

citement prevails, but no actual outbreak has occurred. Prince Milosch still protests his loyalty to the Turkish Government. Of Bosnia I have nothing to tell; but the country is so far from being a prelude to surprise at any event which may occur. Much discontent prevails in Bulgaria, owing partly to the inconvenience and loss occasioned to the population by the large increase of the number of troops there. These troops will, I have no doubt, prove an effective remedy for the disease some of whose symptoms they have aggravated.—Times' Cor.

AN ENGLISH CONVERT TO MAHOMETANISM.—The Kandy correspondent of the Ceylon Examiner writes:—"The Hon. Mr. Stanley, a son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, took up his quarters with Sinna Lebbo Brothers, and attended mosque the same evening I arrived here. I saw him on his way from prayers.—He is going to Newera-Ellia to call on the governor." The Ceylon Times says:—"The last steamer from Suez brought to our shores the Hon. Mr. Stanley, eldest son of Lord Stanley of Alderley, who is on his travels eastwards, having reached Suez in an Arab craft from Mecca, whither he had been to visit the shrine of the Prophet. The honorable gentleman, and we are informed, has embraced Mahometanism, and travels with shaven crown, Fez cap, and long flowing robes—realizing, outwardly, our ideas of a follower of the Prophet." And the Colombo Observer has the following:—"The Hon. Mr. Stanley, who recently arrived in our island in an Arab vessel from the Red Sea, is said to be a son of Lord Stanley of Alderley. There are few eccentricities beyond the reach of Englishmen, and especially English noblemen; but we were scarcely prepared at this time of day to hear of the scion of a noble English house becoming 'a convert to Mahometanism.' He has been fraternizing with the Tambics in Colombo and Kandy, eating his rice and curry cross-legged on the floor with his friends, in true oriental fashion, going to the mosques to worship, &c."

THE "ARMSTRONG" GUN.—TREATMENT OF AN IRISHMAN.—The world is governed by ideas as much as by power supported by arms. The greatness of England is due to inventions, mechanical and military. What would she be but for the engines of commerce and war? The man who originates and communicates an invention ancillary to either, makes the empire his debtor. A former fellow-citizen, esteemed himself, and the son of a citizen respected among the community of Limerick, has the claim of a creditor on the state and government. We speak of Mr. Egan, whose letter on the subject is contained in another page. He was the first to impart the idea to the British war office, of the effective arm which is now termed the Armstrong Gun. It was neither a crude nor a vague idea. It was as plain, as intelligible, and as practicable as any perhaps ever communicated. The construction, the use and the power of the projectile were pointed out. Any clever conductor of foundry or smithy could have manufactured the gun after the definitions of Mr. Egan. If it was not constructed, the fault was not his. He entrusted the Government with his invention; if they disregarded it the loss was theirs, but they remained still our countryman's debtor. And if Sir W. Armstrong put together a piece of ordnance on the same principle, who knows whether he may not have caught the idea from an intimation of Mr. Egan's project. If red tawine had been earlier abolished, the gun of Sir William would not have been first cast, for his conception was forestalled and anticipated. If justice had been done, Mr. Egan's projectile would have been wrought years before, and the priority of construction as well as invention been officially recognised. Adopted five years ago, would it not now be in extensive defensive use, with the improvements the intervening time would allow; and the coasts of England and of this country all the safer for the power and precision of the formidable implement. Mind is a property in a civilised State. The emanations and exercise of mind are paid for now in all kingdoms.—The mind of the statesman, and the military leader, is the property which to the realm is of the highest worth. The labor of the mind of the physician, the legislator, the artist—and mechanic, is of more value, intrinsically, than much unskilled manual physical toil. Offer an invention of a practical nature, and of public interest, to an Englishman of capital or enterprise, and he will pay well for it. He will produce and use it for the public benefit, and for his own. Offer it to the Government, and, until recently, they would bury it, or neglect the author. The letter of Mr. Egan communicating his project was addressed to a gentleman of known honor; the Right Hon. Wm. Monsell, who held office in the Ordnance in '54. The letter was of course duly communicated to the military authorities. But indifference or prejudice or ignorance then prevailed amongst military men, against the adoption of suggested improvements; and Mr. Egan was too little of an Englishman, and too much of a Civilian, of course, to deserve the consequential notice of the military wisecracks of the old regime. Their stolid inertness is however no reason why the right of our Countryman to his property should be disclaimed. The original conception was his own property. The communication of it to the Government was an honorable trust. By that trust perhaps Sir W. Armstrong was enabled to invent or to execute the fire-arm. He has a title and pension for life. Will our countryman, Mr. Egan, have no reward? Either the gun is of great worth or little. If of great, why should—if not the borrower—the second inventor monopolise the recompense? If of little, why should he have a baronetcy and a thousand a year? One thing is certain—that the British Government will not voluntarily recognise Mr. Egan's demand. They require public pressure. Let us hope that the Members for this County and City will not be slow in supporting his claim.—Monster News.

UNITED STATES. With the most heartfelt sorrow we announce the death of the Rev. Thomas McLaughlin. This melancholy event took place after a brief, but severe illness, on last Monday evening, the 20th inst., at the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh. His health had been failing for some time past, and he had intended to go and spend the summer at Lake Superior, when he was suddenly taken ill, with the attack which has terminated so fatally. Before his death he received the Sacraments of the Church with the most edifying fervor and devotion. For all those who had the happiness of his personal acquaintance, the mere mention of his name is a sufficient eulogium. His unaffected humility, his piety and zeal, his attainments and talents are all well known, and their remembrance cannot but increase the poignancy of our grief for our loss. No one who was brought into contact with him could fail to admire in him the true priest. Always kind and attentive to others, he would never exact anything for himself. Selfishness, want of compassion for the sufferings of his fellow-beings, were totally foreign to his nature.—His zeal in the discharge of his priestly duties was most exemplary, and endeared him to the different congregations that he had in charge. His disinterestedness, charity, and liberality were without bounds, and the true simplicity of the dove, which adorned even his most unimportant actions, was the crowning trait of a character, than which it would be difficult to find a more amiable. Rev. Mr. McLaughlin was a distinguished student of Maynooth College, when Bishop O'Connor, after his consecration, went thither to recruit clergymen for his new diocese. The Board of Education, New York, at its meeting on the 25th inst., adopted by a vote of twenty-five against sixteen, a series of enactments making it compulsory upon the teachers in public schools, under pain of dismissal and loss of pay, to open their every day by reading a portion of the Scriptures, according to the Protestant version. The fanatics on the Board have at last succeeded in carrying this pet measure of theirs.—Irish American.

END OF THE DEYMAN AND OAMPS AFFAIR.—From the annexed letters, published in the N. Y. Herald of the 16th ult., it will be seen that the above affair, which created so much scandal, has ended in a manner that will dispense no one, except, perhaps, the publishers of the Express —

To the Editor of the Herald. East Forty-ninth street, Lexington Avenue, New York, June 17, 1859.

I have been now standing before the public for three months in the most painful relation to the highest ecclesiastical authority of this diocese. During this sad period I have written much; never indeed, if I know myself at all, in the spirit of malicious resentment, but yet always under the pain and pressure of that distress in which I was involved. Whatever I have said or written on this subject that was either conflicting to the truth, dissonant with the faith and discipline of the holy Catholic Church, or offensive to the person and derogatory to the sacred dignity of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, I now desire to revoke and retract, and do hereby revoke and retract, heartily repenting of the same, and humbly asking the prayers, pardon and indulgence of the Most Rev. Archbishop in particular, and all of those in general to whom I may have given any scandal or offence.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, ALFRED J. DAYMAN.

To the Editor of the Herald. East Forty-Ninth Street, Lexington Avenue, New York, June 17, 1859.

Dear Sir—With my hand on my heart, I have published certain remonstrances against the chief ecclesiastical dignity of this Roman Catholic diocese. The clergy and people have approved this enterprise. I submit my own judgment to the judgment of all in this holy Church, without prejudice to my absolute submission to the definite decision of the Roman Catholic Church, should she deign to pronounce her sentence. I ask pardon and indulgence for the trouble which I have given to enlightened and timid consciences, and to the Most Rev. Prelate, with the profoundest humiliation and submission, offered as to Jesus Christ himself, whom I adore in the sublime dignity of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of New York.

FREDERIC GAMBS, Parish Priest.

RATHER BEHIND THE AGE.—A correspondent of the New Haven Register gives the following curious account of the punishments for crime still inflicted in North Carolina. He says:—"The administration of Justice in North Carolina is much less mild than in many of her sister States. Having no 'state prison,' the old punishments of the English common law are still inflicted; such as branding, whipping, cropping the ears &c. On a beautiful May morning, I strolled into the temple where the goddess of the sword and scales, and the bandaged eyes, is supposed to preside. In one of the passages I encountered the High Sheriff of the county, carrying a tinkers furnace in one hand, and what seemed to me a soldering iron in the other. On inquiring whose 'gude wife's' pass he was going to mend he informed me that he was about to brand a man who had just been convicted of bigamy. A curiosity which I was assumed of but could not resist, led me into the court room. I found it crowded. In a few minutes the Judge entered; and taking his seat upon the Bench, with his hat on, (judges here sit covered,) ordered the crier to open the court.—That important functionary then stepped to an open window, put out his head, 'O yes'ed three times, and the 'Honorable the Superior Court' was opened in due form. The prisoner was then brought in by the sheriff and an assistant—whereupon his counsel moved for a new trial, on the ground that the defendant had been unable to procure the attendance of all his witnesses. His honor inquired if he could give the requisite security. On being answered in the negative, 'then,' said his Honor, 'let the sentence of the Court be executed forthwith.' The Sheriff and his deputy then blindfolded the prisoner, tied his hands, and bound his head firmly to the bar. Taking the branding iron from the furnace, the sheriff applied it red hot to the cheek of the bigamist, burning a plain letter B. an inch and a half long, and nearly half an inch deep. The prisoner was then remanded to jail, where his head and hands were introduced into the pillory, and 'forty stripes save one' was applied to his bare back, after which he was discharged. Every jail in N. C. is provided with a whipping-post, stocks and pillory.—Murder, rape, arson, burglary, and all the higher crimes and misdemeanors, are punished with death; manslaughter by branding the letter M. in the hand.—The convict's hand is bound to the bar, and the branding iron held upon the palm until he can say 'God save the State' three times; theft and minor offences by whipping, standing in the pillory, or sitting in the stocks.

THE SPEECH HAD TAKEN WINGS.—At the recent session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis there was a very able discussion on the Seminary question. Among the speakers was the well-known Dr. McMaster. He spoke from his notes, and as he proceeded, with page after page, he handed his manuscript, to the reporter of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was at the table near him. The scene was so amusing that we Montreal Herald give it in the words of the reporter himself:—"When Dr. McMaster made his great speech on the Seminary question, in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Indianapolis on Monday afternoon, the reporter of the Gazette made arrangements to get his manuscript as fast as he read it, in order to send it to Cincinnati. The Doctor laid the sheets on the table before him, as he finished reading them, and occasionally would pass some over with, 'Here, Mr. Reporter.' At ten minutes to five (the hour the train leaves,) there was quite a pile laying there, but the reporter did not like to take them without saying, 'By your leave.' He waited for the Doctor to pause, till he dared not wait any longer. It was already five minutes to five so he seized the pile of manuscript, and started. 'Shortly after, the Doctor came to 'Sixthly.' 'Where's my Sixthly?' said he. He turned over his manuscript, but no Sixthly! At last, with a perplexed expression on his simple child like face (for though a very large man, with a venerable, white head, he has a face mounted on his big body more child-like than that of Horace Greeley) the Doctor said, 'I wonder if that Reporter has carried off my Sixthly?' It was even so. 'Sixthly,' was already on the train, bound for Cincinnati, and just as the Doctor discovered the fact the whistle of the departing train sounded, seeming to say, 'Got your sp-ee-ch.' 'Got your sp-ee-ch sp-ee-ch.' The Assembly was convulsed with laughter."

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J E Tobin,	Wellington,	2 7 11
Sampson Wright,	Brockville,	0 12 0
J J Roncy,	Aylmer,	3 5 5
Thomas O'Connor,	Thorold,	0 18 9
J Mullin,	St. Anne, Ill., U.S.,	1 7 0
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T Murphy,	Rochester, U.S.,	3 0 7
C M'Donald,	Chicago, U.S.,	1 17 0
W Carroll,	Leeds,	1 18 9
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has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

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They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physician. Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

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A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effective alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Scrumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:— SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SPINDLES AND SYMPLECTIC AFFECTIONS, MEMORIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR THE DOUGLOUXEUX, DEBILITY, DYSURIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

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