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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 Connuncht," &c.

CHAPTER XXXV. About six months after "The Swallow" had sailed with her freight of compelled or voluntary exiles, Sir Robert was approaching Ffolliot's Grove, to visit its owner. During that interval, the debauched and infatuated conformist, had even increased the riotous extravagances of his living. He was pillaged by his servants, made

a tool of by his acquaintance, and gulled on the turf and at the gaming table. In short, from his improvident and reckless habits, his licentiousness and constant state of inebriety, he was a kiad of fountain-an impure one, to be surefrom which for every one to draw, according to his circumstances and capability. Nor was there living one who took sufficient interest in him to be at the trouble of endeavoring to slacken or restrain his career of crime and folly.

He was proceeding along the avenue, when he was hailed, from the adjoining hedge, by the girl before named as Ally Higgins, and who was indeed, as Bryan Gaven had expressed it, a bouncing, showy girl, with a line person, good features and a rich complexion.

Ally, unfortunately for herself, had been reared by a widowed aunt, who, as she neared the bottom of life's hill, became too much attached to whiskey and tobacco. Education was a erime against the vile laws at that dark period and the household duties in her aunt's cabin, tho she was, now and then, constrained to do some out-of-door work, were too small to occupy the girl's time, so that the seeds of vanity and selfwill, largely sown in her disposition, had ample time and opportunity to extend, and overtop whatever good ones might be scattered there .-She was deprived also, by those same vile laws, of the blessed restraint imposed by attention to her religious duties, which has always been so salutary a check to vice, among those in her rank particularly, who are unrestrained by the fear of losing caste and other adventitious checks, that might curb those in the higher sphere.

of the prohibited place of worship, as she grew up, she became a regular attendant at fairs, markets, and wakes, and soon learned to despise the warnings and advice of her aged relative, whose example tallied so little with her precepts, and whose own failings, unhappily, came so often under observation. As she advanced to womanhood, too, she ascertained, of course, the fact that she was good looking, and contracted, as a natural consequence, that relish for dress and decoration so ruinous to young females in her class. In short she was a prey peculiarly marked out for the spoiler; and readily she bartered her innocence and reputation for the elder Ffolliot's gold.

Immediately after Arthur's departure, she had been installed into the command of Fiolliot's Grove and the household, as she had been, for some time previously of its owner.

"I have been driven to this,' said Ffolliot, to his friend Baker, one day in the mansion, after she had assumed the reins of government there, "by the preverent conduct of that infatuated boy, who has shown regard, in his folly, neither to himself nor to me, the most anxious of fathers. Yet, for all this undutifulness, would I not give her the title of his mother."

"The world must understand and appreciate your lochessauce; at least, the moved and refleeting portion of it, which is, of course, all you care for, said the attorney, drily. "But take care, Gill, he added, with complasis;-" women when they once get authority, are as hard to be shaken out of it as a veteran bailiff out of his caption. Besides, you know well, they are sometimes more uncertain than the verdict of a jury, when it's not all of the right sort, particularly, good looking and ignorant girls of the lower class, and when they are visited by lavish young fellows, like Sir Robert and Cornet Beaumont, and have to deal with an old manexcuse me, Bill, but you are getting fast into the sere and yellow leaf.'

Sir Robert, having approached the hedge, began to fling out some coarse and licentious jests, in allusion to her position, which she, fallen creature that she was, rather provoked than repelled; and he was in the act of handing her down from the hedge, that they might walk together, when Ffolliot appeared at the opposite hedge. When the latter saw who was with Ally, the attorney's words flashed strongly on his mind; and, after eyeing the conformist malignantly for a moment he said, addressing Ally, in a tone of wrath,-"How dare you, baggage, be seen by any visitor at the Grove? In to your housewifery at once.

"If you're not instantly in, I shall leave you locked up for a month.'

"I dare you, you purse-proud naiger,' said the girl, who was naturally of a violent temper, for a reconciliation, notwithstanding all her ill duately after his disappearance, Baker took some knew well the character of him she had to deal language to him. And she calculated truly; for papers from a drawer, and glancing eagerly over resumed her sway, he made the most abject apowith, and was enraged by the contemptuous man- having stolen on tiptoe twice or thrice, to the them, though he had red them repeatedly before, ner in which she was treated before Sir Robert | door of her apartment, and taken a peop through | exclaimed—"Yes, blast them, they are quite | Nay, to such length did he proceed with his con"I dare you," she repeated, with | key hole and crevice, at her occupation, he made | correct. Sir Gerald Lynch must have been a | cession, that he voluntarily offered the conformist vehemence.

speaking to me, as she and I are old acquaint-

"Ay, and will be agin whin the ould skin-flint is dead and rotten; lock me up! I defy him to lay a wet finger on me;' and the girl stamp-

ed passionately.
"I shall cool you on bread and water, as well as by confinement, for this insolence, you lowlived baggage,' said Ffolliot, turning pale with

" Low lived baggage,' screamed the girl, the violence of her temper excited to an ungovernable pitch, her eyes flashing fiercely, and her handsome features distorted with excess of pas-sion—'low hved baggage! Maybe I haven't as good blood in my veins as your ould grandmother Pegsh Larkin, or your grandfather Lieem; an' if I was as mane as the dirt, who'd have anything to do with you, barrin' some outcast as low as yourself; and who'd care you wor hanged tomorrow barrin for your money? An'if you wor itsel', you wouldn't be the first of the family that spiled a market-low lived baggage! Did you ever hear of one Jim Larkin? eh, Bill Ffolliot, did you? She concluded, screaming more sbrilly, and advancing closer to him, while her hands closed and opened alternately, with had, however, completely reversed his inten- owes me) for a year or half a year, God knows exciting one, a high and heavy gate intervened an apparent inclination to be fastened in his tion.

Ffollor's countenance alternated from its pale bue almost to blackness, at this lart allusion to a maternal granduncle, who had been doomed to an exalted end for having exhibited, on many occasions, an overstrong partiality for taking charge of other men's cattle, without consulting their owners. But before he could speak Sir Robert interfered, keeping down, by some exertion, his bursting laughter.

" Ally,' he said, " you must not be so violent; you must forgive Ffolliot and be friends with know.

" Friends with him that called me a low lived baggage,' she resumed with almost as much vehemence as before; " and he'll lock me up, and he'll keep me on bread and wather. Friends with him! Never while my head is hot. But I tell him to his teeth that I'll ait and dheink the pic, "I should have hardly expected that Bill best in Ffolliot's Grove, while I'm in it, and appear, too, whin any wan comes there that I like. No,' she continued, after a moment's pause, Till never ait a bit o' the ould naiger's bread agin, as long as I'm alive, nor stay another hour undher his roof.'

Under the impulse of this conception, she sprang forward towards the house, doubtless with the intention, at the moment, of putting it into execution.

"To your visit I owe this pleasant scene, which you, no doubt, enjoy so much, Sir Robert,' said Ffolliot, after she had disappeared.

"Not at all, Pfolliot. You owe it to your own nonsensical jealousy and violence. Why, until now, I always thought you too good natured a fellow, to shut up so fine a flower as Ally in Ffolliot's Grove, to regale no eye but your own.

"Sir Bobert, if your visit is on husiness, the sooner we despatch it the better; if it is not, we need waste no more words," retorted Ffoliot, the sketch that, even at the rate it is now let at, curity for the payment of five thousand further in intoxication, were in the act of scuffing for a with angry bitterness, for he had completely lost, for the time, all his usual pradential control other portion I shall retain always, as it pays and regard to consequences.

'Why, Ffoliat, are you mad to-day, or do you forget to whom you speak?' rejoined the conformist, in an equal angry tone. 'Can yourself and your trull not have a scolding tilt, without your unperlinent humors being extended to your superiors?'

A violent altercation now ensued between the well matched pair, in the course of which no measured terms of reviling and reproach were used on either side. Low-lived swindling extortioner, and drunken unprincipled debauchee were among the complimentary expressions frequently. bandied from one to the other; and they parted with mutual threats of revenge-and speedy re-ly wish to close on off-handed terms. Aye, 1 venge vowed and intended.

Higgins was busily employed in packing up her wardrobe. The time spent in this occupation bad cards or weak brandy.' had, however, given her leisure to become somewhat cooler and calmer; and, as she looked around at the rich furniture and dresses so completely at her disposal, she began to half repent state definitely what I can do.' that she had allowed the violence of her temper

The regions of the first of the support of the control of the support of the control of the cont "How dare I, is it, Misther Ffolliot?' she so completely to overmaster all prudence .- match with Beaumont, for a hundred, comes off would have all ready for her departure, the spe- can defer writing to Grindall till after. cies of infatuation with which he seemed to regat i ber, would induce him to make overtures his shooting match the ensuing day; and imme- it, indeed, that when his passion had cooled down the expected overture; and, after some time spent in explanations and feigued objections on Ally's part, the reconciliation was effected at the expense, to Ffolliot, of a new dress and some also the tact (curse his shrewdness) it is equally come speedily to an understanding, by the un-"Poo, Mr. Ffolliot,' intercupted Sir Robert, spent in explanations and feigned objections on you should not be so hard on poor Ally for Ally's part, the reconciliation was effected at the trinklets that had belonged to his wife.

Sir Robert had set out for Ffolliot's Grove, with far other intentions than of quarrelling with its proprietor. In fact his expences had become so extravagantly lavish that though the possessor of between two and three thousand a year, like the man in the fable, whose hen laid a golden egg daily, he became impatient of waiting for grant, or its precise form. The whole question the regular laying of the eggs in the shape of is certainly beset with some doubt—a lottery; native land, and scarcely three months after he rents, which truth to say, were not very punctually handed over to him, and came to the determination of having all the gold at once, by make with the debauched conformist, and ulti- fiery and intractable hunter. The day was wet selling the property, or at least a large portion of inately edge myself in for the rest of the property and, before mounting, he had swallowed a conit. Indeed, within the space of the two years during which the property was in his hands, besides having expended as much of the rental as at no distant day.' was delivered to him, he had contrived to bor-Baker three, on various mortgages, so that, as eye on the sketch, and resumed his soliloquy :those worthies began to refuse advancing any more, with his habits, a sale of at least a portion of the property became almost unavoidable; and it was to arrange with Ffolliot on this subject and it I can get the sot to be content with the action, and immense the endurance of the he had left the Hall that morning. The scene advance of a small portion of the purchase animal, his powers were over-tasked. Towards before described, and the consequent altercation money, (in addition to the three thousand he the close of the chase, which had nown a most

" No, by _____,' he exclaimed to himself, as he turned his back to Ffolliot's Grove after the altercation, "the insolent Jew of an upstart shall never own an acre of it. I will go forthwith to Baker and give him the preference. Aye, he shall have it a thousand pounds under, as bad as he is, he has some pretentions to be a gentleman. If he won't do it, I must have the sale Sir Robert, that some of the portion you proadvertised, the' I would rather avoid that. Any pose to dispose of is unproductive, and more illway the low extortioner shall never write himself | tenanted. owner of a sod of it.'

The conformist found Baker, as usual, spec ments and statutes. When Sir Robert detailed in the country, and that the proportion of mounto him the recent scene at Ffolliot's Grove, and his own object in going there, the attorney observed, in reference to the first subject, seem- asked any advice as to the amount of the puring to be in no hurry to approach the latter towould allow himself to be hurried so far by passion, as to use such words to you, Sir Robert; at the same time that I must say, that you dashing young fellows, should refrain from approaching the preserves of an infatuated, love-sick boy sixteen thousand pounds, one thousand of which like my friend Ffolliot.'

" Well, at all events, he has shown the cloven foot, and debarred himself from ever being the possessor of an acre of the Lynch estate. What do you say to the purchase, Baker? I have come to give the preference, even at a loss."

The attorney shrugged his shoulders, and observed that it was not easy to come at money,

"Come, come, Baker, I know you can get the money, and you'd better not lose an opportunity purpose both before and after dinner; and he such as you'll never be likely to meet with again. | feared to dwell on the nature of the grant, as he Here is a sketch of the portion of the estate I purpose to dispose of, by that clever draughts- be might not use it as weapon against himself man Walker, with a list of the denominations, their content and present rents; and you see by it yields a rental of twelve hundred a year. The most certainly.

"That is, in other words, Sir Robert,' said the attorney, with a grin, " you would give us-I mean the purchaser—the skim milk, and reserve the cream for yourself.'

"No, Baker, it won't apply; the rent is ill paid only to me. You would soon enlarge it and make it regular, too, so let us have no more beating about the bush. I have dropped you this visit before I would write to Attorney Grindall, in Dublin, as, if the matter suits, I will close the arrangement myself, without any professional interference, except to perfect the necessary documents. I am no extortionate higgler, and onwould forfeit a round sum in your favor, if it was those that part of the lands, &c. Ffolliot returned to his house, where Ally only to annoy that swindling dog Ffolliot, that, I know, abominates you as I do a stumbling hor se,

"Well, Sir Robert, as you are so pressing. I must think of the matter-will you allow me till

"To morrow let me see no, my shooting better prepared."

rejoined, indignantly. 'I suppose you'll he lookin' Still, however, she calculated that, by spinning on to-morrow; but, the day after, if you'll drop out the time in her arrangements, before she in and dine at the Hall we can arrange, and I

The conformist now departed to practice for clear, to get the grant made general and not tunely fate of their intended vicini - a late which restricted to heirs male, so that, failing issue to the generality of the district attributed to a the baronet, his sister, by conforming, could judgment from heaven for his manifold and strikclaim the estates. However, she is at present ing offences, and which few-very few indeedcompletely hors de combat, and likely to remain regretted. so; and I am convinced that neither Sir John nor Ffolliot is aware of the enrolment of the but the prize would be a rich one, if I could re- had made the sale to Baker, Sir Robert Lynch as there can be no doubt but the besotted owner siderable quantity of brandy, so that, between will be compelled to dispose of it also, and that the excitement of the liquor and the exercise,

He pauseed a moment in deep rominationrow from Ffolliot six thousand pounds, and from ran over the papers again - fastened a greedy It is worth the risk and I will venture it. Once in possession, it will not be just so easy to unhinge a man of intelligence and loyalty like me; good though homely proverb, that says, 'nothing venture, nothing have,' I will try it.'

> Accordingly be rode to the Hall, the day after the ensuing one; and its proprieter and himself entered on the business at once.

"Well, what have you been advised to lay the purchase at?' asked Baker, "and remember,

"No hedging, Baker, you know as well as I tacled and deeply immersed in papers, parch- in the sketch I gave you, is among the primest tain and bog is unusually small. So let us come to the point at once. I have neither got nor chase money. I have settled all that for myself. There is a rental of twelve hundred a year, granted that some of it is ill-paid now; and as I want to drive no Jew's bargain, but to get money. I have fixed upon a sum that no one, that knows the value of land, could cavil at, namely, I shall take off, as I vowed to myself you should have it by that sum, cheaper than the old swind- of thousands of rich acres, with his residence ler Ffolloit; so that fifteen thousand will be to abounding in all necessaries, it was scarcely with you the purchase money, out of which you may deduct the three thousand I over you as navelent corpse were performed. Mourner, there was deduct the three thousand I owe you as payment, as your mortgages are on those lands, while Ffolliot's, you are aware, are on those I am retaining to myself.'

> Of this sum the attorney found it impossible to induce the infatnated seller to abate a single bound, though he renewed his attacks for that could not depend on Sir Robert's principles, that thereafter. But he did undone had to take three thousand pounds for the present, with ample sesix months, and the remaining four thousand in three months after.

It was then arranged that, though the title deeds were to be handed over to Baker on the the duel, entered those walls, contaminated for payment of the first three thousand, he was not many months by every species of vice and folly. to take actual possession of the lands for half a life was accompanied by his curate and Aaron year, as the attoreey was not more anxious to get Andrews, whom he had called upon for that pur-'a long day' for the payment of the purchase pose, and, with them, he proceeded to affix seals money, than was Sir Robert for the adjustment to the doors and presses, to prevent further of his own debts; and he knew well that other creditors, as well as Ffolliot, would instantly the funeral. "This scene Mr. Dixon,' said the pounce on him, if any portion of the property rector solemnly, " affords melancholy and striking was once beheld in the possession of Baker.

When the necessary deeds were perfected, the three thousand pounds paid down, and security for the remainder given, and the attorney found himself master of the title-deeds of 'all that and

" What a rage Fiolliot will be in,' he ejaculated to himself, " when he finds himself out-manœuvered. Sir John, though he may be somewhat annoyed, will think less about it, but the know, can be expected nothing but deceit and interloping money-lender will proceed at once to treachery;' the curate added with bitter emphato-morrow, when I can ride to the Hall and extremities, unless the conformist idiot keeps his ses, as the drenching and loss of his horse, at the own secrets for a few months, until he may be beach near Kilglass, rose to his mind.

And he was right, for had Ffolliot the slightest inkling of the negociation between Sir Rober' and himself, he would have instantly commenced law proceedings on the mortgages. But he had no suspicion of such negociation. So far from after the altercation, and calculating prudence logies for his unwonted and intemperate warmth. man of business and a sharp fellow, as it was too an additional thousand as a loan, which was, of

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Early in the Spring after his sister and cousin, with their companions, had departed from their before the chase proceeded far, seconded by his fierce and powerful steed, he rode more like the wild hunter of German superstition than a man of mortal mould.

Walls and hedges and trenches were swept across, as if with a bird's flight. But the ground was a perfect swamp and, powerful as was the what might be brought before then. Yes, 'tis a between the hounds, which had just brought the victim to a stand, and Sir Robert, with the few other sportsmen that had kept near him. -The latter had proceeded to search some facile spot for their wearied horses to pass the walt .--But he dashed his own, without an instant's pause, at the gate itself. The tired animal, for the first time during the day, baulked, as if for a warning; but a shout of decision rung, or seemed to ring in the doomed rider's ears, and, digging deep the spurs, which had been unrequired all through the chase, the unfortunate animal do that the greater part of the land designated bounded aloft; but its exhausted strength, and the softness of the ground it rose from, rendered it unable to clear the gate, and, with the fearful scream uttered by a horse in mortal agony, it was impaled on the gate, while its rider was flung on his head against a large and jagged rock, at some yards distance. He was dead in an instant, without having had time to pray, in word or thought, to his often and so grieviously offended Creator.

> His wake and interment were striking illustrations of the times and character of the conformist himself. Descended from a long line of ancestry, and, but a few hours before proprietor none among the debauched household. On the contrary, immediately after the body had been borne into the hall, a scene of pillage and drunkenness and uproar commenced, in striking and fearful contrast with the silent dead. Money. trinkets, apparel-every article, that could be compressed into a small compass, was grasped at and battled for. The cellar was, of course, entered, and wine and brandy flowed about like streams after summer rains.

Bryan Gavin and Rose Scanlan, (once before alluded to in those pages) both in a state of half ring, which the deceased (the damsel maisted) had promised to give her, when Mr. Gordon. for the first time since he had come to prevent spoliation, as well as to give orders respecting proof how little accession of real strength there is to us in conversion, unless it arise from convietion, and through unworldly motives.'

"Ave, but the disrespect paid to the remains of a godless sinner, reared, too, in the lap of idolatory, cannot surely, sir, be adduced as a reason for the toleration of that creed, from which. doubtless, sprung all his vices and crimes; and from the professors of which, I have reason to

"What bears most on my mind, yer reverence

mon's race,' observed Auron, "is how it testifies till the scriptural denunciations against undutiful children. He was the undutiful child and met his judgment in this world; but may God look till the deserted and disobeyed parent.'

" Aaron, my friend, said the rector, as his eyes filled, " the lot of our humanity is such, that there are trials for all parents, and some have been visited even more heavily than you.'

"I stand reproved, sir,' said Aaron, grasping the rector's fingers in his own toil-hardened but honest ones.

(To be Continued.)

RELIGIOUS EPIDEMICS. Of all the epidemics which over-ran the continent of Europe unting the middle ages none are so curious or inexplicable as those which occurred in con-nection with religious enthusiasm. Mind and body were alike involved in the most merbid and extravagant displays, but as the bodily affection seems to have been the most prevalent, or at any rate was the more readily apprehended, the disease received its designation accordingly. We are indebted to a German medical writer named Hecker for the first intelligible account of the phenomena a description of which was embodied some years ago in the pamph-I t entitled "Die Tanzwuth" (the dancing Mania), a rinslation of which has been made recently by the Sydenbam Society. Even the occurrence of epidembeen witnessed lately in this country, has failed to give these medineval events their due relative importance. Few of those who take an interest in the modern revivals know how close a comparison may be drawn between the old epidemics and the more recent Irish and American movements, as well as things that have happened at other times in different parts of the Protestant world. People may prohounce judgment upon these things as they choose; but it cannot be denied that many circumstances combined -if history is read fairly-to place such occurrences in the list of physical epidemics rather than in the category of true religious displays An accurate classification is no doubt impossible, but we should be inclined to place these manifestations in a class of themselves, believing that they lie mid-way between mental and physical aberrations, and that they are all dependent on vital and physiologicar laws as are the phenomena of insanity or sporadie cholera. These laws we may never know, but are we on that account to doubt their existence? Books and percedicals of all dates abound in narratives which would serve as well for the proceedings at Berfisi as for those which they actually describe and it seems to depend upon the particular pursuit of the receive waether he meets with them under the head of rengious awakenings or as convulsive disers. s. It will be seen that religious excitement is not the invariable accompaniment of those essential to the furi development of any given epidemic, but only incidentar to the several cases taken singly.

The Duncing Mania of the middle ages has been divided into three varities-the dance of St. John, of S., V.148, and that said to have been caused by the bite of the incantula. The latter was in all probability only a variety of the same malady as the other two, and had no more to do with the bite of a venemons insect than with the influence of the planets. Its chief peculiarity was the influence which music possessed over those that were affected; it producti the most violent excitement, and it was, no doubt, by promoting muscular and nervous excitement, and thus " relieving the feelings," that music brought relief, and was regarded as a means of cure flow this inflection cause to be set down to the bite of a spider is something of a mystery, and the theory seems to began our belief in the laws of evidence. But it must be remembered that the disease occurred at a time when men's minds were alarmed by a series of almost supernatural occurrences. The visitairightening Europe from its propriety; and the people generally were so steeped in superstition and error as to have lost all power of balancing with any nicety the laws of cause and effect. Some cases of the dance mania very likely occurred in Apulia coincidently with a few cases of tarantula bite and nothing else was required in such times to establish a connection between the two maladies. Moreover, if we considerhow readily the understanding is mystified and the evidence of the senses mad truth, that table-turning and clairvoyance have obtained credit even among ourselves, and that two stages of parration are often enough to convert any statement into its opposite, we shall not have much difficulty in appreciating the true history of tarantulism. The links which connects this disease with its fellows, and also tends to upset the popular theory of its origin, is furnished by the narrative of a similar affection occurring in Abyssinia, and witnessed by the traveller Pearce, from whose book (published in 1844) the following case is taken

The patient was the wife of a native, and had lain for three months under influence of the tigretier (as the disease is called), and it was resolved to submit her to the usual remedy of music. "The evening that the band began to play (says Pearce) I seated myself close by her side as she lay on her couch, and about two minutes after the trumpets had began to sound I observed her shoulders move, and soon afterwards her head and oreast, and in less than a quarter of an hour she sat up on her couch. The wild look she had made me draw off to a greater distance being almost alarmed to see one nearly a skeleton move with such strength; her head, neck hands, shoulders, and feet all made strong motion to the sound of the music, and in this manner she went on by degrees till she stood on her legs on the floor." He goes on to describe how she danced and leapt how the same process was continued next day till the poor woman fell down as if shot. She was thus cured, and having been taken home was rebaptised by the priest. This disease is especially prevalent among a sect of Abyssinian Christians called Zachary, residing in the province of tigre. "Though esteemed good Christians, they frequently go roaring about the towns, making a most dreadful noise, and being apparently in great trouble, whipping them-selves, and at times cutting their flesh with knives." The remedy above described is not resorted to until another is found to fail. And the use of music and its effects upon the patient seems to confirm the identity of the tigretier with tarantulism, the application of another remedy-which consists in the physician reading to the patient the Gospel of St. John-establishes still more conclusively the fact that all these dancing maladies are one disease and of one origin. It may be here stated that the Abyssinians do not distinguish between St. John the Baptist and the Evangelist. They pay great respect to the name, and on the Tumkul, or Baptism day, the Gospel of St. John is always read.

It is surely something more than a coincidence that in a comparatively secluded part of the world, and in the nineteenth century, there should exist an affection characterized by involuntary muscular exertion and extravagant displays having its origin and chief support among a religious community, and that the creed under which this malady thrives is a spurious form of Christianity itself.

It is very difficult to trace the exact origin of the Dancing Mania which raged throughout some parts of Europe in the fourteenth century. Almost the first appearance of this affection as a manifest disease, accompanied with bodily suffering, and propagated by sympathy took place at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1374; and from this town spread to the Netherlands and eventually to Strasbourg, which was visited in 1418. The dancers formed circles, leaped, shricked, till they rolled upon the ground exhausted, and these displays were accompanied with much bodily distress, such as spasm of the heart, tenseness of the epidemics.

was severe, and met with corresponding treatment for its alleviation. Visions of heaven and hell were beheld by the sufferers according as their imagination responded to the violence of the disease, and the name of St. John was frequently invoked to release them. Hecker does not give a clear account of the mode in which the dances of St. Vitus and St. John came to be distinguished. In reality they are the same disease, but it would have been interesting to know by what means the patronage and responsibility were transferred from one saint to another. The invocation of St. Vitus followed that of St. John, and eventually supplanted it, and the name of the former is now only known in connection with the malady which is technically called chores, and which is a "nervous" affection of the voluntary muscles, characterised by more or less severity. The great popularity of St. Vitus, compared with that of St. John seems to be accounted for by the general tendency of Roman Catholicism, which is to fasten upon the traditional qualities of the more modern saints in preference to authorized revelations concerning any of the Apostles, and, if possible, to connect the spiritual history of the saint with some taugible memento such as a shrine or monument. However this may be pilgrimages to the tomb of St. Vitus were the order of the day, and many were the miracles to have been wrought upon the victims to the dancing plague. The remains of this celebrated saint had been carried to several resting-places during the time that elapsed between his death and his final interment at Corvey, while a constant exhibition of miraculous power was attributed to his relica Among other places, his body was deposited for a short time in Apulia, the chief seat of tarantulisma fact of some importance in connection with the supposed origin of that disease. The tradition which gave to St. Vitus the power of curing the dance mais rests upon the same kind of evidence as such things usually do-a legendary tale, which seems to show that the opidemic was of great autiquity: How early the worship of John the Baptist became contaminated (as we know it was) by dancing and other extravagances we cannot tell, but at some time or other during the festivals in his name the seeds of this mad ecstacy were probably sown.

The affection continued with varying force through three or four centuries, till towards the close of the seventeenth century, when it began to decline. The amendment was no doubt due, among other things, to the transfer of "the treatment" from the moral to the material world, it having found at least as amenable to medical as to clerical or saintly management. No sooner, however, had St. dance subsided than another convulsive affection arose not dissimilar to it in its symptoms, course, and effects. The Convulsionnaires of France made their appearance in 1731 at the tomb of the Deacon Paris and re-enacted all the scandalous and disgusting scenes that had characterised the epidemics of previous centuries. Curiously enough the resemblance is closely maintained in the mode of relief given to the sufferers; for the "grands secours," which con-sisted in banging and thumping the victims in diff-erent parts of the body, was (not except in its humorous name) a French invention of the eighteenth century, but a practice that had been found long before very efficacious on the dancing mania in Germaay,

A complete history of religious epidemics would

carry the reader through an unbroken series of visitations allied to one another in a singular degree, without any undue strain upon the evidence. About the middle of the last century Scotland was visited with more than one outbrenk, of which there is no lack of record. One variety is called the "leaping ague," and was characterised by the phenomena of incontrollable muscular exertion, with dancing, leapng, and running. Religious excitement seems in this instance to have been a good deal in abeyance, and altogether, the paroxysms resembled the Abys. sinian malady more than anything else. Those who had the disease were able to produce certain gymnastic effects by balancing the bodies in various attitudes and hazardous positions without the least sense of danger, just as one sees in cases of somnombulism, and mania, where the mental faculties are damaged or completely suspended. Then we have the celebrated revival in Uist, one of the Shetland islands, described by an eye-witness as "a shocking distemper generally prevalent but especially so among young women" The inhabitants gave it the name of convulsive fits for in appearance it resembled epilepsy. The sufferers would al! at once fall lown, toss their arms about, and distort their into extraordinary shapes, crying out all the while dismally, and throwing their heads from side to side, with their eyes fixed and staring. From one girl, who was attacked first at home and afterward at church, the disease was widely communicated. By degrees the epidemic subsided, and the alleged mode of its termination is peculiar and suggestive. The cure is attributed to a kirk officer, who tossed one of the women into a ditch, and it is said that she had no repetition of the attack, while her example had a beneficial effect upon others. Another instance of the same treatment occurred under the superintendence of a prudent and energetic minister in the north of Scotland, and is quoted by Hecker, (Tansworth, page 71) from Hibbert's book on the Shetland Isles. An intelligent minister of one of the Shetlands told the physician, who was an eyewitness of the malady, that as the disturbances of the service through these convulsive attacks had become frequent and annoying, he took pains to assure the people that there was no better remedy than a ducking in cold water. Attendants were according placed in readiness, who had orders immediately to carry any one who was attacked to the neighboring pond. This expedient exceeded his expectations, or the fear of immersion acted like a charm, so that there was no occasion for its adoption, and the congregation became one of the best conducted in the Shetland Isles.

Although the disease was checked in one district t flourished elsewhere, and is stated that in one parish upon a sacramental occasion 50 or 60 were sometimes carried out of church and laid in the church-yard, where they struggled and roared with all their strength for several minutes. These accounts lead us naturally to the the great revival at Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, which took place in 1743, soon after the outbreak of the Convulsionnaires at Paris. No epidemic has been more studied than this or more variously commented on. According to a narrative given at the time, the people were seized all at once with something said in the sermons or prayers with the most dreadful apprehensions concerning their souls, crying out in the most frightful manner. They saw the mouth of hell open to receive them, and heard the shricks of the damnod. Nor in some cases were there bodily sufferings less acute. Women, who had borne children, declared that while under conviction they endured more pain than they had ever done in child-bearing. The clergy, in this instance, duly assisted by authorised officials, in a manner that reminds us of Archdeacon Stopford's account of what took place at Belfast, and the results seem to have been in accordance with this judicious cultivation of the prevailing disease.

It is evident, then, that in every age there have occurred visitations of an epidemic or spasmodic character, having religion as their prevailing expression, and being accompanied with more or less disturbance of mind and body. In some instances religion appears to have been the origin of the offection, in others the physical manifestations are first in the field; but in every variety of this compound

*It should be borne in mind that the epidemic hysteris of the middle ages alluded to by the Saturday Review was peculiar to heretics, viz., aliens to the Roman Catholic Church, whilst her true children were then as now exempt from those maladies to which our cotemporary gives the name of religious

in regard till the termination o' the God forsaken abdomen, and other symptoms allied to the manifes-malady there is little progress made without the aid battalion, that all officers and non-commissioned officers of that body are requested forthwith to report menced with a religious awakening, but it was very soon damaged by extravagence and ill directed enthusiasm; whilst other revivals, and among them some of the earliest specimens had a distinctly physical commencement. It was not long, however, before they received the common stamp, and became more or less religious movements. Thus, in the history of the Dancing Minia of the 14th century, referthat many of those who were struck saw the Heavens open and the Virgin and Saviour enthroned. The Protestants of Belfast and elsewhere beheld the creed than to have any relation to fact .- London Standard.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH BRIGADE. -- ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED IN PARIS. - A detachment of the Irish Brigade, consisting of twenty-four men, arrived in Paris on Saturday morning, Nov. 17. These were the men who had to be left behind at the hospital in Genoa,in consequence either of iliness or of wounds received in action. They arrived by the train from Marseilles at four a.m., and were received at the station by Captain O'Carroll, late of the 18th Royal Irish, who was one of the senior captains of the Brigade at Ancona, a fine dashing young fellow, six feet high, and made in proportion, and Lieutenant Howley, of Belleek Castle. The morning was peculiarly raw and inclement; but these gallant young officers, who remained here specially to receive the disabled members of their corps, would allow no personal inconvenience to prevent them from being at their posts when the men arrived. The poor fellows looked much cut up, but were as cheery as if no affliction had befallen them, and the meeting between them and their officers was a good illustration of the affectionate respect which kindness and care engender in the soldier. I enclose the names of the men who arrived. Two of them are France-Belge, who took such a fancy to their Irish comrades that they would not part them, and have resolved to visit Ireland with them. One of these men speaks French, as well as German and a little English, and having been accustomed to aid in a hotel, he will, doubtless, easily procure employment in Ireland. His comrades speak well of his courage and steadiness under fire, and Irish bospitality will not be wanted, I am certain, but will show its regard for the brave by procuring for him an instant engagement. Another of these men is a remarkable illustration of good fortune. He was hit twice by a round shot, but, with the exception of a little feebleness in one of the arms, he feels no effect from the double hit. Two days elapsed between the first and the second hit.-After the first he was taken up stunned, but finding no blood, he refused to leave the front, and stood his ground bravely; the second hit threw him into hospital. This man was looked upon as one of the best soldiers in the force. His name is Gorman, from Tipperary. Young M'Cabe, the engineer, of Bachelor's-walk, Dublin, is with this detachment. I was glad to see him look so well and in good spirits. Immediately on their arrival they were taken to the Hotel des Missions des Etrangers, in Rue de Bac, and it was a gratifying sight to see young O'Carroll, O'Mahony, and Howley looking after their wants. and attending to them with almost fraternal care throughout the whole day The local members of the committee here were also most attentive, and amongst those whom I saw paying them a visit was the member fo Waterford city, Mr. J. A Blake, who regaled the party with a supply of excellent Havan-na cigars, They leave on Monday for Havre, and are all being well supplied with new clothes before returning to their native land. Subjoined is a list of the men, including the Franco-Belge:-S James Mangan, C Patrick O'Connor, C Christopher Banks, Michael Herbert, Gintare Mannen, Stepen Walsh, Daniel Gleeson, John Maher, Michael Grant, Michael Manton, John Delany, Timothy Leahy, Wm. Price, John Butler, Peter Butler, James M'Cabe, Thomas Garvey, John Purcell, James Cleary, Thomas Gorman, James Healy, James Plearun, Thos. O'Brien, Thomas Heffernan .- Paris Cor. Dublin Freeman.

TO THE FBIENDS OF IRELAND. been afforded us-of giving public expression to our heartfelt gratitude, to the hierarchy, clergy, and people of Ireland for the prompt and successful manner in which we were conducted from the prisons of the Sardinian Government to our own native land, and to our homes. No words could convey the feelings of happiness and of pride enkindled within our breasts by the more than enthusiastic welcome which has everywhere greeted us since our arrival in Ireand. Ireland sent us to fight in the cause of the Sovereign Pontiff: and, we thank God, it is to Ire land and Ireland alone, we are indebted for our re-turn. We would shrink with shame and loathing from the bare idea of being under any obligation to that country which has endeavoured, and is still endeavouring, to brand us as mercenaries and cowards. We are satisfied that we have done our duty; and, believe, we can point, in proof of that fact, to the despatches of General de Lamoriciere and the officers under his command -- as well as to those of the foe, to whose overwhelming numbers we were forced to succumb. The memory of the kindness shown us by the glorious people of France, while passing through their magnificent country, shall never be effaced from our hearts. We wish to let them and the world know that in this country we are slavesbut not contented slaves. The right to have arms, or to practice any sort of military discipline, is forbidden us. And we feel the galling humiliation all the more keenly since we have learned the real value of arms and discipline. To say "halt" or "march," is an offence against English law in Ireland. A man has been imprisoned in this country for having in his possession a pitchfork which exceeded our ruler's ideas of the dimensions of a loyal and respectable pitchfork. Houses are every day ransacked, and the proprietors robbed of their arms by the authorities. A man was arrested within the past week for carrying a gun for his master who was out towling. And, since our return home, the police are going the country, entering the houses of the people,not even excepting the houses of Catholic clergymen -and taking an inventory of the branded arms of those who are licensed to keep them. And this while English statesmen subscribe money for the revolutionists of Italy, and are straining every nerve to put a rifle in the hands of every man in England and Scotland. They would stamp out every spark of manhood in Ireland. Wo, the Tipperarymen of the Battalion of St. Patrick, feel stung to the quick by this debasing law of the English parliament, call-ed the "Peace Preservation Act." If one of our comrades should die we dare not give him a soldier's funeral, and fire a farewell shot over his grave. We protest against this intolerable tyranny, and de-nounce to the world the hypocrisy of England in pretending to be the friend of freedom and of struggling nationalities :- James Kickham, James Mockler, John O'Donnell, Pierce Quirk, Thomas Bolger, Thomas O'Shea, Richard Carrigan, William Orotty, John Phelan, Patrick Frency, John Gender, John Dea, James Strapp, Michael Hogan, Martin Funchen, James Funchen, Richard Kennedy, Thomas Goolsberry, John Maher, Nicholas Dea, Owen Shea, Michl. Doran, Patrick Morris, Denis Kerwick, Edmond Maher, Con. Sullivan, John Whita, Edmond Kelly,

ANOTHER IRISH BRIGADE .- The following suggestive announcement appears in the Morning News :-"It will be seen by an advertisement which we publish to-day from the Major commanding the Irish

Patrick Moroney.

ficers of that body are requested forthwith to report themselves in writing to him. Our gallant and distinguished countryman was in Dublin yesterday, and all officers and non-commissioned officers of that body one of his first visits on reaching town was to see two soldiers of the battalion now lying in St. Vincent's Hospital, not yet recovered from their wounds on yesterday, and one of his first visits on reaching and the effects of Piedmoutese prisons. The sight town was to see two soldiers of the battalion now of Major O'Reilly had a touching effect on the poor fellows, who seemed deeply moved at this evidence ence is made over and over again to the part played of his genuine interest in his men. He remained by religious emotions; and we are told distinctly some time with them, chatting over the events of the campaign, and on coming away received their warmest expressions of gratitude. We may mention that the Major met yesterday, by appointment, several of Saviour alone, so that the particular revelations ex- the gentlemen who acted on behalf of the Brigade perienced seems rather to depend on the sufferer's at its first formation, and was engaged with them for some time in consultation with reference to the affairs of the battalion. We-are sincerely happy to state that our gallant countryman is in the best health and spirits," Subjoined is the advertisement referred to in the foregoing: - "Pontifical Buttalion of St. Fatrick -Officers and non-commissioned officers of St. Patrick's Battalion are requested to communicate by letter (giving their address) with Major O'Reiliy, Knockingin Balbriggan, Ireland." In a long article, headed "Anglican Intermeddling" the News labors to prove that certain agents of the Ultramontaine faction in England are busy at Paris intriguing against the national character of the Irish Brigade; in other words, endeavoring to have the body officered by Englishmen, in case it should be again called into existence, the probability of which contingency is more than hinted at. The News says: -"We know that an urgent desire exists on the part of the Minister of Arms in Rome to have a large body of Irish troops. We know that-under influences which, with due respect, we believe to be, in this case, at any rate, injurious (in effect) to the interests of the Holy Father, he has manifested an objection to recognizing the nationality of a brigade composed of Irishmen. We have the best authority composed of Irishmen. We have the best authority for stating the fact, We know that those English gentlemen whose valor ambittoned the officering of mere Irishmen, but was not equal to the pinch of joining the brave Guides, have the desire and the pecuriary means of turning the generous enthusiasm of our people for the Holy Father to their own account in this way. We know that, should Irishmen be induced to proceed to Rome under such anspices, and, finding themselves made mere implements of, full into irregularities or misconduct, all the odium and reproach would be cast on the name of Ireland -cast on us by the very persons who allured our men to Italy without the assent of their natural guides, and without undertaking or guarantee as to their treatment or position, individual or collective Waterford has done the thing handsomely by the Brigade, as appears by the following letter from Dr. Cullen to the Mayor of the Urbis Intacta:-

"DUBLIN, Nov. 17 .- My Dear Mr. Mayor-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing a bill on the National Bank for £230, subscribed by the citizens of Waterford to the Irish Brigade fund. I shall hand the amount to the committee, and I am confident that all will unite in awarding the highest praises to the generosity of the contributors. As to any arrangements you have made in Waterford, undoubtedly the committee will approve them, as their only anxiety is to do honor to the Brigade, our countrymen who fought in defence of justice and truth, of God and religion, against anarchy, sedition, perady, public robbery, and scandalous infidelity.— Everything that we do to promote their interest is a declaration that we sympathise with the cause for which they fought, and that our feelings are with the Pope, and with the cause of God and the Church which he so worthily represents. Wishing you every esteem, your obedient servant, happiness. I have the honor to be, with the greatest

Archbishop of Dublin.

" To the Mayor of Waterford."

THE IRISH BRIGADE .- The Central Committee, sitting in Dublin, have passed a series of resolutions, in which they thank the Very Rav. Canon Forde for the manner in which, at the expense of a long period of toil, of ceaseless exertions, and of painful anxiety, he discharged his important, arduous, and responsi ble mission on behalf of the Irish Brigade in Italy. A full report relative to the reception and disembarkation of the Irish Brigade at Cove has been drawn up and ordered by the committee to be print-Brigade, take this opportunity—the first that has been afforded us—of giving public expression to any They were attended to the packet by two members of the Central Committee. Before going they published a letter in which they say -" We are proud of the sympathy which we have met in Ireland; France is her Catholic sister; and we have been treated amongst you as brothers. We shall never forget the paternal kindness of His Grace the Arch-

bishop of Dublin, and the delicate attention of the Catholic Committee." MAJOR O'REILLY'S ARRIVAL IN IRELAND. - Balbriggan, Nov. 15.—Major O'Reilly, late commander of the Irish Brigade, arrived in this town last night. by train from Dublin. He left London, it appears, on Tuesday morning, and the first public reception and address which he received took place here last night. About half-past seven p.m., the town was very generally illuminated, and a number of tarbarrels were sent to different parts of the country, around Balbriggan and Knockingen House, the seat of Major O'Reilly. About forty to sixty men, carrying flambeaux, took up their position in the vicinity of the Major's carriage, while a crowd of fully two thousand persons cheered most vehemently at intervals. The approach of the train shortly after eight o'clock, was announced by a discharge of fireworks, and rockets were sent up momentarily until Major O'Reilly and Mrs. O'Reilly stepped on the platform. They were received with a warm greeting by the Rev. Mr. Keogh, and many respectable parties from Balbriggan, Skerries, and Gormanstown. At this time the acclamations of the vast crowd outside were loud and long. There were loud calls for the address, which was then read by the Rev. Mr. Keogh. It commenced by congratulating Major O'Reilly for his virtue, honour, and chivalry, and next alluded to the English press, which maligned him and the brave fellows who fought under him. Ireland could not afford to lose so good a man at present, and it has pleased Almighty Providence to spare his life. They tendered him their lasting gratitude for his chivalrous defence of their Holy Father, Pins the Ninth. Renewed cheers followed the reading of the address. Major O'Reilly then briefly replied, stating that he was not prepared to receive so enthusiastic a welcome or so flattering an address as that just read. Had he been previously aware of it he should be prepared to return thanks on that occasion but he might truly say that it came on him by surprise. He had within the last eight or ten days met with a domestic affliction, and therefore endeavored by every means he could adopt to avoid demonstrations of a public nature. He returned his heartfelt thanks to all for this kind and brilliant reception-it was such as Irishmen alone could give. The reception was given, he knew, in honour not only of himself and brother officers, but was equally intended as a tribute to the courage and fidelity of the men who fought in the ranks. The Major next alluded to the report of General Lamoriciere, in which he states that the Irish at Spoleto, Ancona, and Perugia nobly did their duty; and Mrs. Major O'Reilly having got into the carriage, the horses were taken therefrom, and the vehicle was drawn by a number of men, first round the town, and then to his residence at Knockingen, about a mile and a quarter distant. The line of route was lit up with scores of bonfires, and the scene on the whole was one of excitement. Having arrived at the mansion of Knockingen, large numbers were regaled with refreshments, and the crowds dispersed by degrees to their respective homes. -

Cor. Freeman's Journal.

MAJOR O'RIBLLY-THE IRISH BATTALION. - It will be seen by an advertisement, which we publish to-day, from the Major commanding the Irish Battalion, that are requested forthwith to report themselves in writing to him. Our gallant countryman was in Dublin. lying in St. Vincent's Hospital; not yet recovered from their wounds and the effects of Piedmontese prisons .- Morning News

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THE BRIGADE AT ROME .- The following is from the Drogheda Argus :- On Monday evening Licut. Green, of the Irisn Brigade, arrived at his residence, Manimore, and on it becoming known to the public of the locality, they welcomed him enthusiastically. ()n Tuesday night they celebrated his arrival with a fine boufire consisting of tar barrels, furze &c., around which some five hundred people gathered, cheering lustily for the Pope, the brigade, Major O'Rielly, and Lieutenant Green. On Wednesday Sub-heutenant Henney arrived at his mother's residence at Oldbridge, and he was received by the gentry, farmers, and pensantry, with enthusiastic welcome.

IRISH BRAVERY .- The recent Chinese desputches furnish another instance of the gallantry of Irishmen before the enemy. Foremost in the breach at Tang Kou appeared a young lieutenant of the 44th regiment, named Rogers, son of a Dublin gentleman James Rogers, Q. C., and through his gallantry the British flag soon surmounted the fortifications. Lieutenant Rogers is but a year and a half in the service, and for his bravery before Tang Kou he has been gazetted to a captaincy unattached, and he is nise to receive the Victoria Cross. This is a rare instance of rapid promotion .- Clonmel Chronicle.

In Italy, the Irish Brigade have had a full revenge over their English enemy. The grimmest fact of the day is the utter disgrace and aggradation, at Naples, of that choicest band of "Angle-baxon" blackguards the English Brigade. Were they of any other country, we should feel pivy for the nation they degraded. But as they are English members of that nation which is our dire enemy -that nation which never yet did one single generous act to friend or foe - that nation whose boastful insolence is equalled only by its cruelty and meanness-we can only laugh at the humiliation of our brutal enemy. The Irish soldiers of the Pope-all men have confessed-distinguished themselves in Italy by their soldierly bearing and their irreproachable conduct. If opportunity was not given them to signalize themselves by that touris-cendant valour which has made the name of their race the synonym for "warrior," the fault was not theirs: in such opportunity as they had they proved that the brave blood of the Gaedhel flowed in their veins. But this boastful English Brigade-these "soldiers of freedom"—faugh! their very name sticks in the nostrils of honourable men. We did not think that even England could have produced such a gathering of blackguardism as that wortniess mob of "rowdies" whose disgraceful conduct has so disgusted the people of Southern Italy. - Irishman.

IRISOMEN IN ITALY .- We presume that few men will question the fact, that Irishmen have, in many a score of fiercely contested battle-fields, proved themselves the best soldiers Britain ever had. ranks of her armies have been crowded with the sons of Ireland, who brought honor on her name and themselves by deeds of glory-if matched, still excelled by few, and the officers she has produced -- have been among the first soldiers of their time. Let justice be done, and let the truth be spoken : Irishmen are soldiers in the fullest meaning of the word and have ever proved themselves able, willing, brave, and quite as likely to die as yield before the foo; therefore let the silly nonsence uttered by cortain silly writers in a narrow circle of the British press, relative to the conduct of the Irish Brigade in Italy, be condemned-and that emphatically-as false and mischievously disgrace to the land that gave so many of us birth. In Italy they did behave, we believe, as brave men fighting in a bad cause. -Scottish American.

On Monday, Nov. 19, steps were taken to forward such of the men as did not belong to Dublin to their homes. On that day Mr. James Martyn, one of the secretaries of the Papal Brigade Fund in Galway, received a telegram stating that about five-und-twenty of the Brigade arrive in Galway at one o'clock. At five minutes past one, the bell announced that the train was in sight. The people rushed from ed. M. M. Emile, Mouttet, Charles Escalle, Vis-compte de Poli, Pontifical Volunteers who had ac-form. The perters strove in vain to keep them back, and in a second, and ere the ponderous ense had been disconnected from the train, hundreds of eyes were straining into the windows of the carriages. It was then discovered that only nine members of the Brigade had arrived, and they, immedistely on leaving the train, were seized and literally borne along amid vehement cheering. More than fifteen had stopped at Athenry, and went on to Tuam. They all looked well, active and light-hearted-a little thin, perhaps, but bearing not the slightest trace of hardship. One of them (Mackey) who was wounded, seemed in bad health, and he was sent to Westport on Tuesday. Most of them were the French cap, commonly known as the 'Polytechnic,' and had it decorated with a small green bough .-Galway Vindicator.

> INTRIGUES AGAINST THE BRIGADE .- Saturday's (Nov. 17) news contains the following :-- "The following despatch from Paris will, if we mistake not, arouse the intense indignation of the entire country. We may take an early opportunity to unfold the long chapter of plotting and intrigue of a similar kind, from the same quarter, which sought to destroy our Brigade, if consent was not given to let it be officered by Englishmen, and called the Anglo-Irish Brigade! These intrigues will fail. We will have a National Brigade or none at all; and the Irish tools of this Anglican intrigue will find themselves visited with the contempt their conduct deserves. The impudence of one of them at least is really something to stare at :-

> " The French Catholic Committee are worried with a 'deputation,' represented to them as sent by " the Catholics of Ireland to look after Catholic interests-Dr. Gray, of the Freeman, John Blake of Waterford, and John P. Hennessy. Has it come to this with Ireland - that this humiliation can be dared to be put on her? I will send you by next post a full and minute exposition of the whole plot. Look out for the Anglo-Irish Brigade this time or never. The London interests seem sure of it now. Observe they will play the game with Irish tools. Put the country on its guard. Pope Hennessy has been employed to go on to Rome. Dr. Gray and Blake remain here about "Peter's Pence, &c."

> THE BRIGADE AND THE ENGLISH PRESS .- The following letter has appeared in the Dublin News :-Sir,-Will you kindly give publicity to the enclosed letter. It was addressed by my son to the Times, but was refused insertion in that journal. The letter contains a simple statement of facts, and bears testimony to the bravery of the Irish Brigade in Italy. But facts and justice to Ireland do not suit the Times. I deeply lament the systematic insults which, with such a ludicrous want of truth, the Times heaps upon the Irish nation. In times like these, it seems scarcely wise to good the Irish into increased hatred of the English Government and people. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant. Bruges, Nov. 15, 1860. J. H. WOODWARD.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir.—Several English newspapers and the official journals of Turin having denied that any of the prisoners of the Pontifical army received ill-treatment at the hands of the Piedmontese, I trust you will allow me an opportunity of giving in your columns a simple statement of what has been my experience on this subject. A few days after the battle of Castelfidardo, in which I was engaged in the Franco-Belge Battalion, I was taken prisoner by the Piedmontese. At first I was kindly treated, especially by one or

two officers, one of them M. Fanti, son of the General of that name. I was afterwards handed over to another regiment, and received very different and safe arrival of H. M. S. Bulldog in Killybeg's Harbour most cruel treatment-from none, I must say, more than from M. Piatti, heutenant in the first Regiment of Grenadier Guard. Not only were we frequently insulted as to the defeat we had sustained, but, after marching from thirty to forty miles per day, the only food allowed us during the twenty-four hours, was a little bad soup and musty bread at ten o'clock at night. A scanty allowance of dirty straw formed our only bed. Between Leghorn and Genoa 150 of us were crammed into a miserable little fishing-smack where men were lying one on the top of another, many in a state of revolting sickness. I was more fortunate, however, than some of my companions, who were rifled even by officers of the Piedmontese, who tore open their clothes and robbed them of their watches and money.

Will you allow me further to avail myself of the liberty of the press, so much spoken of in England, to say that the most false reports have been circulated in some newspapers as to the conduct of the Irish Brigads in Italy. From my own personal know. ledge, and from the testimony of all whom I met, even amongst the enemy competent to pronounce an opinion on such matters, I can confidently say that the Irish Brigade acted with devoted bravery, and in a manner worthy of their country. - I am sir, your obedient servant,

Bruges, Nov. 5, 1860. HENRY J. WOODWARD. It appears from a letter in the Limerick Reporter of Tuesday, Nov. 20, that a grand banquet is to be given to the Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary contingencies of the late Irish Brigade, on Monday evening, the 3rd Dec., in the theatre of that city, and that General Lamoriciere, Major O'Reilly, Cardinal Wiseman, and Archbishop Cullen will attend. Prewith unusual celat.

On the 5th ult., the people of Drogheda were highly gratified in witnessing the public reception of three young gentlemen to the holy and venerable Order of St. Francis, a ceremony in abeyance since the foreible introduction of the so-called Reforma-

" A Whoppen."-The editor of the Sligo Independent feels very much annoyed at having received to prepare for action, and suggests that 'district,' a tremondous stroke on the nose from, as he believes, for, if possible, county meetings of the Loyal Orangehis last issue a very low and offensive article on the to unite, should assemble immediately, not in hunreturn of those whom he termed the " Charity dreds, but in thousands, in every district in every Boys" from Italy, and it would appear that the excited feelings of some of the men thus insuited or and thus far obey Tuscan law, yes, worse than Tusof some one of their sympathisers, found vent in can law, which would commit a man for trial at the the manner above alluded to. The first effect of the next assizes for no other reason than 'watching a blow was to stun the editor, and cause him to bleed procession passing by.' The object of these proposed a good deal, but we are gratified to learn, that he was not seriously hurt. The last bulletin from Sligo describes his nose as being only about the size of a the fatherless Emblems' Act which has just been coffee pot, and there is every reason to think the or- smuggled through an unfaithful House of Commons, gan will not get any larger - Nation.

a public dinner in his native town of Ballina-

THE CULTIVATION OF IRELAND. - The proportion of waste land in any country would probably surprise the most intelligent of its inhabitants if the quantity were actually measured. For instance, the returns of the Registrar General of Ireland, for 1860, shows that less than one third of that green isle is under cultivation. The area of Ireland is 31,874 square miles, which is equal to 20,469,267 acres, and there were under crops this year (1860) 5,967,970 acres Of this area, 2,637, 557 acres are devoted to cereal crops; 1,607,483 to green crops; 1,594,486 to meadow and clover; and 128,444 to flax.—Cobourg Star.

LORD PLUSKET AND THE PARTRY EVICTIONS .-"Mount Parity, 13th Nor., 1860.—Dear Sir-On Thursday, the Sheriff and the Crowbar Brigade are to come to make desolate the houses of upwards of cighty human beings, and this at the head of a Christan 'Bishop.' One of the men to be evicted is in his 75th, another in his 80th year. One is the father of eight little children; another had ten in a family in his house. A quarrel has already com-menced between the 'Jumpers' and some of the people in consequence. The whole of the affair will create, I regret, more bad blood in Mayo than all the elections of the last twenty years .- Yours, P. LAVELLE. -Connaught Patriot

BALLINROBE, Nov. 19.-On Wednesday next the eviction of Lord Plunket's tenantry is to take place. A large police force (over 100 men) is to assemble in the district; also several horse police. There is much irritation and excitement amongst the wretched people who at this inclement season, are to evicted from their homes by the Lord Bishop of Tuam.—Evening Post.

BALLINROBE, TUESDAY .- This day a company of the 22nd Regiment, which has been stationed in this town since Friday last, left for Partry. A large body of constabulary are also on the spot; and the stipendiary majistrate and the sub-inspector police of this town have also repaired to the scene of action. To-morrow the tenants are to be evicted.—Catholic Telegraph.

An Irish village has witnessed, this week, a scene for which no other land on God's wide earth could furnish a parallel. A man, who calls himself a Christian bishop, was engaged on Wednesday and Thursday, in the pastime of dismantling the houses of starving Irish peasants, and driving their inmates, in mid-winter, out upon the road- to perish, for all he cared, in the ditch side. But there was more than this! To help this "Christian bishop" in his godly work of wrecking the cottages of the poor, whom laws accursed of Heaven have left at the morey of men like him, the British Governmentthat government which commiserates the woes of Naples and Vienna, and talks the hollow cant of philanthropy to Europe-lent him its soldiers and find in the parties to that affair." police, armed to the teeth; yea, and put into the hands of these same police and soldiers, iron crowbars to tear down the roofs and shatter the walls that sheltered these miserable peasants from the bitter blast of winter! Had a stranger, unac quainted with the nature of the system, by which the British policy deliberately exterminates our population, suddenly arrived at that spot, what would his thought have been?—what explanation would have occurred to his mind for this wild scene of pillage and sacking. Inevitably-that these peasants were a doemed race-outlaws sentenced by some avenging power, for crimes anspeakable. By what power of human reasoning would it ever occur to him, that they were the unoffending denizens of a civilised state, against whom no offence was ever proven—harmless rustics, whose minds never source beyond the humble thought of providing for their little ones such subsistence as unholy laws suffored them to procure by bardest labour. But if, to a stranger, it would be impossible to conceive that these people had committed no crime-had offended humanity by no such lawless outrage as would require a punishment so stern and fiercewhat would be his astonishment, when told that the man who directed that cruel scene--whose single word had doomed these peasants to a fate so miserable - was " a minister of the gospel," a " Christian bishop," claiming to be one of the representatives on earth of the merciful God, who shed His blood to save our poor humanity. Incredible!-Mortal men could not believe it. But to us in Ireland, it is a truth so common-place, that our blunted minds are unable to realize its hideous enormity. Yes, let it go forth to Europe, now that vile deed-revolting in

York Albion of the 1st instant briefly announces the a Papist." for the proposed line of telegraph between Europe and America by the Faro Islands. Greenland, Ireland and Labrador Coast. We may expect to obtain some further particulars of the exploration in a short time.

ORANGE LOYALTY. - The Northern Whig has " been informed that, at an Orange drinking bout, held in a tuvero in Belfast, on Monday night, to celebrate their glorious triumph over the bishop and clergy, the sentiment most loudly applauded and most warmly sympathised in was an aspiration that the Prince of Wales might never live to be King of England."
This, the Whig admits, "may have been merely a drunken flourish - but in vino veritas; and the sentiment is quite in harmony with what we have heard so recently from across the Atlantic." The howl of "No bishop," which came from brutal throats so glibly on Mouday evening, gives the key-note to Orange instincts. No Queen, no Prince of Wales, no bishops, no church, no clergy, no anything which will not recognise the supremacy of the Orange ladge .-Cutholic Telegraph. "SECRET LITERATURE OF ORANGEISM."-Under this

heading the Northern Whig analyses a curious docu-

ment which appears to have obtained a "socret" circulation in that town, which is dignified (although ao one can tell why) with the title of the "Irish Athens"-I mean Belfast. The Whig says :- 4 A handbill has been placed in our hands purporting to be an address 'To the Orangemen of Ireland.'-The address (which bears date 'Sandy-row, Septemparations on an extensive scale, it is said, are being ber 20, 1860, and signed 'A Member of Gwynn's made for the event, which is expected to come off True Blues, No. 728, and No Surrender') is printed ber 20, 1860, and signed 'A Member of Gwynn's on purple paper in golden ink, and surmounted by an equestrian statue of William III. If reproduced at full length, it would probably occupy a column of the Whig. We can employ our space to better purpose than in reprinting it; but in view of the recent outrage at the Music-hall, with which it is probably connected, a short analysis of its contents may be desirable. The address opens with an exhortation to tall true Orangemen and Bible-loving Protestants -a Papal Brigadier. The editor had published in men, and every true-hearted Protestant who wishes country (by all means without banners and music), gatherings is not clearly defined, but it seems to be to 'tell the Government, fearlessly and firmly, that is a disgrace to the name of British statesmen and a The Meath people announces the priests and peo- British Parliament. The following passage will ple of Ballinamore and the adjacent districts have give some idea of the temper and language of the determined to mark their appreciation of Lieutenant address :- Let us tell our beloved Queen, in re-Kiernan of the Irish Brigade, by entertaining him at | pectful terms, that she, as a Protestant Sovereign, cannot stand justified before a Protestant nation should she be advised by her present Ministers to sign her name to such a Popish-pleasing, unconstitutional measure. The man that dare propose such a thing, let him be banished as a traitor and an enemy to the Crown and the Protestant Constitution. Let us tell our Sovereign Lady, in the words of an old unflinching Protestant, Dr. Drew - removed from among us by the serpent-like beguilings of an anti-Protestant, Orange-insulting Bishop, when his good counsel is much wanted-let us, then, in his words, respectfully say, 'Hear, o Queen of yet mighty England; hear, a Monarch of a Protestant and much honored line; behold the increasing concessions made to Popery by successive Parliaments, and know that these must end in woe to a Protestant nation.' After prophesying a time when, if she squander away the last remnant of Protestautism, 'filthy Rome' will displace her, and her posterity be driven from their present palaces to beg their bread, if they escupe the fetters and tortures of a merciless inquisition,' the writer goes on to denounce the existing Government, as aiming at 'nothing short of a Popish Monarchy, on the ground that 'seven Popish judges disgrace the Irish bench, when Protestant gentlemen of superior talent are left without either place or pension." The reference which will be noticed in the preceding extracts to the 'beguilings of an anti-Protestant, Orange-insulting bishop, is repeated in a subsequent exhortation to Orangei by the conduct of Protestant-deceiving, Orange-insulting bishops, nor Popish-insulting judges, to heed not, nor fear such men, * * men who theed not, nor fear such men, * * * men who would stoop from such exalted position to do any dirty work their employers might want done.' A significant sentence follows :- Our respected Vicar and the Rev. Mr. Potter have done their part faithfully and may they long be spared as faithful Protestant watchmen to fight manfully the battles of the Lord, and cry 'No peace with filthy Rome, fearing no man, however exalted his station. While recom-mending his fellow Orangemen to 'assemble peaceably and orderly,' the writer of the address exhorts them to 'stand ready, and, if it must come to that, to march to the banks of the ever-memorable Boyne, and there plant the standard of Orange once more, and repeat the deed of our conquering forefathers.'-We understand that this inflammatory document has during the last few weeks been extensively circulated among the Orangemen of this town and district. If this be the case, the late outbreak at the Musichall is not matter of surprise. The reference to the Bishop of the diocese, and those to Dr. Miller and Mr. Potter, were a fitting preparation for the disgraceful scene which has now formed the theme of comment throughout the kingdom. Whether they were designed to prepare for it is a question of probabilities which may be left to our readers to decide. The intellectual and moral qualities displayed in the above address are just what we should expect to

ORANGEISM IN ULSTER .- Our readers (say the Northern Whig), have already seen in our columns reterence to the very objectionable display of party feeling which has prevailed in the thriving community of Cookstown since July last. This feeling has been manifested in a most offensive form in a recent election for Town Commissioners. On the 15th Oct.. the four commissioners who retired in rotation were proposed for re-election, and all were returned with be exception of Mr. John Harbison, who was excluded avowedly on the ground of being a Roman Catholic. The following letter has been addressed to a Dublin contemporary in reference to the mat-

Grangeism in Ulster.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DUBLIN EVENING POST." Dear Sir, -- I have read a paragraph in Saturday's the selection of one of their own body to the exclu-

ion of the Roman Catholic candidate. My object in calling public attention to the matter through your influential and liberal paper is the cure of a social gricvance—the bane and curse of this scribe the political influence of the See of Rome, unhappy community. Every third year four of the twelve commissioners fall out of office, and must be either re-elected or others found to replace them, con- States as might be disposed to lean in the direction sequently, on the 15th, the four retiring members of Rome; and now the seed sown has produced an were proposed for re-election, and all returned except Mr. John Harbison, who is a Roman Catholic. No objection was made against his fitness for the office save his creed; he was mainly instrumental in having the town placed under "The Towns Imgovernment, in league with a pious Bishop of the conduced to the prosperity of the town and comfort Church establishment, to exterminate another nest of mere Irish Papists!—Irishman.

provement Act, in introducing gas and wnatover revealed by a rising member of Parliament of great were, however, handed over to the civil authorities, energy and talent. But let Mr. Hennessy tell his and sentenced each to two years' imprisonment. The own story. He is an Irishman, a Roman Catholic, men complain that they were left to subsist for three and evidently in the secret. Let us hear therefore talents as a business man, should have been a suffi- and evidently in the secret. Let us hear, therefore days on three biscuits—that their linen has been pected.

THE NORTHERN ALLANTIC TELEGRAPH. - The New cient guarantee for his re-election - but no, "he was

In the original constitution of the board it was on the West Coast, on her return from Northern ex- agreed and acted upon that of the twelve commis-plorations, It will be remembered this vessel was sioners, four should be Roman Catholics; now there commanded by Sir F. McClintock, and was sent out; are but two, and they in all probability must resign by the British Government to make explorations is noffice which they cannot hold without insult to themselves and their co-religiouists.

Since the 1st July the same spirit that predominated at the election of Town Commissioners has been constantly at work. It manifested itself in desccrating churches, in wrecking houses, in party processions, party tunes and expressions, in drunkenness, in robbery; it boasts that though it contributed largely to the necessity of the Emblems' Bill, it did not fear to be first in its violation. These acts, however, from time to time, have been punished, and Cookstown liberally represented in the country jail; still the peace and good of the community demand that punishment be rigorously and impartially administered, and that such scenes as disgrace civilisation be at once and for ever banished from society. To this end a resident magistrate who could rise above local prejudices would contribute much. To the cure of such social grievances our philanthropy would be more appropriately directed than fighting against Continental despotism. I will renture to affirm that on the wide earth there is no despotism equal to that of the Orangemen of Ulster. During the present campaign, this despotism has been sanctimoniously salted, and men who, a year ago, when the grace of God fell on Ulster thick as morning dew, boasted of their conviction and conversion, and converse with God, now hound on the less favoured and teach them to hate the Papist for the love of God.

AN OLD INHABITANT OF CUOKSTOWN. Mr. John Quint, another of the commissioners, and also a Roman Catholic, has retired from the board, under protest, giving the following reasons:

First-Because it was understood and agreed to that one-third of the commissioners should be Catholics, the electors being about that proportion, and this system was acted on from the commencement until the late election, when all the commissioners who voted recorded their votes against the coutinuance of this agreement.

Second -- Because this exclusion was brought about through a feeling of hostility to the members of the creed to which I belong by the illegitimate and dangerous influence of a certain secret society. -- I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

JOHN OCINN.

THE IRISH VOLUNTZER MOVEMENT. - Mr. Sharman Crawford has written a letter in support of the formation of an Irish Volunteer force. He reviews the history of the famous 82 Volunteers, and argues that England has no reason to apprehend disloyalty on the part of Irishmen, armed under proper regulations for the defence of their country against a possible foreign invasion.

IRISHMEN IN THE AUSTRIAN SERVICE. - The following passage of a letter, addressed to the Freeman, by an Officer of the Irish Brigade, who had held a commission in the British service, will be read with interest, on account of its references to Irishmen in the Austrian army. Having been engaged in drilling the section of the Brigade under his command, and who had been presented by the Emperor of Austria with nearly a thousand great coats and a large sum of money, the writer of the letter proceeds to say :- At the railway in Glognitz we met the remaining 450 men who were to proceed with us. They were in charge of Major Fitzgerald, a member of a distinguished family in Westmeath, who has been a considerable time in the Austrian service, and who was appointed in Vienna to take command. A better officer, a kinder man, or a more sincere Irishman it would be difficult to find. He had 13 years' service in the Austrian army, and with Captain Murray, also an Austrian officer, had received orders from Field Marshal Nugent to join. These two officers having highly distinguished themselves, and being considered about two of the best Irish officers in the Austrian army, had orders to join our corps, assist in drilling the men, and to serve with us in the field. Having placed all our men comfortably in the train (about six hundred), we proceeded on our journey, and found that most excellent arrangements had been made by telegrams for our reception at the several stations. Dinner was ready at one station on our arrival, supper at another, and so on until we arrived at Trieste, after a run by rail of about thirty-six hours. At Trieste a young and gallant Irishmau, Captain O'Mahony, of the Austrian service, joined us. He had been ordered to Trieste before us to make arrangements for our transit by a steamer to Ancona. This young officer remained with the detachment during the remainder of its stay in Italy. He had already seen much service, having fought at Solferino and Magenta, and though yet a youth in appearance, bears s decoration won on the battle field. Immediately on our leaving the railway carriage we proceeded to the steamer which was lying at the quay to receive us, and without a moment's delay, we steamed out for Aucona, where we arrived after a run of nearly two

There has just appeared in the Moniteur an intima-tion from the Catholic University of Louvain, that there are at present vacancies in several of the found dations in that establisment, which are specially appropriated to the instruction of natives of Ireland in the Irish colleges there. Those which are referred to as now vacant were founded by Pope Urban VII. by Archbishop Matthew of Dublin, and by various others, chiefly in favour of their own relations of the names of Tighe, Normile, Maurice, French. Nottingham, Harley, Conolly, Roche, Magrath, Duigenan, and Sandhers, all of whom must be connected with Dublin, Clogher, Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry, Cashel, or Ulster. All who consider themselves entitled to the privileges to be conferred must lodge their applications on the 1st December, with the rec tor of the University at Louvain, who will be ready give all further information to those who may, by postpaid letters, make application to him for that purpose; and I hope that the intimation thus given through The Daily Telegraph may reach those to whom it may be useful, and who might not otherwise have heard snything of this means of obtaining education which may thus be placed within their reach.

We have reason to know that the census of next cear in Ireland will show a decrease in the nobulation of fully one million and a half, as compared with 1351 .- Court Journal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS ON OUR CATHOLIC LIBE-RALS.—The Union is a Conservative journal, which represent the views of those members of the Auglican Church who are popularly described as the Ultra-Romanising section of the Tractarian party. --The Union says :- Looking to the even of the past few years, as regards the temporal position of the Pope it is impossible to deny that the recent hasty Whis (the 20th ult.,) in reference to the election of march of events in Italy has been brought about the Cookstown Commissioners," and the virus that mainly by the indirect but efficient assistance which united the different elements of the Orange party in the English Liberal leaders have so cordially and consistently afforded to the revolutionary party.-Lord Palmertson and Lord John Russell have done their work well and thoroughly. Whenever an op-portunity offered itself, by which they might circuman opportunity was most greedily seized. No stone was left unturned, too, to hamper the policy of such abundant harvest. Vain appears to be the influence of Liberal-minded Roman Catholics with Lord Palmertson. He is inflexible. He has a policy to carry out in Italy. It is called a policy of non-intervention its true character has been somewhat cruelly

made at a recent meeting in the metropolis; and certainly, as far as his facts are concerned, bear upon themselves the appearance of truth. The Union then quotes Mr. Hennessy's speech at the meeting of the St. Peter's Pence Association, as reported in the Tablet, and continues-Here at least the story is pretty circumstantially told. Here are some storn facts, which we will undertake to say our Whiggish contemporary, the Weekly Register will be carefully anxious to overlook. Here is a plain summary of recent events, pointing out how, at an important crisis, the reins of power were retained in the hands of Lord Palmertson and John Russell, through the votes of certain Irish Roman Catholics. And what is the result? Just this-that our present Ministers are consequently enabled to carry out their plans of so-called non-intervention, and to assist the abettors of revolution in a signal and most efficient manner. After this it will certainly be vain of Dr. Cullen, as our recent correspondent remarked, to rave about the spoils of the Papacy. If Roman Catholic members of Parliament do all in their power to pull down " a somewhat tollering building"—the exact expression of one of them-it seems rather hard that Roman Catholic prelates should abuse every class of people but the right. Dr. Culien and his friends have not yet" caught the right sow by the ear." It is not Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, or Louis Napoleon-it is not M. About, the Times newspaper, or the lying correspondent of the daily press, who are to blame : it is their own representative men in Ireland, the Whig-Radical Members of Parliamentand none other. For none can doubt that, had the Conservatives ers, unwilling to huddle their infant into the grave been in power, Major Styles would not have been seeking, with success, private interviews with Lord John Manners and Sir Stafford Northcote, nor would the names of Lady Derby and Mrs. Disraeli have been found heading a subscription list for supplying funds to a reckless filibuster. If Dr. Gullen and the Roman prelates don't made themselve a comfortable hed, they won't sleep. So that, if their lordships' dreams are now disturbed by tottering thrones, imprisoned cardinals, banished bishops, and civil wars, they may congratulate themselves on having been mainly instrumental in the bringing about of the present unhappy state of Italian affairs by sending men to Parliament to represent them who were bound hand and foot to Lord Palmerstone's chariot wheels, and therefore they should not now repine. In conclusion, we only carnestly hope that the present severe lesson may teach them to be more true to those sound principles which the Church of | Mobile Register. God -in whatever country found -has adopted for her own; but which have been entirely obscured invariably supported by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, and since almost every itoman peer in a political crisis has gone forward to vote for the maintenance of Whiggery and "Non-Intervention." THE FOREIGN FOLICY OF ENGLAND. - Lord John

Russell delivered the following speech on the foreign policy of England, at a banquet recently given by the Worshipful Company of Salters, in London:
-In reply to the toast of "The Members for the City," his Lordship said-I rise to return thanks in the name of my colleagues, and in my own, for the compliment which you have paid us; and I am glad to see that, my three colleagues being present, you have before you a complete representation of the city of London. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) . . . the important department with which I am immedistely connected, and with regard to which my noble friend at the head of the government has said a great deal too much in my praise. Of this, gentle-men, I am persuaded, that he who is charged with the foreign department of a great country like this need not have resource to those wiles, those intrigues, and those subteringes which are supposed to form the proper trade and the proper weapons of a diplomatist. (Hear.) My conviction is that in speaking the language of truth and justice-speaking it calmly and with moderation, but yet with firmness, never disguising the truth, the influence of this country is to be sustained and augmented; without any of those intrigues to which those who think themselves clever diplomatists are apt to resort. (Henr.) Such, gentlemen, is the view which the present government have adopted. When they assumed office there was a great contest going on in the shape of an active war, which presently ceased, but then took another form. In that contest a great Commons, which we have repeatedly declared since then, and which my right honorable friend the Home Secretary stated last year in the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, was this—that we should do everything in our power to give Italians fair play, to leave them to settle their government for themselves, and to say what manner of government and what persons to own interests. [Hear.] And if, gentlemen, in the course of the changes which have taker place, the Italian people have thought fit to expel a dynastyif they have thought fit to call another prince of another family to assume the rule over them with a view to obtain good government, I think that, seeing it is what we have done ourselves, we should be the last persons to blame them [Hear, bear.] And when we reflect further that that act of our ancestors, that expulsion of a sovereign who had misgoverned, that call to the throne of a prince endowed with heroic qualities, has given us 170 years of liberty and prosperity -of liberty, I believe, as great as any people ever enjoyed, of prosperity as remarkable as the history of any part of the globe will furnish-I say, when such bave been the consequences. it is not for us to censure others, who following our example hope for the same liberty and the same prosperity. [Cheers.]
It is not for ourselves alone that I

speak. We occupy a position on the globe too important to be hazarled or lost -a position on which depends, in a great measure, the future welfare of other countries. It is our business - it is our dutyto act with moderation; but at the same time never to forget, never to conceal, never to blush for those great principles which have made us what we are and which I hope will long maintain us in the same proud position. [Cheers.]

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY - The recent reports that the Earl of Derby, although recovered from his late severe attack of gout, will not henceforth take the prominent part in politics which he has hitherto done, receive some encouragement from the assembly at the country residence of Mr. Disraeli, of the other leading members of the Troy party, including Lord Maimesbury and Lord Stanley. - Daily News.

Volunteening .- Excited by the enthusiasm prevalent throughout Great Britian for the formation of rifle crops, the boys of the famous school at Rugby have been organized into a company, and are undergoing a regular course of drilling preparatory to a permanent organization by the choice of officers. Similar organizations have already been formed at Eton and Westminster.

THE ENGLISH BRIGADE IN ITALY,-A letter which appears in the Northern Daily Express, says:—"I am sorry to say your countrymen have caused a great deal of trouble to the authorities. They numbered 800 or 900 men, and now only one-half of the number exists. I had a conversation with them.-I may tell you that last Monday five of them were ordered to be shot for stealing, and as the rest of their countrymen refused to fire upon them, Garibaldissid he would not disgrace the nation by having them shot by other troops, and pardoned them. They

what he has to say on the subject. His remarks were stolen from them - that they have no change of un der clothing, and no soap, and are, consequently, be-coming dirty. They complain bitterly of their offi-cers; and if the treatment I saw one of them meet with-a smart young fellow from our office-was a sample, I verily believe I would subject myself to be shot rather than put up with it for a moment. Colonel Peard must be a lunatic. They say he drinks. He led 92 of them, the other night, before the river which surmounts Capua, and wanted them to swim across to attack a place containing 6,000 men. He left them in the dark to find their way home. They say such conduct could only be the work of a man labouring under mental aberration. They threaten to shoot him. I wish the poor fellows were safely back again. They suffered most last Tuesday in the sortic made by the Neapolitans. They are in bad company,"

> THE British Legion have covered themselves with disgrace and infamy in Italy. The Times' correspondent at Napies describes them as having been guilty of namelesc excesses. Will the Times take the same pairs to give those blackguards their deserts, that it did to slander and blacken the noble and gallant heroes of the Irish Brigade?

The bigots have not yet disappeared from England A clergyman of the Established Church who is represented as an educated and kind hearted man was recently impelled by a sense of duty to the following conduct: When requested to read the burnt service over an unbaptized child, he declined, as the rubric is imperative in prohibiting it; and when the mournwithout some approach to a ceremony, solaced themselves by singing a hymn, this servant of that Christ who gathered the lambs of his flock into his arms, tirstituted legal proceedings against the offenders. They were poor and humble, they were stricken in feeling, they performed a simple religious rite over their dead baby, and one who calls himself a man of God, one appropriated to minister to those that are in affliction, prosecuted them for the atropous act; the law was an old and forgotten one, but the venerable renter revived it, and there was no possibility of the judge evading its provisions. One wanders whether this holy man has children of his own whether he had ever jost a friend; and whether, after having successfully punished the poor and heart-broken mourgers, he went home to enjoy the society of his baptized children, and the satisfaction of a good conscience at peac, with all the world .-

VASTNESS OF LONDON. - The more I become acquainted with London the more I am amuzed, and since Lord John Rassell and the Whigs have been | lost in wonder and astonishment at the vastness of its wealth, its poverty and its crimes. The City of London is a very small place. It covers an area of only 370 acres, not as large, I believe, as the new park of New York. This is the extent of the jurisliction of the Lord Mayor of London, But the whole metropolis covers an area of not less than 50,000 acres, and contains a population of nearly or quite 3,000,000. The loans of one single bankinghouse in London, exceed \$150,000,000 per annum. and twenty-nine bankers now clear, through the clearing house, per annum, more than £1,000,000,000 (a thousand millions of pounds sterling), or \$480. 000,000,000, a sum so great that I confess it is utterly beyond my comprehension. I only know it is a vast sum. The value of real property in London insured Allow me now to offer a remark or two respecting | against fire, though property not 50 per cent is notually insured, amounts to a sum of at least \$200 . 000,000,000. I made a recent visit again to the London docks, accompanied by the missionacy who labors mainly in one of the docks, and there I saw cranes creaking with riches, the extent of which ! could not grasp I saw warehouses stored with goods, the value of which could be measured only by ingots of untold gold Piles of treasures were there above and beneath the ground, which seemed to be almost as boundless as the seas over which they had traversed. There are literally acres up in neres of treasure, enough, it would seem, to supply the whole world. Indeed it was sufficient to make the brain ache to attempt to comprehend the amount of the riches there collected.

STORY OF A SEELETON, - A mysterious circumstance occurred at Sunderland about forty-five years ago. A highly respectable gentleman, named Major Kay, resided with his family in High-street, Mrs. Kay suddenly disappeared from her home. The event caused great excitement. A strict search was made country, eminently civilized, full of men of talent by the authorities, but the unfortunate lady was and genius, men of an aspiring disposition took a never found. It was stated by a ship captain that part. The question was, what was the fitting course on the day when the lady was missed from home, for the English Government to pursue. The course while pressing down the Wear at molnight, he saw a which we pursued from the commencement, which man on the edge of the limekiln at Messrs. Fenwick man on the edge of the limekiln at Messrs. Fenwick was announced by my noble friend in the House of and Co.'s bottle works, near the bridge, who threw a sack full of some material into the burning limekiln, and then disappeared. Major Kay died several years ago, and whose of his family left the neighbourhood, and since that period the affair has remained in the deepest mystery. During the last week while a number of workmen, in the employment of Mr. James Young, contractor, were excavating the conduct it they deemed best suited to advance their | foundation for the bridge wall, opposite to the Rowland Burdon Arms, a short distance from the limekiln, at the depth of 44 feet, they discovered the sheleton of a female, the bones of which were partially decayed, and therefore it has been conjectured that these are the remains of the unfortunate lady -Gateshead Observer.

Execution of Mullins .- On the 19th ultime, James Mullins was executed at the usual spot in front of Newgate, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, variously estimated at from twenty thousand to thirty thousand persons. It will be remembered that he was tried and found guilty by a jury of the murder of an aged widow, named Mary Emsley. Suspicion was first attached to himself by his endeavoring to fasten the crime upon an innocent man named Emms. To the last the culprit declared his innocence in the most solemn manner, but to this declaration the Times says : - It is only right to state that notwithstanding the apparently positive assertion by the prisoner of his innocence of the crime, it is the opinion of those about him that there was a vast amount of "mental reservation" in the statement. From some extraoritpary circumstances that have come to light, and which may yet form the subject of judicial inquiry, it is believed that more than one hand was concerned in the murder, and that the prisoner may, very probably, have planned a robbery, and did not, in the first instance, contemplate a murder, though he was present when the fool deed was committed, yet still he did not inflict the fatal injuries upon the deceased. In the eye of the law, as of common sense, he would, of course, be equally guilty, but it may account for his positive assertion of his innocence, and calling upon his Maker to witness that 'he" did not commit the murder. It is believed that here are many circumstances yet to be made public in connexion with this barbarous murder which may still be divulged.

The Brussels Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, under date Nov. 3, has the following refe-eence to vacant foundations at the Louvain University, to which frish families have the exclusive right.

It is quite true as has been reported, that Lord Seymour, son of the Dake of Smerset, is serving in the British battalion under the name of Captain Sarsfield, under Garibaldi. Efforts have been made to draw him away from the service, but without effect. Lord Seymour has a most chivalrous appetite for fighting. He took an opportunity of gratifying it in India when he joined the army as a volunteer during the late campaign, and showed extraordinary gallantry and delight in soldiering.

Ellen Hutchings, a girl in the service of Mr. S. P. Grundy, at Sherborne, has been committed on the verdict of a coroner's jury ou the charge of wilfully murdering her infant, whose throat she cut with a razor. The mother's death, however, was hourly ex-

The True Mitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1860.

Mr. Gillies, of the TRUE WITNESS, is now on a collecting tour throughout Upper Canada, and will visit all our subscribers who are in arrears. We trust that he may be well received, and that, in consequence, we shall not be compelled to adopt other measures for procuring the payment of our long outstanding accounts.

The Editor of the TRUE WITNESS throws himself upon the indulgence of his readers, and ledge that the legitimate Sovereign, in governtrust they will attribute any short comings in the present number to indisposition under which be is laboring.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE pertinacity with which Francis II. still maintains at Gaeta an apparently desperate cause excites the surprise of the politically indifferent, whilst it must extort the admiration even of his enemies. What he expects from this prolonged resistance, it would be hard to say; he has little to expect from the active interference of any of the other European Powers, and his hopes, if he still emertain any, must be based upon the strong and rapidly spreading disgust of the Neapolitans with the alien yoke imposed upon them by Victor Emmanuel and his "foreign mercenaries." Already we learn that five Provinces are in open insurrection, that martial law has been proclaimed, and that the Liberator is busily engaged shooting down his new subjects in the sacred name of civil and religious liberty. This, which is a fact admitted by the revolutionary press, is a sufficient comment upon the proceedings of the Italian revolutionists. The Pope still remains at Rome, but of his future plans nothing positive lations between Kings and subjects. It would has yet transpired.

announced to the world in a semi-official pamph- servance,—and such is the case with the above let, seems to meet with but little favour from the people of France, and the author of the pamphfet will probably be disavowed. The experiment has been already tried in 1790, and has signally failed. Amongst the French, all who are of any religion-with the exception of avow ed Protestants-are staunch Papists; and will therefore have nothing to do with the mere civil or constitutional clergy; those who are not staunch Papists are of no religion at all, and will not therefore submit themselves to any clergy, whether civil or Papal. The adherents of the new Napoleonic Church therefore will have to loose themselve from their oath of allegiance .be looked for solely amongst the ranks of the Not only this, but on a mere complaint on the bureaucratie or government place-holders.

The British news is unmteresting. We have tidings from China to the effect that the alfied armies were advancing upon Pekin, intent upon dictating the terms of a peace under the very nose of his celestial Majesty. Breadstuffs were reported dull, and flour a shade lower.

The secession movement in the United States is assuming serious, indeed gigantic proportions. We are now assured that South Carolina seriously contemplates secession from the Union, and will be accompanied by four other States.

The attempt made to justify the scandalous conduct of Victor Emmanuel, his invasion of a territory against all the laws of justice; his entire contempt for, and open violation of, the principles which have been, among civilized nations, the basis of their relations with each other, is for all honest and well-thinking men a subject of inclancholy reflection. The material result of revolution is of a comparatively small importance; whether Victor Emmanuel possesses limited or extensive dominions, whether he rules over three millions only or over six millions of subjects, it matters but little; what is to be deplored is the consequence of revolution, the misleading and corruption of the minds of the people, the consecration of principles most subversive of social order.

When these principles are confined within the dark enclosure of clubs and of secret societies, when they are professed privately, and only by brigands and cut-throats, whom society abhors as monsters, the evil no doubt is great, society is threatened, her life is in danger, and nothing but an incessant vigilance and an energetic action can ward off the storm which is gathering over sion. her head. But when these principles are no

public writers, but by statesmen; when Kings themselves, forgetting that they are the guardians of social order, and acting after these principles, are encouraged by their fellow monarchs, we may say that the evil has reached its last limits that the head itself meditates the destruction of the whole body already laboring under a most grievous disease.

Such is the situation in Europe; society is rotten to the core, and those who hold in their royal hands her destiny seem struck with blindness. Instead of applying the remedy, they unbibe the poison which has already thrown their subjects into the convulsions of death.

One of these false principles is-that the people have a right to overthrow a government with which they are not satisfied. Now, this proposition, as it is here laid down, is false. Never have the people a right of overthrowing a government for the mere reason that they are not satisfied with it. It involves a false notion of power, in reality a notion altogether anti-Christian. It lowers down the authority of Kings to the condition of a mere human institution; it dispossesses this authority of its sacred character and leaves it the sport of the people; in a word, it is at variance with the Scriptures, which says-Per me reges regnant, (byme kings reign.)

Unless we deny Scripture, we must acknowing his States, exercises a right-a right with which he is invested by God-per me reges regnunt-it is in his own name that he rules .-Now it is easy to understand that he cannot be stript of this right without lawful reasons; it is easy to understand how puerile it is to assert that the people may, at their caprice, depose this authority because it is not in accordance with their taste. To be justifiable in resisting or overthrowing this authority, it should be proved that he who exercises it has made a had use of it; and even in the case where the overthrowing of this power would be likely to bring on a greater evil, it should be maintained. But it is not our object to discuss here this delicate question which would require more space; we merely intend to point out the falsity of the above pro-The sovereign in his relations with his sub-

jects must be guided by principles of reason and justice. If he should deviate from the path pointed out to him by these principles, his authority would no longer be acceptable. But the observance of the rules of reason and justice must necessarily be reciprocal in the mutual rebe not only inconsistent, but ever an immoral The project of a French Independent Church, doctrine to declare the people free from this obproposition, since it is asserted that the people can depose their sovereigns if they are not satisfied with them; that is to say, in the case that a people were demoralised, would lose the notion of good and evil, in the case where Christian legislation would no longer suit their deprayed and corrupt taste, they would be justifiable in exciting a revolution; in other words, however good, just, and moral a government be, if the people take the notion to overthrow it, if they declare themselves not pleased, "they are the best juiges," they may banish their sovereign, and part of the people, a foreign power may interfere and lend its assistance in overthrowing the legitunate Sovereign. Such is the pernicious doctrine contained in the above proposition, which once admitted, leaves no security to Sovereigns, however good their government may be supposed to be.

The only condition to render rebellion justifiable is not to be satisfied with the government -according to the above proposition. Thereby you legitimate at once revolution, and this in an absolute manner, without any qualification .-You deprive yourself of the privilege of censuring in any case whatsoever since you do not invoke the immutable principles of right and justice, but merely the taste of the people, since you declare them alone judges in this matter. For revolutionists never say they rebel against their will or their taste, they always allege dissatisfaction, always find fault with their government; and, moreover, as the power conferred upon Kings is exercised by men, we cannot expect it to be perfect, since perfection is not to be found here below; and consequently revolutionists will always find a pretext to exonerate themselves from any guilt; therefore, after your principle, revolution, in every imaginable case, can be justified.

To sum up what we have said, the above proposition is false, for it rests on three false suppositions. 1st. That power is not of divine mstitution, but a mere faculty of governing, granted to Kings by their subjects, and that they may withdraw from them according to their caprice; 2nd, that power exercised by men can be perfect, free from the least subject of censure; 3d, that subjects, in their appreciation of governments, are infallible, free from error and pas-

The consequence of the principles contained

volution is raging on the Continent, when it threatens to set Europe in a blaze, for a statesman openly to proclaim such an immoral and could be inflicted upon society. Depend upon it these uptimely expressions will not be lost, circumstance affords itself, the people will avail themselves of them.

We will not offer the author of this infamous proposition the insult of saying that he has therein declared his own convictions; this would be too injurious to his intellectual faculties. No, the hatred of Catholicity alone has caused him to launch these words on the public. Bigotry must have a great influence over a man; the pleasure of seeing the Pope's dominions attacked and the pleasure of seeing him despoiled of them, must be very agreeable to his bitter dispositions to make him proclaim a principle which, if carried out, might turn to-morrow against its author.

The above proposition is nothing else than the Protestant principle applied to politics. It is but consistent; when the people have been taught in matters of faith to reject the authority of the Church, to abide by their own notions, it would be strange that in politics they should recognise any other authority but their own will. But this principle, which has entailed such a confusion on the religious world, must inevitably, if admitted, entail the same confusion on the politieal world-viz., a complete anarchy. It has ever been the object of Protestantism to overthrow authority and to extol the human intellect; it leaves it free to decide upon the sense of revelation, to reject the authority of those appointed by Christ to decide it, to accommodate Scripture to every one's own appetite; in a word, religion has really become a matter of taste: the same principle is introduced into the political world by the above proposition. The people are no longer bound to abide by the lations with their Sovereigns, but are at liberty to follow the dictates of their own imaginings.

Deplorable doctrine proclaimed by Statesmen, put into practice by Kings, and whose results are received with apathetic silence by the different Courts of Europe. We say in silence, for the remonstrances made to Sardina from certain quarters are a mere mockery.

vince me of sin? My dominions I hold by the sion of my States. It is true I am weak, I have a preponderance of Upper Canada in the Legisno army, no soldiers; I may be heaten, but I cannot be conquered; my cause is that of justice, and it must prevail." At the present moment, when men, struck with blindness, trample upon the principles which have civilised the world, which govern societies and secure them happiness; in the midst of this awful confusion the world is highly indebted to the Pope for upholding these principles before the world, and giving them the sanction of his high and divinely derived authority.

RECIPROCITY .- If we offer a few comments upon an article published in the Toronto Freeman of the 6th instant, we do so in no hostile spirit, with no design of rekindling the embers of past strife. On the contrary, we would beg of our cotemporary to believe that, forgetting all it is our sincere desire to co-operate heartily with him and his friends of the Upper Province vexed School Question.

It is in this spirit that we submit to him the following remarks upon his article upon that same question of the 6th instant. He recognises, and recognises truly, that the settlement of the Upper Canadian School Question in a manner satisfactory to the Catholic minority cannot be attained without the active intervention of the French Canadians. He complains, but complains unreasonably, of the " apathy" of the latter, and their indifference to Upper Canadian interests he erroneously attributes the difficulties under which he and his coreligiuists of the West still labour in the education of their children.

It is not our object to justify the Ministry or terests of Lower Canada. the French Canadian portion of the legislature to notice and condemn those faults. But justice compels us to tell the Toronto Freeman and his friends that much of the "apathy" of which he and they complain is due to themselves, and to the attitude of active hostility which of late years

Canadian domination.

The French Canadians have, we admit, often proved themselves apparently indifferent to the dangerous doctine is the greatest injury that Catholic interests of Upper Canada; but on the other hand, it is no less true that the Catholics of Upper Canada, or a portion of them, have they will be garnered up, and when a favorable | proved themselves actively hostile to the dearest interests of Lower Canada, those interests which it is the duty of every French Canadian Catholic to maintain at all hazards. By interfering in the affairs of Upper Canada the French Canadians expose those interests to the assault, not of the Clear Grits and Protestant Reformers alone, but of the Catholic minority as well, whose battles the Toronto Freeman expects the French Canadians to fight. At the Toronto Convention, at which Catholics assisted, in whose proceedings Catholics took part, and to whose resolutions Catholics formerly agreed, it was declared that the domination of Lower Canada over Upper Casada was an intolerable grievance calling imperatively for such changes in the Constitution as should have the effect of, for the future, giving a legislative preponderance to Protestant Upper Canada. As a particular instance, of this French Canadian domination, the existing Separate Schools of Upper Canada were cited; and in return for the French influence by which this measure of justice to the Catholics of Upper Canada was carried, the Catholics of that section of the Province, through their organs of the Press, declared themselves in favor of Representation by Population, or such other Constitutional changes as should secure Upper Canada from a repetition of a similar out-

When the good offices of French Canadians have met with such a return, and whilst the action of the Catholic delegates at the Toronto Convention has never elicited one word of censure from, or been publicly repudiated by, their Upper Canadian coreligionists, it is not wonderful that the people of this section of the Province immutable laws of right and justice in their reof Upper Canada, or that they should indeed look upon the Cathelies of that section of the Province as upon enemies against whom they are bound to defend themselves, rather than as upon friends whom it is their duty to serve. The first duty of the French Canadian Catholic is towards Lower Canada and Lower Canadians mstitutions; and if he finds, or has reason to believe, that he imperils her interests or put those In the midst of these great scandals, of the institutions in danger by interfering in the affairs sterm of revolution, how great the Pope appears of Upper Canada, it is the duty of the French to us, and saying :- " Who amongst you can con- Canadian Catholics to abstain from all such interference. But the actual result of French most legitimate titles that ever existed; my | Canadian interference with the Upper Canadian neighbors I have respected; never have I made | School Question has been hitherto to clicit the on them on unjust war; my subjects I have wrath of both the "Clear Grits" and the Upper treated with kindness; therefore, no pretext can Canadian Catholics joined in an holy alliance to justify before the tribunal of God in Heaven, prevent the further extension of French Canaand before that of Justice upon earth, the inva-dian domination in Upper Canada, and to secure

how are the active sympathies of Lower Canada to be won back by their coreligiousts of Upper Canada ! We reply that this must be effected by mutual interchange of good offices, by reciprocity of services. The Catholics of Upper Canada, oppressed as they are by overwhelming Protestant majority invoke the aid of Lower Canada. The essential condition of that aid being given is that, henceforward those who invoke that aid, repudiate publicly all semblance even of any political connection with the Clear Grits or Protestant Reformers who are the avowed enemies of Lower Canada and of her differences which may have occurred betwirt us, peculiar na tural and religious institutions. This we may say, is a condition sine qua non, and which must be complied with before the Cathoin procuring a speedy settlement of the long lies of Upper Canada can have any reason to expect or right to demand the interference of this section of the Province with the Upper Canadian School Question. They must break at once and completely with George Brown and all his political allies or followers; they must give no comptenance to any party or any man which or who advocates Representation by Population, or any such Constitutional changes as should give a political preponderance to the Western section of the Province; and in return for the assistance given by the French Canadians on the School Question, they must be prepared, at all hazards, and on all occasions, to advocate at the polls and at the hustings the rights and the in-

These are the conditions propounded by the in their general policy on the School Question. TRUE WITNESS as the basis of an honourable They have committed many and grave faults, profitable, and permanent alliance betwist the and the TRUE WITNESS has never been slack Catholics of the two sections of the Province. It cannot be expected that French Canadians should actively interest themselves in behalf of men who are leagued with the bitterest enemies of Lower Canada; it cannot be expected that we should again expose our religious and nationthey have adopted, by ostensibly allying them- all institutions and our political autonomy to the lenger hidden from day light, when they are pro- in the above propositions is dreadful—it leaves of the Province, and in taking up and resterating unless we are previously assured that the Catho- every candid Protestant appear sufficient to ex-

claimed in the face of the world, not only by no security for Sovereigns. In a time when re- the war-cry of the "Clear-Grits" against French lic minority of Upper Canada, for whose sake we expose ourselves to those attacks, shall join with his heart and soul in repelling the attacks of our common enemies-of one who, in the words of the Freeman himself, seek to sweep away every vestige of every Catholic institution now existing in the Province.

Such are our terms which we propose to the Toronto Freeman, holding out to him at the same time the right hand of friendship and tendering to him the olive branch, the symbol of peace and good will. Will he accept those terms? If he will, we think that we can promise him in return the active co-operation of Lower Canada on questions interesting Upper Canadian Catholics.

This two we would respectfully point out to him; that on the school question of Upper Canada, we of the Lower Province can act as auxiliaries only, and not as principles. It is for our brethren of the West, acting of course under the advice of their proper leaders, to advocate what reforms they require in their existing school system; to embody those reforms in a Bill to be laid before Parliament at a convenient season, and to secure the co-operation of their French Canadian coreligionists, and thus assuring its triumph in the Legislature by showing a lively interest in the affairs of the Lower Province and by approving themselves on all occasions the enemies of George Brown, of every political party and indeed of every man who has shown himself or themselves munical to Lower Canadian interests.

Having thus, we hope in no hostile spirit, indicated the line of policy that alone can lead to a satisfactory settlement of the school question, we would take the liberty of pointing out and correcting what we deem to be an error in our cotemporary's article, above alluded to. The Forento Freeman says: that the "Coalition Ministry" never besitated in admitting the justice of the separate school principle. When, by whom, and in what terms did the Coalition Ministry ever make this admission? If we understood them rightly, their object was to effect a settlement of the school question by imporing upon the people of Upper Canada, one common or uniform system of schools, and that a separate school system form no part of their political programme. Indeed the Freeman admits as much. for he recognises the fact that George Brown, the head of the Coalition Ministry, has nover abandoned his hostility to the principle of separate schools, or to what the Globe, in its peculiar caut, terms " sectarian education."

THE EXTRADITION CASE. - Judgment in this case, to which we referred in our last, will be delivered on Saturday next, and is naturally looked forward to with much anxiety by the Canadian public. There is one view of the case. however, which we have not yet seen taken by any of our provincial cotemporaries, but according to which it would appear that the demand by the American Federal Government for the surrender of a fugitive slave, as a criminal under any conceivable circumstances, involves a logical absurdity.

Crime or criminality can be predicated of persons only, and not of things or chattels .-Now if we understand the American theory as lature. It is to this that the present refusal of to the status of the slave, the latter is a thing or French Canadians again to interfere in the Up- | chattel and not a person; not one, therefore, of per Canadian School Question must mainly be whom crime or criminality can logically be predicated, and whose surrender therefore as a cri-How is this state of things to be remedied? minal it involves logical absurdity to demand.

Under what character then do the American authorities demand the surrender of this Anderson?-as a free-man or as a slave; as a person or as a chattel? If as the latter, then his surrender should at once be refused, as a thing or chattel, is incapable of crime; if as a personviz., as a free man,-then the American Covernment virtually emancipates Anderson from a state of bondage; and in case that the British authorities should surrender him as a person or free man, it will be their duty to take effectual measures to secure his being dealt with by the American tribunals as a free man or person, and therefore as one one amenable to those codes which regulate the conditions of things, chattels,

The Montreal Witness indulges in some illnatured comments upon the fact that Thursday, the 6th inst., the Government Thanksgiving Day was not observed by the Catholic portion of the population as a religious boliday. The reason assigned by the Montreal Witness for this neglect of a government notice is a valid reason, but not the only reason. It is perfectly true that it is a fundamental principle of the Catholic Church that the civil magistrate has no independent authority in matter religious or ecclesiastical; and for this reason a government order for the observance of a holiday or a religious culebration of any kind can be of no force whatsoever on the Catholic conscience.

But besides this we would remind the Witness that, unlike Protestant places of worship, all Catholic Churches are open every day of the week for the celebration of the Divine mysteries, and that therein are daily offered thanks to God for all His mercies both temporal and spiritual.

Again, Saturday the Sth mst., was aiready a holiday of obligation to all Catholics, viz; a day upon which all Catholics were bound by the laws of their Church, under pain of mortal sin, to abstain from all servile work, and to assist at the divine offices. It would have been therefore a severe tax upon the Catholic population of the province had they been compelled to observe auother holiday of obligation in the course of the selves with the avowed enemies of this section renewed assaults of George Brown and his friends same week; and this reason no doubt will to onerate the neads of our Church from all inten- as capital increases, poverty increases also; and the Province.

With regard to the Witness' complaints rescontent ourselves with observing-Ist-that that assistance is given in virtue of international treaties, in virtue of which treaties alone Great Britain bears legitimate rule in Canada, and 2d that for every penny given by the State to any Catholic charitable or educational institutions, an equal sum is likewise given by the State to the existing Protestant charitable and educational

institutions of the Province. England is a great nation and the English are a great people; in fact if we are to believe themselves they are the greatest people on the face of the earth, always of course excepting the Yankees. Now, although it does not always do to believe boasters, since 'tis the smallest cur makes the greatest noise, still this supereminent dignity of the English nation is so undisputed and indisputable a fact, that we will not pretend to gainsay it. In fact being an Englishman ourselves we would affirm it to the fullest extent of its signification. We must however admit that in spite of all this greatness she has shewn of late a wonderful and unwonted degree of civility towards a certain imperial neighbour, which with her known proneness to bluster, and love of bectoring, over others weaker than herself, looks very much as though she felt a slight presentiment, that she would soon have to give up her precedence to a more powerful rival. Still she is a great nation and we for one will not gainsay it. This however in the interest of science we would wish to do; to analyse her greatness and like a good and truthful chemist, to reduce it to a given formula by which it may benceforth be known and recognised in the scientific world. We are told by certain American writers echoing the cry of the English press, that great centralized governments like England France !! Austria and America are " the newest thing" in political bonnets and that consequently Italy if she would be a la mode must certainly wear one. We have heard this line of argument used by our lady friends, when driven to extremities in their defence of hoops, but we were quite unprepared to find it used in sober carnest in a serious review. However to consider it soberly centralized governments may be all very good as far as the government is concerned-an united Italy is all very grand to talk about, and theorize upon, and all that kind of thing, but if the happiness of mankind is to be considered, it is not the extent of territory or power of the government that is to be considered, but the condition of the people. Will a great centralized government render the bulk of the people any happier? That the governing class will be happier in the sense of more powerful and wealthy, we will admit, but the real question ought to be, not as to the governing class, but as to the bulk of the people. Now as England is one of these model kingdoms, held up to the poor infatuated Italians for imitation, let us analysa her greatness in order to see how far it is conducive to the happiness of her people. --In the first place, then in this Mammon-serving age one source of Englands greatness is acknowledged to be her wealth. She is beyond doubt the wealthiest nation of the modern world, raised-probably ancousciously, and doubtless uninand if wealth humanly speaking is happiness she ought to be the happiest nation on the earth .-The Italians are represented as poverty stricken; it is therefore doubtless as a remedy for her poverty that an united Italy is prescribed; an United Italy, like an "United Kingdoms," will become immensely rich. Let us see. We the wealthrest nations of the earth; and we therefore conclude that, humanly speaking, she ought to be one of the happiest. That she will be the happiest, if this wealth be equally distributed, we will admit. But is it equally distributed? That is the question. It is all very good in books and reviews to theorize about great nations; but we have heard and read of great nations, the bulk of whose people have actually been slaves, and in very truth it appears to be a rule that the greater the nation the poorer. and therefore the more miserable, the bulk of the people. The French, under Napoleon I., were a great nation; but what was all their greatness to the poor peasants—the bulk of the people? Did this greatness serve to reduce their taxes or to restore to them their parentsthe thousands of raw conscripts slain in obtaining and endeavouring to maintain that greatness? The national wealth and popular happiness are not synonymous terms we showed some time since by reference to the statistics of the Registrar General of England. That in the city of London, the most wealthy city of the most wealthy nation of the world, one in every six of its in habitants die at the public expense. That this overwhelming poverty, side by side with overwhelming riches, is no exceptionable case, is shown from the fact that at the present day, when the manufacturers of England are becoming so wealthy as to surpass even her aristocracy Nov. 10). In fact it is by this systematic

tional disrespect towards the civil authorities of if we are to believe the authority of such honest out-spoken men as Ruskin, the ratio of this increase is in no small inverse ratio. Speaking of pecting the assistance given by the State to a the competition of labour, Ruskin says, "That Church which repudiates State-control, we must whilst the capital of England has increased two thirds, poverty has increased three fourths."-If this is the future sought for an United Italy a Bourbon Bomba were better far.

SACERDOS.

The following is an extract from the Minutes of a Meeting of the Director and Trustees of the Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, held on Sunday the lat November, 1860 :--

"That the thanks of the Director and Trustees are hereby tendered to the Medical Attendant, Dr. Schmidt, of the Asylum, for his long and disinterested services gratuitously rendered to the children of the Asylum, and for the benevolent and active in-terest, which he has so unremittingly evinced towards the Orphans, from the commencement of the Institution to the present day."

(A true Copy)

THOMAS BELL, Secretary. Montreal, 11th Nov., 1860.

The Montreal Witness indulges in the following Jeremund upon the fait h of M. Chiniquy's colony:-

FATHER CHINIQUY'S COLONY.—We regret to learn from a letter of Rev. Mr. Staples, of Kankakee, in the last Presbyterian, that sectorian rivalry and jealousies have invaded Father Chiniquy's converts since his departure. The results are described as follows by Mr. Staples :-

"The Episcopulians sent on a minister here who labored in the various settlements, and then returned home, but is expected back this week. They have taken up parties from whom we had withdrawn our confidence, and taken away their commissions, and used them to produce division and discord. These are going from house to house, declaring to this poor people that the Episcopal is the unity true Church At Kankakee we have built for this people the hest church edifice in the city, which will more than ac-comodate all who left the Roman Church. Now there are two parties. Those who follow the Spiscopalians worship in a private house. Several have gone back to Rome, seeing the war between the two parties. These two parties will not worship together. Rome looks on and laughe, and well she may. At the out-stations, where there were quite a unabher of families who had left the Church of Rouge, the same distracting influences have been brought to bear, and the same trouble exist. Many have returned to the Romish body. The others are divided, and so hostile one to another, that they will not attend each other's meetings. The consequence is, there is no inducement for either denomination to boild chapels for them. Prior to this division we had all our arrangements made to erect small chapels at each out-station for the French converts. We now see no encouragement to do so. The few are divided, and their feelings are greatly embistered one towards the other. It is the saddest spectacle that I have ever witnessed. A work which a few months ago promised the happiest results, by this unhappy secturium spirit and intrusion, if not already blighted for ever, is for the present, in its progressive aspect, at an end. What a disgrace! Who shall bear the responsibility? We have always said, and still say it, If this people wish to unite with the Episcopal body we will not object. We have told the people so repontedly; but we have and still do protest against a livesion - against proselytism. The people had unuarmously united with the Presbyterian body. No denomination has a right to come into these congrega-tions and produce division and discord.

"The Baptist Church has also commenced these proselytising labors. The colporteur who was here hat winter, and who, after his return to Canada, sent back hundreds of prosclytising tracts, has re-turged. I understand another has come on the field and now, as I learn they are going from house to house giving out a little card containing references to passages on the mode of baptism. The poor people are bewildered. They know not what to do, or where to turn, and if many, who are not yet truly converted, do not either turn back to Rome or become infidels it will be a marvel. What a spectacle! f this work is destroyed who will bear th

We offer no opinion on the above statements, so far as they regard denominations, until we learn hope soon to what the Baptists and Episcopalians have to say in publication. renly; but we think a few lessons may be drawn

from the obvious facts of the case: -1st. Father Chiniquy, by his kindly relations with various denominations, and receiving belp from them, tentionally—the expectation in each that he and his converts would come over to it.

2nd. Had be and they remained on the broad basis of Evangelical Christianity, unconnected with any denomination, or had they joined the Evangelical Church of France, no very strong disappointment would probably have been felt; but when he joined one of the existing organizations which had been helping him so freely, the others felt as if justice had have said that England is, without doubt, one of scarcely been done in the premises, and as if they had some claim for a share of the converts

3rd. The absence of Father Chiniquy so much and so long from his flock is unfortunate; and perhaps he had better leave the collecting of money for his plans

4th. Securian divisions and rivalries are eminently injurious to the cause of religion, -not merely in Kankakee, but wherever they exist. If this colony of converts be torn in pieces, the hopes of Canada from it will be blighted.

5th. There are plenty of fields open to all evangelical denominations for missionary labour, without interfering in any way with each other's flocks.

6th. The divisions of Protestants are the great argaments of the priests against them; and sectarism missions among Romanists are consequently little likely to prove successful, whilst united or Catholic efforts have everything in their favor.

THE EXTRADITION OF FUOITIVE SLAVES-THE MOS-LEY CASH. - The Niagara Mail recails the famous Mosley case in the following terms :-- The famous case that caused such a fearful riot and loss of life at Niagara some twenty-four years ago, is worth recalling at this time, as it throws a powerful light fore be sure and tuy only that prepared by S. W. over the policy and resolutions of the British government on this subject. A fagitive slave was charged with felony for stealing his master's horse to assist him in his flight to Canada. The American autho-rities did not claim him as a slave, but as a horsethief (just as they claim Anderson, not as a slave, but as a murderer). There was no treaty in those days, but we had an Act of Parliament to allow felons to be given up on demand of the American authorities. The slave Mosely (that was his name) was brought before the Magistrates here, and convicted of taking the horse, and the Lieutenaut Governor of the Province (Sir F. B. Head, we believe,) ordered their operatives willing and glad to work for 6d him to be given up as a felou, overlooking the circumstances of his being also a fugitive slave. A riot took place at Niugara on the attempt to deliver the man up to the American authorities. The slave was rescued though several men were killed and wounded granding down of the wages of the operatives to in the affray. Now, mark what followed. When the smallest pittance alone that the manufacturers have been able to realise such enormous and Cabinet, they at once expressed their disapprobation almost labelous fortunes, and that England has attained to such manufacturing pre-eminence.—
It appears to be a law of political economy that,

ment virtually decided that a fugitive slave was not held amenable to the same law of extradition as applied to free citizens of the United States and to sabjects of the British Crown. We never heard that the Imperial Government has changed its views on this point. Whatever force that order had, we believe it still retains; for although the Ashburton treaty has since been made, it does not give the least reason to suppose that it recognizes the claim of property in slaves, or that slaves are to be considered on the same footing with criminals who are not slaves. It may seem at first thought that there ought not to be two rules for the surrender of criminals, one for white and free colored men, and an other for slaves. But there is in fact a great difference in the two cases. When a free white or colored criminal flies mato Canada and our authorities give him up on application, the man is tried in the States, and either found guilty or discharged and set at liberty. In the case of a slave coming here charged with a crime, it we were to give him up he would also be tried there for his offence,

DEATH OF THE REV. B DALY .-- Our contemporary, the Freeman's Journal of Sidney, New South Wales, records the death of the Rev. B. Daly, formerly of Rathfarnham, in the diocese of Dublin, who will be long remembered and regretted as an exemplary and devoted clergyman, a man of genius, and a scholar. To those who were acquainted with his pastoral and literary labours, it will be unnecessary to say more than our Sydney contemporary has expressed in the subjoined notice. Their regrets were be assuaged by the testimony which it gives of the edifying circumstances of his fatal illness and last moments. But we cannot omit to offer our own tribute of a respectful sorrow to his memory, when we contemplate his zealous advocacy of popular rights, and the example which he presented of a true patriotism subordinated to piety, charity, and religion :--- 'We announce with regret the death of this worthy clergyman, which took place at St. Vincent's, on Monday, the 6th of August, being about the age of 42. This news will bring sorrow to Father Daly's numerous friends in the Archdiocese of Dublin, where he discharged the duties of his accred ministry for 12 years to the entire satisfaction of his Grace the Archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen. He caught a severe cold some few years ago, in the discharge of his duties, which ter minuted in a consumption. He spent the winter of 1858 in Rome, where his medical addisors in Dublin directed him to go for the benefit of his boulth, but returned without relief from an Italian climate. He was then advised to take a voyage to Australia as the only remaining hope of relief for ins insiduous disease. After spending a few mouths in Melbourne, he came to Sidney, and placing himself under the care of the medical officers of St. Vincents, where he received every attention from these gentlemen, as well as from the constant and pions care of the good Sisters of Charity. All his friends here saw there were little hopes of his recovery, although he bine-off, like all patients of that description, did not consider his end was so fast approaching. He was frequently visited by the clergy of Solney, and received in an edifying manner the sacration and the council. The Rev. Father Sheridan spent the greater per 6: Sunday night by his hedside, comforting has at his approaching dissolution. He departed this life without a struggle on Monday morning in the full possession of his faculties. His comains were brought to the cathedral on Tuesday, and to be conveyed this moraing to their last home, after office and high mass de requiem were catched to I for his soul. - Requiemal of

OBANUNISE .-- They following latter is addressed to the editor of the Montreal Wilness : --

"Dear Sir, -I have enclosed SI for the Witness I must say I besitated about patronizing he longer, on account of its favoring (trangeism; nor that there is any aditorial particularly leaving that way, but extracts from other papers shows its bearings. Now, there has been two Orange demonstrations within a few miles of us this season, but of them ending in scenes degrading to human nature. I cannot go through with details that have come under my personal observation; suffice to any that I have been acquainted with Orangeism over since it was see in operation in the Provinces by O. R. Gowan, and can safely declare it to be immeral and tending to immorality continually."

THE HAMILTON " TIMES."-The publishers of this mrnal state that they a suspend its publication for the present, in consequence of pecuniary difficulties, which, however, they hope soon to overcome, when they will resume its

MONTREAL MARKETS .- Dec. 11. Flour .- Sales few, and only of a retail character, ranging from \$5 to \$5,15 for No. 1 Superline. Fancy, \$5,40 to \$5,50. Extra, \$6 to \$6,25. Superior Extra, \$9,50 to \$7.

Bag Flour -Supply light, and little domand; the rauge is \$2,65 to \$2,80.

Wheat .- The small quantities coming forward are aither on millers' account, or go into store. We hear of \$1,08 to \$1.10 being asked recently for a shipping parcel of U. C. Spring.

Butter .- No shipping demand; fair to good storepacked is 13c to 131c; a quantity of inferior on market for which there is no demand. Good dairy

commands 15c to 16c according to quality.

Asbes.—Firm at \$5,60 for Pots and Pearls on Saturday and yesterday. The price this forenoon is \$5,65 for all kinds.
Dressed Hogs.—The market has been a little

steadier for a day or two; sales yesterday of lots averaging 300 lbs at \$6 and \$6.50. There was a sale of a few fine heavy Hogs at \$6,25. This morning the supply is light, and business rather brisk, with sales at \$6 for carcases weighing over 250 fes some smaller ones bringing \$5,75.

Pork.—Pow sales of Mess, and market not firm;

we quote \$18 to \$20, though we hear of a single sale at lower figures. Nothing doing in inferior grades. Beef. -- Very mactive,

Twenty years' experience have tosted the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and the result is, that it is the best remedy extant for pulmonary and lung disease; embracing the whole range from a slight cold to confirmed consumption. Were it not for its merits, it would long since have " died, and made no sign."

IF There's a vile counterfeit of this Baleam, there-Fower & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer possesses virtue, which not only removes pain instantly, but regulates the stomach, gives strength, tone and vigor to the system. It is one of those medicines which is worth more than gold. Sold by druggiets generally throughout the United States and Canada.

Birth.

In Montreal on the 11th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm Owler, printer, of a son. Died.

At Rawdon, after a short illness, Patrick Caffy, un., aged 42 years, a native of the Parish of Raha, King's County, Ireland. On Monday last, his re-mains were interred in St. Patrick's Ohurch, in this May his soul rest in peace.

At Quebec, on the 9th inat., James Pierce, eldest son of Mr. Julin Hearn, Lower Town, aged 5 years and 10 months.

We have to record the following additional subscriptions to the fund for raising a Monument to the late Bishop Lurtique.

His Honor C S Rodier Mayor of Montreal The Lady Mayoress Miss Margaret Rathols Miss Celina Duvernay Raphael Bellemarre Esq

M J Pregen Librarian Rev U Archambault Cure of life au Pads Rev T Thibodean Curate of St Cuthebert Rev C Lenoir Director of the Montreal College And, Lapierra E.q. Mrs And, Lapierre

Dr Coactean St Roch do l'Achigan Ls. Leveque Esq N.P. Ste Melanic M Giobenski Esq Ste Melanie E Barnard Esq Lawyer

The RR FF Jesuits Mrs E Dutori Rev M E Chevigny Care of St Henri de Mascouche J Boucher de la Broquerie Esq Boucherville

G Roy Esq Rev G Lesage Curate Ls Normandin Esq N.P. C de Boucherville Esq M D.

F A Bourdon Esq do Rev J Moore S.G Coffegs of Holy Cross, Woesster Massachusetts

C Belle Esq N.P. Ant, Brousseau Ksq Mayor of Sault-au-Recollet P P Lachapelle Esq E Dauphin Esq Dr l'oitevia

Mr J Broussean Mr J Rivet Rev C Dube Cure of St Martin P M Galarneau Esq.

G LeBlanc Rsq Rev A Brais former Cure of St Jude Rev A O'Donnell Cure of N.D. de St Hyacinthe

Mr Cyrille Boucher Mr E G de Bellefeuill . S Valois Esq.

Mrs N Valois Miss Alphonsine Valois Hor F M Turcoc former Care of St Paul

Rev H St Jacques Carate of St Martin. Widow J Questel A Laframboise Reg

O Berthelet Esq Aug. Berthelet Esq Wislaw B Berthelet I' A ballocque Esq St Hyacinthe

A ballocque Bsq E J Barbeau Esq Cushier of the Saving Bank io v B J Leclaire Cure of N D, des Auges of Stanbridge, Diocess of St Haycinthe

H Descivieres Esq of Stanforidge P Beaubien Esq M D. Mr Ls. Beaubien Rev F Perrault Curate of Beauharners Dr DeMartigny de

J B Roy Esq Cyrille Content Esq. The Brothers of the Obrisher Schools Regularinois heir. Book Store and of the Committee.

J.L. Beandry Esq. By Order.

P. E. RYAM

Moss Charinthe Beaudry Miss Victorio: Beautry

Rev J M Bruyere V.G. of the Bishopsick of Sandwick Rev J Raynel in charge of the Parish of Sand-

wich Rev C Greff's Procureur Rev G Bayard Secretary Mr A Loiselle keeper of the Court House Rev V Plinguet Cure of St Scholastine Rev Et. Birs Cure of Sc Solpice Rev F Rochette Cure of St Bernard de Lacolie Rev U S Bardey Semminary of St Sulpice

Ls. Beaudry Esq. Mrs Ly Renadev Rev C Martin Carate of Chambly il Deschambault Esq do J Trudeau Esq do Rev L Vinet Care of St Constant

N B Desmurteaux Esq. Mrs N B Desmartenux Mr N I: Desmarteaux Student of St Mary's College Rev P Poulin Cure of St Philomene

Rev F Cholette Cure of St Polycarpa Widow Cholette Miss Cholette do W Duckett Senr Esq. ರೆಂ W Dockett Jung Esq.

Tref Cherrier Esq Quebec Widow Cherrier Mrs Odile Cherrier do J Brunenu Esq Maximilion Biband Esq L.L.D. H E Clarke Esq.

Miss becombe J.H. Johin Esq. N.P. P Mathieu Beq N. P. Rev S Theberge cure of St Anguish

Rev G Theore: cure of Si Julie F J Durand Psq N P. Ls. Betournay Esq Lawyer Rev J Morin cure of St Jacques le Mineur Rev F L'henreux cure of Contrecour

J G Bibaud Esq M. D. Rev M Champonx cure of St Anne des Plaines Rev A Mansonn cure of l'Industrie

Rev I. Prevost former cure of Luchine Rev L Dagenais curate of Varennos.

Remittances in our next-

One John L. Stephens, a publisher of an obscene sheet in the village of Valatie, N. Y., was tarred and feathered, one night has week, by the indignant villagers and then driven out of town.



A SPECIAL ORNERAL MEETING of the ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., to DISCUSS the Question—" Was it consistent with Irish interests and patriotism to have espoused the Cause of Jumes II.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock pre-

cisely. A large attendance is requested. By Order,

WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec. P.S .- Members will have the privilege of bringing their friends on this occasion.

WANTED,

A TRACHER, for the BUCKINGHAM ACADEMY. None need apply maless they can produce Testimo-nials that they are capable of Teaching all the Township, with the usual solemnities of the Church. Branches necessary for a First-Class Academy. All communication (post paid) addressed to Dr. H. H. SAUVA, President, will be received until the Twelfth dny of January, 1861. Buckingham, 10th Doc, 1866.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Prayer Books, superbly bound in Velvet, with richly gilt mountings, at reduced prices. A variety of interesting Books, Albams, &c., &c., appropriate Christmas presents.
GRAHAM & MUIR,

19 Great St. James Street.

STEREOSCOPES,

And interesting and amusing Slides, Views, Groups &c. Price of Sterooscopes from 50 cents; Views from a Dollar a Dozen. No Gift more pleasing for Christmas could be proceed than a Steroeshope could be procured than a Stereoscope with a variety

> GRAHAM & MUIR. 19 Great St. James Street

LADIES' RETICULES.

Mathematical Instruments, in handsome boxes ;-Boxes of Colors, Pen Kuives, and many other neat and useful articles suitable for Christmas Gifts,

> GRAHAM & MUIR, 19 Great St. James Street

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



Third Annual Course of Lectures.

THE THIRD ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES before this ASSOCIATION, will be OPENED on THURSDAY EVENIN & DEC. 20 rm,

NEW SEMBARY HALL.

Notre Dame Street, by THO, D'ARCY MIGEE, ESQ., M. P. P.

Subject, " The Celtic Hamout in the United States."

The subsequent becomes of the Course will be in-livered by the Rev. Mr. BENTLEY, Rev. Mr. OFAR-REL. Professor of Phiamophy, Mentreal College; ? J.W.Alsti, Esq., Vice-Prepaisnt; J.G. MOYLAN, Editim Courtien Freemen; M. RYAN, and H. TEULON,

SEASON TICKETS

Have been issued, admitting to the full contrast ONR DOLLAR.

SINGLE TO KETS- 25 Coots cach.

Members (numitted free, van grou ... heir dickets of the Secretary.

Season and Single Treacts to be useful Mesots, Sad-

P. E. BYAN, Rec. Sec. December 13.

WIHTEL, 1860, 1861.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store, 87 MIGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their WINTER assortment is now COMPLETE, consisting in part of Moscow and superline Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Irish Freice, Scotch Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings of every description ;-Scotch Wool underclothing: fancy Planuel Shirts, Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, &c.
We heg to draw particular attention to our Stock

of Superior

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

which consists of the largest assortment, most fa-

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montroal, Dec. 13, 1860.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF EDWARD MDERMOTT, a native of L'Acadie, C. E. When last heard from he was supposed to be

residing in Ratland County, Vermont U. S. Any

information respecting him, will be thankfully re-ceived by his father, Peter M.Dermott, L'Acadie. Montreal, Nov. 16.

WANTED,

A SITUATION, in a first-class School or Academy, by a person who is properly qualified and experienced for taking charge of either. He nolds a First-class Diploma; and can instruct in Latin, Greek, French, and English: also, in a Collegiate Course of Mathematics. Address, "T. T. " Thun Wirness Office, Monircal,

EVENING SCHOOL.

T. MATHEWS EVENING SCHOOL WIR OPEN

on the FIRST of October, at No. 55, COLBORNE STREET, near Chabeillez Square. Terms moderate, payable in advance. Hours of attendance, from SEVEN to half-past NINE o'ctock. Sept. 30.

EVENING SCHOOL.

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

IT SAVED MY LIFE.—Such is the repeaten testimony of hundreds of persons of all age with regard to the magic effect of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. When every medicine fails, this seems to possess a perfect clarm over the various diseases incident to mankind. Sold

by druggists generally.

No Alcohol. - That well known remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and General Debility, the Oxygenated Bitters, which has effected such remarkable cures, contains no alcohol; yet it is not affected by summer's host, or winter's cold" and retains its usionishing virtues in any climate.

TUITION.

A Middle Aged Man, who taught a National School under the Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Catholic Bishop, (Ireland) wishes to give Instruction as Resident Tutor in one or two families; he would be also willing to attend a Seminary, or a few private Families daily. He Teaches the Mathematics and Sciences in all their brauches—Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and Italian. A Situation as Bookkeeper, or Clerk, would be acceptable to him.

He has the most unexceptional Testimogials and

References. Address, Mr. Mark M'Cready, No. 55, Mountain Street, Montreal. Mov. 23, 1869.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is said that 6.000 copies of M. Cayla's nampulet, urging the Emperor to declare himself Head of the French Church, and unite Supreme Spiritual with the Supreme Temporal power, have been sold principally among official parsons. The pamphleteer urges that Victoria of England is Queen and Pope (Reine et Papesse). The Protestant Sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation exercise at the same time political and religious power.

"In Sweden, Denmark, and Norway the Kings are Popes. "Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, is Czar

and Pontiff. "Otho of Bavaria is King and Pope at

"The Sultan of the Turks is Emperor and

Pope. "And we must add that in nearly all these States, especially in England and Prussia, the union of the two Powers has promoted the de-

velopment of the national instincts of liberty. "Does not England enjoy constitutional immunities?

"Is not Prussia at the head of German Liberalism?

What is useful for others will be good and useful for our dear France."

This namphlet, however, is considered to have failed. It has overshot the mark, and compromised those whom it was meant to serve. Therefore, although it was composed from hints furnished by the Minister of the Interior, retouched by M. de LaGuerconniere, and read in the Emperor's Cabinet (if the correspondent of the Universel be correctly informed), it has been disavowed in the Constituti nel, and to be succeeded by another which is to have a semiofficial character, and which, under the title-"The Throne and the Altar," is to reveal the intention of the Government to reform the Church according to its own ideas. The new pamphlet is intended to produce a sensation, and is to be received as a sequel to " Napolean III. et l'Italie," and " Le Pape et le Congres."
The conflict between Napoleon and the Pope,

between the Government and the Church, is every day assuming a more formidable aspect.

We published last week the circular of the Minister of the Interior respecting the collection number the Minister's modification of his first steadily in view. step. This concession is attributed to the interposition with the Emperor himself of their Eminences the Cardinals Morlot and Gousset, Archbishops of Paris and Rheims. But a more direct. and formidable blow to the liberty of the Church is aimed by the Ministerial regulation subjecting the Pastoral instructions of the Bishops to the Stamp laws, and making the printers the parties responsible for any infraction of it. We abstain reached us as to the course French Bishops contemplate under these circumstances. All reports on the subject are as yet premature, for it may he assumed that in so grave a crisis nothing It is the dreams of the old Roman emperors. will be decided on without ample deliberation and consultation.

We print elsewhere the protest of the Superior General of the Society of Jesus against the in- but between those flashes there is darkness or justice and persecution inflicted in Italy, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, on that illustrious Order.

to add the news that the French Emperor, in light of his periodical manifestations, and you the guilt of his sorded and odious co-conspirator. Inture. But reports are already current that the Jesuits | I never believed in the Congress. He knew in France are about to be attacked, and indeed that he would be in a minority at it, and put out it would be contrary to all precedent if, when evil his pamphlet to prevent it. He was about to was intended to the Church, the Jesuits were not have the mask torn off, and he preferred to take everywhere among the first to experience the it off himself. One of these days there will promalice of the enemy.

There is no doubt that one of the most disof his late policy has been the profit which the Legitimist Party has made of it. The Catholic party in France, as is well known, was not find out that she is far worse off than in 1848, identical with the Legitimist Party, though many Legitimists agreed in sentiment with the Catholic Party, and though many of the Catholic Party agreed in sentiment with the Legitimists. But eighty millions sterling, all France mute and torthe Legitimist Party have largely benefitted by | pid, and all Italy for a battle-field .- Tublet. the course pursued by Napoleon III. As he ing: "The Moniteur de la Flotte has the follow-has lost credit, they have gained it. He has ing: "Some journals have announced that

No topic of the day has excited more attention, or been discussed with greater interest, ficer is still the same-to prevent, while mainthan the sudden departure from France and visit to Scotland of Her Imperial Majesty the Em- tility by sea against Gaeta. press Eugenie. The suddenness of Her Majesty's departure, and the variety of the reports in connection with it, have invested the incident with an exceptional importance. At this moment, indeed, everything connected with Napoleon III. and his mysterious career is scanned ing of the circular by which, on the occasion of and discussed with leverish anxiety in every the associations which it is endeavored to organcivilized constry.

course those published in France, the presence religious zeal-such is the rule prescribed by the

ess de Castiglioni, whose relations with the Emperor some years ago were matters of notoriety. is mentioned as having had a share in the determination of Her Imperial Majesty to quit France. The Paris Correspondents of the continental journals ascribe additional importance to the presence in France of the Countess by connecting it with political intrigues of the highest moment. The Correspondent of the Journal de Geneve says;—" I believe I keep quite within the highest regions of politics when I announce the arrival amidst us from Italy of the beautiful Countess de Castiglione. Those who affect to see mysteries in everything affirm that the Countess plays a far more important part in the history of the time than is commonly believed, and that that could be done under such circumstances .she is the intermediary between Count Cavour All I have to add is, that the fact, popular feeland the Emperor Napoleon III. Hence the ing in France being in favor of the temporal great effect produced by her arrival, since which the supply to Piedmont of all the materials of war from the French arsenals, which had been the parties assembled around him, and pressing interrupted for a fortnight, has been resumed, and is now being made in greater quantities than the steps leading to his apartments. Madame the Order in Italy.

The Universel publishes an anonymous note, which has circulated in manuscript in the Paris salons, and has been much talked of. The writer affirms that the Italian plot was arranged at Plombieres between Napoleon III and Count Cavour; and that in October 1848, when Austria had no suspicion of danger, General Frois- features are marked with deeper lines; but his Charles Albert had no knowledge, but it has been sard of the Engineers had traversed Lombardy and Venetia, viewed the fortresses of the Quadrilatere, and reconnoitered the inture seat of the youth. war; that all the preparations both by sea and land were made at this time, and that France was ready for war in December, three weeks before the famous speech of the Austrian Am-

It is the invariable practice of Napoleon III. to reveal at long intervals his true thoughts and his inward resorves, then to appear to renounce them, and to adout others while waiting for a new obnortingity.

The Emperor's Roman poncy is revealed in his letter to Ney, Aug. 9, 1849: in the pamphlet " Napose in 111, et l'Italie;" and by his letter to the Maly Father, of December 31, 1859.

Between each of these there were acts which indicated a different policy, but these plans have never been abandoned. Circumstances may compel him to disguise or to postpone the execution of ins designs, in order to cheat his accomof the Peter's Pence, and give in our present plices or his victims, but the end is always kept quickly.

Savoy accepted by the Bonapartes, Murat at Naples, Plon-Plon at Florence, the title of Emperor or Protector of Italy for the Emperor of the French, the titular Kingship of Rome for his heir, and the bamshment of the Pope from Rome to Jerusalem or elsewhere, are the leading features of his plans. There are to be no more installations for French bishops, and the French clergy, like the Russian popes, are to be from reproducing any of the reports which have subject to a sort of Gallican synod, until the rising Teramo, De Virgili, threatens the Royalist malconflood of impiety sweeps away the phantom of the Church and of Catholicism. Cæsarism will be the only power in corrupt and enslaved Europe.

This is his aim. I have no more doubt of it than I have of death.

He lets the truth flash out from time to time, delusive exhalations. If you trust in these, you will be lost or led astray, even as the French Bishops and Clergy were led astray by them. We trust that we may not soon be called upon Keep your mind fixed on the broad and bright

bably be a Tory Ministry in England. Napoleon will then have no ally but the democracy of agreeable results to the Emperor of the French | Europe, and you will see that he will appeal to the nationalities, that is, he will incite a Polish and a Hungarian Revolution. France will then that Cæsarism is the Father of Socialism, that Napoleon gives to the Revolution what it never had—an army of 60,000 men, a budget of

proved himself the accomplice of Victor Emman- | Vice-Admiral Barbier de Tinan had received uel, in betraying and plundering the Pope; while new instructions, ordering him no longer to opthe Legitumists of France have flocked to Rome pose an attack on Gaeta by sea. We think in defence of the Successor of St. Peter, and those journals are wrongly informed, and that, have shed their blood in the cause of the Church, consequently, it is inexact that Admiral Persano They have gloriously identified themselves with has commenced the bombardment of that town; the interests of the Church, and of course they doubtiess they meant Mola di Gaeta. "We are entitled to the advantages earned by their are authorised to believe that the instructions of Admiral de Tinan have not been modified in any respect, and that the mission of that general oftaining the most strict neutrality, any act of hos-

> The Constitutionnel publishes the following communique received from the Minister of the

Interior: "Several journals have endeavored to mislead public opinion as to the object and the bearize for the Peter's pence, the Minister of the In-The chief cause assigned for Her Majesty's terior recalled to recollection the prescriptions visit to Scotland is the alarming state of health of the law. In presence of these attempts it which has been produced by melancholy and becomes necessary to repeat it once more. Indepression of spirits. Grief for the death of dividual offering is and remains free, and he who the Duchess of Alba. Her Majesty's sister, cannot forward it directly may do so through aggravated by the distress of mind which the the medium of his bishop or of his parish priest; complicated guilt and treachery of Napoleon III. but what the Government does not authorize, must cause in so devout a Catholic, and yet fur- and what the law permits it to prosecute and to ther increased by the apprehensions of the Di- punish if necessary, is the organization of comvine judgments which have overtaken the per- mittees-of bodies of 10 or of 100 embracing sons, the families, and the descendants of so in their bonds of organization an army of ratemany persecutors of the Church, are said to payers, and agitating men's minds by the ardour bave induced a condition both of mind and body, of their propaganda. Freedom of spontaneous for Victor Emmanuel. There was a much larger which has made instant and complete change of offerings—prohibition of committees of action scene and company a matter of indispensible ne- and of permanent associations capable of covercessity. In all the foreign journals, except of ing by their secresy political passions as well as

extremely unpopular. Portraits of the Pope and of Lamoriciere are to be seen in every window of the Rue de Rivoli; and of course no other portraits are visible all thorough the Fau-Lamoriciere—one twenty years ago, in moustache and imperial: the other of the present day, a totally different face, honest and soldier-like.

General Lamoriciere has arrived at Paris .-On his arrival the General addressed his friends thus: - " I am most grateful, gentlemen, for your kind proof of sympathy in coming thus to greet me. You know our missortunes. We did our built of cards and whey. best, however; and, indeed, I believe we did all power of the Pope, is now his best support and hope." He then, after bowing respectfully to forward togexchange a word with him, mounted Lamoriciere, whose heart was too full to speak, bowed gracefully; she was pale, and seemed the beginning of 1849, all the Houses and Colleges General since he rode up to the Barricade St. Denis, in 1848, the first day of the terrible insurruction of June, I found him altered a good dea his hair is no longer raven black, and his vigorous frame has lost nothing of its strength, maintained by his successor. and his voice has all the vigor and energy of

The Bishop of Orleans, in a magnificent letter urging the collection of the Peter's Pence in his Diocese for the relief of the Holy Father, describes the disbolical plan contrived for his rain :- "But, my dear Brethren, time presses. Our adversaries are impatient. They count the days which they must still leave to the Pontiff. The respite which they boast of giving him reveals sufficiently their plan. They trust that time will exhaust the resources of Him whose courage they cannot exhaust. The means of destruction have been perfected in our days it is not even necessary to have recourse to war. There are situations which involve destruction. Men are harassed, ruined, reduced to the last extremity, and girt with a circle of are. Siege is laid, not to the ramparts, but to the finances. There is no taking by storm. It is a case of famine and of suffocation. The faithful population are starved, in order to provoke them to revolt. This dumb siege is to last, they say, six months, during which our enemies will have the honor of being patient. They had need have some honor. Ah! one might say to them what one would say to the Judas of every age. Quod facis fac citius: What thou dost, do

Garibaldi was much dissatisfied with the course pursued by Victor Emmanuel in his attempts to gevern Naples.

"Every mail from Europe asays a Turin correspondent) brings us sorrowful tidings of reactionary movements throughout the kingdom. To day we are told of a rising amongst the sailors of the Amalfi backed by the National Guards of the place. The burgher militia of Salerno, and other adjoining towns was maching upon Amalfi, to put down the rioters at the moment the steamer left. The Governor of tents in his province with the state of siege and summary martial executions, should they venture on any outbreak."

ROME, Nov. 17 .- All Rome is rife with the prophecy of a good Capuchin friar, who died on the 11th October last. Some time before his death he declared that Napoleon would cease to be Emperor of the French before the first day of 1861, and as a voucher for this predictions foretold his own death as it has happened. Let us hope he may be right again. The only comfort to be found is in such anticipations, for the present posture of affairs is the worst conceivable. Everyone here is persuaded that the Picdmontese will be musters of Rome very soon; But it is not known whether the French Emto add the news that the French Emperor, in light of his periodical manifestations, and you peror means to insist upon having at once an in-this matter, as in so many others, has imitated will understand the past, and you will know the demnity for his services to the Italian revolution. de is still strengthening his garrison here, and it seems not unlikely that he will keep his allies out of what they have fixed upon as the capital city of the rible calamities produced by the war she is waging Kingdom of Italy, until he has fairly grasped the

price of his betrayal of the Hely Father. The report of Lamoriciere so long expected, shows how frequent and how positive were the assurances of the French Government to Cardinal Antonelli, that the Piedmontese would not attack the Pope's States, and again that if they did so the Emperor would oppose them. I know an English gentleman here who, himself heard the Duke de Gramont say aloud at the railway station at Frascati, in a way apparently meant to excite attention, that the Emperor had declared war against Piedmont. This was when the news of the Piedmontese invasion arrived, and I had it from that gentleman on the 15th Sentember, when in fact the statement of the Ambassador was already notorious to many persons. Surely the French nation can hardly like such foul dealings and shameless mendaciousness. For the rest the report of General Lamoriciere, as published, omits much of what was originally written; but plenty remains to attest the value of Gallican profession of

honour and loyalty.

The Neapolitan soldiers are a serious embarrassment to our already distracted Government here. They arrived splendidly armed and mounted, good fighting men, and staunch to their cause - but starying. They sold borses and mules of value for a few pence to buy bread; and the Pope is now spending 2,700 scudi, or £600 a day in providing for them. And it is difficult, too, to find quarters for 35,000 men, as any of your readers may judge who know Frascati, when they consider that 900 men were assigned to that toy-town; the population being some 3,000, and 300 French soldiers encamped about it already. The French General has liberally assisted these poor Neapolitan troops with rations. They report that Garibaldi's losses were very great, and that in the fight of the 1st October alone he lost 4,000 men, and would soon have been driven out of Naples if the Piedmontese had not hustened to his aid. The country people in the kingdom of Naples have been shooting down without mercy any suspected of Gari-baldism, and we shall never know how much bloodshed has attended the overthrow of the old dynasty. It is certain that in Sicily the rule of the King of Naples was widely disliked, and resented as a foreign and usurped authority; but it is equally certain that on the mainland the people were contented and loyal, and old King Ferdinand was greatly loved by them. His successor is an amiable and religious young Prince, but he has not the long head and firm arm of his father.

Amongst the curious reports here is one that the Rome, despite government and garrison, upon the question of annexation to Piedmont. For such votes it is only necessary that they happen; success is inevitable. For instance, the vote was taken privately at Viterbo, where there is a French detachment, the other day and a very small number innumber against him, but the party of progress remedied this by scoring the latter votes as for the King of Sardinia, and the nineteen as against him!

The Emperor's Italian policy is making him declare one's sympathy with the movement than to terms with Arius, or Luther, or the followers of Janpromote it and protest against it: the chief thing to be regretted is, that this document commits English policy more firmly to the cause of usurpation and anarchy. We must wait to see the little French account sent in. It is whispered that the island of bourg St. Germain. There are two portraits of Sardinia is no longer enough to satisfy our big brother, and that he claims Sicily also. I do not believe that he knows himself what price to ask for exactly, or what share to take, but is content to have the waters thoroughly troubled, and to take what fish chance or circumstances may bring up. As for the "Kingdom of Italy," we know well enough that it is the most gingerbread thing that ever crossed a man's dreams. It will be formed, and will stand, in the day when ropes are made of sand, and palaces

> Turin, Thursday.—General Goyon is said to have declared that he would not deliver the materiel belonging to the Bourbon troops, who had taken retuge in the Roman States, either to Francis II. or to King Victor Emmanuel. Negotiations are, however, being continued on this subject.

PROTEST OF THE GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.—The Superior-General of the Company of Jesus has addressed a protest to the King of Sardi- down the Pope, know that he will stand up in spite nia against the wrongs which have been inflicted on

bowed gracefully; she was pale, and seemed of the Society of Jesus, in the Sardinian territories, deeply affected. Not having seen the brave continental and insular, were suppressed, their property confiscated, and their members dispersed.

After the fact had been accomplished by violence, and against law, a subsequent decree was issued for the suppression of the Order and the confiscation of its property. Of this decree the General says King

Since the war in Italy last year the Society has lost, in Lombardy, three bouses and colleges; in the dition of the whole Catholic Church is better than Duchy of Modena, six; in the Pontifical States, eleven; in the Kingdom of Naples, nineteen; in Sicily, fifteen. Everywhere the Society has been literally plundered of its property, estate and effects. Its members, to the number of 1,500, have Church; and the Episcopate more united, more unbeen driven out of their establishments, and out of the the towns in which they resided. They have except, at the most, four provinces throughout the been conveyed, like malefactors, under armed escorts, from land to land, thrown into public prisons, atroclously ill-treated and outraged; and so far have things gone, they have been forbidden to seek an

asylum in any pious private family.

All this has been done without any allegation agaist them of any breach of the law, without any and there, a want of conrage, and of contempt for judicial process, and without giving them any means the world; yet on the whole the fortunes of the judicial process, and without giving them any means of defence.

All these things have been done in the name of the King of Sardinia, in professed obedience to the Pied-montese laws, and by the authority of the Sardinian

The General therefore protests, in the name of the rights of Holy Church sacrilegiously violated. He protests in the name of the founders and bene-

He protests in the name of the right of property,

which is trampled on. He protests in the name of the common rights of all citizens, and of personal liberty, of which none should be deprived without accusation, process and

The General addresses his protest to Victor Emmanuel's conscience, and says he lays it on the tomb of Charles Emmanuel IV., who, 45 years ago, voluntarily quitted the throne now occupied by Victor the Society of Jesus, clothed with their habit, bound by their vows, and in the Novitiate at Rome, where his ashes now rest, professing that very rule of life which the Sardinian Government condemns and pur-

sues with inveterate and calumnious hate. If earthly tribunals to give no ear to these complaints, the General appeals to the supreme and dread tribunal of a Holy, Just, and Omnipotent God. He rejoices with his Religious to have been found worthy to suffer anything in the name of Jesus, with the testimony of their conscience that they have done to preach the cross of Jesus Christ, respect and obedience to Holy Church and its Chief, the Sovereign Pontiff, and submission and fidelity to Princes and

all authorities established by God. The Protest is signed.

PIERUE BECKS, Superior-General of the Company of Jesus.

Rome, Oct. 24, 1860. In the Giornale di Roma of the 9th inst., was an article stigmatizing Piedmoet, pointing out the terin Italy, announcing the entrance of the Neapolitan army (whose numbers it some what exaggerated,) and concluding as follows:—

"Although seriously straitened circumstances, the effect and usurpations in the patrimony of the Church do not allow the floly Father the means of doing all his paternal beart desire, he, nevertheless, will come to their aid (of the Neapolitan army) with every kind of succour. And, full as he is of sentiments of humanity and charity, which in this case may be said to be obligatory, and jealous of the due observance of the rights of nations, he has ordered that their shelter and subsistence shall be provided for. In conformity with those benificient and generous views of His Holiness, the magistrates of the different communes adjacent places where those Royal troops effected their entrance have vied with each other in affording them the roost material assistance. And here it is pleasing to note that the French military authorities have also with the greatest readiness cooperated for the better fulfilment of that Soveriegn lisposition, having especially taken upon themselves the supply of a great number of rations. Measures are now being taken in order that the above-numed troops may be quartered in the scanty portion of the Pontifical dominions which has been spared by violent usurpation.9

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter asserts that the Austrian authorities have discovered that arms and ammunition, chiefly conveyed by English vessels, and particular-ly by those from Newcastle and Hull, have been secretly introduced into Austrian ports, and thence conveyed into Hungary and Poland.

It was asserted at Rome that the Emperor of Austria had requested the Pope to receive 7,000 additional troops.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has determined to show his resentment against Piedmont by ordering all Russian subjects to leave Italy, and either return home. or take up their residences elsewhere. A ministerial decree to that effect has been dispatched to all the Russian Embassies abroad.

The enemies of the Church, and they are the whole world, have begun to sing their profane songs of victory over their antagonist, apparently defeated, and are openly exulting in the disasters of the Holy See. They have no misgivings now, and but few of them look forward to less than a complete triumph in the Amongst the curious reports here is one that the final ruin of Rome, and the expulsion of the Pontiff Revolutionary party coolly intend to take the vote of from the tomb of the Apostles. Timid souls in the camp of God are also preparing for utter defeat, and some of them go so far as to see no harm in the success of the ungodly, hoping to purchase a dishonorable peace for themselves in the captivity of the Chief Shepherd of the Flock; but wholly forgetting that the sheep will be scattered, if the Shepherd be struck. In the hour of trial it always happens that some prople will recommend a compromise even with Satan himself, and we must not be surprised that it should be so now. To those people it seems easy to evade difficulties by concessions, for they are prepar-Of course Lord John's note excites unbounded ed to make sacrifices which cost them nothing, and n Paris of the heautiful but too notorious Count- Government and sanctioned by the penal law." | sympathy amongst the Revolutionary party, and to abandon principles which they never intelligently dismay amongst the good. However, it is better to held. These are the men who would have come to

senius; they, having never comprehended what was at stake, see no difficulty in making a compromise which involves the loss of all for which they should have fought unto death. Though the fortunes of the Holy See are low, and the powers of the world, either actively or passively united to reduce the Roman Church to the lowest depths of abjection, there is no reason for fear. The Holy See has seen worse days, come out of greater trials, and triumphed over greater enemies. The successors of Saint Peter have been in more grievous straits, and in a hotter furnace.-We can afford to wait, and look on with a more unruffled spirit than the exulting conspirators at the ap-parent success of their dark machinations. Even so far as this world is concerned we are on the pleasanter side, for the Pope sleeps more soundly in Rome than Victor Emmanuel in Naples; he is more certain to be succeeded by another Pope than Louis Napoleon by his son as Emperor of the French. There is not a man among the Liberals of Europe who thinks that the Napoleonic dynasty has the millionth part of a chance in its favor, compared with the chance that the Pontiffs will recover their territories. The men who are busy, as they think, in pulling of them; it is only in England that men are stupid enough to say-for perhaps they do not think—that the Pope can be got rid of, or his territories permanently withheld from him. Victor Emmanuel is less safe in the matter of Turin itself than the Successor of St. Peter in the possession of Rome. And what is more strange still is, Victor Emmanuel, lying under the malediction of God, knows it. The Italian patriots, thieves and murderers, know that they are building a house that will never be finished, for it will crumble beneath the weight of the artificers .-The Italian kingdom will never stand, for Nisi Dominus adipeaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui adificant cam. On the other hand, the general conit was during the previous trials of the Holy Sec .-There are more laymen now capable and willing to help the Pope than there ever were before. The Hriests are more devoutly loyal to the Mother reservedly obedient to the Sovereign Pontist. If we whole Church, there is no Prelate in authority who does not openly sympathise with and intelligently serve the Chief Shepherd of the Fold. Gallicanism is almost dead in France. Josephism has been branded in Austria, and the army of the Church is really not divided. There may be weakness here Holy See show better promise than ever they did when a like calamity had befallen the Pontin Cardinal has betrayed his trust, not six Bishops have openly sided with the civil power against the Pore hitherto; and surely so far this is a great consolation, and a great prognostic of future success. Again the individual Pontiff has been more cautiously approached, and more respectfully spoken of, than at factors of these Houses and Colleges, whose express intentious are violated.

| producted, and factors of these Houses and Colleges, whose express intentious are violated. | leagued together for his ruin. If there is less taith in Statesmen, there is a greater fear of it, and a more unreserved rocognition of its power. Count Cavour himself has confessed that the physical and material power of the Pontiff is as nothing compared with that moral force which restrains that godless man from imitating the Pagan Emperors. Let us possess our souls in patience, and wait confidently for the end. That end will come, whether we will live to

see it or not. Victor Emmanuel has not been ex-communicated for nothing; the invaders of the Emmanuel, and chose to die among the members of | Papal territories can have but a short triumph, like their predecessors: for if they are of the same family heirs of the same dread anathema, subito defectrunt. The King of Sardinia has got to settle accounts with the Emperor of the French, with Garibaldi the deluded, and with Mazzini the man of blood. His own allies are sufficient to overwhelm him, but they are nothing to the avenging scorpions which the terrible sentence of his judge has quickened into life. He may cheat Louis Napoleon, make a fool once more of Garibaldi, and anticipate the Mazzinian daggers but he will never be able to cheat the Pontiff withnothing to provoke the rage of their enemies, except out making plenary restitution. And, after all, his Italian kingdom is but a shadow; for those who clamour for it intend to use it not for the honor of the King of Sardinia, but for his utter ruin and disgrace. His folly and dishonor in attacking a friendly Sovereign, in plundering the States of the Church though now committed in the interest of his allies, will be hereafter remembered by those allies, not for him, but against him. - London Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

Court Martial .- Col. Corcoran of the 68th Regiment, will be tried by Court-Martial, on Thursday the 20th inst., for refusing to direct his regiment to participate in the reception of the Prince of Wales.

A JUST JUDGMENT .-- Thomas Asten, convicted of perjury in the case of Hanity vs., Bishop O'Riley, and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, attempted to commit suicide in the Providence iail on Monday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor, and inflicting other serious injuries. His age (seventy-one years,) renders it doubtful if he can

A Solemn High Mass was celebrated on the 13th of November in the Church of the Immaculate Conception here for the repose of the souls of the brave Irishmen who fell in Italy in defence of the rights of the Holy Sec. The Rev. Father Edwards, the Pastor of the Church was Celebrant, with the Rev. Father Magan as Deacon, the Rev. Father Cooney, S.S.C., Subdeacon, and the Rev. Father Dillon, S.S.C. President of St. Mary's University, Master of Ceremonies. The Rev. Father Magan addressed the large congregation present in a most eloquent and edifying discourse appropriate to the occasion. The Catholics of the city-especially the Irish Catholicsfeel deeply grateful to the Rev. Father Edwards for being the foremost here in this great act of charity and remembrance towards the martyred dead-an by the Catholic clergy.—Cricago Cor. of the N. Y. Tablet.

The New York Tribune says-" Let us devoutive thank God that, for the ensuing four years at east, the People of the United States are relieved from the annual visitation of a long Presidential lecture wherein Reason is insulted, Humanity outraged, History travestied and Common Scene defiled, in the interest of Human Slavery and for the gratification of its up-

We (Boston Pilot) don't wish to ridicule efforts at what is called a revival of religion, but we may ask in all sincerity, have not the revivals of such men as Phinney and Knapp left communities in a worse state than they found them. Children of excitement, born to a religious expression during the excitement, when that has left them they continue to keep up their professions of religion. But the only change they have experienced has been that, while they retain their old pirit of unbelief, they have experienced has been that, while they retain their old spirit of unbelief, they have added hypocrisy to it. A Western editor-these Western editors are curious fellowsspeaks of a girl in that region who, having "experienced religion," was so extremely happy that she was afterward heard singing at top of her voice, the old hymn—"The love of God is coming down," ice. Nothing stopped her from singing this song. One day old "Jowler," the house-dog, came in while she was singing, and helped himself to a piece of meat that was on the table.-Polly, observing the movement of "Jowler," continuing her singing, said :-

"If you don't go out I'll knok you down, Halle, Hallelujah; You nasty, stinking, lop-eared hound, Oh, glory, Hallelujah."

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT .- The Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing on Thursday last, says :- " It may be confidently assumed that South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi will secede before the 4th of March in spite of efforts to restrain their separation. If let alone by well-meaning people, the danger might be less imminent. Some of them with the design of leaving the border States to negotiate guarantees upon which they may return. There are leaders in this scheme who look to a consolidated Republic or other form of strongGovernment, with the idea of their own advancement to supreme power. Many Democrats are openly against free suffrage, in favor of the contraction of popular rights, for twenty-one years naturalization, and other rigid limitations by which an oligarchy may be established, and entire control placed in the hands of large slaveholders. When the South Carolina ordinance for secession shall be passed, Commissioners will be sent here to negotiate with the Government for a basis of peaceable separation, and transfer of the property of the property of the United States to that State. They will not be received in any official capacity, and their demand for the forts and arsenals will be remised. Then the ball will open according to the present programme. Messrs. Magrath and Memminger will probably be the Commissioners, and perhaps Mr. Ruett."

APPLES AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD .- A raw, mellow apple, says Hall's Journal of Health, digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbages required five hours. The most healthful desert which can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If taken fried at brenktas;, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation correcting acidities, and cooling off bebrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medi-

DOUBLE MEMORY -- A fine young lady whose memory was well stored and capacious, suddenly fell aslsep; on waking it was discovered that she had lost every iots of acquired knowledge, and that her mind was reduced to a perfect blank. With great effort she was gradually mastering, as a child would do, the first lessons of youth, when she suddenly fell into a sound sleep, on awakening from which it was discovered that she had recovered her old state of knowledge. The old and new states alternated with each other at one moment she was the accomplished woman, at another she possessed the mental calibre of a child; in the old state she wrote a heautiful hand-in the new a cramped stiff character, such as children do. In this extraordinary position, she remained for four years a doubled mind as it were took possession of her, she being conscious only of the state she might happen to be in at the time .- Once

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1st-One Land, situated in the Parish of St. Charles Borromee, near the Village of Industry, containing Two Acres in front, by Twenty-Six Acres in length, joining in front to the River L'Assumption, in rear to Seignorial line of Lavaltrie and Lanorail, on one side to Pierre Jebroux Latendresse, and on the other side to François Langlois. 2d-An other Land, situated in the same Parish, containing One Acre and a-half in front on the length that there is, to take from the said River, to the said Seignorial line, joining, on one side, to Joseph Mercille, and on the other, side to the line road, depending of the Communaute de biens, which existed between Charles Jebreux Latendresse and the late Ellen Kelly, his wife, at the Church door of Parish of St. Charles Borromee, the Tenth of December next, at TEN o'clock A. M.

The Conditions of the Sale will be known then or before, in applying to the undersigned Notary in his Office, at the Village of Industry.

Industry, the 20th November, 1860. L. DESAUNIER, N.P.

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,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Oct. 8, 1860.

DYSPEPSIA. There is perhaps no disease which destroys the happiness and comfort of individuals, and families

to the same extent as Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Previously to the discovery of the OXYGENATED BITTERS,

There existed no medicine accessible to those suffering from this wide spread disease, which relieved it in any marked degree. The power of these Bitters over the above named

disease as well as over all those having their origin in imperfect digestion, and functional diseases of the stomach, as well as Asthma and General Debility is beyond all question. Its speedy and permanent cures of some of the se-

verest and stubborn cases on record is sufficient confirmation of this fact.

OXYGENATED BITTERS IN CANADA. The Editor of the Montreal Pilot, Sept. 2 1856 cays :-There is no medicine we take so much pleasure in recommending to our friends as Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters. Unlike most proprietory medicines, it does not profess to cure "all the ills flesh is heir to," but simply Dyspensia and its attendent symptoms of derangement of the stomach. It has long been held in favor with our first medical men; some of whom are never backward in awarding merit where it belongs. Its success in our city has given it a reputation surpassed by no other similar preparation. Our attention has been called to this subject by a young man in our office who had been suffering for some weeks severely from indigestion, loss of appetite &c. having been cutively relieved in a few days by the use of the Bitters; there are hunreds who will read this who need such a medicine, and would use it if they

half the confidence in it we have. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

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

Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co.,

Ayer's Ague Cure.

Mr. John Jackson, publisher of the Calais Adveriser, writes: I know it be all it is recommended; having used it in my family for six or seven years.

Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the unmerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants.— For many of these cases, Davis's Pain Killer is an indispensable article. In diarrhea it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruses it is invaluable.- N. Y. Examiner.

FROM THE PRESS.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER .- This medicine has become an article of commerce—a thing no medi-cine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants, as Tea, Coffee, or Sugar. This fact speaks volumes in its favor.—Gtens Falls Messenger.

Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer.—Notwithstand-

ing the many imitations of this article, and many other medicines in the market pretending to answer the same purpose, yet the sale of Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer is more than the whole of them put together. It is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be. Try it, -Brunswick

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Buston, and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

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

Music Lessons—Piano-Forte, per Annum, \$30
" " By a Professor, 44
Drawing, Painting, 20
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CONDITIONS:

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	words.	ļ
Board and Tuition, embracing all		
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English languages, with Writ-	Ş	S
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Half Boarders	36,00	30,00
Classes of Three hours a-day	25.00	20.00
Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per		
Augum	30.00	30.00
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Laundress	12 00	12.00
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Gymnastics, (Course of 20 L	essons) Ch	arge 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

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Montreal, August 24, 1860.

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August 17, 1850. chickeds.



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Are you sick, fieble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system de ranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious filness. Some if of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Aver's Fills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—parity the blood, and let the furth again. They stimulate the functions of the beily into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs after matural gravation, suffering and disease. While in this confliction, oppressed by the derange ments, coke Ayer's Fills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system and with it the broyant feeling of health again. What is true andso right each in this trivial and common composite the system and with it the broyant feeling of health again. What is true andso right each in this trivial and common composite the system from the being of the system for the natural fractions of the being they are rapidly, and many of them surely, our tipy the senatural feeling of the surely and many of them surely, our tipy the senatural derange ments of the natural fractions of the being, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, our tipy the senatural feeling of the state of the principal cities, and from other well known public per senature. Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public per senature. Averity four Pills are the per con of all, the in-

Prom a Parisarding Merchant of St. Cons. F.b. 1, 1893. From a regressional Action of S. Avents, Proceedings of the Avents Your Pills are the persons of all the stages at mins dielas. They have early in, little damate of allocations sure supon ber hands and be data that proceeding intermities for years. Ger mother has been been supon onely affiliated with blotheless and pinushes on her slifter in her hair. After our child was carred, she also take your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIPS of

As a Family Physic. From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mite, but very certain and effectual in their action on the lowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

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PITTSBURG, Pa., May I, 1855.

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Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
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thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

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

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Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

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my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.
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From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

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Prom the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. Prom the new. Dr. Hauses, of the neuronan lepts. Church.

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July 21at, 1858



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Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR

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Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Quebec—M. O'Loary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay St. Athaness-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocaliere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban - Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E.-J. Uaughlin. St. Raphael'r-A. D. M'Donald. St. Romnald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh.

M. P. RYAN, No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET

Fick Grand River-A. Lamond.

Thorold-John Heenan.

Thorpville- J. Greene Tingwick-T. Donegan.

Templeton-J. Hagan.

West Osgoods -M. M'Rvoy.

West Port - James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

(Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,

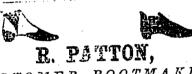
Toronto-Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street.

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 :Butter Oatmeal Tens

Flour Oata Pot Barley Pork B. Wheat Flour Hams Split Peas Pieh Corn Meal Salt June 6, 1360

Tobacco Cigars Soap & Candles Paile Brooms, &c.



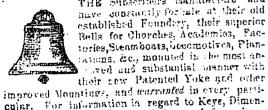
CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER, No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict 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.

[Betablished in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and



cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Rountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-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, Assistant. " A. LENOIR,

THE Re-Entrance of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at Nine o'clock in the morning.

Religious Instruction will, as last year, be under the direction of a gentleman of the Seminary.

Parents are respectfully requested to send their

children immediately, in order that no delay be experienced in the Classification of the Pupils.

N.B.—The number of the Professors and numerous improvements recently made in the Mstablishment 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.

MILE. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, C. C. Academy, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

PROSPECTUS

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and Innorporated by Bu 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, ap-plication and proficiency of their children. Immo-rality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion.

None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders.

TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Half Boarders, 6.00 For Boarders,..... 11 50

Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges .-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Estab-

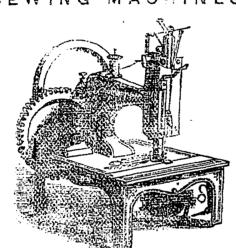
Music,..... 2.20 Drawing, 1.50 "Bed and Bedding 60 " Libraries, 10 " " All articles belonging to Students should be mark-

H. BRENHAN,



NRAB A. WALER'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

SEWING MACHINES



E. J. NAGLE'S

SEWING MACHINES, FURNITURE STORE

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot

plete 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, 1360. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every

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

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

out 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 ever on view in this city, and as it has been get up be much obliged if you would have three of your for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

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

well. No. 1 Machine..... \$75 00 No. 2.

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 Serving Machine Depor, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bartley & Gibert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOSES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE ARD ENTAIL, 12 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Basi Street,

MONTRBAL. 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 Acconcheur,

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

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

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

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE.

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL ADVOCATES,

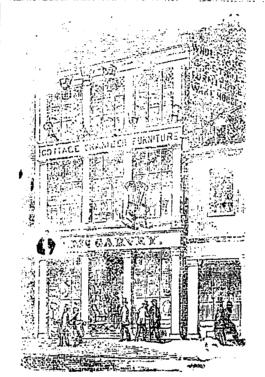
> No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, Near the Hotel Due Hospital.

WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE.

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

DOHERTY. ADVOCATE,

No. 58 Lette St. James Street, Montreal.



M'GARVEY'S

244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

FURNITURE BUSINESS,

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To commerate 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 dols, each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each ; Spring Carled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dolburs 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-cocking Cradies; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, flat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racke. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it less been got up 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-VEY'S,

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 M'GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-

house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal. TWO good CABINETNAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED.

April 26. MRS. BUCHANAN HAS REMOVED to 166 DOROHESTER STREET

Off Bleury Street.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retril

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 puid for or exchanged on delivery.

PRICES.

Per Per Per gal. dozen. bottle. 48a 4s 0d PURT-Finest Old Crusted CHAMPAGNE-Moet's Imperial, 90s 7s 6d 50s 5s 0d Other Brands, OLARET-Chateu Lufitte and St. Julien,..... 12s 6d 24s 2s 6d

SPIRITS. BRANDIES-Martell's & Hon-

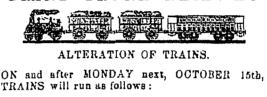
nessy's, 1848. 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, tc. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch..... 89 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish...... 8a 4d 20s 2a 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d

ALES AND PORTERS. quarts. pints.
ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsops E. I. Pale..... 15s 0d Ss 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebee, King-

ston, &c., old in bottle...... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



EASTERN TRAINS For Richmond, Quebec and Intermediate night at Island Pond) at....... 5.00 P.M. Night Train for Quebec, (mixed from Rich-

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, and Detroit, at 9.00 A.M. Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way Stations, at.....
*Night Express Train, (with Sleeping Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit, 4.30 P.M.

&c., at...... . These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, Oct 12, 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.

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

JAVA, best Green and Boasted LAGUIARIE, 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-Planet 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 do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon

Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints. STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

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

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

March 3 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 Sullivan. United States papers will please copy.

THOMAS M'KENNA PRACTICAL PLUMBER

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. BY J. PATTERSON & Co.

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 AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COM.

MISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

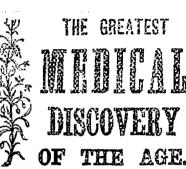
J. PATTÉRSON & CO.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to

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

any part of the Province.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore One to three bottles will core the worst kind of

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

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to core tunning of th

ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure correct and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight hottles will cure

scrofula. Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children ever eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful. As uo direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day, Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

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

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag

when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid coxing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Cintment 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, sometimer forming running sores; by applying the Cintment, the inching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ciutment until the

skin getaits natural color, This Cinterent agrees with every fiesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is beir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Waren 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 TRUB WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ton:-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM Boston, May 26, 1956.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected 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 SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER.

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

Now 15 Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, U

Hamilton, U. W

August 24, 1860.

MONTSKAL, C.B.

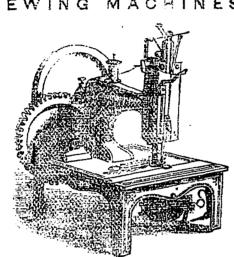
Payments are made Quarterly and in advance.

lishment at current prices Washing,.... \$1.20 per month

ed with their name, or at least their initials

August 17, 1860.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Crang Street, (West End.)



CELEBLATED

and Shoe Trade : Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in hearing testimony to the com-

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir, The three Machines you

> Yours, respectfully. GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

PRICES:

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.