were bound to fire upon that town, and reduce it by force into obedience; and no Government can be charged with cruelty merely because it compels rebels and foreign robbers to observe the laws of the State. The English troops have been employed before now to quell mere riots, and this country ought to be silent upon this point, when it is only a few years ago that we bombarded Delhi and other revolted towns in India. where we had less right to rule than the Pope has in Perugia.

But the so-called massacre of Perugia is-even granting the truth of all the stories of a lying Press -a mere nothing in comparison with the massacre of Ancona perpetrated by the Liberal Piedmontese, by the implied orders of their brigand King. The soldiers of the King of Sardinia, without a declaration of war, invaded the dominions of another Sovereign, and for 12 hours bombarded a town that had already ceased to make any resistance. The Liberals of Europe are silent upon this point; they have nothing to say about it, because it was done by by the Liberals and in the interests of the Revolution; it was the work of the strong and an injury to the weak; therefore, natural and right. The King of the Two Sicilies was denounced beforehand to the indignation of Europe, because it was thought possible he might be compelled to fire upon revolted towns within his own dominions; for it was not then known that his Ministers and Generals had basely sold him for Sardinian gold. But when the Piedmontese Liberals and liberators fired upon an unresisting town, where they had no business to be, no word of censure is uttered, and the Whigs and Liberals of every country look upon that evil deed crimes, but lawful authority may not even defend itself; the honest man must give place to the swindler and the burglar, for the Liberals are effacing out of men's minds every remembrance of the distinction between right and wrong .- Tanlet.

Though the Pontifical army be virtually extinct, the talk is at present to re-organize it; and still are seen daily, in the streets and cafes, the various and many-coloured uniforms of foreign soldiery in this service, especially that of the Zouaves, most singular among the rest. The composition of this army so soon dispersed, certainly evinced the extent of chivalrous enthusiasm for the cause of the Holy Sce reverberating through all Catholic lands and participated in by all ranks, perhaps most by the higher. I was the other day introduced to a Datch nobleman serving as a common soldier among the Zonaves; and of 500 French colisted under the Tiara-standard not fewer than 350 were of patrician birth. A proposition has appeared in the Guzette, with the names of three Roman nobles (Prince Orsini, Marquis Partrizi-Montaro, and Duke Salviati) and one Prelate (Nardi), for raising a monument to those who fell after fighting so bravely, at Pesaro, Perugia, Spoleto and Castel Fidardo. "Rome," it sets forth, "full of monuments consecrated to glory of every species, cannot allow such facts to pass without erecting a memorial that may record them." memorial that may record them." All generous minds throughout the Catholic world, but especially the Roman citizens, are consequently invited to give sympathy and aid to this undertaking.

The Nuncio said, when he left Paris, that he was not coming back. In his farewell audience Napoleon renewed the promises that he has so often violated. The relations of General de Pimodan, who went to visit his remains, bring back from Rome the very best impression. The Pope said at once to one of them, "I know not which to detest most, the violence of the one, or the hypocrisy of the other." renity and hope shines through our tears."

The Bishop of Gand expresses himself as folhas once chosen. Not to be outdone by Garibaldi,
has once chosen. Not to be outdone by Garibaldi,
has once chosen. Not to be outdone by Garibaldi,
has once chosen. States; and not to be
he had to invade the Papal States; and not to be
my goaler. Deceiver or deceived, you are worthy of the master whom you serve, who is only a traditore (a traitor)." Everybody at Rome seems to be full of energy, and if there is deliberation it is only about measures of resistance, not about compromise. M. Pimodan's family, from whom I have these details, saw the Duke de Gramont, who questioned them very anxiously about the conversation with Cialdini. He was very angry that Cialdini had let out " the secret," and added, that he had misrepresented the Emperor's words; that Napoleon had been deceived on the true state of affairs, and that Cialdini had represented to him that the occupation was the only means of preventing a deluge, when the Emperor said, " Well then, at least, be quick." However, no member of the Embassy appeared at M. Pimodan's funeral. Several French Generals have written very sharp letters to Cialdini; among the rest Macmahon, and especially Pelissier, who, with his usual amenity, told him that if he ever met him, he would give him a taste of the toe of his boot. The assertion of M. de Falloux's article in the Journal de Rome is almost equivalent to a personal protest of the Pope.

Among the on dits of the day which, whether true or not, are certainly ben trovati, is one relating to an irate interview between Monsignor de Merode and General Goyon. Words are said to have run so high that the General declared that if M. de Merode were not a priest be would draw his sword against him, meaning, of course, that he would call him out. To which the Churchman is reported to have answered that it would be for the first time in his life, -a pungent allusion to the fact of the General having seen no service in the field. The Romans have plenty of leisure, and the consequence is the circulation of many good stories the authenticity of which will not bear close investigation. There seems little doubt, however, of the correctness of a report that the Pope's reception of the 200 or 300 newly-arrived French officers presented to him the other day by General Goyon was very cool, and that when the General, who is the cream of politeness, assured the Pontiff that he saw before him a body of officers wholly devoted to his service (or words to that effeet,) Plus IX made only the dry reply, " Lo Speciamo" (" We hope it is so"). His Holiness and his adformances of the French Government.

The Nationalites of Turin states that by this time that measures for the fusion of the Neapolitan and Sardinian army have all been taken. A general conscription will be immediately set on foot, and the Neapolitans thus levied are to be distributed among the different regiments of the army of Upper Italy, each regiment having been previously curtailed of a few companies, sufficient to form a certain number of new regiments. The Neapolitan officers are to preserve their rank. Measures are being taken for inundated with the blood of thousands. the defence of the new kingdom. Perugia, Spoleto, and San Leo are to be fortified so as to form a second line of defence, in case of an Austrian invasion.

REVOLUTIONARY HERORS .- The Times correspondent writes of a visit paid by him to the Garibaldian hospital at Naples:—"In the evening of the day that I was there one of those horrid incidents took place so disgraceful to humanity, but which, to the honor the order given by the Admiral to his sailors, who of humanity, so rarely occur. A Bavarian soldier, had disembarked to serve a land battery, to return who had been made prisoner, lay dying of his wounds,

said a lady to my friend; 'no doubt the man has been a great brute, but I can bear this no longer. AUSTRIA.

The new Austrian Charter is a complete recantation of the whole work of Austrian Statesmen for the administrative unity of the Empire, which has been the special object since the insurrections of 1848.— It is a return to the principles of the Mediæval policy and restores to each constituent part of the Empire its ancient independence. It is as if the Central Government at London were to be weakened, and the Parliaments of Edinburgh and Dublin restored. Under the new Charter the Reichsrath is to be the great Central Parliament; it is to consist of 100 members, apportioned among the provinces according to the triple proportion of their population, their taxation, and their extent.

Each province also has its Diet; and in future the Emperor will exercise no legislative power without the co-operation of both the Reichsrath and the

Several of the Ministers whose Bureaus have hitherto exercised an unlimited power over various administrations (Justice, Religion, and the Interior), are suppressed entirely as central authorities, and their jurisdiction distributed amongst the Provincial functionaries.

The Reichsrath is to be the great financial suthority : other legislative questions are to be reserv. ed for the Provincial Dieta.

The constitution of Hungary is re-established, the Hungarian language restored in the Courts, and the University of Pesth re-opened. The modifications are only in a liberal sense; namely, the abolition of the personal services due to the landlord, and of the noble's exemption from taxation .- Weekly Register. The Opinione National has the following respecting the movements of the Austrians --

"It would be difficult to interpret in a pacific sense the construction of a bridge which the Austrians are actually throwing across the Po, near Borgoforte; it can only be in view of some proximate move that we can explain the presence of the Duke of Medena in that locality, at the head of 5,000 men, and the concentration of 20,000 Austrians at Revere .-Justly alarmed by these preparation, the Piedmontese Government is hastily adopting the necessary measures to repel an attack if necessary. The railway companies have been ordered to prepare a large num. ber of carriages to be at the disposal of the military authorities. Bodies of troops have been sent to the more important points. Such is the series state of affairs, Will it better or worse ofter the Warsay, conference? That has still to be seen."

Everything continues the belief that Austria is about to cross the Po. We are even assured that within the last few days she has notified her intention to France and England, and that these Powerhave simultaneously and with a common accord replied that if Austria should carry this project into effect they will send their fleets to cruise in the Adriatic; adding that if she would abstain they would be disposed to promise not to assist Piedmont in case the latter should assume the offensive towards Austria. Of course we give these rumours under air reserve, and we do not mention with greater positiveness another rumour, according to which one of the principal ends of the meeting at Warsaw is to endeavour to persuade Austria either to sell Venice immediately, or at least to admit the sale of that cay as a basis for ulterior negotiation .- Cor. of Time

A French traveller arrived from Verona confirms all that has been said as to the great preparations for war made by the Austrian Government in Vecetin for some time past. Verona alone contains within the citadel and the entrenched camp which protects it 100,000 men. He aids that it would be difficult to form an idea of the immense works which have been raised for its defence. The citudel can always be supplied with provisions from the mountains .-Mantua and Peschiera are likewise strongly garresoned. The Austrian forces in Italy are estimated at 150,000 men. The plain of Mantua is studied with fortifications, and Peschiere is a little Verous.

The Ost-Deutsche Post publishes an article of the present state of affairs of which the following are the principal passages :-

The question of war is approaching nearer and

nearer to our frontiers. Since Ancona fell into the hands of Victor Emmanuel our coast is constantly exposed to every attack; and on the rivers also which form the frontiers of Austria the enemy bas assembled a numerous army. It is stated at the sam. time that a part of the irresponsible bands of Garibaldi are called from the southern extremity of Italy to the frontiers of Lombardy and Venetia. Turr is to form, with his brigade of volunteers, the advanced guard of the Sardinian army. It is therefore easy to see what must occur. The bands commanded by Turr will no sooner have arrived on the Po and to Minero than they will endeavour to execute isolated movements on the Austrian territory; insurrection will be excited on certain points, and, owing to the support of the Garibaldians, skirmishen, more or less serious, must result. If Austria considers these revolutionary combats of advanced posts as the commencement of a real war, and advances, Sardiana will declare herself to be the party attacked, as sue will not accept the responsibility of what the free corps do from their own head. According to the erg established by the well-known article of the Contitionnel, France admits that an invasion by Caribaldi and one by Piedmont are two different things, and that the latter does not become responsible before Europe unless her own troops penetrate into a foreign country. It would be therefore possible that, if Austria, when attacked by the bands of Garibaldi, marched forward to pursue them, and crossed the line of the Piedmontese, France would consider that act as a violation of the principle of non-intervention, and seize on it as a pretext for interfering herself. Accounts from Munich state that Prussia and Russia have protested against the entrance of the Piedmon! ese troops into Naples, and that Russia will recall her Ambassador. Of what use is all that to Austria Protests and the recall of Ambassadors are affairs of diplomatic etiquette. France has also recalled her Ambassador. Will Russia and Prussia support their protest by an act of military hostility? There are many other protests in the archives of chancelleties, and there they will remain buried for ever. What Austria wants is a short, positive, and public declaration that any attack on her frontiers will be regarded as an attempt against the peace of Envoye, whether made with or without the support of France by Piedmont herself or her free corps; that Austral, who for the time being is in a position to repei the enemy without foreign aid, may not be scopped of her pursuit of this enemy by any provision of the treaty of Villafranca; that on the contrary, when Piedmont shall directly or indirectly begin to make war on Austria, the treaty of Zurich shall be regard visers find it impossible to forget or to forgive recent ed as cancelled, and Piedmont alone shall bear at discrepancies between the professions and the per- the responsibility. If such a declaration should be the result of the meeting of Warsaw, we may have that war will be adjourned for some time, and that Piedmont, in presence of the firm resolution of Earope, will abandon her projects of aggression against the Italian part of the Austrian empire. But if at Warsaw a declaration of the kind calculated to remove the immediate danger of war should not be made, then no doubt can exist that not many weeks will pass away before cannon will be thundering anew, and fields of battle will for the second time to

PRUSSIA.

Prussia has come in for much abuse from the fla glish Press during the last week, because it is supposed to have entrapped Lord John Russell into a pledge that England will help Germany to fight for Venetia and the Rhenish frontiers. The question has not been argued on its merits, but on the merits of an unseemly squabble at Bon, between the officials of the Bureaus and an English traveller-Weekly

An ingenious view of the present policy of England is given in a letter from Berlin. The present kinis

A few days since, an extra train loaded with jackases was transported over the Louisville and New A'bany Railroad. The telegraph operator at Salem, a boy, getting wind of it, set affoat a rumor that a large delegation of republicans would pass through at a certain bour. Rumor, increasing as it flew, said that many eminent speakers were abroad, and that bands of music accompanied the expedition. Immense crowds of enthusiastic Lincoln men repaired to the depot, hats in band, ready for the expected When the train thundered in and an aged cheers. and venerable owner of a pair of fabulous ears stuck his head out of a stock car and gave vent to a long agonizing bee-haw, that fairly shook the hils around. consternation seized the crowd, and in two minutes not a republican could be seen within a mile of the depot. Complaint has been made to the Superintendent against the operator, and he is in momentary expectation of a notice to quit.

HANGING BY THE WHOLESALE IN TEXAS. -The Navarro Express of the 5th says :- " On Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst., four respectable citizens of this county, all members of our County Court, were found hung in the public square of this town .-Various are the conjectures as to the causes of this unfortunute affair. We presume, however, that it was owing to the fact that they were members of the County Court. In saying this we must here enter our declaration that we know of no conduct of theirs which deserved such a severe penalty. It is thought that the presence of the Chief Justice could have saved them from this fate. As we will hereafter speak more of this matter, we withhold comment unul further developments shall put us in possession of all the facts connected with this melancholy af-

CATHOLICITY IN UTAR TERRITORY .- The labors of ner. Father Gallagher have in a brief time produced the happiest results, and give promise that in a few months the principal towns in Western Utah will be adorned with fine and substantial churches. The Most Rev. Archbishop of San Francisco, in taking early and efficient steps to introduce into Washoe the inestimable blessings of religious institutions, has conferred a benefit on the country and has given another proof of his pastoral zeal for the spiritual comfort of the people committed to his charge. -N. Y. Freemon.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY next, OCTOBER 15th. TRAINS will run as follows:

EASTERN TRAINS.

For Richmond, Quebec and Intermediate

night at Island Pond) at 5.00 P.M.

Night Train for Quebec, (mixed from Richmond,) at..... 5.00 P.M

. On the above date the Through Train to Portland, and the Express Train to Quebec will be Dis-continued, as also the 11.00 A. M. Excursion Train through the Victoria Bridge.

WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains between Montreal and , Downit darly.

Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, and Detroit, at..... 9.00 A.M.

Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way Stations, at.....

Night Express Train, (with Sleeping Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,

&C., Bt. 2.00 P.M These Trains connect at the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwankie Railroads for all points West.

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, Oct 12, 1860

NPORMATION is wanted by their mother, of bridget Sullivan, aged 20 years, and of Patrick Salhran, aged about 19 years. When beard of last they were in Washington City. Piease address to this Mice for widow Mary Sullivan.

(3" United States papers will please copy.

DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. This preparation is a certain cure for all diseases

of the Throat, and Lungs, Colds, Branchitis, Whoopver Cough, Croup, Is espent Consumption, &c. In con-Crmation of the highest medical authority that "Consumption can be cured," numerous instances of complete restoration from this disease by the use of the Balsum can be given

The following letter was received from Colonel Markbam, of the British army, and shows the estivation is which the Balston of Wild Cherry is held

PERR HOTEL, ISLE OF WORKT, ENGLAND, Sept. 30.

Sir:--i have a daughter in a delicate state of health, who has, I think, received signal benefit from Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, three botles of which were sent her by her brother in Canada. Please put me up six bottles, and forward them by the first steamer to Southemton or Liverpool, as you may find most convenient, with any account of the medicine you may be so good as to send me. We accessorehed London for it in vain-

Believe me yours, truly WM. MARKHAM TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

Die Preceion, of Saugerties, N. Y, says he cured over Complaint of four years standing, that would

st yield to the usual remedy. ASSASSAN SKILLMAN, M. D., of Boundbrook, N.J., wait is the best medicine for Consumption in every

inge, that be has ever known. None gennine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

Prepared by S. W. Fowns & Co, Boston, and for

Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., amplough & Campbell, wholesale agents for Mon-

WANTED,

SITUATION, in a first-class School or Academy, Ta terson who is properly qualified and experienced taking charge of either. He holds a First-class and can instruct in Latin, Greek, French, nd English eiso, in a Collegiate Course of Mathe-

Address, "T. T.," THUE WITHES Office, Montreal,

Ayer's Ague Cure.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment.

Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 weeks) in advance—viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st

Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum, . . \$30 Ey a Professor,.. Drawing, Painting,.... Classes of Three hours,....

Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil. The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography. History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and oroumental

No Deduction made for occasional absence. ----

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

DAME, MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DOR-CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

CONDITIONS:

COMPILIONS.					
	Papils of 12 years	Pupils under			
	and ap-	12 yrs.			
Board and Tuition, embracing all					
the branches in the French &					
English languages, with Writ-	\$	\$			
ing and Arithmetic	60.00	70.00			
Half Boarders	36,00	30.00			
Classes of Three hours a-day	25.00	20,00			
Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per					
Annum	30,00	30.00			
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00	44 00			
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00			
Laundress	12 00	12,00			
Bed and Bedding,	12 00	12.00			

Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lessons) Charge of the Professor. Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar,

here, according to the charges of the several Pro-It is highly desirable that the Populs be in attend-

ance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn

before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 19th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

Point St. Charles.

THE object of this School is to impart a good and solid Commercial Education. The Teacher is provided with a Model School Diploma from the R. C. Board of Montreal, and was for a long time Principal Book-Keeper in an extensive

business. The morals and manners of the Pupils will be an object of constant attention.

Reference—The Ciergy ... For particulars, apply to T. MATHEWS, Teacher.

Montreal, August 24, 1860.

EVENING SCHOOL.

T. MATREWS' EVENING SCHOOL will OPEN on the FIRST of October, at No. 55, COLBORNE STREET, near Chaboillez Square. Terms moderate, payable in advance. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to helf-past NINE o'ctock. Sept. 30.

WANTED. A TEACHER, for the BUCKINGHAM ACADEMY. None need apply unless they can produce Testimonials that they are competent to Teach all the branches necessary for a First-Class Academy.

Applications will be received until the 20th inst. All communications addressed (post-paid) to DE, H. H. SAUVE, President.

Or, ARCHD. M'NAUGHTON,

Oct. 8, 1860. Secretary-Treasurer. MURPHY & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c.

THE PASTORAL LETTER of the Archbishop of Bultimore and the Prelates of the Ecclesiustical Province of Baltimore. July, 1860. 3 cts. per copy, or

THE FLOWERS OF HEAVEN; or, The Examples of the Saints Proposed to the Imitation of Christians. From the French of Abbe Orsini. 12me.; 75 cts. THE SCIENCE OF THE SAINTS IN PRACTICE. By the Very Rev. Father Pagani. Fourth and last

ULIC O'DONNELL. An Irish Peasant's Progress. By D. Holland. 12mo : 63 cts. THE UNITED IRISHMEN : their Lives and Times.

By R. R. Madden. 3 vols. 8mc. Mustrated, \$8 25. Volume 4 will be ready shortly. THE POPE. Considered in his Relations with the Church, Temporal Sovereignities, Separated Churches, and the Cause of Civilization. By Count

Jos. De Maistre, \$1 25. CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE NINETEENTH

CENTURY. By Count De Montalembert. 8ro. Paper, 50 ets. The foregoing, together with a large stock of the latest editions of American and Foreign Works, at

the Lowest Prices, Wholesale and Renail, constantly

MURPHY & CO.,

Publishers, Books-Hers, &c., 182 Baltimore Street, lialtimore

P. K.

Travellers are always liable to sudden attacks of Dyscotery and Cholera Morbus, and these occuring when absent from home are very unpleaant. PERRY Davis Vegetable Pain Killer may always be relied upon in such cases. As soon as you feel the symptoms, take one tenspoonful in a gill of new milk and and a gill of hot water, stir well together and drink hot. Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. the pains be severe, bathe the bowels and back with

the medicine, clear. In case of Asthma and Phthisic, take a teaspoonful in a gill of hot water sweetened well with molasses : also, bathe the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine clear. Dr. Sweet says it takes out the soreness in cases of bonesetting faster than anything he ever applied.

relieved by bathing with a little of the Pain Killer as soon as the accident occurs; in this way the anguish is soon bated; bathe as often as once in five minutes, say three or four times, and you will seldom have any trouble.

The bites and scratches of dogs or cate, are cured SIONS, to be Sold WHOLKSALE only. by bathing with the Pain Killer, clear. Great success has been realized by applying this medicine as

soon as the accident occurs. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Retail. Wholesale agents for Montreal.

GRAHAM & MUIR,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.,

19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Offer for Sale an extensive Stock of Books and Stotionery at lower prices than usual. Good Cream Laid Foolscap, \$2 25 a Ream. Good " " Ruled \$2 50 a Ream. Good Letter Paper, Ruled, \$1 50 a Ream.

The above Papers can be had in packets of Ten Quires at same rates. FINE NOTE PAPER Ruled, or Plain, only 38 ceuts for a Box of Five Quines. BLANK BOOKS, all kinds, much below usual prices LETTER COPYING BOOKS, 300 Folios, 3s 6d; 400 Do. 486d; 500 Do. 5s. These Books are Paged and with Indexes. ENVELOPES, Very Good, Large Letter, Buff, 63 Cents for a Box of 500. Envelopes of all sizes and kinds at equally low prices. Drawing Paper, Sketch Books, Manuscript Music Books, Metal-

lic and other Memorandum Books, &c. STEREOSCOPES!

A Good Stereoscope with Six beautiful Views for a Dollar!!! A Large Assortment of Stereoscopes and Views, on hand, at much Lower Prices than have been previously charged.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS

At 63 Cents a Case and upwards. SUPERIOR CUTLERY!

Finest Pen and Pocket Knives, from the Manufactory of one of the best Sheffield Houses. INK.

Superior Black, and other Writing Fluids. This Ink can be confidently recommended as the best in the market.

STEEL PENS, By various approved makers. A large Stock al-

ways no hand. GRAHAM & MUIR confidently recommend their Goods as being Equal in quality, and Locar in prices than the Stationery usually offered for sale in this

BE TO GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET TO

MISS COUCH'S SEMINARY.

MISS COUCH has Resumed her Classes for Singing and other accomplishments not specified Ladies at her Seminary, 83 St. URBAIN STARET Montreal, Oct. 9, 1869.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situate in the Parity of Sr. JULIENNE, County of MONTGALM, on the Second Range of the Township of RAWBUN, contoining TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS, of which One E. mired Arpents are CLEARLD; with DWELL-ING HOUSE, HADN, and OUT-HOUSES. There is on it a SUGAR REFINERY, and much of Knie-Holly. This Falm is situated but a sport distance. from the Charet, and quite near to the Saw and Grist Mills. It will be Sold on liberal conditions. rist Mills. It was account.
Address to the proprietor,
JOSEPH R. PRAUPRE.

ST PRESS, THE

Metropolitan Catholic Almanac,

AND LAITY'S DIRECTORY, FOR THE UNITED STATES. CANADA, AND THE ERITISE PROVINCES, FOR 1861.

AT the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the undersigned will continue the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanar, published in this City for nearly 30 years.

We respectfully request the Prelates of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, the Superiors of Religious Communities, the Presidents of Beelesiastical and Library Institutions, &c., who have not already done so, to supply us, at their earliest convenience, with their respective portions of the information requisite to make up the Almanac. together with such other matter as they may deem of

interest to the Catholic public. IF is order to get out the work in due season, and as far as possible to regulate the edition to be printed, Buoksellers and others will confer a favor by sending, or intimating the extent of their orders at

an early day. G A limited ramber of Advertisements will be inserted at moderate prices. To insure insertion, they should be forwarded at care to

> MURPHY & CO., Publishers, 182 Paltemore street, Laftimore

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing bitherto invited, and to combine all the requisites of a

PERFECT TRUSS. Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constant-ly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Variouse Veins, Swelled and Wesk Joints.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF, No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental Instroments.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No. 2. St. Constant Street.

THE dates of the score institution will be RE-SUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at Nine objects A.M.

A Preparatory Class who be foreged that your for roung papils. A French Master of great abilities and experience has been engaged.

Terms extremely medurate. For particulars, apply at the School. W. DORAN, Prinziput.

PIERBE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

Montreal, August 17, 1800.

April 6, 1860.

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer-Fishermen, so often exposed to harts having their HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merskin pierced with hooks and fins of fish, can be much the disc, 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. Alse, on band, GROCERIES and PROVI-

> Mr. F. bas made great improvements in his Establishment; and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on

> > , 12ms

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.

THIS well known institution, situated in a healthy and beautiful locality, about Six Miles north of Montreal, possesses many advantages for the moral and scientific instruction of youth. This Academy, conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, whose attention is constantly directed to the morality of the Pupils confided to their care. This Institution is likewise peculiarly advantageous to parents or guardians desirons of removing their children from the contagion, and vices of the City, and of obtaining for them, at the same time, the benefit of a good Christian Education. The religious opinions of Non-Catholic Pupils are never interfered with; but compliance with the Rules is required of all.

The Course of Instruction comprises a complete Commercial Education, without exception.

Board and Tuition per Aunum (10; months) including Washing, Mending, Bed and Bedding complete, &c., Paid Quarterly in advance. \$190
Board and Tuition exclusively. 64
Classical Objects, Postage and Medical attendance

form extra Charges. For further particulars, apply at the Institution, or by letter, pre-paid, to the REV. J. REZE, S.S.C., President.

August 17, 1860.

EMEKEGE.

PECTORAL

AYER'S CATHARTIC

Louding Mills PILLS. Are you rick, feeble, and com-

Are you sick, feelle, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system decauged, and your so livers up out of order, with your system decauged, and your so livers up out of order, with your system decauged, and your so livers up out of these symptoms are often the prelimbet as rious illness. Some lit of sickness is eresping mass you, and should be an art in by timely use of the right to the court the distribution and is the form out the distribution and is the form out the distribution of the form of the between the system of a disease. With an this rondition, oppressed by the decaugements at a love of the decaugement of the system, and with if the backets for first the sold and so the pressed by the decaugement as take A wells Plus and see how directly they restore the amount of the system, and with if the backets for some of both and again. What is true and so only or or in this token out college exposit them. Caused by the interpret. To since per, allow the rangements of the natural flat that is so the sold, they are raidely and many of them set by any of the sold, they are raidely and many of them set by any of the sold, they are raidely and many of them set by any of the sold tions they cure.

Statements from booling physicians in some if the principal intest and from other well known purel principal.

. . . . From a karwarding Mercha, e.g. St. 1916, Feb. 3, 1817 From a homographing Mexicu. On So, could, read to the District North Phila for the paragraph of all the great in medicine. They have cared my lattle due of a conference sorts upon her hands and feet that had proved insurable for years. Her mether has been land cake outly offlicted with blatches and plupples on her so, which har. After our child was cared, she at a convey year Pills, and they have cared her.

ASA MORGINGO.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orlows. Your Phils are the prince of purges. Their enterliest qualities surpass any eatherfic we possess. They is mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily transfer of disease. treatment of disease.

Hendache, Sick Hendache, Foul Stomuch. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Bultimore.

DRIFE BRO. ATMR: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills batter than to say all that we ever treat with a purguire medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual exthactic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

The property of t

enters with a last we have, I of course value them me may represent us the best we have, I of course value them me may represent us. C. A view. Sir: I have been repeatedly courst of the worst headerine my body can have, by a dose or two of your I'lls. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they domes at once Yours with great respect. ED. W. PREBLE, Clerk of Steamer Clarism. Ellions Disorders - Liver Complaints,

From Dr. Paradore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an operion, but I find their benefield effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effected for the care of billions completies than my one remedy I can mention. I sincer by referent that we have at length a purgative which is wertly the confidence of the profession and the people.

thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEFARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1800.

Social Processed year 18th in my general and hospital
practice ever since you made them, and do not heatars to
say they are the less enthattle we employ. These rate
inding action on the liver is quick and desided, these
quently they are an admirable remark found a case of
that organ. Indeed, I have seldem found a case of
this actions as obstinate that it did not remaily yeld to
them. Praternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. In
Physician of the Region Storately.

Dysentery, Diarrhoa, Kelaz, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago. From Dr. J. G. Green, of Checago.

Tour Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in extrem as one of the best specients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them in excellent remady, when given in small desce for likely dysenfore and diarrhisa. Their sugar-scating respections by acceptable and convenient for the use of access and obtains.

By spepsia. Impurity of the Blood. From Local, V. Himes, Partor of Advent Church, buston. From Local, P. Brass, Parlor of Advent Charas, Indicate The Avent I have used your Pills with extraordinary saces som my lamity and among tions. I one will not object to discuss. To be unfair the origins of disposition and party the block they are the very lost somety. I have ever heaven, not I can realizedly recommend that to my first to the work of the work Wyoming Co. N. Y. G. 19, 1971.

The first than using your Cadartic Pills in real refer to the work of an execution purposition to decrease the new reality the monthly of the block.

epsical one purpy the pointaint of the blood. JOHN G. MEAGHAM, M. D. Constipution, Cartiveness, Suppression, Rh. mencism, Gont, Hencalgia, Brayes, Carriesis, File, etc.

18 of the J. P. Vaughn, Montecol, Capality The resonance of societation of the resonance of the most of the most of the resonance of t girotrope (total to a constant

them. Its originate in the liver, but your Fills affect that eight, and rune the decames room Mes. C. Staret, Physician and Midnigh, Borton. Then one or two to go courses of your Phile, telepoid the proper time, and extend at proceedings of the natural secretion when wholly or partially expert seed, and also very effectual to chaose the stopping seed, and also the first are so much the lest physic we have that I recommend to bitter to my patients.

Promiles Rev. Dr. Bowkes, of the Methodiet Epis. Church. Prenatist her. Or. Houses, of the School of the Prenass. Prenass: Honore, Savennah, Ga., Jan. e., Isle., Honore, Shi: I should be ungrateful for the relief voce shift has being it me if I sho not report my case to you. A cold settled in my timbe and bought on extractating neutralge prins, which called in chrotic rheumatism. Not with standing I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the above or your excellent agent in Bultimore, Dr. Mackenie, I tried your Prile. Their effects were slow, but sure. By percenting in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Systam Chamber Baton Popul La Albe, 1853.

SKNATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1955.
DE. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Fills, of Ricemotic Gout—a prinful disease that had affiliated up for years.

YINCENT SLIDELLA

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is mangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no moreury or mineral substance whatever. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada

JOHN MICLOSKY'S

MONTRRAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

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 ourselves 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 Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.,

carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

ACADEMY

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

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe-tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculenting at the

same time, habits of neutress, order and industry.

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR

THUMS | Doarf | 10 Tritien | \$70 to |
| User | 10 to |
| User | It ment is required (quarterly or advance,

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. MINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Intestante Supercioung the Right Kee E. J. Horse, Bishop or Kongston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthta, parts of Eingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart, good and solid educa-tion in the fallest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the untils will be no 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

TERMS: Board and Tatition, \$100 per Annum (paya le halfearly in Advance. Use of Library during stay, \$2.

ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st. 1858

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

RACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

mer prices. N.B.-There is no Marble Factory in Cauada has so much Marble on band.

June 9, 1859.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND." "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Should procure this weekly

Publication of Vocal and

Every Teacher, Pinno Forte Music, cost-Every Pupil, ing but to CENTS a Every Amateur, | number, and pronounced By the entire Press of the Country, to be

Every Singer.

The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World?" Twelve full-sized Pages at Vocal and Piano Forte

Music for TEN CENTS. Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musicel Friend," er order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clamonet, Accordion, &c., subscribe

to the "SOLO MELODIST. Containing 12 tages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on

> C. E. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau Street, New York.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS. E. J. NAGLE.

Sewing Machine Manufacturer. 265 Notre Dame Street.

Oct. 20, 1859.

Trenton - Rev. Mr. Bretturgh. Thorold-John Heenan Thorpville-J. Greene Tingwick-T. Donegan Toronto - Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street.

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

St. Raphael's-A. E. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemia-Rev. Mr Sax.

Templeton-J. Hugan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy West Port - James Kenor. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M. Carthy. Vark Grand River - A. Lamond.

Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton.

South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athunese—T. Dunn.

St. Columbun-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E.-J Caughlia

No. 119. COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,

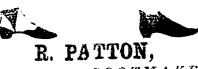
M. P. RYAN,

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choices: description:-Oatmea! Butter Tobacc

Pot Barley H. Wheat Floor Split Pea-Pork Fist. Corn Meic

Cigara Soap & Candles Pails Brooms, &c.



CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,

No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict artention to business, to merit a continuance of

R. P. will, in fature, devote his whole attention to WORK MADE to ORDER Now is the time! Montreal, April 19, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and

have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

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

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

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

No. 19, Cate Street, Montreal. Mr. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

" P. GARNOT, { Professors of French.

" F. H. DESPLAINS.

" J. M. ANDERSON. Professors of English. " M. KEEGAN.

" A. LENOIR, Assistant.

THE Re-Entrance of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at

Nine o'clock in the morning.
Religious Instruction will, as last year, be under

the direction of a gentleman of the Seminary.

Parents are respectfully requested to send their children immediately, in order that no delay be experienced in the Classification of the Pupils.

N.B.—The number of the Professors and numerous improvements recently made in the Establishment will permit the admission of a greater number of Pupils this year than during the past, and this, too, without any inconvenience to health, as all the Class-Rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and furnished with backed seats.

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, C. C. Academy,

No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal. August 24, 1860.

PROSPECTUS

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Pathers of the Society of Jesus It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arta.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion.

None but relatives, or those that represent them,

are allowed to visit the boarders. TERMS OF ADMISSION:

For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. Payments are made Quarterly and in advance.

Bed and Sedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices

Washing, \$1.20 per month Music,..... 2.20 50 " " Use of the Piano..... Drawing, ... 1.50
Bed and Bedding ... 60 Libraries, All articles belonging to Students should be mark-

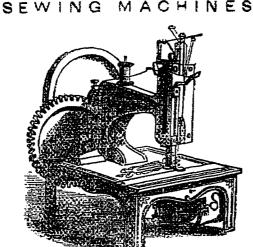
H. BRENNAN,

ed with their name, or at least their initials.

August 17, 1860.



BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Crang Street. (West End.) NEAS A. WALSE'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.



J. NAGLE'S

SEWING MACHINES, FURNITURE

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been receive i from different parts of Canada. from the largest Firms in the Boot The following at

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 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. MACLE, Esq.

The three Machines you sent as some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far 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 he 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 Boson and a Harness Trace equally

well. PRICES: with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be pre-

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Deput, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canol Basin,

Montreal.

paid, as none other will be received.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PATTON & BROTHER.

NORTH AMERICAN CLUTHES WARRHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

12. M.Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Montreal, Nov. 1859.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D.,

Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103. WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the " Queen's Engine House,"

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

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

B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

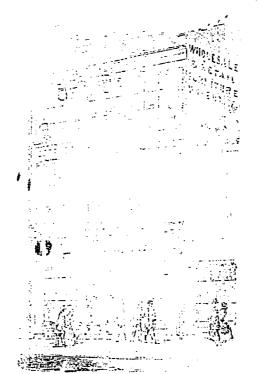
RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL ADVOCATES,

> No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, Near the Hotel Due Hospital

WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE.

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE, No. 59. Lutie St. James Street, Montreal.



STORE, 244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE Subscrib r, while returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support extended to him during the last ten years in the

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each:—Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and Ennamelled, from 20 to 250 doilars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols, each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Sent Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dol-lars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices, which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-

244 Notre Dame Street,

where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge .-Also, constantly on hand, Solid Mahogany Veneers, Varnish, Curled Hair, and other Goods suitable to the Trade, for Cash or in exchange for First Class

Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required.

OWEN MGARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near

the French Square, Montreal. TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED. April 26.

MRS. BUCHANAN

HAS REMOVED to 166 DORCHESTER STREET Off Bleury Street.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., THOMAS M'KENNA, Wholesale and Retail

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free

All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-changed on delivery.

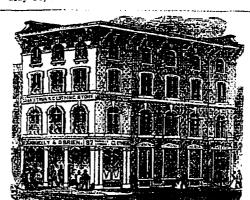
WINES.

V 679 F 1116	ಎಬಕ	29 00
SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d	428	3s 6d
Good123 6d	30a	2s 61
MADEIRA-Fine Old15s 0d	36s	3s 9d
CHAMPAGNE-Moet's Imperial,	90s	79 6d
Other Brands,	508	58 0d
CLARET-Chateu Lasitte and		
St. Julien, 128 6d	249	2s 6d
SPIRITS.		
BRANDIES-Martell's & Hen-		
nessy's, 1848	60s	5a 0d
Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s 0d	36a	3s 0d

Scotch..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d ALES AND PORTERS. quarts. pints.

ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. i. Pale..... 153 0d 83 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, Kingston, &c., old in bottle..... 4s 0d 3s 6d PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-CIDER-Penner's and Devonshire, ... 12s 6d 7s 6d

All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importations. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey. May 31, 1860.



1860.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store,

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, &c., have now arrived.

We also beg to draw the attention of the public to our Stock of SUPERIOR

which consists of the largest assortment, most fa-

In consequence of our extensive business, and great facilities for getring bargains, we are enabled this season to offer Goods much lower than any House in our line.

DONNELLY & O'ERIEN. Montreal, April 19, 1869.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE.

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) Sae Fiavor CONGOU.

SUGARS

OOLONG.

DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light

FLOUR, very fin-OATMEAL, pure RICE. INDIAN MEAL B. W. FLOUR.

BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine : Martel, in hhds. and cases.
PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal

PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English

and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c .- Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground: Ginnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;-

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

GAS FITTER No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET.

(Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.

BATH TUES, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS. FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner

September 15, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Jobbing Punctually attended to.

(Corner of King and William Streets.) MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN.

And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular Heuse, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-

ers, will be unchanged.

Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find in to their advantage to try the Franklin.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Cars, sent to any part of the Province.

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



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered ... one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy this

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system or bott-Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all ac-

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure correand running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin Two or three bottles are warranted to cure tu-

worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure most desperate case of rheumatism

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure say Five to eight bottles will cure the wors: case

Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spocning per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years tea spoontal As no direction can be applicable to all constitution. take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad case. of Scrofula.

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

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, tims give. immediate relief; you will apply it on a linea rac

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the adected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Solt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convec-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such read comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inrentor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; som-

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

skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM.

Boston, May 26, 1850 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 do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors 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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum

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

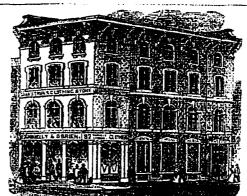
March 3 1869.

TERMS CASH.

PRICES.

Per Per Per gal. dozen, bottle. PORT-Finest Old Crusted....

GIN-Best London Old Tom....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKayper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's



SPEING AND SUMMER

87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

shionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the City.

TEAS (GREEN)

IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

LOAF. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do.,

DRIED APPLES CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

Porter and Ale, in bottles.

STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

J. PHELAN.

scrofula and other humors. ANOTHER.

that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Hamilton, C. W