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VOL. XII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1861.

TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

OR, THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAFTER LYVIIL-THE PATIENT-THE TRAI TOR'S FATE-THE MILLS OF GLINDARRAGH.

As Sir Hugh descended, the cold earthdamps that lurked in those disinal regions gathered oppressively around him-the darkness was complete, and he heard, as he advanced, the rats scampering through unseen passages, and living things, he knew not what, flopping and foundering upon the wet pavement under his feet. Thus he pursued with extreme caution, and scarcely less anxiety than disgust, his dubious course-now actually treading upon one of the huge rats that swarmed there, with a tameness shocking enough in all conscience-now encountering with his outstretched hand a pile of rotten coffins, which came down at the touch, with a rattle and reverberation that startled the involuntary intruder:

At last, however, his perplexities were ended by a gleam of fire-light, shining through the crevices of a distant door, and with renewed con-

small uneasiness.

' What,' he bethought him, ' were the two desperadoes, whom he deigned to betray, to suspect

nected not.

steps were heard outside.

cordingly, and Hogan exchanged a significant poor girl's heart. look with Ryan.

there?

The door was barred, as we have said, and the tiles and rubbish between them as they ran 😹 She drew the curtain of the bed where lay gone-who could say whither?

Sir Thomas Neville, as we have seen, had set barriers, and come to his succor.' whatever ties subsisted between his son, Percy, eyes hastily, he took the poor mourner gently by mer, indeed, than when she had last seen hum-but still her own betrothed, and adored lover-for at every morement he felt the pressure of had filled him with so much horror and indignation of it-he loves you better than his life if heaven spare me, your proud and happy part-tes. These, at least, were a pair of friends, be had, indeed, no suspicion. His measures, as -I know it well-and he'll be back soon, I tell faer through all the years of his more for vs. good at need, and whose honesty even he sus-which his son had intended for noor Phehe Size. And God bless thee, honest fellow, for thy brhance meating. Ob I that the set of this which his son had intended for noor Phehe Size. And God bless thee, honest fellow, for thy brhance meating. Ob I that the set of this which his son had intended for noor Phehe Size. And God bless thee, honest fellow, for thy brhance meating. Ob I that the set of the set of

which his son had intended for poor Phebe, Sir At length the long-expected moment arrived Thomas, in the exercise of what he considered to

Deveril ascended the post of observation ac-Idone so, would unquestionably have broken the have laid as still and cold as the little form she So much importance did Sir Thomas attach

"Well,' he continued, 'what do you seen to this affair, that he despatched a special messenger-a trusted domestic of his own-from

'It's one of ourselves,' said Deveril, clearing Dublin, to bear this decisive document to its pro-

"What ?' said be, fervently advancing towards Deveril began to aye its ponderous bolt with no Band in the next moment they had crossed the the lifeless infant, and clasping its cold form to been ; " Grace, dear Grace- will you not know outer wall and so, pursuing devious ways, were her heart, she kissed it, and wept, and wept, and met ? kissed it again.

The messenger was leaving the room, but his his mission, ere his accomplices could force these his heart upon entirely and hopelessly dissolving beart was full-be turned again, and drying his logh O'Brien stood by her side, paler and thin-

And God bless thee, honest fellow, for thy schance meeting. Oh! that we were not here frank compassion; in this parting sentence—a and now to part no more dear, dearest Grace. be his paternal rights, intercepted and destroyed. few words of rough pity and truth thus briefly And you, my kind, my dear, my honored friend, "Deveril,' said Hogan, carelessly addressing Percy he managed to have removed to England, spoken-thou hast bequeathed her a hope-one alle continued, addressing Sir Hogh, "what hapthe soldier, who had risen, 'mount that barrel, and he himself wrote a stern and peremptory hope—without which the poor heart that shall appiness—what fortune to meet you nere. may will you, and look through the window; there's letter to Phebe, which, if anything of which cling to it, through many a day and month of fletters reached you, dat they not?' he proceeded some one stirring outside.' Percy himself was not the author, could have disappointment, with desperate trust, would soon addressing Grace again. Percy himself was not the author, could have disappointment, with desperate trust. Would soon addressing Grace again.

folds so passionately in her lonely bosom.

CHAPTER XLIX-A DOUBLE RECOGNITION. The political and military struggle in whose show, and long doubtful,' he answered; 'had

All han of for-light, shing through the crew down and long doubtrait, we have ever, """
The political and militry straggle in where slow, and long doubtrait, be answered; ' tak
provide the crew of the political and militry straggle in where slow, and long doubtrait, be answered; ' tak
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' How-who-Turlogh !' she gasped. "Yes, dearest,' he said, and in an instant Tur-

No. 20.

"Ob, yes-but-but I have been very anzius, very wretched,' and the poor girl burst intr tears, ' are you indeed quite recovered ?'

"Quite, dearest, though my recovery has been

have striven to rise, but the little gentleman pe-ait was also that of honor. remptorily prevented it — enjoined Sir Hugh to Hogau jumped lightly to stand where he was, and observe silence; and this breeches, pressed dow then proceeded to demonstrate the danger which must attend the utterance of so much as a dozen words by the patient.

Spite, however, of all he could do, the words were spoken, answered, and spoken again; and what was more, the patient, instead of dying, appeared much the better of the experiment. After a short time, however, it became apparent Brien sank, greatly to the physician's edification, into a profound sleep.

The little man joined Sir Hugh in the large

mission involves so much alike of danger and of hope to himself.

in the ruinous and darksome chamber we have fell senseless to the earth. described.

use and that of the two men with whom he sat, beneath the central lower. He stower wish himself, whether for good or ill, fairly out A shot from the musket of the only one of the land gone; oh, my darling my darling my dar had exclaimed of suspense.

the while with a pugnacious leer from the corner spatient. of his eyes. There was in the punctilious adjustment, brand-and, at last, a peremptory knocking at the door. It rembled so violently that she could not, for a new gloss, and accurate finish in every particu-Hogan had mounted the inverted barrel so lately moment, go on ; ' is there any letter, any token lar, of the little gentleman's dress, a contrast to concupied by the wretched Deveril, and recon-the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-noitred stealthily the position of the enemy. the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-noitred stealthily the position of the enemy. the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-noitred stealthily the position of the enemy. the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-noitred stealthily the position of the enemy. the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-noitred stealthily the position of the enemy. the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-noitred stealthily the position of the enemy. the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-noitred stealthily the position of the enemy. the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-noitred stealthily the position of the enemy. the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-noitred stealthily the position of the enemy. the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-noitred stealthily the position of the enemy. the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-the dreary and sombre desolation and surround-t

As be entered, the patient turned his head, sergeant bimself stood underneath, upon the As be entered, the patient turned its near strengeant bimself stood underneath, upon the and broke the seal. What it contained he known and showed the pale face and sunken eye of fe-figround, no doubt, conceding to his subordinates not; but he saw in her face, first a momentary. It was a lovely summer's night, then, in the A hurried farewell, and the two fond bearts ver; he smiled, however, faintly, and would the post of danger, in the generous belief that wildness, and then such a look of unutterable year of grace, 1691, when a coach—one of were once more severed. Away rolled the old-have striven to rise, but the little gentieman pe-fit was also that of honor.

Ryan assented.

'Now for it, then. Stand fast. I'll take sileatly down her cheeks. the stairs-you the other scoundrel and the sergeant.'

iron bars which secured the door, responding to is come.' the impatient and repeated summons of the sol-. She w

diers in a tone of terrified and deprecating en-thands in untold agony. 'Sir, I have no friend dered peasant rather than otherwise, and which Our resolute friend, meanwhile, with a firm treaty, which seemed but to stimulate the uso-that is able to advise me in this great sorrow, has the reader is award the perils and uncertain. I will a firm a firm the reader is award the perils and uncertain.

soldiers who had escaped untouched, struck up fling."

and broke the seal. What it contained he knew

Hogan jumped lightly to the floor, hitched up paint. In silence, she pressed her thin, clasped see in old prints, came jogging and running perty uncerton, made some are unter the real to the floor, hitched up paint. In silence, she pressed her thin, clasped see in old prints, came jogging and running perty uncerton, made some are unter the real to the floor, hitched up paint. In silence, she pressed her thin, clasped see in old prints, came jogging and running perty uncerton, made some are unter the real to the floor, hitched up paint. In silence, she pressed her thin, clasped see in old prints, came jogging and running perty uncerton, made some are unter the real to the floor, hitched up paint. In silence, she pressed her thin, clasped see in old prints, came jogging and running perty uncerton, made some are unter the real to the floor, hitched up paint. In silence, she pressed her thin, clasped see in old prints, came jogging and running perty uncerton, made some are unter the real to the floor, hitched up paint. In silence, she pressed her thin, clasped see in old prints, came jogging and running perty uncerton, made some are unter the real to the floor, hitched up paint. In silence, she pressed her thin, clasped see in old prints, came jogging and running terry uncerton, made and his fair daughter were to remain, for this breaches, pressed down his hat upon his bands upon her side, as if in anguish insupport-along a narrow road, somewhere in the rich knight and his fair daughter were to remain, for brows, and drew the buckle of his belt a hole or able, but no word betrayed her agony. She county of Kildare, and between a double row of a time, the guests of an old friend, in a fine old trees. This relate contained two per- rambling mansion, with terrace gardens, and so tighter. Are you ready? he asked of his companion. minute after minute. At length nature relieved sonages — a venerable old gentleman, richly flong louely fish-pouls closed in with dark yew Ryan assented.

which the softness and beauty of the night ren-

She wept on in silence, wringing her little diers in a tone of terrified and deprecating en-thands in untold agony. 'Sir, I have no friend dered peasant rather than otherwise, and which she resumed at length; 'but I often thought, and as the reader is aware, the perils and uncertain-I told him—I told him then, and I thought in these of war were now removed as far as the be-

"Gracious heaven I can it-can it be they ?" sely, and whet his viguance.

dying love.

and dressed also as become a person of wealth word, which a love-sick damsel need desire .---'I feared it. 1 long feared it, sir; oh, how and worship. Irish roads were by no means Here we leave them until the military events, the stairs-you the other scoundrei and the service is a long leated it, sit; on, now and what they have since become. A steep which as yet impended over the country, shall east.' He then applied himself leisurely to undo the set all after all, after all, the worst, the worst and broken accivity made it necessary for the blave determined finally the prodence or the deatravellers to descend and walk, a task, however, ager of venturing a homeward journey to Glindarragh Castle.

the morning following, lottering occasionally in

they were ascending, the moonlit landscape that slopes and undulations of the uplands, and not a eaded musketeer, our old friend, Deveril, whose companion along with him. And at the same gover—that he had hever seen me, and i control they were ascending, the moonlit landscape that slopes and undulations of the uplands, and not a slope in the bad recovered from his astonishment, which is astonishment, with my mind to write him word to get the mar-ope to himself. Sullenly and silently the three companions sate thrust his rapier twice through the sergeant who friage broken, and that I would not say against a to for one thing I think I would have stood near them. He had just descended from tread and constant purpose, he pursued his way, a the ruinous and darksome chamber we have fell senseless to the earth. And a for one thing I think I would have stood near them. He had just descended from tread and constant purpose, he pursued his way, a footpath upon the road. He carried a rough conscious meanwhile, that as be approached the sergen and again did Deveril, as the time wore spier still in his hand, he vaulted numbly through fit was the loveliest, sweetest—all its hitle ways, walking staff in his hand, and was dressed as neighborhood of the bostile armies, his own per-Agam and again did Deveril, as the time wore the window of the ruined church; while Hogan, and, oh, sir, it was so like himself—I think it might beseen a thirity yeoman, with a grey second danger—in hie present uncertainty of the Again and again did Deveril, as the time wore spier stull in its nand, its value and its in the state and its in a state of the state and its in a the enemy, was of itself enough to inspire aax-

2

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-DECEMBER 27-

He knew the ground which he now trod, and remembered that a little village lay-in the lap of the hill, just beyoud the brow which he was now about to pass. Hunger and fatigue conspired to hasten bis efforts to reach this humble resting place, at which he proposed halting for the night. Accordingly, it was with a feeling of the extremest satisfaction that he found himself at last descending the ill-defined bridle-track which leaded directly into the humble village; and now through the must the outlines of the clustering gables and suffed bushes became apparent; but no note or sugs of life, no baying of dogs, no sound of human voices, no twinkling light, met the eye or ear, as he approached : all was dark and still. He now stood in the street (if so it might be called) of the desolated village; blackened walls, and gables, and charred roof-trees, and mounds of ashes spread drearily around him ; and both the silence and desertion of the hour inspired a feeling almost akin to fear.

' What !' said he, as he halted in indecision, a mid this bleak, unsightly wreck; 'could they not spare this cluster of wretched hovels!' He looked around him, and involuntarily ejaculated, Woe to that poor land within whose fields and towns the strife of war maintain, itself !-- all suitten, the poor and the rich alike - the high and the lowly ! How many an humble home is roofless here !-- low many a hearth is quenched, and black ! and heaven only knows, besides, Masters in the seventeenth, from the meagre journals how many a poor peasant heart lies mouldering beneath these ashes! Alas! for this stricken country !--- woe ! woe !?

As he said this, standing among the trees that had once sheltered the little group of villages, now scattered beaven knows whither, he was startled by shrill and prolonged whistle, as it seemed scarce a hundred yards away, and which rang through the blackened cuins like the shriek of some ill-omened bird responding to his desolate apostrophe. Glad, however, of anything that intimated the vicinity of buman life, Turlogh O'Brien shouted lustily in reply; and thus, sustaining a continued interchange of signals, he and the unknown were soon confronted. The latter, however, was not unaccompanied; two other men followed him closely; and all three halted within a little more than a yard of our hero, a strange looking group eaough. The foremost had on a tattered militia coat, overlaid with dirty white lace. He wore a rough cap of black sheepskin, and a pair of trooper's jackhoots ; and as he came up he unslung a musket, and handled it as if for instant use. His companions were bearded, shock-haired, bare-legged and bare-beaded creatures-one of them wrapped in the ancient crescent-shaped mantle, which Spencer has celebrated, and the other with nothing but his rags about him, and a stout halfpike in his hand. All this was clearly visible enough under the bright moonlight.

"Who is she ?' said the fellow in the shaggy cap, which presented the appearance of a preternaturally enormous head of shaggy hair .--'Who is she ?' he repeated, with a threatening eath, in Irish, and at the same time cocking his piece.

'l am a traveller, and have walked not far from forty miles to-day,' O'Brien answered calmly, 'and finding my expected resting-place in ashes, am now constrained to pursue my way still further, and expect you to direct me on my course."

" Thousan dhioul-she's a shentlemans," ejaculated the same speaker; " I know by hur talk-a shentleman.'

'And what then-suppose I were a gentleman,' said Turlogh. Wby then d-n you,' the other retorted promptly, and at the same time he brought the musket to his shoulder.

cossible to be natriotic learned and discriminating fromance. If the genealogy of a King of (Ken) them. The tradesman and the mechanic, and even mountain districts #On this Sir Robert Peel appears possible to be patrious learned and discriminating. Still Triab History is anwritten and must remain so whose people were comparatively careless of family the common labourer can acquire the means off as the bare ball his bold denial of the existence of any for years, to come in the first place a good lrish can be pushed back for the fourth century, we are sisting others, by curtailing the expenses incurred in suffering, and his uncharitable belief that the steries of distingtions of distributer the means of the country, are seen any go back very much further. We only were the most part in manuscrpt. Professor O' maintain that, for practical purposes, they are give most part in manuscrpt. Professor O' must be for the country and the purposes they are give the first place a good line the observations contained in the scoress committed in Sigo, which proves that the observations contained in the scoress committed in Sigo. which proves that the observations contained in the scoress committed in Sigo. which proves that the observations contained in the scoress committed in Sigo. which proves that the observations contained in the proves that the observations contained in the scoress committed in Sigo. which proves that the observations contained in the score character of these materials. His book will, probably, come upon most Englishmen like a revelation, so vast are the literary treasures he describes and examines. Apart from this accidental charm of novelty, the lectures have sterling merit of an uncommon kind. They are the work of a genuine scholar, who has lived among the men and things of the past, till they have become as real to him as the present. We often differ from his critical conclu sions, and, we believe, that a larger acquaintance with other than Irish history would furnish him with new, and valuable weapons of analysis. But the work he has undertaken in this volume is scarcely at all affected by his theories. His task here has been to indicate the sources of history, and determine their antiquity, and this, he seems to us, to have done admirably. Only workmen in his own craft can do full justice to the quiet power which every part of Mr. O'Ourry's work shows ; but the interest of the subject, and the charms of the legends and stories which are woven into the narrative as illus-

trations, will pretty certainly carry their own evidence into the world. Mr. O'Curry examines the different sources of history separately. First in rank comes the chronicles, for the laws are only cursorily attended to, which give the skeleton of history and the succession of events. We get them for the most part in a secondary form, compiled by some one man like Tigernach in the eleventh century, or by several like the Four which monasteries and noble families had kept. Here, of course, the whole question will be, whether the earliest writers whom the compiler consulted were contemporary with the events they described, or whether he has merely arranged a large mass of traditions in a chronological order, devised by himself to synchronise with the annals of other countries. Take the Suzon Chronicle as a familiar example to Englishmen. We know that in its present form it belongs to the tenth, or at most to the ninth century. Its notices of the preceding period have, therefore, no independent value of their own; where we cannot refer them to some weil-known writer like Bede, we are at a loss to estimate their precise significance; they may be the work of a patient, inquiring writer, or mere local gossip hastily put down, or myths rationalised, or traditions amplified, with fictitious dates, names, and even events. If this is true of England, where our history only professes to begin with the fifth century, and was written by an eminently uninventive people, what shall we expect from Ireland, where the perfervidum ingenium of the natives has made even English a rhetorical language in their mouths, and where the National annals compiled by the Four Masters in the seventeenth century begin before the Flood? "Forty days before the Deluge, Kessair, (Noah's daughter) came to Ireland with fifty girls and three men." Here of course is a palpable blot which any critic may hit. Tigernach, accordingly, though living in a præ-critical era, declared that authentic Irish History began only some three centuries before Ohrist. Englishmen will be apt to think that the fifth century of our own era, to which the oldest existing Irish manuscript belongs, is, probable, the very first of which we can speak with anything like precision. Mr. O'Ourry utterly disclaims Tigernach's hesitation, and believes that family history, at least the genealogies of chiefs and tribes, may be traced backwards to Noah. We do not agree with him, but the whole question is so interesting, and invokes so much more than people are aware of, that

it is, at least, worth considering The question may be said to turn mainly on two points-the antiquity of writing in Ireland, and the credibility of oral traditions. With regard to the first, Mr. U'Curry urges that Ogham letters, as they are called, were used in Ireland before the more convenient Roman alphabet superseded them. Generally, too, it may be said that the absence of old manuscripts is no absolute disproof against the existence of books in any given period, as old parchments may be written, or, perhaps thrown aside or destroj ed when new transcripts have been made. In proof of the first point; we may quote the Runic letters which the Anglo-Saxons used as late as the sixth century, while the disappearance of old manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible is an obvious instance how co-of the Hebrew Bible is an obvious instance how co-of the Hebrew Bible is an obvious instance how co-works of a mixed character, such as 'The Lives of the Saints' and the 'Historic Tales.' But where so the Saints' and the 'Historic Tales.' But where so rather than to be written on parchment; that the literature of a nation must be very small to disappear and leave no trace; and that the oldest Irish writers make no allusions to written sources of information, which they would scarcely fail to do if these had been very extensive. Take the case of the Cuilmenu, or "Cowskin book," a National epic, which Mr. O'Curry thinks was composed before the middle of the third century. It seems that the poem was only known by oral tradition at the end of the sixth century, and the hards who then edited it in its present form, profess to have recovered it supernaturally. Can we build upon the fact-that the name by which they knew it implied that it had been written and it is not natural to suppose that they transferred the ideas of their own times, when everything was recorded on parchment, to earlier centuries? But even allowing an actual Cuilmenn to have existed, it only carries us back to a century when intercourse with Britain might easily have introduced a Roman alphabet. The question of unwritten tradition is more difficult. Our present knowledge is quite insufficient to determine through how many generations matter of fact may be transmitted by word of mouth. But a low instances will show that tradition is more permament than might at first sight be supposed.-After nearly seven centuries of English occupation, the native Irish still speak of Dublin as Ath Cliath or Baile Atha Cliach, the Ford of Hurdles or the Town of the Ford of Hurdles-a name that commemorates a local legend. Perhaps a still more curious instance is that of the old metrical spells or charms which survived the extinction of Paganism in England and Germany for contaries, even the names of the heathen gods being in one instance retained. There are stronger cases even than this on cieties. All Catholics enrolling themselves as Freerecord, where the very words of an obsolete dialect have been preserved, with only a few corruptions, by peasints who had learned them mechanically. What is true of historical traditions, and the chants of a dishonoured religion, applies with much greater. force to pedigrees among a people who have any family pride. Unfortunately, it is quite impossible, in cases of this sort to determine the boundary lines of truth and error. The late Mr. Kemble was inclined to reject the names of Hengist and Horsa as mythical. A curious discovery in Scotland has probably made us acquainted with the monument of their grandfather and grandmother, With and Wehta. As the pedigrees make Wehta the son of Woden, we seem at once to see all the steps of the genealogy-tradition up to Wehte adapted to the state fiction that all royal lines were descended from Woden. Here is a case in which the critic was oversceptical, and in which the genealogy has been ininutely accurate up to one point. " But who is to decide where that point may begin in the genealogies of remote races in unlettered times ? Take, for instance, a pedigree by MacFirbis, the greatest Irish authority; of the Tuite family. All appears natural and credible till we get suddenly to "John Tuite, son of the King of Denmark," and a little further to Oarolus-Magnus, King of France." Mr. O'Curry let them at least dread the perfidy of their own as-will, of course, disclaim any special bellef in Anglo sociates. But, returning to the poor, let me beg of been a change for the better, raty spirit is respectively of its pros-1 in the Cork worknouse there is an increase of bas violent, and Dr. Petrie, in his work on the Round have drawn them up. We have merely quoted the violent, and Dr. Petrie, in his work on the Round have drawn them up. We have merely quoted the violent, and Dr. Petrie, in his work on the Round have drawn them up. We have merely quoted the violent, and Dr. Petrie, in his work on the Round have drawn them up. We have merely quoted the rowers, has shown his countrymen that it was quite case as a palpable instance of history gliding into them the way in which they may be able to perform Sligo, and only a slight degree of distress in the riod have year, and of 103 over that of 50.

Curry has endeavoured to show the vast extent and unreliable in the present state of knowledge. Mileadh, the grandson of Breogan, who built Braganza may not be quite as patent an imposture as Brutus, the ancestor of the Britons. whose name we now know to be derived from "brith," painted, but we should be equally sorry to believe in him. Nor do we quite understand how Mr. O'Curry gets over the difficulty of clashing genealogies. He derives the Milesians from descendants of Magog, who settled in Spain; but the English Nennins, whose authority we, as his countrymon, are bound to prefer, derives the Hispani from Tubal, and only fathers the Goths

and Scythians upon Magog. We have said that these theories scarcely affect the value of Mr. O'Curry's volume. In fact, his learning and truthfulness make him a severe critic in all cases where a manuscript can be tested by internal evidence, and he thoroughly exposes the rottenness of the so-called Irish prophecies. His des-cription of the "Historical Tales," and of the early ecclesiastical remains, will be most attractive to the general reader. One beautiful legend is the story of Maelsuthain O'Carroll, "the best sage of his time," who allowed three of his students to go to Jerusalem on condition that they would visit him before going up to heaven, to tell him the length of his life, and whether he should obtain the peace of the Lord. "In due time they reached the land of Judzes, and walked in every path in which they had heard the Saviour had walked." After death, Michael the Archangel came from God for them." They refused to follow him till they had performed their promise. " Go," said the angel, ' and tell him that he has still three years and a half to live, and that he goes to hell for all eternity after the sentence of the Day of Judgment." His crimes were that he had led a loose life, had interpolated the canon, and had for seven years given up repeating the Altus, a hymn in honour of the Trinity, because, being sung over his sick son, it had failed to restore him to health. The disembodied spirits went in the form of white doves, and announced Maelsuthain's doom to him.

'It is not true that I shall go to hell,' said he for those three vices that are mine this day, shall not be mine even this day, nor shall they be mine from this time forth ; for I will abandon these vices, and God will forgive me for them, as He himself hath promised when He said, ' The impiety of the impious, in whatever hour he shall be turned from it, shall not injure him.' I will put no sense of my own into the canons but such as I shall find in the divine books. I will perform a hundred genuflexions every day. Seven years have I been without singing the Altus, and now I will slog the Altus seven times every night while I live, and I will keep a three days' tast every week. Go ye now to Heaven,' said he, and come on the day of my death to tell me the result.' 'We will come,' said they. And the three of them departed as they came, leaving a blessing with him, and receiving a blessing from him.

On the day of his death they return and announce that a high place in Heaven has been assigned him. There were then assembled about him many priests and occlesiastics, and he was anointed, and his pupils parted not from him until they all went to Heaven torether."

Mr. O'Ourry calls attention to the great difficulties that beset the student of Irish history. Owing to the persecutions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, many valuable manuscripts have been carried abroad and dispersed in foreign collections, where they are practically inaccessible or even unknown Here Government might do much by purchasing back these documents or causing transcripts of them to be made. If government cannot be moved, Let Mr. O'Curry try he plan of a subscrip-tion; we believe it would find cordial support in England. Such a case as that of Lord Ashburton, who refuses to let his valuable Irish manuscripts be collated or edited, is so monstrous that we may fairly hope it is without parallel, as it certainly is without precedent. The question of publication is less diffioult. A large sum has been set aside for the editing of our national records, and it is fer Irish scholars to see that their country is fairly represented. The Master of the Rolls cannot disinter manuscripts or mulate curiosity. Meantime, Mr. O'Curry bas done much to pave the way for future inquirers, and we look forward with interest to the two volumes he promises us on the National Manners and Institutions.

year in this country, and the excesses committed in Sligo, which proves that the observations contained their use bring thousands of families to digrace, in his address referred to the town over which he their use bring thousands of families to digrace, beggary, and run. What immense advantages would be conferred on the poor by the same expenditure, were it properly applied. Many of these to whom Providence has committed the wealth of this world employ it all in idle pomp and show, in amusements and pastimes, in banquetting and carousing; living as if they had no duties to fulfil towards other men, and lavishing on themselves in one day as much as would save entire families for a whole season from atarvation. What a dreadful account will they not have to render for their wanton prodigality and excesses." How many are there, also, who, in the parsuit of fashion and vanity, expend treasures on dress and personal ornament, in which Christian modesty is oftentimes forgotten. Ought they not recollect that there are thousands of their brethren naked and improvided, and suffering the severest pungs of cold and hunger? Ought they not to deny something to themselves, to mortify themselves a little, in order to be able to relieve those who are made to the image and likeness of God, and have been redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ? All the rich and powerful ones of the world ought to recollect that the property they possess belongs to God; that they are only administrators of it; that it has been given to them with the obligation of relieving distress and destitution, and that the day will come when the Lord of the universe will say to the faithful administrator, Render an account of your stewardship, redde rationem villicationis twa. Those who allow the poor to languish in hunger and thirst, and to pine away in cold and unkedness, will be cost out on that day into the regions of eternal misery, because they neglected works of charity, and denied to Christ himself, their Judge, whatever they denied to their poor brethren. In the unhappy times in which we live, I cannot omit to request of you to continue the usual prayers for the peace of nations and of the Church of God .--The world was never in a more disturbed state than at present; war is raging with great fory in North and South America, and other regions of the globe, whilst all Europe is bristling with arms, and apparently proparing for some dreadful struggle. Let us pray God in His mercy may avert so great a calamity, breaking the bow, and banishing war to the extremities of the earth. Let us pray especially for the peace of our own dear country. Though afflicted by famine and disease, our afflictions are in no way to be compared to the miseries suffered by those countries which have become a prey to civil strife and revolutionary movements. Is not our condition infinitely preferable to that of some of the Southern States of Europe, where a pretended liberty has been proclaimed, but where in reality no man's life is safe, property is destroyed or confiscated, religion is assailed and insulted, and foreign troops-the pretended apostles of freedom -are spreading devastation on every side. May God protect us from a state of things which would render our temporal condition worse than it is, robbing us at the same time of our only treasure, the faith which we have inherited from our fathers, and depriving as of our greatest the extent of distress must be less, yet individual glory, our invincible constancy in adhering to the Catholic Church, notwithstanding the persecutions and penal laws to which the bigotry and intolerance of our enemies subjected us. Let us, then, suffer with patience and resignation our present evils, knowing that the sufferings of this world, when borse in a spirit of religion, will merit for us in a better world an imperishable crown, Before l conclude, I must exhori you again to continue to pray with fervour for the welfare of our Holy Pather the Pope. His enomies, and all the enomies of religion and society, are still panting for his destruction, and endeavoring to rob him of his bereditary rights. They imagine that if they can doprive his Holiness of his temporal dominions, they will be able to des troy the Oatholic Church, or reduce it to a state of abject dependence on the powers of the earth. Infatuated men | They forget that the Church was built by Obrist upon the rock of Peter, and that the gates of hell cannot prevail against the pillar and the ground of truth. Providence appears so far to have exercised a wonderful protection over the temporal condition of his Holiness, and his direct enc-

was chief magistrate. In that letter Mr. Dobbyn, the Mayor, writes :- "In Sligo there are ample supplies of food, and at low prices. In backward districts and mountain ranges there are a want of fael and great distress from the dearth of local employment, while there is not on the ground enough produce to feed the people." The shops may well be full when none buy. If there is no employment, and no produce on the ground, whence are the peo. ple to be fed ? Is it from the skies? Such is the tenor of the Mayor of Sligo's letter ; it is, at least, of as much authority as his complimentary address Lord Oranmore, no adherent of the Lion of St. Jar. lath's, states, in a letter read yesterday, that he has cut down the trees in his own demesne to supply the tenants on his own estate with fuel. He says, too, that the famine during the ensuing winter months will be of a grave character. It is to be believed that Lord Oranmore is better qualified to pronounce a judgment upon the position of the people than a Chief Secretary who dashed through the country, not unlike a rocket, on an outside car. Is Lord Oranmore a person likely to frame a story in order to ingratiate himself with "Jesuitical agitators ?" Is the Lord Lieutenant of the county Galway unworthy of credence, in comparison with the flighty Secretary? ... There will be a meeting held to morrow," says the Lord Lieutenant, at Ballina, to adopt the best mode of relieving distress, which is not future, but does exist." Other authorities were produced, all gentiemen well acquainted with the country, and living among the people. What possible object can they have but the saving of life in a time of trial?' It was resolved yesterday to appeal to the Lord Lieutenant, and ask for the employment of the starving in the worst districts upon remunerative public works. But can the Corporation expect that the Chief Secretary will endeavor to relieve distress which he has thrice proclaimed not to exist ? In a former period, when a famine, terrible in its effects, was only threatening, a Lord Lieutenant was appealed to, and in vain. Within four days a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, meeting at the Mansion House, prepared a tabular statement of the actual condition of the country, and laid it before the father of the present Obief Secretary. We know what the country expended subsequently in money; we feel what she has lost in men by that famine ; which, like this, was at first denied to exist, and which at its beginning was unrelieved. There is much practical wisdom in Dr. Gray's suggestion, that should a deputation to government fail in its efforts, a standing committee should be formed to collect evidence from Poor Law Guardians, landowners, the clergy, and others most likely to know the truth. The evidence thus collected can be published, and then the empire will pass its judgment upon those who check the stream of private bene-volence while they refuse all public aid. We know that the "scarcity," both existing and threatening, is dreaded by those most conversant with the condition of the poor in Ireland. We say that, though suffering will be greater than in 1846. In that year there was a fair crop of cereals, and there was no want of fuel. This year the cereals are short, and of fuel there is a dearth. We would say that one of the first necessities is a supply of fuel. Indian meal, which must be the chief support of thousands, produces dysentery, unless it be boiled for several hours. But these are matters of detail. It is sufficient at present that the Corporation of Dublin have unanimously, by their resolutions, negatived the assertions of the Ohief Secretary for Ireland. - Irish Times.

APPREHENDED DESTITUTION IN THE WEST .- DEAR-BBY OF BALLINROBS. --- The correspondent of the Times states that the Catholic Clergy of the Dean-ery of Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo-12 in number-have adopted a series of resolutions on the apprehended destitution in the West, and a memorial founded thereon to the Lord Lieutenant, begging the interposition of the Government. They assert that the staple food of the people in that district has totally failed this year, "notwithstanding what a high official excursionist has stated to the contrary.' According to them 'the miserable remnant of the po-

'Stop-listen-mark what you do; if you slay me, friend, you kill one of King James's officers,' said Turlogh sternly. 'I hold the king's commission, and am now on my way to join the army, and resume my command.'

. Show hur protection,' said the same man, after a pause of indecision, and lowering the butt of his piece."

· 1 travel under no protection but my own,' retorted Turlogh. 'I have, however, better proof of the truth of my words than any protection, were it from the Duke of Tyrconnell himself, could furnish; I carry my commission with we; and by its protection I will prove myself, at least, as true a friend to Ireland as you are."

After a brief altercation, accordingly, Turlogh was conducted by his rude companions out of the town, and diverging from the ill-defined road which he had hitherto followed, they descended into an abrupt hollow, in the centre of which was burning a prodigious fire, round which were congregated a number of figures variously and picturesquely illuminated, partly by the cold moonlight, and partly by the glare of the turf and 'brusna.' A little apart was a slaughtered cow, which had probably supplied the greater part of the cheer on which they were lasting.

.Hi--Ryan!' said Turlogh, the moment his eres lighted upon the group, and in a moment Eam in a Knock was before him.

(To be Continued.)

O CURRY ON ANCIENT IRISH HISTORY.

[From the Speciator.]

Tue early history of Ireland is, perhaps less known in Englaud than that of any other civilised country. During the last century the upper classes were tho roughly demoralised by their unrighteous ascendancy, and the National literature could not be expected to fare better at their hands than the nation. d.d. When constitutional liberties began to be achieved again, during the American war, a new impulse was given to inquiry. But from that day to this the fanciful antagonism of Irish and English interests, exaggerated no doubt by a sense of real wrong, has tinged all the speculations of historians in the two countries. Euglishmen have tacitly assumed that the mother country of Scotius Brigens, and Mar-ianus Scotus was without a history till some Norman alventurers ravaged it, and Irishmen have been quick to set down, as a National enemy, any Saxon who shrank from accepting the Milesian pedigrees up to Magog, the son of Japhet. By a natural division, the Irish writers have been more learned, and the English more critical. Of late years there has been a change for the better. Party spirit is less

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

We make some extracts from the last Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin :--

Any one who reads the history of secret societies for the last seventy year, and observes the effects of the revolutions which they have produced, will look on them with horror, and make every exertion to preserve himself and his country from so terrible a scourge. It cannot be denied that wherever secre: societies and revolutionary spirit provail, religion is soon destroyed and the worst principles of error and indifference introduced. And this result explains why some politicians, though holding opinions favorable to despotic authority, yet encourage revolationary movements and plots. The reason is that, being imbued with a bitter hatred of the Catholic Church, they imagine that when fanning the embers of revolution and encouraging dangerons associations, they are undermining her influence and preparing the way for her destruction. For these and other reasons you will caution your flocks against all illegal combinations and secret societies, it matters not by what name they may be designated, and and you will point out to them the censures and escommunications to which all Ustholics are subjected who bind themselves by oath in such secret somasons or Ribbonmen, or entering into any society or brotherhood, established for purposes detrimental to civil society or religiou, and bound to secrecy by oath, fall under the severest penalties, and are inso facto, excommunicated ; their lot is miserable, inexpose themselves to severe punishment on the part safe in their dark proceedings, because their accomonly consult their own experience, they will perceive that spies and informers, anxious for rewards; insintheir betrayers; and if they go back as far as the end of the last century, history will teach then that many of those who were then engaged in the secret and revolutionary societies in Ireland, and who were most noisy in pruclaiming hostility to government, were at the same time traitors in the pay of the Castle, and in daily communication with the famous Secretary of State at that time. These facts have been brought before the public in a most authentic shape by a late historian ; they ought to be a warning to all who are tempted to join secret societies .--Arcobal, son of Rolandus, son of Oliver, son of If they do not respect the consures of the Church, Norman pedigrees, even though a MacFirbis may you again to exhort every class of Christians to de- the honor of the town, spoke favorably of its pros-

rounded by danger and trouble. The prayers of the Church have most assuredly produced this happy result, and we may hope that if they be continued to be sent up to the throne of the Most High with fervour and humility, God will 300n arise, and scatter and dissipate all the enemies of the Pope and of religion Whilet praying for the Pops, let us not forget to assist him in his difficulties by contributing | Grace the Archbishop said :- Some parties have un-to the Association of St. Peter's Pence, thus enabling | derrated the miseries of the poor, and some bave his Holiness to provide for the administration of the spiritual concerns of the Church of God. During the Novena, let us represent our own wants and the sufferings of the Church to the Holy and immaculate Virgin, Nother of God. Like a lender mother she will listen to our supplications, and availing herself of the power which she enjoys with her Divine Son she will obtain for us, through His merits, all the protection and assistance, and all the graces which may be most conducive to the salvation of our immortal souls. The peace of our Lord Jesus Obrist be with you.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Dublia. Doblin, 27th November, 1861.

THE DISTURSS IN THE WEST .- One of the French Princesses, immediately before the ontbreak of the great revolution, having driven through Paris, is said to have exclaimed " that the people could not be hungry, for the confectioners' shops were full of with such a self-satisfied air that the poverty of the dainties," There may be abundances of food in great people was not so great nor so extensive as had hittowns, but they who have no money to buy it, and no employment whereby to earn it, are no better off because a merchant's store is full. There does not people who are like the flocks of cormorants that exist-not the prospect of distress, but actual distress-in the South and West. A coroner's jury do not pronounce a verdict of "death by exhaustion from want of food" to gain' a reputation of benevo- | they should feel and fatten upon the misfortunes of leace. The gentry of a district do not out down their words to prove the trath of their announce-ments of distress Merchants and traders do not heaitate to give extensive credit in the West, sulely to strengthen the position of a political or religious (and rapacious grasp of any such (hear, bear). In deed, for they are cut off like rotten branches from party. The public journals of the South and West conclusion, his Grace expressed a hope that, in the the Church. Besides incurring the censures of the declars that fuel is of had quality, and at four times dispensing of the charities, which the regignedies of Church, the members of secret societies generally the usual price; that the out and wheat crops are the case required should be expected from every unpressionisdly light; that the pointoes are gone of the state. These deluded men thin's themselves to the extent of one-half or three-functhe, and that mixed up; but that the relieving of destitution the remainder is bardly fit for human food, while the | should not be made to interfere with religion ; for, if plices are bound to secrecy by oath; but if they numbers applying for admission to the workhouse a people's faith should be interfered with or a stab are rapidly increasing.' Surely the most during assurance is required before any man can assert either charity becomes a very questionable sort of charity unte themselves into their confidence and become that all the journals in the Western districts have indeed (bear, bear). Therefore, it behoved every one formed an organised conspiracy to deceive, the cha- to set his face against making destitution the means ritable, or that the landlords and gentry will cut of undermining the religion of the poor (bear, hear, down their woods, and tax themselves to the ut and cheers). most, in order to exjole the frish Secretary into the belief of an untruth. The Gorporation of Dablin, ; learn as we are going to press that the Christian in order, we suppose, to carry on the deception, or Brothers of St. Mary's bare been suized upon for rates to gain a reputation, met yesterday. The subjects and that a builiff is actually in possession of their before them were the distress of the West and South ; premises ! This is really a discreditable proceedings, and the best means of relieving it. The Chief Se- after the several judicial decisions that have been cretary, like the French princes, had felt no want, pronounced upon the question of the rating of religi for the Mayor of Sligo; we may be sure, was hospitable. The Secretary could not believe in destitu-tion, for the shops in Lord Palmerston's portion of that has ellcited such general indignation throughout Sligo were tolerably full. The Mayor of Sligo, for | the town .- Tipperary Free Press.

doned in 1848 should be resumed, particularly the drainage and inland navigation works in the Corrib and Robe districts.

THE ARCHEISBOP OF TOAM - DISTARSS IN THE WEST. -We find by the Tuam Herald of Saturday, that a meeting was held in that town in reference to the state of the poor. In the course of his remarks his gone so far as to say there was no destitution, nor was there any to be apprehended ; but this meeting bas given to such statements the most complete and conclusive contradiction ; for assaredly it was by no counterfeit destitution (hear, hear), but by its stern reality, that the inhabitants of Tuam were impelled to those acts of generosity which he had the melan-choly pleasure of witnessing there that day (hear, hear). Last year he (the Archbishop) had many very pressing demands and applications from different parishes in the diocese, but he deferred giving his sanction to any funds being collected or meetings held until he was assured that the necessity for them existed (hear, hear). Now, it was proved by this meeting here to-day that a widespread destitution prevailed throughout the country, notwithstanding the declarations of certain official personages, who, after a superficial survey of the country, proclaimed berto been reported (hear, hear). There was in every country, but particularly in Ireland, a set of gather about the shore to feed ou the carrion; and nothing gives those persons more pleasure than that there should be a famine in the land, in order that the poor. He was sure, however, that the accurate knowledge and wise discrimination of the committee would, in the present instance, save the relief intended for the real objects of distress from the unholy quarter, none of that edious prosleytism should be made at it in that unfair and unworthy way, the

TER CURISTIAN BROTHNES UNDER SEIZURE. - WE premises ! This is realiy a discreditable proceedings, after the several judicial decisions that have been ous houses, and public opinion loudly calls upon the that has elleited such general indignation throughout

In the Cork workhouse there is an increase of 558

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 27: 1861;

TRINITY COLLEGE, THE QUEENS COLLEGES. AND SIR R. PEELS The following correspondence, hea taken place; be tween Sir R. Peel and Mr. Plerae Oreagh :-TO FIERES OREAGH, ESQ.

adattice - 1 Adata - Alasta and ide

Sis- We have the henour to enclose a memoran dum relating to the education of all classes of the Irish people, irrespective of creed, which we beg to commend to your favorable consideration. We ste commend that, in no way, can private bonefactions more contribute to the welfage of the country than in affording countenance and assistance to the youthmore ful University for which we plead, which is largely imbning the educated portion of the population with the principles of freedom and mutual toleration. We have the honour to bs, your obedient servants, "Rossnr PEEL

المراجع والمرجع والمراجع G. JOHNSTONE STONEY. "Dublin Castle, Nov. 29, 1861."

" THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES AND THE QURAN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

"The three Colleges at Belfast, Gork, and Galway, which are associated under the Queen's University in Ireland, have now been open for the period of eleven years, and for the first time in the history of this country there are upwards of 600 laymen of the varions religious denominations receiving the beacut of University training. "The Queen's colleges, therefore, are successful.

Founded by Parliament, from a foresight of the great good they are destined to confer, they have won their way into popular esteem ; their prestige is established, and the Irish people have recognized the claim of this University to take rank among the national institutious of the country. It is essential, however, to limit, as much as possible, the weight of government influence in the administration of such educational establishments, by restricting their burden upon the public purse.

"Now, the entire amount allotted by Purliament for the reward of merit among the students and graduates of each College of the Queen's University is very insignificant ; and when the rewards of the students of these Colleges are placed beside the valuable prizes, axhibitions, bursaries, scholarships, fellowships, and the patronage which the liberality of our forefathers has accumulated in the older seats of learning, their insufficiency becomes apparent. Government, however, cannot be expected to undertake to furnish grants for such purposes ; indeed the artificial provision of State protection should never be permitted to absorb the self-reliance, or to supersede the self-action of the community in promoting the education and elevation of the people.

"We believe, therefore, that by appealing to the public spirit of the country, we appeal to motives as commendable and powerful as any which prompted the liberality of our forefathers.

"They fought the battles of that freedom which we,enjoy ; on us devolves the duty of shrinking from no sacrifice to strengthen and confirm it ; and as to the influence of our example is entrusted the development of those moral and material resources which tend to elevate the character of our country, so we are persuaded that in no way can that development be effectually promoted than by enlarging the re-sources of this great national edifice of education, which, free from all denominational bias, is so successively cultivating friendly feelings and mutual forbearance between the members of different creeds. Urged by these considerations, we invite the assist-ance of all who are interested in the moral and material improvement of the country, and who from their station and wealth are most able to influence it to the public advantage. We, therefore, earnestly recommend the perusal of this statement to your favorable notice.

"Sir Robert Peel has established, for ten years three exhibitions of £40 each, and we respectfully ask you to co-operate in founding prizes and scholarships for the reward of distinguished merit in the Colleges, and to favor us both with the amount of your contribution, and with the period for which you are willing to continue it by annual instalments, in order that we may be enabled, with as little delay as possible, to acknowledge your liberality in our first published list of contributors, and to mature plans which will be duly submitted to you for the application of the resources at our command.

"ROBERT PESL, Chairman.	JAMES NAPER,		
" LEINSTER,	"ALSK. THOM.		
"TALBOT DE MALAHIDE,	"BENJ. LER GUINNESS,		
"A. BREWSTER,	" WILLIAM MALCONSON,		
"J. EMERSON TENNENT,	"G. J. STONBY, Secre-		
	tary."		

England (and which: claim I freely admit), should have reminded you, that a prelate of the ancient Church, from which that claim is derived, should not have been spoken of by you in the insulting language reported to have been used, but which has not affected him, though it has lowered you in the estimation of all Irish gentlemen. After the reiterated expressions of bad feeling, unjustifiably displayed by you to one of our prelates, can we Gatholics have any confidence in your motives or objects in raising a subscription for the Queen's Colleges? Timeo Dunaos et donu ferentes. These Colleges have been condemned by all our bishops as "dangerous to faith and morals." I believe that the great number of the, Unurch of England could and would also conscientiously join in such condemnation.

I shall not here enter into the question whether Queen's Colleges should not be improved by having clergymen of both persuasions attached to each college to give lectures and instructions, and to perform Divine service therein. Neither shall I discuss the demand of granting a charter to the Stephen'sgreen Catholic Institution, so as to raise it to the rank and privileges of a university. But I venture to express my belief, that it is immeasurably safer to the "faith and morals" of the Roman Catholic youth that they should be students and graduates of Trinity College or Dublin University than of either the Queen's Colleges or of the Usstle University. In Trinity College Catholics meet Protestant, gentlemen, whose high sense of honor, as well as deep religious and Christian feelings and principles, alike forbid any scoffing at the Catholic doctrines or any attempt at prosleytism. Are Catholic youths so safe amongst Freethinkers in Cork, or Dissenters and Unitarians in Belfast? Members of the Church of England and of that of Rome hold many doctrines and observe many rites in common. Religion and Christianity openly and manifestly prevail in Trinity College. Such circumstances must tend to strengthen even in Roman Oatholic students religious principle, as well as Christian faith. Their belief in the teacts and faith of their own Church, so far from being weakened by reading the Holy Scriptures, is rather strengthened. Roman Catholic young gentlemen have, before catering college, read the New Testament in Greek, and have received instructions in the Sacred Scriptures at their own schools and

colleges. It is a mistake on your part to suppose that educated Roman Catholics do not read the Bible, and that they disapprove of the diffusion of Scriptural knowledge. To such a charge yon may be obnoxious, in ignoring the use of the Holy Bible in the educational system advocated by you, and the result of which would lead to the perdition of souls. Many Roman Catholics (myself amongst others) habe sent our sons from their English Catholic Colleges to the Unive-sity of Dublia. I assert the further fact, that more Roman Catholic young gentlemen have, during the past year, entered Trinity College than in any other year since the foundation of the Queen's Colleges. Am I not then, justified in denying the unfounded statement that "the Irish colleges have won their way into popular esteem ?" I regard the movement promoted by you, Sir Robert as an unseemly and insiduous manifestation of the ancient, consistent, and implacable enmity of the Whig party in Ireland. That party has placed on record in the statute-books its enactments against the schools and colleges and the education of Irish Roman Carbolies. But I don't wish to adopt your example, by exciting unpleasant reminiscences of matters that should be forgiven and forgotten, although your boastful allusions to the past convince me that Whiggery and Manchester Liberalism are as hostile now as ever they had been to the religious 'material," and moral interests of Ireland.

That term "material" was ill chosen for your memorandum. What! after the withdrawal by your Liberal Government of the Galway subsidy, and the refusal of that Government to improve the port and harbour of Galway; and after) your own recent attempt to depreciate that town-do you venture to pretend that you are interested in promoting the material interests of this country? If you are so interested, why ignore the fact of a famine threatening portion of the west and north-west of Ireland? not your governmental influence mor

dightary of their Church. No matter how some of knew to be not true, which Sir Henry Brownrigg man the guard 'stopped' the' train, and told him to his Grace's past political consider that, but for his son and Sub-inspector Oullen can prove to be not true, then he (Father be up train, as there was a man 'lying across and which hundreds of those who were on the platter be up train, as there was a man 'lying across and which hundreds of those who were on the platter be up train, as there was a man 'lying across and which hundreds of those who were on the platter be up train, as there was a man 'lying across and which hundreds of those who were on the platter be up train, as there was a man 'lying across and which hundreds of those who were on the platter be up train, as there was a man 'lying across and which hundreds of those who were on the platter be up train, as there was a man 'lying across' and which it had been influence against the in the form (can prove to be not true,' then he (Father trees with the instructions' he had received, be not true,' then he (Father trees with the instructions' he had received, be not true, and which is the Daily Express absolution' (applause and laugh- you, as Ohist Secretary, use Lancishire' slang in a' the Daily Express absolution' (applause and laugh- trees and signalman lifted the body from the place in which it had been put after the murder had been 's the claim of to pay deference and respect to Sir Rocert Peel on which it had been put after the murder had been' would the 's and' the deceased was so placed 's committed. The bead of the deceased was so placed 's and' some to be and the deceased was so placed in the out the bead of the deceased was so placed in the out of the deceased was so placed the out the bead of the deceased was so placed the out of the deceased was so placed the that he had implicit faith in the man, because his on the rail that the wheels of the up train would antecedents gave him (the chairman) no such right, but be wished to let bygones be bygones (hear, hear) if he found a man disposed to make atonement for his conduct and exert himself honestly and earnestly for the benefit of the people." Father Daly in de-nouncing Sir Robert says :- " What, in the name of wonder, could Sir Robert Peel see when he arrived in Galway at six in the evening, and announced bis that the head of the deceased had been battered in, intention of leaving at six in the morning? Then and his brains dashed out. In the immediate vicinhe ran off to Belfast and did all he could to raise its of the corpse was found a heavy three-pronged the clap-trap cry of Orangeiam (hear). Sir Robert | pitchfork, with the handle broken, and covered over well knew that his Government was tottering-that the Tories had a chance of returning to power, and der of the broken handle of the pitchfork was found. that by taking from them the Orange contingent and clapping it on the back of pretended Liberals, doubt that the pitchfork was the weapon used by they would be able to keep their heads over water the murderer, or that he broke the handle when for a little while longer (hear, and applause). Sir | committing the bloody deed, in a lonely place, on a Robert Peel was always a humbugger, and in per-dark night. A preliminary inquiry has been held fect keeping with his character be arrived in Gal-by the coroner of the county, at which the stepson way in the datk, left in the dark, and then went off to the north, when he said 'What a hungry place Galway is, and what a delightful place Derry is ! Yes, the 'Prentice Boys' to wit (loud laughter). Sir Robert ought to become a 'Prentice Boy,' and raise the Orange flag again, but the sensible people of the north would not endorse his attempt to divide the country (hear)." A "Fuel Fund" was afterwards formed, and upwards of 200 tons of coal con- was remanded for a week, and was removed by the tributed by gentlemen in the room for the use of the | constabulary in custody. poor.

The Chief Secretary has wrought a miracle in Galway, for he has roused in it the long dormant spirit of independence, which everybody thought was dead. At a meeting of the Town Commissioners on Thursday, the Rev. P. Daly, the chairman, announced large donations for the poor, the result of a spontaneous movement, which sprang out of the feeling excited by the insulting charges made by the present Secretary of State. They did not want his aid or his help, or his charity. If he (Sir Robert Peel) were to hand him (Father Daly) £50 he would take upon himself to return it to him .-Galway had, without Government aid, supplied the present wants of the people, and made provision for future requirements.'

DUBLIN, Nov 27 .- Our eccentric and erratic Chief Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, continues to be in every one's mouth. In the Hell of the Four Courts, in the clubs, in the newsrooms, and in the streets, you hear the question asked, "What will Sir R. Peel ?" do nest, and I must confess that he will be a clever man indeed, who will undertake to predict what will be the next official freak of the right hon. baronet. Some of the papers say that he is going back to Galway, and that he will be prepared to assure the good people of that town, that it was quite an error of the newspaper reporters to represent him as having applied the epithet "hungry" to the appearance of that place, and that what he really did intend to convey was, that he himself was so " hungry " when he arrived there, that he had no inclination to see any part of their town but the dining-room of the hotel. where he could get his dinner. Such an explanation made, as I have no doubt it will be, with eloquence and emphasis by the volaable and fluent Chief Secre tary, and accompanied with high-sounding praises of Galway, ond of the beauties and capabilities of its bay, may possibly turn the tide in his favour, and call forth addresses from the Town Commissiones, and the Harbour Commissioners, and the various other public bodies; and it be even within the range of chance, that within a few days Sir Robert Peel will have unanimous votes of thanks passed to him, and be pronounced to be "just the man for Galway." Meanwhile you will perhaps find some of your arithmetical readers, who will be able to solve the following sum of proportion :-" If Sir Ropert Peel has, in three months, thrown the people of Ireland into a state of ferment, how long will he take to throw them into a state of rebellion?" I hear that Sir Robert, instead of feeling regret at this performances in the North, recurs to them with positive satisfaction, and considers that he has established himself in the hearts of the people of Ireland as one of their greatest benefactors. The Orangemen of the North, and Tory party throughout the entire county. 978

have crushed it to atoms: If Nolan and the enginedriver had not seen the body and given the alarm; the perpetrator of the murder would have escaped detection, as every person would believe if the train had passed over the body of the deceased that the unfortunate man had lost his life through his own negligence. On examining the body it was found with blood and huir. On further search the remainwhich was also covered with blood. There is no of the deceased was present in custody. The name of the prisoner is Peter O'Hara Hughes. He had been in America, and on his return found that the deceased had married again. On hearing the evidence, which was embodied in the facts transmitted this day, the jury returned the following verdict :-The Deceased Thomas Hughes, was found nurdered by some person or persons unknown. The prisoner

GREAT BRITAIN.

The position of the Federal States of America is almost identical in every commercial point with that which was occupied towards us by Russia. Russia had a hostile tariff while we looked to her for a large portion of our annual supply of breadstull's. But there is this peculiarity in our present case, that the commencement of war would, by breaking up the blockade of the Southern ports, at once set free our industry from all the anxieties of a cotton famine, and insure prosperity to Lancashire throughout the winter. Such difference, therefore, as exists between the circumstances that characterised our then position with Russia and those which are now presented in the case of America, is entirely and greatly to our advantage. The first effects of the Russian war

could not fail to be to our damage ; but the interests to be served now by an American war have been considered so strong that for months past we have received the commendations of the civilized world for the forbearance with which we have submitted to the irregular and imperfect blockade by which the vital energies of the country have been jeopardized. At the same time, we should open our trade to the S millions in the Confederate States who desire nothing better than to be our customers. With respect to pecuniary questions, also, the contrast between the two periods is all in our favour. In 1854 we were totally unprepared for war, and had to provide everything. Now, by the large but judicions outlay of the past three years, we have attained a degree of efficient power such as was never before known.-Tunes, City Article.

A degrading superstition shews itself in the degradation of the people who are its victims. Such a people if it had once been Christians would cease to have any definite creed. It would divide itself into sects. The sects would accordingly have infinite varieties of teaching, all hostile to true Christianity. They would in effect all, and in open profession many, disavow Jesus Christ. Articles of belief would ultimately cease to bind those who signed them. Such signers would give the most opposite accounts of their own superstition. Morals would follow faith. Drunkenness such as the world never saw before, libertinage in all ranks from the tempered and ma ture wisdom of aged statesmen to the earliest youth would prevail and not be disavowed. A special court might be set up for the ease of degraded and superstitious strumpets and their male friends, equally superstitious. The lower ranks-"the brutalized masses"-corresponding to Nero's "vulgus" and " plebs," would need no divorces because marriage would go out of use; and the women mutilated by the men in, or out of, their cups, would be discovered in the courts to be only "living with them." Fraudulent Banks of Deposit would give signals of corruption in the centre of commerce .--Over all this would float a polite hypocrisy .--Thought, refinement, and education" would probably prevail, and would force upon even reluctant persons some attention to ancient proprieties and the deductions of obsolete belief. The plunder of Christian institutions, the wealth of centuries of self-denying piety, would give the means of intellectual cultivation to persons whom the founders and donors would have carefully excluded from their benefactions. And those means would be employed at the same time in enslaving and insulting Obristians who suffered by the burglarious exclusion from their rights, and making it appear to the public that "thought, refinement, and education." were the true Religion of mankind. Auctor nominis ejus Christus would be disbelieved, and mentioned. And a polite reticence, or a disavowal graduated according to circumstances, would complete the "broad feautures" of the prevailing degradation. No Christian country affords such a picture. In Mexico, France. Italy, wherever a people is Catholic, such a description is impossible; for degrading superstition is absent and unknown. But if a Saturday Reviewer knows London, or any part of England, he may satisfy himself that Tacitus, and Nero, and himself, have been a good deal mistaken. He will find exactly what they and he have united in hating-the same Church of Christ. But, if he and we are to judge from results, he will find, as we find, a degrading superstition in full work on every side of it .-Weekly Register. The late Colonel Sibthorp had many deep-seated convictions one of which was that every member of the Liberal party was fundamentally not a gentleman. The gallant Colonel used to express his conviction in more energetic terms than are ordinarily employed; for he was not a man who preferred ele-gance to force, or who went out of his way to be courteous to an enemy whom he detested and despised. The theory of the lamented Member of Parlianent derives a most unfortunate confirmation from the acts of the party he loathed, and especially from the acts of Baron Ricasoli who, boasting of his ancient descent, has adopted the manners of a highwayman in the administration of affairs of state. The Liberal nobleman has taken upon himdelf to address the Sovereign Pontiff as an equal, and to insult the Vicar of Ohrist after the manner of the Jews who crucified our Lord, on the ground of their nationality being in danger while he lived. Baron Ricasoli is aware that he has done an impudent deed, for he explains it by saying that his master Victor Emmanuel received no answers to his letters directed to the Pontiff. There are persons and there are letters to whom and to which no answers are ever returned, and it would have been just as well if Baron Ricasoli had taken this into his consideration, before he presumed to write to the Pope. If M. de Persigny were to write to Her Majesty the Queen, and recommend her to resign her dominions to His Majcsty the Emperor, on the condition of receiving an annuity, the payment of which could never be enforced; even Mr. Gladstone would hesitate before he applanded such an act of Liberalism. M. de Persigny has not yet done this; but Baron Ricasoli has instituted a

THE ROYAL , NAVAL RESERVE. - The scheme proposed .. about . two years since for forming a great naval reserve of senmen, to be called out in periods of untional emergency to man the Royal Navy, bas we are glad to suy, survived the period of doubt and mistrast with which it was received by the mercantile marine, and slowly grown up till it now forms one of the most important parts of what is called our second line of national defence. Parliament by its vote of this year only granted money for the enrolment of 7 000 seamen up to the close of the figure-cial year in March uext. Yet already the number who have joined exceeds this estimate, for up to last Saturday there were not less than 8.000 ante seamen who had accepted the conditions, and, as they are now coming in at the rate of not less than 200 a-week, it is almost certain that before the financial rear is out between 11.00 ; and 12.000 men will be borne on the books of the Reserve list .- London Times.

ESSAYS AND REVISWS .- The case of the Eishop of Salisbury r. the Rev. Dr Rowland Williams has been postponed to Dec. 20

A RUNAWAY PARSON .- In the Divorce Court, on Friday, a judicial separation was pronounced between the Rev. Thomas Whittaker Morris, of St. Peter's Church, Ashton-under-Lyne, and his wife, on the application of the latter. The defendant and eloped with the daughter of a schoolmaster.

The guardiaus and directors of St Maryleboue received for their consideration on Saturday a communication from the Secratary of State in reply to a complaint made by that body on the alarming increase of child-murder in that parish, and the imgent's-park more particularly, arising out of the recent murder of two intants in that park, one by starvation, and the other by strongulation, from whip-cord being tightly tied around the neck. The communication stated that the cases of the mfanta, found murdered as above, had been considered, and that the go-vernment were anxious to offer a reward of £50 in each case, to any person who would give such information as would lead to the conviction of the parties who had committed the offences; and that the Secretary of State would advise fler Majesty to grant her pardon to any accomplice giving such information of the offenders as was necessary, such accomplice not being the actual perpetrator of the offence. The board resolved on discussing the subject again, and publication of these government rewards was ordered to be made

SHORT TIME IN LANCASHINE -- Of 226,557 Operatives ordinarly employed in 1,233 cotton mitts an average reduction has taken place of 34 ser cent in the working hours. The number of hands actually out of work is 26,294 or ten per cont. It is said the reduction of employment win be increased at theistmas to 50 per cent. Many times contemplate conping for a clear month. Others will limit the cossistion to a week.

America refused in 1856 to those improvements of International Law which met with the assent and co-operation of all the European Powers. It would seem as if she medicated isolating herself from the rest of the world on this subject, and chaming to break through at her sovereign will and pleasure those rules by which other nations are content to be bound. She should not press too hardly on the patience of Europe. In the fruitless attempt to conquer a number of States which have for ever thrown off her sway America has tocked up the raw in the rial of a manufacture by which millions of Euglishmen and Frenchmen live. The blow has fallen heavily on England, still more heavily on France; but both have borne it with patience, because they feel that as leaders in the great community of thetions they are bound to support by their studients that code of International Law which forme are of the noblest and most substantial triamphy of civiliantion over barbarism. But, while they are sacrificing their dearest interests without a mann a on the shrine of right and legality, they find, with indigun-tion, that the very Power which exacts these sacrifices sets at defiance the principles of that Interontional Law to which it appeals. Requiring, on the one hand, the most punctitions deference to her belligerent rights in a war of which she at the same moment denies the existence. America related to show the slightest respect for the soil of a mentral Power or the deck of a neutral ship. International Law is made for her, but not against her. She binds others, but will not be bound herself Such pretensions, so exorbitant and so unieasonable, naturally arouse against her the feelings of untions whose rights have not yet been attacked, but who see with dismay the establishment of doctrines subversive of all public law, and know not how som their turn may come to be made subjects for their application. Nothing but commanding power can maintain such an attitude, and it behaves the Northern States to take a calm and careful measure of their resources before they thus arrogantly throw down the gauntlet not merely to Enginud, but to the rest of the civilized world, else they may find both that "England dare" and "France will."-London Times. THE CUMBERLAND-STREET TRAGEDY. - It is stated that a sister of John Moltoy, who now stands charged with having murdered two of his children, was three years ago residing in Besy, and was, for an act of iusubordination, brought under the notice of the police authorities, and subsequently committed to a innatic asylum as a dangerous fuuntic on the report and certificate of Dr. Whistier. AMERICAN INDEBTEDNESS. - The Thinks says the sum which will fall due next month in the shape of interest or dividends on American securities held in Europe may be estimated at not less than £2,000,000 sterling. During the Crimean war, Russia with a most honorable scrupulousness made a provision for discharge of the interest phyable on the loans contracted in London. If the Washington Government imitates his example it will be well for the parties concerned, and in the long run better for America. The Australasian was to sail on the 12th, full of troops, munitions of war, &c., for the St Lawrence. NEGROES IN THE SOCTHERN STATES. - How they sang; how they laughed and grinned; how they scraped, bowed, and complimented you and each other, those negroes of the cities of the Southern parts of the then United States. My buisness kept me in the towns ; I was but in one negro plantation village, and there were only women and lattle chil-dren, the men being out a-field. But there was plenty of cheerfulness in the huts, under the great trees-I speak of what I saw-and amid the dusky bondsmen of the cities. I witnessed a curious gaiety, heard among the black folks endless singing, shouling, and laughter, and saw on holydays black geutlemen and ladies arrayed in such splendour and comfort as freeborn workmen in our towns seldom exhibit. What a grin and a bow that dark gentleman performed, who was the porter at the colone's, when he said, "You write your name, mas'r, else I will forget." I am not going into the slavery ques-tion, I am not an advocate for "the institution," as I know, madam, by that angry toss of your head, you are about to declare me to be. For domestic purposes, my dear lady, it seemed to me about the dearest institution that can be devised. In a house in a Southern city you will find 15 negroes doing the work which John, the cook, the housemaid, and the help do perfectly in your own comfortable London house ; and these 15 negroes are the pick of a family of some 80 or 90. Twenty are too sick or too old for work, let us say ; 20 too clumsy ; 20 are too young, and have to be nursed and watched by 10 more ; and master has to maintain the immense crew to do the work of half-a-dozen willing hands. No, no; let Mitchel, the exile from poor dear enslaved Ireland, wish for a

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SIR ROBERT PREL, BAR TO THE BIGHT HON.

Sig-I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 29th Nov., from Dublin Castle, requiring a subscription from me for the Queen's Colleges and Queen's University in Ireland. The envelope covering the communication is endorsed with the name of "A. Stoker," the senior clerk in the Chief Secretary's office. Believing that I am justi-fied in treating your letter and the documents enclosed as emanating from your official capacity of Chief Secretary for the Whig Government of Ireland, I take the liberty of stating my reasons for declining to comply with your desire.

shall first advert to your communication. In the "memorandum" enclosed and signed by you is an assertion that "the Queen's Colleges in Belfast, Cork, and Galway are successful, and that 600 persons are therein receiving University training." I deny the accuracy of such statement. I believe

the fact to be that these "godless" colleges have signally failed, and that that the "Irish people have not recognized the claim of the Queen's University to rank among the national institutions of the coun-That University has been, in proportion to the numbers who graduated therein, the most costly educational establishment that ever existed th Great Britain or Ireland, or in the world. The greater portion of the students in the Queen's Colleges have been allurod by money payments under guise of exhibitions, scholarships, or premiums. Yon, Sir Ro-bert, ovidently and naturally appreciate the expediency of increasing the monetary influences by which you hope to prop up the tottering edifice of education. But the gentry will not lend themselves to promote the diffusion of indifferentism, rationalism, or infidelism that may be likely to inundate this country from the system of education, without religious instruction as now practiced in the Queen's Colleges In page 2 of your enclosed "memorandum" occurs the following passage : — "Our forefathers — they fought the battles of that freedom which we enjoy : on us devolves the duty of shrinking from no sacrito enter the condemned infidel colleges-I have the fice to strengthen or confirm it;" and in no way can that development be more effectually promoted than by enlarging the resources of this great national edifice of education," \$c. The above quotation from your memorandam discloses and manifests the sectarian spirit of rancorous hostility to Irish Catholics, which has suggested the present scheme of sustaining the Queen's Colleges. Sir Robert, although your forefathers do not appear to have taken part among the combatants of the period you allude to, I respectfully ask you is it possible, after the above offensive allusion by you to the time of the battles of the Boyne, of Aughrim, and of the siege of Limerick, that I, the descendent of ancestors who then lost principalities on account of their devoted adherence to the Catholic Church, will give you money to be expended in undermining the ancient Christian faith of Ireland? You assume that on the success of the infidel colleges depends the "freedom which we enjoy." I believe that their success would inevitably lead to red republicanism, to anarchy and to military despotism-the natural and certain results of irroligion and of indifferentism. Some place-hunting Roman Catholic adventurers, or a few weak-minded or ignorant Oatholics, and some of your political supporters, may subscribe, at your request, to the fund for unchristianising this country; but no Ro-man Catholic gentlemen should forget the uncour-teous language recently used by you towards a high

laudably and meritoriously employed at the present juncture in urging subscriptions to alleviate the imminent dangers of famine and cold amongst the Connaught peasantry, than a seeking to promote their "moral" at the expense of their "material" and religious interests? How would the late Lord George Bentinck (if now alive and in your official place) act in regard to the Irish people? If his proposition of expending sixteen millions sterling on rish railways and harbours had not been thwarted by your Whig-radical party, the unprincipled and irreligious Federal Government of America would not now count amongst its retainers thousands of expatriated Irishmon. There are projected railways, for which Acts of Parliament have been obtained, to traverse the most distressed districts of Galway, unmade from want of funds : why not exert your official influence in procuring a loan for their completion? But I apprehend that the material and religious interests of my country are equally odious to you. I allude to the interests of the Church of England as much as I do to those of my own Church being impressed with the conviction that the monarch, the constitution, the venerated institutions, and the true liberties of the nation, are better conserved by the sustainment of the Christian University of Trinity College than by promoting the spread of irreligion and indifferentism through the instrumentality of the rationalistic teachings inevitable in the abnegation of all religion in the system now pursued in the Queen's Colleges. As to the com-parative standing, prestige, and acquirements in literature of the alumni of Old Trinity of the Castle University, it reminds me of the difference between soldiers of the line and militiamen. It is, therefore, contrary to the material, moral, and religious inter-ests of the youth of Ireland, and in violation alike of their duties to their Churches, as well as against honour and principle, that they should be attracted by pecuniary bribes in the shape of eleemosynary contributions, collected by an English Whig official,

honor to be, your obedient servant, PIRESS CREACH.

Mountjoy-square, 3rd December, 1861:

SIR ROBBET PRE AND GALWAY .-- Galway, Friday, Nov. 22 .- A numerous meeting of Town Commissioners of Galway was held at the Town-hall yesterday. There was a large concourse of respectable citizens present. The chair was occupied by the Very Rev. Peter Daly, P. P., who stated that -

"He was at the terminus of the railway when Sir Robert arrived, and that several of the Town Council were also there; that in presence of Sir Henry Brownrigg, and in bearing of County-Inspector Jackson and Sub-Inspector Cullen, be asked Sir Robert Peel, 'Can Father Daly render any assistance to Sir Robert Peel ?' Answer-'No.' • Will Sir Robert remain in Galway and receive a deputation from the people ?' Answer-' No; I leave at six in the morning? The only answer (continued, Father Daly) that he could get was 'No;' and he would not speak of the manner in which that monosyllable, was spoken. If the Express would make the amende honorable, and make restitution for so gross an injustice done to the locality, and throw

certainly a right to regard him in the light of a bene-factor to their party.-(From Correspondent of Weekly Register.

LORD STANLEY ON THE ISISH CHURCH .- In Scotland the religion there established is that of the minority of the population, while in Ireland it is that of a very inconsiderable minority; and I will own to you frankly that I never look forward without uneasiness and apprehension to the discussions which may arise. and which some day or other will arise, on ecclesiastical affairs in those countries.

The Northern Whig, in its commercial article says -' The excitement that prevailed in mercantile circles to-day relative to the probable results of the conduct of Captain Wilkes, of the San Jacinto, exceeded anything ever seen during the days of the Russian War. Many of the most thoughtful fre-quenters of 'Change are of opinion that the act of the American captain was a portion of the policy of the anti-British section of the Senate at Washington .-Others, again, suppose that the officer only consulted his own feeling in arresting Messrs Mason and Stidell, and that the President will disavow all cognizance of the matter. Transactions in the wholesale departments of trade were, for the time, almost suspended, the dread of a war with America absorbing most other considerations."

THE ISISH PAPAL BRIGADE .- The following occurs in a pamphlet entitled 'The Pope and Italy,' lately published at Duffy's, Dublin, in reference to the defenders of the Church, who lately fought and laid down their lives for the integrity of the temporal posses-sions of the Roly See :- ' They deserve to be placed beside the Templars, the first to cross the Tanisthose Christian warriors, placed between martyrdom and apostacy, and massacred-beside a king, a Ohristian one, administering justice under an oak at Vincennes-beside that saint of the Church and King of France, who founded an hospital, of the Fifteen Twenties,' i e., for three hundred gentlemen who returned blind from the Holy Land, whose son, Philip III, returned to France from Africa, bringing with him five coffins- those of his father, his brother his brother-in-law, his wife, and his son-after making the King of Tunis give all the Christians he had arrested their liberty, and allow them the free exercise of their worship and favour-commerce with the Christians. They are like the Crossders, who, now misrepresented, gave rise to the first thought of equa-lity. The Pimodans, the O'Reillys, are the companions, the inheritors of the spirit of Dagueselin, one of the pious sons of the Church, on whose coffin the keys of Randon were placed by the citizens, owing to the opinion they had of his integrity.'

DEEADFUL MURDER .- Dundalk, Saturday .- One of the most fearful murders that ever has been committed in this part of the county was perpetrated list night at the Faughtill Etra Crossing of the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway, about four miles at the other side of the Mountpleasant Station, and about eight miles from this town. The victim of the bratal associan was Thomas Hughes, gate watchman of the level crossing above mentioned. As the down express train was passing the Faughill Etra Orossing, William Nolan, the guard in charge,

DECEMBER 27, 1861 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

C.rne Quinness CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PUBCISHED EVENT FRIDAY BY THE BOITOR AN PROPRIBTOR,

MARN MATATA ATOS TOT

GEORGE E. CLERK, At No. 223, Noire Dame Street.

To all country inductions or inductions receip their navers through the post, or calling for them the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars ; if no so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are falivored by cu riers. Two Dollars and whalf, if paid in advance, but if not pair in advance, then Three Dollare. Newstr cupies, price 3d, can be had at this Office Purkny's News Dend, 61. Francis Kapier Street ; a 9. Riddel's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 32. Great St. James Bireet. opposite Mesars. Dawson Ron; und it 14". Doiton's, curver of St. Enverence and Cruie Sta. Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite

Post-Office, Quarter.

TONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news by the Persis will cause much pain to all Her Majesty's loving subjects. After up wards of tweaty years of happy wedded life, the Queen is now left a widow, by the very sudden death of H. B. H. the Prince Consort. We pray God to comfort her in her heavy offliction and trust that in the love of a grateful people she uny tind some consolution amidst her domestic troubles. The Prace died on the 15th just. of a gastric fever.

We wish that we could give assurance of a peaceful and nonourable termination of our difficul terry with Washington ; but it is not in our power to do so. There are many and contradictory ru. mours upon the subject ; some to the purpose that Messes. Slidell and Masou are to be released in mediately-others to the effect that the Government of the Northern States is determined to maintain its right to their possession. In the measure preparations for the defence of the Pro rince coulinue with nonbated vigor, and the entire community seems actuated by the most excellent sentences. If we must have warwhich God in His mercy forbid--the enemy will mest with a wirm reception in Canada. Shoulder to shoulder must we stand, to meet the invader should he set foot upon our soil: and thus putting our trust in the Lord God of Armies, we shall show that a people fighting for their homes, their liberties, their Queen and their religion, are not easily to be conquered. So come the battle when it may; and God defend the right.

The news from Continental Europe is of no very great importance. The intentions of France, in case Great Britain should be involved casus belli, and avows that no nation could patrently put up with such an outrage as that which Capt. Wilkes offered, when he claimed the right Culleu, says:-to seize political offenders, upon the high seas, join in chanting the praises of sedition and rebellion to seize political offenders, upon the high seas, join in chanting the praises of sedition and rebellion when under the protection of the British flag.captured by the Piedmontese, and shot for the Tho P this teenth time. He is so used to being shot, Armagh, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, says :appearance, in the vicinity of Naples.

and no, such case exists at the present moments eitber in Canada or in Ireland-the subject can not, without sucurring the penalty of mortal sin. taker upsarms' against the government under which be lives | and that rebelion, and treason are offences against the Divine, as well as against human, law. To insinuate therefore that Irish Catholics-subjects by their own free will and deliberate act, of Queen Victoria-who have and of the duties and obligations which it im voluntarily chosen Canada as their future home, poses ; or as knaves and hypocrites, wilfully mis and the home of their children-and who have representing those doctrines, and invoking the therefore voluntarily taken upon themselves the secred name of God to what they know to be a duties and obligations of British subjects-look lie? In one or the other of these character upon their fellow-subjects as "enemies," and must we look upon the Catholic Hierarchy o are panting for vengeance upon the government Ireland, if we deny that Irish Catholics are beneath whose flag, they have spontaneously bound by the law of God to be loyal subjects of placed themselves-is to impugn their honor, Queen Victoria, even in Ireland, where they honesty, and religious sincerity. It is equiva-shave grievances to complain of, and where they lent to asserting that the Irish in Canada are and their Church have been grossly ill-treated

Mctropolitan Record but repeats the slanders would not their conduct be, if in Canada -- where of the vile Orange press, and gives the sanction as against the British Government, the utmost of his influential columns to the mondacious ingenuity of malice would fail to detect the calumnies of our bitterest enemies.

end that loyalty and obedience are obligatory only upon Catholics, who are not British sub-mentreat of our contemporary to reconsider be jects ? or will be venture to assert that the Church has one law for the United States, but to retract his calumny against us and we im by which Catholics in Canada are not bound ?--- plore him not to judge of us by those emasculat Hardly will he dare to adopt this mode of argument, and yet none other will serve his turn .---How for instance shall be be able to show that it is the duty of the Irish born Catholic, by natura alisation a citizen of the State of New York, to sprofessions are not deliberate lies ; if we call remain faithful to the Union-to fight, perhaps, sourselves Catholics, we are also prepared to peru the ranks of the Federal army against "rebels"--and to abstain, certainly, from giving the our boly religion imposes upon us; and in the latter any countenance or encouragement-if he words of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Killaloe, we denies the moral obligation upon the Irish Catholic would respectfully remind the New York Blein Canada to remain a faithful subject of Queen stropolitan Record that, Victoria, and to refrain from aiding and abetting her enemies, even if he does not take up arms in her defence. Is not the law of God, as expounded by the Catholic Church, the same in Canada as it is in New York ?--- and if it is--the Catholic citizen of the latter who should Etake up arms against his government would be guilty of mortal sin by so doing, how could the Catholic subject of Queen Victoria be sinless, who should act in the manner and spirit which the New York Mctropolitan falsely attributes

to the Irish Catholics of this Province? It cannot be urged that the government of

Queen Victoria is so unjust and tyrannical, either iu war with the Northern States, excite much an Ireland or in Canada, as to justify rebellion, discussion. The Parisian press professes entire for armed insurrection against it. On this point neutrality, but recognises the legitimacy of the legitet us hear what the Catholic Prelates of Ireland

The Apostolic Delegate and Primate of Ireland the Archbishop of Ireland, the Most Revorend Dr. Sour Spiritual Mother, are utterances of a brother

when under the protection of the British flag. — We shall ever be good and faithful subjects, not that which finds the most ready acceptance with From Italy there is nothing new. The ill ce- through any romantic or absurd sentimentality, but incuted fragments of the bogus Italian Kingdom writers in the English press seem to think that we the minds of well disposed Protestants against exween about to fall to pieces again; and the are all conspirators, and that we desire nothing so that amining into, even, her claims as the divinely ap-brave General Borges, the commander of every man in Ireland would look upon any foreign pointed teacher and expounder of God's law—is the loyal troops in Calabria, has, it is said, been divination as the greatest calamity that could befal the that she encourages or tolerates violations of country.

political casavists, to prove that the people of ire land are not loyal. Let no man; taunt Oatholics wit disloyalty Oatholicity is loyal in principle, wallegt ance is inculcated by the tenets of our Holy Reli gion. "There is not in Her Majesty's wide-spread do minions a people to whom we will yield in devoted attachment to ber person and throne. Now are we to look upon these venerable Prelates, above, cited, as fools or as knaves ? as men ignorant of the doctrines of their religion traitors to their Church; hypocrites who pro- by British Parliaments, and British Sovereigns, fess with their lips a religion which they deny in But if in Ireland, Irish Catholies are bound their hearts; and double-faced scoundrels whose to loyalty by the Divine Law, as expounded by word no man should rely on. The New York the Church, - how much more unjustifiable

faintest shadow of a grievance-they were by Or does our New York contemporary pre- their acts to justify the anticipations of the New York Metropolitan Record? We earnestly hasty and groundless judgment; we beg of him ed specimens of Catholicity which he see around him, and not to measure us by the miserably low standard of morality which obtains almost universally in the United States. Our form all those duties, to God and to man, which

> "The loyalty of the Catholics of Ireland is called in question, but only by their enemies."

We write these things in sorrow and shame; for we are jealous of the good name of our Church, and we feel that more is done by her pretended advocates, the lay directors of the Irish Catholic press in the United States, to sully that good name, to bring her teachings into disrepute, and to cast doubts upon the consistency and morality of her doctrines, than by all the enemies of our holy religion in Europe or in America. Achilli, Gavazzi, Leaby, and Chiniquy have said nothing more dishonoring to the Church, and to her children, than is implied in the passage by us quoted from the New York Metropolitan Record; and whilst the calumnies of the former may be met by the rejoinder that they are but the forgeries of an enemy, th equally injurious aspersions upon the integrity o Catholic, and are therefore doubly dangerous.

The most serious charge against Catholicity, The Primate of All Ireland, the Arebbishop of that law, for her own ends-that her morality Of Her Most Gracious Majesty, whom may God is lax and mutable; and that she adapts her precepts to the exigencies of the moment, and to the tastes, passions, and prejudices of her followers. To this charge, we should at once feel urselves compelled to plead " Guilty," were the New York Metropolitan Record and its conemporaries in the United States, trustworthy

profession of ta religion; any cone of whose Church, the term Protestant had no relerence precents, be, bas deliberately, made, up bis, mind to violate; there is no epithet vile enough ; and but was intended solely to denote the party in Ger. no language is strong enough to express the many who adhered to the Protest of the Princes abborrence, disgust and contempt that every and free toties of the Empire, against the action of honest man must entertain towards him .----Jemmy O'Brien has left behind him a name by no means savoury ; but even a Jemmy O'Brien The Protesters protested upon political grounds would feel ashamed to acknowledge as his countrymen, fellows who could act as the New York Metropolitan Record and its contemporaries boast that the Irish Catholics of Canada are about to act in the event of a war with the Northern States

HOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TREATS ITS CATHOLIC SOLDIERS .- No inconsiderable portion of the Northern army is composed of Catholic soldiers, who, true to the precepts of their Church, have gone forth to fight the battles be; for the Catholic resident in the U. States is just as much bound to loyalty, as is the Romish and they appealed, not to Scripture, butubject of Queen Victoria in Canada. The treatment, however, which Catholic soldiers receive rom the hands of the Government for which they are fighting, is not such as to induce the belief that their services are highly appreciated. We copy from the correspondent of the Boston Pilot-a warm supporter of the Federal partywho writing from Cairo, Illinois, under date 5th instant, thus describes the condition of Catholic soldiers in the Federal army :---

"These boats are to be manned by 500 marines one-half of whom are Catholics, and yet they have co chaplain, and no chance of attending their relirious duties. Here are now, on board the boats 00 Catholic, most of whom will uudoubtedly killed within a month, and yet they are left by the lovernment without any religious attendance what ever ! The officers of these marines are not to blame on the contrary, every man of them, with Captain Dove at their head, are perfect gentlemen, and are glad when a Catholic priest calls to see their men But why does not the Government provide these men with the only sort of religious attendance that could make them sober and moral, and contented with their lot. In fact it would seem as if some of the officials valued the liberation of a black slave a thouand fold more than the salvation of the souls of any number of Catholic soldiers. There are now at this post about 2000 Catholic soldiers, and the Govern nent have provided but very inadequately for their religious wants. Hence dozens, if not hundreds of Catholic soldiers, have died unconfessed and unanpinted, and unprayed for, during the past six months Whose fault is it that this crying evil has not been brought to the notice of the Government ere this I am at a loss to learn; but I know the facis are as state. Oolonel Lawler, of the 18th Illinois Volunteers, to be sure, has had a Chaplain with his regiment; but he has had all he could do to keep him in spite of bigotry, and, as a consequence, there have been no less than fifty-two charges made against noine." As thus :--him by his subaltern officers."

The above extract furnishes ample proof of he strong Anti-Catholic feeling with which the Defenders of the Union" are for the most part animated. Their triumph, if they do ultimately never made any, the most remote, allusion to the triumph, will be the signal for such an outbreak genuineness" of any scriptures, but simply to of popular fury against Catholicity, and against their "holiness" in the sense of inspiration, or Irish Papists in particular, as this Continent has supernatural authority; but a writing, book, or not yet witnessed. God help the poor Catholics scripture even upon sacred subjects, is not newho are fighting the battles of the Northerners. They are doing their duty as good, consistent, and herefore loyal Catholics, it is true, and are rmal authority-because it is undoubtedly getherefore deserving of our respect; but at the nuine. The Christian Guardian uses the word ame time they are preparing a rod for their own " holy" in the sense of " dirinely and supernatubacks, which will be unsparingly applied at the rally inspired ;" and if belief in scriptures, " holy" earliest opportunity -- and in this respect they dein this sense, be essential to constitute a Protestserve our pity. ant, it is impossible to determine whether a mar What manner of men these Federal troops are is a Protestant or not, until we know what Scrinhow our Churches and Convents would fare a tures are "holy," that is to say "divinely and their hands, were we, through our treachery supernaturally inspired." Our objection, theresupineness, to allow them to set foot upon ou fore, upon theological grounds, to the definition free soil, may in like manner be estimated from given by the Christian Guardian is most perthe subjoined extract, which we make from th inent and unanswerable. same correspondent of the Boston Pilot, whom And our definition of a Protestant-as " any columns, we may be sure, do not exaggerate the baptised person who protests against the aution brutality of the Northerners :---ity of the Papal Church"-is. we contend, the

whatever, to "Holy Scriptore" or Justification ." the majority of the Diet of Spires of 1529, as an invasion upon the civil rights of the minority. and based their Protest, neither upon the exclusive authority of Holy Scriptures, nor upon the doctrine of justification, but upon the funda. mental laws of the Empire. In the words of the Protestant historun, Banke :---

"They especially insisted on the fundamental prin. iples of the law of the Empire. They declared that they could not be obliged, without their consent to give up the privileges secured to them by the recess lately drawn up at Spirce, which had been confirmed by strong mutual promises, and attested by their common seals; that the attempt of other State to repeal this by their separate act was null and and had no authority over th.m; that they void, should go on to conduct themselves towards their of the Government of which they have consti-subjects in matters of religion according to the tuted themselves subjects. This is as it should terms of the former recess, and as they thought they could answer it to God and; the Emperor." -Ranke Hist. of the Reformation in Germany, I. V. c. V .:

"to the Emperor, the next general free assembly of boly Obristendom, or to a Congress of the German nation."-Ib.

Such, in substance, was the original Protest and the grounds upon which it was based. It was simply a protest of a minority against the political acts of the majority-for the Diet was a secular not an occleriastical, assembly ; although in virtue of their rank as members of the Em pire, ecclesiastics were represented therein, even as Anglican Bishops have a seat in the British Parliament. ežn 611.17

We rejected the definition given by the Chris. tian Guardian, because a definition of which. any term requires itself to be defined, is radically defective, and therefore worthless. Now one of the terms in our Methodist contemporary's definition is "Holy Scriptures;" but our contemporary does not so much as indicate any means by which we are to determine what "scriptures" or writings are "holy;" and therefore, as failing in this vital point, the entire definition is worthless -for that which itself requires to be defined can be of no use as a definition.

Our contemporary feels the force of this, and tries to shuffle out of it, by the old trick of changing the terms in which our objection is couched. We asked the Christian Gua dian how we are to "ascertam what "scriptures" fall within the category of " holy ?" And to this our opponent replies by changing the term " holy" into " ge-

"The genuincness of the Scriptures, and-what books compose the Sacred Canon? are questions which he ingeniously raises to divert attention from the point in hand."- Christian Guardian 18th inst. Now from first to last of our argument we cessarily " holy" in the sense in which the Christian Guardian employs the term, i.e., of doc-

sentiments entertained towards them, and to cobediouce to ber authority. wards the British Government, by the Catholics, Bays :and by the Irish Catholics of Canada especially. Great misappreheasion prevaits upon this sub-opinus Christians. Let no one imagine that it is not part and parcel of Catholic discipline and Catholic part and parcel of Catholic discipline and Catholic

The New York Metropolitan Record of the 21st justant, has the following, with reference to says :our Irish friends :-

" There is not an Irishizan in the South or in Can-

enunciation is insulting, and in the highest degree Saubjects in sontiments of undivided allegiance to the gracious Sovereign of these realms. From the die Queen Victoria in Canada.

York Metropolitan Record to what is taking stions of governing authority are also arranged by place around us, and to the spirit of the Irish The Bishop of Elphin, the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooley Catholic press, of which clear indications will be reasys:-found in another column. Upon the insult of-ish Orown. Allegiance to our gracious Queen is fered to the Irish Catholics of Canada by they with us a duty prescribed by allegiance and strictly interfered by the Church. insunation of our New York contemporary, we henforced by the Church? The Bishop of Ferns, the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong

however, that we expect soon to hear of his re- tong preserve, she has au more loyal subjects than ive are.

The Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Leah We know how to preserve in violate the allegiand

It is important that our neighbors on the other are owe to the Queen as our only temporal Sovereign side of the Lines, should clearly understand the gand to none of Her Mujesty's subjects do we yield in

The Bishop of Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan 'The people would prove themselves to be not only The people would prove themselves to be not only good citizens and loyal subjects, but sincere and

morality to obey the chief authorities in the State."

The Bishop of Cork, the Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, "We need not delay in declaring our loyalsy to th gratious Sovereign beneath whose aceptro these great

grealms are governed. The Bishop of Ossory, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh

"There is not an Iriduzad in the South or in Gan-greening are governed. ada, that would not eigerly accept the opportunity The Bishop of Ossory, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, now presented of paying off the debt of centuries appeaks which they owe to the English enemy." Of Catholic Ireland, with five millions of faithful We speak only for ourselves - that is for Can-and lows adbjects ready to maintain with their blood ada; and to so far as the latter is concerned, against foreign invision." We assert that the anticipations of our New The Bishop of Galway, the Right Rev. Dr. Mic-York contemporary are as groundless, as their We will yield to no other portion of our fellow:

distinguising, to the Irish Catholic subjects of data of duty we never fail to proclaim, with th Apostle, that obedience-voluntary, interior, hearty bedience was to be tendered to all persons who wer

For the groundlessness of the assertion -- that placed in high authority over them, and this not only in the event of a war with the United States to those who wielded the supreme, but also the sub any section of our Catholic community would gistrates, so long as they inculcated nothing evil, Either the morality of the Catholic Church is, fight on the side of the invader, against "the find outstepped not the limits of their authority. English enemy"-we need only refer the New The different gradations, and species, and distribu-The Bishop of Elphin, the Bight Rev. Dr. Gillooley musurrection against the British Government by

The New York Metropolitan Record pro-fesses to be a Catholic paper, and as such must Majesty.'

exponents of Catholic morality; and no man who loves truth, and who hates a lie, spoken or icted, should for one moment remain a member of ton, Mo. There is no doubt but the Federal soldiers wits restriction-of the term in dispute. That we Church of which such journals were the faithfull Tucker's borse as a prize, tore the vestments, and rgans.

For, if we were to judge of the teachings of the Catholic Church upon the duties of subjects in command; but I learn that one Colonel Plummer owards their rulers, by the language of the Germans. The Germans are not so savage as some journals by us referred to, we should be unable who bonst of a higher civilization.

No! we don't think that they were Germans "Of Catholic Ireland, with five millions of faithful to avoid the conclusion that the Church taught the lawfulness, nay the duty, of rebellion and who committed the outrages recorded above.irmed insurrection against those rulers-when In all probability they were the fellow-country by so teaching she could enlist in her favor the men of the brave Americans who a few year: -ympathies of the disaffected ; whilst at the same gago pillaged, polluted, and burnt the Charleston time, through the lips of her Prelates and Clergy Convent; and who, on many a subsequent occa-

the inculcated the obligation of loyalty towards sion, have distinguished themselves by tarring, and eloquent Prote-tant instoriau, a distinguishhose same rulers, when by so doing she hoped and feathering priests, and other sportive acts of ged divine of the Presbyterian Church of Scotto make for herself friends amongst the powerful Ra similar character.

ind rulers of the earth. Of two things one .-" WHO IS A PROTESTANT ?"-Our argument with the Christian Guardian as to the meaning what her enemies say it is; or the New York Metropolitan Record, and its contemporaries, aconsulered etymologically, historically, or theo of the word Protestant amounts to this. That who flatter themselves with the prospects of an Hogically, the definition by hun given in the anthe Irish Catholics of Canada, are the libellers unterns is defective :-

of the latter; because they represent them as who protests against Popery on the ground that the definition of the word "Protestant" is unexcep-Holy Scriptures are the only authority in matters of tionable, both in its extension and in its restric-doctrine, and that we are justified only by faith in states of the states of t ready to act contrary to the precepts of the reigion which they profess, and therefore as Christ." ltion.

sneaks, hars, and hypocrites. We can enter- This definition we reject-1st-on etymologitain a certain kind of respect for the man wholecal grounds-because it is the act of Protesting, Robertson, the appellation Protestant hath, beboldly and openly repudiates Christianity, and and not the reason for Protesting, which accord- acause better known and more honourable, "by its frankly tells you that he neither believes its dog-Ling to the etymological origin of the word, makes being applied indiscriminately to all the sects cannot be violated without mortal sin; that, ex-in question, but only by their enemies. The meet-scepts. But for the double-faced scoundrel, for on historical grounds-because as originally ap-3. And in its restriction; because the term " Pro-cept in cases of extreme oppression and injustice writers, and anti-Irish newspaper proprietors, and the mean canting knave, who outwardly makes plied to a party or sect detached from the Catholic destant" is applicable to those sects only " tehich

In a late Pilot, you mentioned a rumor of an outrage committed by the Federal soldiers at Frederickthere sacked the Outbolic Church, took Father "horribile dictu" stole the chalice and ciborium and

think, appear from the perusal of the following trampled on the Blessed Sacrament! This is not passage from a well-known i'rotestant historian : rumor but a fact. I don't know the officer who was " The elector of Saxony, the Marquis of Brandes" burg, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Dukes of Lunea burg, the Prince of Anhali, together with the deput ties of fourteen imperial, or free cities, entered a su emn protest against this decree, as unjust and im pious. On that account they were distinguished by the name of PROTESTANTS, an appeilation which hath since become better known, and more bobourable, by its being applied indiscriminately, to all the

only true definition --- both in its extension, and a

have, good authority for what we say, shall, we

sects, of whitever denomination, which investival-ed from the Roman See" - Dr. Robertson's History of Charles 5th ; book V. This is the definition given by an illustrious

land, and one of the most prominent members of the General Assembly of that body during a great part of the eighteenth century. With all due respect for our Methodist contemporary we think that the opinion of such a man is, at least, enfitled to as much attention as is that of the editor of the Toronto Christian Guardian; and "The only definition of a Protestant is - Every one fortified by such authority, we contend that our

In its extension; because, according to Dr.

The sea ber of the state of the THERE BERES WATER SHO

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 27, 1861. animation mond interest and wild wat with makes out 1. A I to the

"revole""" implies previous subjection, infor where no allegiance is due, there can be no "repole." Now only Christians or Daptised persons in the sense of having resolted against that See. Thus we have the best of authority for defining a Protestant as sumply a 'baptised non-Catholic ;'

A controlling treatmand of control of contro Protestants" or his religions opinions with " Bationalism."

We find in the Montreal Herald of Tuesday, the annexed report of a meeting of our Irish fellow-citizens, held on Monday evening last, at Nordheimer's Hall :---

RESOLUTION.

lat-Moved by Thos. D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., seconded James Donnelly, Esq., Resolved-That this meeting, representing an in-

focatial portion of the Insh population of Canada, are deeply concerned to admit that an outbreak of war between Great Britain and the United States, after an amicable peace of 50 years' duration, should be by competent authorities considered probable if not imminent; notwithstanding that, we will not cease to hope for the perpetuation of peace, until hope becomes credulity and no room is left for further doubt. 2nd - Moved by John George Daly, Esq.,

Resolved, - That while our desires are most sincerely directed to the preservation of pence, this meeting, representing the large Irish population of the City of Montreal, are determined, to a man, to

hove revolted from the Roman . See But inflamed by the artifices of Northern A bolition- and kind sympathy towards the Irish people. 1 over the columns of our daily papers, and find Union, as the history of nations shows us, will therein recounted the progress of this hellish be our strength for for the great day when reservile war. 🔅

sever again to confound him with "Rational they will deal with, or subdue the latter is a

when the North shall have triumphed over the among themselves, have most zealously joined us to organize and drill, and to proclam our South by the aid of the slaves, its great difficulty hand and heart, to come to their assistance, readiness to shoulder the rifle and man the bat-will only have commenced. The villany that alleviate their sufferings, and procure them a teries in her defence. It is not Britain that South by the aid of the slaves, its great difficulty the Northern Abolitionists are now teaching the home for themselves and families with the advan- "asks us to champion her cause and to adjust her manner.

ORDINATIONS .- On Saturday the 21st inst., aland. Notwithstanding the steps that our Gov- make what it is ;- Canada invites us to prepare His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal conferred geroment has taken by nominating two Agents with no uiggard hand, and in no temporizing Orders, in the Chapel of the Grand Seminaire : for Emigration-one for Ireland and the other spirit, for emergencies which the logic of events Joseph Peladeau, Fabien Martin dit Barnabe, casion for our Irish Catholic population of not, we shall not, be deat to the appeal. Francois Xavier Vezina, for the Diocese of Lower Canada to begin and form a similar asso- Politically and religiously, socially and indus-Montreal.

Diaconate-M. M. Raphael Caille dit Jas-men? There is nothing more certain than its which they realize nowhere else upon this Con-min, Prosper Beaudry, Felix Woods, for the success. Let the generous, celigious and noble mean. In the neighboring States, no doubt, Diocese of Montreal; and M.M. Philippe hearted Irishmen of Montreal begin: 1st-io they are flattered and cajoled when their votes Grace and Michael Benedict Rodden, for the form a mother association. To enroll as many are desired; they are sought eagerly when dan-

Majesty's Okaadam subjects in defence of the Oon stillution under which we live, in defence of the Oon stillution under which we live, in defence of the Oon stillution under which we live, in defence of the Oon stillution under which we live, in defence of or industry in bomes as prosery, the fortis of our industry in gavanted by ore existing Governmeet, and in defence of Montreal; Mr. Sub-diaconate—M.M. Joseph Leeletc, Wol-gavanted by ore existing Governmeet, and industry aspective. Sub-diaconate—M.M. Joseph Leeletc, Wol-gavanted by ore existing Governmeet, and industry aspective. Mr. James Uracy for the Diocese of Montreal; Mr. Sub-diaconate—M.M. Clement Rolic, F.X. Sub-diaconate—M.M. Clement Rolic, F.X. Sub-diaconate of Montreal; Mr. Samph Lake Harrey for the Diocese of Hartford, and the ten association, the work is to be done; and the no-still to posses on industry in the aspective is Montreal; Mr. Samph Lake Harrey for the Diocese of Montreal; Mr. Sub-diaconate—M.M. Clement Rolic, F.X. Sub-diaconate of the Diocese of Montreal; Mr. Sub-diaconate of the Diocese

owe allegiance to the See of Peter, and there-does it seem as if we were reading a chapter in start up to pervert the sentiments of either fore only baptised persons can be " Protestants" the history of St. Domingo as we glance an eye parties on this vital and important point, union .---

presentation based on population shall be debat-A demon has been aroused that will not easily ed; union will enable us to defend our holy reliand Protestantism as the mass of opinions con- be suppressed; a fiend has been evoked who will gion, our institutions and our rights. Our Cana-cerning Christianity entertained by Protestants, and withdraw from the work of blood and lust, at idian Hierarchy stop before no sac fice in order

from their more advanced fellow-rebels against as such a victory worth fighting for ? and when exiled, like our frish torefathers, rather than and erush. We are in a land where gone caugundorstand it is determined by the military authori-the Catholic Church det., the Rationalists-by nobtained, shall the victors have nothing to fear abandon their holy religion, now banished from discussion and where in a land where gone caugundorstand it is determined by the military authoriobtained, shall the victors have nothing to fear abandon their boly religion, any banished from dispute our right to possession; a land which is due at once to construct a tolegraph connection the Catholic Charge they are in the realized of the realized o over the various States of the present distracted," cause, in behalt of our rights and interests, on as temporary quarters for the troops, whose arrival question which no one in the Northern States Union, exposed to poverty, starvation, and all'soil where the unteritance of Irishmen can never may soon be expected

fellow-countrymen, and this association has Canada, which shall be our children's home; Ca-already purchased several thousand ac es of Anada, which Irishmen have largely helped to

cuation of colonisation for their fellow country- trially, Irishmen in Canada occupy a position

ists, were the actual incendiaries. There have cannot but here regret with you, Mr. Editor, have kindly consented to act as Agents for the to besitate about fighting in its defence.and we bear of immense and wanton destruction Ganadians, any one so how, so incare the last and Ganadians in the set of t

UPPER OANADA.

From the Toronto Murror.

THE CATHOLICS OF WESTER' CANADA Order is promulgated to-day, requiring one company

deems worthy of a moment's consideration. — the disasters of war, together with those who, in the disputed, for a freedom of which Irishmen cause Fasson Casadian Hausers. - We have before And yet it requires no prophet to predict that the Canadas, still drag a miserable existences never be deprived. It is not Ergland that calls montioned that U J Conreol, Eq., had offered to form a regiment of 1000 men from the French Oanading Societies. We believe that he has mot with great success, upwards of five hundred having already been curolled.

ANOTHER FRENCH CASADIAN BATTALION. . A BRIblacks, the latter will no doubt execute : and it tages and consolations of our Holy Religion. — quarrels with the stern arbitrament of the sword, taking the value of the public papers have shown us the plan they fit is Canada that appeals to us for service with a divergence of the instructions adopted ; they formed an association for the fan emphasis which it were treason to disregard. The public papers have shown us the plan they fit is canada that appeals to us for service with a divergence of the instructions adopted ; they formed an association for the fan emphasis which it were treason to disregard. The public papers have been association for the fan emphasis which it were treason to disregard. The public papers have be in the order in to the of their white masters in a very unexpected accolonisation of the Eastern Townships by their Canada-our home-the land of our adoption is Government.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Plour Pollards, \$2,50 to \$3; Middlings, \$3,25 to \$3,50 ; Fine, \$4 to \$4,30 ; Superfine, No. 2, \$4,80 to \$5,00 ; Superfine, \$6,121 to \$5,15 ; Fancy, \$5,40 to Priesthood - M.M. Alexis Coutre, Anthime for France-does this not seen a suitable oc- is fast forcing upon us. We ought not we can \$5,50; Exira, \$5,60 to \$5,90; Double Exira, \$6 to Bags, \$2,60 to \$2,80. 36,20 Super, and lower grades in demand. Whoat Arrivals very small ; sales of sir glo parloads Spring at \$1,05 to \$1,06. Oatmest per bbl. of 200 lbs.-- \$4,25. Barley 48c to 50c per 50 lbs Very du I. Corn per 56lbs .- 520 to 55c Nominal.

governed by such checks as controls unbridled license, the worst enemy of true liberty.-Ot-

QUEBRO, December 20, 1861 - The Militia General

proper channels.

secon ters of the several Resolutions be an Executive

Committee to carry into effect in the best and most expeditious manuer the conclusions arrived at by

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the meantime the Secretary by requested to commu-gover the former, because he can settle amongste nicate with the Provincial President on the subject Americans, English, Scotch, in a word all wing fauch

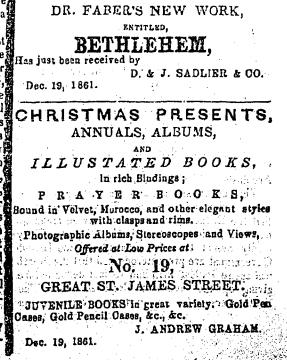
Herrices of an insurbatiand, of in the defence of Montreal and the York ; and Mr. Francis O'Brien for the Diocese printed and spread in each auxiliary association to yhave dready done in Massachasetts, if they when he was hat heard of he was in Quebec. He is Country, and that such a proposition is by this mest-ing authorised to be made immediately through the proper channels. The Hove dy Thos. McOready, Beq., and the Move dy Move dy

LGYAL IRIBH SOCIETY OF CANADA. A special meeting of the Toronto Branch and shack, and go not in to possess the land, the quality of the soil, timber and woodland. S-the leveling, anarchical spirit which prevails Loyal Irish Society was conveneed on Tuesday, from the const-If the inst. for the purpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the purpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the prevailed of the Irish inhibitants of uewspaper never ceases to abound in matters Upper Canada in the prevented by want of Canadas expectally. I betbought it would not have the was well filled. We are prevented by want of Canadas expectally. I betbought it would not have the Sherbrooke, Dec. 6, 1961. Sherbrooke, Dec. 6, 1961. Sherbrooke, Dec. 6, 1961. Woods. On these maps are to be seen each lut. Church is not now directly assaled. But the Rivere, and Sorel Papers. If the soil, timber and woodland. S-the leveling, anarchical spirit which prevails If the inst. for the purpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. for the perpose of takidg into consi-If the inst. The room that interest the Irish Catholic population of the If the inst. The coom that interest the Irish Catholic population of the If the inst. The off the perpose is the inst. The

deration the position of the first interest the Irish Catholic population of the firsh Catholic spondation of the firsh catholic spo

but the following resolutions, unminimously adopted with most important questions of the prevent day splendid town of Sherwood and all as surround- the province is menaced. Meither religiously J. B. BROUSSEAU. by the meeting, speak eloquently for themselves: amongst our scalous Casadian population - 1 ing Towaships, which are very much peopled by finor pointrally are we order any han here. Moved by James Stock, seconded by M. J. O'lleirne, mean colonisation. The Irash people of God; all they want is the implies the people of God; all they want is the implies the people of God; all they want is the implies the localities in the Existent Townships, that in probability, be the huttle-field, calls loudly on every towards the land of their birth shows their capacity and in the said Mission, and what still evinces their antive isle, is greated to unregisters. The only hostility we are nother connection with the mediatry, since they derive a subsistence there the genuine spirit of Oid Erio Go Bragh is a scen sympathisers. The only hostility we are are solvery of the in numerous families, from seven or eight well croudly and surrounding country, the Irishman Schere of a Sain Patrick's Society; junction with the society; and the province is chertisted by the Brown Steer, and Steers of Land; und surrounding country, the Irishman Schere of a Sain Patrick's Society; and find there are already to user a sumer where are already to mean as cheres and and surrounding country, the Irishman Schere of a Sain Patrick's Society; and find there are already to mean as cheres and surrounding country, the Irishman Schere of a Sain Patrick's Society; and the description of and find surrounding country, the Irishman Schere of a Sain Patrick's Society; and there are already to mean as chere and to any friends through the families of the state of and surrounding country, the Irishman Schere of a Sain Patrick's Society; and there are already to mean as cheres and the state of and surrounding country, the Irishman Schere of

Mored by John () Donoloe, seconded by John for their numerous numerous numerous numerous numerous control of the existence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of a Sam Patrick's Society; nurty, who are notoriously affinited with the Brown frequence of the state of a Sam Patrick's Society; and the closel of the graduated with the Brown frequence of the Brown frequence of the Brown frequence of the Sam Patrick's Society of Canada, that they make its influence of the brown frequence of the Sam Patrick's society of the provid frequence of the brown frequence of the state o Mente with the Provincial Previous Previous Previous Province Among a service and a service on the analyse of the same as those and all who place, recalls to my mind a word dropped, but Grandans, cest what it may. Irishnen are reformed when we guad discharge our duty as place in the same as those and the same as those and when we guad discharge our duty as for the fragment of the same as those of these and when we guad discharge our duty as the same as those of these and when we guad discharge our duty as for the fragment of the same as those of these and when we guad discharge our duty as the same as those of these and when we guad discharge our duty as the same to the most point age, and enables him with time to be promoted dises and plans which as a friend of Trish color and the mine of a service war, or war of may be seen all over the Eastern Townships.— for the design and plans which as a friend of Trish color of a service war, or war of may be seen all over the Eastern Townships.— for a service war, or war of may be seen all over the Eastern Townships.— for the fragment of the post as the same as those of the same as those as the same as the same as those as the same as those as the same as those as the same as those as the same as the elevated above all the other churches of the parrived when we must discharge our duty as place recalls to my mind a word dropped, but Canadians, cost what it may. Irishmen never



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE DEGEMBER-27-1861-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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project of Senatus Consultum. The Debats publishes the text of the project Article I. The budget tof expenses is presented to the Legislative Body, with its divisions

into sections, chapters, and articles. The budget of each Ministry is voted by section, conformably, to the order annexed to the present Senatus Consultum. The division by chapters of the credits granted for each Ministerial department is regulated by a decree of the Emperor rendered in a Council of State. Special decrees rendered in the same form may authorize the transfer (virement) of one chapter to their decision is a fact the significancy and imanother in the budget of each Ministerial de- portance of which will not escape one's notice. partment.

"Art. 2. No supplementary or extraordinary credits can be granted except by virtue of a cours) for the expenses of the public interests.

the present Senatus Consultum."

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF A FRENCH DISAR-MAMENT. - The Times correspondent says :-"Public attention has been directed to an article in the Patrie, headed 'On the impossibility of disarming,' which endeavours to prove that in the present state of Europe none of the great Powers can disarm, and that the present state of armed peace which has lasted for nearly half a century, and which does not cost Europe less than two milliards a-year, must continue. The article might have passed unnoticed, as there is nothing new in the arguments used by the writer, but that the signature is that known to be adopted by M. de Lagueronniere, who has admitted that he inspires the Patric, and every body knows whence he derives his inspirations.

"What the writer conceives might be done is explained in the following passage :---

"'Only one thing is possible, legitimate, and in conformity with the necessities of the moment and with patriotism, and that is, without injuring the marvellous organisation of the army, which has received the double consecration of victory and of time, to reduce by administrative measures the charges of the War Budget, and to maintain the military power of France, while satisfying the wishes of families, the requirements of agricultural labour, and making a prudent economy in the finances of the State. Furloughs may be made more numerous, and for longer periods. But the f orces of France must not be deminished. Such in our opinion, is the programme of M. Fould, and it is all that is permitted by a policy which justly preoccupies itself with the material interests of the country, but which is resolved to maintain the real conditions of our influence and grandeur."

As long as the French army amounts to 600-000 men; as long as no bounds are placed to the feverish activity which reigns in the arsenals for the last two years, the Budget will always be more and more overcharged. But a disarmament is not to the taste of the revolutionaryparty; and the Siecle, the real Sovereign of France at present, exclaims, " Before disarining, the Roman, Venetian, Polish, Hungarian, Danubian, and Eastern questions must be completely settled." At this rate, our fourth and hith generations will not see this disarmament, which will be for present and future generations, what the mirage of the desert is for travellers. I am sorry to say that the Government is conforming to the wishes of the Siecle .- Cor. of Weckly Register. In speculating on the future course of Napoleon III., there is one consideration that should never be omitted. It is the only reliable foundation. His policy upon the whole must incline in favor of the Revolution ; for it is the Revolution which supports him, and he is its representalive. At times, and when occasion serves, he may make an attempt either to propiliate the goodwill, or to deprecate the wrath of the Church or the Legitumists, or the Orleanists--of the Bishops, the Noblesse, or the Bourgeoisie. But his moral strength in France rests on the Democratie disciplinee, as his material strength rests on the army. On the whole, we shall find that the Siecle is a truer exponent of the Imperial policy than any other journal, because the Siecle expresses the feelings of the auti-Catholic and and anti-Christian Revolution-Tax the rich. and pay wages to the poor. We are still to wait for the revelation of the exact scheme of the Emperor and M. Fould to extricate the State from its financial difficulties. But the semi-official Press undertakes to show that a reduction in the outlay on military and naval preparations is not to be thought of .-London Tablet. The funeral of the Rev. Pere Lacordaire took place at Soreze on Thursday, and the same day a funeral service for the repose of his soul was celebrated at 9 in the morning at the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. A considerable number of persons of all ranks and conditions attended. The French Academy was represented by its officers. The church was fitted up in the most simple manner, and the pulpit from which the brilliant orator so frequently charmed his audience, was covered with crape. There was no funeral sermon delivered. One of the Vicars-General officiated in the presence of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris .- Times Cor. The Americans in Paris are making preparations to migrate homewards. They seem to dread that the British Government will lay an embargo on the American bottoms in English ports. They loudly assert that the demands of the British Government are preposterous, and that the North will spend its last man and its last dollar before giving up the Southern Commissioners. The giving up the Southern Commissioners. The before, President Lincoln, by provoking an act of of local facts. A very short time ago, an imposing Southerners, who are numerous here, are in britality, may perhaps have acted with foresight by cortege of this kind made its appearance in Capua, a sector de la compañía

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the outrage of the Commander of the "San nor accept. other at public places, where they are perforce the importance of the present political situation, f other at public, maces, where they are performed would freely say that Linever, wrote a letter, better, thrown in contact with each other. They avoid worth your reading than this one I am just begin speaking, but look bowse-knives and revolvers at joing. There is here just now a perfect Babel of each other. The Parisian press in general admire the in-.

dignation winch is felt in England for the mult offered to the British flag. The sympatty of France' is evid-nily with Britain in this ques- nessed, even when the destinies of the country hing tion.

The Debuis says :-

"The promptitude which the English law officers of the Crown have shown in giving Whatever may be the opinion adopted on this subject, whether the decision of these official lawyers he approved or disapproved, still the between General Cialdini and the ministry; the law. Nothing is done against the enactments act committed by officers of the Federal awy is of the existing laws, insomuch as they concern deeply to be regretted, for at the same that it the expenses of the budge's closed still due, the furnishes a complaint at the least specious to the expenses of departments, communes, local ex- adversaries of the cause which is represented by penses, and the funds subscribed (fonds de con- the Government of Washington in its struggle with the Southern States, it will have for effect "Art. 3" Articles 11 and 12 of the Senatus to weaken the just sympathies which that cause Consultum of the 25th December, 1852, are (which is for us the good one) has met with and modified in so much as they may be contrary to merits retain in Europe. However this may be, the public emotion has reached its height on the other side the Channel, and the organs of the press are nearly unaninous in loudly calling for reparation for the outrage committed on the British ilag. Whatever the Times and even the Morning Post-which now appears to disavow the hopes which it before expressed as regarded a satisfatory arrangement - may say, we hesitate to think that the government of President Lincoln could have wished to involve itself in a war with England at a moment when all its efforts barely suffice to maintain the struggle in which it is engaged with the South. If Presi- the battle of Novara, when, retaining her arms, she dent Lincoln had really given positive orders to made her provinces so prosperous that other Italian the commander of the San Jacinto to arrest the provinces desired to be annexed to ber. Southern Commissioners on board the packet, as the Times and Morning Post appear to in the newspapers to the contrary. There is in thusk, we do not besitate to affirm, with the Rome a more than a usual stir among French, Bel-English journals, that it will have committed an | gian, Spanish, and Irish reactionists. act of madness and complete suicide. Until fresh intelligence we shall, therefore, persist in thinking that the general emotion excited in pub- province. lic opinion on the other side of the Channel is at

least premature.

La Presse says : --

"England offers at the present moment one of those speciacles which are the glory of a free people. Whatever opinion may be entertaind respecting thisattair of the Trent, it is impossible not to admire the public spirit which has manifested itself from one out of England to the other, and which, so to say, vibrates a chord of indignation in every English heart. This public spirit, a mixture of untional pride and an invitable attachment to the glory and in-terests of the country, display itself in every place in newspapers, in public meetings, at the theatres, in the public squares. There is always something grand and instructive in the agitation of this people, which is passionately devoted to commerce, but at the same time jealous of its rights and the honor of its flag, and which, wherever it assembles or labors, expresses in a thousand ways, the incomparable energy of its feelings. The interest which must always be attached to so noble a spectacle is doubled to-day in consequence of the violent act which has produced this general explosion of indignation. The English people are averse to war, as, more than any other country in the world, they are engaged in home, fearing to fall into the hands of the brigands. great commercial enterprises. England will only go Those who fall into such hands, and have to ransom to war as a last extremity; but we know how little to her patriotism. In experience is at hand to inform us, and, moreover, we have only to read the English daily papers received this morning." La Putrie says :-The Councillors of the Grown of England have decided justly that the act committed by the San Jacinto is a violation of international law. In our opinion they were perfectly right. We will say no more. It appears to us that it is impossable that the great maritime nation should remain indifferent upos a question which concerns all their rights and interests. It is clear that such a precedent cannot be admitted by any one. Yet some journals hesitate in expressing their disapprobation, and ask if the law on blockade cannot be interpreted in favor of the brutal aggression of the navy of the Northern States of America. To these besitations we reply distinctly by the two following questions which we address to public common sense :-- If the envoys of the South were fugitives, leaving their country for any reason whitever, would not the flag of England be a sufficient protection to them? Could England or France allow the grand principle of hospitality to be violated, which prevails in every spot where their flags are displayed? An English ship in the open sen, like a French ship, is national territory; such is the admitted principle. Can exceptions for contraband of war or help to armed men be invoked in the present case ? Second question :-- If the Americans had the right to carry off by force the envoys of the South between St. Thomas, a Danish posses-sion, have they not the same right forcibly to seize the envoys of the South in the Channel between Dover and Calais? It is by absurdity that absur-dity must be met. England has, therefore, the incontestable right of making herself respected, and we will applaud everything that is done to shield that law of nations which is too much disrogarded.

echtacies, and ido nou mesitatet to proclaim that preparing alseparation which he can neither propose

signs durs ses ELTAB Vellegrave hard bar parties; there would be little harm in people not understanding one unother, if only there were any who thoroughly understood themselves. There is such a stir, such a commotion among public, men under the Turin politices I never remember to have witon the cast of a die on the battlefields of Solferinc or Castelfidardo. The noise is not great, indeed;

for people converse in ominous whispers; but the animation of these Southern countenances is very striking: You can read in every brow that matters of great moment are at stake, and no one knows what to-morrow may bring. - Times Cor. ROME. - The Times' correspondent writes : -

A Turin letter in the Constitutionnel says :-' Much has been said about the discord which exists facts of the case are these: King Victor Emmanuel feeling surprised that the ministers did not propose some great recompense for the services which the general had rendered to Naples, announced, to the council his intention of giving him the Grand Collar of the Annunciado, which is the highest distinction that could be conferred being equivalent to the English Garter. The ministry were unanimous in respectfully expressing their disapprobation of such an act, and even went so far as to make it a cabinet question. General Cia divi beard a few days after of what had taken place, and immediately resigned the command of the 4th corps d'armee. The resignation was accepted, but he will hold himself in readiness to return, in the event of a change of ministry or of Italy requiring his services."

TUAIN, DEC. 2 .- Garibaldi has unexpectedly ar rived at Genoa.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Ferrari said that, by the documents which had been communicated to the Chamber, the Ministry had not solved the Roman Question. They say (he continued) that Rome is necessary to Italy, but is in the hands of the French; but they dare draw the conclusion. Signor Ferrari urged the Ministry to follow the example of Piedmont after.

The health of Pope Pius IX is said to be excellent notwithstanding the frequent reports spread about

The Papal Government has addressed a circular to the Bishop of Maritimo ordering them to afford every assistance to all Bourbonites entering that

December 1 .- General Goyon arrived here, and was received by the Pope.

NAPLES .- We take the following account of the state of feeling in Naples and of the condition of that unfortunate country under Piedmontese rule, from a speech delivered in the Parliament of Turin by Signor Ricciardi, and reported by the correspondent of the Times :-- "After this parable, or " apologue," as he preferred to term it, Ricciardi proceeded to enumerate the scourges with which Naples is afflicted: Malcontent is general. The country people are beggured by brigandage. The artisans lack work and have the dearth of provisions to contend with. Commercial men are ruined by the stagnation in trade, consequent upon the lowered tariff. The ex-Bourbon officers and the Garibaldians are so, badly off that it is a perfect wonder they do not, join the brigands. Artists and cultivators of liberal professions,' he continued, ' are in misery. The Neapolitan employes, or placemen, complain that they are liable, at a moment's notice, to be removed from one province into another; to leave Naples for Turin is perfectly terrific to them, for they look upon Piedmont as the Poles do on Siberia. (Interruption). I have run over most provinces, and do you know how people live there? Why, no one dares to leave home, fearing to fall into the hands of the brigands. themselves, dared not complain, lest their harvests

consisting of a carriage, escorted by a number of All the schemes which have bituerto been attempted armed clerks, and other pacific officials, more accus- appear to us to have entirely lacked common practimed to wield the inkhorn than the Enfield in the litical sense, and have resulted in ulter failures are The French Senate met on Monday, 2nd Beauregard, or Johnston might schlieft and the without important modifications in the rest to watch there with out and sender of the day consisted of, 1st, the admission of a interest to watch their demetnor towards each all 1 were sure of my ability to conver to portion in crowds to the metaon of a interest to watch their demetnor towards each all 1 were sure of my ability to conver to portion. cry of the reaction since last December; but when the prisoner descended, unluckily for the projected coup de theatre, he was recognized and claimed by an ex-soldier of Ferdinand in the crowd; who greatly spoiled the effect by crying, "Cheinganno -what a falsehood - that, is not. Chiavone, but so and so;" naming his friend, greatly to the indignation of the people, who vented their anger in a storm of hisses. And here it may not perhaps be out of place to say a word or two about this, same, Chiavone's antecedents, which have been cariously and intentionally misrepresenpted. He is not, and never was, a brigand, in the usual sense of the term, and as many even of your readers no doubt figure to themselves a hero of the Fra Diavolo stamp, peaked hat, velvet jacket, And long rifle all complete as per stage direction, fear I shall dispel many an illusion when I say that he is by birth merely a peasant proprietor of Sorawhat we should call a small farmer ; that he entered the army of the late King, and having served his time retired, with a good conduct pension, and was on his return to his native district made ranger of the Royal woods, near Sora. Here he led an honest and peaceable life till the revolution broke out, when he sold most of his property to buy arms for the King's service, and having raised his own and the neighboring villages, found himself in a few weeks the recognised head of the present reaction. He was soon at-tacked by the Piedmontese, who, after several encounters, in which they had considerably the worst of it, took Sora, burnt his house and farm, and committed dreadful outrages on his family ; and, since then he has " taken the hill side." as they say in the North. and has held the passes of the Abruzzi with desperate and unflinching bravery against the invading force, hunted from one town to another by the soldiery as if he were a wild beast, and knowing that for him if taken, there was no mercy, and only sustained by a sentiment of disinterested loyalty, for which we may look in vain for a parallel since the war of La Vendee.

THE POPE AND THE ROBBER KING. (From the Hull Advertiser.)

A strange story reaches us from Italy. It is stated that the Pope, claiming to be the inheritor of the eldest Throne in Europe, has summoned the King of Sardinie, whom his Holiness persists in styling the Duke of Savoy, to yield up the city of Turin, and the whole of the territory south of the Alps forming the aucient Kingdom of Piedmont, as a fiel of the Papacy ; and henceforth to restrict himself to those pursuits and enjoyments which are more in consonance with his tastes and habits than the wielding of a Royal Sceptre. This summons to the King to abandon his Royal dignity, is said to be expressed in the most courtly terms, and to abound in phrases enunciative of the utmost personal good will. Cardinal Antonelli, on the part of the Pope, assures the King that if he will only quietly agree to descend from his Throne, and voluntarily abandon all claim to the sovereignty of his States, the Holy Father will grant him a pension on the Civil List adequate to the maintenance of his personal rank and dignity -recognize the rank of his ministers, and servants -and allow him to communicate as Duke of Savoy with as many foreign Potentates as he pleases Baron Ricasoli has not yet returned any definite answer to these friendly offers, and many persons think that if declined by the infatuated King, his Majesty will be driven out of Turin by the Pope's troops, and then there will be none to pity him'l But, it may be asked by some old-fashioned people, what right has the Pope to meddle with the King of Sardinia? Not much, certainly ; but still rather more that the King, has to meddle with the Pope, As Sovereign of Rome for upwards of a thousand years, the Pope has certainly the first claim to the Imperial and Royal Sovereignty of Italy. But, bless us! we have told the story the wrong way. the King of Sardiniu, and not the Pope, who has given the Roman Sovereign notice to abdicate in his favour. It is the Royal hostler of Turin-so partial to fat women and strong beer-who has taken it into his head that he is the proper successor of the ancient Casars! It is Baron Ricasoli, and Cardinal Antonelli not of the magnanimous offer of the King, to the Italian Parliament just assembled at Turin! Many a penniless adventurer will rejoice if the Royal Savoyard's claim to the Roman throne be made good in the face, and with the consent, of the other Sovereigns of Europe. It will be the establishment of a new principle in the appropriation of property-one which, as regards the estates of some of our aristocracy, is likely to find as many admirers in England as elsewhere. The bare proposal is an outrage upon the public morality of Europe, and no honest Government could regard it in any other light. We are sure, whatever Lord Russel may intimate as the feeling of the British Cabinet in his correspondence with the English Minister at Turin, that, by Her Majesty the Queen, the proposal of the King of Sardinia to the Pope is regarded with all the abborrence which robbery and sacrilege is capable of inspiring in the mind of a high-spirited, just, and virtuous Monarch.

tical sense, and have tresulted in utter failures accordingly . English education has been given to Ohinese youths with no other object that we could see but to qualify them for hypocrites or for sharpers. Tr the schools for the children of Europeans, thition in the Ohinese language has been entirely eschewed although many boys are desirous to learn, and the Chinese teachers can be had in quantity for a mere triffe. At St. Paul's College there appears to be a great number of Ohinese boys" who have made con-siderable progress in English, and who would doubtif those interested in their welfare less do well sought 'to "place them in some tespectable trade whereby, they might obtain the means to obtain work for their livelihood. Otherwise we consider all they have learnt will turn out a curse and not a blessing.

"In this respect we certainly are under the conviction that the conduct of Protestant Missionaries in the colony has been and still is reprehensible. They are well aware of the lamentable consequences of their acts as we are, but instead of attempting to remedy the defect, they are too conceited to admit it. There is as much. devotion in all the Protestant Missionaries , we know of in the South of China as there is in a bootjack. Their shameless indifference to their unscrupulous lackes, is really incredible 10 those who have not witnessed it. We have tried time and again to arouse them to a sense of their duties, but it seems to us that they are dead to the voice of truth and are content to eat the bread of idleness so long as they possess the power to deceive the patrons who maintain them. We not only judge by the fruits produced; but by the seed we see sown.

"Even the conduct of the bishop in this respect is reprehensible. If his health is too infirm to admit of his fulfilling his duties, let him resign his holy functions into the hands of some one who can perform them. How a Prelute whose diocese is so peculiarly situated is allowed to fly about the world as he does; advocating the propagation of Chris-tianity in Ohina at Exeter Hali-supporting at Sydney the admission of the Chinese into Australiaraising his voice at San Francisco against drunken. ness and immorality-assenting to be levied on half the religious political platforms of the United States —or again writing a guinea book upon Japan-is really more than we can imagine. For the last three years we feel sure he has not done two months work in his diocese. He draws his stipend in coa. sideration of the performances of specified dutiesthose duties he neglects for other vocations which are more lucrative or agreeable, and we will defy him to reconcile his conduct' to common honesty te say nothing about his duties as a bishop.

"The fact is that Protestant Missionary laboar in the South of China is a grand swindle, and the sooner it is exposed and denounced the better. In this part of the Empire, Christianity among the natives has turned into ashes, whilst further North it has generated into blasphemy. And these Missionaries, who seem to be as well thought of as their brethern, who come forward and actually advocate both the ashes and the blasphemy as the true types of our reigion, make their deluded patrons believe it too.

UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, NOV. 10 .- The impression is forcing itself into a conviction that neither General M'Clellan nor any other general will convert the mass of men under arms about here into a well-disciplined army according to the European standard or the notions of the most easily satisfied military critics. There is something radically deficient-a sentiment wanting, without which respect for the officer and obedience on the part of the man cannot be developed into a system of uniform action in all times and under all circumstances. It would take years to infuse a substitute for the feeling which produces such results in the European mind and facilitates the change from the man to the soldier so readily. There is a change, and it affects the man's intellect as well as his body, and you can recognise it in the precision and vigorous materialism of the one as much as in upright carriage, regulated pace, and even the expression of eye in the other. The recruit there begins his career by respecting his officer; here the lesson is scarcely ever taught or learned. The newly enlisted citizen talks to his superior in an easy out hand way, and it is sometime before the poor fellow is cured of his little civilities in regard to his Captain's health in the morning, or can be induced to refrain when he meets his Colonel from making kind inquiries after his general welfare. The accounts of courts martial which one reade, their irregularities, the nature of the offences tried, and matters of the sort, give an idea of what the regular officers have to do. I have seen processions of men with their arms tied behind their backs, marching through the streets of Whshington, of whom no one sees any account in the papers. No one can tell what their offence is, or where the mutiny occurred. There is one now-12 or 14 artillerymen fastened by ropes together, and marching under a guard down Pennsylvania-avenue. Then one hears such strangesounding language between officer and private. Captain, will you come in and take a drink?' "And so the boys have made you leeftenant; well, I'm reely glad to hear it." The other day an officer dismounted close to my door, and gave his horse to his orderly. He had a lieutenant colonel's shoulder-strap. "Be back here in an hour," said he; "[shall be here in that time." "Oh! that be_____," rejoined the orderly, (Our men swore horribly in Flanders !) " how can you expect to go there and be back in an hour? - 'taint possible." The Colonel seemed struck by the force of the remark, and said, "Well, an hour and a half." "Why don't you salute your officer ?' quoth a friend of mine to a passing private. The man drew himself up, and did so in a sort of a way, but as he moved off he said in an apolegetical tone, "You see, Meejor, I dont know the faces of all the chaps yet." If the army be turn-ed into regulars, and strictly drilled and handled, two or three years will, no doubt, cradicate the spirit of equality in military matters; but the task is difficult, for the defect to be remedied is nearly innate. THE CITY OF CHARLESTON NEARLY DESTROYED .-We have intelligence from Charleston that a fre broke out in that city on the evening of the 11th inst., by which nearly (according to accounts) the whole of that place had been laid in ashes. The fire commenced in a sash factory at the foot of Hazel street, and communicated to the opposite of that street, by which Cameron & Co's. machine shops were next in a blaze. Under the impulse thus given and a stiff breeze with a small supply of water, the conflagration assumed a formidable character, nearly equalling the most extensive conflagration on the American continent. The business portion of the city appears to have been almost entirely swept away, including the Institute and St. Andrew's Hall, the Theatre, the Oatholic Oathedral, and the Circular Church, and last, though not least, the Mercury and Courier offices. The fire companies being composed of men who are engaged on military duty elsewhere, the fire engines were worked by negroes, who backe and rendered useless the two best ones. Thousands of houseless persons were buddled in the streets, and supplies for their relief were being sent In from the surrounding country. The most important announcement in connection with this confisquation is that it was reported to be intended as only one scene in the horrible tragedy of a slave insurrection-the fire being the work of a negro, a free negro it is stated. The plot is said to have been disclosed by the body-servant of a military officer, and the discoveries which had followed had created the greatest consternation.

La Patrie has another article on the above question. After recapitulating the facts, La Patrie comes to the important point-Quelld sera maintenant lattitude de la France? (How is France to act?)

In our opinion, says La Patrie, it is difficult for her to remain indifferent in presence of a violation of international law which concerns all maritime nations. We believe that very likely the Northern States will refuse to accede to the demands made by England; in that case we may presume that was will be immediately declared, and the first act of hostility will be the recognition of the Southern States.

We are convinced that the war between the two countries will be an interminable one, but, on the other hand, we cannot remain idle spectators of a struggle between North American and England .-It is quite clear that it is not our duty to avenge the wrongs of England, but the recognition of the South by that Power, which would imply a final separation from the U. States, could not be regarded as an isolated act, and would impose upon France the necessity of assuming a decisive attitude in this question. The result would be that two great maritime Powers of Europe might be (pourraient etre) drawn into a common action with the same identical political object; and that being the case, as we have observed | resident position affords him an intimate knowledge

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be burnt, their cattle slaughtered. The war tax, the orator goes on, ' will work a very favorable impression among such a population. It must be put off to a better opportunity, otherwise, when spring comes, and with it war, you will have to garrison Naples with 50,000 men, and these will be so many combatants taken from the national ranks."

The Times correspondent admits that the loyalists are getting the upper hand. says :-

We have sad news of the Neapolitan brigandage. Yet the evil has, perhaps, reached that climax when it will work out its own remedy.

THE TRUTH ABOUT NAPLES. To the Editor of the London Tablet.

Capua, Nov. 16, 1861.

Dear Sir,-Your excellent remarks on the necessity of stating and re-stating facts, however opposed to popular theories, encourage me, even at the risk of being held as that worst or human inflictionsbore-to offer to the attention of your numerous readers a few further details of the present condition of this unfortunate country. No words can do justice to it, and the only gleam of consolation is, that it is too bad to last. A popular Government can only claim to find a just basis in the will and affection of the masses, and any one who will take the trouble to come here and judge for themselver may easily discover on which side these are enlisted.

One phase of popular feeling I find considerably developed lately is the indignation and disgust of the moderate party, not only with the Piedmontese despotism, but against the Mazzinian faction here, by whose unscrupulous falsehoods, and delusive nromises of a secure and Liberal Administration, they were alone induced to tolerate the occupation of their cities by Victor Emmanuel. Now, this feeling is especially marked; and the other day when there was a sharp encounter at Maddaloni, and from the

roll of the musketry, heard in Capua, it was thought the Royalists were marching on the town, the neople were heard crying,-" They are coming at last! and now we will have vengeance for the way we have been deceived !" And so much in carnest were they, that the Republicans became alarmed, and numbers locked themselves up in their cellars till their couragefrevived. "Only let the King return," I heard many say, " and he may leave us the task of punishing his enemies." I was informed by an Ecelesiastic of good position in Capus, himself a Liberal and in no way favorable to the reaction, that the most extraordinary frauds are frequently practised to deceive the people as to the number of brigands taken. As a matter of fact, but few fall into the hands of military now that the bands are stronger and better organised; but as the policy of the Government is to strike terror into the people, and to impress them with the belief that none who join the reaction escape, they have resorted of late to the novel and ingenious device of paying a number of contadini to submit to be arrested, marched handcuffed through Capua, and lodged in the prison, whence, after the farce has done its work, they are sent back. This would seem nearly incredible did it not rest on the authority of one of their own party, a person who has no . possible interest in deception, and whose

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THE HONG-KONG MISSION.

To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph.

DEAR SIR.-May I request the insertion in yourwidely-circulated journal of the subjoined notice of the condition of the Hong-Kong Mission, which appears in the Hong-Kong Daily Press, a Protestant journal:—

The Very Rev. Father Raimondi, Vice-President of the Apostolic Missions of Cochin China, is at pre-sent in Dublin. He comes to Ireland at the suggestion and by the authority of the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, hoping, by making known to the public the spiritual wants of his Mission-those espacially which affect the English-speaking portion of her congregations, and more particularly, still, the Irish Catholic soldiersto interest the charitable people of this country in their behalf. The principal wasts of the Mission are a sufficient number of religious, well-instructed, and devoted to the duty of teaching, and an adequate supply of good books, Catholic periodical, &c., for the use of the schools and reading rooms of of the Catholic soldiers. To meet these wants, Father Raimondi relies confidently on the well-known Charity of the Catholics of Ireland. He would also be glad to receive and entertain proposals from young men desirous of dedicating themselves to the ministry of the altar in the British colony at Hong-Kong, who while receiving their ecclematical edu-cation in the College of the Congregation of which F. Raimondi is a member, would devote themselves to the work of instruction in the iunior schools under the superintendence of the Mission. Reference is respectfully made, by permission, to his Grace the Archbishop. Contributions of books or money for the Mission will be thankfally received, and all necessary information supplied to persons applying with the sanction of their respective parish priests, by Very Rev. A. O'Farrell, Honorary Secretary of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, the Rev. Dr. Murray, Secretary to his Grace. the Archbishop, and by your obedient servant,

L. OANON FORDS. St. Andrew's, Westland-row, ? Dublin, 28th Nov., 1861. 5

to the lamentable state of education in this colony. | crease of 92 on the last two years.

The number of inmates in the Killarney workhouse "We have often called the attention of our readers | on last Saturday was stated to be 359, shewing an in-

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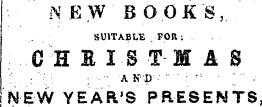
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D. & J. Sadleir & Co. would invite the attention of the Catholic public to their large Catalogue of Books, principally of ther own manufacture, which they are prepared to sell to the Trade, Religions Institutions, and Public Libraries at a large discount from the prices marked.

They would direct special attention to their Prayer Books. They are got up in every size and variety of binding and of price, and are the most saleable books published.

They would also direct the accustion of Teachers to their Metropolitan and Christian, Brothers' Series of School Books which are well worthy the attention of all engaged in the work of Catholic Education.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Foreign Catholic Works, Breviaties, Missals, and Catholic Articles, such as Bends, Medale, Crucifixes, Holy-Water Fonts, Scapulars and Lace Fictures.



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BOOKS, &c., &c. PRAYER BOOKS,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to then that he has just completed a most extensive and varued Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-TURE,-the largest ever on view in this city. It com-prises every article in the Parniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Hosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chesenet, and enamelied Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Habogany, Wainut and Oak Pariour, Dining, Library and Hall Forniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cape and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for each during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goode packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge. Also, on hand a large assortment of the following

Goods :- Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogaoy and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Uphelstery line, all of which will be sold low for Ossb, or exchanged.

All Goods warranted to be na represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales order \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discoupt of 12; per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the mostil of the bonse being large sales and small profits

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best essented and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN MOGARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

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AMALGAM BELLS,

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

months: Send for Circular M. C. CHADWICK & CO. No. 190 William Street, New York:

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Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mayer of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PUTTSBURG, TA.

HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON.

HON. FRED STAHL,

HON. JOHN HOGDEN,

HON. ROBERT BLAIR,

HON. GERARD STITH,

EON. H. D. SCRANTON,

HON. R. D. BAUGH,

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD.

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Man opting Discourse For Puell, ing the U. ord.

Ear Scruthin or Ming's Hvill

For Tummes, theres, and books.

- Par Memptions and Phraples.
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- For St. Anthony's Fire, Bore, or Erysip-For Petter or Sult Rhoum. jelns.
- For Scala Head and Ringworm.
- For Canver and Concernes Saves.
- For Sore Ryes, Suce Ears, and Rumars.
- For Pemale Discusses.
- For Suppression and Irregularity.
- For Syphilis or Venercal Diseases. For Liver Complaints.
- For Discuses of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, and . Ayer's Ague Cure.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., LOWELL, MASS.,

And sold by Druggists every where.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and through-out Upper and Lower Canada.

St. Vinteur.

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

The Course of Studies will last generally from 5 to 6 years, but it may be abridged according to the intelligence of the pupils, or the intention of the purents.

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

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

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

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

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

EASTERN TRAINS.

Mixed Train for Quebec and Interme- { 11.00 A.M. diate Stations, at,....

Mixed Train (with Sleeping Car,) for) Island Pond, connecting with Morning Train for Portland and 5.30 P.M. Boston, at......

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

WESTERN TRAINS.

These Train connect at Detroit Junction with

Ayer's Ague Cure.

W. SHANLY,

the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-ern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

6.00 P.M.

General Manager.

and the state of the

Montreal, 26th Oct, 1861.

points West.



		of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL	besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are	DIRECTIONS FOR USEAdult, one table spoonful
R. J. DEVINS,	These really excellent Machines are used in all the	CUFADNESS	enabled to execute large quantities	per day. Ohildren over eight years, a descert spoons
	principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port	Catalogues can be had on application at	1	ful: children from five to eight years tea anon ful
DBUGGIST,	Sarnia.		of work, with great facility.	As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions.
NOTRE DAME STREET	THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO	No. 19,		litake enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.
	GIVE SATISFACTION.	Great Saint James Street, Montreal.		Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases
MONTREAL,		IP A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges,	BOOK PRINTING!	of Scrofula.
TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the		Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quasti-	Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CU1 and other	RENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
Public that he is now carrying ou the	TESTIMONIALS	ties,	Having the dimerent sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and others	
DRUG BUSINESS,	bave been received from different parts of Canada.	STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAV-	styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds	MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
	The following are from the largest Firms in the Root	INGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest	of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BT-LAWS,	For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives
PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,	aud Shoe Trade :		REFORTS, SPERCHAS, &C., &C., will be	immediate relief; you will apply it on a lines rag
PREMISES ADJUINING THE COORD AND	Montreal, April, 1860	J. ANDREW GRAHAM.		when going to bed.
(Formerly occupied by Messee, Alfred Savage& Co.,)	We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-		executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,	For Sculd Head, you will out the hair off the affected part, apply the Gintment freely, and you will see the
where he will have constantly on hand a general us-	solete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr.	ACADENII	·	Simprovement in a few days.
	HE. J. Nagle, having had 5 in use for the institueiven	OF THE		For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
	mouths. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.	CONGREGATION OF NOTHE DAME.	FANCY PRINTING!	ent.
dical men and others requiring such articles.	BROWN & CHILDS.			For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rab it in
	·	KINGSTON, C. W.	Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL	to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer,	Montreal, April, 1860.	TITIO Terchlichment is conducted by the Sisters of	PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at	ventor.
A newer-fulling Remedy.	We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Ma-	THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe- tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-	one time necessary to order from England or the	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid finid
and the stars Douglars to the notice of the	chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and	the tond opportune of Ton above who new strict offen.		oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
public he would beg to make men fou that he chemic	and shall to the most approved American Ma	tion to form the manners and principles of their pu-	United States, can be furnished at this	face; in a short time are full of vellow matter . some
is contained the active principle of all vermifuges, is contained the active principle of all vermifuges, thereby, diminishing the unnecessary large doses	chines - of which we have several in use.	pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the	Establishment, as good, and	are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply
thereby diminishing the annecessary large users hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum		same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.	much cheaper than the imported article.	the Gintment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so
		The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female		than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,
		Education.		covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
most tender years.	E. G. NAGLE, E39. Dear Sir.			forming running sores; by applying the Olutment.
AND MUDICIAL COD LIVER OIL.	The three Machines you	SCHOLASTIC YEAR.	I CARDS I	the itching and scales will disappear in a faw days.
	a shart time one we have in fall onore	THENS :		but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
Direct from the Manufacturers, and prepared taken.	tion, and must say that they far exceed our expec- tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M.	Board and Tuition\$70 00	Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
the fresh livers immediately after the fish are 'aken. the fresh livers immediately after the fish are 'aken. Recommended by the most eminent Physicians as the	tations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M.	Use of Bed and Bedding 7 00	\$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy.	immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is helr to.
ment velunite remedy in the works for ourself		Washing 10 50	ap-Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS.	Price, 28 6d per Box.
and diseases of the Lungs. This remedy, so valu-	will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as	Drawing and Painting 7 00		Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
able when pure, becomes workings or injurious	No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as	Music Lessons-Piano		ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
adulterated.	we shall require them immediately.	Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.	BILL HEADS!	For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
DEVINS BAKING POWDER;	Yours, respectfully,			Kr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the
A NEW ARTICLE, she best ever introduced, con-	GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.	COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.	The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.	readers of the Taux WITNESS with the testimony of
A NEW ARTIOLS, the best over included, in other taining none of those ingredients which in other Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the				the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bot-
Baking Powders have proved so distantions Testh, and, in a great measure, the principal cause		KINGSTON, C.W.		ton /
of offensive breath.	A HE CONSIDER IN COMPOSITION AND A WALK A LICE CAN	Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.	SHOW-BILLS!	ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUN,
Prepared only by	stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally	E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.		Boston; May 26, 1856 Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you
B. J. DEVINS, Draggist,	well.		Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most	my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-
Next the Oourt House, Notre Dame Street,	PRICES :	THE above Institution, situated in one of the most	2721211/0 0497 89	lum your most valuable medicine. I have made
Montreal.		agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now		use of it for scrofuls, sore eyes, and for all the humor
August 29, 1861.	No. 2 "	completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro- evided for the varions departments. The object of		so prevalent among children, of that class so ne
		the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-	BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS	glected before entering the Asylum ; and I have the
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.		When the full of an an of the mount of the Logich		pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-
[Restablished in 1826.]	EVERY MEL HINE IS WELLIGHTIED.	morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction	OF EVERY SIZE AND VABIETY;	covery a great blessing to all persons afficied by
THE Subsoribers manufacture and	All communications intended for ind must be pre-	of constant attention. The Course of instruction		acrofula and other humors.
have constantly for sale at their old		will include a complete Classical and Commercias		ST. ANN ALEXIE SHOBB,
ante blighed Foundery, their superior		Bducation. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.	Jobs ordered by Mail promptly	Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
Rells for Churches, Academies, Fac	Canadian Sewing Machine Depot.	A large and well selected Library will be Open to	executed and dispatched	ANOTHER. GRUNNER IN
tories Steamboats Locomotives, Plan	TG5 Notes Dama Street Mantreel	the Pupils:		Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing
tations, &c., mounted in the most ap	Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin	TERM8:	by Parcel Post.	you of the benefits received by the little orphans in a cour charge, from your valuable discovery. One in the
their new Patented Yoka and othe	Wonteral	E Bourd and Inition, \$100 ber Mundim (baya te	A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.	particular suffered for a length of time, with a very
a structions and sugranted in OVERY Dart			have a have have verhoortary sources	sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be De
The information in regard to hoje, brand		Use of Library during stay, \$2.	M. LONGMOORE & CO.	cossary. We feel much pleasure in informing Jos
giong, Mountings, Warrunter, abil som ist	Ayer's Cathartic Pills.	The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep- tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July.	MONTEBAL GASETTE BUILDINGS, ?	that he is now perfectly well.
Jar. Address		July 21st, 1861.	36 Great St. James Street.	Starmes of Sr. Joanes, Hamilton, O. W.
A: KENNELT'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.				
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