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SHAWN NA SOGGATH;

THE PRIEST-HUNTER.

AN IRISH TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

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

It was a late October day, in the year 17that two persons approached, from different directions, the little inlet of Kinglass, on the western coast of Ireland. It was a day of cloud and wind. Heavy masses of rack swent meessantly across the sky, while the waters of the generally calm and peaceful inlet, impelled by the fitful gusts, came tumbling and breaking in foam and spray on the rock-strewed shore, mingling their voice, in wild and melancholy accordance with those of the wind and sea-birds, as the latter circled and screamed unceasingly, as if rejoicing in the rising gale.

One of the persons alluded to, after looking intently seaward for a moment, turned his stens towards a solitary cabin, that stood beneath the shelter of a small hill, where the inlet, just close to its extremity, makes a slight bend. On reaching this he entered, while the other continued abroad, watching eagerly the movements of some boats immediately beyond the opening of the little bay, that, nothing checked by wind or wave, were plying rapidly between a neighboring island and a vessel, whose masts were just visible, rising beyond the high headland at the mouth of the inlet.

There was a mixture of fun and fierceness in the expression of his broad and generally goodhumored countenance, as he turned his gaze frequently and impatiently from the boats inland, while traversing to and fro a few yards of smooth beach, at a pace that threatened, despite the keenness of the ocean blast, to extract "the big drops" plentifully, should the movement last any length, from a body diametrically the reverse of "high in bone and low in flesh."

"By the hand of my father," he exclaimed, half jocularly, half seriously, "the vagabonds are doing me famously, and there will not be a pound or a gallon left by the time those lazy rascals come up, if they come at all." He looked again impatiently inland. "The curse of my sel will be emptied speedily, and then I may the said Charley Rorke must continue a paltry guager to the end of his natural life, should I be mained with those lazy, big-booted troopers, instead of bolting on before them. They'll be sure to lose their way or flounder in a bog, to be revenged on me for putting them on the road so early this morning. Well, at all events, I'll have the comfort of reporting the puppy Ffolliot's conduct to the board, as his shot must have been meant for a warning, and so to balk me. But what chance has a still half-suspected Conformist of being credited, in opposition to so staunch a Protestant as the grandson of one of Cromwell's lucky fifers?-Phew ! there goes Charley's fortune to the moon," he concluded, as the vessel, having discharged her last boat-load, instantly tacked to seaward, almost right in the footing. wind's eye; and I only wish I had the trial of those lazy russians by court martial. May be I wouldn't teach them more speed on the next occasion. But there's no use now in waiting any longer, to be deluged as an addition to our com-The rain was beginning to drive fiercely. and casting a last lingering took at the vessel, which was making way, despite the gale, on a southwest tack, he moved for the cabin, on entering which he found the first visitor ensconced woman and two or three half-naked urchinswere gazing at his sinister countenance with something of fear, as he deepened the smoky atmosphere around by whiffs from the pine he was

There was no customary salutation between the visitors, though the person of each was well known to the other. But there was a villainous grin on the face of the smoker, as Charley Rorke, desiring the colliagh (old woman) jocularly to clear the way, drew a three-legged stool to the opposite side of the hearth, while a slight shudder agitated his portly frame, on finding hunself in such close contact with his fellow-visitor.

enjoying.

"Och, Mr. Mullowny," he exclaimed, after seating himself and looking up at his undesired companion, as if he had only then recognized cordingly, the blade was again returned to its him, "I didn't expect to see you so far from sheath and the pistol to its former resting place; head-quarters."

" Poo! Mr. Rorke, we've both our own game to look afther. But I'm afeard that shot o' Cornet Ffolliot's spiled it on us both this turn. The divil reward his ould skin-flint father's son

"How do you know it was Ffolliot fired?" "Only bekase we seen him do it, as we wor hurryin' on to kill two birds with one stone, while we had the sogers; an' we'd report him, o' sich a loyalist an' a favorite o' Sir John's, as the Cornet, by sich as us."

"Whom do you mean by us, fellow?"

"Why jist yoursel', to be sure, that every one knows has half the Pope in yer belly still, an' oursels that's well known to be the best friend o' the Pope and his breed in all Connaught, an' Ireland to boot"—he grinned villainously again.

" How dare a low ruffian, like you, put yourself on a level with a gentleman born and bred?" asked Rorke angrily, his choler completely raised.

"Arrah be aisy now, guager Rorke," said Mullowny, with the most impudent coolness;-"aren't we both in the king's sarvice? You're men," he observed, as they seated themselves. imployed to hunt smuggled whiskey, an' we're "Unpleasant enough, certainly, for those the imployed to hunt smuggled priests, that's beginnin', to our grief, to grow rather scarce ov late: ger, shaking the rain from the jacket liberally er turning repeatedly towards the cottage, like an' I'd be glad to see the day ye'd be able to around him; "but it is no new story to have wet some bold animal of chase suspicious of attack, prove that we're not a betther man nor ever stood in the shoes o' yer father's son, an' that the case." we didn't do more sarvice to king an' countbry nor all the dhrunken guagers in Connaught."

"Insolent ruffian! don't you know I'm on duty, and armed !" exclaimed Charley, in a voice almost inarticulate with rage, as he sprang from the stool and half unsheathed the blade of a improved." sword-cane be carried.

"We're on duty as well as you, an' not imptyhanded aither, ye'll find, said Mullowny, in the same cool tone, springing also from his stool at the same time, and drawing forth a large pistol served Mullowny, with one of his malignant to the party, "I will forgive you even that from his breast. The collingh and the urchins grins. now rushed from the hearth to the door, uttering wild cries of "murdher, murdher." But the disputants proceeded not to use their weapons, readily as they had appealed to them. The apprehension of what might be the result of the encounter, and its consequences, seemed to flash make his warning more distinct. on the minds of both simultaneously, as they stood exchanging looks of defiance; but each, all events," said the younger stranger, by a from various motives and in different degrees, feeling reluctant to commence, for so trivial a cause, an affray so likely to be a deadly one, ed cheek and forehead, as he fastened his flashfrom the weapons and personal strength and dar- ing eyes on Mullowny's countenance. grandmother and her seven generations on Cornect Ffolliot and his shot," he continued: "it man of powerful bone and muscle, though now, young bantam, ap' if you can't give a betther lowny, who was nearing them fast.

"Halt—halt—I have orders for you, Lieute—orders for you, L which did not, however, deprive him of that pect you can, ye'll be like soon to meet with whistle for my share of the cargo, which was to freedom of motion and high degree of activity something worse than words," rejoined Mullowhave made the fortune of Charley Rorke; and frequently seen to accompany great fulness of ny, returning the stranger's gaze with a fiercebody, particularly among persons leading active lives; and, from his fearless character, and the allowed to make a quiet exit. I wish I had re- nature of his profession, he was well habituated hanger attached to mis side. But the guager into personal encounters.

Of his opponent's remarkable personal appearance we shall present the readers with a somewhat more lengthened portrait, as he is to gers in the present instance, which I shall take play a conspicuous part in our pages. In stature he was rather under the middle size, while the shoulders, which supported a short, thick neck, surmounted by a bullet-shaped head, were by no means on a level; one aspiring some inches above the other. But then his arms were of unusual length, his chest of ample breadth, me, that these gintlemin wor the laist taste susand the legs, that formed the pedestals to this superstructure, of that bowed description gene from thim." rally indicative of much strength and firmness of

It was the countenance, however, that constituted the portion of Mulloway's person that, once seen, could not be easily forgotten. His complexion was colorless, and his features heavy and massive, though not deformed. But it was his deep-set eye, with its overhanging, heavy ken, but had remained silently scrutinizing, with brow, the numerous surmounting furrows that belonged not to his years—for he was a young man, though with but little of the lightness or buoyancy of youth in his person or aspect-and at the fire, while the other occupants-an aged | the character of his large and prominent mouth that most elequent of all our features, that long travel, that have dropped in here, perchance, told, as distinctly and more truly than words to obtain a brief shelter from wind and rain;might tell, that within rioted passions, which had never been checked, fierce, relentless, uncontrollable, though at times there was a cat-like expression of cunning mingled with the ferocity of the aspect.

combatants stood "in gloomy opposition set," it struck Rorke that there was neither credit nor favor with " the ruling powers" to be gained by a conflict with Mullowny, while the latter recollected that the guager was a person high in favor with the governor of the province and others in authority, owing to his pleasantness as a boon-companion and skill as a sportsman. Acand each party resumed his seat, after Charley had ascertained at the door that it still rained violently, and that none of his party was yet in

They had sat but a few minutes in angry silence when two other visitors entered the cabin :

the one a young man with open expressive fea- parate the better," observed Rorke, looking ex- the waters, was seen straggling, well-filled boat, a pair of deep-set bright, grey eyes.

There was an expression of welfish joy in Mullowny's face, as he glanced triumphantly at Charley, on the entrance of the strangers. This feeling was, however, by no means reciprocated ing caught the military party, he pointed them by the guager, who rose courteously from his seat to make room for the new visitors.

"A disagreeable day for travelling, gentle-

"Unpleasant enough, certainly, for those that wish for dry skins," rejoined the younger strandays on the Irish coast—at least such used to be but still prepared to battle to the death. There

"Then you have but lately arrived on our shores."

"Tis more than three years since I set foot on them before, and I fear that, during that in-

tories-rapparees-smugglers, or priests that's and urchins, who were stationed at the rear of now banished clone from among us, like as St. the cabin, to venture into it again. Patrick banished the vinomous sarpints," ob-

"Mr. Mullowny is good authority on that head at least," remarked the guager, laying a marked emphasis on the name of his late opponent, which he was determined the strangers lead you on another scent." should be apprized of, though he cared not to

"I perceive saucy tongues still thrive in it, at great effort, curbing himself using more violent language, while the blood rushed to his embrown- anything still, it must be by our scattering our-

ness equal to its own. The stranger clapped his hand fiercely on the terposed, saying, "This is the second time. within an hour, that you, Mullowny, have endeavored to provoke bloodsbed; and with perfect strancare to inform Sir John of, this very day, by the

hand of my father." "An' which ov us 'll Sir John be afther believin', seein' he had often raison to know before which ov us is the loyalist? An' may be I can't give information that you could guess as well as picious, though you want to smother the law

"Never mind the lubber, sir," said the younger stranger, addressing Charley, "I'll soon teach him to pipe to a civiller tune;" and he drew his

"No. no. Frank-William-there must be no rioting. Recollect the business you are on," said the elder stranger, who had not before spodesultory but searching glances, the appearance and persons of the guager and Mullowny .-"Gentlemen," he continued, addressing himself to them, his voice having at once quieted his companion, "we are peaceful journeymen after and it is neither our inclination nor interest to brawl. We are entire strangers to each other, too, as the gentleman has said, and 'stranger' was wont to be a sacred name in Ireland. Surely, then, there can be no necessity that we, who During the moment or two that the intended may never probably meet again, should quarrel. Let us part then, in God's name, as we have met, in peace."

"We'll not part as alsy as that comes to, I suspect, me ould buck," muitered Mullownyand he looked as if he was about to spring at the throat of the last speaker. He did not, howthe younger stranger was slight, it gave promise fearlessness spoke in every line of his frank, open countenance, besides that he was evidently armed to the teeth.

tures, though bearing evident marks of long ex- pressively from the elder stranger to the youngposure to sun and wind. He was arrayed in a er, as, from his own position, he first got sight of sailor's garb, and had altogether that bold, care- Ffolliot and the party, on the summit of a near that Mass would be celebrated on this day, for too, for previntin' the king's sarvice, barrin' that less bearing indicative of a seafaring life. His hill. "Frank Lynch, you are in dangerous comthere'd be but little chance o' gettin' satisfaction | companion was a tall, thin man, much more ad- pany, and those that are coming are not likely to vanced in years, and of a pale and mild, but pe- be more friendly," he added in a whisper, as he netrating, countenance, as far as could be judged passed the strangers and dashed away towards all perils from ocean and discovery, in order to from the portion of it distinguishable between the approaching dragoons, at a pace not easily the collar of the ample cloak, in which he was reconcilable with a person that would have muffled, and the overshadowing hat which descarcely required the aid of stuffing, to represent scended over his forehead to the very brows of adequately the figure of the fat knight, honest detact Jack Falstaff himselt.

HRONICLE.

The young man started, as if thunderstruck, on hearing the whispered name. But he recovered himself instantly; and his eye, too, havout silently to his companion; and they left the cabin immediately after; he moving out the last of the three, with a smile of defiance at Mullowny, and touching his banger and pistol significantly as he went out.

Slowly they went along the beach, the youngapprehensions were groundless, however, for the present, as Mullowny, after having stood a moment at the cabin door, glaring from them to the guager, and then moved some yards after them, as if determined to commit an assault at terval, neither the climate nor the people have all risks, suddenly changed his direction and set improved." "Why, to be sure, the soil doesn't thrive with overtopping even his; leaving the terrified crone

> "Cornet," whispered Rorke, as he panted up the best chance Charley Rorke ever had, or ever may have, if you balk that scoundrel, Mullowny, who, you see, is breaking his bones to

"But if he has Sir John's orders."

"That's all in my eye and Betty Martin. You know you came on my requisition-I wish (in an under tone) you were stuck in a bog-hole when I asked you-and if there's a chance of doing selves in this direction, to try to intercept some

of the rascals."

"Recollect, Cornet, you are at present on the revenue service," said Rorke, eagerly.

"To the left wheel-scatter yourselves, men." said Ffolliot; and instantly the party pushed on separately, each man using the best speed he might, in a direction opposite to that taken by the strangers, who, having shaped their steps inland, speedily disappeared.

CHAPTER II.

The ensuing day was Sunday. It was likewise a day of cloud and storm. The gale of the preceding day had died into an intense calm towards morning; and a mist, dense and impenetrable as the curtain that separates life from immortality, overspread sky and ocean, concealing island and peak and headland. But towards noon the wind rose again, like a warrior after his repose, scattering the mist before it, and driving the waves, with turbulence and uproar, into an ocean cavern, in which were assembled, among others, two of the persons presented to the reader in the last chapter.

It was a wild and impressive scene, in which stood, among a considerable group, Frank Lynch and Father Bernard Kilger; for the elder stranger was, as Mullowny suspected, an Irish priest who was returning to his native parish from Portugal, in the teeth of all danger and proscription. The waters bad worn themselves a spacious entrance into an isolated cliff of the the movements of the terrified congregation from wild and lonely shore. Into this lofty and extended cavers the billows of the Atlantic, unbroken by rock or isle in their transit from the western world, poured at times, sweeping with them, with terrific noise, stones of various sizes, uptorn from the depths of the ocean, and shooting up columns of spray to the height of many feet, through two perforations worn in the cavern-roof.

Here, from its wild and remote situation, was widely-scattered peasantry, at that dark and Jail like as they did Andy Horkan last aisther, dreary period of Ireland's history, when it can an' thin what ud your poor granny do?' scarcely be new to any reader that the worship of God, after the manner of his fathers, was visited on the Irish peer and peasant with penalty ever, as he was aware that, in the case of a and fine—when their priests were hunted over have courage for a minut or two, an' we'll be scuffle, he was more likely to experience hostility the face of the land with an ardor far fiercer, both safe. Wan o' the boats is puttin' back for than assistance from the guager, after what had because in the end greatly more remunerative, us—hilloo!" than assistance from the guager, after what had because in the end greatly more remunerative, passed; and, notwithstanding that the figure of than that of the wolf hunt in elder times; and when expatriation was the law's merciful award of much activity and endurance, while daring for uttering the words of salvation to a proscribed

by one, a large portion of the population of that minuit." "As we are not agreeing, the mooner we se- wild coast, while, here and there scattered over

struggling with the waves; for, with the rapidity of the highland firecross, the word had spread the first time during many months, in the caveru of Poulnathampul; and the hardy and deroutly inclined islanders were resolved to brave

be once more listeners to the prohibited word of At the inner extremity of the cavern, a large

detached rock served for an altar. Behind it stood or knelt the priest, the space for a few yards around him being in general dry, except during stormy spring-tides, when its occupants had often run no small risk of being dashed to pieces by the stones hurled in by the tumultuous waves, and piles of which—the accumulation of ages-were now beaped in various directions .-The day we now treat of, however, chanced to be one of neap-tide; and, though the wind was high, there was space for the members of the congregation to kneel along the side of the cavern on the slippery and weed covered stones that bordered the agitated mid-tream.

The candles were lighted, and as their rays were reflected in quivering and broken lines on the tossed waters-and partially revealed and partly threw into deeper shadow its rugged sides and splintered roof-the cavern, into which the light of the gloomy day had penetrated but dimly, with its grouping and coloring, as well as its external adjuncts, would have offered to the painter's eye a most striking picture.

The tall figure and pale features of the priest, looking still paler in the dim light; the male peasants bowed in devotion, with ear erect to catch the remotest unaccustomed sounds, among whom were distinguishable a few, besides Frank Lynch, in sailor's garb; and the temales in their blue and scarlet cloaks with kerchiefed headsthese formed the figures of the interior; while abroad, as the mist was swept momentarily away, were distinguishable the boundless reach of tempestuous ocean, with an occasional boat borne triumphantly on, or turmoiling amid its waves, and a casual glimpse of the gigantic mountainrange looming in the far-off distance.

The ceremony proceeded, and the screams of the restless sea-fowl sweeping round the cliff, added a wilder solemnity to it; while the roar of appropriate organ-peal for that wild cavern-cathedral.

The Mass was scarcely half concluded, when the voice of the scout, who had been left abroad to give warming, should danger approach, was heard above winds and waves shouting "the throopers—the bloody throopers, an' Sharen na Soggarth!"

Instantly there was wild terror and confusion in the cavern. Prayers were arrested in their utterance. The candles were quenched-the sacred book closed - the wine spilled - the vestments stripped; and the priest and flock, male and female, the aged and the young, were scrambling amid the slippery rocks in their eagerness to escape. Some fled along the shore, in various directions; others pushed off in the boats, to buffet with wind and tide; while a few were necossitated to betake themselves to swimming after the nearest boat, to escape the dreadful troopers, who were advancing rapidly under the guidance of the far and evil-famed Sharon no Soggarth, the redoubted priest-bunter, and who was no other than Mullowny, the reader's acquaintance of yesterday.

Either the scout had been negligent, or the troopers had used great precaution in their approach, as they had neared the cliff closely when his alarm was given. Yet so rapid had been the cavern, that when the party came up, there were, out of nearly three hundred, but two individuals still scrainbling at the mouth of the cavern-the one a very aged and nearly blind temale peasant, the other, her grandson, a fine athletic young fellow who had remained, in spite of all danger, to aid her tottering steps.

" Michaul ma graw (my love), lay me here. Bad as they are, the sogers 'll not mind to harm a poor ould blind colliagh. But do you make Mass wont to be occasionally celebrated for the off, as they'd surely hurt you, or dhrag you to

> "No, granny, I wont stir an inch till you're sale; why they'd make no more bones o' skiverin' you than they'd make o' gutting a dog. But

" Michaul, they're on us inready, for I hear their steps. Lay me down, a vich ma chree (son of my heart). Av they kill me idsel', what matthers an unsignified ould colleagh? Ac Here now were gathering stealthily, and one maybe I'd never be so fit to die as this blessed

Without wasting more words, Michael took

his grandmother in his arms and sprang forth

from the cavern. Charts the dog ov a priest in the next boat," shouted Shaun na Soggarth (by this name, as that by which he is best remembered, we shall for the future designate Mullowny) as he approached the cliff, "an' than ma keese bleeun echy," (my year's rent is paid) - his usual expression on getting sight of a priest-" if we can pin him; boys don't let him escape. It's the should the British Press, when the undeniable discontent of the Irish people is alluded to begin to set noted Father Kilger himsel', as I suspected yesturday, an' ye have liberty to shoot him as he's a returned priest."

Nothing loth, some half-dozen of the troopers, that first reached the cliff, fired at the boat; harmlessly, however, for her occupants, though two of the bullets struck her side; and before the pieces were reloaded she was out of shot range.

It was at this moment that Michael emerged from the cavern, bearing forth his grandmother. "Ha!" exclaimed Shawn, as he perceived them, "we have a brace o' the mass-goers, an' they shant escape us anyhow," and he bounded forward to grapple with Michaul. But before he could reach him the unfortunate peasant was struck in the knee by a shot, fired either at random or with intent to kill, and with a shattered leg, while the wretched old woman threw herself beside him, with the wildest expressions of grief, and the most learful imprecations on the ruthless hand that had done the deed. In vain did the sufferer, effectually mastering all expression of his agony, for her sake, assure her he was but slightly hurt, and that it would signify nothing.

"No, no. Michaul, don't be a desaver now, you that never desaved me. I know they have, my darling moch (son) kilt, that wouldn't hurt a mouse himsel', for hearin' the Word o' God, an' thevin' to save his poor old granny; an' may God an' the Virgin reject them at the last day that did id!"

"Granny, granny, it's a sin an' a shame to be cursin' and blasphemin' that way, jist afther hearin' Mass; an' it won't get God and the

Virgin's help for me."

"It is a sin an' a shame, ye ould harridan," exclaimed Shawn, as he reached them; "it's proud ye ought to be, that he was just getting a decent death, an' saving the hangman a job."

"Don't b'lieve him, granny. They cau't hang us anyhow."

Four of the troopers now, touched by the unflinching fortitude with which the wounded man endured his agony, bore him forward on their shoulders, with somewhat of tenderness, till they cessantly—true that the honest tiller of the soil who shaded one of the low cars of the period to improves the value of his farm does so, not for his obtained one of the low cars of the period, to convey him to the county jail, accompanied by his grandmother, still venting mingled lamentations and curses, despite her dread of Shawn and the troopers.

"You've brought us a wery nice journey, Mister Shane, for nothing at all as I can see," said Troop-sergeant-major Heaviside, as the last boat disappeared round a neighboring head-

"Yes, damn the fellow and his priests!" exclaimed another of the party, " he cught to be shot himself as well as them.39

"To be sure Sarjent Heaviside," rejoined Shawn, "your fat guts is betther fitted for the chesnut nor for leaping bogs and climbing hills. But haven't I more raison to grumble nor you? You'li be paid exthra allowance for this day's abolish it-true that those efforts to exercise their work, tho' my boy's given me the slip fairly-I'll pin him yet tho' an' soon I'll be bound. But let us search the cavern, and thry if we can't find some one else to help us to more payment exists, and always existed amongst the people of for our day's labor."

He was followed into the cavern by some of the troopers. But the search was truitless .--No one could be found; and the searchers, in them an intense hatred of the British Government wantonness, and, perhaps, with some indefinite and that the Irish people at home and abroad give hope that a lurker might still be started from their sympathy to every foe of England—true that rock or crevice, fired several shots, the loud and repeated echoes of which, as they were swept forth from the cavern, startled the scattered fugitives and accelerated their speed.

Nothing could indeed be more startling than the contrast between the late solemnity of the scene, with its low-breathed prayers to God, and the wild and terrific uproar produced by the shors, with the mingled laughter-shouts and imprecations of the persecuting men, according as the individuals of the party were affected by their disappointment.

(To be continued.)

#### TAKING ENGLAND AT HER WORD. (From the Dublin Nation.)

Since we proposed to 'take England at her word' in the matter of popular rights, and since the press of France has begin to support the claim of our country to a restoration of her nationality, several English journals have undertaken to lecture the The Irish in Great Britain alone, it is confidently French Press and ourselves on what they please to consider the true state of Ireland. With a hardihood which is positively amazing, those journals centure to see that there is no misery in Irelandthat the country is actually prosperous, and that all assertions to the contrary made in French pamphlets and Irish newspapers, if not entirely untrue, are enormous exaggerations.

But the Government Press shall not get out of its deficulty so easily. The hole through which it easily enumerated and are so fearfully few, that we thinks to make its escape has had a firm grating do not wonder at the little influenced possessed by placed outside it, and secured there by that press it- newspapers. We must be satisfied to wait; and we self, and with its aid we shall detain the would-be prefer to wait rather than to find the people too ranaway, and make it prove our case before the world. The words of the Press are published; the speaches of those English statesmen are on record: the policy of the Government has been displayed of mouthing, frothy orators. The world is sick, in action—the position deliberately and openly tak. Ireland above all, is surfeited with talk. The turn en up by England with reference to the rights of peoples is well known. There is no retreating from these things England has spoken, and we shall hold ber to her word. We shall not allow her to of Repeal of the Union, are not to suppose that they raise any new issue to quibble, or to equivocate. We call Europe to witness that we shall hold her to her own words, in this case to no words but her own.

We assert then, that the question of the physical supplied by England, be set altogether aside. It was not raised in the case of the Romagna, it was not all in favor of the Italian revolution. No one has attempted to say the Romagnols were being starved pauperised, or evicted, or that the Tuscans or Lombards were being so treated. No, it was simply said, it was clearly and distinctly laid down-that any people, the majority of whom were discontented with their rulers, had a right to relieve themselves of those rulers and take to themselves others of their

own choosing It was again and again stated in English papers

that the grievance of the hombards consiseed in case its just and sensible demands in ingruled by a foreign people: that the grievance of in case its just and sensible demands the function of the fact that they were rule strances should not be listened to. The day has the Tuscans consisted in the fact that they were rule strances should not be listened to. The day has the Tuscans consisted in the fact that they were rule passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John the fact that they were rule passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed, never more to return, when either Lord John passed is not the list of th that the grievance of the Lombards consisted in befuture day be ruled directly by that foreign power; while the only grievance set up for the Romagnols was just that they did not like their own government and preferred another. In all cases those grievances, real or imaginary, and this discontent, well or ill-founded, were held by the British Government as sufficient justification for a revolution. Why then absurd statements relative to the material prosperity of that people, which would be irrelevant even if they were not untrue? Why use against the Irish people arguments which would have applied with greater force against the Romagnols or Tuscans, but which were never used against them? Why act on one principle in Ireland and another in Italy? Answer, you Government journals of England! We challenge you before the Press and Peoples of Enrope!

But, furthermore—The leading journal of England expressly and distinctly declared that the question whether or not a people were so ill-governed as to give them a perfect right to rebel, was for that people themselves to decide, and not for those who had an interest in the continuance of their oppression .-

Here are the words of the Times :-"The destiny of a nation ought to be determined, not by the opinions of other nations, but by the

opinion of the nation itself." So said the Times. If follows therefore that the destiny of Ireland should be determined, not by the opinion of England, but by the opinion of Ireland itself. Is not that clear? Again the Times said :-

"To decide whether they are well governed or not, or rather whether the degree of extortion, corruption, and cruelty to which they are subject, is sufficient to justify armed resistance, is for those who live under that Government, not for those who being exempt from its oppression feel a sentimental or a theological (or a mercenary) interest in its continuance."

That was English law for the Italians: why should it not be English law for the Irish? Answer again, you journals of the English Government!— We are trying you by your own words and by no other, but we are trying you before a jury with whom no paitry equivocation will pass for argument

or reply. But the strongest part of the case of our country against the domination of England yet remains to be told. It is that the grievances of Ireland are not merely matters of political sentiment, are not confined to the natural repugnance of our people to the rule of the stranger. Our complaint is not simply that the degradation of wearing a foreign yoke presses on the spirit of our people, wounds their manly sense, and outrages the honor of their race. But it is also that those gloomy pictures of Ireland's misery which have lately attracted so much attention abroad are not exaggerations, but are all terribly true. It is true that in a fertile country our people die of famine-true that the work of extermination, protected by English law, is going on inown benefit but for that of an anti-Irish landocracy -true that the Catholic people of Ireland, while they support their own Church without any aid from the State, are compelled to support, in a position of enormous wealth, the Church of the Protestant minority-true that a large surplus revenue is abstracted from our poor country to add the glut of wealth in England-true that the growth of manufacturers in Ireland is rendered impossible by the absence of home and the presence of foreign legislation-true that the British Government so much fears to face the record of its own misdeeds that it endeavours to hide all Irish history from the youth of Ireland, and bring them up in ignorance of the fortunes of their forefathers-true that the banishment of our people from their native land, or their demoralisation in it is a cherished object of British policy-true that the Irish people many times made desperate resistance against the rule of England, and freely shed their blood in the endeavour to right to 'choose their own rulers' were suppressed by bayonet and cannon, plied without scruple or mercy-true that the British Government is well aware that profound discontent with English rule Ireland-true that the British Press has frequently globe they may take their way, always carry with of the fact by making it illegal for Irishmen to train or drill or perform even the slightest semblance of a military revolution in their own country, and by refusing to extend to Ireland the liberty to form such volunteer corps as are armed and encouraged in

England. How, then, we ask, can the right to choose their own rulers, which is admitted in the case of the Italians, be denied to the people of Ireland? Answer if you can, you journals of the British Government; for the nations of Europe, and above all France, whom you so much fear, will note the question, and judge of your reply if you give one. If you give none your silence will condemn you.

#### THE NATIONAL PETITION. (From the Tipperary Examiner.)

The progress which the National petition is making abundantly proves that the spirit of Nationality and independence is as generally diffused and as deeply and devotedly cherished in Ireland at the present moment as it ever was at any period of history calculated will append no fewer than two hundred thousand signatures of adult males. What will Ireland herself do? What is Tipperary doing? When will Limerick wake up? Is the lead of all Ireland conceded at once to Cork? It may be, and if it be, Cork well deserves it.

The people have been so often and so basely deceived that they hardly trust any one now. The honest exceptions amongst the Irish Press are so do not wonder at the little influenced possessed by ready to be deceived again. Let the people consider this matter calmly and dispassionately. There is no pressing hurry. The present is not an agitation of action has come again. Those who put their names to the petition demanding the taking of vote by ballot and manhood suffrage upon the question are merely passing a bitter jest upon England by pretending to take her at her word as she has laid down terms of government for foreign nations. No,

no. An entire Nation does not condescend to play misery of the people may, when arguing on the basis off a practical joke. We mean to do that which we propose—that is to say, we mean to repeal the Union. As we have already explained to our readers, raised in the case of Tuscany, it was not raised at the comity of Nations comes now to be discussed by a Conference of all the Peoples sitting 'cn permanence.' The Press of Europe and America bas arrived at the condition of a new Power which represents of both. the force of universal public opinion backed by certain millions of rifles, a good many of which are on wheels, and a great many more of which have bayonets serewed upon their muzzles. In other words, we have arrived at that stage in the world's pro- tholic tenantry n site for a place of worship or

of physical force which it can command and direct/ Russell or the Times would dare to say that 'if the Union were gall and wormwood to Ireland, yet Ireland must endure it whether she likes or not;' or that 'whatever may be the opinion of the Irish with regard to the Union, it is necessary for England's welfare, and therefore it shall be maintained at any cost with all the force of the British Empire.'

Such words as those are now but empty air. We shall appeal to public opinion. We shall demand the vote. If it be granted and that Ireland is against repealing the Union-there is an end of the question. if it be refused, we shall compel England to plead her cause before all Europe and America. She has committed herself to certain definitions of 'patriotism' and 'loyalty.' She has very properly placed the grand virtue of 'patriotism' high over the se-She has very properly placed condary 'loyalty,' which merely means 'subordina-tion.' We accept her own terms, her own definitions. We shall come to argue the question out by and bye. But, as Patriots, we intend with God's blessing, to ropeal the Union.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MAYNOOTE COLLEGE .-- On Wednesday was issued the copy of a report to Her Majesty of a visitation held at the College of Maynooth on the 20th ult., the visitors being the Most Rev. Archbishops Dixon and Cullen, the Earl of Fingall, and Chief Justice Pigott. Three hundred and ninety-two students answered to their names: 129 were absent, of whom 9, having been ordained priests at the late ordination, had been recently summoned to their respective diocesses; 30 had, on account of ill health, been ordered to their homes, at various periods previous to the examinations; and the remaining 90, all the literary business of the session having concluded on the 16th ult., had been permitted to anticipate, by a few days, the time of the general vacation, on the recommendation of the medical authorities of the college, the general health of which had suffered considerably in consequence of the unusual severity of last winter and spring. The report proceeds to state that no one had any complaint to make which called for the interference of the visitors. The students had taken the oath of allegiance, and "are now allowed tea at breakfast every day, instead of twice in each week as at the time of the last visitation." The remainder of the report is chiefly taken up with a statement of the deficiencies of accommodation in the college, from which the health of the students is believed to

THE TRIBUTE TO THE POPE .- On Sunday last the collection for His Holiness was commenced in the diocesses of Kildare and Leighlin. The subscriptions in Carlow realized nearly £360, the collections in the other parishes were equally successful -Free-

The subscriptions for the Pope in the archdiocess of Armagh have already reached the large amount of £3,153 3s. 2d.

It was announced in the Catholic chapels in Belfast on Sunday that on Sunday next a collection would be taken up for the Pope in this town, and throughout all the parishes of the dioceses .- Belfast Morning News.

The collection for the Pope realized on Sunday inst the munificent sum of £180 10s. in the parish of Newbride and Two-mile House, Co. Kildare, through the exertions of the Rev. Messrs. Flanagan and Maher. This must be deemed large when it is remembered that £105 was realized from a sermon preached here only fifteen days for the improvement of St.

Conlath Church .- Freeman. At Enniskillen Convent, on the 11th ult., Miss Power, of Cork, and Miss Harrison, of Enniskillen, were received into the religious community by the Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Bishop of Clogher.

TIPPERARY AS IT IS .- Among the properties sold lately in the Landed Estates Court was one situated in the North Riding of Tipperary, which forcibly illustrates the improvement that has taken place within a few years in that county. In 1851 this same property was purchased for £5,600, while no later than last Friday, after a lapse of nine years, it realized £13,040, considerably more than double the price when first offered for sale.

REFEAL OF THE UNION .- A meeting to further the Irish petition in favor of Repeal of the Union has borne witness to the fact by stating the well-known been held in the Liberal news-room, Clonmel. With truth that Irish emigrants, to whatever part of the the exception of a dozen placards posted through the town, no intimation was given to the public. At half-past eight o'clock the news-room was crowded to suffocation by persons chiefly belonging to the working classes; so great was the pressure that the reporters in attendance had to stand during the proceedings, and accommodate themselves in that position to the best of their ability .- Tipperary Examiner.

FIRST CHARGE OF THE POPE'S BRIGADE-GARI-DALDIANS ROUTED.—On Tuesday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, a party of eighteen Sardinian sailors, belonging to two vessels now discharging corn here, were marching up and down the Quay, singing most vociferously. There being few people out at the time, no one noticed them, although at the end of every verse the name of Garibaldi was lustily rendered. When they were going on board their ship, one of which being moored in the middle of the river, they had to cross some Carrick lighters to get within bail. Here, whilst waiting for their boat, they commenced singing again. In a few minutes a dark, shaggy head emerged from the cuddy hatch of the lighter, and on hearing Garibaldi's name, instantly disappeared, but immediately returned bringing a lusty body and stout arms along with it, and carrying in his hand a short, stout black thorn. The Carrick man (for so he was) shouting the Pope for ever!' at once pitched into the Garibaldians, tumbled the biggest of them into the hold of the lighter, and laid the shillelagh about indiscriminately on the rest. Another head appearing the Sardinians fled in terrible alarm, leaving their comrade behind, and continued running until entirely out of sight. So frightened were they, that they stopped up all night, not returning to their ship until six in the morning. After their departure a council of war was held on the captive man. Some proposed ducking him, but the poor fellow threw himself on his knees, crying out 'viva el Pape! viva el Pape' in a most piteous manner. His captors relented, and a boat from his vessel having arrived, they put him on board in the most friendly manner .-Waterford Citizen.

Four ex-sub-constables, hitherto stationed in Limerick, with five from Clare, have left for Dublin, en route for Italy.

The Kilkenny Journal says :- " We have been informed that a young man from Ballingarry, county Tipperary, who was entitled to receive £1,000 from his iriends, urgently demanded his portion, and took out sixty volunteers with him to Rome, paying all their expenses."

FRANCE AND IRELAND .- The French press is standing nobly to the cause of Ireland, and at last, thank heaven, the rights and wrongs of our country are being clearly placed before the people of Europe.—
"The Irish Question" has reached a second edition in France. The pamphlet and the writer have, as a matter of course, been roundly abused in the English press, but this circumstance only tells in favor

Mr. M'Mahon, M.P. for Wexford, gave notice in the House of Commons, on Friday, 29th June, that he would call the attention of Government to the refusal of Mr. St. George, of Headford, to give his Cagress when 'moral force' is really like to be pre-schools, thus compelling the people to hear Mass, remove this champion of the State religion from the tiff, and the father of the 'ladye faire' the defendance of the very serious amount and the priest to officiate, in the openair.

The young fellows gladly obeyed, and in ant, is also to come on for trial.—Cork Herald. eminent, in consequence of the very serious amount and the priest to officiate, in the open air.

years, since through the zealous exertions of His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, who contributed the munificent sum of £100, the pious zeal of the worthy parish priest, the very Rev. Mr. M'Manus, assisted by a handsome donation of £800 from Thomas Eyre, Esq., Bath, on whose estate the convent is erected, and aided by the kind liberality of other gentlemen who materially assisted in this good work. The advantage that the Sisters of Mercy have been to the people of Clifden since the establishment of the order there could scarcely be conceived except by those who have seen the change that has taken place. But when it is understood that it is an isolated district, much impoverished by the famine of 1846-7 when many of the heads of families died of starvation, leaving their children a prey to the hired proselytiser, who has ever since been striving to make inroads on the Faith, with the aid of English gold, some idea may be conveyed of the illimitable good which has been rendered by those religious to the destitute and illiterate in the wilds of Connemata. There is no part of Ireland where nuns have so much to contend with or where those under their care are so much beset by the unprincipled machinations of the unscrupulous agents of Exeter Hall, have en-snared some guileless children with promises of sweatmeats and raiment. When the poor child is once within their grasp the whole study of the soupers is to fill the innocent mind with "nous" notions of "jumper" funaticism, disrepect of the mother of God, and a hatred of everythind Catholic; but the children in their hearts readily despise those teachings, remembering the faith of their parents, and longing for an opportunity of returning to that faith The Sisters of Mercy, knowing the spiritual destitution of these poor orphans, and the actual necessity of establishing some place of refuge for them, determined, with that untiring zeal which ever marks their devotedness to the salvation of souls, to erect an orphanage, but not having funds for the accomplishmen of so desirable an object they were obliged to rent a house, far too small for the purpose, and at an inconvenient distance from the Convent, to which numbers of children from the souper establishment immediately flocked, delighted at having a refuge to fly to from the fangs of the proselytiser, and joyed at being able to embrace religion as children of Mary On account of the distance between the orphanage and the Convent the nuns are subjected to very many annoyances, viz .-- This orphanage is in the immediate vicinity of the jumper schools and the residences of paid agents, who frequently issue forth and in a manuer peculiar to their deprayed dispositions, insult the religious and children. In the case of three children who very lately fled from the jumper institute to St. Joseph's Orphanage (which is the name the nuns have chosen for their house of refuge, the Sisters of Mercy have received very serious and grievous annoyance from the heads of the souper movement; parties who call themselves gentlemen and rev. and "pious" ladies who consider themselves perfection in polite life and saints "in the Lord" those persons went to the nuns' or phanage and commenced outside an open air preaching. The "pious" ladies preached exclusive salvation, one in particular pledging her honour that "no Roman Catholic would ever be saved." In order to "save" themselves they called on the police, but the Catholic clergy interfered, requesting them to have the good sense to retire as they came, and leave the children where they wished to remain. Previous to this, two men in the pay of the jumpers, were sent to the nuns to announce that, if the children were not given up, they would break the windows and use other acts of violence. Since these occurrences the sisters have been continually annoyed by persons prowling about their orphanage, watching the children to endeavor to carry them off by force, and even the religious themselves have been insulted by persons attached to the jumper staff. Will not these things excite the sympathy of every Catholic, or will those degraded agents of souperism be allowed the opportunity of destroying the souls of poor orphans, and of giving such grievous insult to those amiable and sanctified ladies, who have left home and friends to devote their lives and property to the service of the poor, giving up all to follow Christ? As was mentioned before, most of the difficulties of the nuns arise from not having their orphanage close to the convent. Their object now is to erect an orphanage on the convent grounds, where they could continually watch over and protect those poor orphau children, and obviate the necessity of their being obliged to visit those localities where they meet with such continual inpult The plan of ready drawn, but the funds for its erection are wanting. There will be a baazar at the convent on the 23rd of August, to raise funds for the support of the orphaus, and to enable the sisters to erect a new house of refuge for them. £500 or £600 would accomplish the latter desirable object. Is it possible that such a good work must be relinquished for want of means? Will no: Catholics sympathise, and respond by a contribution according to their means

THE SISTERS OF MERCY IN CONNEMARA -A CON

rent of Mercy was established in Olifden about five

Soupen Frenzy in Connemana .- A scene of impudent audacity and fanatical folly, scarcely paralleled in the annals of Souper effrontery, took place in the country district of the Clifden parish, called Sillerna-a place notorious for the pretended apread of the Bible amongst the natives, and their ready obedience and great desire to listen to the Word and profit by it. The following are the facts of the case: On the evening of Friday, the 16th ult., with the full consent and express desire of the dying man, the Rev. Father Ronayne, the zealous and indefatigable Curate of Clifden, was called upon to fortify with the last solemn rites of the Catholic Church one who, as the Souper cant hath it, had been for years a " sincere convert to Protestantism," and a firm believer in the tenets of Souperism, having even been entrusted with the high and responsible office of Irish Teacher. The good and faithful Priest, ever punctual in the discharge of the duties of the sacred ministry, responded to the call, and before much time had elapsed was at the bedside of the sick man, to administer to him those comforts and consolations which the true religion alone, and not meal or money nor all the earthly dross of "Souper extravagance," can bring to the sorrowing heart of the dying sunner. On entering the house where the dying man lay the rev. gentleman was much surprised at finding the Souper minister in attendance before him. He naturally suspected that the sick man, with the wonted inconsistency of the Souper, had again shifted back to his errors, and bartered his immortal soul for a larger bribe. However, after a few preliminary questions, relative to the nature of his sickness, he asked the dying man if he had sent for him, and if he wished for the rites of the Catholic Church .-The sick man answered in the affirmative, and said that he was most anxious to have the Priest; he also told the rejected missionary that he wished him to retire. But notwithstanding this unequirocal answer the Souper missionary cautioned the priest solemnly not to lay a hand upon nor attempt to administer the rites of his church to the dying man, reminding him at the same time that he, the missioner, was the minister of the State religion by law established, and that neither the priest nor his church were recognised by the law of Englandthat the sick man had been a convert to his religion for twelve long years. But the good priest was Brewster, Q.O., for the defendant. A case of a not to be thus daunted. Having called a few boys sault and battery, arising out of a "love affair," whom he had seen at a distance, he ordered them to which a young solicitor in Dublin will be the plat-

In the town and neighborhood of Clifden £600 are

lavished monthly amongst the few who make up the

staff of jumper preachers, readers, parsons, meal de-

depot-keepers, &c. Notwithstanding all this expen-

diture their numbers are fast decreasing; and if the

Sisters of Mercy could get the assistance required to

build the orphanage the good cause would flourish.

and the orphan child be saved from the grim designs

of the ruthless souper .- Cor. of Irishman.

nedulck time the representative of the State igionifound himself on the "broad of his back" outside the door, and had it not been for the interposition of the priest the missionary of the State Ohurch would have been somewhat roughly handled. It is to be hoped that this saintly Souper minister will take warning by the issue of this attempt to interfere with a Catholic clergyman engaged in the discharge of his sacred duties, and not force himself nor his religion on persons who have no taste for either. Neither let him place much confidence in the sincerity of his converts, no matter how well they may be paid. The lesson may be a salutary one for the evangelical fanatics of England who are befooled by their biblical mania for the Connemara Church Missions, giving their money to be squandered on such hopeless converts. All honour to the Rev. Father Ronayne-he is making short work of the sour brigade, and ere long there will not be a trace of them here — Cor. of the Telegraph.

THE RIBBON TRIALS. -As we suspected, the 'great capture' of the parties charged with Ribbonism has ended in smoke. Hend Constable Reilly's money is gone, never to return to his purse, and the value he has got for it, is not a promise of promotion to a Sub-Inspectorship, a County-Inspectorship, or a large retiring pension after a service of 28 years ;but abuse from counsel learned in the law, and a lecture from Mr. Justice Fitzgerlad, who said that his conduct cast suspicion over the entire case for the crown, and was calculated to lead to injustice rather than promote the ends of justice and integrity."-Dundall: Democrat.

ORANGE DISPLAY IN ARMAGII .- A correspondent writes :- This morning being the 1st July, from an early hour there was nothing but confusion pervaded this city, from twelve o'clock night; the whole city was actuated by a continual firing from guns and pistols. At an early hour last night there were no less than four flags bearing Orange emblems, hoisted on St. Mark's Church. The very trees and bushes in the city were hung down and decorated with Orange flags. 'Tis little wonder the rabble of the ancient city would use their energy in disturbing the peaceful, industrious, Catholic inhabitants, when the minister, who is to preach peace and good will to all men, is the first to hoist his incendinry flag believing that there is not one flutter it gives in the wind, but it will make the blood boil in the Catholic heart. The perpetrators of this sickening display are endeavoring by every foul act to disturb and break the tranquillity that now exists in this city. It is a miraculous thing to see how every snare is laid to entrap the poor unprotected Catholic. Go to one place, you will see openair preaching; another corner revivalism; another place, an orange flag waving over your very house-All those combined to upbraid, scandalise, and blaspheme the holy Roman Catholic religion. What are we paying an extra body of police for? They see those party emblems displayed for the sole purpose of annoying and disturbing the peaceable Catholic: for he sees nothing but justice staring him in the face. The magistrates, clergy and gentry, are all observers, but not one to condemn the mischief which must be put down by the strong arm of the Irish Catholics .- Dundalk Democrat.

More Outrages in the North.-In the town of Stewartstown, the Orangemen have nightly marching in vast numbers, to the great terror of the inhabitants of that town-music, and fire-arms, and the usual accompaniments. In Moneymore also, in county Derry, the same system prevails, and the magistrates, in the county Derry, seem not to see .- Ibid.

ORANGE OUTRAGES IN COOKSTOWN .- we give from correspondent of the Northern Whig the subjoined account of the recent outrages in Cookstown, county Tyrone:—" The first intimation we had of this Orange revival was on the evening of the 15th ult., when a large number of ruffianly-looking fellows marched into town, beating drums and playing on fifes. The whole, however, owing to the forbearance of the Roman Catholics, passed off quietly; but on last Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, some dastardly ruffians attacked the new Roman Catholic church, and beat in with stones the great chancel window that had been filled with stained glass as a tribute of affection and veneration of the whole people of Cookstown to the late parish priest, the Rev. William M'Conville. The church, too, is threatened with wrecking, and the Roman Catholic inhabitants are naturally much exasperated. The magistrates, however, are doing their duty well; and it is hoped that nothing of any serious import will be added to the above indignities; but great caution will be required to prevent a collision, and it is hoped that the Executive will lend all the assistance in their power to their local magistracy.

THE GALWAY POSTAL CONTRACT .- The following curious statement in reference to the final fate of the celebrated Galway Lever subsidy appears in the Dublin Evening Post. For months past friend and foe of the contract have been tucitly preparing for a catastrophe of some kind or other; whether its true nature is correctly indicated by the Post a few weeks if not days, will tell :-" A rumor of strange import is abroad in reference to this company—a rumor mosstartling in its nature—and one well calculated to rouse the energies of those interested in the success of this great national undertaking. It is confidently stated that at the very moment when, by superheman exertion, this line has been fairly started-at the very moment when, notwithstanding strenuous opposition, the Government find themselves almost coerced to sanction ' the subsidy,' an arrangement has been concluded for a transfer of 'the subsidy' to a rival company, and that this sacrifice is not only countenanced by a British Parliament, but urged by them upon the directors. If we judge the Irish proprictors aright, they would prefer a total loss of their capital, in endeavoring to carry out the project in its integrity, to becoming the recipients of the paltry return which they would be cutilled to as consenting parties to this act of injustice. It may not be too late to counteract the evil, and probably mar its accomplishment; but a moment should not be lost in organizing a powerful opposition."

THE LATE CORE ELECTION .- The Cork Herald costains the following announcement :- "A case calculated to create a good deal of general and local interest is set down for trial in the present after-sitings of the Courts at Westminster. It is an action at the suit of Mr. John George M'Carthy, of the city, against Mr. John Pope Hennessy, M.P. It will be recollected that Mr. M'Carthy acted as conducting igent for Lord Campden at the recent contest for the county, on the retainer of Mr. Hennessy. Hi lordship has, it appears, repudiated the agency of the honorable member, and Mr. M'Carthy is now compelled to proceed against Mr. Hennessy for the recovery of the large sums he must necessarily have spent in his onerous capacity as conducting agent. The damages are stated to be laid at £2,000, one half at least of which sum was advanced by Mr. J G. M'Carthy, who now brings the action; the res are liabilities incurred by that gentleman in the va rious arrangements, &c., made for the election Lord Campden.

Several cases of interest are expected to brought on for trial at the approaching Cork assize Amongst others, that of Calcutt v. White, a cir action, for alleged conspiracy on the part of the defendant, in endoavoring to prevent the return of the plaintiff at the recent election for the county Clare. The case is a novel one in its features; at as the details of several elections for Clare will b entered into, the attendance of a great number witnesses from that county will be of course necessary. It is said that Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., will at tend as special counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr.

of the Irish American writes :- ". The Rev. Father Lavelle, who, as I have mentioned in a previous let-ter, took with him to Paris a handsome and costly watch, to be presented, from Mr. Donegan, of Dame street, Dublin, to the illustrious Marshal MacMahon. has returned to Dublin. He did not present the gift, for he was advised by some of the friends of Ireland, at Paris, that it would be better to keep it until itself and the Sword of Honor could be presented together. To this view Father Lavelle agreed; but, nevertheless, he resolved on proceeding to the headquarters of the Marshal and having an interview with him. Accordingly, he got a letter of introduction and started off for Chalons. Arrived there, he sent forward his letters, and was not kept two mi-nutes waiting, when the Marshal made his appearance, and received the rev. gentleman with a right hearty welcome. He asked how matters were getting on in Ireland. Father Lavelle answered, they were getting on very badly; that people in some parts of the country were dying of hunger; and that the government had refused to give them any relief. Whereupon the Marshal seemed much affected, and said it was pitiful. Futher Lavelle then spoke of the sword, and told him that it was near completion, and that he had seen it. The Marshal's eyes, he says actually brightened at this intelligence, and he seemed delighted while talking of the sword, which he said his compatriots in Ireland were so good as to offer him. Father Lavelle then told him of the watch, and showed it to him; and the Marshal scemed equally pleased with it; but he reminded Father · Lavelle that the permission of the Emperor would he necessary before he could accept of any gift from persons resident out of France, when the reverend gentleman told him that permission would be applied for, and that it was intended to present the watch at the same time with the Sword. The Marshal seemed highly pleased; he pressed the reverend gentleman to take refreshments, and, on his requesting it, wrote his autograph for him on a slip of his official paper: after which they bade each other good bye; both seemed highly gratified at the interview. The Rev. Father says that the Marshal strongly re-sembles the portrait of him published at the Nation office; but does not look so stern. He appears to be of a genial, cheerful disposition, and his manners are most perfect and polished. There can be no doubt that he will be delighted when he receives the sword, which ought to be in about a fortnight, or, at farthest, three weeks time."

A French nobleman of great wealth, a very devoted Catholic, takes a great interest in the movement, and has offered to pay the expenses of some thousands of the gallant Irishmen out to Rome. The emigration is, of course, more or less disagreeable to the anti-Catholic party in France; but they are only a few, while by the great Catholic mass of the na-tion Ireland is regarded with a wonderfully increased affection for her ready and generous aid in men and money to the Holy Father.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE POPE .- They wil! do their duty well, we doubt not, these volunteers from Erin. But they will have hard work to do nevertheless, for the reputation of the old Irish Brigade is so enormous in European history, that these young fellows (if called into the fight) will have to perform miracles of valor to seem even worthy of their heroic predecessors. Alas! even our own history—the history of England—gives grim evidence what terrible foes the Irish, whom our infamous misgovernment in former days drove into exile, proved against us on the battle-fields of Europe. On that bloody day of Fontenoy, when the army of King Louis fell back discomfited before the resolute front of our British troops, and Cumberland seemed to have the victory in his hand, it was the Irish Brigade that rushed headlong upon the English ranks with clubbed muskets, broke utterly our solid lines, and absolutely trampled the flower of our soldiery under foot. No wonder that, on that disastrous day, King George of England should have exclaimed, in the bitterness of his heart, "My curse upon the laws that have robbed me of such subjects." And not only in France, and Spain, and Germany, have those Irish warriors made themselves famous, but in Italy too. More than a century and a half ago a handful of them, in an Italian town, changed the destinies of Europe. Here is the story, as briefly told by a Dublin cotemporary:—" On the 1st February, 1702, Villeroy, the French Commander-in-Chief, was in Cremona. Amongst his troops he had a couple of regiments of Irish peasants under one Mr. O'Mahoney. The great Prince Eugene and the Germans, who had Irish officers in their service, too, surprised the town iptured the Commande self. These 'Irish peasantry' were in bed at the time; but the sound of the fighting woke them up; they jumped out of their beds, seized their arms. rushed out (these mad harem-scarem Irish peasants) in their shirts, met and routed the almost victorious foe, to the despair of the great Eugene." Such were the Irish volunteers of old. We are sure the brave volunteers who rally round the Pope to-day will prove themselves worthy of their matchless forecathers." - Weekly Register.

Garibaldi was burned in effigy in Limerick on St. John's eve, amid a crowd of 2,000 persons.

A correspondent, writing from Monsghau, to the Nation, says :- Fnithful to the old enstoms of our country, the people of a distract near Monaghan, made all preparations for having a bonfire on the 23rd of June, round which they might sit and talk of the glories of the past. At the time appointed for lighting the bonfire, about 100 boys of the neigh-borhood assembled on the hill, which has been for years their place of meeting. It was rumored that the Orangemen of the locality were to meet in arms on an opposite hill, and would deliberately fire on the assembled Catholics? The clergy of Monaghan and the Rev. Curate of Corcagnea took part in the innocent amusement of the people around their bonfire; and everything was conducted with the utmost harmony. However, as the night approached, the Orange rabble that had, faithful to all report, assembled on the neighboring hill, fired forty gunshots in the direction of the bonfire, but without effect. Some among the Catholics had provided themselves with pistols, and returned about eight shots. The Monaghan constabulary who were on the ground, soon succeeded in dislodging the cowardly Orange assassins. In their flight ther came up with a boy returning from the bonfire, and wreaked their ruffianly spite on him by beating him severely.

The House of Commons on last Friday night debated the Tenure and Improvement (Ireland) Bill, passing ten clauses, and rejecting Mr. Maguire's amendments, though it was supported by both Tories and Liberals, by Mr. Monsell, Mr. Scully, Lord Fermoy, and Sir Wm. Somerville, as well as by Colonel Dickson, and Mr. Conuelly. On the same night Mr. MacMahon brought before the House the case of the Catholics of Headford, who are unable to procure a site for the erection of a place of worship owing to the refusal of the owner of the soil, Mr. St. George, to part with ground for the purpose. Mr. Brady also brought the Gorliterogh Chapel case before the House, an account of which will be found in our Irish intelligence. The conversation that ensued gave an opportunity for the expression by several members of their disapprobation of such an abuse of power as the refusal of an Irish landlord to allow of the erection of a place of worship for his Catholic tenants. This is not much, but it it is only by bringing public opinion to bear on such abuses that they will ever be cared. Other and important measures affecting Ireland have also been before Parliament and under consideration of the Government. A measure of great practical value, the Registration of Marriages in Ireland, has to be withdrawn in consequence of the general opposition which it has encountered. This opposition is not directed against the object of the Bill itself, which is recognised by every one as being most desirable, but against the for this answer, I enclose my card, as required."

MARSHAL MACMAHON.—The Dublin correspondent | stupid and vexatious regulations which disfigure it The services of the Catholic clergy are absolutely necessary in this case, and the matter is one of great public importance. The Whig Government proposed to obtain these services by compelling them to keep books and registers of all marriages, and to supply copies to the Registrars under penalties of £5 for every omission to insert a marriage, and £10 for every neglect to furnish a copy of the book, and the remuneration was sixpence per marriage, or an average of 10s per annum to each Cu-tholic Parochus. The bill absolutely ignored the Bishops of Ireland, and the Parochial divisons of Ireland. We are sorry that the Registration of Marringes in Ireland should be deferred, but it is impossible to consent to legislation by which the services of the Catholic Clergy are put in forced requisition on terms insulting to them and discreditable to those who offer them. We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of one great amelioration in the Irish Workhouse system. The fearful sacrifice of life, and the frightful shipwreck of morals, which are the consequences of workhouse rearing are well known. The Rev. J. Farrel, of St. Andrew's, Westland-row, has been for some weeks in London pressing on the attention of Government and Parliament the desirability of a change by which these evils might be lessened at a reduced, instead of an increased cost to the ratepayers. Provision will be made that or-phan children of both sexes, up to the age of 12, may be brought up out of the workhouse. The boon is incomplete, for there is no reason why orphans alone should have the benefit of it, and the age fixed ought to be 15 years instead of 12. As it is, they will in almost all cases have to enter the workhouse at 12 years of age, whereas at the age of 15 they would be able to maintain themselves out of the workhouse, to their own great advantage and to the benefit of the public funds. The hardships which occasionally attend the removal to their own parishes of the pour who become chargeable, to parishes in which they have gained no settlement, and have not become irremovable by five years unbroken residence next before becoming chargeable, have been frequently noticed .- Tablet.

> STROKESTOWN QUALITUR SESSION. - THE QUEEN AGAINST M. TRAVERS AND H. WARREN.—The prisoners were indicted for feloniously assaulting Patrick Lynch when on his way home at Ardcarna, on the morning of Sunday, the 6th day of April, 1360, and robbing him of five one pound bank notes and a bundle which contained about four or five pounds of

> bacon his property. The Rev. Michael O'Beirne, C.C., of Croghan, when called, begged to be allowed to swear on the Douay Testament. He said—I make this application through no bigoted motive, but from a conscientious feeling. I have my book with me.

Chairman-Let me see it. His Worship then took the Testament into his hands, and after examining it said-This is the Douay version; it has the Gospels. I have no ob-

jection whatever to have you sworn on it. The rev. gentlemen was then sworn and gave his evidence. [To prevent the unseemly opposition sometimes

offered to Catholics in wishing to take oaths with due solemnity, and in a manner neither opposed to the law nor to their own religious ideas, it is desirable that this very proper and just ruling be published in all the newspapers. Added to decisions lately made in Dublin and other places, it will serve to instruct magistrates who may not have received a legal education, or who, from bigotry or other motives happen should a hard time ensue and check commay be inclined to ignore the principles of English sumption it is not difficult to divine. At any rate. law, as well as the dictates of conscience and of right reason.] - Roscommon Herala.

THE "TIMES" AND THE AUTHOR OF " LA QUES-TION IRLANDAISE."—MEAN SUPPRESSION.—On Wednesday last the author of "La Question Irlandaise" addressed to the Times a letter, of which he has now sent to us (Morning News) the following translation, for which he solicits a place in the columns of every journal in Ireland that loves fair play and detests meanness. Truly it may be proclaimed that the victory of the French writer could have no prouder, no more complete attestation than this act of the Times. To the simple but irresistible facts he so calmly adduces, of what avail in reply would be another column or two of such dreary mumbling and ludicrous evasion as those which greeted the Pamphlet! Indeed, was it not the refinement of coldhearted cruelty in the Frenchman to ask the Times to make still clearer to its readers the discomfiture it had encountered at his hands? Long ago the savage tyranny of mighty power used to be the worst complaint against the Times: now it is the shabby meanness of weak cowardice that marks its conduct to antagonists :--

## " To the Editor of the Times.

" Sir-I have got from your Paris correspondent what I deserve, and what I expected. In the very first lines of my pamphlet on Ireland, I said I should be reproached with "ignorance"-that being, I added, the usual polite word from English papers towards any Frenchman treating of English affairs otherwise than applications them. But, indeed, as I thought every writer in a respectable newspaper in England to be a gentleman, I had not ventured to hope for quite so much abuse as has been heaped upon me by that correspondent of yours. He has exhausted the vitest vocabulary with regard to 'La Question Irlandaise- inn utter trash'- iso eminently obsurd'-'such a farrago of nonsense'-and also with regard to its author, whom he accuses, of course, with 'grotesque ignorance,' to whom he is kind enough to ascribe 'a head hopelessly stupid,' and whom, in fact, he has the exquisite taste to style an ' ass.

" Now, I really did not expect to be so honorably dealt with, for I consider it a high honor to be spoken of in such an outrageous manner by the Times, apropos of Ireland. Even by the side of your very insufficient leading article on the same question, it shows how impossible it is for you to refute either my facts or my arguments. Allow me here to state only a few of them in the way of mere queries:-

"Is it true or not that Ireland produced twice as much as was needed to feed and clothe all her people during those very years when bundreds of thousands died of famine or were forced to emigrate ?-Do you call that only 'political economy?' Is that a proof of that free self-government which you pretend to uphold all over Europe?

"Is it not a fact of to-day that the burthen of a Protestant Church Establishment weighs on Ireland, which is, for the immense majority of her people, a Catholic country?

" Is it not a fact of to-day that, in what you call National schools in Ireland, books are carefully composed and expurgated, so that they may contain nothing about Irish nationality, Irish independence, Irish national religion?

"Is it not a fact of to-day that emigration begins anew on a great scale in Ireland? Do you consider that a sign of perfect happiness among the Irish?

"Is it not a fact of to-day that the English Government dare not trust the Irish with arms and rifles, and refuse to authorize volunteer corps in

" If I have been mistaken in those facts, then, indeed, you may call me an ignorant 'scribbler.' But, if I have not, your correspondent had better write as a gentleman and be polite; though all his vituperations I heartily take as a praise, and as the best proof that I have hit on a just and good cause.

"I will only add that no French paper would ever or in any case have consented to insert such words as those you allowed your correspondent to use towards

"THE AUTHOR OF "'LA QUESTION IRLANDAISE." " P.S - Trusting you will not refuse to find room

14 days to a month, with hard labour, for assaulting two of the souper brigade named Maguire and Halpenny. The magistrates in attendance were G Fitzmaurice, Esq., Chairman, M Taaffe, G Ruxton, W Ruxton and W Hatch, Esqrs. Mr. J T Rowland conducted the case for the soupers, and to do him justice he did not allow any accretity of speech into the proceedings .- Correspondent.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.-The intense anxiety felt in consequence of the alarming news received as to the health of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop has been relieved by later and more favorable news By the last accounts His Eminence had been progressing towards recovery for some days, and if this improvement continued, his physicians hored that in three days more his recovery could be announced. The incautious and exaggerated statements which have been admitted into foreign journals and by some of our cotemporaries. have caused much alarm and affliction, but they have also served to stimulate the Paithful to more ardent prayers for the recovery of their beloved Pastor, and have strengthened the attachment felt for him by his flock by bringing home to every mind the incalculable and disastrous consequences of such an irreparable loss to England and the Church as was at one time apprehended to be imminent. What the Cardinal bas been will be neither known or acknowledged by the English public till he is no more. But the false report of the unfavorable termination of his illness served at least to show, by the manner in which it was everywhere mentioned, that the qualities displayed by him during the ten years' residence among the English people, since the time when the re-establishment of our Hierarchy made him the ltarget at which every bigot and libeller discharged his bolt, have conquered prejudice, and converted blind enmity into discriminating admiration and respect -

The revenue returns for the quarter ending June 30, show an increase on the gross account of more than £300,000 over the receipt of the corresponding quarter of last year not withstanding the loss of about 360,000 on the Customs, owing to the operation of the new tariff on excise. There is an increase of about £160,000, consequent on the earlier payment of duties on malt and an augmentation on hops; on stamps there is an improvement of £100,000, arising from the stamp duties on delivery, order, &c. The income tax has improved to the extent of £300,000, caused by the additional rate. The account for the vear shows a loss of rather more than £250,000 on customs for the reason already given. The excise for the year is augmented by £2,300,000 partly from the mait credits, and partly from spirits, hops, and papers. The increased rates of income tax result in an improvement of £360,000. The aggregate improvement in the revenue for the year ending June 30, is £5,700,000.

Referring to the Revenue returns for the quarter and year, the Times remarks that no one can say that the country is otherwise than prosperous, and the revenue flourishing. The immense business which has been done during the last year, and the general occupation of the people have been the cause of this prosperity of the revenue, but we are still unable to keep pace with our expenditure. What will it is clear that the country wants every penny it can get. In spite of the doubling of the Income Tax, we shall want not only all the paper duty but either a loan or additional taxation, to meet the cost of the

THE PRICE OF BUTCHERS' MEAT. -A second open air meeting of working men was held on Brandonhill, Bristol, on Saturday evening, to reconsider the present high price of butchers' meat. The attendance was not not near so large as on the former occasion. The chairman and speakers were the same and but little progress seemed to have been made in arriving at the real cause or causes of the present high prices of meat. A good share of the speeches was devoted to abuse of the writers in the metropolitan and provincial press who have taken the trouble to point out the fallacies in which the working men indulged at their first meeting, and the idea of providing them with better education was ridicaled es were caused by scarcity, it was insisted that they were mainly owing to monopoly, one of the erators citing as an illustration an instance in which a grazier who had purchased stock to the extent of £100 was on his way to Bristol market when he met a dealer who gave him £120 for his beasts, the argument being that the price was thereby increased £20 which was paid by the consumers. Another speaker who professed to know a good deal about agriculture, having worked at it in his younger days, asserted that taking the average of seasons, the present was not so adverse as had been represented; the truth was that fodder was kept back. He knew a farmer in the marsh beyond Westbury, who had several mows of hay which he refused to sell until the price reached £7 per ton. Resolutions were passed declaring the intention of the meeting to continue in the abstinence from butchers' meat antil the price were reduced; and gratification was expressed that the movement had extended to other towns, and that "navvies" in the north and other parts of the kingdom had shown themselves to be as ignorant as those of the west bad been declared to be. At a preliminary meeting of the delegates by whom the this assembly was convened one of the speakers stated that since he had abstained from meat he had lost 71h in weight, and that his wife had got so thin that her clothes bung quite loose upon her body.

A ROYAL RIFLEWOMAN .- A Parising cook, on taking leave of life and his art, enjoined his successor to senson with discretion, and not to push the mustard to fanaticism. The tree and enlightened British nation needs now and then to be similarly exhorted, in respect of its loyalty. The last exhibition of over-ecstatic enthusiasm grew out of a movement connected with the National Volunteer Rifle Association. In order to ripen the capacities of this body into complete usefulness, a course of targetshooting was provided, which began on the 2nd inst.
at the village of Wimbledon. To give particular eclat to the event, her Majesty consented to be present at the opening, and, under certain mechanical conditions, and wise precautions, to fire the first shot. It has not been heretoforo regarded as a necessary qualification of a good sovereign that he or she should be expert with the rifle, and it would no doubt be generally conceded, even in England at the present time, that Majesty may merit the sincerest love of a true-hearted people, without possessing accurate information upon the subject of bull's eyes. In a Queen, especially, absence of familiarity target practice might be overlooked. But the British people, improving upon the old theory, were determined that Royalty should be permitted to do no wrong. Whether she could, or not, the Queen must be made to shoot with triumphant precision. To secure this result, a . rifle was adjusted upon a stout iron frame, and, by the exercise of the most patient care, was so exactly brought to bear upon the target that to miss it would have been impossible. Before the arrival of the Queen, "during the greater part of the afternoon," says the London Times, " Mr. Whitworth"-(the inventor of the weapon employed) -u and his assistants were engaged in fixing the doubt sincere, gentleman spoke. Possibly his charifie to bear correctly. Many shots were fired to racter was known; at all events he had become the test the aim. The process kept the spectators on the alert for more than two hours." "At last," says another account, "it was permanently fixed, so that students. If not "out on the spree," they were quite when her Majesty pulled the trigger, she was enabled | ready for sport, and they were primed to it by am- fare of his fellow-men.

Majesty, " with great firmness was enabled to effect the desired consummation in comparative safety. The determination of the populace to become suddenly blind to preliminaries, and the attempts of the newspapers to surround the performance with a pompous glory, are infinitely amusing to consider, from a distance. The London News relates that cheering followed this remarkable incident." The Times adds that "Her Majesty scored three points according to the rules of the Association." Such a token of skill could not pass without some permanent testimonial of acknowledgement, and so a gold medal was struck, "to be presented to her Majesty for her excellent central shot." The moral value of this medal is not supposed to be at all impaired by the fact that it was manufactured some days in advance of the excellent central shot it serves to commemorate. A few incidents of contingent interest are recorded. We are told that, immediately upon the discharge of the rifle, a gentleman hurried to the target, and made a hasty sketch of the aperture created by the royal bullet, which was at once laid before the Queen. Upon this, "her Majesty burst into a low, silvery laugh of delight." family also expressed the sentiment of satisfaction in the same agreeable manner. The bull's eye was removed, and put in a perfectly secure place, where it was subsequently exhibited for the sum of one shilling each admission. On the following day, Prince Albert rode over to Wimbledon to inspect the bullet. He found it reposing in its plate, "an inch above the exact centre." This seems to have been the only misadventure in the whole affair. If the variation of an inch could not be provided against, where was the use in all the claborate preparation? Some surer plan should have been devised. A far more consistent and efficacious method would have been to insert bullet beforehand, in the exact centre, and to relieve the Queen from all responsibility by giving her a blank cartridge to let off. It is probable that very few sturdy Britons ever suspected their Queen of being a "crack' shot, and that very few will be induced to change their convictions by these droll intimations of her firmness and expertness, and the public acknowledgement, inscribed on a gold medal, of her "excellent central shot." It is simply a little case of loyalty a fanatisme. We may as well expect to read, by and by, of her Majesty's vigour of thought and felicity of expression in her next address at the opening of Parliament. It is true that the Ministers always prepare the speech, but then did not Mr. Whitworth prepare the shot on

Wimbledon Common ?- Tribune. Considerable indignation has been expressed by the French musical visitors of last week at the reception accorded them on their arrival in London .-The Orpheonists voluntarily gave their services at the grand concerts at the Crystal Palace, and in re-turn they were provided with accommodation unfit for human beings; indeed, in some respects they were not so well cared for as if they had been animals arriving for our metropolitan cattle market. Verily they fell among thickes, for not content with depriving them of necessary comforts, they were attempted to be robbed of their faith. "The generous English public" allowed our educated and civilized visitors to want the very necessaries of life, but as a substitute they subscribed large sums of money to insult them with forced presents of heretical publications. Truly Protestant Englishmen are a polite set of beings !- Weekly Register.

THE LONDON IRISH VOLUNTEERS,-With a pardonable, if not commendable spice of nationality, an "eye-witness" of the Volunteer display in liydepark, London, thus speaks of the appearance of the London Irish brigade: -- "Although the general verdiet of the public was in favor of that splendid aggregation of enfans perdus, the lawyers of the Incs of Court' regiment (familiarly and suggestively termed ' the Devil's Own') or Irishmen stood second to none in martial bearing and soldierly promise.— The singularly foreign appearance of the Irish regiment-the result of the peculiar east of the Celtic physiognomy — was very striking. The 'Devil's Own' may be better drilled for the present; the London Scotch and the 'Robin Hood,' way have more for the real radiments of a regiment of good sol-Big Ben' of Westminster, I know where the Caronicle. London Irish will be then. There will be green plumes dancing and bright swords flashing, and some choice rifle practice going on somewhere not far from the front that day. I saw rather a suggestive sight on the review day. One of the linest looking fellows in the Irish lines was Morgan John C-Connell, ex-M.P., recalling in his own person the lineaments and physique of the burly Liberator.

THE GREAT MORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH - The late Arctic cruiser Fox, which is about to be despatched on survey service in connexion with this port upon the survey. Captain Young was at with her equipment for sea. The paddle steamer Bulldog, appointed by our Government to take the soundings, has already sailed on her mission, and it is expected she will be absent from three to four months. The Fox will be ready for sea about the middle of July. The Mayor of Southampton is making arrangements to give a grand hanquet to Captain Allen Young in celebration of the departure of this expedition to commence the accomplishment of what is hoped and anticipated by a large body of nautical and scientific men will be a successful endeavour to unite the two worlds by a telegraphic communication. Invitations have been forwarded to Lord Palmerston, Lord Ashburton, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, and other persons eminent in science and literature.

NEWSPAPER FARRICATIONS .- It is in the past pages of the Times that the most harrowing stories are to be found-and the most baseless. Everybody will remember the Arrowsmith story-that dreadful letter published by the Times in 1856. The writer pro-fessed to relate the adventures of a journey which he performed in mid-day on one of the most frequented railways of the United States. He told us how there was open quarrelling in the cars-how men were slaughtered by the way-how the train was stopped in order to the completion of a duel, the guard politely arresting the engine for the purpose -and how a child which cried was despatched and thrown out of a window. And that letter was published in the Times newspaper, and duly moralised, to the tune of "O tempora! O mores!" Everybody remembers the denouement-how the authorities of the railway came forward to prove that there had been no such indiscriminate slaughter in a railway train; and how the writer, Mr. Arrowsmith, was shown to have labored under a delusion. Everybody, however, does not know what is supposed to be the true basis under which that worthy, and no object of a practical joke. There happened to be in the compartment next his own a number of medical

At the Ardee petty sessions on Wednesday, 27th to make an excellent shot right in the middle." It three boys, J. and P. Gaynor, and M. Walden were should be understood that, however roused the several bottles of champagne. They knew that there sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying, from royal ambition may have been, it was not suffered to smother the royal prudence. A trigger is a piece divided them from the traveller's carriage, and in a of machinery not to be trifled with. Accordingly, a long string was attached, by means of which her long string was attached, by means of which her larger is with great firmness was enabled to effect then there was a cry to "throw the dead man out of the window," namely, the empty bottle. The joke was repeated six times, and it had its full effect upon the ears of the harrowed Arrowsmith. A little bottle remained, nothing bigger than a pint bottle, and that, too, was despatched out of the window-it was "the child." Thus the students succeeded in mystifring the Times by procuration of Mr. Arrowsmith! Our contemporary may be content to have been deceived, for it is a habit with English people when they are travelling in the Western land. member another and a very similar case. Not long since an Euglish gentleman divulged a tale as harrowing as that of Arrowsmith. He had been travelling from Buffalo to Albany. On the road, all the way from Buffaloe to Syracuse, he observed that at every Station the train stopped, and one coffin was taken from it. The incident is almost like something in the "Arabian Nights"-one coffin for every station! The traveller was painfully puzzled, and he inquired what it could mean? The disclusure which he thus evoked was dreadful. There had been he was told, a fight at Buffalo; the question was how to dispose of the bodies so as to occasion the least remark; and some ingenious person had suggested that the dead should be properly stowed away in collins, sent down the line, and one buried at each station. The traveller already had his notebook in use and perhaps the sight of the suggestive volume had provoked this communication, which was duly recorded, and duly published. When it came forth, doubts were cast upon the tale; on which the writer brought forward, as a witness to the truth of his account, an Englishman of the highest repute for personal character, being the possess-or of a distinguished mane- a name, we may say, " with a handle to it" - and holding a pesition which proved that he had the confidence of the English nation. As to the main fact of the journey-the deposit of a coffin at each station-there was no doubt but the explanation is as simple as it was in the case of Arrowsmith. At Buffalo there is a great establishment for the manufacture of coffins. From that centre the country places around are supplied, and on the first of each month to each station is sent a "nest" of cossins; that is, the wooden receptacles are placed one inside the other, sometimes to the smallest dimension which can be included in that transmission. Hence the delivery of "one collin at each station;" the hollow receptacle being manitestly heavier than it would be if it were empty. Travellers have far more often been the victim; of fet on than the makers of it, and it was so in this instance. We remember a tale which had more dreadful effects than either of these, with hir less of basis. It occured about twenty year ago, and the original publisher of it, we imagine, must have had some connection or other with recent stories; for his name was Arrowsmith, and curiously enough, the place of his divulgation was Liverpool. Our readers are aware that the business of the cotton crop in America commences in September, and terminates in Jane -In the middle of February appeared this carnest gen-tleman, fresh from the United States, with a stricken countenance. Why, people asked, should be return before Jame? Why thus come back in the middle of the senson? There was a reason. He told a tale of a portentuous kind. He gave an awful account of a frost incredibly severe, which had not only made him suffer from the cold the whole night to a painful degree, but which had "destroyed the whole cotton crop of the United States!" After such awful damage, hardly any more could remain to supply the English market. We may faucy the effect of this news in Liverpool. Cotton was at a premium-it was bought up in a faror-prices as incredible as the frost were actually given. When men thus buy in the belief of some astounding scarcity at astounding prices, and afterwards discover that there is really abundance, we all know what happened; and many in Liverpool must remember that story -truthfully told we believe -but quite as accurate as the story of the railway and its murders. In each of these cases there was some grave testimony to the tale .--In the story of the coffin there were actually the cofmilinary merit and more picturesque uniforms; but, and the character of the witnesses was of the highest kind. In the case of the railway, there was an diers, our Irish volunteers need yield the pas to none honest man, there were startling explosions, and the as a promise which was always being made to the other. When the fighting comes—if it cannot—we house extent, the present high pricadmitted that, to some extent, the present high pricadmitted that the Napoleon is to take his final threshing within range knew something about cotton - London Marning

SAU AFFAUR IN THE 160 CH REGIMENT. --- The Land don Times correspondent at Gibraltar writes as follows on the afternoon of the 26th alt :- " A private of the Royal Canadians, named Thomas Wallace, will early to morrow morning (8 o'clock), suffer the extreme penalty of the law for having deliberately shot a fellow-soldier of his regiment. When brought before the Court-married Wallace plended Guilty, avoving at the same time that he committed the deed while in a state of frenzy through hard drink He is a native of Canada, and only 24 years of age. undertaking, is now lying in the Southampton Docks | The Court sentenced him to be hung, and, the for the purpose off undergoing the necessary refit | sentence laying been approved of by his Excellency ment. She will be commanded by Captain Allen the Governor, the execution will take place at Wind-Young and will be accompanied by an adequate mult-hill, in the presence of the whole garrison, income staff of electricians, geographers, geologists, and civilian being allowed to approach the spot. The surveyors, and a marine painter. The Danish Go-marder was committed in the afternoon of the 12th versiment takes a warm interest in the project and linst, at the North Front encomponent where the will send out two commissioners in the Fox to re- corps is now stationed. A few days after this unfortunate occurrence there happened another also Southampton on Tuesday, on business connected in the camp, which might, had not the hand of the assassin been stayed, have proved caually marderous. One of the men, having a grudge against his sergeant, attempted to run him through with his fixed bayonet, but was fortunately checked at the moment by one of his comrades, who seized his urm .-This man was tried by a Court-martial and sentenced to receive 50 lashes, and afterwards to be imprisoned for two years. The sentence was carried into effect, and he is now undergoing the term of his imprisonment. Last Thursday another man of the Cana-dians nearly mordered a civilian carpenter, who was working in one of the sheds in the camp. After knocking the man down, it is said without any provocation, he kicked the carpenter on the ground with his heavy bouts, and fractured his skull. The trial of the last offender will not take place until the carpenter, who is yet in a dangerous state, recovers or

> SINPANCE A DAY .- A London paper furnishes the following:- There is now an old man in an almshouse, in Bristol, who states that for sixty years he spent sixpence a day in drink, but was never intoxicated. A gentleman who heard this statement was curious to ascertain how much this sixpence a day, put by every year, at five per cent, compound interest, would amount to in sixty years. Putting down the first year's saving (three hundred and sixty-five sixpences) nine pounds eleven shillings and sixpence sterling, he added the interest, and thus went on, year by year, until he found that in the sixtieth year the sixpence a-day reached the startling sum of three thousand two hundred and twentyfive pounds nineteen shillings and ninepence sterling. Judge of the old man's surprise when told that, had he saved his sixpence a-day, and allowed it to accumulate at compound interest, he might now have been worth the above noble sum; so that, instead of taking refuge in an almshouse, he could have comforted himself with a house of his own, and fifty acres of land, and have left the legacy among his children and grand-children, or used it for the wel-

# True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.

PERSONAL .- In consequence of the absence of the Editor of this journal, it is requested that all communications intended for his private perusal, may be marked " Private."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest European dates are by the Canada from Liverpool, 14th inst. The progress of the Sicilian insurrection is still the chief object of interest, though little change had occurred in the relative positions of the contending parties since our last. Garibaldi, it was said, was bent upon prosecuting the siege of Messina; but the oppressive heat of the summer months would render the operations exceedingly difficult. Murders and outrages of all kinds, upon the officials connected with the former government, continued to be the order of the day; and all ecclesiastical property seems to be marked out for confiscation. Amongst several other decrees issued by Garibaldi, we find one requesting-that is the delicate way in which his behests are conveyed to his victims-requesting all charitable establishments to hand over to his treasury, all sums which they may happen to hold, either as lega cies, or in trust for others; a vague promise is appended, to the effect that the money thus fraudulently obtained, shall be paid back in some more prosperous days-date not specified; but, in the mean time, the proceeds of the breach of trust are to be employed in relieving patriots in distress, i.e. indigent loafers, and the putrescent mass of secondrelism which in all revolutions floats on the surface, and to which the cant of liberalism applies the epithet of patriotism. There is, it must be confessed, something almost sublime in Garibaldi's contempt for all the laws of morality | much respected Bishop." in his cool invitation to the charitable establishment of Sicily to perpetrate a breach of trust, and to consummate a gigantic act of swindling, compared with which the erangelical frauds of a Paul, or a Pullinger sink into insignificance.

Another decree of the Liberator of Sicily exoperates patriotic debtors from the disagreeable obligation of discharging their debts. "Base is the slave that pays' is a fundamental article of the modern Liberal confession of faith; and accordingly Garibaldi has decreed that all Bills of Exchange, and other commercial securities. falling due since the 4th of April, shall not be considered as payable notil the 1st of August. No doubt the noble army of fraudulent bankrupts in Cauada would had with joy the advent of such a kindred spirit as Garibaldi, and would escort him to the tabernacle with sackbut and deleimer and all kinds of stringed instruments, in testumony of their admiration of him.

No good result is expected from the forced concessions made by the King of Naples; and were it only his throne that was in jeopardy from the progress of the revolutionary spirit in the South of Italy, the Catholic world would have no great cause to be excited. But it can scarce be doubted that the flames of revolution (if no: Rome, and that for a time the Holy Father This is as it should be; for were the claims adhimself will be menaced. It is therefore without surprise that we learn that the gallant Lamoriciere was concentrating his forces upon the Southern from er, as if it was from Naples, rather than from the side of Piedmont, that the first shock of war was to be anticipated. Various rumors were affoat as to the existence of intestine troubles in Plome uself; but as these apparently owe their origin to the Protestant press, little importance is to be attached to them.

From France we learn that Louis Napoleon elsewhere, at the treatment of the Orpheonists ists are a body of French amateur musicians. cented the invitation under the delusion that they would be treated as gentlemen and as wretches for whom he entertained a mingled career. A comfortable home and shelter, food ed circulation.

worse than the convicts in the prisons, but worse than the very swine beneath their windows.39 At the same time, whilst thus approving himself a mean spirited churl profoundly ignorant of the laws of Christian hospitality, our evangelical friend, the enlightened Great Briton aforesaid, was most active in thrusting upon his Catholic things are spoken of in France, and will no doubt tend to increase the love and respect which the French entertain for their illustrious Protestant ally.

Some surprise has been expressed at the Queen's proficiency as a rifle shot, seeing that it is duly recorded how she fired the first shot at the late great rifle meeting-hitting the bull's eye, and scoring four points. The explanation of this apparent mystery is very simple. The Queen's shot, like everything else connected with this rifle movement in England, was a " sham," a piece of theatrical dumb show. Previous to Her Majesty's arrival on the ground, a Whitworth rifle had been scientifically and solidly adjusted in such a manner as to render it physically certain that, when discharged, its bullet would be lodged in the centre of the target. The Queen pulled a string attached to the trigger, and the result was duly chronicled with marks of admiration in the London papers - though no allusion was made to the previous process by which that result had been secured.

By the latest accounts harvest prospects in Europe were improving, and hopes were entertained that the British cereal crop would be at least an average one. From all parts of this Continent we have the most cheering tidings, and an abundant harvest may be anticipated.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES .-The Hero and Ariadne arrived at St. John's N. F., at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening. His Royal Highness landed under a royal salute from the batteries, and amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the people, the following morning.

THE PRINCE OF WALES .- The Pilot says that on Tuesday evening, " on the announcement of the landing of the Prince, the Palace of his Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, was brilliantly illuminated, and the Royal standard and Apostolic flag were simultaneously hoisted. Every window in the large and spacious edifice was a blaze of light, and thus the first public demonstration of welcome to his Royal Highness was made by our French fellowcitizens, in the person of their venerable and

The Montreal Witness cites as a great bardship, as a "cruel, unchristian, and we think arbitrary and illegal act," on the part of the prison authorities, the fact that according tutes. to the jail regulations free access to the prisoners, and unlimited facilities for proselytising are not given to what our cotemporary calls " Caty Missionaries." The rule condemned so strong ly by the Watness is, we think, not only highly prudent, but, under our social circumstances, absolutely necessary; and its mitigation or serious modification would but give rise to a never-ending series of squabbles, of scandals, and breaches

of prison discipline. The prisoners are regularly visited by the Chaplains or Clergymen of different religious bodies, specially appointed to that duty, and there is no preference given to Catholic over Protestant, or to Anglican over Methodist. By making application to the Sheriff the "City Missionaries"-who be it remembered en passant, are merely laymen engaged by the different sects to do what we may call "job-preaching"-can always obtain leave to see and speak to any person whom they may particularise—and who is desirous or willing to receive their visits; but they are not allowed-being uncalled forto thrust themselves, and their preachifyings, upon those who have no respect for their office, checked at once.) will spread from Naples to and no inclination to listen to their exhortations. vanced by the Witness in behalf of the "City Missionary" whom the Wesleyans employ complied with, with what show of justice or reason could the authorities refuse free access to the prisoners to any body who might present himself before them, claiming the same privilege? The thing would be impossible; and thus if the suggestions of the Witness were to be acted upon. the Prison would become a very Babel of discordant sects, a hot-bed of proselytism, and religious controversies.

We give our cotemporary ample credit for his desire to bring the retormatory influence of religion to bear upon the unbappy creatures, the "unhad given official reception to an accredited fortunate females" as they are called—to whom agent of Garibuldi, thus formally recognising the he particularly alludes, and with whom our jail is latter as a European potentate. Great and uni- often crammed. Nevertheless, respecting his versal disgust is felt, and expressed in Paris and motives, and sympathising with his object, we would remark that neither the time nor the machinery by him suggested for commencing that reduring their late visit to London. The Orpheon- formatory process, is well chosen. If he wishes -as no doubt he does-to effect any, the least who, being invited to the British metropolis, ac- permanent good amongst these degraded creatures-for whom, nevertheless, Our Saviour died on the Cross-be and his friends must be skill in the XIX century; together with a Handfellow-creatures, when—their period of imprisonand deliberately insulted them and their religion, ment having expired—they are again cast upon of the price at which they are sold, will we are the bright consummate flower of Ryersonian every wind of doctrine, sometimes to this side by treating them as idolators, and ignorant the world, to recommence their former vicious sure, procure for them a general and well deserve State-Schoolism.

treated," says a writer in the Times, " not only their leaving the court-yard of the jail these are the first, and indeed indispensable prelimi- a somewhat lengthy indeed unfortunately too naries to any reformation of that class to whom lengthy for insertion - but very interesting comthe Witness particularly alludes; for-and in this we are sure that we shall be confirmed by every one having practical experience of the habits of the criminal classes, or "classes dangereuses"-it is always within the first hour after his or her leaving jail, that the released prisoner is most apt to yield to temptation. Little, very our informant may be relied upon-and we have the population. guests villainous anti-Popery tracts replete with little, can be done for the moral reformation of full confidence in his veracity—the most striking abuse of all they held most sacred. These the abandoned woman whilst in confinement; but feature of the day was a strange malady with much, very much, may be done if, immediately upon stepping outside the gates of the jail, she is met by one of her own sex, who will conduct her to a well kept asylum home or place of refuge for offenders against God's laws, of her every case. First, there seems to have been a class. To establish such an asylum-to find fit | wildness of demeanor, then a tendency to shout, and proper persons to superintend it, women to d-n the Pope, and to gesticulate vehemently. uniting tact and firmness of will, to a charity that About this stage of the disease a certain incowill not be exhausted-these are things more herence of ideas, and an affection, or, as it difficult to accomplish, require greater exertions and self-sacrifice, than would amply suffice for fitting out a whole brigade of "City Missionaries"-whose stock in trade need consist only of a black coat, a white cravat, a sleek or oily expression of countenance, and a copious supply of Biblical texts at their finger ends. This perhaps is why "City Missionaries" abound, and Protestant Magdalen Asylums are rare and in-

Instead, therefore, of denouncing the disci-. plinary arrangements of the prison authorities, indispensable under the actual social circumstances of our mixed population-instead of invoking the Sheriff to modify his regulations, and idly calling upon Hercules to help him, we would suggest to our cotemporary the propriety of first putting his shoulder to the wheel; and of trying the effects of such an institution as that which we have indicated to him-an institution which will require some outlay of money, but above all, the absolute unlimited devotion of some brave Christian women, willing to sacrifice themselves, have, if haply they may thereby win one soul to Christ, and bring back one wandering sheep to the fold of the Good Shepherd. Such women we, Papists, find amongst the members of our Religious Sisterhoods, who, to the natural virtues of a Mrs. Fry and a Florence Nightingale -(names which we mention with honor)-add those supernatural graces which are to be found Sacrament of the Altar. Where Protestants are to look for a class of well educated ladies. who, without expectation of fee or reward of any kind in this world, but solely for the love of God, will undertake to renounce bome, and to devote their entire lives to the reformation of their frail and fallen sisters, we know not, seeing that Protestants denounce celibacy and total abnegation of the world-(which are, however, indispensable)-as superstitious practices, and rags of Popery. And yet until ladies, with the qualifications by us enumerated can be found, it is morally impossible to take the first step, even, towards effecting any permanent reformation in the class of criminals of whom we have been treating. Charity cannot be hired at so many dollars per month, even if found in tea and sugar; yet without charity, of the very highest order, it is in vain to attempt the reformation of prosti-

Having indicated-and in no uncharitable spirit the quarter towards which the Witness and his zealous friends should direct their efforts, he ting him right upon another point, in which the fair same of Montreal is interested. In a conversation reported by the Witness, as baving occurred betwixt a "City Missionary" and the Chief of Police, it is implied that there is no place of shelter in all Montreal, no institution to help this wretched class to reform" except the Protestant Magdalen Asylum, which can only contain from eight to twelve persons. This is a gross, we hope not a wilful, error on the part of our cotemporary. There are in Montreal two large Catholic institutions exclusively devoted to the purpose alluded to, since, unfortunately, many of the poor creatures for whose use they are designed are the children of Catholic parents, and have themselves received a Catholic education as well as Catholic baptism. There is also an Order of Sisters especially charged with the care of those social cutcasts; and though of course, the Ladies of which it is composed are often doomed to weep over the small success of their labors-though it often happens that, in spite of all their efforts, their penitents return to the world, and relapse into their former sinful they have been made the means of rescuing hundreds, perhaps thousands, from destruction, and of her family upon earth; and we may say it spirit of vain glory, or with the purpose of taunting our separated brethren; but simply as a reply to the reproach implied by the Montreal Witness; " that in this great prosperous, Christian and benevolent city of Montreal there is no hand stretched forth to help this wretched class

LITHOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.-We have to thank Mr. Pickup for its shores. two handsomely executed coloured Lithographic Views of this noble monument of engineering

feeling of pity and contempt. They have been and honest employment, MMEDIATRIY upon SINGULAR EPIDEMIC AMONGST THE ORANGE-MBN. From a correspondent we have received munication with reference to the Orange celebration on the 12th at Port Hope. How the brethren met, walked in procession, performed their devotions, made beasts of themselves with whiskey, and abused Papists in the approved style—is therein duly and truly set forth. If which most of the members, and Officers of the Society-the Worshipful Grand Master himself not excepted-were attacked. The disease manifested itself with much the same symptoms in were, an impediment, of the speech were strongly developed; these symptoms were generally followed by nausea, a great derangement of the digestive organs, followed by a complete prostration, a total loss of all the faculties, and other distressing symptoms upon which it is not necessary to dwell.

This strange epidemic—which by the Faculty is called the "Orange Staggers"—broke out about the time of divine service, and soon attained a fearful hold of the brethren. Some were smitten in the very ranks of the procession; others were suddenly prostrated on the platform; and the Worshipful Grand Master himself, in the midst of a most spirit stirring No-Popery harangue, and whilst actually exhorting his hearers never to intermarry with Papists, and denouncing Orange vengeance upon all false Protestants who should send their children to a Convent or Catholic school-was suddenly seized with uncontrollable nausea-or sickness of the stomachso that he was a spectacle to men and angels, and had to be removed from his bad eminence home, friends, and relatives, with all that they on the platform to a less conspicuous position .-This caused quite a break up in the day's programme, according to which the Right Worshipful Grand Master should have headed the procession from the Park to the cars. His sudden and violent sickness prevented him from performing this part of the day's duty. His spirit was indeed willing, but his stomach was very weak; so the duty devolved upon one of his only in the Catholic Church and in the life-giving | subordinates, an ex-bailiff, who though suffering under a severe attack of the same disease, was less violently affected than his Chief. With the exception of this strange epidemic, of which we have endeavored to give a faithful diagnosis, we find nothing specially worthy of notice in the proceedings of the Port Hope Orangemen, and their illustrious leader and Worshipful Grand

THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT VIO-LATED IN TORONTO .- The Toronto Colonist reports a sad instance of the violence of Popery in Toronto, and the countenance thereunto afforded by officials. It seems that a poor woman, being a Papist, was on Monday evening last taken dangerously ill, and death appearing imminent she sent for the Priest. The latter presently appeared, when a zealous stickler for the right of " private judgment," and a sound heartthe scene in Stanley street, in the person of a provinces of France under the Huguenots, through Patrick Kemp. The latter, in strict accord- parts of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and Powill pardon us if we also take the libery of set- that the dying Popish woman should not see a land-we have the Anabaptists sub-divided into his assault upon a Romish Priest, actually took under the tailor, Quintin, taught that their own part with the latter, and dragged his Protestant individual inspiration was preferable to that of members of their own communion. But this is that "awakening" which the Methodist Doctor

It seems from the St. John's Colonial Prescalled Moderator, of the Presbyterian sect, adof restoring many an outcast child to the bosom this letter His Excellency caused a reply to be sent by his Secretary, stating that according to command of Her Majesty's troops.

Judge what a row this announcement has ocbe, by Imperial Rule, awarded precedence over to reform." This may be true of the Protest- the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Jumpers of to the Catholic section, it is a groundless ca- to hear is, that there has been a rebellion in New Branswick, and that the Imperial Govern-

The Toronto Leader furnishes us with some know what their sentiments in matters of religi-

facts as to these schools, and the working of what -quasi lucus a non lucendo-is commonly termed the "Free" School system. From this it would appear that, whilst under what was known as the Tax Bill system, the annual exnences of the schools averaged £1 14s per head, for the children attending-under the actual system—the annual cost is £3.6 per head; whilst the average school attendance has fallen off from six per cent., to about tour per cent. of

Why then-it will naturally be asked-why, since Protestants themselves perceive, and are compelled to admit, the utter failure of State-Schoolism, will they persist in forcing upon the community, a system at once so costly and so inefficient? We can see but one reason: and that is, that the maintenance of that costly, oppressive, and inefficient system is a sign, or symbol of Protestant Ascendency; an expressive form in which the strong anti-Catholic feelings of George Brown and his Protestant Reform clique display themselves; a channel, or valve, through which their No-Popery fanaticism finds vent. It is consolatory to see however, that the Protestants of Upper Canada have to pay pretty dear for their whistle, and that "State-Schoolism" is beginning to press as heavily upon its advocates, as upon those whom it was specially designed to crush.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY. - This is a caption which constantly appears in our exchanges from Upper Canada, complaining of the great and rapid increase of juvenile criminality in their section of the Province. This, coupled with the statistics laid before the world by the Report of the Board of Prison Inspectors, of the immense prenonderance of Protestant Upper Canadian criminality, over the criminality of Catholic Lower Canada, would certainly seem to afford a strong presumption against the morality of the educational system that obtains in the Protestant and greater-amount-of-crime-producing Section of the Province. Not that we would insinuate that immorality or a contempt for God's law, is actually inculcated in the Common Schools; but we do contend, and appeal to the criminal statistics of Upper Cana la in support of our allegation-that these schools do nothing towards checking the spread of crime, or towards generating a higher moral tone amongst those who are subject to their influences. Indeed, if we may attach any credit to the statements of our Protestant cotemporaries of Upper Canada -there is springing up in that section of the Province a class of rowdies who, for reckless disregard of God's law and man's law, are hardly to be surpassed by the rising generation of New York, and other large cities of the Ameri-

DR. RYERSONS "DARK AGES."

"The resurrection of the human mind from the lethargy and englavement in which it had been buried during the 'Dark Ages.' "-Dr. Ryerson in re "Free Schools es. State Schools."

But if the Rev. Doctor would wish for further examples of his "resurrection of the human mind," or-as we have styled it -" centrifugal Christianity," they are afforded by the innumerable sects that sprang up on all sides, and even under the very feet and in spite of the vehement denunciations of the earliest Reformers. Besides ed Protestant to boot, made his appearance on Calvinism, which spread through many of the ance with his truly Protestant principles, swore land, in the United Netherlands, and in Scot-Priest; and in vindication of his "right of pri- the Muncerians, the Separatists, the Catharists, the vate judgment" he presented a chisel to the lat- Apostolics, the Enthusiasts, the Silents, the Adamter's breast-thus threatening him with instant ites, the Libers, the Hutites, the Melchiorists, the death if he advanced another step on his mission. Menonists, the Bencheldians, the Augustinians, the A crowd collected, and, awful to relate, the Denkians, and a bost of others. Add to these Constables instead of countenancing Kemp in the Libertins of Picardy (Free-Thinkers), who, assailant to prison. "Poor Pat," as the Colo- the Scriptures; the Antinomians, of John nist feelingly describes him, was actually arrest. Agricola; the Familiarists, or Family of Love, ed and marched off, "indignant at being de- of the Glazier of Ghent; the Swenkfeldians, the nied the right of private judgment"—says our Osiandrians, the Servetians, the Majorists, the Protestant cotemporary. Things have indeed come to a pretty pass when Protestants are pre-Stancarians, the Amsdorsians, Antitrinitarians or Stancarians, the Amsdorsians, Antitrinitarians or vented from assaulting Romish Pricets, and New Arians, the Socinians, and innumerable when the Law itself recognises the right of the others ;-" in sooth a goodly companie," and latter to visit, at request, the death beds of the one certainly affording incontestible proof of not a solitary instance of Romish aggresion on deems "a resurrection," but which sane people this Continent, as will be seen by the following : | call " licentrousness,"-of that " exhuming" (to use the Doctor's own mixed metaphor)-from buterian that in June last a Protestant Minister "lethargy and enslavement" which he calls of the name of Tilley, a member, and what is liberty, but which is in fact only "repulsion" overcoming the attraction of cohesion, centrihabits-yet it is equally true that, under God, dressed a query to the Lieutenant-Governor with fugul force overcoming "gravitation." And if reference to the question of precedency at the the learned Doctor attaches any weight to the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales. To opinions of learned men of those times, with regard to this "resurrection" - to the opinions of men who lived upon the spot in the very midst of also with humility—to the bosom of her Father "Imperial Rules which regulate precedence in these "awakenings"—let him ponder well the Who is in heaven, and to that celestral family this and other Colonies, the Bishops of the words of such men as Paul Eberus, Andrew amongst whom there is exceeding joy over every Church of England and of the Roman Catholic Dudith, and others. Paul Eberus—a learned sinner that repenteth. We say this not in any Church take precedence next after the officer in Lutheran divine-in his preface to Melancthon's commentaries on the first Epistle to the Cormthians, speaking of the Reformation, says:casioned amongst the Saints of St. John's; and "Our whole evangelical congregration abounds how all the conventicle is in commotion at the with so many divisions and scandals that it is awful news that to a real Catholic Bishop will nothing less than what it pretends to be. If you look upon the evangelical teachers themselves, you will see some of them spurred on by ant portion of our community; but with respect all denominations! The next news we expect vain glory and an invidious zeal; some of them raise unreasonable debates, and then maintain them with unadvised heat. There are many of ment, which has done this thing, which has, as it them who pull down by their wicked lives what were, made Israel to sin, has been banished from they have built up by their doctrine; which evils, as every one sees with his own eyes, so has he great reason to doubt, whether our evan-DEAR AND NASTY .- With these few words gelical congregation be the true Church in may be concisely described the actual condi- which so many and so enormous vices are disready to take them by the hand when they leave | book giving a concise history of the progress of tion of the State Schools-misnamed "Free"- covered. But Dudith is even more forceible Christians. In this reasonable expectation they the prison; for it is not so much the exhortations the gigantic undertaking, to which is appended a of Toronto. To be "cheap and nasty," is by in his condemnation of this "resurrection from found themselves egregiously deceived. Not of the "City Missionary" whilst in jail that number of interesting and useful details. As a no means a rare case with a certain description lethargy," so much vaunted by the Methodist only did the generous Great Briton do nothing for the comfort of his guests, but he wantonly follows construct white same time both follows construct their very large of their execution, together with the moderation the special prerogative of the Toronto schools, straggling to and fro, and carried about with

and sometimes to that? You may, perhaps,

on are to-day, but you never can certainly tell what they will be to-morrow. In what article of religion do these churches agree amongst themselves, which have cast off the Bishop of Rome? Examine all from top to bottom, you shall scarce find one thing affirmed by one, which is not immediately condemned by another for wicked doctrine." Such is the Methodist Doctor's "resurrection of the human mind," a bantling of which he appears most deeply enamoured, but in which he must excuse others if they discover nought but a changeling, a deformity, and an abortion.

Even Luther, when he beheld the world running riot into every licentiousness, would feign have allayed the spirit he had roused; but found to his sorrow with Ingoldsby, the truth of the old saw-

> "That ah! well-a-day! The devil they say

'Tis easier at all times to raise than to lay." He thus moralises over the results this "resurrection" had produced upon the human mind; and, unlike our Methodist Doctor, is honest enough to avow his preference for the "lethargy and enslavement of the Dark Ages" to such a "resurrection." "Men," he says, "are now more revengeful, covetous, licentious, than they | Thomas Kavanagh, 20 were even in the papacy." "Heretofore when we were seduced by the Pope,"—(the Doctor's lethargy and enslavement)-" every man did wiling!y follow good works; and now"-(under Dr. Ryerson's resurrection mark you) - "no man neither sayeth or knoweth anything but how to get all to himself by exaction, pillage, the the thing, usury, dec.," (after the manner of casual advantages doubtless.) So that, after all, and in spite of the Methodist Doctor, those Dariel Conway. Dark Ages were not so bad, since every man did willingly follow good works in those days, however much men might pillage, exact, thieve, and lie under the glorious Resurrection. And Thomas Byrne, Melancthon, speaking of the "newly arisen," is plainly of opinion, and as plainly expresses it, that, after all, a little of the old papistical fasting would have done them no great harm, and Terence O'Riely, that there are more barbarians than are dreamt | Maurice M'Grath, of in the Methodist Doctor's philosophy. "It is plain that in these countries"—(he speaks of

those that first embraced Luther's reformation) Farrel Feeney,

-- " men's whole concern almost is about ban-

queting, drunkenness, and carousing; and so

strangely barbarous is the people, that most

men are persuaded that if they do but fast one

day, they must die the following night."

But the nature of the worthy Doctor's "resurrection" is perhaps most clearly described by Calvin. "Of the many thousands who, renouncing Popery," he says, " seemed eagerly to embrace the Gospel, how few have amended their lives? Hugh Mooney, Nay, what else did the greater part pretend to, but by shaking off the yoke of superstition, to give themselves more liberty to follow all kinds of lasciviousness?" And in conclusion of this Florence Mahony, part of our subject, we will give the worthy Doctor two more parallels drawn by " righte honorable and worthie divines" of those days, showing the nature of his vaunted resurrection of the human mind, which should teach him, if aught will do, some slight respect for the lethargy and enslavement of the Dark Ages. Our first is from Jacobus Andreas-(a Protestant divine)on Luke xxi. The other part of the Germans, he says, gives due place to the preaching of the Word of God; but no amendment of manners is found amongst them; on the contrary, we see them lead an abominable, voluptuous, beastly life; instead of fasts (Popery!) they spend Michael Fitzgerald, whole nights and days in revelings and drunk- John Mallon,

Our second is from another protesting divine Alex. M'Connell, of the same period-one Wolfangus Musculuswho, in his explanation of the 3rd Commandment, says :- " Our Gospellers are grown so unlike themselves, that whereas, under Popery, they Patrick Bradley, were religious in their errors and superstitions; now in the light of the known truth (!) they are more profane, light, vain, and temerarious than the Daniel M. Cartin, now in the light of the known truth (!) they are very children of this world." (Common places Cap de Decalogo.) In very sooth a respectable John Kelly, state of things for a Methodist Doctor, and L F Finnigan, Chief Superintendent of the Education Department of a Christian country, to uphold as a "resurrection of the human mind from lethargy and enslavement." SACERDOS.

A TEST AND ITS APPLICATION .- The Times in an editorial upon Volunteers assigns a test for distinguishing a despotic from a free Government. It says :--

"Why are we a free people, and why do we govern ourselves, if we may not be trusted? Despotic Governments may be afraid to see their people armed, but ours need have no such fear."

For the practical application of this test, we may content ourselves with citing the fact, that the British Government does not trust the people of Ireland with arms, and that it is afraid to see the Irish armed. The inference is irresistiblethat the Irish are not, as at present ruled, a "free people," that they do not " govern themselves," or why may they " not be trusted ?" and that the people of Ireland are governed by a Despotism, because their rulers are " afraid to see the people armed." Non noster hic sermo.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Prescott, C,W., 12st July, 1860: Sin,-I have the honor of forwarding to you, for publication, the names of subscribers in this Parish, to the collection for our Holy Father Pius IX., as appointed by the Bishop of Kingston, and which had been taken up on Sunday, the 15th inst.

I would also beg to remind your numerous readers, that the Resolution proposed by Peter Moran, Esq., and most enthusiastically adopted at the sympathetic meeting for his Holiness, held previously in this parish, (and the repetition of which here, I hope you will consider neither intrusive or impertinent) had not been a "rague offusion," but, proportionate to our abilities, one of substantial succor, as proved by the list. This resolution pledges as follows:—
Resolved—"That owing, as we do, an immense

debt of gratitude to our Holy Father, the Spiritual John Whealon, sen. Head of Christendom, however consolutory sympathetic addresses and resolutions may be to him, unaccompanied with the determined assurance of affording him more substantial succor in this his season | Michael Hendon, of peril and distress, such addresses and resolutions | Patrick Donovan, prove but vague effusions: therefore, to refund the William O Keeffe, debt we owe, we hereby unequivocally declare that, by every means within our power, conformable with Alick Black,

our spiritual allegiance to His Holiness Pius IX., we will, with unflinching hearts, sustain him against his and our enemies, and for this purpose contribute proportionate to our abilities, to replace his plundered revenues, and replenish his exhausted treasury."

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingsten paid a visit here on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and proceeded (accompanied by our reverend pastor, Rev. Father Byrne, of Brockville, and Rev. Father M'Carty, Glengarry, together with a vast concourse of the parishioners) to the new cemetry, in order to its consecration. Previous to the solemn ceremony, his Lordship, after thanking them for the very liberal contribution presented to him on behalf of the Sovereign Pontiff, most eloquently addressed them on the solumnities they were about to witness, and the bountiful re-sources provided for her children by our holy mother the Church, on our first entrance into life, by the waters of regeneration, through our perilous career during life by the sacraments at our departure; and lastly, a holy receptacle, such as that before him, until our final resurrection.

The amount of the Prescott contribation exceeds

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully,

Peter Moron,

Michael Tracy,

P C Murdock,

John Savage,

Thomas Daly, Thomas Dissett,

James Mooney,

Joseph Mooney.

Daniel Conway,

Francis Portrie.

Michael O'Flynn

Mathew Cullen.

James Cavanagh,

Mathew Delany,

Peter Collins.

John Murphy,

Philip Gallagher,

Alex. M'Millan,

John Kinsella,

John Davis, Patrick Herbert,

Charles Cowan,

John M'Gannon,

John Duffy, Patrick O'Keeffe,

Joseph Dissett,

Wm. M'Gannon

Wm. M'Mahon,

John O'Neil, James Reardon,

Michael Murphy, Charles Murphy,

Wm. H Flynn,

John Kelly,

Francis Ford,

Edward M'Keon,

Francis Culhane,

John M'Carthy,

Michl. Ward,

W B Treamor

James Manion.

Jeremiah Mahony

Roderick Moylan,

John Fitzgerald,

James M'Donnell.

Patrick O'Brien,

Edward Jessup,

Thomas Cullen,

Denis Moon, Michael Walsh,

James O'Connell.

Martin O'Connor,

Thomas Cahill,

Hugh Murphy,

Martin Bann,

John Bann,

James Byrne,

Hugh O'Boyle,

Michael Shea,

John Murphy,

Jas. M'Ellen, jun.,

Thomas Moran,

Charles O'Boyle,

Daniel Culhane.

Cornelius Mahony,

Daniel Horan,

Patrick Mead,

Daniel Kelly,

John Halpin,

Michael Murphy.

Thomas Trainor,

Edward Bennett,

Edward Delany,

Moses Bulger,

Patrick Delany.

James Donoboe,

Thomas Murphy,

Edward Byrne,

Michael Hacket

Michael Russell.

Patrick Kerwin,

John Byrne,

Patrick Townsend,

James Burke,

James Brady, Edward Walsh, Richard Devereaux,

John Whealon, jun., 1

John Nolaz,

John Ford,

Hugh Gallagher

John Black,

Chas. Cowan, jun.,

Edward Dunigan.

Marcus Keelty, Jr ..

James Quinn,

Patrick Carberry,

Timothy Buckley,

FRANCIS COLHANS Rev E P Roche, \$100 John Steele, Thomas Treanor, 100 Thomas M'Mahon, William O'Riely, Thomas Walsh, Peter Lannon, Patrick Blavin, Patrick M'Gce, Richard Hobbs. Maurice Goggin, James Sweeny, 10 Bartholomew White10 Patrick Granton. William Quinn, James Doyle, Denis Hoobs, Wm. Prendergast, 10 Michael Culler. John Nugent, John Nedd, James Taylor, Patrick Whyms, Arthur M'Paul, Henry May, Edward M'Dermott, James Halpin, Joseph M'Mahon, Hiram Vaughan, Nicholas Redmond. Gideon Lantier, James Mallon, Denis Mahony, John Manion, Michael Hogan, Bernard Morris. James O'Boyle, sen., 1 Simon M'Intosh, James M'Keiver. Thomas Mitten, John Lacey, Patrick Masterson, Edward M'Gannon, 5 Jeremiah O'Sullivan 5 James Devlin, Edward Chevalier. Simon Coutlee, John Murdock. Thomas Murdock, Patrick Madden, William Tobin, James Murphy, Patrick Conlon. James Boyd. Patrick Halpin, Richard Fitzgibbon, John M'Glue, Edward M'Gaskin, Thomas Murray, Patrick Caughlin, Denis Caughlin, James Murray, Richard Desmond, Dumas Lantier, James Connors, James Coss, Joseph O'Flynn, Bartholomew Healy, 3 James O'Boyle, jun., 3 Thomas Lantier, Patrick Murphy, John Ward, John O'Neil, James M'Ellen, sen., 2 Maurice Cotter. Donald Macdonald, Jeremiah Crowly, John O'Halloran, John Crowly, John Allan. John Dunigan, sen., Owen Garrigau, George Dissett, Denis Crowly, James M'Cord, James Kelly, David Wilkinson, D J Crowly, Patrick Galvin, Michael Galvin. Patrick Headon, Patrick Furlong, John M'Ellen, Michael M'Keiver, Francis Fortrie, jn., 2 Patrick Higgins, John Hughes, Stephen Kenny, William Pillsworth, William Hadden, Patrick Doyle, Laurence Byrne. William Brennan, Patrick Conway, Thomas Mooney, Archy O'Fee, Thomas Allan. Patrick M'Coy, Patrick Brady, Daniel Leahy, Thomas Levicour, Nicholas Deverenux, 1 Michael Murphy, 2 Christopher Farley, 2 John Roche. John Connolly,

Mrs. Ed. Conway, 10 " Quiun,
" Joseph Cowan, 50 " Mathew Gray, " Dr. Scott, " Capt. M'Donald, 5 " Dr. Jessup, 3 " Michael Revels, 2 1 50 Cornelius De Courcy 1 50 Michael M'Farlane, 1 50 " Jer. O'Sullivan, " Story,
" " Jer. O'Connell,1 50 " John M'Ellen, 1 50 James Young. 1 50 1 25 Appleton, Constant, " Sylvester Duffy, 1 Thomas Whelon, I John D. mgan, " Henry May, 1
" Thos. Doddridge, 1 " Mich. Fitzgerald, 1 " Joseph M'Cano, 1 " Grimstone, Twohill. " James Reardon, 1 " M'Glue, Miss Mary Cuilen, Ellen Cullen, E Leonard. " E Macgillicuady, 1 " B Macdonald, " Ellen O'Neil,

" Ellen Burke,

Gert. Garvey,

LADIES' LIST.

Richard Thorpe, Patrick Culler Bernard M'Cres. Hugh Gallagher, John Travers, James Egan, Edward Clarke. William Casey, Patrick Donovan, Timothy Kingston, James Caulfield, Bryan Conlon.

" C Macdonald, Sarah M'Gowan, Rosan, M'Gowan, 1 " A M'Donald, 1 " Bridget M'Cartin ! " C Stoele,
" Sarah Manion, " Anne Devlle, " Johan, Donoran, 1 " Johan, Reardon, 1 " Ellen Culhane, 1

A Goon Work .- We learn from the Ouebec Gazette that the Hon. M. Cartier has subscribed \$200 to the Papal Defence Fund.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the St. Patrick's Society, beld in the St. Patrick's Hall, on the evening of Priday, 20th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted .--Moved by Thomas Healy, Esq., 1st Vice-President,

seconded by Marcus Doherty, Esq., Advocate, and— Resolved—" That the thanks of this Society are lue, and are hereby tendered, to Daniel Conway, Esq. President of the St. Patrick's Society, of Prescott, C.W., for the generous and patriotic manner, in which he, by his presence, and accompanied by the St. Patrick's Band of the same place, so largely contributed to the success of our annual Pic-Nic, on the 18th Inst., at Vaudreuil; and that to the latter the Society is under deep obligations through their generously and disinterestedly contributing so largely to the enjoyments of the occasion by discoursing sweet music, with a taste and ability justly entitling them to the enviable reputation which they have already acquired."

Moved by Mr. Mathew F. Colorin, seconded by Mr.

John J. Chrran, and-Resolved-" That this society acknowledges with great pleasure the liberal co-operation which they received from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, through their Assistant-Manager, Mr. Bailey, and their Superintendent, Mr. Webster. And also, that the thanks of this Society be tendered to Messrs. Luttrel and Kerr, and the other gentlemen conductors of G.T.R.R, for their kindness and obliging conduct on the occasion of our Pic-Nie trip to Vaudrouil, which conduced so much to the pleasure of the

Moved by Mr. John J. Curran, seconded by Mr. J. Ivers, and ---

Resolved-" That a vote of thanks be tendered by the St. Patrick's Society to the gentlemen of the Erina Lacrosse Club, of Montreal, for their kindness in attending at the annual Pic-Nic of this Society, also for their generosity in furnishing a purse of twenty dollars, contested for between them and the Caughnawaga Indians, and for the gallant manner in which they conducted the game."

WM BOOTH,

Rec. Secretary

Caops is Lower Canada.—The dry weather is producing most and destruction of herbage in the vicinity of the city. Many fields have been literally baked by it, the grass being as dead and yellow as last year's hay. The hay crops will be an atter failure and other crops are suffering badly. Even the foliage of the trees in many places is assuming a sere and yellow look. Wind without rain, continuously for many weeks now, has wrought this havoe. Catthe are being forced upon the market at any price, farmers fearing they will soon have neither pasture nor hay to keep them from starvation. Yesterday's sky gave promise of a thunder storm, but most of the rain passed by us. . We had, however, a few refreshing showers. In Western Canada we learn there has been plenty of rain, and the crops are everwhere most promising .- Montreal Gazette.

THE ST. ATRANASE MURDER.-We mentioned a few days ago the arrest of John McNulty, in the State of Massachusetts, and his extradition to Canada, under the finding of the Coroner's Jury who investigated the case. McNulty, in the usual course, underwent an examination before Mr. Coursel, Su-perintendent of Police, and stated, that on the day of the murder, the 17th of April last, he was on a presume that some steps will be taken at once to

Gleoson, Bugler of No. 4, Company, 1st Estudion of Rifles, was buried with military honors. The Regimental Band was present, as also a fell attendance of Companies 4 and 5.

Iron works are to be established in Oswego for the preparation of Canadian ores.

The Cornwall Freeholder says that the electors of South Leeds and Grenville are about to send in a requisition to Ogie R. Gowan, asking him to resign his seat in the House for that riding.

POLITICS AND THE PRINCE'S VISIT. - A contemporary proposes that the Canadian Opposition shall familiarize the same functionary with the merits of Canadian politics-the pre-eminent virtues of Opposition leaders, and the unparalleled enormities of the Governor General and his advisors. We trust that no such stupid step will be attempted, for the effect would be to disgust rather than to convert the Duke of Newcastle, and to alienate the good will of all in authority at home. Every attempt to bring about political displays, or to promote party objects in connection with the Prince's visit, will end in the mortifying discomfiture of those concerned. It will not only be a violation of good taste, but a blunder, the consequence of which will long be felt. We have little apprehension, however, that our contemporary's hint will receive any practical attention. Dull now, politics will be many degrees below zero dur-ing the continuance of the Prince's stay in Canada. —Hamilton Times.

Tus Logr Boy .- Our readers will remember the notice in our last week's issue of the little boy James Burke, in the woods contiguous to the Holland Landing. During the whole of the week, from Sunday the 1st inst., until Saturday following, immense companies of men from the surrounding country, despite the tangled brushwood, rendered a hundred fold fatiguing to pass through owing to the slushy nature of the ground, scoured the locality again and again from one end to the other. On Saturday a final effort was made, pursuant to a call by advertisement from Mr. J. McClure. About 500 men assembled and commenced their perilous journey, which resulted in the discovery of the body of the child a short distance from the road leading to the limekilns. The firing of guns-the signal agreed upon-snon brought the people together, and the mournful procession proceeded to the Holland Landing village, where an inquest was immediately held by the Coroner Pyne. When the body was found, it appeared from the position of the clothes, that the poor little fellow bad undressed himself-imagining he was going to hed. His clothes lay beside him and his head rested upon a log for a pillow. In that position he fell asleep, to wake no more. Strong men bowed themselves at the scene,-eyes that seldom weep, dropped the tear of sympathy-and all sorrowed that one so young had suffered so much Mess, Prime Mess has also advanced, and is held at with aid so near .- Newmarket New Eru.

Le Courrier du Canada, in a recent edition, states hat an immense bed of marble of the finest possible quality has been discovered at Ste. Anne des Monts, 264 miles below Quebec, in the County of Gaspe. A mine of chrome has also been found in the same vicinity. Those "few acres of snow," as Louis XIV. called this colony, seem destined to be one of the richest mineral regions on the face of the globe.

THE CENSUS. - The Globe has an article on this question which for infamy exceeds the generality of those which appear in that paper. It is based upon one in the Montreal Herald, wherein the importance of having the census fairly taken in Lower Canada is pointed out. Fearing the result of the census, the Globe undertakes in advance to discredit it. It tells us that, if not cooked, Upper Canada will be found to possess 400,000 inhabitants more than the castern section of the country. And we are told that "the Imperial Government dare not run the risk of such an outrage," as any other result than that constantly predicted in the Globe would be. "It is as much as their British American empire is worth to attempt it." It is difficult to see what the Imperial Government have to do with the taking of the census at all, or how they are to be made responsible for the result of that census. But this apart, the attempt of the Globe to discredit the figures before they are even dicine dealers. published, and to pronounce the enumerators perju-rers and villians before they are even appointed, is about as rascally a proceeding as the rascally editor of that most rescully journal has ever been guilty of. We all remember how Mr. Brown's figures turned out in Toronto and Hamilton. We all remember that according to his system of "analysis," he had proved the population of Toronto to be 60,000, when the local census taken could make it only 12,000; and that he had likewise figured up Hamilton's population to 35,000 or 40,000, at the moment when the enumeration of the inhabitants proved it to be possessed of very considerably under 25,000! That he anticipates a similar upsetting of his analytical powers from the general census is undoubtedly true; but he should endeavor caimly to await the event, and accept it as coolly as in the case of the two Western Cities. There is no more reason to believe his figures right in reference to the whole country, than they were in reference to particular cities. process of calculation produced the result in both cases; and if, when the census is taken, it turns out that there is but little disparity in point of population between the two sections of the Province, the fact will no more prove that the census is incorrect, than did the fact that Toronto was found to possess only two-thirds as many persons as Mr. Brown had said it possessed, prove the census taken to have falsified the returns in that city -Peterbara Review. BRUTAL ATTACE ON A STRANGER BY ORANGEMEN.

-We find says the Leader, the following in the St. Catherines Journal. We hope our contemporary has been misinformed, and that the facts as are related are not true. We give them, however, as we find them, and shall be happy to find that we are not mistaken in our conjecture. "We have just heard the particulars of a most beastly and cow-ardly attack by a party of Orangemen, -headed by a magistrate, -upon an unoffending stranger in our town. It appears that the Magistrate, with some friends, was, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., in one of our hotels drinking, during which time a big Scotchman who kept a bogos show on the Race Course, came in, and invited the Justice of the Peace and another friend to drink with him, which they did. Some other parties in the bar room at the same time although, not invited, also drank. The Scotchman threw down a 20 cent piece to pay for the liquor himself and his two friends had drank, but the bar-keeper refused to accept it, stating that he required more money. To this the Scotchman demurred, stating that he thought twenty cents suffi-cient to pay for three drinks; insisting that he had only invited two, and had no wish to treat the whole company. The Magistrate immediately flew into a passion, and awearing that he could lick any such man as the Scotchman, and offered to pay for all the liquor drank. The J. P. commenced abusing the stranger, wanting to tight with him, and shaking his fiat under his nose, &c., but the other only laughed at his bravado, and told the custodian of the visit to one of his cousins at St. Eugene, East peace, that he would be askamed to fight with or Hawkesbury, U.C.; that he left on the morning of strike such a diminutive piece of humanity as he was that day, proceeded on foot on his way to Montreal, The Scot is over 6 feet high, and "built in proporand slept on the same night at St. Andrews, at the tion," while the magistrate is about 4 feet 5 inches, house of one William Corrigan, which he left on the also "built in proportion." A very worthy but infollowing day, 18th April, and proceeded to Montreal, ebriated Church officer and merchant, who was pre-where he arrived on the 20th. Mr. Coursol, very sent endeavored to allay the belligerent temper of roperly deemed it his daty to investigate the truth [ the J. P. and told him jocularly that the Scot could of this statement, and, with his usual promptitude, lick any five frishmen in town. The J. P. then gave proceeded with Mr. A. M. Dellisle to Hawkesbury and a wink to one of his Brethren (both are Post-masters St. Andrews, where he ascertained beyond any of an Orange Lodge in town.) who immediately dedoubt or question that McNulty had told the truth, parted, and went and roused some of the bullies of and therefore could not have been present at the the Order out of hed—one of whom is a constable commission of the foul murder at St. Athanase. We | caught him behind and threw him on the floor, and the whole five Orangemen then commenced poundrelease this victim of a suspicion which has proved ing and beating the poor man in a most cowtob without foundation.—Montreal Heald.

Military Furence.—On Sunday afternoon Charles and body very much. The above are the par-Glesson, Bugler of No. 4, Company, 1st Estudion of tienlars of one of the most dastardly and cowardly attacks we have ever recorded. From all we can learn the stranger gave no offence, whatever, and even if he had, it certainly was despicable for five young men to step up behind him, and then kick and beat him in the manner they did. No beast would be guilty of such cowardice; the dog, the rattlesnake, &c. always give warning of an attack -and that men professing to be respectable members of society, and holding official positions should do so is sofficient to warrant us in classing them lower than the lowest order of animals. We have suppressed the names for the same reason that it provented the matter coming before the police authorities, viz : because some of the witnesses of the attack do not wish it to be known that they were out of bed at such a very early hour in the morning, and because the attacking men claim that they were drunk, and were, therefore privileged to act as cowards. We hope they will have a clean record in fu-

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

The temperature has been generally low, with showers for the past four days, and last night it seemed almost as if there would be frost. Everything, however, is bright and beautiful this morning. The French farmers, we find, have in some localities sowed a good deal of Fall Wheat, and where it has survived the winter it is a good crop, seemingly quite free from any insect enemy. It was, however, in many places a good deal thrown out by the frost. The late sown Grain and Potatoes are very light. Peas look remarkably well. The Grain harvest is now in a great measure safe throughout this conti-

Wheat-A few car loads of Upper Canada Spring Wheat of rather poor quality have been sold at \$1.21 to \$1,22; prices range from \$1,20 to \$1,25. Peas 70c to 75c per 66lbs.. according to quality and quantity.

Flour—Extra \$6,25, Fancy \$5,70 to \$5,80, Super-fine \$5,45 to \$5,50 for old, \$5,55 to \$5,60 for fresh ground, Fine and Middlings \$4 to \$4,60, according to quality.

Oatmeal continues at \$4,50 for fresh ground. Ashes—A large quantity arriving daily; prices Add active at 293 6d to 298 9d for first Pots, 308 3d for tions, inferiors, and 30s for Pearls.

Butter continues at 12 to 132c for store-packed For Grease Butter there are buyers at 91c. Holders ask 10c.

Pork-There is an active demand for Mess and very little in market; the price has therefore advanced to \$22, and holders are firm expecting another advance. In consequence of the scarcity of \$14,50 to \$14,75. Prime is \$13,75.

MAN MISSING SINCE COTOBER LAST .- Archibald McMullin, of Glengary, has given information to the Chief of Police, that his brother Malcolm came to Montreal in the month of October last, and put up at Mr. Mulligan's in Wellington street. His trunk still remains at this place, but since that time no tidings of his whereabouts have reached his friends. To facilitate the discovery of his residence, it may be as well to state that he was about 53 years of age, 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches in height, and of a dark com-

The Oxygenated Bitters, aside from being the best remedy which medical science and research have discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, is an irresistible cure for scurvy. No vessel should go to sen without a supply of this boon to the sea-faring man.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. - A preparation intended as a balm for aches and pains was discovered by Perry Davis, of Prov., R. !. Its popularity became universal, and it is as popular to-day, as ever it was .-It may be found in the closet or cupboard of all families; ready for use at an instant's warning, and is considered the best article known for "the pains that flesh is heir to."-Boston Bee. Sold by all me-

#### Died.

In this city, on the morning of Wednesday, the 25th July, P. W. Cooper, late of the Post-Office Department, Montreal.

In this city, on the 21st inst., Ellen Couleban, nfant daughter of John Pierce, aged 7 months and 14 days.

On the 11th of February, at her residence, Lower Mecklenburgh street, city of Dublin, Mary, relict of the late James Fitzgerald, Esq. Requiescet in pace. in Enniskillen, on the 23rd June, Dr. P. Leonard, aged 56 years.

#### NOW READY,

TWO MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF VICTORIA BRIDGE, (Summer and Winter.)

#### EΥ HUNTER AND PICKUP, NEATLY TINTED,

Accompanied with a HAND BOOK, containing a full and accurate description of the Bridge, &c., &c. Price \$1.

13" For Sale by E. PICKUP, adjoining Post Office; B. DAWSON & SON, R. & A. MILLER, C. HILL, and by Pickup's News Boys on the Gars. Montreal, July 25, 1869.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

# DAME,

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

CONDITIONS:

	Pupils of \ 12 years \ and up- wards.	Pupils under   12 yrs.
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French &		
English languages, with Writ-	\$	8
ing and Arithmetic	80,00	70.00
Half Boarders	36,00	30.00
Classes of Three hours a-day Music Lessons-Piano-Ferte, per	25,00	20.00
Annum	30,00	30.00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44.00	44 00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00
Laundress	12 00	12.00
Bed and Bedding,	12.00	12.00

Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lessons) Charge of be Professor.

Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Prolessors. It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attend-

the commencement of each Term.

No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Ouarter.

Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

#### CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL, SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

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

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

Music Lessons - Piano-Forte, per Annum, . . \$30 " By a Professor, . 44 Drawing, Painting,.... Classes of Three hours,.... Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil.

The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental Needle-Work.

No Deduction made for occasional absence.

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July 5.

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

ADVOCATE,

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

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

#### FRANCE.

The session of the Corps Legislatif, which was to be concluded on the 14th June, will be prolonged to the 21st July, on account of the amount of business still remaining for discussion.

Notwithstanding the denial given by the Pays to the news of the resignation of the Marquis d'Antonini, the Neapolitan Ambassador, it is certain that the Marquis has officially announced to M. Thouvenel and to the members of the Diplomatic Corps that he has sent his resignation to Naples.

The King of Naples has instructed the Marquis d'Antonini to express to the French Government his most sincere regret, on account of the cowardly insult offered to Baron Brenier, and promising severe retribution upon the guilty parties-who, however, were not yet discovered having succeeded in escaping immediately after committing the assault.

In France, while Paris is quieted by the magnificent spectacle of the funeral of Prince Je rome, the extremities are blistered by the irritants of annexationist journals. Agents of the Government have established L'Esperance, Journal International, at Geneva, to advocate the Gallicising of part of Switzerland, and the Correspondant, a German paper, at Strasburg, to preach the faith of French imperialism to the Rhenish provinces .- Weekly Register.

It is rumored that the Emperor is in correspondencee with the Count de Chambord and with the Orleans family for the purpose of bringing the remains of Charles X. and of Louis Philippe to St. Denis.

The French Emperor has not only withdrawn his iniquitous prohibition of the publication of the Pastorals of Bishops, but he has sanctioned the subscription in France to the new Papal loan to the amount of £1,000,000, although the collection of Peter's Pence, or of donations to the Pope was strictly prohibited by him last winter. Accordingly, the French Catholic papers publish, every day, Pastorals from one or more of the French Bishops, earnestly calling on the Faithful to subscribe to the new loan.

We read in Galignam:- "M. Prevost Paradol has not appealed against the sentence condemning him to a month's imprisonment and 3,000f. fine. The money was paid on Saturday, and M. Paradol has probably constituted himself a prisoner. It is said that he will be allowed to pass his month's imprisonment in a Maison de Sante, the Government being disposed to soften the sentence as much as possible.

HELP FOR THE POPE .- A Marseilles letter says, a detachment of 100 Irishmen, who were on their way to Rome to join the Papal army, embarked three days ago on board the Hermus steamer at Marseilles. A caravan of about sixty persons, ecclesiastic and laymen, took their passage by the steamer for the same destination. Among the passengers on board was the Duke de Sabran-Ponteves, who has quitted his studies to enlist as a private soldier in the Pontifical army. The same vessel carried out a part of Weekly Register. the proceeds of the Belgian subscription for the

Pope.—Ssar. The Times' Paris correspondent writes:-"I hear from the very best sources that a person of high rank, just on his return from Paris, who saw the Emperor Napoleon at Fontainebleau, related that this Monarch had expressed himself, south will probably be left to her, while Prussia will in the most unequivocal and positive terms, "that assume the command of the forces of North Gerit had become a matter of necessity that both many. the Bourbon of Naples and the Pontiff of Rome ed the Austrian Government that England is prepresent free institutions. The Pope would enjoy a civil list of 10,000,000f., of which 3,000,-

by other Catholic States.

and, of course, to collect correct information The strictest order is given not to communicate to all questions in reference to Savoy. any documents concerning the navy; and nobody, without any exception, is allowed to go on much activity in the French arsenals as in the English ores, the reason is, simply, that the they are now on the eve of seeing their navy in fore long, to try its powers against some fit opponent. We will see then another fight for the championship. The amount of stores of all descriptions accumulated in the French navy vards large foundry is, in my opinion, the grandest establishment of the kind existing. All the docks were crowded with ships, which, though their masts are mostly taken out, are in such a state that they may be made ready for sea in six or eight weeks. In all, there was in Toulon a fleet | pean Conference. of about fifteen screw line-of-battle ships, eight sailing do., eleven steam frigates and corvettes, and a host of smaller vessels, which would be ready to fight in about eight weeks. The most interesting construction at Toulon are the two lron-cased frigates, La Gloire and l'Invincible, from without by Austria, with Tuscany in a state of of thirty-six guns. The Gloire has been already chronic discontent, with riots at Bologna, fears of a launched, and they are just about to apply the heavy tron-casing. The Invincible is on the stocks, but nearly ready for launching. We had an opportunity to visit them thoroughly inside Cavour on the tenter-hooks.—Weekly Register. and outside, and they are, without any question, most powerful vessels, equal in size to a ninetygun ship. The iron casing will extend the whole length of the ship, and to more than six feet be-

like a whale-boat. Their engines are to be of 1,000 horse-power, and the ships are to be propelled by a six-bladed screw. The rig will be able to ascertain, the Frenchmen are building, in their different yards, eight or nine of these frigates, and two steam-rams, but of less size than those in England. All the frigates, however, may serve as steam-rams, as their whole construction makes them well fit for that purpose.-The frigates are pierced for forty guns of the heaviest calibre; but, probably, they will be armed only with thirty-four guns in the lower battery, and with two guns on the upper battery, feetly administered .- Cor. Times. firing straight forward from out an iron-cased forecastle. We noticed yet, at the Mourillon, a large number of pontoons, built in parts, which either can be used as boats in effecting a landing or for forming a large pontoon bridge. Part of these had been constructed for the Crimean war; but the others were of later date, and on an enarsenal and port of Toulon make a great impression on the mind of the observer. I torgot to mention that at the magazine of artillery there was heaped an immense amount of guns of the heaviest calibre, also a lot of breach-loading guns for the iron-cased frigates, and an immense frigates, and a large number of extremely sharp and acts on the principle of non-intervention it is 1812 for Sicily, with a separate Government." Nato carry with rapidity a large number of troops from one place to another. In general the French navy is as well in regard to the material as in regard to the personnel, in a very high state of efficiency, much more so than is generally believed; and though the article in the "Conversations-Lexicon," which first alarmed the Englishmen about two years ago, gives, on some points, an exaggerated account of the power of the French navy, yet in the main points we cannot help but agree fully with the opinions of the writer of that article. Positively the English navy may be stronger than the French; but relatively (taking into consideration the task she has to perform to secure and guard British interest and the wide-spread English possessions), I say, relatively, she is far inferior to the French GERMANY.

The misgiving awakened in the German mind by the conference of Baden are giving place to renewed confidence. Prussia has put forth her programme, and insists upon four points:-1. The frank maintenance of the confederation. 2. A gradual and piecemeal reform of the articles of union. 3. The military organization of the confederation; and 4, The abstinence of the Diet from all interference with

the internal questions of the confederate states. The warlike temper of Germany has called forth a kind of volunteer movement, which is spreading over the whole Fatherland; it takes the shape of gymnastic and rifle schools; the different Governments favor these associations, and the humblest primary schools has its gymnastic class. The military intention of these exercises is openly avowed .-

The Vienna correspondent of the Times writes that the Emperor of the French was wholly disappointed in finding all the German sovereigns and princes resolved to maintain the integrity of Germany. He adds that the negociations between Austria and

Prussia are progressing favorably.

Austria agrees to a revision of the military articles of the Union; the supreme command in the

should decamp." The Emperor added, that it pared to take part in a Conference with the other was possible the Pope might inhabit the island of Powers who signed the Final Act of Vienna, in or- we are too few, we can pretend that we are conference and try to shake off the fetters by Sardinia, with the nominal sovereignty over the der to settle the differences pending between France merely to pray, and so the affair will pass unheeded.

| And Switzerland | Angelian | island, but allowing it the full enjoyment of its and Switzerland. Lord Augustus Lofius having also been instructed to ascertain the dispositions of Austria in reference to an immediate assembling of joy a civil list of 10,000,000f., of which 3,000, the Conference, Count Rechberg is said to have re-000f. would be contributed by France—the rest plied that, as M. Thouvenel, in his last despatch of immense church to hold! Then they looked into by other Catholic States. THE NAVY .- Mr. Donald McKay, the emi- erument the Conference as claimed by Switzerland, nent shipbuilder, in a letter to a professional Count Rechberg added, that Austria recognises that friend, gives some interesting details of the con- Switzerland (wasse interests are especially concerndition of the French navy, as follows:-" It is, ed in these discussions has a right to take part in for the moment, extremely difficult for foreign-this Conference. She persists, however, in maintaining that Sardain ean show no title for being represented therein, Count Cavour having himself about the present state of the French navy .-- | March, Sardinia would henceforth remain a stranger

It is confidently affirmed that before long the alliance of a united Germany will be offered to England. The result of this has produced a deep feeling board of the iron cased frigates and steam rams, of dissatisfaction at the Turleries; and as English except he be an officer of the French army or counsels and warnings are supposed mainly to navy in uniform. If there does not reign as have contributed to this result every weapon of French intrigue is to be employed to pay off the score, and render our position as uncomfortable as possible. Persons from Paris state, that the Frenchmen need not harry their work so much because they have been steadily at work for the Iriandaise; and that every effort is to be made to last ten years, with a definite aim in view; and excite sympathy for France in Ireland, and to express sympathy for Ireland in France. In short, a pin is to be stuck into England in every quarter of such a state of efficiency and forwardness as it the world where it is possible to do so; and yet was never before, and that may tempt them, be- withat the Emperor is desirous of a renewal of the 'entente cordiale,' and to obtain it would allow our Foreign-office to have the credit of settling the Neapolitan question. This seems inconsistent, but it is not so. He is anxious to show by the annoyance he can inflict on England that it is advisable for her is enormous. The arsenal of Toulon is kept in to return to her original close relations with him; the most admirable order, for all the wants of a and he has in Messrs Bright, Gibson and Co, and large steam fleet are largely provided. The several of the English papers the warmest enconragement and support .- Evening Mail.

### SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, JULY 6 .- The Minister of England to the Helyetic Confederation has declared to the Presidept, in the name of Lord John Russell, that England has given in her adhesion to the proposal of a Euro-

"The English Minister expressed on this occasion the firm intention of supporting the right of Switzerland to claim new guarantees for the main-tenance of her neutrality."

## ITALY.

Piedmont itself is in a critical position; threatened

I greatly regret to have to inform you that some incipient bread riots have occurred at Bologna .-Provisions have risen to something like famine prices, owing to previous bad harvests and the succession of wet weather, and the ignorant populace low the load-line. They are very sharp forward have been too easily seduced into the notion that a | ed, via Trieste, to Mucerata, where the Irish Brigade | Pope or their Sovereign. The Morning Post explain- | had two, they fought each other.

and aft, and the deck-line has a shape very much free Government brings them hard times. Some of the bakers and maccaroni dealers have been either frightened or compelled to sell their bread and paste, at what seemed to the mob an equitable price.

Others have been plundered and somewhat roughly that of a three-mast schooner. As far as il was handled; the authorities interfered rather too late, and perhaps not with sufficient energy. The National Guard and the Carabineers, however, have made several arrests; some of the prisoners were armed. The matter will have no further consequences; and order is re-established. I have, however, already informed you that both the Æmilia and Lombardy cannot be held under control without the strong hand of a just and provident, but firm and energetic Government, and that, owing, to the recent change in all the personale, the police is, as it must necessarily be for some time, somewhat imper-

TUREN, JULY 5 .- The Opinione, in reference to the proposed alliance with Naples, says :-

"The Ministry firmly adhere to the national principle, and refuse to enter into any engagement which may carry them away from the line of policy they have always followed.

"It is necessary to temporize in order to neutralize the activity of diplomatists, who think that Piedmont, to save the Neapolitan dynasty, tirely new system. Taking in the whole, the should adhere to the proposed alliance. Such an alliance is inadmissible, on account of the opposition of public opinion."

Non-Intervention .- A letter from Nice of the 24th, in the Union, says :-

"At six o'clock last evening I embarked at Genoa in the Dante to return here, and I saw 200 men of at Vienna or in Italy. all ages and conditions embark openly on board a vessel called the Italia, to join Garibaldi. I also number of elongated shot and shell. All guns saw when at Genoa the bills of one of the theatres any line-of-battle ships, but only those iron-cased shows how strictly the Piedmontese Government known that Garibaldi possesses rifled cannon, and ples is tranquil. long gunboats, whose principal destination will be the way he obtained them was this:-Shortly after his departure a number of such arms arrived from Turin, and were deposited at the end of the Mole. A guard-house was near, and a sentinel was conthe the day and the day after, the can-nous had disappeared—no one could tell how! Shortly after some gun carriages were placed on the same spot, and they also disappeared as if by en-

> It is asserted that Baron Talleyrand has been instructed by his Government to insist that Count Cavour should give due consideration to the overtures of the King of Naples, and the more so as these overtures were counselled by France.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard, writing on Monday evening, the 2nd inst., says that Victor Emmanuel has refused to follow the dictation of his Governments have entered into this conspiracy Imperial ally in this regard. He writes:-

"Victor Emmanuel has adopted, at the risk of incurring the displeasure of his gallant ally, the course pointed out by common sense, as well as by a due regard to his own interests. He had declined the alliance of Naples, and an antograph letter has been sent to Fontainbleau, stating the reasons why he felt compelled to act in opposition to the advice so generously tendered him by Napoleon III."

ROME, July 4 .- The reforms which the Papal Government has decided upon granting are to be promulgated shortly in a motu-proprio.

Among other concessions the Pope grants to the Consulta of State a deliberative vote on all financial questions on which until now it had only a consultative vote.

But these reforms are to be granted on condition of the integrity of the patrimony of St. Peter being guaranteed.

The last number of the Civilta Cattolica has an important article describing the recent manifestations of loyalty to the Government of the Roman laity, and inquiring into its cause. At the beginning of the year, we are told, the Conservatives of Rome thought themselves in a small minority; it had been represented to them, and they believed it, that the vast majority of Romans were ripe for a revolution. At the beginning of Lent these well-meaning men thought themselves a mere handful, and almost imperceptible exception in the mass of citizens; every one in the midst of his little circle of friends thought himself alone. In these circumstances they dared not attempt a demonstration, and if they dared, the attempt would have been uscless and ridiculous." Still it occurred to some of them to give the party a rendezvous in St. Peter's for the Fridays in Lent. "The first attempt was made with fear and trem-But what was their astonishment to find that at the first meeting they were to be reckoned not by tens but by thousands! at the second by tens of thousands! and and numbered themselves; then they found that they were not merely the majority but the whole; then, we will not say they took courage to act, but they gained the conviction that their action would be of use." After this they offered their voluntary aid to the Pope, and their services were accepted; a volunteer Guardia Palatina was organized and a regiment of 800 men was soon complete. Lamoriciere stated that, in consequence of the Treaty of the 24th has praised its efficiency, and has made use of detachments of it to convoy artillery from town to town. According to the writer of the article, this fact has opened a new prospect to the Roman Go- policy recommended by the French Ambassador is "Only for the last hundred days has it been well understood that the Pope, to preserve the patrimony of the Church, must not in the least depend on the assistance of friendly powers to overto its acceptance of the alliance such terms as a come the felonious practices of more or less concealed foes, but must, after Providence, rely on the generous affection of his own subjects, and the spontaneous assistance of his children all over the earth, as his only human hope."-Weekly Register.

Lamoriciere is said to be concentrating his forces on the southern frontiers, as if he had at present more fear on the side of Naples than on that of Tus-

THE THISH CONTINGENT IN THE PONTIFICAL FORCES. -The Journal de Bruxelles" says :- When the first appeal for the defencs of the Holy See resounded in Ireland, men who enjoyed the confidence of the Holy Father hastened to give the volunteers all the explanations concerning the service required from them and the route to Italy. In the towns in the country the most minute inquiries were made as to the character and conduct of the volunteers, none being received without the attestation of respectable per-

The volunteers belong to all classes of society .-Dublin has the glory of having sent the first. They were young men of good family, 24 in number, who, crossing from Hull to Antwerp, arrived at Malines on the 7th and 10th of May. They proceeded to Vienua, in order to prepare the depots along the long and fatiguing route to be traversed by their countrymen. On May 15, twenty-five farmers' sons from Kerry arrived via Ostend and Antwerp. They were immediately followed by 31 young men from Dublin, all tall, vigorous, intelligent young men. On May 20, a priest from the County of Kerry brought 29 more, who, joining their other countrymen, arrived at Vienna under the charge of two young sub-lieutenants.

On June 9, ninety-two more came; on June 11, 113, with a priest, from Limerick. On the 14th and 15th about 290 passed under a German officer of the Pontifical troops; and on June 19, about 111 more, most of them from the West of Ireland. By the 25th of June, 1,100 volunteers had passed through Malines on their way to Vienua, and several hundreds, as we are informed, had passed by Marseilles. At Vienna the volunteers are formed into com-

panies of about 200 each, whence they are despatch-

captains are already on the spot; a major is expected shortly. These troops have one almoner already,

and they will soon have a second.

All the volunteers of every class have passed a day and a night at Malines. Many have edified the inhabitants by their zeal in praying in the churches, and attending Masses before their departure. Those who came in contact with them were greatly moved by the sincerity of their faith, the ardour of their devotion, and their love for the Common Father of the Faithful, who they defend. Eleven hundred of them have passed through Malines; not one of them has given the smallest occasion for complaint. The Ca-tholic towns of Germany give the Irish the most sympathising welcome. At Vienna, Marshal Count Nugent, in advanced old age, sees with delight that his countrymen have not degenerated. He receives them with open arms; in spite of his years he spares no fatigue to give them a good reception. He renders them every service in his power, and converses cordially with the young officers. Marshal Count Nugent is Grand Prior of the Order of Malta in Ire-

If the Pontifical finances allow of it, and if, by the speedy organisation of the first Irish Brigade, it becomes possible to make use of those who offer themselves to form a second brigade, there is no doubt that the Irish contingent might figure in the Pontifical army at a large amount. We are assured that it would be easy to find 6,000 men of the right sort, and that a very considerable number are prepared to follow the steps of those who have already arrived

Honor to Irish Faith and Bravery!

NAPLES .- " A telegram from Naples, announces the promulgation by the King of the Constitution of that we saw were rifles. As far as I could learn bearing, in large letters, One-third of the receipts 1849, the re-establishment of the laws on the press the Frenchmen do not construct for the moment, will be for the brave General Garibaldi.' All this September; and the promise of the Constitution of

> The National Guard has been provisionally re-established.

The state of Baron Brenier is satisfactory. The Revolution, according to the information furnished by the telegraph, has triumphed in Naples, and the King of the Two Sicilies, betrayed into the hands of his enemies, has been compelled to acknowledge himself defeated. The incapacity of the generals who commanded the troops in Sicily has been reproduced in the Cabinet of the King, and a young man scarcely seated on his throne has been sacrificed to the revolutionary secret societies which may, or may not, have been the instruments by which the Sicilian generals were rendered so conspicuously incapable as to excite suspicion of their being friends of Garibaldi. The French, Sardinian, and English against the peace of the world for ends of their own, and encourage a sedition in another country, though they would not tolerate a like disturbance in their own. The commanders of the English and French flects in the Sicilian waters receive and acknowledge Garibaldi as a sovereign power, ignoring the relation of their Governments to those of the King of the Two Sicilies. All the world seems to consider the whole affair as perfectly regular, from which no danger can ensue, under any possible complications

of political events.

The first step towards the ruin of nations and individuals is blindness, and this step is that which the English Government, with the applause of all the Liberal, infidel and Catholic, throughout the world, has taken in Sicily. Whatever may be the origin of the Royal House in this country, and however law-less the means by which the Whigs accomplished their own petty revolution, it has now a lawful title, undisturbed by any claimants. It has become legitimate, and therefore interested in the observance of public law, and repression of seditious movements everywhere, because the House of Hanover cannot improve its position by any increase of the disturbing forces which threaten monarchy throughout Europe. The "august ally" whose policy we have adopted, and whose work we are doing, cannot say of himself what our Queen may justly say. He has no interest in keeping down the revolution, nothing to gain by the observance of treaties, and no respect for public law. He rules at home by the sword, and abroad by menace and fear; every sedition, every insurrection, every civil war is a positive service to him, because the greater the insecurity of other sovereigns the less is his own danger. If Europe were at peace, he could not promise himself a long reign; his very existence depends upon foreign broils, for if his unwilling subjects were not excited by the com-

The only certain results yet known of the King of Naples's concessions are anything but favorable to him. Garibaldi had refused the prayers of the Muni- long suffered, and from the utter destruction new cipality for the annexation of Sicily to Sardinia, because he could not allow his hands to be tied until he had conquered Naples and Rome, as well as Sicily. But the news of the concessions of the King of Naples has caused him to decide on having the annexation voted by universal suffrage and without loss of time. The Liberal journals everywhere received the Royal Proclamation in the same spirit. They were all more angry with Francis II, for his new policy of concession than they had ever been for his old policy of repression, and have insulted the constitutional King far more than they insulted the Absolute Monarch. We are told that the essence of the new an alliance with Sardinia, and that Francis II. rebreach with Austria, the recognition of the Sardinian usurpation of the Romagna, and the possible ac-

quisition of Umbria and the Marches .- Tublet. The last accounts from Sicily are somewhat confused, but the following circumstances appear positive: - The adjournment of the annexation, clearly notified by Garibaldi in his reply to the municipality of Palermo, had caused Prince de Torrearsa an MM. Pisani an Guarneri to give in their resignations, because they were partisans of immediate annexation. But the news of the royal concessions at Naples produced a sudden change of view. Garibaldi appears to have considered that this event changed the situation, and gave annexation an opportuneness which in his opinion, did not exist three days before. In consequence he immediately published an electoral law, and the three ministers withdrew their resigna-

It is added that Sicily will be called upon to pronounce on the question of annexation towards the end of the present month.

In suppressing the Jesuits and Redemptorists, robbing them of their property, and driving them into exile, it must be remembered that Garibaldi has done nothing for which his Catholic admirers and supporters must not have been prepared. But they admired him before this, and they will admire him af-

This hanishment of the Jesuits and Redemptorists is, however, a gratifying incident. It is the glorious prerogative of the sons of St. Ignatius and St. Alphousus that the enemies of God and of the Church never mistake them for friends. The Liberal Press has boasted that the clergy and laity, both Regular and Secular were favorable to Garibaldi, and had sided with him. The Liberal Press has exaggerated the facts that he has excluded the Convents from the law of Universal Suffrage. But there is no doubt that the Archbishop of Palermo has visited Garibaldi, has complimented Garibaldi, and that a portion of the clergy have sided with the revolution.

The Morning Post lately gave an explanation of

is to be organised under Irish officers. Five or six, ed that the Church in Sicily by ancient concessions of the Pope was completely under the jurisdiction of the King and of the State, and in practise quite independent of the Pope. The writer explained how all ecclesiastical matters in Sicily were decided by a Royal tribunal directly under the Crown. The lesson is worth noting by the King of Naples. The encroachments of the temporal and Royal power on the rights of the Church and of the Pope have never produced anything but mischief to everybody. -

#### RUSSIA.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Kisseleff, has offi-cially informed M. Thouvenel that the Count of St. Petersburg, having examined the three proposals of France for the definitive settlement of the question of the annexation of Savoy, has resolved upon giving preference to the assembling of a European Conference at Paris.

#### SYRIA.

CIVIL WAR .- ALEXANDRIA, June 25 .- The French mail steamer from Syria, which arrived here yester-day, has brought us full and recent particulars of the savage internecine warfare raging between the Druses and Maronite Christians of Mount Lebanon. We had previously heard that the dissensions between the two rival tribes had at the latter end of last month broken out into actual hostilities; villages had been attacked and burnt down, and in many the silk crop of cocoons, the principal source of subsistence of the inhabitants, had been utterly destroyed, but the loss of life was not great. A few days later more startling and alarming intelligence began to arrive. The advantages in the struggle lay almost entirely on the side of the Druses, who were becoming more and more maddened into a state of savage fury with the sight of the blood that had begun to flow, and the Turks, it was added, were more or less openly favoring their cause.

Yesterday the French mail steamer from Syria arrived with further intelligence of a recent date, which fully confirms the report previously received. The following private letter from Beyrout, dated the 20th inst., contains the more authentic particulars of the news that has spread at Alexandria:-

"During the past fortnight affairs in the Lebanon have assumed a far more serious character. Hasbeeyeh and Rasbeeyeh, two large and flourishing villages in the neighborhood of Mount Hermon, have been taken, sacked, and destroyed by the Druses in the presence of Turkish garrisons at both places .-The Turks, it is said, made no attempt to protect the villages, but, on the contrary, gave active assistance to the enemy. Upon the places being captured a large number of the Christian inhabitants, men, women, and children, took refuge in the Serai, or garrison. The officer in command of the Turkish troops insisted upon the men giving up their arms. They did so, and the weapons were sent off to Damascus. He then entered into a parley with the leaders of the Druses, which ended in the gates of the Serai being thrown open. The Druses entered the place, and a frightful and indiscriminate massacre of the unarmed and defenceless Christians ensued, the Turkish passively looking on. A few of the Christians contrived to escape, and have taken refuge in Beyrout. The stories they relate of the cruelties inflicted by the Druses are most heart-rending.

In several other places the Druses induced the Christians to lay down their arms, on the assurance that they would not be molested, a promise immediately followed by their being murdered in their defenceless state, and their houses sacked and burnt It is calculated that during the last three weeks more than 60 villages have been destroyed. The loss of life has been very great. The Pasha of Damascus has declared that he cannot guarantee the

peace of that city for a week.

The Druses of Lebanon and of the Haman, assisted by Bedouins, are besieging Zahleh, the largest and most flourishing town in Lebanon, containing a population of more than 10,000 inhabitants; but up to the present they have not been able to take it .-The day before yesterday they were defeated by the Christians with great loss-in fact, they have been driven from Zahleh three or four times, but it is feared that the place will not be able to hold out much longer, for want of ammunition. Should Zahleh fail it will be the destruction of the Christian interest in Lebanon. At Sidon great atrocities have been committed against the Christians, and great numbers of them murdered. In short, the whole of Syria, from Aleppo to Gaza, is in a state of the greatest commotion and alarm. The Turkish authorities look on quietly while the work of destruction goes forward, and when called upon by the European Consuls to interfere and put a stop to the war they make promises, but do nothing. They finally declare that they have not sufficient force. If so, it it high time that the European Powers should interfere to rescue one of the finest and most flourishing provinces of the empire from the misrule under which it has so impending over it.

"The only safe place at present remaining in Syria is Beyrout. Two British vessels of war are lying off theftown, a steamer of 11 guns, and a gunboat: also a Russian frigate, and three French ships

-a frigate, a brig, and a steamer.
"P. S. June 21-News arrived this morning which I believe to be too true, that the Druses took Zahleh on the 18th instant, and that they are destroying it by fire. Both Christians and Druses have suffered heavy loss. The women and children were sent out of the town a day or two before it was captured,-The fail of Zahleh is a severe blow to the Christians.

### UNITED STATES.

In the course of some remarks to the young ladies who graduated on Tuesday from the Mount St. Vincent Academy, Archbishop Hughes made the following excellent suggestions :- " Although it is of the utmost importance, young ladies, that you should have a good education, should be accomplished, cultivated, graceful, and refined, yet there are other things that compt be lost sight of. Before unother year rolls around I purpose to arrange with the Sisters for a new branch of study in the Academy .-That branch of study is what the French call the science of cuisine. It is the science of keeping house, and that we all know commences with the kitchen. Every young lady, I don't care if she be a Queen's daughter, ought to understand that depart-ment of life. Even though she may not have to practice it, though she may be able to hire a cook, yet she should understand it herself, for it may happen some day that the cook will dismiss her. (Great laughter.) What a predicament she would be in then. Well, what I was going to say was that the Sisters should arrange it so that the girls over 13 years of age should be enabled to be spend a portion of the time in the kitchen, and become acquainted with cooking and housekeeping. Here will be a new bureau of education .(Laughter). We shall then have the theory and some practice too."

A COSTLY VISIT.—The New York Herald says that, from the bills pouring in to the City Clerk's Office, it appears that the expenditures for the reception of the Japanese Embassy, will run up to a total of one hundred thousand dollars, or ten thousand dollars for each day that the Embassy remained in the Metropolis.

Brigham Young, the Mormon Mogul, had 217 children at the last accounts; what may be their number now we cannot divine. This hoary-headed, lustful, and canting hypocrite will shortly exceed the celebrated King of the Cannibal Islands in the number of his children, as those who chaunt the prowess of his sableship tell us that "every week he was a dad," &c.

One John W. Jones who has been sent to prison the reasons why the Sicilian hierarchy and clergy for marrying two wives excused himself by saying were revolutionists, and not to be counted on by the that when he had one, she fought him but when he

SPIRIT OF THE PROTESTANT PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Independent has the following just remarks in a sermon of Henry Ward Beecher.—What is coming to pass in our day? Are the views of men in the same church identical? Can you find a single church whose members are homogeneous in their beliefs? You can find churches whose members would unite on an orthodox platform to run down a heretic; but can you find a church whose members are agreed on all the points of their faith? If you were to select from all the churches with which you are acquainted the one that is most characterised by unity and consistency, and if you were to go to a lawyer in that church, and talk with him respecting what he believes, do you suppose you would find that he holds what the creed holds? In confidence he would say to you, "My minister teaches so and so, but I am rather inclined to think that his view is superficial. He will not fight the views of his minister, but there are many of them that he does not accept And so it was with men everywhere that think and read. Changes of opinion and differences of belief are inevitable among any enlightened body of men. You might as well expect an oak-tree, fed by the soil and the air, to stand without leaves in July, as to expect intelligent mon to live in, an age like this without changing their ideas. The world is changing with regard to religion, and politics, and literature, and art, and science. The common people are beginning to understand more about their own structure, and nature, and relations, and duties, And when all these things are going on, do you suppose that men's thoughts and modes of expression are not going to change. The Boston Recorder feelingly complains that to such an extent has the silence of orthodoxy pulpits gone, concerning doctrines, that a large portion of our people are taking the impression that these doctrines are obsolete and abandoned by the thurches that have professed them. For, though they have worshipped in churches here and there, and all abroad, yet neither from their own ministers or others do they ever hear them.

THE CROPS.-The reports of the crops from all quarters of the country continue to be of the most cheerful character. It is evident that, unless some unforeseen and unusual disaster should occur between this and harvest time, we are about to have one of the most abundant years which has ever blessed this country. The cereal crops of the West promise to afford a very large yield, and the abundant return, it is hoped, will enable that region of country to extricate itself completely from the financial difficulties with which the panic of 1857 surrounded it, and from which it has not since been wholly relieved. In plain words, we hope this year of plenty will enable the West to pay its debts. - New York Herald.

THE GRAIN FIELDS OF THE WEST .- It is said that the whole West, from the Ohio to the Missouri, is one vast grain field. It is estimated that the State of Ohio will have thirty millions of wheat-five million more than it has ever produced before-and that it is of the best quality. It is also estimated that Wisconsin will have not far from twenty millions of bushels, which will be quiet enough for one season .-- [Milwaukee Wisconsin.

STRANGE BUT TRUE .- It has been ascertained on the best authority, that thirty vessels fitted out as slavers are reported to have left New York from the 10th of August, 1859, to the 19th of June 1860. Their names are given. Since April, 1859, eleven slavers have been captured by the American squad-ron, off the coasts of Africa and Cuba; but not one of the thirty cleared is embraced among the eleven captured.

BURNT TO DEATH IN A BONFIRE .- At Akron, in celebration of the Fourth, a bonfire was made at the corner of Market and Howard streets. A young man named Samuel O'Neil, carrying a barrel to the pile (which was already blazing with tar barrels and pines,) by accident fell into the flames. He was, for seconds, not counted, in the midst of the fire, and came out crawling on his hands and knees, with and came out crawing on his intuits and knees, with not a shred of raiment on him. "Kill me!" he shricked, "for God's sake kill me. Out my throat anything—only kill me." After all efforts that medical or surgical skill could give had been rendered, he died this morning, after suffering physical distance which the content of the state of the tress unspeakable. - Cleveland Herald.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A "YOUNG LADY."-A justices court in Scoharie county, New York, has judicially established the period when a girl passes into the dignity and privileges of a "young lady." This time has been found to be when the girl refuses to eat stewed on.ons and boiled cabbage, because she wants to keep her breath sweet.

#### FURTHER FROM ENGLAND. Bolton, Eng., June 4, 1859.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son: Sirs, -I have very great pleasure in recommending your medicine. I was suffering a few weeks since with a complaint called Bronchitis, and could scarcely take any food. I was recommended to try your Pain Killen, and after taking a few doses, I was completely cured.

THS. WILKINSON. Yours Respy, P. S .- I have recommended the same medicine to many of my friends for different complaints, and in every instance it has had the desired effect of doing

Manchester, Eng., May 31, 1859.

Having tested the medicine called PAIN KILLER, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son of Providence, in the Hairal Science, Name and Son of Providence, in the United States, I have much pleasure in speaking of its great efficacy and usefulness. Two years ago I was suddenly afflicted with a painful internal disease, when a friend of mine, (who had just returned from the States), seeing my anguish, gave me a small quantity of Pain Killer, which he had brought with him and which I took internally, as he directed The relief was immediate, and so satisfied was I of its value as a medicine, that I immediately sent over to New York for half a dozen of the large bottles, and I am thankful to say it has proved to my family and to others who have used it, of inestimable value and relief to almost all kinds of suffering and pain. Yours Truly,
H. D. MEAD.

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

SEE WHAT AYER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES FOR DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER.

STOTT'S CROSSING, Talladega Co., Ala., 9th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass-Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your SARSA-PARILLA and CATHARTIC PILLS have done for me. I had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from severe costivoness and Diarrhox alternately. My skin was clammy and unbealthy: my eyes and skin often yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appotite, but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach, with languor and a gloomy sensation of sickness all over, kept me inauguish. You cannot know how much I suffered from an indescribable feeling of distress. The long continuance of this condition, without relief had worn me out so that I never expected to be better; but reading in the Christian Advocate, of your Sarsaparilla, I commenced taking it with occasional small doses o your Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct .--From the first it had more effect upon my disorder than I supposed anything could have. I regained my health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks, enjoy as good health and strength as any other man May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings on you. JOHN W. STOTT.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists.

A GOOD STEREOSCOPE, With Six Beautiful Views, for ONE DOLLAR.

GRAHAM & MUIR have received a large assortment of superior STEREOSCOPES and VIEWS, which they offer for Sale at much lower prices than usual.

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VERY SUPERIOR. in handsome Mahogany Cases, only SINTY CENTS

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Part First now ready; the others will appear in rapid succession.

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And of Her most Chaste Spouse St. JOSEPH, and Holy Parents St. JOACHIM and ST. ANNE.

NOW Publishing, and will be completed in 20 Numbers, the most beautiful Edition of the LIFE of the B. VIRGIN ever issued. Written by Monsignore Gentilucci, Chamberlain of Honor to His Holiness. Each part will contain a splendid STEEL EN-GRAVING and several fine WOOD CUTS.

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June 28, 1860.

A YOUNG LADY provided with a Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners in Montreal, and with warm recommendations from an English family in Upper Canada where, for three consecutive years, she instructed the children of the family, is again desirous of forming a similar engagement. She is competent to teach French, and English, the Elements of Music, Crotchet Work, &c. &c.

Apply to C. B. at the residence of M. A. Boucher, No. 360 Lagauchitiere Street, Montreal.

## TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

WANTS a SITUATION, by a Lady, to TEACH a SCHOOL, or to give instructions in a Private Family. She has a Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners for Montreal; and is qualified to impart a sound English Education.

Apply to the True Wirness Office, Montreal, C.E.; or to M. C. Health's Commercial School, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. June 14, 1860.

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medical gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree; but however valuable it is, its power to heal, to soothe, to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This happy mingling exists in that
"Combination and a form indeed"

Of medicine known as

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, Whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Branchtis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection, and Incipient Consumption is mestimable.

## HOME TESTIMONY.

Boston, April 18, 1852. No. 48 Union Str.

MR SETH W. FOWLE .- Dear Sir :- Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden Cold, which resulted in a very severe Cough, with violent pains in the Side and Chest. I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must dio. At this crisis, I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might

Respectfully,
MARY ROWE. We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen statement, Mrs Rowe having been an inmate of our by any person wanting anything in the above line,

yet live many years.

MARTHA DENNETT. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

wranner. Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co, Boston, and for

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

I WISH to inform my Customers and the Public, that I am still in SANGUINET STREET, and that I do not wish them to be deceived by such false statements as have appeared for some time in several of the French papers of this city. And I have no connection with any other Establishment in this city, only in Sanguinet Street.

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

JOHN MCLOSKYS

#### MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oblest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.
We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets,

Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.,

carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

With respect to the change that has taken place in the above Establishment, it has been done only for the better management of the same; and I wish to inform the Public that I have not retired from the business, as has been circulated through the City in hand-bills. I am still the head Manager, until further notice

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

## PIERRE R. FAUTEUX.

IMPORTER OF

#### DRY GOODS.

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

&c., &c.
P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment; and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Retail.

April 6, 1860.

DRY GOODS. St. Lawrence House, 93 M. Gult Street. Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO.

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

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, JULY 2nd, Trains will leave POINT ST. OHARLES as follows EASTERN TRAINS.

Day Express for Quebec, Portland and Boston, at..... 8.30 A.M. 

(stopping over-night at Island Pond) 4.00 P.M. Accommodation Train for Quebec, laland Pond and all Way Statious, at

## WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit darly.

Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, 0.00 A.M. and Detroit, at..... Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way 4.30 P.M.

9.00 P.M &c., at....

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

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, June 27, 1860.

## WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



## MARBLE FACTORY, RACE.)

and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.

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June 9, 1859.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

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MERCHANT TAILORING.

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Best West of England Black Cloths. Black Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doeskins. Silk Velvet and Marseille Vestings. Ready Made Garments for all Seasons. Gentlemen's Gloves, in Silk, Kid, Lisle, &c. Gent's Half Hose Mermo, Cotton, & Lambs' Woot. Gent's Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. Gentlemen's Linea Collars in the various Styles. Gent's Fancy Regatta and Linen Fronted Shirts. Vests, Pants and Drawers in Merino and Cotton. Umbrellas, Portmanteaus, Travelling Scarfs, &c.

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Orders will be executed according to the Latest Pashions, with much care and despatch, at the same time consulting the peculiar wish of each Customer. Full Summer Suit completed in one day.

Full Dress Suit within two days from the time Hosiery for Ladies, Gent's and Youths, of all sizes and qualities

Linens, Flannels, Towelling, Long Cloth, Muslins, Parasóls, &c.

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

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

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And for the spendy core of the subjected as

Serefula and Serefulars Affections. ... had "Comors. Ulters, Series Europetens. Place plei, Pastates. Mothes, Boils D'ains, and all Skin Diseases.

pile i. Pustules. Miotelies. Mail: White and all Skin Diseases.

Oaklawa hal, thelengerich of Carla all Skin Diseases.

Oaklawa hal, thelengerich of the my net to immediate what your representation for description from it it various ways for years. Sending a barefact the from it illests on my hands and aware reacadenes it turned inward and distressed no at the stocachine it turned inward and distressed no at the stocachine it turned inward and distressed no at the stocachine it turned inward and distressed no at the stocach ow scalp and ears with one some which, was paired and bothcome beyond description. I tried many mediates and secured physicians, but without much relief from a realise for the disorder grew wors at the stock if was achieved to read in the Gospol Mossemer that you had proposed to read in the Gospol Mossemer that you had proposed to read in the Gospol Mossemer that you had proposed to Checimati and get it, and used in till it cared me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a temporant dever a mouth, and used almost three bottless. Now and healthy skin soon began to form under the secta which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feeling, that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I not saying when I took and remain ever gratefully.

St. Anthony?s Fire, Rose or Ecvsiqueus.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelus, Tetter and Salt Rhenm, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Proble writes from Schem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate facility, by the persecuring use of our Sarsanarilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erusipelus by large doses of the same, says he cares the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Proportionals, Catter, O. S., 1850.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck Zolulon Sloam of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsabarilla cared me from a Gotter—a hideons swelling on the neek, which I had suffered from over two years."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Indurendence, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
Dr. J. C. Ayen. Sir; I have been affisted with apainful chronic Ricenactism for a long time, which haffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spin of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful neclicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louls, writes: "I have been afficied for years with an offection of the Liser, which decreased by earls from no other cause than devery thing filled to relieve me; and I have been a fooken-down man for some years from no other cause than decongement of the Liser. My beloved postor, the Rev. Mr. Espay, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cared me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new nam of me. I feel young again. The last that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirvas, Causeer Fumors, Enlargement, Ur-Rheumatlsm, Cont, Liver Complaint.

Schirries, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-ceretion, Carles, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

Rowers.
Level a variety of cases have been reported to us where exers of these fermidable complaints have resulted from this remedy, but our space here will not admir them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanae, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish grads to all who call for them.

Dyspensia. Meart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the affective power of this medicine. It stimules is the vital fine time into vigorous action, and thus excremes affectives which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the new offers of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

### Aver's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE BAPID CURE OF

factor Colds, Influence, Houseness, Scoup. Bronchitis, Includent Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, in advanced singer of the Disease.

Stages of the Disease.

The is a remody so universally known to surpass any where for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is the soles here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its initialled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wasternal cures of pulmonary disease, have made it mean throughout the civilized nations of the carting true the communities, or even families, among them two lave not some personal experience of his effects—and living trophy in their midst of its victory over the global cargorous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all innow the "headful famility of these disorders, and a they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not to more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have went to strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepaged by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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

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Practical and Scientific Watchmaker

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## 178 NOTRE DAME STREET,

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

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY. E Special attention given to REPAIRING and

TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendence. No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be

Warranted.BUSINESS DEVICE:

IF Quick Sales and Light Profit. Nov. 17, 1859.

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1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD .- Pine, Hemlock and Tamarack—at \$3 per Cord. F. B. M'NAMEE.

FIRE BRICKS. 5000 FIRE BRICKS for Sale,
Buckley Mountain, Ramsay's and Carr's
manufacture.

F. B. M'NAMEE. St. Antoine Street.

100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Roc Elm.

WHITE PINE.

10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pins 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring do I and 2 inch Flooring. da Parties intending to build will find this the bes seasoned timber in market

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3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 14, 14, 13 50 barrels of Best American Cement 300 Empty Cement Barrels.

F. B. MINAMEE. THE Subscriber has two pair of BOB SLEIGHS for

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tion of origin or religion. The boarding is at a very ACADEMY

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THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their pu pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, bubits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the sual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Washing..... 10 50 

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KINGSTON, C.W.: Uniter the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

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

the Pupils.

Oct. 20, 1859.

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

## CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

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

governed by quick sales and light profits. WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON.

THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable reference.

P. TUCKER, Collector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adiala-N. A. Coste. Aulmer-J. Doyle. Amhertsburgh-J. Roberts.
Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron.

Arichut-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville-P. Murray. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Caledonia-M. Donnelly. Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.

Carleton, N. B .- Rev. E. Dunphy. Dulhousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield.

East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships—P. Hacket. Erinsville-P Gafney Emily-M. Hennessey. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.
Farmersville—J. Flood.
Ganunoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.
Guelph—J. Harris Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry.

Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy.
Kingsten-P. Purcell.
Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lacolle-W. Harty. Muidstone-Rev. R. Kelcher.

Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Oshawa - Richard Supple. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran.
Peterboro-E. M'Cormick.
Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor.

Port Hope-J. Birmingham Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawlon—Rev. J. Quina Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton.

South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E .- J. Caughlin.

St. Raphael's-A. B. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingmick-T. Donegan. Toronto-Patrick Mullio, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port -James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

York Grand River .- A. Lamond.

M. P. RYAN,

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

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,

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

Oatmeal Butter Flour Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Pork Hams Split Peas Fish Corn Meal Salt June 6, 1860.

Cigars Soap & Candles Pails Brooms, &c.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, will attend Gentlemen's Families, Morning and Evening, to give LESSONS in any branch of English Education. Address-Andrew Keegan, 47 Nazareth Street,

Montreal. City references, if required.

REMOVED.

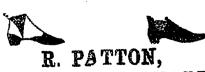
THE undersigued begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED his

INSURANCE OFFICE From Suint Francois Xamer Street.

No. 192, SAINT PAUL STREET, In the Upper part of Messrs. Lamothe & M'Gregor's Store. J. LEANDBE BRAULT.

May 31, 1860.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the " Queen's Engine House," MONTREAL, C.B.



CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,

No. 229, Notre Dame Street, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA.—For the INSTANT RE-LIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, Made by C. B. SEYMOUR, & CO., 107 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. Price, \$1 per Box; sent free by post.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.



THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepared to execute Orders for them to any extent that may

These Bells are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICK-ERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elasticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great

Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are consequently more easily rung; and owing to the density and also to to the well-known strength of the material, it is almost impossible to break them with ordinary usage.

These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c.,; and being sold much cheaper than Composition Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.

Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement

in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight end a very material saving in price.

CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper

usage, in any climate.
Printed Circulars, with descriptions, recommendations, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal,

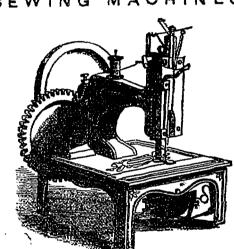
Agents for Canada.

January 7.

BRENNAN.

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

MACHINES.



F. J. NAGLE'S CELERLATED

SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT. UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860.

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

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and

have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use. QHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, ESQ. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRIORS: No. 1 Machine......\$75 00 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLEFALE AND RETAIL. 42 M.Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

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

MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL ADVOCATES.

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

> > WM. PRICE,

ADVOCATE, No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE. No. 58. Lutte St. James Street, Montreal.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets,) MONTREAL, IS NOW OPEN.

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

ers, will be unchanged.

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

D O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Urder. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

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



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

FURNITURE BUSINESS,

wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive improve-ments in order to accommodate his daily increasing

business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of

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

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

244 Notre Dame Street.

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

Furniture. Cane and Wood Sent Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required. OWEN M'GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-

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

April 26.

THOMAS WALKER & CO. Wholesale and Retail

WINE, SPIRIT; ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS.

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

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

> PRICES. WINES.

Per gal. dozen, bottle. PORT-Finest Old Crusted.... 48s 48 0d Very Fine............12s 6d 30s 2s 6d SHERRY—Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d 42s 3s 6d 42a 3s 6d Good .....128 6d 30s 28 61 GLARET—Chaten Lasitte and
St. Julien,......128 6d 248 28 6d

SPIRITS. BRANDIES-Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848....

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

ALES AND PORTERS. quarts, pints. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. Pale..... 15s od 8s 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, King-

ston, &c., old in bottle.........
PORTER—Truman & Co.'s and Guin-All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

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



SPRING AND SUMMER. 1860.

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

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

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the

In consequence of our extensive business, and great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases this season to offer Goods much lower than any of Scrofula. House in our line.

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

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL.

TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. OOLONG.

SUGARS. LOAF. DRY ORUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

INDIAN MEAL.

COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Rossted LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE.

B. W. FLOUR.

DRIED APPLES.

CHEESE, American (equal to Engrish.)

WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

BRANDY—Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,

in hhds, and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter: Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.
PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sances, Raisins, Currents, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds,

Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-

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

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

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

J. PHELAN. March 3 1860.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER

GAS FITTER, No. 52. SAINT PETER STREET.

(Belween Notre Dame and St. James Streets.) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Joiling Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY.

PIANO FORTE TUNER, (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,)

TUNING PIANOS

on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great St. James Street, will meet with strict attention. March 9, 1860.

NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the Parish of ST. JULIENNE will require, on the First of Jely next, a FRMALE TEACHER; one who will be able to instruct in both English and French. Address by letter, prepaid, to A. H. De Causein,

Secretary-Treasurer.

March 9, 1860.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

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

mor in the eyes.

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

and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the vorst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

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

most desperate case of rheumatism.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

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

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

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

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

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

face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

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

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

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

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

> ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH. Hamilton, C. W