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SHAWN NA SOGGARTH;

THE PRIEST-HUNTER.

AN IRISH TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

BY M. ARCHDEACON, ESQ., Author of the Legends of Connaught," &c.

CHAPTER XXIV. Meanwhile, Ned Cormick had reached the

parsonage, and, late as was the hour, was admitted at once into the presence of Miss Gordon, whom he wished to see first, on his sending her a message that he had something of importance to communicate respecting Ellen Lynch.

The fair girl was seated at a table, on which was a profusion of flowers of various hues and delicious fragrance. There were on it, also, scattered sheets of manuscript music, and many beautifully pencilled sketches, finished and unfinished; and nearest to where she sat was a paper on which she had been pencilling some fugitive thoughts, and on which were apparent the traces of tears.

She bade old Ned welcome in her wonted sprightly tones; but it was evident even to his dim eyes that she was much and sadly changed since he had last seen her. In fact, the insidious and resentless disease, which was feeding on her beautiful form, and wasting a mind as beautiful, had made great inroads within the last few months.

The rich glow of her cheek had diminished to a small speck of intense red in its centre; and the ivory hue of her forehead had assumed that unearthly fairness incident to her disease. Her bright eye had become more lustrous, and feature and hand had thinned but too perceptibly.

"I was comin to you, Miss Maria," said Ned, after finishing a glass of brandy she had ordered for him " to beg my own mourneen-my Diana, to get his reverence to protect me from being turned out of my little cabin to-morrow, as I undherstand I'm like to be."

"And so he shall, or you shall have a refuge here, my poor Ned."

"Then may heaven's blessing be on you, by day and by night, my darlin, till you're an angel in the blessed choir.'

"But what of Miss Lynch, Ned? Speak

's talk with my ould friend | both. Katty, on my way here, about my little rose-bud -well that voice; -but whin I was turnin down could undherstand by the whisperin o' what re- away from him. mained, though I was thrimblin in every limb. some one was to be taken away. And, sure pearance again at Ingram Castle. enough, it wasn't many minutes, though I thought with her like a blast.'

"Take care, old man; are you certain of what

you say ?"

"I'm as certain of it as that Homer was blind, voice ordherin them to let her loose, and askin' them where they were bringin' her?'

Maria now rang, and requested her father to

her summons. "Well, Maria, my love, he said, enteringmuses at this hour of inspiration.'

Maria now detailed Ned's intelligence.

was conveyed? asked the rector.

"Why, your reverence, I heard them namin' the castle; and I suspect (sinking his voice to a crime seems to be not professing the same creed in rapid haste, brought him a second severe re- her conveyed to the sea." whisper) it must be to-to Sir John's castle she with us) is an offence that comes home to the primand, for his remissness and want of energy was carried away, like fair Helen o' Throy.'

After a few more questions asked and answered, Ned was dismissed to partake of the looked after by those who wield the authority of Ffolliot's death, had reached the executive with combined, pair; and they parted with no inhousekeeper's hospitality, and thereafter to enjoy the luxury of a better bed than he had slept on for many a month, as Miss Maria would toon, and you are speaking in riddles. If Miss not hear of his leaving the rectory for that Lynch has flown, or been conveyed away, what

night.
"Dear papa,' she said, laying her hand on his, after Ned had left the room, "I have a request friend Mr. Gordon.'
"Sir John. this irony is mistimed. I would to ask of you-the most earnest I have made since you permitted me to attend the dying hours of poor mamma. The rector's lady had fallen own character and your authority. But Ellen ligence of the business you are employed for.— when he saw approaching him Attorney Baker, channel; and—and it might, or might not be an a victim to fever the preceding winter.

The tears started to her father's eye, as he | ter, and I feel a deep interest in herrejoined, in a solemn tone: "Peace be with her, Maria: there are few requests she would have pretty generally known and, to some extent, ap- | tion, to the effect that Father Kilger and his | during the past few days. refused you-but what is your present one, my preciated, I believe, in high quarters. You seem nephew were still openly and daringly officiating

"It is,' she said eagerly, "that you will em- respect—eh.'

ploy every energy, and exert all the weighty influence of yourself and friends as strenuously as if it was tor the restoration of our own Maria, to recover from the hands of her lawless and ruthless abductors, the gentlest and the dearest, though most ill-fated, playmate of my infancy. O! were I a man, Sir John, in this instance, though entrenched in tenfold his power and influence, should answer to me for the safety of my beloved and foully treated friend. God knows what fate they intend for her'-and her eyes flashed with a fiercer brilliancy.

CATHOLIC

" But you must remember, my love, that I am a man of peace,' said the fond parent, tapping her cheek; "yet, though I may not fight for her, I pledge myself that neither exertion, nor pocket, nor influence, shall be spared for the recovery of the dear girl; and Sir John may find, that is, if we can trace the outrage clearly to him, if not my own influence, that of those who will be-friend me may be sufficient to shake him from his

"I should have known, dear papa, that your own kind heart would need no spurring; and, should she be recovered, were I to die to-morrow, it would soothe my last hours, the reflection how often she and you would speak of one, whose memory would, I know, be so dear to

"Maria, my own love, you must not speak in that strain; you are agitated. The dear girl shall be restored to spend many, many a day of happiness with her playmate-with us all, please God.' The fond father kissed her forehead, and the big tear fell hot upon her neck.

"Dearest papa,' she said earnestly, as she took his hand in her's, "I did speak thoughtlessly, and have to crave your pardon for my selfishness. I should have gladdened your ears with the music of hope and happiness instead of evil boding. Yes, years of happiness will still be ours, even in this life, I trust. But I must keep you strictly to your promise.'

"Maria, you know I seldom leave a promise unredeemed, if within my power; and to show you how intent I am on fulfilling my present one, shall, after concluding my letters at early morn,

set out to the castle again.' "May the Almighty favor your exertions,"

she exclaimed fervently. "Amen, my love,' he rejoined; "and now, Maria, as you have been much agitated, and I "You shall hear, my fairest of darlins. I was am to be an early riser, I think rest will answer

"Good night then, papa."

"God bless my child for ever and for ever'the path to the cottage, lo and behould you! he kissed her forehead again, while a slight shudwhat should I hear but horses comin' tundherin' dering passed over him as the unbidden thought like the Throjans of ould. So, stoopin, be- arose, what a dreary blank the world would be hind a three, I saw four of them dismount and to him if, after the loss of her mother, his beaustail like thieves down to the cottage; and I tiful, laving and enthusiastic child were to pass

Accordingly, at as early an hour as on the like king Priam when he saw the ghost, that preceding morning, Mr. Gordon made his ap-

"Ha, Mr. Gordon, again,' exclaimed Sir it long enough, Miss Maria, till the four return- John, as he met him in the area; but not, I trust, ed with Miss Ellen Lynch between them, and on the same petticoat errand, the consciousness present visit.'

"On precisely a similar errand, Sir John. tho? greatly more serious one.

"Surely, then, Parson Gordon, you seem deor that Throy was sacked. Didn't I hear her termined to achieve for yourself the title of a squire of dames,' said the baronet, with his grim smile.

" What any man, Sir John, may choose to debe sent to her. He was engaged writing in an- signate me for the performance of my duty is of other apartment, but he immediately attended slight importance indeed; but I am now come on a matter of serious, very serious import.-The disappearance of Bessy Andrews, with the "ha, Ned! why something serious must have in- uncertainty whether she herself might not have duced you to give up the cultivation of the been a consenting party, though it was, of course, an affliction to her honest and straightforward parent, was, in other respects, a matter of com-"And have you any idea whither Miss Lynch | paratively slight importance. But the tearing away from her home of a lady so highly descended and connected as Miss Lynch (whose only after Mr. Gordon's departure, when a courier, only remains for us to be circumspect in having speedily, and make reparation, too - but don't bosom of every man that has a wife, a daughter, in enforcing the penal statutes. The account the persecuted girl, were then arranged between or a sister, and which surely must be sharply of the attack on Ffolliot's house, and the elder the distrustful and ill-mated, though generally

the province. "You know, Mr. Gordon, I allow no dictahave I to do with the matter? I am not as iu-

"Sir John, this irony is mistimed. I would Lynch was the earliest companion of my daugh-

"Your sympathy for papists, Mr. Gordon, is inclined to increase your celebrity too, in that in Ballintubber by day and night, within door start would fain have everything to himself, and

man. I have pledged a solemn promise to re-

"Then for what purpose came you here on such a fool's errand!

"Because you are at the head of all authority here, and, of course, the outrage should be first laid before you for redress; and then, Sir John, (in a low tone) I think we have proof that it was in this direction the lady was conveyed.'

"Ha! beware what you say, sir.' "I speak, Sir John, neither rashly nor unadvisedly; and more than that, there are strong grounds of suspicion that the castle was her first | pliments.'

destination.

"By heaven, Mr. Gordon, you seem to have come determined to beard us. But you shall soon find that your hand is in the lion's mouth .--The protection of the cloth you rely on may be soon withdrawn, when your zeal for suffering papists is more firmly impressed on the heads of the to show we are not sleeping on our posts?"

"Sir John, your threats are as misplaced as your irony. I have never been afraid to exhibit my opinions or acts. But I have not come to bandy words, Sir John, nor to stir up your auger; and, as I shall always speak openly and candidly, I suspect Fiolliot has his finger in the business deeper than you, as he was seen at the cottage yesterday; besides that, I really can't conjecture what interest you could have in dragging with ruffian violence, from her humble and I appeal to you then, Sir John, as the chiefest in authority, as a Christian and as a man, to order her immediate restoration.'

The baronet's brow was contracted till the lids almost concealed the eye, while its dark hue was deepened to the blackness of night, as he said in that calm, collected tone, that sometimes speaks the extremity of wrath-

"I have listened to you, sir, uttering language, that man never before dared address to me. I always deemed you were a fool; but I now find you a meddling and presumptuous fool; and you must be crushed. Know me then, henceforth, restored." as your inveterate foe; and there never yet was foe of Sir John Ingram's that he did not find

energy.

"Then in return for your threats, Sir John,"

a good deal heated by the rejoined the rector, a good deal heated by the tone and tenor of the last rejoinder, despite all his resolves to be calm, " as I cannot alter your with a total stranger respecting so delicate a purpose, recollect that, humble as I may be in transaction, and that we had better take a day to me, afther all the times I ventured my life, to your eyes, I possess friends-relatives of high standing and who, I am proud to say, though we differ in politics, would not for a moment lend their sanction to so lawless a proceeding as that to her cabin to-night, or she goes on board with tation." I now complain of; and I give you fair warning Jans Schrooter. I have been trepanned into that as far as their influence (an influence, thank God, I can command in such a case) can extend, this matter shall be sifted with the closes scrutiputtin her before one o' them, gallopped away of Ellen's abduction suggesting the cause of the properties and that, with my own unremitting exertions, and of the paltry transaction in the speediest it will go hard, if she remains on Irish ground, if the dear girl be not speedily recovered, to the disgrace and discomfiture of those who had the John." unmanliness to take any part in the abduction of the forlorn and unprotected orphan. We understand each other now, though I would still prefer appealing to-

The baronet stamped and looked as if he could have directed the summary judgment and execution on the unfearing clergyman, that had no further, merely waving his hand for the dismissal of the kind-hearted parson, who forthwith proceeded to commence his benevolent exertions for the recovery of his favorite.

CHAPTER XXV.

menced for the day. It was scarcely an hour a rapidity not usual in those days of slow tra- creased cordiality towards each other. velling; and the reprimand was forwarded with equal rapidity.

The baronet's study bell was furiously rung, after he had read the despatch throughout, made his appearance, "it appears that I must See here how accurate the charge is.

"I care not, Sir John, while I am pursuing sequence, any outrage or assault on life or pro- was repeating to himself, if his thoughts were what I conceive the duty of a Christiau clergy- perty, was not to be wondered at—"but, by the shaped into words; but curse me if I wouldn't bones of Black Dick,' concluded the baronet, in cover Miss Lynch, if possible, and I shall strain a tone of fiercer vehemence than he had at all every nerve to fulfil it. Ventured to assume towards Mr. Gordon, "if you have not the district cleared of both uncle and nephew before another week passes, I shall take speedy measures to rid the country of you.' "But your noble honor, Sir John, how can

HRONICLE.

"Not a word, ruffian. I give you a week.—Make use of it; and, Ffolliot, you're come in time (addressing the latter, who had just entered) to witness my ultimatum to this fellow-and for other purposes, too," he added, as Shawn made his sullen exit. "Look at this morning's com-

The baronet reached him the dispatch to read; and having strode from window to window, without giving him time to examine it, exclaimed impatiently. "How, in the devil's name, did the intelligence reach them so fast? Some scoundrel must be spying on us; and what can we do

"I know not, Sir John. It is really curious -and to rebuke us for want of zeal, who have incurred the hatred, and provoked the assaults of the rebellious for our well known and untiring loyal exertions.

"Then the cursed nonsensical affair of that girl,' observed the baronet, without apparently having heard or heeded his companion's observation. "I wish the puling chit had been left to vegetate in her cabin. Do you know, early as it is, I am after having had a visit respecting desolate home, a helpless and persecuted orphan. her abduction from that troublesome fellow, Gordon, who presumed to beard me openly and even bandy threats—so much the worse for him, if I am a true descendant of Black Dick, though the

fool may be troublesome still. "I too, Sir John, have had my annoyance this morning on that score. That foolish boy, Arthur, has been ranting furiously for the last hour about her withdrawal from the cottage, however he received the intelligence- accusing me loudly of having been the planner of the abduction, and even threatening to fling up his commission, and set cut in pursuit of her, unless she be instantly

"Then, sir, I must say you have earned that annoyance; she will, however, be this evening was at the castle a while ago, charging Sir John means to crush. A gleam of wolfish light shot in the hands of that pirate or smuggling fellow, from the baronet's eye, as, anticipating his re-on her way to another country, and then, I sup-pose, the young feilow's hot spirit may be grate words I undherstand. Then comes a let-

"Do you know, Sir John, that, since we were speaking last night, I have been thinking that you were, perhaps, too precipitate in arranging disturbance; an' I lave id to yourself, as a loyal or two to make inquiries-

"Not an hour, by heaven," exclaimed the baronet, stamping fiercely. "Either she returns lending my sanction to the forcing away a powerless girl, who could be to me of scarcely any importance; and my determination is to make id-put him clane out ov his sinses; an', to tell possible available manner."

"But if the stranger should betray us, Sir

"Betray me, Mr. Ffolliot! I tell you, as I told the fellow himself, than no one dare betray me here, though an odd one there may be that, depending on the protection of his gown, would presume to beard me; and I would not, for a thousand pounds, after what has passed between us, that one should discover that the girl had been practised by his ancestors; but he spoke been here. I know also that, though a fool, he is a persevering one, and that, as he stated, he has friends high in power, and who, I have reason ed his sister?" to know, would not spare to but hard at me, hesides that fools have sometimes a sharp scent."

Sir John's annoyance had, however, only com- after having muttered something between his afore." teeth about wilfulness and obstinacy, "that it

Some minor details, regarding the removal of

While this interview was taking place, Shawn was proceeding along one of the roads leading from the castle in a sullen and thoughtful mood; | tle). venting curses internally on Sir John and both and Shawn instantly summoned to his presence. priests at one moment, and the next, pondering a moment's pause, "I think it could do no harm, "So ruffian,' said Sir John, as that worthy some scheme for entrapping the latter, who had if the cornet's suspicions of Sir Robert were stirfoiled him so often before when he had been who was soliloquising in as trate and dissatisfied advantage to others, too, and those that wish you He read a portion of the dispatch, stating that a mood as himself, after having had repeated well." government had received a second communica- communications with Ffolliot and Sir Robert

"Yes, the damned, close-fisted, grasping, up-

shaped into words; but curse me if I wouldn't work out the property for the baronet himself, thankless and overbearing as he is, if I hadn't hopes that Adam Baker might manage still to edge himself in between both for at least a considerable share of it. Aye, the fool Sir Robert is running fairly mad; and, what between dicing, drinking, libertinism and the turf, together with allowing himself to be cheated by every one around him, he is, at this moment, sunk to his chin in debt, notwithstanding his broad green acres-and gloriously broad and green they are (the attorney's eyes glustened at the thought)-pity such a fool should have got them for shifting his faith from the Pope to the King, and praying to nobody instead of to the saints. Well, we must good-naturedly try to assist him in his praiseworthy exertions to rid himself of their incumbrance; and I think a few thousand proffered in the nick of thee when the pinch comes next week (as his confidence, Beyan Gaven, tells me will be the case) may give me a firm footing, after which an entire deed of sale might be easily accomplished, if I should not be forestalled by that skinflint Pfolliot, who has the money, and knows the value of the property as well as myself. Sir John, I know, is too contident, and will carry too high a hand to dabble in that underhand way. However, our comfort is, that Ffolliot, I fancy, can be no favorite, in any respect, in Lynch Hall. At all events, I shall watch his inevenients just now, as closely as the hound does the fox's-"

" Ha, honest John, something has disturbed you," said the attorney aloue, as he came front to front with Shawn.

" Why, Misther Baker, to tell the truth, there was the divie's kick up a while ago at the cas-

"On what account tell me?" asked Baker, with almost breathless eagerness. Then checking himself, he continued in a calmer tone, "that is if there was no secret in the matter; if there was don't mind me, John."

"I believe the whole matter is no great secret by this time, an' so I'll tell id, and I'm sure you wouldn't betray me, any how. Miss Ellen Lynch, as I could hear, was forced away from the cottage, last night; then Misther Gordon and Misther Ffolliot with having a finger in the ther from the government making out that myself an' Sir John was favorin' a couple of priests here, an', ov course, helpin' the murdhers and man, Misther Baker, whither that was fair play show my loyalty."

"Surely, Sir John would allow neither himself nor you to lie for a moment under such an impu-

"To be shure he wouldn't, Misther Baker, if he wasn't intirely bothered; but I think the carrying off o' the girl-whomsoever had a hand in the truth, the matter is a quare one altogether, as Cornet Ffolliot tould me, afore I went to the eastle at all, that he was quite sure it was Sir Robert that had put his sister out of his reach. and that he should account to him for id. Any way you see Mr. Baker I'm the sufferer."

"Yes, John, I see clearly that you are suffering for your loyalty, though I'm confident, if you act consistently with your hitherto exemplary conduct, that your annoyauce will be amply compensated for. But you are quite certain that Cornet Ffolliot had an impression it was Sir Robert that had transferred-that is remov-

"Am I certain that the sun is shining now, or that I'm afther getting the abuse of a dog from "Then I see, Sir John," said Ffolliot, aloud, Sir John, though he'll repint of id as he did

"There is no doubt but that he will, and you think it most probable, my worthy John. that it was Sir Robert that had his sister conveyed away, as he was acting contrary to his wishes-eh?"

"Betune ourselves, 'Toney Baker, that's all in my eye an' Betty Martin. Sir Robert does not care a thraneen where she is. But wherever she is they know id at head-quarters (the cas-

"At all events, John," said the attorney, after red up. I feel certain that it would be well tak-

"Whew! 'Torney Baker, I'm beginning to smell a rat," responded Shawn, with one of his villainous grins.

"Why, John, I always knew you had a good and without door, and that, as a necessary con- with the least possible expense," the attorney nose. I always, besides, appreciated your loyalty

and zeal; and for that reason I suggested to you a service-I will now cal! it a service, I would not suggest to another, and which must be recompensed. Here is a yellow guinea; John"he balanced it for an instant between his forefinger and thumb, as if reluctant that he and it should part forever-" yes, John, here it is: every loyal man should be rewarded for his services. Meet the cornet at once again, and satisfy him that his suspicions are right. I am going to Sir John, and you may be sure my word will not be wanted to see you righted in his opinion; you can just throw into the loveyou witnessed-or might have witnessed (though you did not choose to detail them to him before) and which will confirm him in his opinion as to the party by whom Miss Lynch was conveyed his death by a gunshot wound, inflicted by some per cleverness as my friend John I will only say, and, if the business be done as expertly as may be expected from such hands, the guinea shall be doubled - aye (after a moment's pause), and more."

"Long life to your honor; it's you that had always the heart of a prince, and so we always said; and if we don't make the young cockan' a dunghill one, too, if the breed's not improved-bilieve everything you like afore we lave him, that you may hear of our being trans- stated the nature of the wound from the effects of ported for saying mass-that's all I'll say."

The ruffian turned away to repair forthwith to the cornet's quarters.

agent does his business rightly, a quarrel between the two fools can be, in no shape a disserof these societies, is a Preserverian himself. vice; and if it leads to anything serious - if even such a mishap can't damage Adam Baker's give us the result of it (laughter.) chances. On the contrary, they are likely to come to plows. Yes! terminate the matter how a may, I cannot be harmed by it."

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

FARRER CONWAY OF HEADFORD. - His Grace the Archolemon of Taxin has directed Father Conway to proceed to America on a mission of the purest charay, to act on behalf of his poor parishioners, who, in this Catholic country, where Church property righly abounds, and is so dishonestly administered, are compelled to kneel in the open air when wor-snepping their "Father and their God?" There can be little doubt, from the high respect entertained for the good Priest at this and the other side of the water, that his mission will be a perfect success. He seeks in another land means for the erection of a Church, which has been hitherto denied him in his own parish, where the pious people, on Sundays and holidays, cannot avail of such a chief requisite of Christianity and civilization. - Galway Vindicator.

THE LATE ORANGE OUTBAGE AT DERRYMACASH .-LURGAN, Oct. 1 - The adjourned inquest on the tody of Thomas Murphy, who died on Tuesday, the 25th of September, of a gunshot wound inflicted on him at the Orange outrage which was committed at Derry macush on the 12th of July last, was resumed to-day in the Court-house before Edward Atkinson,

John Handcock, J.P., occupied a seat on the bench

with the coroner. Mr. John Rae, of Belfast, appeared specially for

the relatives of the deceased. The Court was thronged during the day. None of the parties who are in custody on the charge of being implicated in the outrage at Derrymacash were in

court but Mesers, Morris and Carleton, solicitors, attended to watch the proceedings on their behalf. Mr. Rae said that he appeared for Anthony Murphy, the father of Thomas Murphy, the deceased -To those he said, who had been born and reared in the county of Armagh a description of an Orange riot on the 12th of July would afford no novelty .-That riot was similar to others of the same character. It began with flags on the churches, with a sermon preached by a clergyman to the Orangemen, with a procession after church, and concluded with the firing of shots at a number of unoffending people, who were met by these followers of the Gospel when they were going home. These were scenes which in the province of Ulster they did experience of in some shape or another, and in some places, every year, and sometimes more frequently. But generally, whether in consequence of the flags on the churches, the preaching of the sermon, or some peculiarity in the atmosphere in the month of July. the people in that county and the adjacent county very frequently became more like infuriated animals than human beings. The riot in question was, however, of a serious character, in consequence of the use of deadly weapons, by the Orange party. Mr. Rae then detailed the facts of the outrage at Derrymacash, which are already familiar to the public .-So deliberate, he said, was the firing on that occasion that sixteen persons, all Roman Catholics, were wounded. The man whose blackened corpse it was the painful duty of the jury to examine on Wednesday last was killed on that occasion, and another Charles M'Cann, lay mortally wounded, and every hour his death was expected, and though he had heard charges against the Roman Catholic party no proceedings were taken to show that any of them committed any assault, or used any firearms or weapous of any description. Whatever there was on that subject came from the Catholics themselves, and, therefore, be would presume that the outrage was altogether upon one side, and that upon this ocension the acts of violence by the Catholics were scarcely worth alluding to. It was most lamentable that such proceedings should be carried on year after year. He would ask the jury, whatever might be their verdict, to accompany it with a strong recommendation that proceedings should be taken by the executive government of the country, so that the outrages which for unwards of half a century disgraced Uister should do so no more. The magistrates had so sifted the question that, unless the coroner wished it, he (Mr. Rae) would not repeat the evidence which had been given at petty sessions .-The important matter, however, was, whether the jury would think fit to declare, as the coroner had already done, that it would be a blessing to do away with this Orange society, and that the time was come when it should be done away with. If they could record that in their solemn verdict, so that the executive government would be compelled to act upon it, they would be rendering an incalculable service to the province and to the empire at large. However energetic the present government might be with regard to the prosecuting the rank and file of the Orangemen, they would, in fact, be conniving at the system so long as they permitted the oligarchy of the country, whether clerical or landed, to carry

it on. Mr. Rue then referred to the origin of the

been taken to abolish it from time to time. If this

gistrate who was an Orangeman was dismissed for being so, the rural Orangemen and the artizan Orangemen in the towns would have a perfect right to believe that her Majesty's government, whether Whig or Tory, was anxious that the discouragement to the Orange association should be only nominal, and that, for the sake of protecting the English or Protestant interest in Ireland, the Orangemen should continue their organization. He (Mr. Rae) was a Protestant, and he held Protestant political opinions, but from his experience in these party conflicts, he should say that in nine cases out of ten he found Protestants the aggressors and Catholics the aggrieved. If by any observations of his he would be in any way the means of putting an end to party feeling in Ulster, and of urging the jury to strain sick boy in spurs, some sight or conversation that every nerve to put this down this Orange system, which had made the province a disgrace to Ire land, he would be only performing an imperative duty. In conclusion, Mr. Rae said that he would be satisfied with a verdict that the deceased came by away. But I am doing superfluous work in gir- son unknown; because, if he proceeded to identify ing instructions to one so noted for his tact and any one of the prisoners in custody, he should identify all, and he considered it fairer for both sides, as the magistrates had returned the case for trial, not not a word of my name, of course, to any party; to prejudice the case of the prosecutors or the prisoners, particularly when all the parties were amenable to justice.

The Coroner -It is a matter quite in your own discretion.

Mr. Rae said he proposed to examine the Head-Constable of Constabulary and Dr. Hanny, and think I have stated what is correct, agree with me. some other parties, as to the working and the effects of the Orange Society, with a view to the resolution, which he suggested the jury should append to their verdict.

Dr. Robert Hannay was then examined-Having which the deceased died, he said he had been 28 years residing in Lurgan; that he attended altogether ten or twelve Catholics who had been injured in party riots; believes it would tend to the peace of " Well," thought the attorney, as he paused the country if these Orange associations were aboa moment to look after him, "if that precious lished; believes it to be injurious to society, and alof these societies; is a Presbyterian himself.

Mr. Rae-I hope the government will soon hold a either, or both of them should fall-well then, post mortem examination on the Orange body, and

Head-Constable M'Carron examined - I am a native of the county Donegal, joined the constabulary force improve, whether the suspicions and dislike of in 1837, and was promoted to be Head-Constable in the wise pair be only increased by angry recri- 1848; I have been stationed 13 years in Lurgan ;minations and bitter words, or whether they saw several processions of Orangemen in Lurgan on the 12th July last; some of them had orange lillies Fanti, since their invasion of the Papal territory; in their hands; there was a special service in the and you especially desire some account of the 600 church that day; there were orange and purple flags on the parish church occasionally, from the 1st to Spoleto. It is upon this last point that! hope to the 12th July: about three o'clock there were about have the power of giving you satisfaction, and of 5,000 or 6,000 persons in the town, who were marchelisting your sympathy in behalf of their bereaved ing ; I heard shots that day ; there are nine men under me; we generally get extra men about the 12th of July; there were 44 men extra last 12th of July; even with these I did not deem it expedient to disperse the Orangemen: with the force we had it would not be prudent to make any arrest; a row might get up if we arrested any party; there are a good many Catholics in the town and neighborhood many of them have complained to me of these Orange processions: I have been generally stationed in Ulster; much of the crime in the North of Ireland arises from party feeling, springing chiefly from the existence of the Orange Association; there is a general feeling of apprehension in the province during the month of July.

Mr. Rae—Do you believe it would tend to promote

the peace of the district if these Orange processions were done away ?- I think it would do a great deal to preserve the peace if drumming processions were done away with

Don't you think that the dissolution of the associations to which these drums belong would put an end to the processions? I believe it would. Don't the drums and fifes belong to the Orange lodges? I believe they do.

Do you know of any Ribbon Society in Armagh?

So far as you know the Catholics have no society corresponding with the Orange Association. No.

Mr. Rae-I have already got the opinion of the
coroner on the matter, and I would now like to have that of Mr. Handcock to whom I will put a few questions.

Mr. Handcock was then sworn. He said-I am a ative of the county Antrim: I time resident in the county Armagh, and have been twenty-two years acting as a magistrate in this district. Is is a fact that breaches of the peace arising from party feeling are more common in July than at

any other period of the year? I should say so. Except cases, arising from extreme poverty, does not the greater portion of the crime of the country spring from party feeling? A very large amount

Do you believe it is created to a very great extent and kept up by the Orange Association? I do. Do you consider it would tend to the future peace of the province of Ulster if that Orange Association

were dissolved? I do. Do you think, in point of fact, that if it be intended to put a stop to the recurrence of such outrages as those which were lately the subject of investigation, it should be done by voluntary consent or le-

gislative enactment? I think so. So far as regards the Ribbon Society, have you had occasion to suspect that it exists in the county Armagh? Not in this portion of it. I have never

So far as you know, the Catholics have no association either for aggression or defence? No, not in this neighborhood. Do you consider there is any pretext for saying

that Orange associations are requisite for self-defence? Certainly not. Do you believe the magistracy and the police force

are generally adequate for the protection of all her Majesty's subjects in this district? I think so. I suppose but for Orange Associations they would

have very little to do? A great deal less to do. Mr. Rae then closed his case by reading the expression of opinion by the Coroner on Wednesday last, when he said—"For my own part, I believe that would be a great deal better without any society of the kind. My own opinion is, that its time has expired, and that it is high time it was done away with, and every society of the kind." He (Mr. Rac) had several witnesses, whom he meant to produce at the assizes, who had not yet been examined. Their evidence was not material in connexion with the inquest, and he merely mentioned the matter that it might not be said hereafter that their production

was an after-thought. The Coroner then proceeded to address the jury. He said-Gentlemen, in this case all that is asked from you on behalf of the prosecution is a verdict that the deceased came by his death from a gun shot wound. The evidence of Dr. Hanway leaves no doubt that such was the cause of his death. Therefore, so far as your verdict is concerned, my duty will be very simple. But, besides that, you are asked to agree to a resolution on the words expressed by me on last Wednesday from this place respecting the Orange Society. I am not going to vary in the least degree what I then expressed. I believe we would be much better without that society, and whilst I differ much from what was stated as the reasons for its being abolished. I entertain very strongly the opinion that Christianity has suffered more from that society being connected with the Protestant religion than from any other cause. I know from personal experience in connection with a Bible Class and a Temperance Society that both trusted relations, friends, and officers—hought by these causes do suffer from the Orange Society; and Piedmontese gold? But, Sir, as I commenced by Orange Soc ety, and to the proceedings which had these causes do suffer from the Orange Society; and your personal experience leads you know that stating my object in addressing you was specially to orange system, he said, did not lead to murder, it disputes, ill-will, and various other unpleasant mat- vindicate the conduct of our brave countrymen who would not make much matter; but until every ma- ters which we would gladly avoid, have sprung have fallen in defending what they considered the

the exhibition of orums and flags, and other things, which, instead of promoting peace and good-will—
the example of which the professors of a religion of
peace and good-will should show—have had directly the contrary effect. Gentlemen, it will be for you to say whether you are prepared to endorse this dient servant, opinion, and to enter into such a resolution as has been suggested to you. The matter is left in your own hands to deal with as your conscience and the good of your country may to yourselves suggest.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of

about ten minutes, returned to court, when The Foreman said he was requested by the rest of the jury to ask the coroner if it was his wish to have any resolution appended to their verdict, as some of the jury were under the impression that the coroner instructed them that they should give expression to their opinion as to the Orange Society.

The Coroner said he had not given any instruction. He left it altogether with themselves, whether they would or would not agree to any resolution on the

subject.
Mr. Rae—I only put it to the common sense and discretion of the jury.

The Coroner-I only left it to your own discretion as to whether such a resolution might or might not be for the public benefit. The recommendation, if any, will not be on your oaths at all, it will be merely an expression of opinion.

Mr. Rae-You may act on your own knowledge of the country; it is to that I am appealing, and if you

The jury retired, and after about a quarter of an hour's absence, again returned to court, when the foreman handed in a verdict-" That the death of the deceased, Thomas Murphy, was caused by a gunshot wound, inflicted on the 12th July last, at Derrymacash, by some person or persons to the jary unknown." They also appended to their verdict the following :- "The jury are of opinion that the peace of the country would be much promoted by the dis-

countenance of party displays of every kind."
Mr. Rac-Very well, gentlemen, it will be for her Majesty's government to take the requisite measures to carry that recommendation into effect. They

The jury was then discharged, and the proceedings terminated.

THE IRISH AT SPOLETO-HEROIC STRUGGLE.-The Marquis of Normanby has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Globe: --

Sir-In the Globe of yesterday you invite some impartial chronicler to undertake the true account of the pending campaign of Generals Cialdini and Irishmen to whom was confided the defence of friends and relations, by relieving their minds from the cruel aggravation to their grief of hearing that those of our fellow-countrymen for whose safety and success they were praying, were stigmatised with dis-honor as well as defeat. Now, Sir, if I stood alone in England, I would aftirm my conviction of the falsehood of the assertion, that Irishmen, when once engaged in an enterprise they considered just and holy, would show cowardice in the face of an enemy .-What! The Irish, who have formed at all times at least one-half of our own brave army; a national combination that stood against the world in arms; natives of the country which furnished us with the greatest General and the wisest man of modern times, who never under-valued the services readered during his brilliant career by his own countrymen! I will not trust myself to express all I personally feel on this point. I will merely respond to your call, and give you the satisfaction of being able to refute such unfounded charges. Immediately after reading your paragraph, which left the impression that six hundred Irishmen at Spoleto had surrendered at discretion without striking a blow, I had an opportunity of seeing a letter from Rome of the 22nd inst., published in a Parisian journal of great influence and large circulation, which I here translate, merely observing that by the present restrictive regulations of the French press the signature of a director of the paper is pledged for the responsibility of the correspondent-a penalty being attached to the propagation of false news. I will only quote the paragraph which relates specially to the conduct of the Irishmen who were actually engaged at

Spoleto:"At Spoleto the Irish detachment, consisting about two hundred and sixty men, behaved like heroes, and like Christian heroes. Attacked as they were by eight thousand Piedmontese, the Delegate (or Lieut. Governor), in the face of such an inequality of numbers, advised them to abandon any attempt to defend the town. 'No (replied these brave men), Irishmen in the service of the Pope cannot surrender, they can but be killed.' That which they said they did. On early morning they confessed, and they received the Holy Communion. The assault upon the town commenced, the gates were forced; the Irish, fighting like lions retreated into the fort; batteries were quickly raised and fired upon the fort. In a short time a considerable breach was effected. Thirty of these galiant fellows threw themselves across the breach with two pieces of cannon, and after causing a severe loss to the assailants. were themselves killed to the last man. Fresh breaches were made, and the greater part of the Irish having been either killed or wounded, the fort capitulated. They were promised the honours of war, but their heroism having probably mortified their enemies, they were forced to march out without

arms or baggage. Such is the feeling vindication of these men by one who knows nothing of them but their bravery and their devotion, whilst many of their own countrymen on this side of St. George's Channel have been only too ready to stigmatize them as cowards and mercenaries! Do those who use such a term as "mercenaries" know that the troops of the Pope are the only corps out of these islands that are not raised by conscription throughout Europe? For many years both England and France have been advising the Pope to raise an army of his own. If there are foreigners mixed with Romans in its compositions, he has but followed the example set by England in the late war with Russin, when she raised Italian and German regiments, and tried to have an American legion. With regard to the deficiency of general intelligence upon the history of the present campaign in Italy, the Parisian correspondent of the Times gives, I believe, the most accurate account why the truth is withheld:--"The dearth of news from the Papal States other than such as is obtained from Piedmontese sources continues almost complete .-The Sardinians, according to what is here stated, allow no letters or telegrams to pass, and the motive imputed is that they do not wish any other version than their own of recent events to get about." And again this morning, on the same authority, we hear "Doubts seem to be entertained as to the exact nature and results of the action of Castel-Fidardo. It is said that General Lamoriciere succeeded in entering Ancona with a considerable body of troops. This report has been current even at Turin. I have already warned you against confidence in Italian bulletins." If the bulletins are not to be believed, what reliance can be placed in government telegrams -for instance, the circumstantive lie of the embarkation of the King of Naples for Spain, at a certain bour, on a certain day, which passed current with the whole English press, and was accompanied by

every sort of personal attack upon the unfortunate

young Sovereign who was betrayed by his newly-

chosen constitutional ministers, and sold by his most

from time to time out of party processions, and by holiest of causes, victims of the unexpected attack fended to the last. There were fearful odds against of a greatly superior force belonging to a foreign power at peace with the Sovereign they were serv ing, a more appropriate occasion will, I hope, arise NORMANBY. London, Sept. 28, 1860.

The Times publishes the following letter from one of the Brigade:-

"Recanati, September 22. "My Dear Sir-I wrote to you a week ago (the letter was not received) bidding you adieu for ever, and a few hours afterwards we marched off to meet the enemy, preceded by General de Lamoriciere.— We were of the brave Pimodan's division. The batmore severe but for the cowardice and treachery of an Italian regiment, who passed over to the enemy, and by whose hands it is generally believed General Pimodan fell mortally wounded the Swiss ran away, and left me alone with only thirty men to fight into Loretto. After twenty-four hours-waiting in expectation of assistance I was compelled to capitulate, and surrender as prisoners of war. The Sar-dinians received me and my gallant comrades with military respect, such as dipping their colours, &c. When the fight commenced we were only 5,000 strong; these were against 32,000 men, with ten butteries of English rifled cannon. The brave Lamoriciere was forced to dash through the enemy fell, besides several officers. Be so good as to write to my father at Boulogne, and tell him I am to march immediately with my men to Genoa, and thence proreed to France." WHO IS LAMORICIERE ?- We are often asked who

Lamoriciere is. Briefly, this is the history of the man who has undertaken the defence of the temporal By his own courage and ability he forced himself for-France, but sent to Egypt or Syria. Louis Phillippe, however, set aside the solemn engagements of his officer, and the Emir was kept in a French prison from 1843 till 1851, when he was released by Napoleon, at the urgent request of the late Lord Londonderry, and sent to Damascus, where he now resides. The fame that Lamoriciere achieved in Algiers was greater than that of any of his fellowfor his dash and bravery, and amongst military men was highly esteemed for his extensive knowledge of Lamoriciere retired from the army for a short time, and was elected a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, in which assembly he acted with the "left centre" or moderate reformers. When Louis to the popular cry for reform, Lamoriciere was made commander of the National Guard of Paris. This was in February, 1848, only a few hours before the revolution broke out. The appointment of the popular general it was thought would please the populace, and allay the rising storm. Indid not, however, do so. Even Lamoriciere, although he strove hard to do it, could not save him. During the republic Lamoriciere was always a member of the assembly, and more than once in office under both Lamartine and Cavaignac. On the bloody night of December 2nd, 1851, he was seized in his bed by order of Louis Napoleon, and with all the greatest French generals -Cavaignac, Bedeau, Leflo, Changarnier, Charras, and others-thrown into prison for a short time, and then exiled. He has lived in Belgium since then, and though repeatedly invited to return to France and again take service in the army, he has honourably and consistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the present ruler of that country, whom he regards as a usurper and a tyrant. He had but scanty means of living, but he bore his exile honorhe sought consolation in the offices of rel Catholic clergymen, he was induced, by their representations, to command the Papal army when Napoleon's strong connection with Piedmont, and rather equivocal support of his Holiness became so apparent last year.

We have much pleasure in stating that a letter has been received from our gallant young townsman Captain Luther who was one of the officers in command of the Irish Brigade at the battle of Perugia, and who is now a prisoner at Genoa. He says they fought for unwards of four hours against a force four times their number; the Piedmontese riflemen had possession of all the houses along the streets, and fired on them from the windows. After a gullant but ineffectual struggle the general surrendered, and the garrison had to walk by forced marches unwards of 100 miles, until they got a train which brought them to Livomo, from whence they were conveyed to Genoa, where they arrived on the 23rd of September, the day prior to that on which the letter is The officers are on parole at Genoa, and dated. are allowed two francs a day for their support. They are not permitted to wear their uniform, and having to purchase clothes as best they could, their mufti is not so choice they could desire. Captain Luther escaped the fight of Perugia unburt, though a Swiss officer was shot down beside him, and a brother officer in stooping to lift him received through the head a bullet which passed under Captain Lu-ther's arm! The news of the safety of this young officer will be gladly learned by his many friends in this locality .- Tipperary Free Press.

THE IRISH BRIGADE .- On Sunday evening, the Solemp Office of the Dead was recited by the Students of the College of Maynooth, for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of the Irish Brigade. Among all the prayers that went up on that day to the throne of mercy in their behalf, that eternal light | county Meath. It is not the first time he was simimight shine unto them, none arose more fervently, nor with more heartfelt sympathy, than from the students of St. Patrick's. It was a sight no less interesting than edifying, to behold those, who are preparing to carry on the spiritual warfare under standard of Christ, chaunting forth the grand old dirge of Holy Church, for those noble beroes who have just shed their blood in the cause of Christ's Vicar on earth. And though sorrow pervaded the hearts of all, yet as panlm succedeed panlm, until every spirit was called upon to praise the Lord, it seemed rather the canticle of triumph than the wail of mourning over the martyred dead. Let the voice of Lamentation cease throughout the land, and let Erin be consoled for her departed sons. They have fought the good fight, and have gone to receive that crown of justice which the Lord, a just judge will render to them.

THE HEROISM OF THE IRISH BRIGADS .- The Irish Brigade, the bravest and most devoted of the Pope's defenders, may now be said to be no more. A portion of them are prisoners of war-some few have returned to their homes - and many, alas! too many, are sleeping the sleep of the brave where they stood firm and unflinchingly, stern and undaunted at their posts, till overpowered by overwhelming numbers, they fell whilst battling gallantly for the Father of the Faithful. Their Chief knew well their value, their invincible courage, their heroic enthusiasm, and hence he placed them where the strongest and most important positions were to be maintained and de-

them, and brave and tried men, who had grown grey in arms, and had fought in desperate battles, declared the contest hopeless, the numbers against them for characterising as it deserves the whole progress being too disproportionately great to render victory of this international outrage.—I am, Sir, your oberendered their names immortal, not only at Fon-tenoy and Cremona, but where the heroes of a hundred fights besides, resisted the bosts that assailed them to the utmost. Fifty thousand of the enemy, aided by a vast fleet, were opposed to them; and yet for nearly three long weeks did the Irish Brigade and their brave companions, all amounting to no more than some fourteen or fifteen thousand men, hold out against the enemy's vast legions. And this, too, whilst the British journals were calumniating tle commenced furiously, and would have been much | them with foul charges of cowardice, desertion, and pusillanimity | Day after day they sent forth their lying accounts of defeats and disasters, which had never been sustained, and day after day they blazoned forth the fall of this citadel and the capitulation and left me alone with only thirty men to fight of another. At one time the gallant Lamoriciere against a whole regiment of Sardinians. What bad fled, leaving his men to shift for themselves; at could I do but retreat, which I effected by getting another, his army had deserted, leaving him to effect his escape as best he might. Misrepresentation and downright lying were the order of the day; and, as "the wish was father to the thought" with the English reader, these fabrications passed current as facts, till at length the truth could no longer be concealed. Then it turned out that at Perugia, as at Spoleto and Ancona, the Irish Brigade fought like warriors, and braved their foes like heroes. At Fossombrone and at the walls of Ancona the Brigade performed proamid a shower of shell and grape, and succeeded in digies of valour, standing by their guns till ther getting into Ancona. I am told that 600 Sardinians sank to rise no more, and fronting and defying the enemy in every encounter. One Protestant English. man alone has done justice to their patient endurance of toil and hunger, hardship and privation. and it is truly gratifying to read his noble defence of them amidst the volleys of abuse, ridicule, and slander with which they have been assailed in almost every English journal. His letter, which will be power of the Pope. Juchault de Lamoriciere is a hailed with joy by the friends of the fallen brave, rench general who achieved great distinction in the | will be found elsewhere. It would be impossible to French war against Abd-el-Kader, in Algiers. He find a more just and generous tribute than the noble belongs to a respectable but not a wealthy family, Marquis has paid to the heroism and devotion of the and, in 1830, was a simple officer in the French army. gallant bands that left their homes and their nearest and dearest ties to defend the Head of their Church ward, and the war in Algiers is but a record of his and his patrimony. Against 8,000 men, the flower many and great military achievements. It was to of the Sardinian army, trained and inured to war, Lamoriciere that the gallant but unfortunate Abd-el- two hundred and sixty young frishmen, not one of Kader, after his cause had become hopeless, surren- whom had probably ever seen any military service dered himself. The French general promised that before, maintained their ground under a denily and before, maintained their ground under a dentily and the great Arab chieftain should not be detained in destructive fire. When arged to surrender they replied, "Irishmen cannot surrender, " and when a breach was effected by the enemy, " thirty of these gallant fellows threw themselves across it with two rieces of cannon, and after causing a severe loss to the assailants, were themselves killed to the last man."-Dublin Telegraph.

Mile James ...

That Englishman, whether Catholic or Protestant, must be strangely constituted who does not blush generals. He was a great favourite with his soldiers for his country in the remembrance of the base and cowardly attacks made a week ago upon the gallant Irishmen in the service of the Holy Father, and we his profession. After the release of Abd-el Kader, must add at the manner in which those attacks were too generally received. Because these brave men were Catholics, and were fighting for their religion, they were stigmatized as poltroons, whose baseness had brought disgrace upon every subject of Queen Phillippe resolved to sacrifice M. Guizot, and yield Victoria. It is a poor excuse that some occasion was given for this ribaldry by the lying Sardinian telegrams, by which alone, for several days, we could obtain any information from Italy. The falsehood of those telegrams was patent, and the Times, which must have known it, made haste to throw the dirt which the Piedmontese had provided before the contradiction could arrive. The lie is now dispersed like wind. We publish to-day the official despatches of Major O'Reilly of the siege and capitulation of Spoleto, which prove that the Irish fought with a degree of heroism never surpassed by soldiers of any nation on earth. Even the General commanding the hostile army bears testimony to their indomitable courage and honourable conduct in commendable contrast to the brutal attacks of the Times. have no doubt, more to hear on this subject. Meanwhile, the honour of England has been vindicated by the men who many years ago dared the brutal hatred of the Orangemen (whose base revenge did not scruple even to commit ontrages on the person of the representative of their Sovereign) by being the first to govern Ireland with as much justice and imably and with dignity. Worn out by want of active partiality as an unjust and partial state of law alemployment, and sick at heart at the success of lowed—The Marquis of Normanby. Ireland is so lit-Napoleon, whose character he so strongly detests, the accustomed to receive anything like generous coming thereby well acquainted with several leading noble Letter of Lord Normanby will enshrine his memory in many a warm and loyal heart, as first at this juncture in honourable courtesy towards her as he was then first in political justice .- Weekly Register.

A Napoleon in Ireland. -Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde have arrived at Kingstown : we hope he may make himself thoroughly master of the reasons which drove more than one million one hundred thousand Irish emigrants out of their country, in nine years and a few months : visitors should know the condition of their host -Irishman.

THE NATIONAL PRIITION, - Ten thousand names were attached to the National Petition, in Limerick, during a few days' space. In other cities it progresses with equal rapidity.-Irishman.

We are happy to perceive, by a letter from Rome, that a young gentleman, a native of Dublin, named James Francis M'Guire, a student in the frish College, took the first medal for Hebrew at the examination lately held at the Propaganda, and which was presented to him by the hands of His Eminence Cardinal Barnabo .- Freeman.

FIRST MENTION OF WHISKEY IN IRELAND. - In the year 1405 we find whiskey or usquebaugh (i,c., water of life, ") for the first time bonoured with a place in Irish annals. At the Christmas of this year, Richard Mac Rannal died from the offects of drinking thereof; and afforded to his countrymen the means of making a pun, which was made when they stated that the draught was to him not usquebaugh, but usquebaush, i.c., the water of death." Fynes Morrison, an Elizabethan writer, praised the usquebaugh, or aqua vite of Ireland, as better than that of his own country.

A LANDLORD SHOT AT .- One Richard Dyns, J.P., of Heathstown, land agent to Sir Benjamin Chapman, was fired at on the 23d inst . at Grennanstown, in the larly attacked, and the fact does not say much for his character. He had a narrow escape from the last attempt, some of the slugs having grazed his body. Rent-raising, it is said, was his offence, and

a very grievous offence it often is. The crown has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension and bringing to justice the persons who perpetrated the outrage on Richard Dyas, Esq., at Grenanstown, county Meath, on Sunday, 23rd September last, by waylaying him and firing at him and his family.

DEPORTED PAUPERS. - Last week Ellen Whitiaw and her three children were sent to Belfast by the authorities of Leeds. The woman states she is a native of Belfast; that she is 24 years of age; that she left Belfast when seven years old for Leeds, where she got married to an Englishman, and where she bas since lived. The eldest child is five years old, the second two years, and the youngest-a child on the breast-is seven weeks old. She also states that, owing to her husband being now in gaol, she was obliged to go into the workhouse, where she was nine weeks, and where the youngest child was born. She was sent here against her will. Mr. M'Bride had her brought before the Belfast Poor Law Guardians, in order that they should hear her statement, and he afterwards sent her back to Leeds .- Belfast

THE Carlow Sentinel gravely states that it is believed in Ireland that Garibaldi is none other than John Sadleir, of Tipperary Bank notoriety !

THE OBJECTIVE PROTESTANT. (From the Custlebar Telegraph.) A robe of seeming truth and trust. Hid crafty observation; And secret hung, with poisoned crust His dirk of Defamation: A mask that, like the gorget, show'd Dye-varying on the pigeon; And for a mantle large and broad, He wrapped him in Religion.

Hypocrisy-la-Mode. It would appear by the public prints, that Claremorris is about, ere long, to become famous among the cities of the West for the introduction of a new qualifier into the family of nouns. We should have no objection to the addition of a sonorous adjective to our vocabulary, could we properly understand its bearing or import; but in our present state of innocence touching these trifles, we are inclined to tax the innovators with disrespect for the public, in putting before it language which, in the absence of note or comment, it cannot understand.

Some months since we noticed in these columns an advertisement inviting "a Protestant Gardener" to accept a situation in the gift of M. M. Blacker, Claremount, Claremorris; but to-day we have to notice a still more extensive application of the qualifier "Protestant" in an advertisement purporting to be from the same locality, as it desires application to be made "to Murragh Blacker, Claremount, Claremor-

Who this "Murragh" is, we of course know not, unless he be another of the alter egos of M. M. Blacker. They seem to occupy the same lodgings, and, so far as principle is concerned, it matters little whether the singular or dual number, using the middle voice, puts forth the announcement, Claremorris has the questionable honor of using an adjective which no grammarian in any school we have yet heard of has attempted to define. Here is the great puzzle, as published in the Farmer's Gazette of the 18th

WANTED, for the county Mayo, a PROTESTANT Ploughman, a good workman, and accustomed to handle young horses. -- Apply to Murragh Blacker, Claremount, Claremorris, Mayo.

The Graziers and the landlord-farmers of Mayo, will, no doubt, take measures for their own safety, should this startling phenomenon, conjured up by "Murragh Blacker, Claremount, Claremorris," rise in their midst. A good, bad, or indifferent ploughman for a farm is a thing of such dimensions as to be easily comprehended; but a " Protestant ploughman" for a county is being too vast for the compre-hension of ordinary individuals. Without inquiring minutely as to the huge stride of this gigantic ploughman now "wanted for the county Mayo," or the size in cubic feet of his mighty plough, we may be permitted to ask Murragh Blacker the simple meaning of the word "Protestant" as applied to ploughing?

Four or five years ago there appeared in London the history of what termed itself "A Protestant Fire Insurance Company." The thing moved under the pious emblem of an open Bible, received premiums. and spent them, but never made provision to meet a solitary demand for payment.

The qualifier " Protestant," as applied to the Comdid not condescend to the use of intelligible language Sir John Dean Paul, the leader of modern progressionists in the art of making money piously, was too much wrapt in devotional speculations to regard the meaning of words, provided they sounded unctu-

Since the disclosures here alluded to we have learned that professions of piety are the safest cloak for deculation, and are, therefore, prepared to doubt the integrity of any business of a mercantile or agricultural cast that uses the Bible as an emblem or the word "Protestant" as a qualifier.

THE NEW POSTAL SERVICE.—Complaints are made of the imperfect arrangements on the part of the Postoffice authorities, by which the public have not yet realized the benefits which were expected to result from the acceleration of the London mails. One of the Dublin papers says :- " In some respects, indeed, the change has operated as a positively disadvantage instead of a boon. For the last two days it has been a subject of complaint that the morning and evening delivery of letters has been retarded, and thus anxious expeciants have been obliged to wait for an hour or two beyond the period at which they had been accustomed to receive them. This delay was accounted for yesterday morning by the severity of the gale on Tuesday night. Even the powerful steamer now upon the station was unable to reach Kingstown from Holyhead until nearly two hours after the appointed time, and, to add to the delay and difficulty which this circumstance occasioned, the sorters were so put out of sorts by the roughness of the passage that they were unable to perform their duties, and the bags were handed over to the post-office in Dublin in the same condition in which they had been thrown on board. So far as the railway and steampacket companies are concerned, the business which they undertook has been efficiently performed; but the expectations which have been excited will be utterly disappointed, and the great expense which has been incurred will have been thrown away, if measures be not adopted to have the mails not only expeditionsly carried, but promptly delivered."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster remains for the present at Folkstone. The health of His Eminence is daily improving.—Weekly Register.

THE REVENUE .- The accounts for a quarter ending this day shows a decrease on the whole, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of about £600,000; on customs there is a decrease of about £100,000, and on excise of about £460,000; against this, however, are placed net increases on stamps, taxes, income tax, post-office, and crown lands. The accounts for the year ending this day exhibits an increase as compared with the previous year of upwards of £4,800,000. On excise there is an increase of nearly £280,000; on stamps about £280,000; on taxes about £67,000; on income tax £4,620,000; on post-office £115,000; on crown lands nearly £8,000; on the other hand, there is a falling off in customs of more than £1,400,000, and on miscellaneous of £245,000. The decrease in customs, both for the quarter and the year, may be attributable principally to the remitted duties. The decrease on excise for the quarter is only apparent, and arises from the altered period of collecting the malt duties consequent on the shortened term of credit. The increase on excise for the year is derived from the shortening of the malt credit, which has realized £7,000,000, and improved the receipts generally.

The Social Science Association has held its meeting at Glasgow, Lord Brougham taking the lead as usual with all his youthful energy. The important subject of secret diplomacy was discussed, with no immediate but we hope with some ultimate result .-Some important remarks which we give elsewhere, made by one of the Professors of the Catholic University on the impolicy, with a view to the public interests, of excluding Untholics from all the situations which afford the opportunity of following out the higher pursuits of science, were very cordially received by the Association. Men of science care more for their own pursuit than for the "immortal memory."-Weekly Register.

It is worthy of remark that the English Press has no word of condemnation for some of the most monstrous decrees that ever issued from any despotic Government, but which have been issued by the Garibaldians at present assuming to govern Naples .-These not only are most cruel towards all who have entertained any degree of loyalty towards their lawful Monarch, but include also bounties and annui-

rewarded, and a formal sanction deliberately given to assassination. Nothing could more distinctly with the worst form of Red Republicanism. - Weekly Register.

LAMORICIERE AND THE IRISH BRIGADE.-The revolutionary journals with their usual honesty concocted some short time ago various orders of the day, purporting to be issued by General Lamoriciere, and threatening to give up to pillage any town which should revolt against the Papal Government. These publications have been proved to be forgeries. But a more infamous outrage on humanity and civilisa-tion was never attributed, however falsely, to the Papal General, than that of which General Cialdini has been guilty, if we may trust the reports of the Turin journals themselves, which give the words of Cialdini's address to his army in the following terms: "Soldiers-I am leading you against a band of foreign adventurers, whom the thirst for gold and desire of pillage have brought into our country. Attack and disperse these miserable assassins without mercy; let your hand smite them with the anger of a people which wishes its nationality and independence. Soldiers! Perugia cries aloud for vengeance. Though late, we shall have it." Among the soldiers of the Papal army who are thus libelled by this murderous ruffian are many of our own countrymen, some of whom too are now prisoners in his hands.-If the laws of war are not respected in their persons, the English Minister will deserve impendiment who fails to exact full redress for the outrage with all the forces of England .- John Bull.

All the Whigs and Liberals throughout Europe rejoice in the successes of Garibaldi, who is neither more nor less than a pirate on the high seas, and a brigand on dry land. In every country in the world such a man would have been condemned most justly to the gallows; for there is no Government that could tolerate the man for a moment. Nevertheless. the Liberals applaud him, send him men and money; his ships are loaded in English ports without any pretence at secresy, and are allowed to sail forth to be used in piratical expeditions against our allies; and the English Liberal Government offers no shadow of opposition. The Ministers of the Queen connive at piracy, and in the course of a year or two English commerce may be destroyed by the pirates who have fitted out their ships with English money, in English ports, with the approbation of the Eng-lish Government. Our Liberal writers and speakers have been frequently most eloquent in their attacks on the Spanish Government, because it was supposed to connive at the fitting out of piratical expeditions against the African population; but those very men are now, not silent about these piratical expeditions, but earnestly approving of them. What the Spaniards did in Cuba was highly wicked; but what the pirates of Garibaldi do in English harbours is perfeetly correct, and the English public is stupid enough to applaud what it so loudly condemned when itself had no inclination for the doing of it. The American Walker is a miserable filibuster, for he threatens to damage British interests; but the Italian Garibaldi is a hero, for he threatens to damage nothing but established rule, and the principle of aupany, we need hardly say, was not defined. The thority, and the only security for a quiet life. In "White-choker-and-prayer-book" school of swindling heathen times, and in the middle ages, it was customary to declare war before making it. It was thought dishonourable to take one's neighbour by surprise. Public opinion, both among Heathens and Christians, never approved of unjust wars. But now all this is changed. A king nicknamed, perhaps in derision, "the honest man," sends a pirate into his neighbour's dominions, and then enters himself, without notice, into the dominions of another. No declaration of war preceded the hostile irruption of these modern barbarians, who had exculpated themselves from the obligations imposed upon every Government by the law of nations; and yet Europe is unmoved-so strong is the Liberal reign of terror, and so universal are the principles of anarchy. The King of Naples was denounced as a cruel tyrant, because it was thought possible some of his officers might prove faithful and bombard Palermo; but there is no outery against the Sardinian King, who bombarded Ancona, a town not in revolt, and not within his dominions, and not liable to be bombarded by the law of nations, because there was no declaration of war. The King of Sardinia has bombarded cities within the States of the Church, and no man raises his voice against the illegal deed; while the whole Liberal gang throughout the world to resist him. He, the chief of brigands, has an immaster, the Emperor of the French. Those Governand Hungary. The enriching of Sardinia at the expense of the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of the Two Sicilies, is not the end in view; these are but means, and perhaps not all the means. for the Emperor of the French has decreed to himself a mission, and is bent on accomplishing it. Whether he or the revolutionists he employs will be the essential gainer, time will show; but the odds are against him, and against every man who is with him He has hitherto succeeded, but the day may be near -for the days of Judas were numbered when he had sold his master. The deliberate treachery with which he has betrayed the Pope, the disgraceful dishonesty of his policy, is ten thousand times darker in hue than the stupid villaules of the Sardinian Govern-ment. The "honest man," Victor Emmanuel, has gone out into the high road to waylay and rob-and certainly is so far more respectable than the man who offered his protection to the travellers only to lure them within the haunts of the highwayman. The high-handed robber is not so despicable a person as the swindler. Burglars, we are told, look down upon pickpockets; and nobody respects the steward who deliberately ruins his employers. Well, the Church is everlasting; she can afford to wait, and justice is sure, though slow: the Papal dynasty depends on the will of God, but the agents of the revolution depend on the will of a lawless mob .-London Tablet.

> The Turin correspondent of the Monde announces that the Chaplains of the Royal Sardinian Chapel in London have "discontinued saying the usual prayers for the King." We are happy to confirm this fact.— The disgraced name of Victor Enmanuel is not now heard within the walls of a building which owes so much to the piety of his Catholic ancestors. St. Anselm's, we are glad to say, is no longer the " Royal Sardinian" Chapel .- Weekly Register.

> MR. EDWIN JAMES " WANTED."-When are these sessions to be held? asked Mr. Bigge, the stipendiary magistrate, of Mr. Chief Officer White, at the Brighton borough bench, on Thursday last. Chief Officer --I do not know sir (a laugh). Mr. Bigge-Where is the Recorder? Chief Officer--He is in Naples, sir, and there is no telling when he will be here. Mr. -Lamb he said might be Prime Minister (a laugh.-Mr. Bigge (smilingly)-We had better send Starly the detective, after him. Chief Officer—The precent for the Recorder fill up the date he will hold the session has been sent up, but no answer have been received. It is over the three months, and we have got 20 prisoners for trial. So whilst the hon. member for Marleybone (Mr. Edwin James) is "sympathising" with liberty in Italy, the poor prisoners in England are left untried in prison.—Kentish Obser-

ful Monarch, but include also bounties and annui- hall Bridge, complained of the disgraceful coduct on the Pope's army under General Lamoriciere. It may to soar so high, all damp and flabby, he fell to the baldi, for where union is therefmay ties to the family of the would-be-regicide, Milano, the part of a lodger, named Thomas Long, a London reasonably be doubted whether it be justifiable, un-

whose attempt on the life of the late King is thus City Missionary, who, besides being addicted to der any circumstances, to join in a war in which most touching part of the experience would relate to habitual intemperance, irregularity, and disorder of your own country is not concerned; but, without the time when, under the ministrations of the good the worst kind in his house, had used serious threats discussing that question, the Irish volunteers for the revivalists, he woke to a sense of his condition, and, mark the real identity of this Neapolitan movement towards the applicant. A summons was granted against Mr. Long, but the landlord having in the course of the day renewed his application for protection, stating that the accused had since his(applicant's) return to his house repeated his threats with greater violence, a warrant was issued against the accused, upon which he was subsequently apprehended. The complaint having been repeated on oath in the defendant's presence, with the addition of the charge of a threat made by the defendant's son, for which he was also captured, both defendants were held to bail, the magistrate animadverting in becoming terms upon their disgraceful conduct. The latter put in the required bail.

> The first of a class of steel-plated steam vessels of somewhat gigantic proportions, which the Government has decided on having constructed for the British navy, is to be laid down at Chatham Dockyard as soon as the necessary preparations have been made at that establishment, and completed with all possible dispatch. The vessel which it is intended to be constructed will be rendered as nearly as possible shotproof, and this will be accomplished by covering her above her water line with musive stee armour plates. She will be of a size never yet witnessed in the English navy, the intention being to construct her 400 feet in length, or about double the length of many line-of-battle ships, and about twothirds the length of the Great Eastern. She is to be furnished with engines of corresponding power, which will drive her through the water at a high rate of speed, and her armament, is to consist exclusively of Armstrong guns of the heaviest metal and longest range. She will be one of the most formidable vessels of war yet built for the Government. The Assistant-Surveyor of the Navy, Mr. Large, has paid a visit to Chatham Dockyard, in order to ascertain it either of the docks at that establishment are sufficiently large to admit of the proposed vessel being built. The largest of the docks is that known as No. 2, which has been only recently finished, the Admiralty having had that dock built in order to receive the largest vessels belonging to the Navy. Its length is only a very little less than 400 feet, but ar addition of several feet will be made by the removal of the caisson at the entrance and erecting in its place a dam, by which means the required length will be obtained for the construction of the vessel. The dock is at present occupied by the steam floating battery Trusty, 14, which is under repair, and as soon as she has been completed it is intended to commence building the new iron vessel.

A SAD CASE .- A poor horse-dealer from Ireland, Michael Connolly, attended the Horse fair at Barnet, and sold his lot of horses, his sole worldly wealth, to a gentleman who gave the name of William Smith; Mr. Smith paid for the horses £77 10s. by cheque upon the Stamford Bank. Connolly returned to Liverpool with his cheque, and had it cashed for him on the recommendation of a gentleman to whom he was known. He went home and on the cheque reaching the Stamford Bank it was dishonoured. Mr. Smith was not known there. The police followed cuted, and sent for trial on the charge of issuing a forged cheque. Inquiries satisfied the police that the unfortunate man was only a dupe, not a rogue. He was acquitted at the sessions, but he had to refund the money he received for the cheque, and is now a ruined man. He is about 45 years of age, and has a wife and family of nine in Knockanra. in the county Galway, in great distress. Mr. Mansfield, who was the committing magistrate, has sent Connolly a written recognition of his innocence, along with a donation of £2. Subscriptions to assist the poor man to begin life again will be thankfully received by J. S. Mansfield, Esq., committing magistrate (late of Liverpool), Worship Street, Police-Court, London .-

Mr. Henry, gunmaker, of Edinburgh, and winner of one of the twenty Whitworth rifles at Wimbledon tion. Our very useful and zealous friends the revi-Common, was out with his son, a lad of twelve, sighting some rifles. Unhappily after having fired several shots the lad started up from a hollow part of the ground in front of the target just as he had again presented, and before the poor father was aware, his son was shot through the head, death being instantaneous.

lest he should be elbowed off his own ground by the also that a not dissimilar feeling is making itself perare pre-eminently removed from all prejudices of caste, creed, or race. The celebrated Lichtield House compact, by virtue of which the Irish members so long kept a Whig Ministry in office, represented much coteries for the purpose of mutual co-operation in the House of Commons. It meant that all those elethe country in a democratic direction were ready the speakers and organs of the so-called Liberal party would devote themselves to flatter the susceptibiwhich this cheap tribute was paid for the sterling services afforded by the auxillaries whom O'Connell thing Irish which is now fashionable among the very same journals and politicians. Evidently the more conceniul product of democratic soil shown in the alarms of the American Know-nothings, and the bigotry which prompted the Toronto mob to insult the Prince of Wales, is developing itself among the corresponding sections of English political opinion, perhaps with all the more vehemence as a recoil from the mock liberality which it was formerly thought strength of old political associations, that there is yet anything remaining of the ties which bound them to the "Great Liberal Party" in former contests, let them not only look at the politicians whose lead they will have to follow-not only at Lord John Russell, the writer of the Durham letter, and at Lord Palmerston, whose Italian policy is based on his declaration that Rome was never better governed than under the Reign of Terror, when priests and nuns were butchered in the streets in open day with impunity-but let them examine the newspapers and other publications which represent or aim at represection of the people which is the peculiar stronghold of the Great Party to which we have referred. It will at once be obvious that a currish snarling against Ireland and Irishmen, their race, religion, and every-An Evangelical Missionary.-On Saturday, at | thing belonging to them, is the commodity most in the Westminster Police-Court, a respectable-looking demand just now in these circles. Some of our Irish

Pope are at least as much justified in their "excursion" as the heterogenous followers of Garibaldi; and while they have the defence of their religion as at rilous balderdash seemed to be that of jeering at this small body of the Irish, because they had not preferred being cut down at their posts like the Spartans at Thermopyla. Fancy a Leonidas, or the receipt for making one, coming out of Printing House Square! This kind of tone, however, does not characterise the Times alone. Ireland is the butt of all the small scriblers, who think they can suite the public taste by following in the wake of the Times. The cheap literary publications which string together weak platitudes under the guise of information, find their account in observing the same casual state of that their poor wares are wholly unsaleable unless Roman Catholic regards as sacred. There is no mistake as to what is the popular taste in the Liberal ranks just now. Possibly the consideration of these things may make the Roman Catholic body somewhat dubious as to the wisdom of their part in the Lichfield House compact, and of the services which they have since rendered to the democratic faction due in the letter of Sir John Acton-or rather we

hose sample sermon wins. The system answers .must come abroad in feathers, attest its efficacy .-Whatever a district is famous for producing in the highest development, for that it obtains a prize .-Now, why should not Dundee have an exhibition of prize bankrupts? We take a high position in Linens we are foremost in the item of Jute Goods, and have won for Dandee a pre-eminence not to be rivalled, that they whose audacity and whose genius have branch of the fine arts, are like Generals in disguise, permitted to walk about without any medal or badge to distinguish them from the valgar crowd. In these times, when even a prize turnip sports its decorations of honor, and is, because of its rapid growth and big size, a turnip of distinction, it is too had that the promising youths, who grow all at once from being moneyless clerks to be merchant princes, should now have about them no sign to advertise their merits. -And here we may mention that, however, interesting a periodical show of our prize bankrupts would be, that interest would be extraodinarily increased, could those worthes be first subjected to the operations of an army of revivalists, and then presented to the public in a penitent and regenerated condivalists, who preach restitution to mill-girls and fishendgers, have not preached without effect, as the re-

turn of sundry stray coppers to their proper owners proves. But is it not time to extend the area of the

revival? Our "fishers of men," are pardonally proud when they not a sinner of the first magnitude,

just as the angler is proud when he lands a salmon of rare size and weight. Why, then, should their Exclish Know-Northings .- Many of our readers efforts be confined to the mianows, when huge and have heard of the party in the United State which rapacions transgressors-who devour a whole shoal denounces beforehand any attempt of the King of the Two Sicilies to recover his own by force of arms. It is permitted to the King of Sardinia to make war upon whom he pleases, but it is not considered fair which United-States politicians are divided, there will doubtless be not a few who are ignorant of the valists have done, A converted weaver going round munity granted to none other except his ally and fact that the principle of partizanship among the in a blue shirt and canvas trousers to pay his debts, Know-nothings is a dread lest the Irish immigrants or a servant girl pricked in conscience to the point ments, if any there be, who hope for peace, while should obtain too much influence in the political orthese enormities are inflicted upon Italy, will find ganisation of the States, and should succeed in imsuch as pins and postage stamps, is in a good way, themselves disappointed. The lawless spirit has buing American nationality with a perceptible Celtic and has a right to proclaim the fact. But we want been let loose, and will not be satisfied with Venice and Catholic element. It is no small compliment this pricking of conscience to go farther. We antiand Hungary. The enriching of Sardinia at the exfind the calculating yellow-faced Yankee trembling | will occur in the Cowgate, and when merchants will receive among their morning letters, sundry delighthot-blooded sons of Tipperary or Galway; and per- ful communications, containing heavy remittances haps our Irish brethren may take it as a compliment from converted debtors who had, for the good of their souls and the comfort of their consciences, ceived among certain sections of English society, es-pecially those which arrogate to themselves the title of villas to raise those nineteen-twentieths of the few villas to raise those nineteen-twentieths of the few Liberal," on the hypocritical assumption that they score thousands of pounds which they had, in the hardness of their hearts, previously found it convenient to forget. It is a good plan, too, whatever the Rev. Mr. Wilson may say to the contrary, to set up the young converts to speak their experience for more than a mere bargain between certain political the encouragement of others. How interesting would be the story of one of these prize penitents. He would tell us how, while yet a clerk on slender ments of English opinion which were exerted to urge | wages in so dingy office, the Evil One came to him with a grand plan for becoming all at once a carto make common cause with the "Irishry," and that riage-keeping gentleman. He would narrate how, while perched on his high stool, biting his pen or idly watching a spider that had spread its net in an lities and humor the wishes of those who had proved themselves such useful allies. As we turn over the Whig-Radical newspapers of the period, we find ample evidence of the fulsomeness and assiduity with easily spun—he might be able to dispense with toil and the ashes scattered to the wind, that my name lities and humor the wishes of those who had proved undusted corner, and seemed to fatten on unwary and leisurely feast on the substance of others. He would explain how that, being at once ambitious led. It is curious to contrast the obsequious tone of and imaginative, he loathed his lonely condition, these productions with the bitter antipathy to every- and was tempted, as he bent over the leaves of his caterpillar, and to think how he might make himwarning describe how he, listening to the counsels of the tempter, vacated his stool, gave up his shabby lodgings, laid aside his somewhat seedy clothes, and, by a few magical passes of his pen, found himself, as prudent to profess. If the Irish party fancy, on the if by enchautment, a great merchant. How he, without money, prospered as a merchant; how, as at the wave of a magician's hand, his small over became and how, instead of his faithful Betty, he, as a gentleman then moving in a widely different scale of society, essayed to ogle the daughters of Tyburnia— would be all set forth to show that by listening to the Tempter a man may suddenly sink from the senting the notions current among the numerical majority of the trading classes of our great towns—a ninfinted imposter. Then as a changed man, an inflated imposter. Then as a changed man, the awakening of his conscience, and of his subseof cards failed him; how horses, wines, villas, the Westminster Police-Court, a respectable-looking demand just now in these circles. Some of our Irish flunkies, all made of paper, turned to paper again; man, the landlord of 1. St. James's-terrace. Vaux-fellow-subjects, as it is well-known, went out to join and how, with his fine paper wings that helped him

conscious of the wide-spread misery he had caused, began to be also so keenly alive to his deserts as to while they have the defence of their religion as at get neither rest nor peace because of the burden of all events the ostensible motive of their service, it is a mere silly insult to stigmatise them as mercenaries this dark period, the horrible dreams be had of ruin-This is the phrase, however, which has been predo- ed families that rose around him in ever widening minant in the torrents of stupid abuse which have circles, and laid their ruin to his charged, he would been poured upon them by the pseudo-Liberal press vividly describe, and would avow that, however of England, and which culminated in the ridiculous much the sceptics may disbelieve the doctrine of attack made in the Times on the 600 Irishmen who divine wrath, he felt, as he contemplated the havoc surrendered at Spoleto to the Sardinian army of he had wrought, appalled at the measure of punish-25,000 under General Fanti. The object of this scurment due to enormities like his. He would show ment due to enormities like his. He would show that it was from inward conviction, not from outward passion, that he was troubled. True in his fall he had ruined a multitude of people; true he had been clothed in purple and fine linen, and had assumed a lordly style of living at other people's expense; but, then, when the whole secret of his importance was exposed, society did not ban him, policemen did not dog his steps, and in Church and on 'Change he might have lifted up his head as unabashed as if no moral stigma had been written on his brow, and as if his reputation for piety was undimmed. It was not at all because of the usages of sothe market; the very jokers of the comic press find ciety, or the laws of this world, but because of other and higher mandates that he began, like Bunthey are spiced with a gibe at something which a | yan's pilgrim, to moan and cry out for mercy. Surely these are the most desirable converts. The man who has, under the mask of trade, contrived to appropriate more of other people's money than a whole prisonful of lightfingered gentry, would be no ordinary acquisition to the ponitent form. The flintyfaced respectabilities, who take a pew as a matter of patronage to religion; who make believe of worin England—services which were insisted upon as ship as a matter of compliment to the Deity; and due in the letter of Sir John Acton—or rather we who return to their offices satisfied that they have done suppose of Lord Granville - which was so studiously the proper thing, should be made to hear a few plain promulgated during the last general election. Per-liaps it may turn out after all that those who are commonly supposed to be so respectful and comfortcommonly supposed to be so respectful and comfortmost earnest in defending the bulwarks of the Church | able a region as this, for well-to-do people like them of England are most likely to be just and tolerant | By and bye, we may hope for such a revival as we towards those who are in like manner exerting them- have depicted-a revival where the subjects will not selves for the support of their own faith. - John Bull. be half-witted weavers and hysterical girls, but the A FEW DESIRABLE REVIVALS. - This is an age of | wily weasels of the world of trade. A revival of a prizes. Competition, everywhere desirable, is every-where stimulated with offers of reward. Reaping doubt as to its origin, and why should we not have matches, ploughing matches—and, is it not a fact? such a revival? Why should not mill-owner, as preaching matches-are got up wherever a purse can well as mill-girls, sleek bankers, whose drawers are be raised for the prize reaper, a medal for the prize full of accommodation paper of dubious origin as ploughman, or a church for the young neophyte, well as timed servant maids addicted to the vanities of hair-oil and hoops, he touched at heart. When Turnips, like mountain boulders, and Cochin-China ever this happens, and some elegaent street greather fowls, that make you think the Egyptain sphynx is enabled to point to those who once paid their tenpence or so in the pound on some scores of thousands of debt, and have since struggled bond to make up the odd nineteen and two-pence, then will their by bours be known and blessed of all men, and the millennium not far off. In most places the man who, without capital of his own, acts in trade and in sowhy should we not seek a medal for a department in viery as if he were a capitalist, and who, after a brief which we are thought to be unapproachable? It is period of heavy trading and hazarion being come. period of heavy trading and luxurion-living, come. manifestly unfair to the spirited young men who down, and in his fall pulls down those who have trusted him, has no chance of repeating his pranks It is the usage eisewhere to be sly or such men, and Connolly; he was brought back to Liverpool, prose- done so much to make our system of kite flying the to teach them by cold looks and unucitable be cated, and sent for trial on the charge of issuing a cuvy and admiration of all the professors of that pulses that they are considered to have committed a pulses that they are considered to have committed a great offence. But here we are more t lerant. Here the man who goes up like a rocket and comes down like its stick, is not avoided. Here the neventurer, who begins one year with nothing, lives like a prince, and falls for £100,000, may, though he does not pay a shilling in the pound, soon go on again as brisk us ever, and fail and fail anew - Dunley Agreetiser

THE OLD BAILEY HERO. - In the Times of Saturdae there appears a characteristic letter from Mr. Edwin James on the reverse at Capua. After stating that General Beslau had "exposed yo og treops to a murderous fire for hours," that "a featful panie spread through the troops at the sight of the Nearonlitan Hussars," and that "the wint flight was hell by officers," which wild flight Mr. Edwin James, accompanied with the wisest abactive, he "found the niarm had spread and the soldiers refused to follow" (their officers). The learned and galiant witness thus proceeds:-"I followed these mischies one and connectly fellows to Caserio, asked for the colonel of a regument who spoke French, gave him my name and address, pointed out the fellows as they entered into the square in front of the palace, and, although I did not request it as a personal favour, I certainly suggested that they should be marched out and shot. were at once taken to the gracio-house, and were no more seen by me." Whereupon a correspondent of the Herald asks :-- "Is this possible? A Radical M.P. hires a carriage to witness a scene of carnage at his ease, as an amateur? The motley crew of confution he patronises are signally defeated by the Royal troops; nor is it stated that a single Neapolitan fought against the King. Mr. Edwin James in the nucleo, loses his caracella, and reveages himself by denouncing to 'a colonel who spoke French' s me unfortunate fellows whom he had seen harried away by a panic, which no one scens to have all ared in more heartily than himself. Sir, I appeal to you and to every man of honour, whether the whole reign of Domitian can farnish an example of a 'delator more wicked or so mean?

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE CARRONARI -Of all the secret societies which are ramified throughout Europe, none equals in resolutions so desperate, in organisation so compact, no that of the Roman Carbonari. Some portions of their history will bear comparison in torture and cruelty with the Vehm-gerichte of the Middle Ages, or the dark an-nals of the Spanish Inquisition. Members of the present day take the oath of allegiance with drawn daggers at their breasts, swearing upon the sitel, the avenging instrument of the perjared," to keep scrupulously and inviolably the secrets of their order ; to defend with their blood, if necessary, the cause of liberty and equality against despotism of may remain in execution with all the Good Cousins Carbonari spread over the face of the earth. So help me God." The penal code of these conspirators is as severe as the execution of their sentence ledger, to compare his lonely estate with that of the is rapid and certain. The name of a traitor is written on a piece of paper, and, amidst the curses of self wings of paper, and on them soar up in the the members, burnt in their presence, his memory golden sunshine of credit as high as the princeliest | solemly devoted to execuation, and deep oaths of rebutterflies of the trading world. He would for our venge sworn against his person. The Emperor Napoleon has gone through this ordeal, and the sentence of death passed upon him was to have been in-flicted by the bombs of Orsini and his deluded companions. One of the Carbonari having divulged the secrets of the order to an emissary of Ferdinand King at Naples, who was determined if possible to suppress this dangerous society, his body was found champaigne, his cracked pottery silver plate, his 24 hours afterwards, pierced with numerous wounds, boots—worn down at the heels—a carriage and pair, his dingy lodgings a stately villa, his frowzy Molly, the lodging-house maid, a suite of liveried unless he wished to share the fate of the perjurer flunkles, who taught him stiquette at his own table, and traitor. Before this society, Louis Napoleon when an exile has sworn the oath of allegiance, at a time when he was secretly nursing the ambition of the Imperial purple, and laying the mine which eventually exploded in the celebrated coup d'etat. The Carbonari still claim him as their own ; the mystic chain of the brotherhood can only be broken by death; he is pledged to the regeneration of Italy by speaking for the benefit of others, he might give us the most solemn vows made under the duggers of the doleful story of his fall, and the blessed one of the Roman Carbonari. Mazzini at present embodies the active principle of this society, as did Barbes quent conversion; might repeat to us how his house and Blanqui represent French Socialism in the revolution of 1830; and if Itally is to be saved from the anarchy of these brigands, we must have more cordiality between Count Cavour and General Garibaldi, for where union is thereimay be found the ele-

Mitness. True

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The latest dates from Liverpool confirm the previous reports of a severe conflict on the Volturno betwixt the Neapolitan and the Garibaldian troops, resulting in the repulse of the former with a loss of some 3,000 killed and wounded, and 5.000 taken prisoners; the loss of the other party is stated at about 2,000. As all these reports reach us through a Sardinian medium, they are probably greatly distorted, and should therefore he received with much caution. It seems nowever pretty clear that the Neapolitan troops have been worsted in a severe engagement, but that Caribaldi has been unable to reap any substantal from his victory. He has not yet anad immself master of Capua, and his bombastic pledges to proclaim an Italian Unity from the Quantal are still all unredeemed. Irreverent persons begin to insinuate that the great hero is addicted to blaster, and apply the epithet " balderdash" to his most beroic and eloquent utter-

ploits of the Pope's Irish Brigade is forcing itself upon the public, in spite of the care taken by the Turin journals to suppress it. Even their enemies now are forced to admit that the Irish they succumbed only to odds against which it was in vain to contend. A mere handful of raw soldiers, of whom the majority had never before been under fire. the brave Irish volunteers rushed again and again to the charge upon a Sardinian force outnumbering them at the very lowest computation as five to one. Against such odds, not even Irish valor, not even the valor of the French volunteers could aught avail, though their opponents were merely Sardinicus. Exhausted by their own efforts, oppressed by the overwhelming superioropponents, and till one-half or more of their own number lay dead, or wounded weltering in their blood. And it is of these men, of courage so dauntless, and bravely fighting to the last under such circumstances, that the coward scribblers in a mendacious Protestant press dare to speak with scorn and ridicule! Yet France, yet Irelann will not be ashamed of their valiant, though conquered, children, for they have fallen with honor and in the path of duty, like true children of the Cross, as it behaved the children of the crusaders to fall. What, though fools and bigots malign them, and asperse their motivesstill every true Catholic, and every one who knows how to admire heroism and to respect " let my soul die the death of the just, and my last end be like to them."

Italian revolution have cast upon the brave Lamoriciere and his gallant band, good will yet accrue. The French as a people are not generally supposed to be indifferent to military glory or insensible to the heroic deeds of their own countrymen. They do not listen therefore with indifference to the braggadocio self-laudations of the Sardinian press upon the merits of Sardinian troops, and their triumph over a French General of European reputation. The consequence is, and we heartily thank God for it, that a decidedly angry feeling on the part of Frenchmen towards Sardinia is manifesting itself, and as a necessary revolutionary party, we look forward with at divisions which sooner or later must break out in his native land. their ranks.

In other respects the affairs of Italy remain uncertain. The French troops, which it is said are to be reinforced by a third division, had oc-

an outrage which we are told has elicited the protest of three of the Great Powers. Great activity is reported amongst the Austrian troops, and a crisis seems near at hand.

The British news is void of interest. We have, on the whole, cheering news of the harvest prospects of the country, and bread-stuffs are again reported on the decline.

On Saturday afternoon, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sailed from Portland for England, after a most agreeable trip through the United States. Everywhere the Prince was well received; and it was only in Upper Canada, and from a portion of his mother's Protestant subjects that His Royal Highness encountered insult, and manifestations of disloyalty.

The Western Banner is the name of one of our United States Catholic exchang es published at St. Louis M. O., and one for which we entertain a high respect, as a sta unch and skilful champion of our common religion. We believe that our cotemporary is actuated by the best of motives, and that if he errs, he errs from ignorance of the subject of which he treats, and not from any evil intent.

Such being the case, the Western Banner will pardon us if we take the liberty of pointing out a grievous error into which he has fallen when treating of Canadian politics, the probable results of the Prince's visit to the British North American Provinces, and the course of action with reference thereunto which he recommends to his readers. In the visit of the heir apparent of the British throne to this portion of his mo- ern Banner is one which no Catholic can conhope that his vision in this respect is correct, the which the "Stars and Stripes" bear sway, and consolidation and perpetuation of monarchical the Yankee Eagle wings its flight, be the first principles on this Continent, and the indefinite United States. He sees too, and this time the accuracy and keenness of his vision cannot be origin may be, is towards the Church, and our called in question, that the logical mevitable re- main object to extend the dominion of the Cross, sult of "Clear Grit" or "Protestant Reform" Slowly and yet surely the truth as to the ex- can Colonies, and the annexation of the latter to the republic of which he is a citizen. Taking tain its connection with the Imperial Government this view of our affairs the Western Banner of Great Britain. proceeds to enunciate the following extraordinary proposition.

"To create and concentrate such a power" and Franco-Belges troops in the Papal service the monarchical power-" is the manifest design fought like heroes, and that if they succumbed of England, and ought to be a labor of love to all Canadian Tories: to throw trouble in its wayto favor a Federal Union on Republican principles instead of a federation under monarchical ones-to strengthen the Clear Grits, the most progressive and liberal party in the Provincesthis should be the purpose of our Government, if our Government is capable of having a defined, far reaching policy on any question.

Our Catholic cotemporary farther recommends his friends "to import a few Canadian Liberals, give them a 'season' and direct our critical attention to the necessities of radical Canadian no-

Such language coming from a " Know-Nothing" journal, from the lips of the convent burnity in point of numbers of the enemy, the gallant ers, tarrers and featherers of priests, with whom band succumbed at last, not, however, till they the United States swarm, would not surprise us; had inflicted a loss of some 4,000 men upon their for the policy of the "Know-Nothings" is the extirpation of Popery, for the cherished aspiration of the thorough Yankee Protestant are after the piunder of a numery, and the spoiling of its immates. But that a Catholic journalist should speak eulogistically of the "Clear Grits" of Canada, and advocate the encouragement of Canadian "Liberals" is a strange phenomenon indeed, which we can account for only upon the charitable hypothesis, that the writer is utterly ignorant of what manner of men these "Clear Grits" are, what the tendencies of Canadian "Liberalism," what the relation which the Imperial Government or the monarchical principle bears to the Catholic Church in Canada; and is consequently ignorant of the important influence which that Government and those principles exercise upon the fortunes of Catholicity throughout the Continent of North America.

Catholic Canada is to the Protestant, more valor, will do them justice, and in the words of than semi-heathen regions which bound it to the the Seer of Moab will feel tempted to exclaim, South, what Palestine was to the pagan world before the coming of Christ, what Catholic Ireland is, and long has been both to Protestant Great Britain and to the U. States. Canada. And from the foul abuse which the fautors of Lower Canada especially, is the stronghold or citadel of Popery on this Continent, from whence the Church can either sally forth to beat back the enemies of religion and civilisation, or behind whose ramparts she can find shelter when hard pressed in the conflict. If the United States are ever to be brought within the pale of the Church, if their brutalised masses are ever to be reclaimed to civilisation and Christianity, it is by Catholic Canada that the agencies for this great work must be provided, from Lower Canada that they must proceed. So surcharged with pestilence is the moral atmosphere of the U. States, so foul is the stench, day and night arising from its social ulcers, that it would be utterly impossible to maintain therein a healthy vigorous Catholic life, without continual importation of fresh concemntant, that a strong reaction in favor of blood, either from Canada or from Ireland. It the Pope is already setting in. These are favor- is then for the interests of Catholicity in the U. able symptoms; for, though for the moment we States-those interests which the Western Bananticipate a complete triumph for the Italian ner bravely advocates—that the Church should flourish in Canada; that from her seats of learning, from her seminaries, should still go forth the least equal confidence to an ebb in their fortunes, noble army of missionaries to do battle with the and rely upon a favorable turn, from the intestine vice, heathenism, and nameless aboutinations of

But the success of the Liberal " Clear-Grit" policy in Canada, would be a severe blow to the interests of the Church in this section of the unaftered since our last. The Pope is still at Lord's vineyard. By that success she would Rome, though his ulterior movements are quite find herself impoverished, she would see her educational institutions destroyed, and her priestbood persecuted. Humanly speaking, and under God, it is to our Imperial connection, to the cupied several posts near the City. A Pied- strength of the monarchical element in our Conmontese force had invaded Neapolitan territory, stitution, that the security and the influence of the subject was held in 1625.

the Catholic Church in Canada are owing. We say it without fear of contradiction, that in no country in the world, in ancient or in modern to be the principle upon which the policy of the in the enjoyment of so many advantages, as in Canada at the present day. If we as Catholics have anything to complain of, it is from the democratic, and not from the monarchical or aristocratic elements in our Constitution that our grievances proceed. It is therefore the manifest interest, and should be the study of every good Canadian Catholic, to maintain the Imperial connection, to unhold the influence of the Crown, and to extend and strengthen the monarchical principles of our actual Government. The Catholics of Canada would be not only ungrateful, but fools, worse than fools, were they not loyal subjects of the British Empire, whose treatment of the Church in Lower Canada has been on the whole just and generous, and which, we may add, has shown far more respect for ecclesiastical property, and the rights of religious communities, than has been displayed by any of the liberal, so called Catholic governments of Europe. If the Western Banner doubts, if any of our Catholic brethren in the United States doubt thiswe invite them to contrast the position of a Canadian Bishop, the subject of the Protestant Victoria, with that of a Bishop the subject of a Louis Napoleon, or of a Victor Emmanuel.

Such being the case, the position of the limperial Government towards the Church in Canada being not only not hostile, but eminently just, whilst that of the Clear Grits is towards us one of avowed comity; and the fortunes of Catholicity in the United States being also, as they are, and long must be, closely linked with the fortunes of the Catholic Charch in Canada-it is clear that, viewed from a Catholic stand point, the course of action recommended by the Westther's dominions, our cotemporary sees, and we scienticusly adopt. If to extend the sphere over duty of man, we will at once admit the Western postponement of the annexation of Canada to the Banner to be in the right; but if, as we contend, our first duty, no matter what our national then assuredly we should all labor heart and soul principles is the severance of the link betwixt to Jeliver Catholic Canada from the disgrace, the Imperial Government and its North Ameri- and misery of Yankee annexation, to uphold the " monarchical' principle in Canada, and to main-

> This is perhaps to the ears of many, strange doctrine, and the Democratic conscience will perhaps scarce be able to bear it. Nevertheless it is true, and should we think be self-evident to every calm unprejudiced mind. If it is not so, it is because a large, perhaps the most considerable portion of the Catholic population of this Continent have been taught to look upon Great Britain as the constant enemy of their race and creed; because by their traditions they find that it has been from the monarchy and the aristocracy that the most cruel blows against their Church have proceeded. What Great Britain has been in the Old World, that they too hastily conclude she must be in the New; and because her most active persecutors in Ireland have generally been found amongst the members of the aristocracy. therefore they hastily and very illogically conclude, that her best friends in America will be found amongst the ranks of democracy.

The argument is bad. In so far as the ruling classes, as the monarchy and aristocracy of Great Britain are concerned, their Protestantism has always been political rather than dogmatic or re- wind-bag, has lost the greater part of his formidligious. It was a protest, on the part of the able dimensions. He seems but a tame swag-Crown, merely in favor of a Royal Supremacy as against a Papal Supremacy; on the part of the dirty "red shirt" which he has for some time landed aristocracy, in behalf of the estates by them wrested from the Abbeys and Monasteries. whilst it was the dread that Charles I. meditated a revocation of the church lands rather than any particular affection for Calvinism or God's arbitrary decrees, which led to the Great Rebellion of the XVII century. If however we want to find Protestantism-not as a mere political or dynastic Protestantism-but as a thorough hatred of Catholicity upon doctrinal grounds, we must look for it amongst the middle classes, and amongst the commercial classes especially, and the votaries of Mammon, the very class which is most influential, indeed we may almost say politically omninotent, in Canada and the United States. It is merely because during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, political power in Eng- tence and rescue of oppressed innocence; and land was but very scantily distributed amongst those classes, that their hostility was not felt, their aversion to Catholicity as a religious system, not clearly recognised by the Catholics of Great Britain and freland; but had their power to oppress been equal to their malignity, we may be assured that the wrongs inflicted by Protestant kings and Protestant nobles upon the Church would have seemed light indeed in comparison with the cruel unceasing persecution wherewith the Protestant middle classes would have endeavored to purge out every vestige of Catholicity from the land. Whatever concessions have been made to the Catholics of Ireland and England during the course of the present century, have been granted in spite of the Protestant middle classes of the British Empire-and it has often been remarked as a fact that could not be called in question, that Catholic Emancipation would never have been wrested from a Reformed House of Commons; and yet even in that assembly, thanks to the strong infusion of the aristocratic element which it still retains, the claims of Catholics have a far better chance of a favorable hearing than they have even in our Canadian Legislature at the present moment. To increase the power of the latter over the institutions, religious, charitable and educational, of Catholic Lower Canada, and to rast away the Imperial ægis which alone protects them from the blows of the spoiler, from the hostility of the 'Clear Grits" and Protestant Reformers of the Upper Province, would be an act of spiculal policy of which the inevitable result would be the destruction of the last stronghold or citadel of the Catholic Church in the Western hemisphere.

* A Convention of Estates of Scotland to consider

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY .- "Hit that, when their anti-Catholic prejudices are and it is one that is recognised and acted upon charactistic of the modern Liberal under all circumstances.

"Hit him hard-he has got no friends"-such, when analysed, is the substance of Lord John Russell's latest expostulations with Cavour on the Italian Question. The Pope is friendless, weak, and helpless-therefore shew no mercy, no forbearance to the Pope: be restrained in your treatment of him by no scruples of justice or of honor, by no antiquated, ill-timed consideration for the laws of nations, or of Christian usage.-Invade his territories without previous warning, or shadow of a cause of war; because he (the Pope) is, in a military point of view, unable to cope with you, unable to resist; because without risk of any kind you may violate in his case every principle of international law, and every rule of filibuster.

But with regard to Austria, with regard to its Venetian Provinces, the case is different, and so also are the counsels and maxims laid down by he chivalrous scion of a Whig aristocracy .-Anxiously and earnestly does Lord John Russell xhort the Government of Victor Emmanuel, Predmont's chivalrous (!) king, the true type of the modern Liberal gentleman, against any hostile demonstrations towards Austria, or Austria's Austria in Italy is not as much an outrage upon Italian nationality, as is the rule of an Italian Pope over his Italian and peaceably acquired territories; not because Austria's rule over its Italian subjects is more legitimate or less harsh than is that of the Sovereign Pontiff over the people of strong, and if attacked would not only resist, but would probably retort with hard blows upon its assailants. This we say is literally the substance of the remonstrances addressed by the British Minister to the Sardinian Government. 'Hit the Pope as hard as you like, because he is weak, and cannot strike back again; but in your attitude towards Austria be most pacific, most deferential, because Austria is a great mili-

tary Power, and is able to return blow for blow." We are not disposed to call in question the wisdom of the above described policy. It is, we must admit, in perfect harmony with every act of the Liberal party whether in Europe or in America; no less the principle of Garibaldi and of Victor Emmanuel, than of Lord John Russellin spite of the ludicrous rhodomontade in which the first named of the above worthies was pleased but a short time ago to indulge, with respect to the proclemation of "Italian Unity" from the Quirinal. Since his sound thrashing, however, at Capua, when he and his gallant filibusters scampered away like curs before the first volley of the Neapolitan troops - the first real act of opposition which he has as yet encountered; and since the spubbing which he has received, and been obliged tamely to put up with, at the hands of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel, Garigerer now, in spite of the historic but somewhat past flaunted in the face of Europe; and his great exploits, and "lion" countenance will no doubt become ere long the legitimate prey of the Surrey, and the Olympic, or some of the minor theatres-meet stage for such exploits, and such

Yet whilst admitting the wisdom of the British Foreign policy, and its perfect harmony with modern Liberal principles, we may be permitted to notice it as an illustration of the contrast betwixt the Ideal John Bull and the Actual Great Briton; betwixt that amiable but altogether mythical personage, who, with a large stick, a red face, a hard head, and a tender heart, is represented to us in marvellous dramas as constantly rushing, regardless of odds, to the dethat very Liberal but prudent Great Briton whom one meets every day in ordinary life, whose rule is never to strike any one bigger or stronger than himself, but who is ever ready to give demonstration of his superfluous courage by exuberant assaults upon those from whom he is well assured that he has nothing to dread in the way of reprisals, and whose battle-cry, heard now on Italian fields, and taken up by ten thousand throats, is - "Hit him hard - he has got no

For our own part, we have no sympathy with Austrian rule in Italy; but whilst we could heartily sympathise with a truly national movement to eject that rule, we have as little sympathy with either Garibaldi or with Victor Emmanuel; of whom-the one is but a tool in the hands of the Mazzinians, whilst the other is but an unprincipled Sovereign, reckless of every human or divine obligation, and intent only upon increasing his domains at the expence of his and "thanking God for this privilege" in the weaker neighbors. To exchange Austrian rule for the rule of either a Garibaldi or a Victor with this, he must needs enter into an explanation Emmanuel would be but a change of despotisms, of his motives for abandoning the Catholic Faith, of which the last stage would be far worse than for which purpose it was of course necessary for the first. It is not because we desire the Italian Pennsula to be at the mercy of Austria, but the Church which had cast him out as an unbecause we would fain see the rights of independ- worthy member, in the most unamiable colours ent sovereigns respected, and the laws which regulate, or should regulate, the intercourse of all civilized nations regarded, that Catholics protest acting could not be sustained without a very against the infraction of all those laws by the good memory, he naturally fell into some very King of Sardinia in his iniquitous because un- extraordinary inconsistencies in the course of his provoked invasion of the territory of the Pope, deeply interesting narrative, of which the followand that we deprecate the Dictatorship which ing are specimens. Garibaldi has substituted in Naples and Sicily The "vessel" commenced by assuring his au-

him hard-he has got no friends"-such seems aroused, Protestants too often cast aside all regard for truth or justice, and manifest an utter times, has the Catholic Church been so free, or British Government upon the Italian Question is incapacity for distinguishing betwixt right and at present regulated. The principle may not be wrong, there would be amongst Protestants few. very chivalrous, but it is undoubtedly prudent, if any, to sympathise with the robber and nersecutor of the Neapolitan Clergy, or with the very generally in private life. To fawn upon the Prince who with lying professions of "non-interstrong, to bully the weak and friendless, is the vention" upon his lips has sent powerful armies into the territories of a weaker neighbor, to massacre his handful of brave troops, and to annex his domains. This iniquity, however, will we may be assured be amply avenged both on its author, and on those who by their inaction have sanctioned it. All the Powers of Europe are interested in the maintenance of those principles of international law which by his invasion of the Papal States, the King of Sardinia has trampled under foot; and to their cost they will find that. if in one instance they allow those laws to be violated without remonstrance, they thereby establish a precedent which may be applied to themselves. No reason could be assigned, no objection urged against an immediate invasion of Ireland by French armies, or of Canada by the Yankees, which may not be assigned and urged civilised warfare. "Hit him hard, because he against the recent outrage upon the Pope by the has got no friends." Such is the advice, with soldiers of Sardinia; if there be one country regard to the Panal States, tendered by the in the world more interested than another in as-British Statesman through the Piedmontese Min- serting the principles of non-intervention, and unister to the revolutionary king and crowned holding existing treaties, and therefore interested in energetically condemning Victor Emmanuel's violation of treaty, and his intervention with the domains of the Pope - that country is Great Britain; and though we are not of those who desire to see the day of her humiliation or even of difficulty, we cannot but believe that there is in store for her, and from the hands of a neighbor, treatment very similar to that which the Great Briton delights to see inflicted upon the Sovereign Pontiff. If ever it should be Italian Provinces. Not because the rule of measured out to Great Britain as of late she has measured out to others, and if ever the principles which she applies to Italy be applied to herselfthe day for which so many of Briton's enemies have sighed, and still sigh, will be near at hand. If the partition of Poland in the last century was a European sin for which in the wars consequent his dominions; but simply because Austria is upon the French Revolution a severe penalty was exacted, so, in like manner, is this wanton invasion of the States of a peaceful Sovereign like the Pope, who has given no pretended even cause of offence to his powerful and warlike neighbors, a European sin, for which Europe shall yet mourn in tears of blood, since of the Great Powers of Europe all hitherto have scandalously connived thereat.

> HE RELATES HIS "BLESSED EXPERI-ENCES."-The "converted" priest, recounting to an attentive and gaping Protestant au-dience the process by which he was snatched "as a brand," &c., rescued from the jaws of Popery, delivered from his captivity to the " Man of Sin," and made the " Child of God," being brought from "darkness into light-and to the Kingdom of God's dear Son"-(we believe these are the cant phrases mostly in vogue amongst the swaddlers)-is a very amusing, if not a very edifying spectacle to the student of human nature. The unblushing effrontery of the " babe of grace," who though conscious that the true reasons of his miraculous new birth unto righteousness, are and can be, since the somewhat obscene revelations of the Achilli trial, a secret to no one, still pumps forth the flood of baldi has very much collapsed, and like a pricked hearers, entrancing all the old women with his his evangelical eloquence upon his much enduring gracious-oh! such gracious-words, glorious testimony of what the Lord has done for his soul; the amazing contradictions wherewith he contradicts himself—for alas! your converted priests have often very poor memories, though they belong to the class to which good memories are proverbially said to be essentially requisite; the unction, the fervor with which from time to time he clasps to his bosom, or presses to his lips, with the most natural grace in the world, an extra sized edition of the Protestant Bible-exclaiming with the tears rolling down his cheeks, "precious treasure thou art mine!"-all these things, we say, which are as it were the theatrical properties of the evangelical mountebank of the swaddler species, combine to form a scene which would be irresistibly comic, if it were not alas! at the same time outrageously biasphemous.

To one of these blasphemous comicalities has that chosen "vessel," the Rev. M. Chiniquy been lately treating the good Protestant people of Edinburgh, in which City he has been on exhibition during the summer months, apparently with the view of recruiting his finances, or as profane persons would style it, of "raising the wind." The Montreal Witness has of course improved the occasion by reproducing for the benefit of its readers the more striking portions of the reverend mountebank's - if we may speak thus irreverently of a "vessel"-proceedings; and as these are strongly confirmatory of the correctness of our view of "converted priest's explanations," more especially with respect to their strange self-contradictions, we take the liberty of calling our evangelical cotemporary's attention to one or two triffing inaccuracies which, if not explained away, must needs throw discredit upon the other assertions of his pet Chinquy.

This illustrious "babe of grace" has, we say, been speaking at a late tri-centenary meeting in Edinburgh " publishing the mercies of the Lord," most affecting manner imaginable. Not content him to represent himself in the most amiable, and possible. But being troubled as we also said with a very poor memory, whilst the part he was

for the rule of the Bourbons-bad as the latter | dience that whilst a Papist, he was most zealous, in many respects undoubtedly was. Were it not 'most obedient, most exemplary and faithful even Church :-

"I was ordained in 1833, and till the day that my God opened my eyes in a marvellous way"—(a very marvellous way indeed, if the Lord had anything to do with it)-" I was a sincere Roman Catholic priest -so sincere that I could have given every drop of my blood for my Church."

Of course, therefore, if so sincere and zealous, the Rev. M. Chiniquy could not whilst a professed Roman Catholic priest have been in the constant habit of doing himself, and encouraging others to do, that which he believed that his Church had strongly and expressly prohibited .-This, we think, is by no means an unfair construction to put upon the interesting convert's

words. But our chosen vessel in the very next passage ol his speech, as reported by the Montreal Witness, proceeded to deplore the state of ignorance kent the Roman Catholic laity, by sedulously withholding from them, and prohibiting their reading, the sacred scriptures in the vulgar tongue. Of this he gave a pretended instance in the case of his own father, who openly defied a Romish priest by whom he (the papa Chiniquy aforesaid) was reproved for having a French Bible in his possession. Chiniquy elder in fact turned the priest out of doors; whilst, so excellent was the trainhad received, the subject of the present notice, according to his own account, "ran to a corner of the room, for I wished to be as far from him -the priest-as I could." Here again we would remark that it the Rev. M. Chiniquy be not an cere priest" strictly prohibited the reading of the trines. sacred scriptures by the laity in the vulgar tongue. Let us then see how by his own showing this zealous, this sincere, this strictly obedient priest acted whilst ministering in the Catholic Church. He himself shall inform us :--

"When I was a priest, I never could understand why the Bible should be taken from the people, and whilst preaching to my countrymen for twenty years, I had always with me my box containing twenty or fifty new testaments or Bibles which I freely gave to those who wished them."

That is to say, the Rev. M. Chiniquy, whilst a The Montreal Witness is at liberty to select what the eye brings means of seeing. which horn of this dilemma he pleases, but on one or the other his Reverend M. Chiniquy must be impaled, and held up to public reprobation as THE DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF KINGa brazen faced liar.

But the case becomes far stronger against our inquire into the nature of the versions of the new testaments and Bibles, copies of which in the showing he was exercising the ministry and eat- sented:ing the bread of a Church in whose doctrines he disbeheved, and whose precepts be deliberately to the RIGHT REV. EDWARD JOHN, BISHOP OF KINGSTON. and systematically violated.

The above we say are specimens of the monstrous inconsistencies, say rather self-contradictions, into which "converted priests" are invariably betraved by their treacherous memories the moment they begin to recount publicly the " mar- | we entertain for your Lordship. vellous way" in which God bas deal; with their souls. The true motives of their several conversions they cannot tell, for such confessions would involve details too gross even for an Exeter Hall temporary departure from your people. audience; the necessity of speaking is neverthethings as he who is the father of lies gives them the book called par excellence the Bible was tially dependant. given by God to man as his sole rule of Christian The many important improvements you found ly the popular delusion that is only necessary for a Papist to read the Bible to be converted. Yet which herewith we beg leave to offer you. our estimable Father Chiniquy tells us that all the We are happy to find that the Clergy and people student bring with him certain essentially prere- to yourself.

in other respects, and though he should never the one divinely appointed interpreter of those forgotten. scriptures, and as the sole means by Christ Himself appointed for perpetuating and proinulgating | the knowledge of His doctrines, will remain a Catholic, no matter whether he constantly reads, or is altogether debarred from the study of, the Christian writings. In fine, no one ever left the Church from reading the Scriptures, unless be was at heart a Protestant, or denied her authority as a supernatural teacher, before he commenced their perusal; whilst he who adheres to the historic fact, that the oral teaching of the Church is the sole divinely appointed medium through which the contents of Christ's revelation, or Christian dogmas, are transmitted through all generations, runs in which the Roman Catholic Church in Canada no risk of losing his faith from the perusal of the same scriptures. If betwixt his interpretation, or appropriation of the substance of the latter, and the teachings of the Church, there appears to be tations have been put upon the same passages, and poor. judgment has actually erred, and may therefore possibly err again; and if he pursues his inquiries ing which the younger scion of this hopeful stock more closely and in good faith, he will soon discover that the discrepancies themselves are apparent only and not real, and that there is no passage of scripture which is not susceptible of an interpretation in accordance with Roman Catholic doctrine; and that therefore no argument arrant liar, he must have believed from his earliest | based upon those apparent discrepancies can be youth that the Church of which he was "a sin- of any force as against the truth of those doc-

We make these remarks in order to disabuse Protestants of the ridiculous though very general idea that they have but to put the Bible into the hands of the Papist, and to persuade him to read it to make a convert to Protestantism of him. This is false, for still there is something that must logically precede; and that logical prerequisite is, the assumption that the Bible interpreted by private judgment is the "Word of God"-and that certain scriptures or writings, and not the teachings of the divinely appointed priest, was constantly and deliberately in the ha- and divinely assisted body known in history as bit of doing that which he believed the Church the Catholic Church, were the means by Christ of which he was a priest, "so sincere that he Himsell established for promulgating amongst all would have given every drop of blood for her," nations, and perpetuating till the end of time, the strictly prohibited; and of encouraging the laity knowledge of the doctrines which He came on to whom he was appointed to preach, and whom earth to reveal. Thus we see that for unwards it was his duty to instruct in their duties, to do of twenty years the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy studied that which he firmly believed the same Church his Bible, and yet professed himself a Papist, and enioined them, under severe penalties, not to do! a Roman Catholic priest "so sincere" that he Of two things evidently one. Either whilst a was ready to shed his blood for his Church; it Panist, the Rev. M. Chiniquy was not a "sin- was not until he had first become formally a Procere Roman Catholic priest," was not one who testant, that is to say until be had repudiated the had any respect for the commands of his Church, authority of the Church as the divinely appointbut merely a sanctimonious hypocrite; or whilst ed teacher in the supernatural order, that he disa priest, he did not believe that the Roman Ca- covered that his Bible preached Protestantism. tholic Church prohibited the use of the sacred So true is it that, whilst in every object there is scriptures in the vulgar tongue to the laity. ineaning inexhaustible, the eye only sees therein

STON FOR ROME.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston left on reverend and interesting convert, if we pause to Monday last his Episcopal City for Rome on this morning for the United States by the business connected with his Diocese. When on Grand Trunk Railway. Previous to his depar-Sunday it became known that His Lordship ture, last evening, he was waited on by a few vulgar tongue he was constantly in the habit would leave the following day by the noon train, gentlemen connected with St. Patrick's, and on during the course of his twenty years of priest- a number of gentlemen waited upon him, and re- behalf of a numerous body of the congregation hood of freely distributing amongst his Catholic quested to be permitted to present him with an presented with a purse containing a very handfellow-countrymen. Were they Catholic ver- address on his departure. After obtaining His some sum in gold. The following address which sions in the vulgar tongue of the said sacred Lordship's consent to receive an address, a mass was read by the Hon. C. Alleyn, Provincial soriptures? If so, then what becomes of the meeting of the Catholics of Kingston was called Secretary, we have much pleasure in transferring charge that in Canada there exist no Catholic for ten o'clock on Monday. At the time ap- to our columns:versions of the Bible or new testament in the pointed, a great crowd had assembled. The vulgar tongue of the French Canadian people? meeting was organised by calling James Harty. Were they Protestant versions—that is to say Esq., to the Chair, James O'Reilly, Esq., acting versions which every Catholic believes to be as Secretary. The greatest enthusiasm was macorrupt and mutilated versions of God's written nifested. The Address which was read by Mr. word? If we adopt this hypothesis, then what O'Reilly, was unanimously adopted by the meetbecome of the Rev. M. Chiniquy's pretensions ing; and a deputation, composed of one hunto honesty and sincerity as a Roman Catholic dred persons, was appointed to present it to His priest? By his own showing his existence, whilst Lordship at the Palace. The deputation was a priest, must have been a long continued course very graciously received, when the following Adof fraud, falsehood, and hypocrisy; by his own dress, beautifully engrossed on vellum, was pre-

ADDRESS.

May it please your Lordship -

We, the Catholics of Kingston, being made aware of your intention to visit the Holy See, avail ourselves of the short interval that is allowed us to express before your departure the sentiments of our veneration for your holy office, and the high esteem

The ties that unite us are of no ordinary character. Your many virtues, so unostentatiously displayed, have endeared your Lordship to us. And it is with the deenest feelings of regret that we witness your

We are well aware that nothing but the most less upon them, and they speak therefore such pressing exigencies of your Dicese would cause you to undertake so distant a journey, which, owing to the present menacing state of affairs that obtains in to speak. They must speak too so as to flatter Europe, and now threatens the Eternal City, may be the prejudices of their heavers, and strengthen, if considered perilous; but we have confidence that possible, their strange superstition—the most lu-dicrous incomprehensible superstition that ever that Apostolic See with which your venerable Order crept into the brains of half-witted mortal—that is so intimately united, and on which it is so essen-

truth! They must speak so as to confirm the ridiculous prejudice that the Catholic Church is opposed to the Bible, and dreads its influence; and they must speak so as to establish yet more firm- out Dioceses, was never more than sufficient for the

time he was a Papist he "studied much the of the other missions that comprise your Diocese, Bible"- and remained nevertheless a sincere sympathise with your Episcopal City in contributing priest of the Roman Catholic Church! Evident- to the payment of the expenses of your journey, and ly then, Bible reading, or Bible study, cannot of prayers that your mission may be attended with the most prosperous results, and in every way agreeable

We also express to your Lordship our sentiments quisite conditions, unless the seed fall upon ground previously prepared for its reception. Those conditions, and that preparation, consist on the student's part in this-that he come to the study held in reverence, for it is owing to his zeal for reliwith the groundless assumption that the Bible gion, which was only equalled by his virtues, that as interpreted by his private judgment gives the Churchin Upper Canada is indebted for many of the true sense of God's revelation through Christ to man, and is, thus interpreted, the sole faction not only amongst the Catholics, but also rule of faith. But he who adopts this theory is among every denomination in the country, to learn passed upon him-

unto slaying, in following all the precepts of his a Protestant already, no matter what he believes that the revered and honored remains of our first Bishop repose in the vault of the Cathedral of this have read one word of the sacred scriptures; Episcopal City—oy many or us who ages him noble and whose memory we shall ever cherish, this noble whilst he who recognises the Catholic Church as and disinterested act of your Lordship will never be

In union with your faithful Clergy, we beg, through your Lordship, the Apostolic benediction of the illustrious Pontiff Pius IX. That God in His goodness will watch over and protect you in the many perils which you are about to encounter, and that He will permit you to return to your people in safety, will be our constant prayer to the Throne of Grace

(Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Kingston, in ublic meeting assembled),

JAMES HARTY, Chairman. J. U REILLY, Secretary.

Oct. 22, 1860. To this Address, His Lordship immediately enlied as follows :--

REPLY :

GENTLEMEN-I accept with gratitude your Address, and thank you for the kind sentiments it contains. The ties which unite us, as you will observe, are of no ordinary character. Coming among you an entire stranger, I received from you all the marks of the warmest sympathy, and your assistance has never any discrepancy, the Catholic will remember failed me when I called upon you to advance the inthat, since by Protestants many contrary interpre- terests of religion, or provide for the wants of the

since of contraries both cannot be true, pri-vate manner in which, together with all the Catholics of I have to thank you for the noble and generous this Diocess, you have hastened to provide me with the means of prosecuting the journey I am about to undertake. It is for the interests of the Diocess that I go to Rome; and with the aid of your fervent prayers, I have the confidence that my endeavors will be crowned with success.

It is not necessary that a Catholic Bishop should tell his people that he looks forward with joy to the moment when it will be given him to behold the Successor of St. Peter, the Vicar of Christ upon earth.

I shall not fail, gentlemen, to assure the Holy Father of the undying attachment of the Catholics of the Diocess of Kingston to the Chair of Peter, and how much they abhor the conduct of the sac ilegious invaders of the States of the Church. And when at the feet of the Holy Father, ! shall ask a Father's blessing, I will also beg of bim to grant his Apostolic senediction to you, to your families, and to all his faithful children of this Diocess.

† E. J., Co. of Kingston. Kingston, Oct. 22, 1860.

During the reading of his reply, the Bishop became deeply affected, and there was hardly one present who did not participate in his emotion. The scene at the close, when those present knelt to secure the Bishop's parting benediction, was affecting in the extreme, and will not soon be forgotten. The people seemed to be deeply im pressed with the dangers winch their revered Bishop was about to encounter for their sake, by his visit to Rome in the present threatening condition of affairs in the Papai States. His Lordship is much and deservedly beloved by his people; but this further evidence of his devotion and zeal has doubly endeared him to them. On Monday morning he was escorted to the Railway station by a long line of carriages, and as the cortege passed through the City, it looked very cheer after cheer arose from the assembled throng; and when the people returned homewords many a heartfelt prayer was offered for the speedy and safe return of their beloved Bishop. -- Communicated.

The Rev. J. N. Campbell, for many years Vicaire of St. Patrick's Church in this city, and recently professor in the St. Ann's College, left

Reverend and Respected Sir, -- We, inhabitants of Quebec, belonging to St. Patrick's Congregation, learn with profound regret, that you are about to leave the Province. We cannot, Reverend Sir, permit you to depart from amongst us, without tendering you a souvenir of our affectionate love and admiration for your many noble qualities, and for your unflinching and uncomprising love of that land which is still dearer to us than life itself. We therefore beg your acceptance of this purse, accompanied with our humble prayers and fervent aspirations to God for your future welfare and happiness. And last, though not least, the veneration which we entertain for your sacred character, imposes upon us a double duty to meet you here this night, not we hope for the last time, to grasp that warm hand of yours, an index of an honest heart and generous iffections.

Signed on behalf of your friends,
O Alleyn, P.S., William Quinn, C. Alleyn, P.S., Edward O'Doherty, D. Malone.

To this address the reverend gentleman, who was visibly affected during its reading, returned the following reply:-

In separation, gentlemen, whether voluntary or he contrary, there must be feelings of regret. Your regret at my departure can hardly equal my own regret for leaving Lower Canada; and I regret it the more that I have always found in Quebec particularly, sincere and generous friends, indeed too generous as your present proceedings shew both by your presence here to-night and the large amount contributed to this purse by yourselves and friends. Rest assured gentlemen that, in whatever part of the world I may be placed, I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the kind and generous liberality of my Quebec friends. Be assured also, that wherever placed, I shall ever retain the old love for the old

land, with the same warm hand and houest heart. On an occasion of this kind it is unnecessary, some perhaps would say unseemly, for me to give my reasons for leaving Canada, but as those reasons are thown to most of my friends, I myself think it useless to repeat them here: suffice it to say that I leave at my own request, and I feel certain that no one of my friends in this city shall ever have occasion to blush at the mention of my name. Wishing you, gentlemen, and all my friends, good bealth and complete happiness until we meet again, and praying too that we may enjoy that everlasting happiness to which we, one and all, aspire.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your sincere friend in Christ,

J. N. CAMPBELL, Priest. The sum contained in the purse amounted to \$340. The Rev. Mr. Campbell leaves this district carrying with him the warm wishes of every one who has enjoyed his acquaintance. - Quebec Vindicator.

Three Rivers to-day, the Executive having seen

A CARD OF THANKS.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANS' BAZAAR. The Ladies of Charity, charged with the management of the Annual Bazuar, for the sup-

port of the Orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum, beg to return their own, and the Orphans' most grateful thanks, to all the patrons of that charity. The Ladies of Charity wish, in an especial manner, to acknowledge the continued liberality of many gentlemen of other denominations, who, though not personally present at the Bazaar, yet have very generously subscribed to its funds in advance. While they feel that they are thus enabled to diminish by so large a number as 250 children, the volume of vagrancy and mendicancy in the city—and thus to relieve all the citizens from so many more solicitations for private alms -they do not the less thankfully record their personal sense of indebtedness for the great kindness and courtesy with which they have been invariably received by the Protestant gentlemen alluded to.

To the male members of St. Patrick's Congregation, the Ladies of Charity feel fully assured the daily prayers of the Orphans they cherish will be a more welcome recompense than any words of theirs.

The nett amount realized by the late Bazaar, the Ladies are happy to announce, will amount to Seven Hundred Pounds currency. Montreal, Oct. 26, 1860.

The Rev. Dr. M'Intyre, of Centreville, Campden East, C.W., has kindly consented to promote the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS in his distriet, for which he will please accept our best

We have received the first two numbers of a bandsome new Catholic weekly published at New York, under the title of The Nation, and edited by the Reverend Thomas Walsh. In wishing our cotemporary a long and prosperous career, honorable to himself, and profitable to his readers, we may also congratulate our Catholic fellow-citizens of the United States on this valuable addition to their periodical literature. The Nation promises to occupy one of the highest places in that literature, from the distinguished talent of which its first numbers give striking proof, whilst for the soundness of the principles by which it will be actuated, the name of its reverend and respected editor is ample guarantee.

The Montreal Witness replies, in its issue of the 20th inst., to the insinuation of the Conmercial Advertiser, and denies that he (the editor of the Mont cal Witness) was the author of the obscene slander against the Prince of Wales which appeared in the Montreal correspondence of the Scottish Guardian. Though the denial imposing. As the Railway train moved away, has been somewhat tardy in making its appearance, the Montreal Witness is entitled to the benefit of the principle that every one is to be esteemed innocent until such time as he has been proved guilty, and certainly as yet no positive evidence has been adduced by the Advertiser in support of its original charge. If to that charge we were willing at first to give credit, it was, firstly, from our knowledge of the antecedents of the Montreal Witness; and secondly, from the long delay of the latter to plead to the charge. From his silence we naturally concluded that he confessed himself guilty.

> An esteemed friend labors under a misconception as to the identity of the Gubbins to whom we alluded in our last, and Mr. Sam Cowell .-The latter is a well-known, and justly esteemed comic singer; the other, Gubbins, is a "swaddler," or agent of the Irish Church Mission Society. Of the two, the former, Mr. Sam Cowell, is, if not the more comical and laughter-provoking, at all events the more honorable and useful member of society, and it would be most imjust to confound him with a fellow like Gubbins.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION .- " Is not turn about fair play?" asks the Toronto Globeand, for the sake of argument, we will so far agree with him as to admit that it is, and apply the principle to Upper Canadian clamor for "Representation by Population."

" For if " turn about is but fair play" -- and as it cannot be denied that, whilst the disproportion betwixt the populations of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, was far greater than it is to-day, but the excess being in favor of the Lower Province, Upper Canada enjoyed a number of representatives in the Legislature equal to that accorded to its far more populous and wealther neighbor-then upon the principle enunciated by the Globe, it is only fair that Lower Canada should to-day have a representation equal to that of Upper Canada, even though the population of the latter be considerably in excess of the other; for, as the Globe says, " turn about is fair play."

DARING BURGLARY NO TRACES YET OF THE ROB-BERS. - It is not often that we have to record a robbery so audacious, and an skufully executed as that which occured on Sunday morning. The manner in which it was effected evinces a stealthiness of tread, delicacy of manufaction and barefaced assurance, which, fortunately for the security of our dwellings, are quite anwonted characteristics of thieves of a native growth. The particulars are as follow :- At an early hour on Sanday morning, the residence of Jamus Torrance, Esq., No. 3 Windsor Place, Dorchester Street, was entered by one or more robbers, who effected an ingress by cutting entirely around and removing a large pane from the drawing-room window, on one ground floor. Having thus managed to obtain a noiseless entrance to the interior, the burglars op car to have examined in a leisurely manner all the apartments in the housesingular to say - With a disturbing any of the inmates. In the course of their investigation they abstracted from the room recupied by Mr. Torrance a gold watch and brough, heaving other and equally valuable articles and school. Montreal Herald.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKA Later intelligence shows that the shock was for ... far East as Father Point; West, very slightly, a far as Toronto, and even Hamilton; South, as far as Troy, N.Y., while of its Brainerd, the Matricide, was to be hung at extend northward not much is yet known, in consequence of the absence of relegraphs and the slow rate at which intelligence travels. On the river no reasons for commuting the sentence of death Onelle, in Kamouraska, the shock was more severe than anywhere else. The buildings on both sides of

the river suffered considerable damage; chimneys were toppled over with the shock; the cross of the church fell and pictures were thrown from walls. This is the nearest approach to any serious damage being done that we have yet heard of .- Montreal

Fine .- On Friday night, a few minutes after eleveno'clock, a fire broke out in the west end of a long two-story wooden building belonging to the Nunnery, situate between the Nunnery and the old French Church. The fire had made headway before discovered, and the wind blowing freshly from the north-east the whole pile was in a blaze before an engine arrived. Meanwhile the neighbors and the nmates of the Numbery exerted themselves to the utmost to arrest the flames with buckets of water supplied from a well in the cellar of the Numery .-A cow was rescued from the stable, and faule attempts were made to save loose property stored in the loft of the building. The Deluge engine was the first on the ground, but there being no water in the hydrants it was of no avail until supplied with water from the river and from the wells in the neighborhood. Fortunately by these means the fire was prevented from extending to the adjoining buildings, of which was in momentary danger of igniting. In the course of one hour the whole structure was enthe course of one hoat the whole structure was en-tirely consumed. As no ashes were ever placed in or near the building, and no smoking allowed on the premises, the only cause that can be alleged is that of an incendiary At the same time no motive can be assigned for such an act, unless that of the most wanton mischief. The want of wate, when fires occur is a serious charge against the company upon whom the public depend for the security of their propercy, and the public should look to it before some serious calamity visits them. Great praise is due to the firemen and the neighbors for their energetic exertions in preventing further loss of property .-- Kingston News.

.. The above fire has been considered to be of so suspicious a character, that at the desire of the Rt. Rev. R. C. Bishop of Kingston (custodian of the property), a requisition has been sent to Dr. Barker (Coroner) to hold a Fire Investigation, and that gentleman has named to-morrow afternoon, at two 'clock, to commence it at the City Hall .- British White, 22 inst.

Incendiants a ... About 8 o'clock on Friday evening the Village of Perth was much startled by the alarm of fire. It turned out to be the wooden church owned and lately occupied by the Roman Catholic portion of The priest's former residence was the inhabitants. much damaged. There is not the least doubt about the fire being wilfully set to the building As a portion of the frame of the spire fell we regret much that it struck a man named Mr. Grant a most fearful stroke on the head. On Saturday no hopes were left for his recovery. Our informant says he has too much reason to fear this burning of the church is to be attributed to the late election. The Catholics and Irish Protestants joined most cordially in support of Mr. Shaw against Mr. Bell. The Catholics do not attach any blame or suspicion to Orangemen this time. We strongly arge the Government to have an immediate investigation made. Our informant thinks it would bring the guilty to punishment."

A Brown Caucus. - On Thursday evening eighteen of Mr Brown's personal adherents were gathered together to consider the expediency of inviting that gentleman up to London to repeat his speech on the political aspect of the times. The meeting was convened by private circular, and determined to send forth requisitions into the country for signature to be presented to Mr. Brown. It is probable, therefore, that before long thos who have not heard the member for Toronto, will have the opportunity of listen-ening to him. - London Free Press.

ORANGE PECULIARITIES .-- We (Montreal Herald) learn from the Kingston News that on the 5th proximo, the members of L. O. L. No 841 intend to dedicate (it is not said to whom) an Orange Hall in Ballynahinch, township of Kingston, to roast an ox, and to commemorate the recent visit of H. R. H the Prince of Wales to Canada.

Married.

At St. George's Church, in this city, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Bond, Mr. Edward Coyle, junior, of Montreal, (formerly of Dublin, Ireland), Miss Eliza Calway, Camden Town, London England.

EVENING SCHOOL.

A. KEEGAN'S EVENING SCHOOL for Young Men is now OPEN in the Male School attached to the St Ann's Church, Griffintown. Terms moderate. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to NINE

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED, for an Elementary School, in the Municipality of LACORNE, County of Terrebonne, C.E., a TEACHER, competent to Teach the French 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 CAMPRELL, Sec.-Treasurer to School Commissioners.

St. Sophie de Lucole, } Oct. 22, 1860.

INFORMATION is wanted by their mother, of Bridget Sullivan, aged 20 years, and of Patrick Sullivan, aged about 19 years. When heard of last they were in Washington City. Please address to this Office for widow Mary Sollivan.

United States papers will please copy.

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BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to announce that they have LEASED those Large 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

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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

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

fought like lions. A service was to have been celebrated at the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, for the souls of these herees, but the police interfered. It is permitted to abuse them, to invent all kinds of calumnies against them, as the Constitutionnel does, but not to pray for their Garibaldi's fortunes and chances. The mare's-nest souls! Such is our civil and religious liberty. I was not wrong in telling you that this number of the Correspondant would be excellent. Instead of confiscating it, the Government has been contented with setting its mercenary scribes to attack it. But M. Lemayrac will have some trouble in proving that the Count de Falloux is neither Royalist nor religious, nor truthful, nor eloquent. The only paper which has preserved its dignity throughout these evil days is the Ami de la Religion, and therefore its editor has been summoned before the Grand-Inquisitor, M. de la Guerroniere, who informed him that he must either lower his tone or be suppressed, for his master was very angry, and quite disposed to strike. The Abbe Sieson boldly replied that he must strike, for the Ami de la Religion would not fail in its duty. So this morning again it once more challenges the Government to pronounce against the Pope, but the Government pronounce some day on the questions that are raised will be deaf as an adder, and will never unmask its policy till it has seen Austria driven from Venice, without the interference of France, the throne of the Bourbons destroyed, but not by France, the Papal sovereignty annihilated in spite of the continual efforts of France to sustain it, and Piedmont a victim to its own excesses, in spite of the continual counsels of France. These counsels, by the way, will cost is beyond the comprehension of the valgar. All we Piedmont dear. In the beginning of last month a deputation, consisting of a large number of of Sardinians, arrived at Ajaccio to present their | this paragraph reaches it, he will perhaps, describe it homage to Napoleon III. during his visit to that as he has already described the pamphlet The Pope town. This manifestation has been considered and the Congress and every one knows the severe to foreshadow a coming annexation. It has been asserted that Elba and Sardinia will be ceded to nation to the Emperor while at Ajaccio, insisting France in consideration of the annexation of that a more efficacious protection should be granted Sicily and Naples to Piedmont. M. Grandguillot, indeed, has denied the imputation in the foudest manner, but I know that it is perfectly authentic. In the eyes of France the acquisition of Savoy has quite atoned for all the diplomatic defeats of the Emperor; he fancies that the annexation of Sardinia and Elba, with all its Napoleonic memories, will set him up again .-But this time he is mistaken. Europe is combined to put a limit to his ambition. Let those offer their condolence, and even, if they can, to shed who imagine that the French Emperor is the real defender of the Holy See, only for a moment ask themselves what would have been now the position of affairs had be never obtained the limits of the Pontifical territory; and by this time sovereign authority in France. It is not certain that the Powers would long before now have united to maintain peaceably the balance of Eu- tory" is rapidly diminishing, it is a matter of surrope, and would guarantee it against new com- prise why the French army of occupation should be plications by restoring the old libertics, and even granting new ones. While, on the other hand, every new treaty signed by Napoleon III. will only be a new warlike manufesto, as the protocols sufficient for its defence. Now that it has dwindled of 1856 evidently contain the germ of the inso- to the shortest span, why are 24,000 thought necesluble Italian question. The Holy Father has sary? If the protecting force is to go on increasing sent an ultimatum to the Tuilleries by the hands as the object protected is reduced, we may judge of M. de Cadore. He threatens to quit Romo unless he is protected against the Piedmontese as well as against the Garibaldians. In answer Emperor Napoleon is as desirous that the Pope the Emperor has doubled the garrison of Rome, should quit Rome as M. Cavour himself can be. On and has sent Marshal Vaillant to command, and this, evidently, they both agree, and during the inand has sent Marshal Vaillant to command, and terriew at Plombieres, where most of what has since has issued orders that the semi-official press shall occurred in Italy was planned, as far as it could be cease for the present from abusing the Sovereign on paper, the important point was probably settled that Rome should form the capital of the future cannot afford to quarrel with Piedmont, and after allowing them to establish themselves at Tivoli, he will permit them to stir up troubles and riots at Rome which are too likely to give them a pretext for making their triumphal entry there one of these fine days. M. de Corceltes has returned to Rome; he will not give any help to the Pope, whose hands are neld by French soldiers while his pockets are picked by Piedmont. A situation like this cannot last, and anything is preferable to the double ignominy of being both duned and victimised .- Cor. Weekly Register.

Subscriptions we learn are being commenced in France for the purpose of testifying the gratitude of Catholics towards the noble warrior whose name will go down to posterity as the tried and devoted son of the Church in her hour of need. The testimonial is proposed to take the form of a sword of honor, and the brave followers of Lamoriciere of every nation are to be presented with a medal. It is gratifying to us to state that probably, without any knowledge of this intention being entertained in France, some of our own correspondents have suggested the same course in England. We refer with pleasure to the letters on this subject in another column. Meanwhile the feeling grows stronger every day in France, that the brave General who had espoused the cause of religion in this horrid contest has been most vilely sacrificed by those whose aid should have been forthcoming, if they were in reality friends of the Church. The Duke of Malakhoff, has, it is asserted, declared that the French army is indignant at the treatment which Lamoriciere had received, and against which he has himself made the strongest protests. It is even stated that the Marshal-Duke declared to the Emperor, in the presence of several of his Ministers, that the moment Lamoriciere arrived in France he would rush to embrace him as a brother soldier worthy of the be upheld by a French army, and Italy might not highest honor and esteem .- Weekly Register.

Amongst the slanders invented against the heroic soldiers of Lamoriciere is one to the effect that his portfolio had fallen into the hands of General Fanti, and was found to contain letters of the most compromising character, and the most positive proofs of numerous intrigues entered into with the Legitimist and even the Red Republican party against the Government of the Emperor Napoleon. The Independance Belge published this statement in the form of a telegram, dated Bologna, Sept. 30. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Advertiser declares it to be false, and says that it had been manufactured by the Government and communicated to the journals, with an "invention" to insert it. The sympathy felt in Paris for General Lamoriciere, and the indignation roused by the libel of the Turin telegrams, his complete incapacity. And this is the man who that Lamoriciere had cared more for his own safety speaks seriously of fomenting universal revolution, and France at force was at least 15,000 or 20,000 men. A council dinals, held on the 28th ult.:—

the French and Sardinian Governments satisfy us that neither would stick at any invention, no matter how base and malicious, which would suit their ends. At Castel-Fidardo and elsewhere the Irish But the libel is universally discredited, except, we sught like lions. A service was to have been regret to say, by some of the lender writers with lend

Lamoriciere's capitulation is the talk of Paris today, and the event throws into smade for the moment | mance will become a farce." bunted up by the Havas correspondence relating to Lamoriciere's pocket-book having been found, with its contents, as usual in these cases, of the most compromising order, is not credited by anybody, According to this canard there would seem to exist a project of fusion between the Republicans and Legitimists, as the canard dabbles in a muddy confusion of letters being found, equally subversive of the Empire, from leaders of both parties. These asses' kicks are common enough in politics, but they have served their time, and no longer obtain belief, excepting when done by a professional hand.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR. - The Moniteur of the 30th ult., contains the following paragraph:-The Emperor has decided that a division of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of artillery shall immediately embark at Marseilles and proceed to reinforce the corps of occupation at Rome. The Sardinian Government is informed that the instructions of General Goyon authorize him to extend his action as far as the military conditions to which it is naturally subordinate may permit him. It can only belong to the Great Powers met in Congress to in Italy by events; but till then the Government of the Emperor will continue to fulfil, conformably to the mission which he has imposed on himself, the duties which his sympathies for the Holy Father and the presence of our flag in the capital of Catholicity impose upon him.

Upon this note the Paris Correspondent of the Times comments as follow :--

"Understand who may the nature and extent of this self-imposed mission of the French Emperor; it can say is that, if the 'sympathies' as to the future resemble those of last year, the fate of the Pope is scaled. Should His Holiness be still in Rome when epithet he applied to that.

Paris, Oct 1 .- M. Thouvenel tendered his resigto the Pope. Since the return of the Emperor, and the reply given to the Dake de Cadore, M. Thouvenel has withdrawn his resignation.

PARIS, Oct. 4, 7 a. M.—The instructions sent through M. le Cadore to Rome probably soon receive their fulfillment. It appears the Duke of Gramment and General de Goyon are recommended, or "invited," to offer no obstacle, moral or material, to the retirement of the Holy Father, should it be so decided in Consistory. They will doubtless be at liberty to exhibit as much regret as they please; to ploy. Restraint would be an act of which the pious Court they represent is utterly incapable. may offer the protection of a sufficient escort to the wid, probably, drop bim. Seeing that the ground which has now a title to be called "Pontifical terrireinforced by \$,000 or 10,000 men. Wile the authority of the Holy Father nominally, if not really, extended to the whole of the States of the Church not much more than 5,000 or 6,000 men were deemed how enormous will be the force when the Pope only retains the single Palace of the Vatican.

The truth of the matter most probably is, that the Italian kingdom.

In his ardour to tree the Italian States from the domination of their Princes, I suspect the Emperor has been much more Anti-Papal than Anti-Italian. It was not against the Bourbon of Naples, nor the Austrian of Tuscany, nor the Duke of Modena, nor the ruler of Parmo, that Prince Louis Napoleon struck his first blow for the liberty and happiness of the Peninsula. His maiden sword, it will be remembered, was firshed at Forli, In 1831 the Prince proved his sympathy for the Italian revolution. He traversed Tuscany, joined the insurrectional movement in the Pontifica. States, and, after various encounters, marched against Rome with the patriotic bands who were then besieging Civita Castellana. For some reason or other the revolutionary Government under which he acted recalled him to Forli. The Austrians were were at hand, and the Prince reserving himself better times, retired to Ancona, which he left soon after in disguise, and succeeded in reaching France. The people at Rome do not forget these things; and I believe if Pio Nono were asked whether he held Victor Emmanuel or the Emperor in greater disfavor he would probably speak less angrily of the former, even now after the invasion, than the latter.

This injustice done by the Holy Father to his powerful friend and protector must afflict the angust person in question, who has expressed so much displeasure at the late proceedings of the Piedmontese, and who has proved his sincereity by the recall of his Minister from Turin. There is, perhaps, another point on which the French and Sardinian Governments are already agreed, and that is as to the future residence of the Pope. The question of Jerusalem was agitated some six or seven years ago, and very plausible reasons were urged in favour of it in a small pamphlet written by a clergyman, the Abbe Michon, but which at the time passed almost unnoticed. The topic has been lately revived, and Jerusalem, as the future seat of the will, it is said, in case of need, cross the Neapolitan Papacy, would not be viewed with displeasure by either M. Cavour or the Emperor.

The pretext is all ready. It is a supplication which

What great events spring from trifling causes! Had Pio None shown his gratitude for the protection France had long given him, by coming to Paris to perform a coronation at Notre Dame, the Roman States might not have been invaded, the temporal authority of the Pope might continue to

What additional recompense France expects from Piedmont for her services I cannot guess. A strong disclaimer has been issued in the name of M. Cavour about Sardinia. On this point Victor Emmanuel appears inflexible. When sounded on the subject he declares that no consideration on earth shall induce him to cede it. The pang he feels whenever he and before a fortnight is over, as a confidential or-thinks of Savoy and Nice would lead us to believe gan of the Sardinian Cabinet has crudely expressed that he is sincere; and that it will go hard with a hope, Garibaldi will be no longer talked of. But him to consent to any other dismemberment,-Cor. Times.

FRENCH ESTIMATE OF GARIBALDI. - M. Grandguillot, the semi-official editor of the Constitutionnel. writes thus of the Italian leader :- "Garibaldi has already fallen into the most absolute impotence, and his wonderful good fortune has only served to show

Austrian army to the route-that army which has the glory of having stood against the French army for fifteen hours at Solferino ! He has failed to become the head of a Government-he has only succeeded in making himself a leader of irregular bands; and he dreams of enterprises which demand ing Star, writing on the 1st inst, thus disposes the concurrence of power and genius. The imagination of it:romance. Let it go on a little longer and the ro-

ITALY.

Spite of the extraordinary conduct of the Piedmontese and French Governments, the latter of which gives no account whatever, and the former only a faise report, we begin by degrees to get at the truth about the battle of Castel-Fidurdo. Far from its having been a rout of the clericals, as the Opinione Nationale calls it, it was one one of the finest feats of arms ever performed. On September 10 Lamoriciere thought his only danger was from the side of Naples; it was only on the 13th that he learnt that the attack was coming from exactly the opposite quarter. He moved towards the menaced frontier by forced marches, and on the 18th he found himself at the the head of 5,000 men, opposite to 40,000 Piedmontese. To retreat would be to sacrifice Ancona; so he made his way through the Piedmontese bayonets with the heroism and the sad losses which we know. Success may have crowned one side, but all the honor is on the other. History will tell the truth, and will contrast with the defender of the Church the disgraceful figure of the Modenese renegate Cialdini.

I have had in my hands a letter of General de Pimodan, which his wife received three days after hearing of his death. The General assured her, on the faith of the official information given by Duke de Gramont to Lamoriciere, that France would oppose the invasion of the Papal frontiers. At that very time Cialdini was turning the Papal army, and was taking up a position between it and Aucona, and thus M. de Gramont simply pushed Lamoriciere into the trap laid for him. In tace of such a fact, asserted as it is in the despatch of Cardinal Antonelli, and not denied in the Moniteur, in spite of the appeals of the Amide la Religion, I am astonished to see the coolness of good Catholics and honest men. I told you long ago, and my predictions have proved true, that the Emperor would do anything in the world to extinguish Lamoriciere. I fear that unless some unexpected assistance comes to him miraculously, it is impossible for Ancona, with its garrison of 7,500 men, to hold out long against an army of 40,000, and the combined fleets of Naples and Sardinia.

On the other side of the Apennines Fanti is at the gates of Rome, waiting to be permitted to share the guardianship of the city with M. de Goyon, who ought to be employed in better things. I fear it is but too clear that the Emperor is resolved to carry out the programme of le Pape et le Congres, to strip the Pope, to prevent Spain from assisting him, and all the while so to mask his policy as to receive the congratulations of the French Bishops at each step. This is certainly the sum of the despatches which I have read during the last week.

The persons who hang about the Government offices assure me that we are nearer than ever to the programme of Villafranca. Piedmont will soon be struggling with the Garibaldians. She will require, our assistance, and in return, we shall require the Italian Federation under the presidence of the Pope. This is very fine, but it leaves out of the question the chances of the Piedmontese army declaring in favor of Garibaldi. The mess is only beginning; the struggle between Cavour and the Pictator is one for life and death, and perhaps the expiation will come in through this loop-hole. The retreat of Cavour has been already announced. At present this step would be merely a blind, and Cavour would be immediately replaced with the consent of the Parliament. But whether or not he has the majority in the Chambers, Garibaldi will not yield an inch, and unless Victor Emmanuel yields to all his whims, will proclaim the Republic at Naples. Victor Hugo and Ledru-Rollin are already there. Austria will certainly take advantage of the least pretext to recover all that she has lost. Napoleon cannot afford to allow the ephemeral work of Magenta and Solferino thus to perish. After unanimously proclaiming the principle of non-intervention, all the powers at once will be led into the war, and then Lamoriciere's prediction will be accomplished -" that a war in Lombardy in which France is concerned will be the tocsin of universal war in Europe." Events have their logic. You may shut your eyes to it, but the stern

reality will make you open them. Turis, Ocr. 3.—The following is a summary of ordered him immediately to capitulate. This time tion whether he can extricate himself without the ministerial report read by Count Cavour on the O'Reilly sent out the white flagbearer. The Sardia of Victor Emmanuel, while if he accepts that aid occasion of the opening of the Sardinian Chambers yesterday. After having recalled the happy results obtained by the Cabinet during the last few months the ministerial report thus continued :- "Henceforth struggle received by the Irish? With feelings of ing to Rome is dispelled by the interposition of Pied-Italy, with the exception of Venetia, is free. As re gards the latter province, we cannot make war upon Austria against the almost unanimous wish of the European Powers. Such an enterprise would create a formidable coalition against Italy. But in constituting a strong Italy we are serving the cause of Venetia These reasons also impose upon us the duty of respecting Rome. The question of Rome cannot be decided by the Sword alone. It meets with moral orce alone can vanquish."

The Ministerial report, in speaking of the rumored possibility of a collision with France at Rome The rest is soon told. O'Reilly and all the prisoners says:—"An act of ingratitude so monstrous would were marched off next day to Alessandria." brand our country with a deed of disgrace such as centuries of suffering could not obliterate. Whatever populations may be freed from oppression their independence will be respected." The Ministerial report concludes as follows:—" Parliament has been convoked in order to pronounce whether the present mi- | sent to request the garrison to surrender. This, as nistry still enjoys its confidence. This is so much the more necessary, as a voice which is with reason dear to the people has manifested its distrust of us to the Crown and the country."

The Union makes the following observations on

the journey of King Victor Emmanuel into the Pon-

"What is the object of this journey? 'To hasten the annexation of the Two Sicilies,' is the answer given by the majority of letters, which even announce the departure of deputations from Palermo and Naples; for it is understood that the King of Sardinia will have no other part to perform than to yield to the wishes of the people. The Piedmontese army has been presented for the signature of the Municipal Council of Naples, and which in the meantime the press has been charged to publish and to circulate. Has the Council signed it? That is of little consequence. The only object is to have a document of some kind on which Count Cavour can support himself against Garibaldi. If this continues much longer the end will be to render the Dictator almost interesting. From London and from Turin, from Paris and from Naples, the Annexationist journals, evidently obeying an order given, load him with reproaches and maledictions. We have even read in some of them the word 'treason.' This is great ingratitude. Let Count Cavour succeed in his designs let it be remembered, behind the bold adventurer there is a party; and in his army there are bands whom it may not perhaps be so easy to bring to rea-

THE IRISH BRIGADE AT SPOLETO. - The correspondent of the Morning News gives the following account of the defence of Spoleto :-

Fidardo, readily explain the motives quoted for this Rome: He wishes to ascend the Quirinal, when our was held, and, of course, instantaneous surrender libel, while the habitual hypocrisy and duplicity of soldiers guard the gates; he proposes to put the was proposed by some as the most military course in the face of such odds. O'Reilly, at least, for the Irish in the garrison (two companies, 260 men), utterly declined to be a party to any such proceeding; and declared that the man who would take upon himself to even announce such a step to his men would run the peril of his life. The council, I can gather, was violently distracted on the point of capitulation, but ultimately an express was sent off to Rome to the Minister of War, announcing that it was resolved to defend the town as best they could, and that, come what might, the Irish companies were resolved to hold the citadel till the courier returned, or blow it into fragments. In the morning the Irish at dawn went to Mass, and I believe every individual man among them approached Holy Communion! In an hour or two afterwards they were called upon to meet the foe! The Sardinians poured in through two of the chief streets, attempting at first nothing of a cannonade, and evidently confident of carrying the place against such a mere handful of men at the bayonet's point. They reckoned rashly. For hours they were held at bay. Little, of course, could be done in the streets by such a small body against 10,000 or 12,000 men, and at last, pressed on every point, O'Reilly threw himself into the citadel to make the last stand for life or death; for death alone I might say, for when the outer gate crashed to, as the last wounded but undaunted defender passed into the quadrangle, there was not a man in all the little band who did not feel that he had taken his stand there to die. They threw themselves upon the walls, and from the tattered loopholes rained 'the leaden hail' with deadly effect upon the besiegers. But those old walls proved miserable defences, and the enemy, after a brief but deadly struggle of this kind, soon, with cries that rent the air, dashed at the old gate. A crash, a roar, and a petard blows it into fragments. Then the struggle commenced indeed. In poured the besiegers into the outer yard, which I should mention does not belong at all to the citadel proper. However, a bloody reception met them there. The Irish had two guns loaded with grape, planted inside in a position commanding the entrance, and no sooner was the Pied-montese column seen through the smoke of the gateway than a murderous fire was opened, mowing them down literally like corn before the sickle. Again, again, and again, the besiegers dashed through the gate; again, again, and again a perfect hail of grape shot from the two pieces in the yard, and musketry from the citadel walls behind, met them from the Irish inside; while shouts that would stir many a heart in Ireland, plainly told that the brave fellows felt but too well the honour of Ireland was on the awful stake of the day. It was midday, and the outer yard was still uncarried, and the citadel itself behind untouched; but all this was not fated to last much longer. The Piedmontese brought up a piece or two themselves, and after the first discharge poured en masse through the gate. My information as-serts that of the heroic Irishmen who asked no quarter and they received none; they fought across the carriages of the pieces, they were bayoncted at their posts! This, nowever, was but the outer yard, and the heavy price at which it had been carried suggested to the besiegers an easier and more certain way of dealing with the citadel than risking another vainglorious effort at assault or escalade. They drew off, and in an hour opened fire from their heavy artillery, planted on the small hills outside, at a distance at which the old metal in the fortress was ut terly unable to even as much as reply. In less than half an hour twp breaches were made. A message was sent by the Piedmontese commander, offering them the honours of war if they surrendered. O'Reilly made his answer in the midst of his men, and amid shows that one would have thought proclaimed a victory, not the desperate resolve of men rejecting their sole chance of life. 'Return,' said O'Reilly, and tell your commander that we are Irishmen, and that we hold the citadel for God and the Pope. The Irish who serve the Pope are ready to die, but not to surrender!' The white flag returned, but if U'-Reilly imagined the Sardinians would give him a chance of a fight at the breaches he was mistaken. The fire opened once more, and now it became plain that the plan about to be adopted was to bury the place in ruins by their long-range guns, while the Irish could do nothing but look hopelessly on-their pieces being of nothing like the same calibre. A second summons to surrender was made, and the same answer returned. By 3 o'clock there were five breaches effected; in fact the walls were in ruins. At this juncture the Papal delegate, with authority that left

> Major O'Reilly, in his official despatch of the siege and capitulation of Spoleto, states that the fire was opened at eight o'clock in the morning from four batteries of the enemy with shot and shell, and that after three hours' bombardment the Archbishop was already stated, was refused, in the heroic terms that the "Irish did not know how to surrender," and the bombardment was re-commenced, and continued with desperate vigour for four hours longer. At three o'clock the Piedmontese column, consi ting of two battalions of Grenadiers well covered by Riflemen, advanced to the assault. The struggle which followed was desperate in the extreme a hand-tohand fight, in which the Piedmontese were driven back leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded. The bombardment was then again renewed, with the addition of a fifth battery which had been got into position. Twice the magazine was on fire, its wall and gate being completely destroyed; and so continuous was the firing that not a single cartridge was left in the citadel, and it was under these circumstances that the capitulation took place. It appears it is erroneous that our gallant countrymen surrendered as prisoners of war -one of the conditions of the capitulation being that they were to be conducted to the frontier and set at liberty. The garrison, it is stated, consisted of two companies of the Irish Brigade, twenty-three men of the Franco-Belgian battalion, some gendarmes of the Pontifical army, and 160 Austrian and Swiss recruits. The Irish contingent were completely worn out, having been engaged on fatigue duty for several days; but their conduct was that of lions. Cool and undaunted even in the presence of overwhelming numbers, and, notwithstanding a full knowledge of their desperate position, they fought with a courage and bravery almost unsurpassed in the annals of warfare. The struggle continued from seven in the morning until dusk, and the Piedmontese, in their attempt to carry the place by assault, suffered

illustrates curiously enough. As the Irish compan-

countrymen, utterly unable to brook the sight, seized a large jar, bottle, or other vessel of some sort,

which chanced to be lying by, and with one blow all

but brained one of the Sardinians. It was the work

of a moment, when the impetuous Celt, and one of

his companions, who made a stroke in his defence,

fell before a platoon, riddled with Sardinian bullets.

Rumors continue to gain ground as to the meeting of a Congress to settle the Italian question. The Turin papers declare that the Emperor of the French is known to have made propositions to that effect .-Weekly Register.

ROME.—The following is a summary of the allocution delivered by the Pope in the Consistory of Car-

His Holiness regretted and deplored the conduct of Piedmont and her guilty invasion of the Papal States. He spoke with emotion of the brave soldiers who died in his defence, and had the firm hope that they have obtained eternal peace and blessedness.— He reproved and condemned in every way the detestable and sacrilegious attacks of the King and the Government of Piedmont. He declared their acts to be null and of no effect. He protested, and would not cease to protest, in order to maintain entire the civil power enjoyed by the Roman Church. The Pope further said, that the support of foreign

assistance against criminal invasion was still to be desired, and recalled the reiterated declarations made by one of the most powerful Princes of Europe. His Holiness thus continued :-

"While, however, we have for a long time been expecting such a result, we are most painfully affected in seeing the authors and abettors of this invasion advance as far as the walls of our capital, as though they had the assurance that no one would oppose them.
"In presence of such a perilous position we see

ourselves forced, even against our will, to the sad necessity of occupying ourselves with the measures to be taken for the protection of our dignity.

The Pope then deplored the disastrous and perni. cious policy of non-intervention, and, above all, its detestable application to the Roman question. He called upon all the Princes of Europe to examine seriously what great and innumerable evils are comprised in the detestable event which he deplored, and said that, if such an odious violation of international law were not entirely nullified, there would no longer be left any force and security to any legiti-

"All Sovereigns," His Holiness said, "should be convinced that their cause is intimately bound up with ours. In coming to our aid they will provide equally for the preservation of their rights."

His Holiness concluded by saying that he had no doubt that the Catholic Princes and people would come to the assistance of the Father of the Faithful, who is attacked by the parricidal arm of a degenerate son."

The French Ambassador, after leaving Cardinal Antonelli yesterday, had an audience of the Pope .-The Ambassador communicated to His Holiness the reply of the Emperor to the notes of which M. Cadore was the bearer. The reply is to the intent that the Emperor would not allow Rome to be occupied by either Garibaldi or the Sardinians; that the French garrison should be reinforced; and that the Emperor was willing to propose a Congress to settle the Italian Question.

Of the provinces which remain to the Pope, Rome and Comarca have 326,504 inhabitants; Civita Vecchia, 20,701; Velletri, 62,013; and Frosinone, 153,-569; a total of 560,867 inhabitants.

The Piedmontese have deprived him of the Marches, Umbria, and the province of Viterbo. The population the Marches is 924,055, of Umbria 472,639, and of Viterbo 129,372 inhabitants. Thus 1,526,019 intrabitants have been withdrawn from the temporal sway of the Pope.

The revolutionary party are convinced that the Piedmontese will enter Rome, and have prepared large quantities of tricoloured cockades and flags. They have even ordered a statue of Victor Emmaruel.

A Roman letter of the 25th ult., which we find in the Paris correspondence of the Times, states that General de Goyon has not brought back with him the same friendly disposition towards His Holiness which he professed to feel previous to his departure. "He has," it says, "already made use of language not friendly either towards the Pope or Monsignore Merode, Minister of War. As for the Duke de Gramont, he is at Frascati, where he is guarded by a detachment of Freach troops. A fact which has just occurred at Corneto, in the direction of Civita Vecchia, has produced a painful impression on His Holiness. We had four companies at Corneto, but some insurgents from Viterbo asked leave to post a revolutionary proclamation. The commander of the French troops replied, 'not while we are here; but when we leave you can do as you please.' evacuated the town, and marched off with his troops." Corneto, however, has since been re-occu-

pied by French troops. NAPLES. - In consequence of the demand of the municipality of Naples for a ministry commanding the confidence of the country, Garibaldi has modified his ministerial combination. The ministers definitely appointed are Conforti, Mew, Guira, Scura, Capitaninane, Auguissola and Desantes.

O'Reilly no resource but obedience—whether an answer had reached him from Monsignore de Merode I sition of Garibaldi is more doubtful than even his military prospects, so that it is now a serious quescannot say, but it is so asserted, and is probablenians undertook to let the Irish march out with he or if it be forced upon him, he must give up the inhonours of war-an undertaking, however, if made at all, not kept. How was this end of their bloody dependent line of action and the extravagant and impracticable project it involves. The dream of gomontese Regulars quite as much as by the French grief and distruction, which one simple incident army, and the reality of keeping possession of Naples ies were drawn up inside, and the Sardinians fiting in accordance to terms of capitulation, one of our is now contingent on a decisive victory on the Vol-

turno. The Dictator has issued decrees granting national rewards to the mother and sister of the late Agesilas Milano who attempted to assazsinate the King of Naples and to several patriots, and to the family of Pisino. A new manifesto of Mazzini repeats that no King of Naples should be proclaimed before Italy is constituted at Rome. An order of the day of Garibaldi is expected announcing the early junction of the Caribaldians with the Sardinian army under Victor Emmanuel.

Garibaldi does his work thoroughly. On the 20th ult, the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples was arrested and shipped off to Genoa. Other Bishops were placed under arrest; and on the 22nd all archiepiscopal and episcopal funds were declared national property On the 25th ult, the official journal published a decree, condeming to imprisonment all ministers of religion who in a public discourse should censure the institutions or laws of the State, or do anything to awaken the contempt o the dissatistaction of the people against the same or who should disturb the public conscience by the refusal of their offices. If the offence is committed in writing, or if there be provocation to disobedience to the State, the term of imprisomment is increased from two to three years, and a fine of 500 duents superadded; and any obstacles cast in the way of the publication or execution of provisions relative to religion shall be published with imprisonment or fine. The severity of the fine may be appreciated by reference to a decree of the 22nd ult., which fixes the revenue of Bishops and Archbishops at a sum not exceeding 3,000 ducats or £400 per annum.

This is " Patriot" liberty. But these terrible penalties shows the slight reliance which the new Government places on the sympathies of the people. If the Priesthood were not loved, if the regime to which they adhere had been the tyranny it is said to have been, such decrees would have been unnecessary. It is instructive, too, to observe that, according to a telegram received during the week, Garibaldi has issued a decree granting "national rewards" to the mother and sisters of Agesilao Milano, who attempted to assassinate the late King of Naples .-- Tablet.

THE COWARDS WHO SURHENDERED THEIR SHIPS. A private letter from Naples states that the French Admiral Barbier de Tinan; now in that port with the naval division under his orders, has published an order of the day couched in every energetic terms, in which he forbids the officers of the Imperial navy to receive on board any officers of the Neapolitan navy who surrendered their ships to Garibaldi, or even to speak to them should they meet them in the street. Admiral Barbier had, moreover, insisted on and obtained the release of the correspondent of the Union who had been arrested by the agents of the Dictator

as a suspicious character. - Times. GAVAZZI.—A letter from Naples in the Constitu-tionnel says "Father Gavazzi preaches every day to

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—OCTOBER 26, 1860.

GRAHAM & MUIR,

the crowd in the square of St. Francisco de Paula. To prevent the profound horror caused to the Barnabite by the equestrian statues of Charles III. and Ferdinand I. de Bourbon, near which the scarlet tribune of Garibaldi's chaplain is erected, the heads of the sovereigns have been covered over with drapery. In his sermon on St. Januarius's Day, this new apostle of liberty addressed ironical thanks and praises to the saints' and called him a galantuomo. A few persons applauded and laughed but the great majority expressed dissatisfaction and accused the prencher of implety. The people, however, were wrong to regard seriously the crack brained discourses and ridiculous gestures of this mountebank. For my part, I never saw any one so ignobly stupid as this unfrocked monk."

We London Tublet have been favoured by Sir George Bowyer with the following letter, for the authenticity of which he vouches. It is from a Neapolitan correspondent :-

I feel sure you will like to have a few details of all that has taken place at Naples. I have them from a friend, an Euglishman who has been staying six years at Naples, and who left two days after Garibaldi's entrance. He was present at all that took place. There was not a decent person to be seen in the streets, none but Piedmontese rabble and Garibaldi's men; every shop was shut-even the costermonger had disappeared; not a carriage was to be seen; and Naples, so animated the day before, looked like a city of the dead. Garibaldi arrived by the chemin de fer from Castellamare. He made his entry chemin de Jer from Castellamare. He mide his entry in a hired carriage, with Major Windham by his side, both dressed in red shirts, with pointed hats, and looking like real brigands. Two or three other carriages followed, full of Garibaldians, armed with pikes and guns, crying "Viva Garibaldi!" and forcing all those they met to do the same. My folioid was walking with another Profishmen of friend was walking with another Englishman; as Be they neither of them took off their hats, the men they neither of them took of their hats, the ment in one of the carriages got out, and rushing up to them, ordered them to take off their hats, and cry "Vira Garibaldi!" They neither obeyed the summons; but, seeing the menacing gestures of the men, they jointly said, "We are English." On hearing this M. the men left them, crying ont, "Va bene! Viva Garibald!! Viva gli Inglesi!" The two Englishmen followed the procession to the Cathedral; the gates were all locked; finding no one to open them, they were soon forced; they sought everywhere for some bits of wax candle, which they lighted, and placed on the altar; the apostate priest Gavazzi sang the To Down, crying out every now and then " Viva Garibaldi!" From the Cathedral Garibaldi and his band went to the Palazzo d'Angri, of which they took possession, ordering thirteen heds to be prepared, and a dinner for himself and his man. The Duke and Duchess d'Angri are in Paris. After dinner, all circulation was prohibited in the streets, the watchmen being " non si passa perche riposa il Generale." The same evening Naples was pavoise with the despeaux Piedmontese, which were all ready for the

The next day, being the Fete "de Piedegrotta, Garibaldi went there, followed by a certain number of priests and monks he had let out of the prison of Nisida, where they land been confined for misde-meanours. The people assisted in silence at this disgraceful mockery.

For the last month, the cafes, and restaurants at Nuples had received orders from the Societes Sociales to give just whatever the Garibaldians might ask for. SPAIN.

The Spanish government has addressed to the different powers a note supporting the protest issued by the King of Naples when retiring to Gata. The Spanish note recalls that, by the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance of 1718, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies had been ceded by Austria to the Spanish Bourbons. This cession was afterwards confirmed by the treaty of Vienna, the article 114 of the final act of Vienna having, under the guarantee of Europe, again sanctioned these stipulations. The Spanish government considers it its duty to maintain, in the most formidable manner, the rights of a member of the august family of Spain, and to raise every opposition against the flagrant violation of solemn arrange-

CHINA.

It seems quite clear that the Chinese will resist to the utmost at the Peiho. The French took four prisoners during their late reconnaissance. These were fishermen from the Peiho—one from Pehtang. They state that large camps are formed on either side of the river, and that the numerous cavalry have been turned loose on the adjacent crops. They fired on the French when reconnoitering last week, and no doubt Sang-ho-lin-sin will do his best.

The good health of the troops continues. Sir Hope Grant has embarked 11,194 men for service at the Peiho in as good condition as though they were taken from the healthiest rural district at home. The horses were shipped on the 23rd, and I went over to the bay to witness the sight. The transports were anchored in the bay, and paddle-box boats rafts and horse boats were all in requisition. The arrangements had been carefully made, were properly carried out, and reflected great credit on Colonel Mackenzie, Colonel Walker, and the Quartermaster-General's staff, as well as on Lord John Hay and the naval officers. 2,000 cavalry and artillery horses and nearly 3,000 ponies and baggage horses were embarked without a single accident, As each transport was filled, a saucy little gunboat walked up to her-a pigmy beside a gianthooked her on and carried her whither she listed. There is nothing affort like these English gunboats. They turn within their own length, poke their noses into every creek along the coast and are the school in which some of the best men in our navy have been trained. Sherard Osborn, Commerell, Bythesea, Corbet Dew, and many like them, received their training in a forty or an eighty, and the whole fleet of pigmies may be brought round the Cape without one single

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

DR. H. H. SAUVE, President.

Or, ARCHD. M'NAUGHTON, Oct. 8, 1860. Secretary-Treasurer.

P. K.

We have but little confidence in the trumpet tongued statements of the proprietors of advertised medicines generally, but we are forced to concur in this opiniu, uniformly expressed by all who have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer, that it is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every householder to have at hand, in case of bruises, scales, burns, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, fever and ague, and the bost of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate. No article of medicine ever attained to such unbounded popularity and extensive diffusion. Invented only sixteen years since, its curative powers have been experienced by many, many thousands in every section of the United States and Canada. It has pencirated to every part, even the most remote of the known world, bearing with it its healing influence more potent than those spices of "Araby the blessed." We are informed by our principle druggists, that they sell more of this article for exportation than of any and all others, and that the demand is constantly increasing .-- Salem Observer.

HEMRY WEED, Clerk at 117 Genesee St. Utica. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., and Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL,

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

May. Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum,.. \$30 " By a Professor,... Drawing, Painting,.....

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 ornamental Needle-Work.

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:						
	Pupils of 12 years and up- wards.	Pupils under 12 yrs.				
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French &						
English languages, with Writ-	s	s				
ing and Arithmetic	80.00	70.00				
Half Boarders	36.00	30.00				
Classes of Three hours a-day	25.00	20.00				
dusic 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,

Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Pro-

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term. No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Papils withdrawn

before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th 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 Clergy of St. Patrick's Church. For particulars, apply to
T. MATHEWS, Teacher.

Montreal, August 24, 1860.

EVENING SCHOOL.

T. MATHEWS' 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 half-past NINE o'ctock.

DRY GOODS,

St. Lawrence House, 93 M.Gill Street, Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO.

HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES' CHE-NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colors. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

JOHN M'CLOSKY'S

MONTREAL 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, Morcen Window Cur-

tains, 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.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The qualities of this medicine have placed it upon ar inperishable foundation. In destroying disease, and inducing health it has no parallel.

For the following complaints these Bitters are a Specific, viz:—Dyspepsia, or Indicestion, Heart Burn, Acidity, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and General Debility.

In many sections of our country this preparation is extensively used by physicians in their practice, and it seems to have restored many to health who were apparently beyond the reach of the healing art. Subjoined are a few tributes from well known phy-

MANSFIELD, TIGGA Co., Pa., Aug. 25, 1858.

I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice with decided success in debility and general prostration, &c., and diseases of the digestive organs.

F. H. WHITE, M. D. Aubunn, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1858. Gentlemen: - I have been in the drug business the last fifteen years, and have never sold a medicine which has given such great satisfaction in cases of Dyspepsia as the Oxygenated Bitters, and in this

disease I always recommend it. H. G. FOWLER. BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 12, 1854.

Gentlemen: —I am pleased to state, that I have tried the Oxygenated Bitters for Indigestion and Debility, and found immediate relief from using only a part of a bottle. I have the greatest confidence in it us a cure for Dyspensia and General Debility, and re-

Yours, &c. JAMES LEWIS, M. D. Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co, Boston, and for

commend it with much pleasure.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.,

19 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL, Offer for Sale an extensive Stock of Books and Stationery 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 cents for a Box of Five Quires.
BLANK BOOKS, all kinds, much below usual prices.
LETTER COPYING BOOKS, 300 Folios, 3s 6d; 400
Do. 4s 6d; 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, Metallic 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 Lower in prices than the Stationery usually offered for sale in this

13" 10 GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET 10

MISS COUCH'S SEMINARY.

MISS COUCH has Resumed her Classes for young Ladies at her Seminary, 83 St. URBAIN STREET. Montreal, Oct. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, situate in the Parish of St. JULIENNE, County of MONTCALM, on the Second Range of the Township of RAWDON, containing TWO HUNDRED ARPENTS, of which One Hundred Arpents are CLEARED; with DWELL-ING HOUSE, HARN, and OUT-HOUSES. There is on it a SUGAR REFINERY, and much of Knee Holly. This Farm is situated but a short distance from the Church, and quite near to the Saw and rist Mills. It will be Soil.
Address to the proprietor,
JOSEPH E. BEAUPRE. Grist Mills. It will be Sold on liberal conditions.

AT PRESS, THE

Metropolitan Catholic Almanac,

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

AT the request of the late Council of Baltimore, the undersigned will continue the publication of the Mctropolitan Catholic Almanae, 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 Ecclesiastical and Literary 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.

In order to get out the work in due season, and as far as possible to regulate the edition to be printed, Bnoksellers and others will confer a favor by sending, or intimating the extent of their orders at

2 A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted at moderate prices. To insure insertion, they should be forwarded ut once to

MURPHY & CO., Publishers,

182 Baltimore street, Baltimore

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 hitherto 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, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental In-

September 21.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of the above institution will be RE-SUMED on MONDAY, 20th of AUGUST, instant, at Nine o'clock A.M.

A Preparatory Class will be formed this year for oung pupils.

A French Master of great abilities and experience

has been engaged. Terms extremely moderate. For particulars, apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 17, 1860.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX. IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandiee, French and English, Carpets for Salcons,

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.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI-SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only. Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estab-

lishment; and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and April 6, 1860. throughout Upper and Lower Canada

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 moral ity of the Pupils confided to their care. This Institution is likewise peculiarly advantageous to parents or guardians desirous 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.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition per Annum (102 months) including Washing, Mending, Bed and Bedding complete, &c., Paid Quarterly in advance \$100 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.

AYER'S PECTORAL CATHARTIC PILLS. CATER BOOK

Are you sick, feelie, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system derauged, and your feelings meconfortable? These symptoms are often the preliade to serious illness. Some it of steelings in comfortable? These symptoms are often the preliade to serious illness. Some you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right reneally. Take Aver's Pills, and cleans out the disordered humor; — purify the blood, and let fine the move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the fine tions of the leavy into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural function, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangement and take Aver's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with if the bacoyam feeling of health gasin. What is true and so appaced in this triviand common complaint, is also true in many of the descaped and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same greans. None who know the virtues of these trills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they care. uers they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public per-

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1850. In. Aven: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of alceroas sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grieve onsly afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic. From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans. Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any enthartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of discount.

treatment of disease. Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Bultimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what com-plaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic 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.

Pritishurg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders - Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Fills admirably adapted to their pur-ose as an aperiont, but I find their beneficial effects upon he Liver yery marked indeed. They have in my practhe proved more effectual for the cure of bilious con-plaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is wor-thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartie we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.
Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhese. Their sugar-coating makes them very noceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Byspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

wer known, and I can connouncy L. V. HIMES.
my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.
WARSAW, Wyoning Co., N. Y. aOct. 21, 1855.
DEAR STR: I am using your Cathartle Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent pargative to cleanse the system and parify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.
Suppression,

Constitution, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada. Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costireness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who safter from that complaint, which, although had caough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costicular to originate in the light but were Pills of the first that tiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston. I find one or two large doses of your lills, taken at the proper time, are excellent prometives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stanned and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. Promine Rev. Dr. Haukes, of the Methodisk Epis. Church.
PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.
HONDIND SR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SEX. ACC CLAMMEN MADE PRING Le SER.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.
DR. AYER: I have been entiryly cured, by your Pills, of Kheumatic Gout—a painful deese that had afflicted me for years.
VINCENT SLIDELL. Most of the Pills in market contain Merenry, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incantious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

Lyman, Savage, & Co, at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and P. F. WALSH,

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker,

HAS REMOVED TO 178 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.)

CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware.
P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECT-ED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS, Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.

WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY. Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendence.

Buy your Faucy and other Stationery from P. F.

No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be

BUSINESS DEVICE: Quick Sales and Light Profit. 4 Nov. 17, 1859.

ACADEMY

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

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their pt. pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the

same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS:

Beard and Teition. \$70 no Use of Red and Bedding. 7 no
 Washing.
 10 50

 Orawing and Painting.
 7 00
 Music Lessons-Plano. 28 00
Payment is required Quarterly in advance.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.;

to taker 29.

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

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

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

TERMS Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum Chays le halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

RACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMES, and GRAVE STONES: CHIMNEY PIECES. TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUVENTS, BAF-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 Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for

the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Should procure this weekly Every Singer. Publication of Vocal and Every Teacher, Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a Every Pupil, number, and pronounced Every Amateur,

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

By the entire Press of the Country, to be

Music for TEN CENTS. Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignifican: cost ; and if you want Music for the Flute,

Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe "SOLO MELODIST. Containing 12 pages, 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. B. 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,

Oct. 20, 1859.

265 Notre Dame Street.

M. P. RYAN,

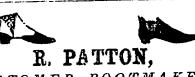
No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, 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 :-Ontmeal Butter

Oats Flour Pork Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Hams Split Peas Salt Coru Meal June C, 1830.

Tobacco Cigars Soap & Candles Pails



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 attention to business, to merit a continuance of R. P. will, in future, 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 Foundary, their superior Bells for Church-BELLS. es, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Lo-BELLS. BELLS. comotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in BELLS. the most approved and substantial manner BELLS. with their new Patented Yoke and other BELLS, improved Mountings, and warranted in BELLS. every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warrantee, &c. send for a circular. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

No. 19, Cote 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 ex-

perienced 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 Fathers of the Society of Jesus II 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

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

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immo-rality, insubordination, babitual 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. For Half Bourders, 6.00 For Boarders,..... 11.50 "

Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, 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 Libraries, 10 " " All articles belonging to Students should be mark-

ed with their name, or at least their initials.

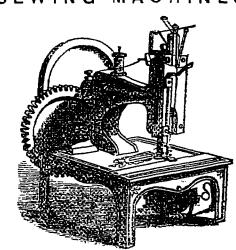
August 17, 1860.

H. BRENNAN.



No. 3 Craig Street, (West End.) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES.

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860.

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to 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.
UHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NACLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

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

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

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot,

265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Barlley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLUTHES WAREHOUSE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 M'Gull 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," MONTREAL, C.E.

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. Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M'GARVEY'S

FURNITURE STORE 244 NOTKE DAME STREET.

THE Subscriber, 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 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dois. each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dois, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to A 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 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 Furniture. Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the

Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required. OWEN MIGARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-

house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal.

TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED. April 26.

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

mond,) at..... 5.00 P.M.

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

WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit daily.

Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, 9.00 A.M. Stations, at..... 4.30 P.M. *Night Express Train, (with Sleeping

Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at. 9.00 P.M
These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.

Montreal, Oct 12, 1860

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

THOMAS WALKER & CO.,

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 of expense. TERMS CASH.

All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery.

PRICES. Per Per

	rer gat,		DOILLE.
	PORT-Finest Old Crusted	48s	4s 0d
	Very Fine12s 6d		2s 6d
	SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d	428	3s 6d
ı	Good12s 6d		2s 6d
ļ	MADEIRA—Fine Old 15s Od	36s	3s 9d
ĺ	CHAMPAGNE—Moet's Imperial,	90s	78 6a
	Other Brands,	50a	53 Od
	CLARET-Chateu Lafitte and		
į	St. Julien,12s Gd	249	2s 6d
ľ	eniotte		

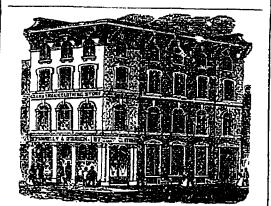
BRANDIES-Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848.... Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d

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

ALE—Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I.

PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guiness & Co.'s...... 15s Od 7s 6d All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey. May 31, 1860.



SPRING AND SUMMER.

1860. Grand Trunk Clothing Store,

87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS. 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

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the In consequence of our extensive business, and great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled this season to offer Goods much lower than any

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.
Montreal, April 19, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE.

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TEAS (GREEN)

GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG.

SUGARS. LOAF.

DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Rossted LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR.

DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,

in hhds. and cases.
PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal

Porter and Ale, in bottles.

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

STAROH—Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.-Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Ginzamon, 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 Petro; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., wet; Oream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperes, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Obalk, &c., &c.

The articles at the service of the serv

at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN.

THOMAS M'KENNA,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND

GAS FITTER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET. (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,)

MONTREAL. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.

Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

(Corner of King and William Streets,) MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN,

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po-pular 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.

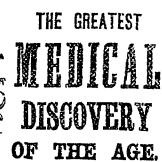
ers, will be unchanged.

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

D. O'GORMON,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, O. W.

N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid



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

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder hu-

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of th ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

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

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

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

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

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

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

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

Boston, May 26, 1856.

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM.

Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Pecl, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts of it for scrofuls, sore eyes, and for all the humors, and pints. so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

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

Whiting, Obalk, &c., &c.

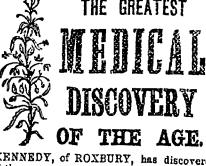
The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing your

March 3 1860.

BOAT BUILDER.

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858.

No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

mor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eves.

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt heum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

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

of Scrofula. TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Sall Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

sore leg; we cessary. We feel much present that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Josefu,

Hamilton, C. W. 601