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THIODOLF THE ICELANDER.

BY BARON DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE. CHAPTER LI.

The noble band of riders passed in silence through the burnt ruins of desolated villages, till they reached a barren hilly ridge skirting a foaming stream, whose noise broke the stillness of the night, and, like a good ally, drowned the sound of horses' hoofs and of armor. As Thiodolf rode on in darkness, it bethought him how his whole life was not unlike this adventure—a going forth in darkness on unknown ways, after concealed objects which strove to escape his jealous

"The enemy here," he said softly to himself, "I may truly now grasp; but those holy, longedfor images, the White Christ and Isolde, I may never reach them."

Deep, heavy grief came over him, such as oftentimes filled his whole heart, and drops fell from his eyes, as formerly on the African shore, just before his combat with the lion.

An unexpected circumstance now broke in upon these thoughts. An armed knight came riding down a neighboring hillock so rapidly that the horse slipped and fell on its knees close beside Thiodolf; but the rider silently raised it again by his great strength and dexterity, and then rode on quietly near the chief, as if he belonged to the troop. His whole armor proved that he was a soldier of the emperor's; but how he came to join this expedition, Thiodolf knew not. He was yet more surprised at the stranger, as they rode together, appearing almost as lofty of stature as himself, for he seldom met with any so tall, especially in these southern regions.

He was about to question him, when Philip rode up on the other side, and whispered in his ear, "That is the strange horseman, dear master, from whose dreamy words I planned this expedition. He often rides about the country by night on his dark horse; and it may be that his wonderful gift of divining has made known our march to him. But I pray you, speak not to him; let him go on undisturbed with his vizor down; you might else scare him away, and then we should lose a brave and powerful arm out of our band."

Thiodolf did as the youth desired; at times he felt as if a spirit were riding near him, so strange was the awe that seemed to come over him from the gloomy iron-clad figure beside him.

It might have been about midnight when, on reaching the summit of a hill, the Varingers suddenly perceived on the plain below the almost endless watch-fires of the Bulgarians. The Christian troops had surrounded them, the rocky valley lay behind, and all that now remained was to choose the most favorable and decisive spot for assault. But this was difficult in the dark, cloudy night, which made the watch-fires on the plain appear like a confused labyrinth of lights. Thiodolf paused at the head of his troops to reflect; the silent stranger was beside him, but a noble pride withheld him from asking the unknown what he would fain have heard from him; for he would as little owe his victory to one who used unlawful arts as to one of an overweening pride.

He had almost decided to press on towards the fires where they were the thickest, feeling sure that the confusion of the surprise would be most fearful in the very midst of the countless multitudes; then shone out over the dark woods the blood-red disc of the moon, and Thiodolf greeted her with out-stretched hands. How often in Iceland had his young heart burned with hopes of future joy at the sight of this heavenly shield, and now it shone upon him at the right moment, as a solemn messenger of victory.

The glorious disc rose and rose, and the whole plain soon shone bright in her clear radiance.-Then Thiodolf seized with his quick glance the right place for the attack; and his Arab steed neighed loudly, rejoicing at the level path and the approaching victory. The echoes caught up the sound and carried it like the tones of many trumpets, over the sleeping Bulgarians; many of moonlight the tall forms of the knights on the near hill.

"Forward, brothers!" cried Thiodolf,-"Thanks be to the gods, the enemy has awakened, and offers us thus a more glorious fight. Forward !"

The troops rushed down the hill, giving out

the newly-learned war-cry, " Zoe!"

How did the fiery Philip rejoice as he almost out-stripped his captain. But at the words, "Gently, my shield-bearer; we are not riding a the course of his war-horse. It was only when in his brave young heart.

forth from all parts of their camp, and the awakened troops pressed on all sides to the fight .-They deemed that their assailants were a party who had lost their way, and meant now in despair to force a passage; and they doubted not but in a very choice and delicate garment. Besoon to overwhelm them by numbers. At every fore him, on costly silken cushions, lay a child shields on the ground, knelt down behind them, and let fly a thick shower of arrows at the Væringers. When these had made their way through the darts, they found opposed to them a trangely moved him in the palace-gardens of row of clubs hardened by fire and pointed, which the transfer is the control of the war-instruction. the Bulgarians had rapidly and with great dexterity and regularity planted in the ground; and had never seen used in former encounters, before they could get into the ranks of the enemy. The worst of all was, that the noble horses were scared by the howling, and whistling, and shriek- "No, trul ing, which the Bulgarians kept up with a horrible facility, and also by the hideous forms which often suddenly started up behind the shields, and as suddenly dived down again with a hoarse look as suddenly dived down again with a hoarse look. But still the course and military skill has Harris given him to appear and military skill has Harris given him to appear and military skill has Harris given him to appear and military skill has Harris given him to appear and military skill has Harris given him to appear and military skill has harris given him to be a suddenly dived by the course and military skill has harris and tending a child. Is it a Bulgarian child?"

laugh. But still the courage and multary skill of the Væringers gained more and more the advantage, and more and more joyfully resounded the little screecher to rest; it is now more than a year since I have carried him about with me, and he is accustomed to be lulled to sleep by the sounds of my lute. Allow me afterwards to go idels fastened to long lances to form standards, laugh. But still the courage and military skill The Bulgarian troops began in many places to give way; attempting again their usual fashion of fighting, as they now plainly saw that they had to do not with bewildered stragglers, but with wellarmed and well-disciplined soldiers. But what he sang as follows: they themselves had prepared as means of de-fence, immense barricades, deep and straight-drawn trenches and dykes, all now turned to

their own destruction; for as the front of their camp was thus defended, and the Væringers had attacked the rear, they were hemmed in, and could not disperse themselves in endless swarms after their usual wild fashion of making-war.-So, against their will, the combat continued to be of man to man. A hillock, which shone in the moonlight, offered a clear view over all the field, and Thiodolf sprang up it, that he might observe the combat the keener and the more readily learn how to decide it. But when he stood on high in his brightness and majesty, several of the Bulgarian chiefs observed him; and feeling sure that if he were overthrown, the best strength of their enemy would fall with him, they led troops up the hill from three different sides. Thiodolf, gazing at the distance, did not notice the secret attack that was about to be made, when suddenly all around him appeared the points of mighty spears, and he was surrounded by a wall of immense shields. In joyful anger he rushed upon the foe; but the circle closed more thickly around him; his noble Arab horse, touched by several spears, reared up wildly, and a blow on his breast-plate threw him, together with his rider, heavily to the ground. Thiodolf seeined lost, for his horse had entangled itself in its fall with stirrup leathers and bridle, and it could not rise up again. Still the Bulgarians hesitated to make themselves masters of him; none dared to approach the noble, struggling horse, and the mighty sword Throng-piercer (which the hero's arm, in his golden armor, still brandished) glanced in the moonlight. All at once three heavy blows were heard, and thrice a soldier, mortally wounded, groaned as he fell in his blood. The Bulgarians looked round in surprise. Then appeared alone, without giving battle-cry, the tail old knight, dealing blows around from his black horse, and wherever he struck a death-rattle was heard. The terrified Bulgarians gave way before him, crying out that the spirit of his race had come in ghostly form to succor the young hero. The old knight, without giving farther heed to them, helped up the Væringer chief, and as the noble Arab was only slightly wounded, both riders were soon again on their horses .-Thiodolf stretched out his hand to his deliverer, and said some kindly words to him; but he raised his right hand towards heaven with a threatening their soldiers started up at it, and saw by the gesture, turned away, and went forthwith, as if in deep displeasure, out of the battle-field. His aid, indeed, was no longer wanted. Already the Bulgarians gave way on all sides; and when Thiodolf again appeared at the head of his

shricking enemy to irrecoverable flight. The fight was fought; by the light of the rising sun a gentler, softer duty began, that of seeking out and freeing the prisoners whom the Bulgarians had taken, and whom, hitherto, they had carried on with them whenever they retreatrace, but dashing with all the strength of our ed. But this time it was impossible; for the horses against the enemy," he at once checked few who escaped had with difficulty forced a way for themselves between morasses and trenches, Thiodolf first let fly the falcon-lance against the and barricades on one side, and on the other the approaching enemy, and then, spurring on his Greeks now approaching under Helmfrid's comhorse, and swinging Throng-piercer high above mand. When Thiodolf had dispatched his tiery his head, flew with full speed against the Bulga- Philip as a messenger of victory to the Værinrians, protected by their gigantic shields, that the | ger prince, he went diligently through the camp Væringers rushed on like lightning, and Philip to console and refresh the liberated prisoners.dared to take in the full joy of war which glowed As he approached a large tent, he heard from it the sweet sounds of a lute, which, in some

troops, a few rapid, joyous assaults drove the

The war-cry of the barbarians sounded wildly plicable manner, reminded him of the past. The soft strains in the midst of the wild field of battle attracted him with double force, and throw-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859.

onset of the riders they placed their immense which he seemed anxious to lull to sleep by his

"Welcome, my noble northern hero," said Romanus kindly. "I knew well that you were then they had to beat down long pikes which they amongst the troops who stormed this camp, yea, even that you were leading them on; but you had never thought to find me in the midst of the

"No, truly," answered Thiodolf; "least of

has Heaven given him to me. But let me put on conversing with music, then he will not disturb us. But enough of that."

He drew from the lute soft, touching notes, till it almost seemed that a nightingale trilled, while into the circle, all involuntarily bowed before

"Wher'er the minstrel wanders, Where'er his path is found, The privilege of genius Doth compass him around; At the banquet of the monarch He is seated at the board, He is sheltered from the tempest. He is shielded from the sword.

So when these lawless plunderers Poured down upon the land, And captive made our freemen, And captive hade our freemen,
I was taken by their hand;
But my harp was on my shoulder,
The hand they did not raise,
And instead of captive fetters,
They loaded me with praise.

Amid those wild wild barbarians, I learned a gentle song Which, though rude strife encompassed it. Rose sweet that strife among; Sir Knight, affection's precious links Are fast about thee wove—
Then will thy heart the readier ope
To a tale of faithful love.

Beyond the Ister's azure stream, In that fair, fertile land Where Nature pours her riches forth Unwooed by tiller's hand, A gentle pair were seen to stray, Gathering the rich, wild fruit Prince Wladimer, the young and brave, And Wlasta, fair, but mute.

Yet though no accents from her lips The lover's ears could reach, Her silent gestures spoke a tongue More eloquent than speech. Her eye was language—from its ray The wicked fled with fear; 'Twas said that had she spoken, too, Earth had not known her peer.

Now so it happened on a time, That from the southern east A pestilential blast arose, That slew both man and beast, Ill-omened birds obscured the air, And hovered o'er the sea; And from the temple spake the priest. This terrible decree:

'Naught can appeare the angry gods, Naught for your sins atone.
Till Wlasta be recalled from earth— Their lovely, silent loan, She must be consecrate to heaven At your approaching feast, Become a priestess of the gods,

And marry our high priest. She yielded to be sacrificed, But marriage would she none.
With chaplets crowned, the band of priests Wait near the bloody stone :

The sacrificial knife was raised-When, through the idol-grove, Bold Wladimir with all his troops, Rushed to preserve his love. The priests and their attendants fall,

Drowned in a purple flood; The war-cry sounds, bright weapons clash— The altar swims in blood. Bear her away,' the prince exclaims, 'Till this wild strife be o'er; And quickly borne to sunny fields,

But soon she signs to those around To stay their hasty flight; She weeps because her own beloved Still lingers in the fight. And unperceived, she steals away And backward tracks her path, To yield her up, and save her love From his wild people's wrath.

Safety is hers once more.

Whither she strayed was never kno n They waited all in vain; They sought her, but they could to She ne'er came back again. Prince Wladimir all bleeding rode To seek his castle hall; No Wlasta to the casemans; Its courts were empt 4.

The priests and people said the gods Had taken her from earth; But Wladimir sat down in wrath Before his silent hearth. In vain they summon to the field The champion of the land; He will not hear, but sits and mourns, His head upon his hand.

And, hero, when I call his form Before thy mental eye, Dost thou not feel what pierced his heart, And made the mourner sigh?
'Zoe!' thy warriors shouted forth—
We heard the well-known cry;
Then knew I Thiodolf led the van,

And led to victory !"

Thiodolf arose in displeasure, and was about to call the minstrel to account for the bold ending of his song. But Philip sprang into the tent with Helmfrid's good wishes to the victor, and with the information that a war-council was now assembling to deliberate on the advantage to be few combats in which he has shared by seeking taken of the victory, and that Thiodolf must at once join it. Romanus wrapped the child in has to relate takes him quickly over the details of some rich coverings, and went out with a fare-well smile. Thiodolf sprang on his horse, and concerns our northern hero and those dearest to urged it like lightning to the appointed spot.

uncouth arms, and splendid coverings and robes of the skins of strange beasts, and instruments for their heathen sacrifices. As Thiodolf rode him, and the great Helmfrid gave his hand to him as to a brother. But Thiodolf made a sign to Philip to draw near, and related how he had taken the first idea of the victory from the dreaming words of the brave, but to all appearance crazed, old knight; and then had worked it out so wisely and clearly, that the execution of it had been nothing more than the ordinary action of a chief. Helmfrid embraced the brave young shield-bearer, and in the emperor's name hung round him a golden chain; but he knew why Philip still held back from the gilt spurs, and he silently honored his noble self-denial.

The deliberations, which had been interrupted by the arrival of Thiodolf, now went on. Many of the leaders were of opinion that nothing better could be done, now that the season was far advanced, than to take the way back to Constantinople. The enemy, by this defeat, were now for many months as good as destroyed, dread of the imperial arms had again been roused, and tokens of victory were not wanting to enhance the greatness of the sovereign on their return to the city, and to afford to the people rejoicing and comfort in rich abundance. The principal speaker in favor of this proposal was Michael Androgenes, who, by his courage and skillful behaviour during the short combat of the main body of the army, had won the attention and respect of many of the chiefs.

Helmfrid, the great Væringer prince, and commander of the whole army, had listened silently to the speeches for and against. It was easy to see that his warlike spirit was not by any means satisfied with what had been achieved in this expedition, and yet many of the reasons of those who wished to return seemed to weigh much with

Then Thiodolf opened his lips with the following speech: "Now wherefore did we go forth under this noble prince, ye brave Greeks and Northmen! Was it to gain peace to the city for two or three months, at most for a year?-And shall the townspeople and the peasants, who, confiding in our victory, have returned to their dwellings-shall they, after a short truce, again be plundered by a fresh inroad of barbarians, or be snatched away to an eternal slavery? Ye lords, assuredly our great emperor did not send forth this mighty host for so poor a purpose .-Bethink you well what ye are doing. If the Bulgarians again fall on this land, the curse of many a poor oppressed and ruined man will rise up to heaven, and thence come down heavily on your head-yea, perchance on a higher headand all through your guilt. No, let it not be so. ble, unless where the sea girds them round pronot back when old Winter draws near, for he is not escape a further inroad into their country .never so unkind as he seems at first sight. I know We have not yet got at the root of the evil." him by good and steady experience."

They who return afterwards shall have as victors horse, a few chosen rouths with him.

a triumphant entry into Constantinople; they whose bodies lie yonder shall have a victor's entry into heaven."

No. 43.

He looked around, as if to ask if any one had aught to reply; many eyes flashed like his own, and where a sad heart kept down the noble fire, shame and sense of honor at least prevented all opposition. The chiefs and captains rode capidly back to their troops with orders to advance.

The daring march began. How it was evenducted without heed to the lateness of the season, and often in spite of it, and how at length the astonished enemy was driven for beyond the Ister deep into his own deserts, after many viitorius combats more or less severe, all this the writer of our tale need not describe. For dec. his thoughts ever willingly dwell on warlike deeds, and he endeavors to increase the number of the

Thiodolf's skill as commander, which unfolded itself ever more boldly and more brightly during this last expedition, had drawn upon him the eyes of the whole army. Next to Helmfrid he was the most brilliant star amongst the leaders, and the great Væringer prince seemed himself again to grow young in the beams of this light, so pre-cious to him. A joyous youthful spirit streamed forth over all the troops, and perhaps there was but one man who remained uncheered by it. and went on his troubled way cold as the ice-lakes of the Ister; it was the old knight with his visit always down, and who now was hardly ever heard to speak, even in his dreams. When Helmfrid would have thanked him for the surprise of the enemy and the deliverance of Thiodolf, nothing followek but the usual threatening gesture, and the strange old man immediately saddled his horse and left the army for several days. But in the next combat he appeared once more valiantly fighting; so that henceforth no man ventured again to scare him away by addressing

For many weeks the army had encamped in huts, some of them the forsaken dwellings of the Bulgarians, and others made of the trees of the wide-spreading and untouched forests; the troops had thus rest during the severest cold, and time was gained to spy out the line of march they were about to take, for it was intended shortly to strike a decisive blow. The leisure of this pause allowed Philip to become the cager and zealous teacher of Thiodolf in polished language and manners. Whenever Thiodolf in the Sightest degree went against the Greek fashion, either in words or gestures, his trusty shield-bearer made him observe his fault with the most courteous delicacy, so that the chief took pleasure is the correction, and would often make faults oa purpose to provoke the youth's reprimand. Such teaching had also the best effect on Thiodolf's manners, especially as Philip did not give up the right he had once assumed, and used it without fearing reproof so long as the expedition lasted. And when Thiodolf would sometimes ask him, with a smile, "Tell me, boy, why dost thou think to mold me to a well-spoken, courtly knight!" Philip would answer with a half jesting, half sorrowful smile, "Ah! master, when we return victorious to Constantmople, it will become to you, without the need of a poor boy like me to open his mouth about it. Shall not the foremost, who is destined to win the lughest prize, be the foremost in all things? Oh! I would fain adorn you like some consecrated image in the holiest and most beautiful festival !"

But as bright tears often stood in Philip's eyes after similar speeches, Thiodolf, after a time, gave up all such questionings.

Before this camp was broken up, it was noticed with general astonishment that the hitherto timid Bulgarians suddenly made attacks with a boldness and a confidence such as neither Helmfrid nor any other Greek warrior could remem-Rather let us boldly go forward, following the ber to have seen before in them. They daily enemy into forests, over streams, and up his bar- swarmed round the camp, and often pressed in ren hills; and there, seizing the evil by its roots, | compact bodies about the cabins, giving forth tear it out, as beseems brave defenders of their cries which sounded like shouts of victory and of country. I tell you, that merely to keep foes contempt for an enemy now hopelessly lost. The from the frontiers is difficult and almost impossi- less brave in the Greek camp began to lose their relish for the war, and even the more coutectingly, as our dear Iceland. Else when bad rageous looked anxiously after ambushes which neighbors dwell on the other side, we must vigor- might, perchance, render the retreat into the ously follow them till they are glad if we will Greek dominions impossible. Helmfrid, Thiogive them rest; for so long as we must ask whe- dolf, and others like them, answered with a smile ther they will accept it, your peace is a miserable to these fears: "At the very worst, we shall thing. Onwards then, dear brothers, and turn fight our way through; but these bordes shall

Notwithstanding, pale faces became more com-"The young hero has spoken well," said Helmfrid, and the eyes of the vigorous old man sparkled as the glow of Hecla. "In God's name, my comrades, let us face winter and the wastes!"

The riddle camp. At length Philip said, "The riddle can soon be read; I will take prisoner one of their chiefs, and he will quickly confess."—
Therewith he sprang forth on his light chestnut

Before long he returned with his intended capture. A Bulgarian soldier, whose dress and demeanor showed him to be a leader, followed Philip's horse in chains; for this wild people knew nothing of the fair knightly custom by which the word of a prisoner is given and taken, so that the captive must be closely watched, or he would

The chiefs assembled, and the prisoner was brought before them. It was supposed that threats would be necessary to extort the cause of the rejoicings in the enemy's camp; but the Bulgarian looked boldly and scornfully at his victors, and answered at once, "Ye would know wherefore ye are lost! Well, then, I can afford you that joy; for you are and must be lost, as surely as the north wind brings cold, and the west wind rain. Know that the mightiest hero of our nation, the young Prince Wladimir, has arisen for your destruction. He sat still for long in his castle, and was not moved by the ruin of our land. Whether warrior fell, or village best and most zealous Protestant friends. In spite was destroyed, or cabin was burned in your wrath, it troubled him not; for he was angry with us because he thought that his bride, the beautiful dumb Wlasta, had been sacrificed on our altar, or frightened away into the wilderness, where dwell evil, crafty beasts of prey. But now he has learned that ye Greeks have stolen her from him; and he has lifted himself up with lance, and sword, and arrow. And at the same time will our great high priest come down from the mountains, bringing with him that ancient armor which none but himself may bear, and which is almost heavier than your armor. It comes to us from the old heroic times; and soon will he and Wladimir be here. But Wladimir we value in all probability be now the master of the Tuileries; most. Water, air, fire, all have you in their power! Ha! ha! ye are lost, ye men of Greece, lost!" He gave out the last words in a halfsinging tone, and then made a joyous leap.

He was set at liberty; and almost all the chiefs laughed, and hastened to spread through the camp how slight, or rather how groundless, were the hopes of the enemy. Their careless assurance soon had influence over all the troops, and they again looked forward with renewed ardor to advancing. But Thiodolf, who had remained alone with Helmfrid, said to him with a look of earnest brightness, " Now, indeed, the case seems to be more important than the talk of ambush and surprise could ever make it. A hero leads on the enemy—a hero burning with leve and vengeance! But, thanks be to the of our own country a prison, a scaffold, and a felon's gods, now we are coming near to a combat tomb; and all those who of late years have been which may bring us some honor !"

" it is as thou sayest, my brave comrade," answered Helmfrid; and they parted with a kindly greet ag.

(To be Continued)

#### REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE OLD BIG LIE.

CLD SHAFTESBURY TURNED WIZARD OF THE NORTH .-POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT-GREAT ATTRACTION. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Voltaire in the early part of his infidelities, used to eay that "if the merits of Christianity were to be polyed by the malice of the sectories who boast being its disciples : or by the blood spilled in its name, would appear rather the invention of the devil than the inspiration of God." And following up the idea it the French deist, one might add that this incongrants hypothesis has been literally verified in Ircrand where grinding persecution and human wees in their worst form, clothed in the masked garb of the train worst form, clothed in the masked garb of the train worst form, clothed in the masked garb of the trying persecution; and religious Ireland, masked, have exterminated and banished the people. The foreigner who reads the present statute-law of followers of Voltaire and won the victory.

England in reference to Ireland: and then compares

And in addition to the English the parchaient writing with its practical administraand a lie, and the stranger who contrasts the official ingisiation of the Established Church with its practical character, must pronounce the system as a comconation of plunder, malignity, and imposture. No wonder that one of the Irish Viceroys declared the moral impossibility of governing Ireland on strict principles of equal justice seeing such an antagonism in the raws, such a mockery in religion. Parliament jary, but the Attorney General and the Grown Sowith the sworn enemies of the prisoner, rendering the vertice a perjury: the sentence of the judge a legal prockey; and the execution of the culprit an undisputed murder. Again, a state religion is established amongst as purporting to perpetuate on earth the s recessors of the apostles to teach the revelation of heaven, and to unite all men in peace, in justice, and This is the benevolent theory put forth from the Senate and sanctioned by the throne. But the strict examination of the practical facts of this the wasted people are the mournful evidence of the boly programme, we learn that this establishment is more like a den of thieves, than the inspired brotherfored the Irish poor, the Irish orphan, the Irish or esthood of the enormous sutual sum of upwards of the million sterling since the year 1558; that they have changed the words, altered the meaning, muti-isted sentences, and expanged whole books of reveletton: that they have, therefore, not only robbed the micrepresented, mutilated, and stole several essential wires of the new law from their followers; and in that they are the preachers of division, the teachers of social enmity, the apostles of discord, and the haven propagators of religious slander through every part of this unfortunate island. Need it, therewere he wondered at that a high minded English statesmen has been shocked at the political and goral condition of Ireland, in reference to the administration of the laws, and to the efficiency of the Protestant gospel, seeing the partiality and the inserior of the one and beholding the mockery and the becauterfeit of the other.

i am far from believing, or asserting, that there is a t much liberality in both Houses of Parliament, slave whatever rights and liberties we possess we wave received at their hands. Nor do I wish to be and of local to convey to my renders that the Protestand in policy. The numerous examples of the highest na sea, the most eminent talent in Irish Protestant so wiy - which examples are found in the daily transposions of this country, as well as in the Protestant advocacy of our interest in the Senate-house -prove the limits and the meaning of my censure. These examples stand before the grateful hearts of all Catholics: and they can be seen, not only in the timy can be read in the noble generosity of giving eles to our churches and our schools, in contributing undisguised respect to our Hierarchy and Clergy .to the Orangemen at the Bar, on the judicial Bench, at the Poor-law Committees, in the staff of the Naamong the people in a cheap form, so that the Irish gy, with such assistance as a few charitable ladies tion.

tional Education Schools, in the Grand Jury-room, at the Agricultural Exhibitions, and at the meetings of the exterminating Landlords. These two sections of Irishmen are the insuperable obstacles to the good government and the peace of Ireland, to which the noble Viceroy alluded when lamenting the deplorable condition of this country; and it is true to say, no matter what schemes of amelioration may be devised, that until Orangeism in the administration of the Laws, and persecuting malignity in the Pulpit, be suppressed by a wise Government, by a prudent Cabinet, the case of Ireland will always present a

population discontented, rebellious, and unhappy. The power of these two sections of Ireland under discussion are, in the present century, too powerful to be wholly and suddenly disarmed of their anti-social anti-Christian weapons of offence; they are the descendants of the old political and religious factions which oppressed our fathers and steeped our country in bleeding affliction during ages of wee. At this moment the liberal feeling of the Legislature is against them; the generous Protestant sentiment of Ireland is long enlisted on our side; and yet the descendants of Wentworth, the disciples of Jefferies, and the followers of Cranmer fill all our public offices in Church and State, defeat the combination of our of our own efforts, and this liberal Protestant support, they occupy the jury box, direct the poor law, corrupt our schools, level our villages, banish our peasantry: they fill the emigrant ship, slander the ashes of our fathers, maliga our creed, ridicule the Blessed Virgin, put chains on the cross of Christ, and extinguish our race. Yes, they are powerful, no doubt; but the Queen ought to know that this odious power in the subject tends to produce dissatisfaction for the Crown, and to weaken so far the power of the throne. The Cabinet ought not to forget that if they grant insolent domination of one party over another they so far rob the monarch of due allegiance and inflict an injury on his reign. If Louis XVI. had learned this social theory the Count de Chambord would now sit on the throne of France; if and if the Emperor of Austria had understood it Napoleon III. would not at the moment while I now write assume the command of three hundred thousand men near the field of Marengo, and expel (as without doubt he will) the Austrian host from the whole Italian soil. The English Cabinet would act as learned historians as well as prudent legislators by learning this theory thoroughly, practising it in due time, doing justice to Ireland, silencing Orangeism and bigotry wherever it may appear, restoring to the Queen the respect and the allegiance due to her Crown, and giving stability and permanence to the throne of her ancestors. Till this equal justice shall have been accomplished the children of Ireland will keep up their cry of distress, their lamentation on liberty, from age to age, from generation to generation during our disastrous destiny.

Every one in Ireland, except the children trained under the National Board of Education, are acquainted with the sad history which for centuries had made able to read the newspapers must know the various assaults which, under the garb of the Gospel, have been made by seduction, bribery, and persecution against the faith of the poor, the venerable creed of our ancestors. Thousands, tens of thousands, and millions, and tens of millions of pounds sterling have been, without doubt, expended in this Lutheran scheme to rob Ireland and Christendom of Catholicity; to blot out the memory of the English heresy, to efface the history of our race, nation, and creed; and thus by mixing us up with the torrent of the British apostacy, to take away and wash out the crime and the remembrance of their infidel primaval separation. As long as the cross is seen on one of our spires, or the effigy of the Blessed Virgin in one of the niches of our cathedrals, they stand in mute eloquence at the thrilling evidence to decry and ridicule the religious emblems of the lion and the unicorn, whose images impart such an air of Christianity, holiness, and devotion to the Protestant com-munion table! How incongruous would be the picture of St. Paul or St. Peter beside the blessed representatives of these divine zoological helps to sanctification!! Poor Ireland has rejected the million bribe; faithful Ireland has resisted the powerful seduction; noble Ireland has stood in firm courage be-

And in addition to the English treasury, Ireland had also to encounter the talent of their scholarsthe learning of their universities; and on this point the future ecclesiastical Irish Catholic historian will publish with pride to the coming generations of the ancient creed that the Irish clergy, the pupils of St. Thomas, the disciples of St. Jerome and Augustine have met the reformed divines in written and oral disputation; have proved themselves the worthy descendants of the early defenders of the Catholic faith: and now as every one carry in their mouths the imperishable Gospel, and support on their shoulders the invincible cross.

Beaten at all points the English press was employed to print misrepresentation, to publish lies, and to circulate floods of slander over the entire surface of Ireland. Distributors of Bibles infested the villages. swarms of preachers stood in the market places, and paid slanderers and liars, bired by the day, followed the people along the roads to force them to worship the lie, to adore the swindle. The magistracy, the grand jurors, the landlords joined in this stratagem, and the depopulated lands, the descried villages, and passage of this scourge over the sainted soil of Ire-These professional slanderers are now nearly land. banished from Ireland; and they now visit every town in England to excite the enmity of the English people against this country, to belie our creed, and to raise funds for the failing swindle. Amongst many examples of this eternal lying, hear one from Wolverhampton :-

TRISH CHURCH MISSIONS .- MEETING IN WOLVERHAMPNOD. The annual meeting of the Irish Church Mission Society was held in St. Mark's School Room, on Monday evening last, the Rev. W. Dalton, D.D., presiding The Rev. gentleman, in addressing the meeting, observed that the object of the Irish Church Mission Society was to extend the Gospel to the poor people of Ireland, and to counteract with that Gospel the doctrines, the dogmas, the inventions, and the traditions of the Church of Rome, and so to place before the people those two things, viz., truth and error, that they might choose the good and eachew the evil. The formation of the society gave rise to extraordinary excitement, and large numbers left the Church of Rome and became converts to the cause of Protestantism. The number of converts openly coming over from the Church of Rome had not of late been so great; but if they considered the matter dispassionately, it was just what they might have anticipated. Ten years ago there had been a people prepared for that great crisis, and after that the question was, whether they would stand the test of persecution? They had been most sorely tried in that respect. A well-organised system of persecution had been carried on towards those converts, and it was a most interesting fact, that scarcely any of them had gone back to the Church of Rome: they had stood, like the primitive Christians, to their principles, and defence and the support of our political liberties, but they had maintained the doctrine of the cross of Christ, at any cost, and at any sacrifice, and had thereby exhibited to the world one of the most beauto the support of our public charities, and in paying tiful instances of enduring persecution for Christ's condequated respect to our Hierarchy and Clergy.— sake. Amongst other proofs that God was calling No, no; I do not include all the Profestants of Ire-land in the preliminary charges of this letter. No: i only arraign the Orange section of one party, and I themselves had been compelled to publish the Word of plane the inappeasable bigots of the other. I refer God in a cheap form; they had been driven to the

sion of the Bible for the small sum of three shillings, and have it themselves without let or hinderance.— He was also informed that now, at the controversial classes, and at the house of the Rev Mr. Carus, the Irish people met together, with their own Protestant Bible in one had and the Roman Catholic version in the other, and compared and discussed the two; and there were never more copies of our own Bible sold in Ireland than at the present time. The spirit of in-quiry was going on in a very satisfactory manner."

"The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, rector of Tunstal, who attended as a deputation from the Parent Society, next addressed the meeting. He commenced an elo quent address by observing that the Chairman had referred to the pleasing fact that the operations of the Irish Church Missions Society had compelled the Roman Catholics to issue a cheap edition of their version of the Scriptures. They were aware that when any nation engaged in war it was their policy to try and keep the enemy at a distance. He believed the greatest enemy to England was Rome-and why? because in England the blessed Bible, the book of God, has free access throughout the length and breadth of this happy country, and therefore Rome knew very well that she had little chance unless the Devil should get in and pervert people from the Word of God. In speaking of the most efficient method for checking the growth of popery, the speaker expressed himself strongly in favor of the circulation of the Scriptures printed in the Irish languago, and of sending out missionaries to address them in the same tongue. The reverend gentleman then gave an account of the establishment by him some years ago of services at St. Paul's church, Bermondsey, in the Irish dialect, for the express purpose of inducing large numbers of Irish people who lived in that parish to come and hear the Protestant service. At the conclusion of the first service some of his poor hearers came up to him and expressed their gratitude to him, saying it was what they had never heard from their own priests. In seven weeks from the time those services were commenced no fewer than twenty-seven Roman Catholic persons openly recented in that church, and they went on week after week until the number at last amounted to something like two thousund. In conclusion, the speaker remarked that Popery could be crushed if there were that spiritual energy in England which there ought to be. He conjured them to make a steady and determined resistance to the advances of Popery, which he characterised as the common enemy of their souls and bodies, and exhorted them to contribute their support to the Irish Church Mission Society, by means of which so much good had already resulted."

The readers of the Catholic Telegraph cannot for get the speech and sermon made in England within the last year by a Reverend Mr. Smith, from our own Kingston, in which sermon "the reverend gentleman asserted that he not only visited in his preaching character several of the benighted Popish towns of Ireland, where ignorance dark as pitch covered the wretched natives: but he also told to an enlightened and pitying audience (who must have been all adepts in geography), that he also visited the fifty three islands which surrounded Ireland. that he met there the savage inhabitants and opened the eyes of the poor creatures on the all-saving truths of the Gos-

By publishing occasionally this system of base ly ing on religious subjects, a great service is rendered to the cause of truth. These vendors of slander, and apostles of lies, are ultimately discovered, known, and exposed: and are shunned, and ridiculed, and execrated as paid perjurers, hired blasphemers, demons in human shape. This is the fate of all those who had been engaged in the late Souper outrage: the public horror has been excited against the brilled apostates who scattered the lying tracts; against the Protestant Bishops, who encouraged the lying preachers: against the Protestant Curates, who were employed at a salary for aiding the lying system; and even against that portion of the Protestant press which published their lying stories of Catholic conversions. The whole Irish souper campaign is now at an end, and after having expended nearly half a million of money in this diabolical heax, when it was expected that apostacy, perjury, bribery, blasphemy, and the malice of the Devil could impress on the followers of this thing, the perfections of honor, truth, constancy, faith, love of God and holiness, and all the virtues of the new Revelation! If these results could come and could flow from these premises, then cast-iron can be made into gingerbread, the hill of Howth can be rattled in a child's mug, young turkeys can pick stars out of the skies, and Satan can sit supreme on the throne of God!!

As might be well anticipated, the public cry of shame on this subject has travelled from Kells and Kilkenny to the far famed platform of Exeter-hall; and there, even there, even in the Exeter-hall, neither Shaftesbury, nor Spooner, nor Drummond, nor our Whateley, nor our Whiteside could get up the old audience against Popery and in favor of the old Bible dodge! The swindle is discovered and hooted; the funds are not supplied, and the perjury, and the sermons are adjourned sine die. The Continental war is the predominant topic of the metropolis; England, too, is unwilling just now to gibe the creed of the French Emperor; and the fourth Reformation is therefore abandoned to the ides of June! The Times will not even publish thair advertisements; and "the tumble," therefore, will not be known to the disconsolate saints. If Lord Derby will learn a lesson from the humble individual who pens these lines of warning, he will take care to make perfect the military and the marine of the empire, to silence Orangeism and bigotry, to unite all the subjects of the Queen; and to prepare for a contingency, which was as little contemplated by Austria on the 10th May, 1857, when the Indian mutiny broke out, as such a result is at present thought of by England, when the Italian soil will be drenched with the German blood, and for ever liberated! Verbum sat.

D. W. C.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

May 14th.

THE ARCHEISHOP OF DUBLIN .- His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen has arrived in Paris, on his way from Rome to Ireland. We are happy to learn that his Grace is in the enjoyment of excellent and renovated health.

ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE, DURLIN .- On Holy Saturlay the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan in the abscence of his Grace the Archbishop, promoted six of the etudents of All Hallows College to the Holy order of Subdeaconship, viz.—Rev. Messrs. Thomas O'Neill, destined for the Mission of Sidney, Australia; James Curran and Michael Connolly for Buenos Ayres; John Fay for Liverpool; Edmund Hannan for Scotland (E.D.,) and Michael Rennahan, for Chicago (U S.) The ordination took place in the metropolitan church, Marlborough street. On the previous Wednesday his Lordship conferred tonsure and minor orders, in the College chapel, on twenty-four of the

CONVENT AT MACROOM--COUNTY CORK.-In Cork the good citizens have given to the Church a convent, "St. Mary's of the Isle," eclipsing that of old. On an island of the Lee, almost beneath the shadow of St. Fin Barr's, they have erected a sacred edifice such as that holy man could scarce have contemplated, when eleven centuries before he founded his monastry on another of Lee's lonely islands, in distant, beautiful, and "lone Gougane Barra." About mil-way between both is now in course of erection the Convent of Macroom, and nowhere have the blessings of religious instruction been more required. The centre of the largest district in the country, consisting of ten parishes, with a population of over forty thousand souls, Macroom has heretofore been dependent for the training of its youth in the "way of the

Roman Catholics could now purchase their own ver could afford. Fortunately, the pisty of a neighboring pastor induced him some years since to bequeath the worthy parish priest, Rev. Thomas Lee, to begin the good work, trusting to that sacred spring of charity with which this country abounds, for the means of completing it.—Examiner.

The Derry Journal contains the following, which it gives on the authority of a London correspondent :-You may state without fear of contradiction, that it is Her Majesty's decided intention to visit Ireland this summer, and that the sovereign will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales, for whose return to England from Italy her Majesty has sent special directions. I have already hinted at the likelihood of his royal highness acting as Chief Governor of Ireland for his royal mother, and I have now still further reason for believing in this arrangement."

MONUMENT TO THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD-It is intended to crect a monument to the late Marquis of Waterford, and the subject has been referred to the Earl of Howth, Lord St. Laurence, and Lord Ingestre. One idea is that of a bronze equestrian statue, which would cost about £1,500, in the demesne at Curraghmore; another, a monument in the centre of the people's park in Waterford; and a third to imitate the example lately set in the Wellington memorial, and to build and endow an institution for the relief of jockeys or huntsmen who are disabled by accident or overtaken by old age .- Dublin Builder.

PEACEFUL TIPPERARY .- Nearly five hundred of the police force from this county have been despatched on special election duty to Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Clare, &. This fact is a remarkable illustration of the tranquil state of Tipperary, when so many of its "peace preservers" can be absent at the same time without any want being in consequence experienced.—Free Press.

IRISH ELECTIONS .- The following are the names of the Members returned up to the 12th ult.:—Armagh, Eond—Armagh County, Sir W. Verner and Close; Antrim County, Pakenham and Upton; Athlone, Ennis; Bandon, Colonel Bernard; Belfast, Sir H Cairnes and R. Davidson; Cavan County, Maxwell and Annesley; Cork City, Beamish and Fagan Cork County, Deasy and Scully; Carlow, Acton Carlow County, Bunbury and Bruen; Clare County White and Vandeleur: Clonmel, J. Bagwell: Coleraine, Dr. Boyd; Down County, Hill and Forde; Donegal County, Connolly and Hayes; Downpa-trick, Ker; Drogheda, M'Cann; Dublin University, Whiteside and Lefroy; Publin City, E. Grogan, Bart., and Vance; Dublin County, Taylor and Ha-milton; Dundalk, G. Bowyer; Dungarvan, J. F. Maguire; Dungannon, Hon. Colonel Knox; Ennis, J. D. Fitzgerald; Enniskillen, Hon. J. L. Cole; Fermanagh County, Colonel H. Cole and Captain Archdall; Galway, Lever and Dunkelin; Kerry, Castlerosse and Herbert; Kildare, Cogan and Ferral; Kilkenny, Sullivan; Kinsale, Arnot; Limerick City, Russell and Gavin; Lisburn, Richardson; Londonderry, Sir R. A. Ferguson; Longford County, White Greville; Mallow, Longford; Menth, Corbally and M'Evoy; Newry, Quinn; New Ross, Tottenham Portarlington, Captain Damer; Queen's County Colonel Dunne and Michael Dunne; Sligo, Wynne Pipperary, O'Donogue and Waldron; Tralee, Daniel O'Connell; Tyrone County, Corry and Hamilton; County, Esmonde and Talhot; Westmeath, Levinge and Urquhart; Wexford, Redmond; Wicklow Co. Lord Proby and Hume: Youghal, Butt.

AN ALLEGED "PHENIX" AND LORD EQUINTON .- One of the prisoners who is confined on the information of the approver, Sullivan Goula, and whose trial was postponed on Mr. Whiteside's motion, is, it appears, a voter for the Cork County; and he has written a clever letter to the Lord Lieutenant, giving various reasons why, on constitutional grounds, he should have been allowed to vote the election for the county and for that purpose permitted abroad. The Lord Licutenant does not argue the question, but denies his power to comply with the request.

We perceive that the gentleman who was so grievously libelled by the Attorney-General in his ineffectual efforts to justify the insulting conduct of the crown officials in striking off the independent Catholies and Presbyterians returned on the panel for the last Antrim Assizes, has taken proceedings against the proper party. Mr. M'Caldin has served a sum-mons and plaint upon Mr. Whiteside for the publication of a libel by having handed to a gentleman connected with the Times, a paper in which it was stated amongst other things act the Attorney-General has removed the only bar amenable in an action at law for the libellous imputation upon Mr. M'Caldin's character.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GURBAGE .- Wednesday while a firing party of the 14th Regiment under the command of an officer, were shooting at a target, a private soldier, who was acting as "buttsman," accidentally shot dead, in consequence, it is said, of the neglect of the party in command. The duty of the deceased was to ascertain where the several shots hit the target; and when so engaged, it was the duty of the officer to have the hugle sound " Cease firing." The precaution was not, we understand, observed, and led to the poor soldier losing his life. The de-ceased had been all through the Crimean campaign, and escaped without a scratch. The officer who was in charge of the firing party has been placed under

From the report of Mr. Arnett, J.P., Mayor of Cork for the present year, it would seem that, a short time ago, an inquiry had been instituted into some proceedings of an unpleasant character which had taken place at the workhouse of that city. In the the most frightful disclosures connected with the physical condition of the pauper children has been the result. Mr. Arnott says :-- I have been shocked--! may say appalled—from my observation of the state inspector, was soon on the spot, Mr. McLeod, sub-of the children, and the result of my inquiries has inspector, Mr. Enright, sub-inspector, several other led me to the deliberate conclusion that it would be sub-inspectors, and a large police force, and about an a mercy to close the gates of the union house against hour afterwards Mr. Coulston, resident magistrate, them, and let them attain the mercy of death, rather than be deformed, maimed, and diseased objects, through the system of feeding them to which, I have reason to believe, their terrible state is attributable. For want of proper nutriment and change of diet, these young creatures bear pain and frightful tokens that their blood had been wasted to that degree that the current which should have borne vigour and health to their frames was only a medium to disseminute debility and disease. Not to speak of some fifty children sent from this institution to the Blind Asylum, for ever lost to the first blessings which God poured upon creation, from scorfula , engendered by the diet here, not to dwell upon the cruel spectacle of the infirmary, where in every phase this shocking infliction may be seen in its most revolting forms, I will only point attention to the children who are still able to attend school. As I have said, there is scarcely one of these not diseased; but, besides 115 that can move about, and are not perfectly ruined, there are in an upper schoolroom forty-eight young creatures, so stunted in growth and intellect, and awfully affected, that no human man could look upon them without the deepest compassion. In the female school the same general remarks apply, but there are nine-two girls still presentable, and eightyfour in the infant class-but there is another lazzar department of sixty-four as fearful objects as those I have described. There is no separate register of the deaths of childrens kept in the house, but I have been told and can well believe, from what I have witnessed and detailed, that four out of every five die before they are adults, and that the survivor is, in the majority of instances, destroyed in constitu-

MURDEROUS ATTACK OF THE POLICE AT-LIMERICE. The moment the result of the poll was ascertained a sum of five hundred pounds for the erection of a lit is impossible to describe the extraordinary enthu-Convent, which, aided by a small collection, enabled siasm with which the entire population was select siasm with which the entire population was seized. At the Englishtown side of Baal's Bridge, in a line with Mr. Meskill's house, a detachment of soldiery, at the head of which was Dr. Gore, J.P., was drawn with bayonets fixed, and the people passing on cheered them vociferously. Passing by the house of a person of the name of Richard Gamble, in Broadstreet, some few of the small broken stones on the street were flung at the windows by two or three boys in the crowd, and a few panes of glass were broken. Missiles were in return flung from the upper windows of Gamble's house, and the people at once interfering, an immediate stop was put to this mark of the indignation of those persons who foolishly wreaked their resentment on this individual for voting for the Derbyite candidate, for whom, it is alleged, he worked with wonderful zeal and assiduity during the election. Major Gavin was considerably in advance when this occurred, and was totally unaware of the circumstance-it did not occupy one minute, and created no sensation. Opposite Gamble's house a party of police under Sub-Inspector Milling, and commanded by Mr. E. Gonn Bell, R.M., was drawn up at this time; as the Major and those immediately about him were passing, some missiles were thrown from Gamble's second-floor window. It is said by very many that there were no stones or missiles thrown until this occurred at Gamble's. Stones were then thrown at Gamble's windows, and some panes of glass were broken, but no further injury was done; neither the sashes, the doors, the shutters the walls, or any other portion of the house were in the slightest degree damaged. The police, then, with fixed bayonets, charged by order of Mr. Bell. a large number of persons up the street, towards Old John's Gate, or the Market House, and the crowds, separating in every direction, ran as rapidly as possible into the adjoining lanes, West Watergate-lane, Flag-lane, crying out "murder," and in the greatest possible state of alarm. The police then came down the street again in a body, headed by Mr. Bell, but between the old markethouse and Gamble's house there was no crowd whatever, and very many females had the windows up enjoying the enthusiastic scene before them. At the Market-cross the police were observed loading by those down the street, who could not imagine why they loaded, particularly as the streets were nearly emptied, with the exception of some twenty or thirty boys and girls who were throwing stones at Gamble's windows, some of which, it is said, fell on the police, but none of that body sustained anything like injury. It is said that Mr. Bell read the Riot Act, and gave orders to the police to fire! To the inexpressible horror and dismay of the unfortunate people, no sooner was the word given than it was instantly obeyed! One tall policeman walked a few paces in front of the others and fired. A volley was then fired by the platoonthen another-then another volley-in all about fifty shots of ball cartridge! on a retreating, powerless and defenceless people, the majority of whom had nothing whatever to do with the stone-throwing at Gamble's windows! In a moment the scene was converted into one of utter horror and agony. A line young man named Grace, a carpenter, about three months married, was shot through the mouth, the ball passing out through the back of the head; his Waterford City, Hassard and Blake; Waterford fate was instant death. He was not near Gamble's and had nothing whatever to do with the stonethrowing. He was returning to his house after his day's work-a home of sorrow and desolation which he was never destined to behold! The wounded persons were conveyed to their own residences amidst the screams, curses, and lamentations of the multitude. Three men were carried to Barrington's Hos-pital. Grace was already dead when laid on the table of the surgery. The piercing cries of his wretched wife, who was carried out after fainting away, were echoed by the multitude, very few of whom could refrain from tears. Poor Grace was shot through the mouth, the ball piercing the brain. His countenance were an expression of great anguish. The other victim, who has since died, was quite a lad, and had been shot through the abdomen. third was wounded on the shoulder, the bullet having ploughed up the flesh very deeply; but we have not been informed as to whether the wound is very dangerous or not. Clohessy, the boy, aged about fourteen years, the son of a widow in Garryowen, and an apprentice to a shocmaker named Holmes was shot through the abdomen! His agony was excruciating, and he expired last night at hospital .-His mother, in a paroxysm of grief and terror ran to occurrence, and hearing and a party-man. By this simple and unlawyerlike the dreadful story, fainted in the arms of some female friends by whom she was surrounded. John -the privilege of parliament-to his being made MacNamara, a fine young man from the island, the son of a widow, was shot through the thigh, and he is in a precarious condition in the hospital, the ball having passed through the flesh. John O'Brien, a young lad from the Green, near the Blackboy, was shot through the shoulder, and his case is a very serious one also. A line boy, a son of Mr. Meskill, bootmaker, of Mary-street, was shot, though far distant from Gamble's house at the opposite side of Baal's-bridge, by a spent ball; but we are happy to observe that his wound is not considered dangerous he had a narrow escape. Three balls perforated the shop window of Mr. Meskill's house, which is situated at the corner of Baal's-bridge, at the opposite side of the river from Gamble's; and other members of his family escaped by a miracle of Providence .--Some of the police, firing less murderously than others, hit sign boards and houses over shop fronts—and the sign of Mr. Carr, near Gamble's, was thus struck, and the front of houses in the neighbourhood. The Mayor was speedily on the spot, and his worship asked Mr. Bell had he read the Riot Act. Mr. Bell showed a small card, and said he had read the Riot Act. He also added that he was roughly handled : course of the investigation several facts had ocen but he bore no traces on his person of rough usage; elicited which led the chief rangistrate to make a fur- neither did the police, who were questioned by sub ther survey of the interior of the house, and some of inspector O'Reilly as to the injuries they recoived, and one of them alleged that he got a stroke of a stone on the ankle, but it did not appear to maim or cause him inconvenience. Mr. Crawford, the county

and a squadron of the Third Dragoon Guards. Dr.

Gore, J.P., was near the spot from the commence-

ment. He stated that he took no part in the orders

that were given to fire, and it appears that he did

not. We counted twelve bullet marks on the wall

of the house No. 1, Assembly-mall. It is asserted by

very many that no provocation whatever was given

for this murderous outrage-by others it is said that

the police were hit by stones; but the stones did

them no injury; and out of the entire number of po-

lice present, not a man was seriously injured or in-

capacitated from attending to his daty. It should be stated that the Rev. Wm. Bourke and the Rev. Mr

Halpin did all that could be done to assunge the feel-

ings of the people after this revolting outrage, and in

persuading them to go home. Dr. Gore, J.P., spoke

to a number of gentlemen who were standing at Ver-

lin's corner, alleging that there was fear of further

bloodshed; but the doctor took a very erroneous

view of the matter, which he was shown by some of

those who were present. Mr. Joseph Murphy, in the

presence of Mr. Thomas Boyce, J.P., took the deposi-

tions of the poor boy, Clohessy, which stated that he

was quietly coming across Banl's-bridge at the time

-that he was neither standing nor throwing stones

-that he had given no provocation; several per-

sons had a most narrow escape. A young man stand-

ing at his house in Mary-street was near a person

who was hit with a ball as he was speaking to him!!

Groups of females remained till a late hour outside

Barrington's Hospital, and their cries and lamenta-

tions were piteous in the extreme. At three o'clock

yesterday the Mayor, Captain Gavin, Mr. Barron, R.M., Mr. Hartigan, and Mr. M'Mahon held a courtat

the city courthouse for the discharge of persons who

had been taken up for rioting. Mr. Lynch appeared for the prisoners, and the Rev. Mr. Bourke stated that during the experience of forty years he never wit-nessed so orderly an election as the present. There was some rioting at the election before the present; but at this election there was none whatever, nor anything at all of the kind, and he hoped the bench would deal leniently with the few persons who were brought up. The number of persons brought up in all were only five or six, and with two exceptions the bench discharged them with a caution; the persons convicted were Jeremiah Mannix for throwing a policeman's cap into the river-he was fined 5s., or seven days in jail; and another was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for throwing stones.—Reporter.

THE IRISH TENANT QUESTION .- We (Weckly Register) give the following extracts from an able article which appears in the Daily News. The article is conversant with a question which is socially of the first moment, and treats it a clear and well-informed manner. Its appearance is proof that the strong case of the Irish tenant for legislative protection is making way in the minds of thinking men in this country; and the prominence which the tenant question receives in election addresses in Ireland, even from the Conservative candidates, shows that, notwithstanding a continuance for some years of remunerative prices, the people are as fully alive as they ever were to the hardship of their position, and the necessity for legal protection :-"It appears at first view a strange circumstance that when the law of real property in Ireland is so nearly identical with that of England, there should be so much anxiety on the subject in one country and so little in the other .-The explanation of this difference depends on two very simple, but well established, facts-the difference in practice as to the person who usually make the permanent improvements, the tenants in Ireland, and the landlords in England; and the difference in feeling where landlords and tenants are of the same religion, as in England, and of different religions, as in Ireland. The practice of the two countries as to improvements is proved by the Report of the Land Occupation Commissioners, who, appointed by Sir Robert Peel in 1844, conducted elaborate inquiries into the subject in every county in Ireland. These Commissioners report that 'It is admitted on all hands that according to the general practice in Ireland the landlord neither builds dwelling-houses nor farm-offices, nor puts fences, gates, &c., in good or-der, before he lets his land to a tenant. The cases where a landlord does any of these things are the exception. In most cases, whatever is done in the way of building and fencing is done by the tenant: and in the ordinary language of the country, dwelling-houses, farm-buildings, and even the making of fences, are described by the general word, improve-ments, which is thus employed to denote the necessary adjuncts to a farm, without which in England and Scotland no tenant would be found to rent it.'-The mode, however, in which many just and worthy landlords affords security to their tenants is explained by Colonel Vandeleur, the Conservative candidate as follows. In this address he says :- 'I shall cordially support any measure of tenant-right which will secure to the occupier of the soil his just claim for the benefit of his improvements; and I think I may confidently appeal to the happy, independent and contented condition of my own tenantry to prove that I have myself acted on the principle, and endeavoured practically to supply upon my estate the want of an equitable tenant-right law.' Such protection, however valuable and however creditable to the individual landlord, affords no more real security to the tenantry than the kindness of St. Clair afforded to Uncle Tom in Mrs. Stowe's celebrated story of American Slavery. It has been supposed by some that any legislation on such a subject would be peculiar and exceptional, and inconsistent with those principles of free contracts which lie at the root of so much of our modern policy. What the Irish tenants want is really an abolition of peculiar laws .-They want the same principles of natural equity and justice which are the basis of our commercial law, applied to contracts with respect to land. A plainer case of justice than that of the Irish tenant we cannot conceive. It is impossible to contravene the testimony of the Land Occupation Commissioners, that it is the usual practice of the Irish tenants to make the improvements, or that it is the usual practice for incoming tenants to buy those of their predecessors under the name of tenant-right, with the perfect knowledge of their landlords. No old feudal notion, that what is attached to the freehold becomes part of the freehold, can blind us to the dishonesty and folly of allowing what the tenant has so brought to be confiscated for the benefit of the landlord's heir or his creditors, or to gratify the avarice of a greedy purchaser. To ask the Irish tenants to trust the matter entirely to the honor and forbearance of the landlord is quite idle, when we recollect the sad evidence we have of the bitterness of feeling between Churchmen and Catholics in the South, and Churchmen and Dissenters in the North, and when we recollect that the majority of the landlords are Churchmen and the mass of the tenants Catholics or Presbyterians. There is but one Presbyterian member returned by a county constituency in Ireland-Mr. Greer, for Londonderry-and he has been consistent in his advocacy of tenant-right; and there is, we perceive, an active contest got up by the Conservative landlords to eject him."

Mr. Rea's Affidavir .- We (Nation) publish an affidavit with reference tr the late trials at Belfast, sworn by Mr. John Rea, solicitor, before the judge of Assize, on the 5th of April. To that document we refer such of our readers as yet have anything to learn as to the manner in which political or party prosecutions are managed in this country by our benignant government. In that affidavit, deponent being on his solemn oath, sweareth to a number of interesting facts, amongst which are the following :-That he deponent has, since the age of sixteen, had particular opportunities of knowing how juries are packed by the law officers of the English Government in the North of Ireland, for the purpose of always convicting Catholics and acquitting Orangemen; that he believes that if, under a Catholic sovereign, Catholic Lawyers were to pursue a similar course towards the Protestants of Ulster, those Protestants would, in all probability, not slavishly endure the insult as the Catholics do, but would quickly rise in armed rebellion against their oppressors, that the Catholics of the North of Ireland are thoroughly convinced that they cannot have, and do not receive, fair trials from such juries as are empannelled in that part of the country; and that deponent firmly believes that certain persons now charged with political offences, but, who are evading arrest, and whose whereabouts cannot be discovered by her Most Gracious Majesty's detectives would without delay, surrender and take their trial if a promise were given them that the Crown would allow their juries to be fairly constituted, and that they would be accorded a fair trial according to the evidence. These things are solemnly sworn to by Mr. John Rea, solicitor of Belfast, a Presbyterian by creed, but an honest Irishman, who loves the truth, and wishes to see justice done to all creeds and classes of his fellow countrymen, and the people of Ireland, north, south, east, and west, believe, and are ready to swear, to the same facts.

On the 29th ult., Mr. R. Calvert Supervisor of Carrickfergus district accampanied, by Messrs. Woulfe and Lilburn, officers of Inland Revenue, and Constable Samuel Morrison, of Parkgate, proceeded to a house in the townland Ballinabernice, about two miles from Templepatrick, occupied by a small farmer named William Kelso, and discovered, in an out-house, a private still at full work, with nearly 200 gallons of wash in a state of fermentation a quantity of feints, and every requisite for carrying on the business on an extensive scale. The seizure was conveyed to Antrim, and lodged in the seizure store. Kelso, and another man named John M'Kinncy having been found on the premises, were arrested and committed to Antrim bridewell.

At the meeting of the guardians of the Ballinssloe Union on the 4th instant, Andrew A. Comyn, Esq., J.P., of Ballinderry, moved a resolution, of which he gave notice a fortnight previously, with regard to the admission of the Sisters of Mercy, resident in Ballinasloe, to the workhouse, for the purpose of affording religious consolation to the inmates therein of their own persuasion. He referred to the other unions in Ireland in which the Sisters of Mercy were admitted to the workhouses, and asked why Ballinasloe should be an exception. In the Ballinasloe workhouse there were 223 inmates, 210 of whom were Catholics. After going into further statistics Mr. Comyn relied on the good sense and prudence of the board with regard to supporting his motion, which was seconded by Mr. Peter P. Daly of Dalys-grove. The guardians, however, refused by a vote 19 against 11, to admit the nuns!

The Rev. Dr. Mortimer O'Sullivan, Prebendary of Armagh, and Rector of Tandragee, died on the 30th ult., after a painful illness. He had been some time confined by a sore foot, which ended in mortification. The deceased clergyman was a native of Clonmel, and was one of the most eminent scholars of Trinity College.

The Dublin Evening News says-" We understand that a writ of error has been prepared in the case of Daniel O'Sullivan (Agroom). The grounds for assigning error are stated to be the refusal of the learned Judge to allow the challenge to the array, and the default of the Clerk of the Crown in failing previous to sentence being pronounced, to ask the prisoner the ordinary question—' what have you to say why judgment should not pass upon you?" the Attorney-General consents to fiat this writ of error-and in a case of such grave importance it can scarcely be doubted that he will do so—the well established principles of law referring to the practice in such cases will, in all probability, be affirmed by the Court of Appeal; and, although on a technical, but a most vital point, Daniel O'Sullivan will be restored to his family and friends once more a free man."

During the past week, says the Meath People, the weather has been dry and fine; but there were over night hard frosts and generally throughout the day chilling winds. Of these latter the effects are more visible in trees and bushes than in anything else .-Where the leaves face the north they are quite blasted, singed and dead. We do not look to have any fruit this year, at least of the smaller and earlier kinds. The grain crops, too, are looking perished and yellow, and the grass is considerably scorched.

Jane Grinly, who was cook in the house of the Rev. Mr. Reade, of Inniskeen, and who it will be remembered, appeared at the trial in Carrickmacross, relative to the charge against Mr. Chichester Reade, for shooting a hare, has died insane. After the trial she went home to her friends near Clones, and was continually talking in an excited state respecting the firing at Mr. Reade's house, which seemed to have affected her reason. She gradually became worse and died about eight days after the trial.

#### GREAT ERITAIN

The friends of Mr. W. C. T. Dobson will be glad to learn that that gentleman was received into the Church during his recent visit to this country .-Weekly Register.

As some attention has been drawn to the fact (which cannot be disputed or denied upon any grounds whatever) of the conversion of the late Duke of Leeds to the Cutholic faith, we may also ed streets, and thus the thousands of Poor people state that Miss Fox, a niece of the Duke, was received into the Church at Everingham on Maunday Thursday last, -- Ib.

The Guzette of Friday week announces the elevation of Lord Ossulston to the Upper House, under the title of Baron Ossulston, of Ossulston, in Middlesex.

It is understood that if the indisposition of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton should be of much longer duration, the Cabinet have determined to accept his resignation, and appoint a successor to the Colonial Office .- Court Journal.

We have some reason for believing that the Secretary of State for War meditates calling out the whole of the militia, and of adding fifty new battalions to the line .- United Service Gazette.

Highly successful meetings in favour of a policy of non-intervention during the present war have been held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, and other places.

The Lords of the Admiralty having ordered an inspection of all the naval and marine out-pensioners Greenwich Hospital, to ascertain their fitness for further service, a notice has been posted at the gates of Her Majesty's dockyard, Portsmouth, ordering all the out-pensioners of that district under 60 years of age to present themselves for that purpose on the 11th and 13th ult.

The Queen's proclamation for the augmentation of the Royal navy has been responded to with alacrity at Woolwich. Some hundreds of smart growing lads and young men have presented themselves at Fisgard's offices at the rate of about 200 per day, and are admitted for examination four at a time, but on account of the paucity of officers available for that duty (only a master and assistant-surgeon) the business progresses at an extremely slow pace, and a great proportion, not absolutely rejected, are daily dismissed with orders to make their appearance at a more convenient opportunity, which involves considerable inconvenience and loss to the lads themselves as well as to the service.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for the Channel fleet to be supplied with Redl's cone signals, and preparations are being made accordingly in the Devonport dockyard. Redl's mode has been practised in Plymouth harbour for the last six months. It is cheap, simple, and very rapid, and is also adapted for use by the steam whistle of a gunboat, or by a bugle, bell, &c., in case of fog.

It is reported in naval circles at Portsmouth that the Channel fleet have put to sea under sealed orders -it is said for the Adriatic. A telegram has been received at Portsmouth, directing all vessels in the second-class steam reserve at Portsmouth to receive on board their heavy weights immediately, such as their cables, gun-carriages, &c.; also requesting to be furnished with the number of stokers available for service .- Times.

A revised tariff of billeting allowances to innkeepers has been published. Henceforward the innkeeper will receive 10d for supplying a soldier on march with a hot meal, and 4d for a night's lodging. The Morning Herald reminds "that numerous and influential class-the innkeepers of England and Wales," of the obligation they are under by the change, and expresses its conviction that "this intelligent body will not be slow to appreciate the substitution of the Tory 4d for the Whig 13."

The authorities at the Horse Guards having announced their intention of sending out the wives and children of soldiers serving in India to join their husbands, now that tranquillity prevails in that country, orders have been received at Chatham garrison to allow each woman the sum of £1 and each child 16s.—these sums to be paid on their embarcation. The wives and children of the soldiers will be forwarded with the next detatchments of troops proceeding from Gravesend to India.

Agents of the French Government are actively engaged in chartering colliers in the North at a during Thursday night week, on the Shipwash Sands, rate of freight equivalent to about 37s per ton. In off the Suffolk coast, to a large Dutch ship, named London it is said 35s per ton is offered for any quan- the Australia, outward bound from Shields to Cadiz; tity. The coal to be taken is to be delivered in a port and there is reason to apprehend that every soul on in the Mediterranean, not to be named until the time | board met with a watery grave. The particulars of sailing, and in some cases an indemnity is given forwarded to Lloyd's are not very definite, but they against all war risks. Ten steamers, each of about show that while the wreck of the ship and its boats 2,000 tons burden, are, it is said, likewise wanted for have been found there is as yet no trace of any sur-

Outward-bound merchant ships are experiencing inconvenience from the loss of their crew at Gravesend, through the attraction of the Government and his nephew's return for that city. Reverting to bounty. The naval authorities board the ships at the war and the policy of England, he said:—" It that place to ascertain if any of the men will volunis the most melancholy spectacle that the world teer, and in some instances vessels have been left ever witnessed, in the state of advanced civilization

We are pleased to announce that the Government have resolved on permitting the formation of rifle corps, and the War Office has issued a circular to the lords licutenant of counties laying down conditions on which they are to be formed. This measure shows that Lord Derby's Government is determined to use every means to place the country in a position to make its neutrality respected; or, should war be inevitable, in a state of full preparation to meet all its enemies, whomsoever they may be .- Weekly Regiseer.

protracted European war, will probably be generally and becoming the assailant. But it is vain to adfollowed, in taking steps for organising volunteer rifle corps.

A memorial on behalf of the Society of Friends, strongly urging the observance of a pacific policy in the present alarming crisis, has been presented to the Earl of Derby at his official residence in Downing street, by a deputation of the leading members of the society.

For several days two French steamships of war have been lying-to outside Plymouth, and it is reported that there are two others outside Falmouth. Wednesday (says the Times), a corvette of about 18 guns, with painted ports, and a schooner of twelve guns, all black, were observed for five hours four miles S.S.F., of the Eddystone, in the run of the homeward bound ships. The schooner, when hailed by a pilot boat declared her nation, but declined answering any other questions."

The French Government is reported to have made large purchases of coal at Liverpool within the last few days.

The Rev. James Jolley, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Liverpool, has been presented with an address, accompanied by a watch and purse, by his congregation, on his removal to Whitehaven.

It appears that, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Leeds, an ancient branch of Conyers, conferred by writ in 1509, descends to Mr. Lane Fox, the eldest son of the late Duke's only sister by her husband, Mr. Sackville Lane Fox.

The North Wales Chronicle says :- Messrs. S. Groucott and Sons have discovered traces of gold in their iron ore minerals at Cwm, having had some of their mineral analysed by first-class men.

Two great men of science have died during the week, Dr Dionysius Lardner, and Alexander Von Humboldt. A movement is in progress amongst the journey-

men bakers of London to get night baking abolish-

The "National Scotch Church" in Regent-square, London, is announced for sale by auction. A Joint-stock company is in the course of forma-

tion for the purpose of procuring a supply of flax from India.

An edict has been issued by the Commissioner of City Police which, in some countries and under certain circumstances, would create a revolution. The Commissioner hereby instructs the police that street hawkers cannot be permitted to remain in the crowdwho obtain a living by an honest retail of their wares, may, at one stroke, be cut off from the means of obtaining their daily bread. Gentlemen who ride in cabs, and merchants who crowd and obstruct the streets with their waggons are, as before, to be permitted to do as they please. Respectably dressed individuals may also stand and converse with others in the streets, and they may be permitted to gaze at articles exposed for sale at the shop windows. The edict only applies to people who are ill clad, ill fa-

vored, and ill provided for. EFFECTS OF WAR ON TRADE. - The most important question in connection with the possibility of England finding herself involved in war is, what effect will it have upon our commerce? In the old war with France the suspension of our maritime supremacy would at any period have sealed our ruin, and the grand effort of Napoleon was to achieve a European combination, such as should exclude us from every port. So long as the profits of our enormous trade remain undisturbed we are sure to tire out our opponents in every struggle. Can we count with certainty upon being able now as heretofore to secure that result? Many, looking at the fact that the French fleet is alleged in number and power of guns to be superior to our own, and contemplating the possibility of its being aided by that of Russia, are disposed to entertain misgivings. But these persons omit to recognise the alterations effected by the lapse of a in the generation internal system of maritime law. Under no circumstances of temporary or even of prolonged disaster could our general com-merce now be interfered with. We might for a time loose our carrying trade, but that is the utmost injury that could be inflicted upon us. The doctrine accepted during the Russian war and subsebuently confirmed by the Paris Congress, that free ships make free cargoes, has settled this point definitively. Our interchanges of goods, therefore, would go on with nearly as much steadiness as ever, although the whole of Europe might be arrayed against us. The business would be conducted by the United States. Their ships would bring us cotton, corn, and all other staples according to our requirements and would in turn distribute our manufacture over the world. Thus we should go on buying selling, and making money in our old fashion, while our opponents are suffering exhaustion under the effects of financial mismanagement, commercial prohibitions, and the depressing influence of conscriptions. It will be urged, perhaps, that in the event of all our ports being being blockaded even the American marine could then be of no use to us, but that is a contingency which few Englishmen will think it necessary to discuss. It would, moreover, be as fatal to America as to England, and would therefore soon make that power a party to the quarrel. But it may yet be said that, although the inviolability of neutral vessels was so recently affirmed by France, Russia, Sardinia, Austria, and Turkey, as well as by this country, the three former powers may it it should suit their purposes disclaim it with as little scruple as they have lately shown in stultifying their decisions at the same Congress regarding the Danubian Principalities. There is no room for any such apprehension. Those who attempt to set aside the new principles must do so at the peril of immediate war with the United States. It is a matter on which the Washington Government will entertain no question, and the first interference with an American vessel would be followed by an instant demand for satisfaction. Happily, therefors, the bearings of the case are now entirely independent of the wishes or decisions of the Continental Powers. Whatever dreams may be nourished of fulfilling to the letter the tradiions of the first empire, that of forming a coalition to shut out and destroy the commerce of Great Britain, must be considered by the progress of civiliza-

Within the last two days or so a most lamentable shinwreck has been ascertained to have occurred vivors of the crew .- Weekly Register.

tion to have been shorn of nearly all its terrors. -

Times.

Sir James Graham made a great speech at Carlisle, the other day, at a dinner to celebrate his own without a sufficient number of hands to enable them in which we now live, that the passions of three or to proceed. wantonness, and caprice, and passion, should involve the whole civilized world in war, such as is now taking place. It is the most melancholy, the most degrading spectacle that ever was presented to human power and human freedom in the advanced state of civilization in which we now live. I have read the proclamation of the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and of the Emperor of Austria on the other. It is vain to balance where the fault lies. I think the whole fault arises on the part of the Emperor of the French, but Austria abandoned Birkenhead has set an example which, in case of her vantage ground in not standing on the defensive, judicate between parties in a question of degree. The question is, what is the policy of England? Her policy is peace, and he will be the best Minister who seeks effectually to keep this country out of war so long as the honor and safety of England are secure."

MILITARY ATTACHES .- We believe we are correct in stating that no commissioners have been appointed on the part of England to attend the three contending armies, although the following gentlemen will be present with them to furnish information of the progress of the war to our Government-viz., Colonel Cadogan, who was present with the Sardinian Contingent in the Crimen, will act as military attache to the Sardinian mission; Colonel Claremont, the military ottoche at Paris, will attend the French army at Paris; and Mr. E. St. John Mildmay will attend the Austrian army.—Standard.

The Rev. S. M. Neale, the well-known Tractarian writer, applied for a criminal information on Wednesday in the Court of Queen's Bench against the Brighton Gazette, for a libel. It appeared that an accidental fire having taken place in 1851 in Sackville College, East Grinstead, of which Mr. Neale is Warden, a charge was the other day made before the West Sussex magistrates against Mr. Neale as having set it on fire. The charge was dismissed after a private hearing, and Mr. Neale charged the publisher of the Brighton Guzette with malice on the report they gave of the matter, inferring malice from the fact of their habitual attacks on him. The judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, however, refused the application, on the ground that the newspaper in question had only published a true report of the charge and of the proceedings on it.

The Bishop of Oxford has just issued a reply to the remonstrance which was made to him a short time back against certain "Romanising" practices in his diocese. His lordship denies the existence to any great extent of "distrust and dissatisfaction" as stated in the document, and refers to the address presented to him signed by a number of rural deans and said to express the sentiments of five-sixths of his clergy, in proof of the absence of such dissatisfaction. His lordship then proceeds to notice the five innovations complained of by the remonstrants .-In reference to the "processions" alluded to, he denies that they had anything of a Romish tendency in them, any more than the walking every year of the children of the different London schools in procession to St. Paul's Cathedral. The crosses in those processions had been used without the previous knowledge of his lordship, and were acts of indiscretion which would not, at his desire, be again repeated. He expresses his disapproval in general terms of all needless and unsettling changes in our churches and modes of worship, and though he could not condemn (as unlawful) any lawful ornaments already in use, he deeply regrets their introduction when it wounds the feelings or alarms the prejudices of his flocks. In reference to the use of the cross, his lordship says that to place a material cross before the eyes of the worshippers as in any sense an object of adoration or worship would, in his opinion, be as culpable an encouragement to idolatry as it could be in the opinion of those complaining. The whole question was, whether, under the safeguards provided by the Church of England, and without attributing any sanctity or superstitious value to it, the cross might not be employed both as a sign and as a material symbol, reminding us of our redemption and of our profession, without the slightest risk of such a danger. The Church of England retained that limited use both of the sign and of the material emblem, which alone be instified for be would not in the matter go one inch beyond what the letter of the Church of England law allows, or the spirit of the Church of England doctrine suggests. In reference to the use of the stone altars, he says they are distinctly condemned by our ecclesiastical law, and none have been erected with his knowledge and consent. As to their removal by him, he states that his remonstrants have the same power for the purposes as he possesses, by Laving recourse to the Ecclesiastical Court. Having touched upon some minor matters, his lordship concludes by expressing his deliberate conviction that " whilst we suffer much from the attempts made by a few, mostly inexperienced young men, to introduce among us unusual ornaments or ritual observances, we suffer quite as much from a querulous, suspicious temper, fading others to whisper insinuations, and to stir up strife, to the grievous breach of Christian charity."-

THE LOSS OF THE POMONA.-Nearly the whole members of a Greenock family are among the victimes of this distressing shipwreck. A Mr. William Caldwell, formerly a mill mechanic there, but who had emigrated to the United States, wrote to his family, who resided in Duncan-street, to follow him, and accordingly his wife and four children (two boys and two girls) sailed from Liverpool for New York in the ill-fated Pomona. The only remaining member of the family is a young man employed in one of the public works at Greenock, who had accompanied the others to Liverpool, and whom the loss has almost bereft of reason.

NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL, AT GIRVAN, AVESHIRE, Scotland .- During the last fifty years there has been a body of poor Catholics resident in Girvan, a small town on the Ayrshire coast, and the adjoining country. It is not very long since they ventured to make an attempt to support a priest to minister to their spiritual wants. The erection of a house for Divine worship has hitherto been altogether beyond their power. Even now they are utterly unfit for the task; and unless they receive external aid, they must contime without temple, without tabernacle. Confiding, however, in Divine Providence, and relying on the charity of their fellow-Catholics, they are not without hopes that, ere long, they will be provided with both. His Grace the Duke de Coigny has kindly granted land for the site of a chapel. Thus encouaged, the poor Catholics are determined to do-what they can themselves-alas! it is not much, and, through their worthy and zealous pastor, to appeal to the faithful in the district and elsewhere for assistance. I have authorised the Rev. Walter Dixon to make this appeal, and I earnestly pray God that he may do so successfully. The case is truly a pitiful and an urgent one. Only a plain brick building is aimed at. Most earnestly, then, do I recommend him and his case to the charity of the Catholic public. † JOHN MURDOCH, V.A., W.D.

Glasgow, July 9, 1858.

### UNITED STATES.

Two more Bishops have been added to the Hierarchy of the United States. The august body now numbers five Archbishops and forty-one Bishops, including the newly consecrated coadjutor of Nashville, Dr. Whelan, and Vicar-Apostolic of Nebraska, Dr. O'Gorman.—Western Banner.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN .-- Mr. Smith O'Brien arrived in Boston on the evening of the 16th May, and met with a grand reception at the Tremont House, from six or seven thousand Irishmen. In reply to an address of welcome from Mr. Patrick Donohue, he made of considerable length, reviewing his journey through the Union, repeating his animadversions upon the tendency of the labouring Irish in this country to expend their earnings for liquor and severely censuring the American party and Republicans of Massachusets for the recent adoption of the constitutional amendment.

The emigrant statistics of New York show the arrival of 14,201, against 16,400 for a corresponding period last year.

A MIRACULOUS DELIVERANCE.-At the burning of the Black River woollen-mills, in Watertown, New York, on Friday last as one of the weavers was about escaping from the room in which he worked he heard his little daughter of seven years, call Pa! pa!" He turned, seized her by the arm, and sprang to the window just as the floor gave way beneath his feet, and, placing the little girl between his legs, he thus went down the under side of the lailder hand over hand. His left hand was burnt, but not very severely, and his hair and whiskers scorched close to his head and face. The little girl was uninjured, save a slight burn on one of her legs. Truly a miraculous deliverance. - Boston Post.

DESTRUCTION OF STEAMBOATS BY FIRE .- St. Louis May 15.-The steamers Edinburgh and Monongahela, lying moored near the head of Bloody Island, opposite the city, took fire early this morning and were totally destroyed. Both boats burnt to the water's edge and the hulls sunk near where they were lying. The fire originated on the new Mononguhela, and was probably the work of an incendiary. The latter was valued at \$26,000, and was insured in Pittsburgh for \$15,000. The Edinburgh was worth \$12,000, at 1 was insured in Pittsburgh for 6,000. No freight ocither. The river rose four and a half feet in twee years. four hours, ending this morning, and is nearly to tree ton of the levee.

The case of the Latin children-detained by the managers of the Brooklyn Industrial School-was decided last week, in the King's County Court, by Judge Morris, who ordered the children to be given up to their grandfather, Mr. Thomas Kearney, of 176 York Street. The managers of the Brooklyn prot-type of the "Five Points House of Industry," immediately surrendered the children, first, however, stripping then of the nice warm clothing in which they had been ostensiationsly paraded before the court during the trial. Mr. Kearney is a hard works ing mechanic, of limited means; and a great dest of credit is one to him for the spirited manner in which he has battled against this well-supposed "institution," by means of which it was solding to deprive him of the custody of his grandchildren and rob them of the faith of their parents. His coni. : in the matter will not, we are sure, go unrewat is !

Jacobi and Evans, convicted of the murder of the wives, were hung at Pittsburgh on the 20th distant James H. Johnson was hung in Rappelmon . . County Va., on Friday, the 13th inst., for the mander of his wife. He asserted his innocence or take gallows. It is estimated that there were about the thousand persons present.

On Thursday of last week, a Prussian, home i John D. Ossenberg, acting as bar-ten ler in a lagbeer saloon in William Street N. Y. shorth a wife dead and then shot himself immediately after The reason assigned for this double murder is that his wife hearing that he had been married to another woman in Europe, refused to live with him any long-

THE CROPS AT THE WEST .- The weather in Int. ma, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., is considered very favourable for the growing crops. Winter whese on high and rolling lands is looking finely, and see the north bank of the Ohio harvest will commence in the course of ten or fifteen days with favourable weather. Persons who have passed through the principal corn-growing districts say that a large breadth of land is being planted. A New Orleans letter says the news from the agricultural districts is very favourable. The cane, rice, and corn are most beautiful and very forward for the season.

A building for the education of horse-doctor- is now going up in the City of New York, at a cost of \$40,600.

Ex-Judge Vondersmith, of Philadelphia, convicted of forgery, has been sentenced to a fine of \$5,000, and ordered to make restitution to the government to the amount of \$30,000,000. Vandersmith is fifty years of age.

It seems now clear that an expedition did sail from the United States late in March, for the purpose of "taking Cuba." One of the vessels, the brig African of New York, which had thirty-five "liberators" and two hundred and forty guns on board—has beer heard from. On the 7th April that vessel arrived of Neuvitas; and attempted to land; but the boats were swamped and the munitions of war were lost. The African reached Port an Prince on the 12th all where at last accounts the fillbusters were dependant on charity. The Spanish consul at Port au Prince had reported these facts to the Governor General of Cuba, and we learn that General Concha inci dispatched a war steamer to capture and convey the unfortunate men to Cuba. Nothing had been heard of the other vessels composing the filibustering fleet.— We hope these pirates may be captured, and made to pay the penalty-which they so richly deserve - Boxton Pilot.

We are informed that a Mormon Elder has been in this city, and made arrangements with H. W. Love to have between 50 and 100 hand-carts made as soon as possible, to be used in crossing the Plains the coming summer. Between 3,000 and 4,000 of the faithful followers of Prince Brigham are expected here between the 1st and 10th of next month.

The St. Joseph correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat notices the arrival at that place of 100 Pike's Peakers, who give deplorable accounts of mining prospects and sufferings on the Plains. It is estimated that 20,000 men now on their way all or most of whom destitute of money and the necessaries of life, are perfectly reckless. Desperate tureats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavezworth, and other towns, in consequence of the deception used to induce emigration. Two thousand men are reported fifty miles west of Omaha, in a starving condition. Some of the residents at Plattsmouth have closed up their houses and fled fearing violence at the hands of the enraged emigrants.

A negro preacher recently got off the following magnificent peroration:—" My brethering and sisters! ef a man's full of religion, you can't hurt him! There was the three Arabian children: they put 'em in a fiery furnace, heated seven times hotter than it could be het, and it did'nt swinge a hair on their heads! And there was John the Evangeler, they put him-and where do you think, brethering and sisters. they put him? Why, they put him in a caldronic of bilin' ile, and biled him all night, and it didn't faze his shell! And there was Dan'el; they put him in a lion's den-and what my fellow-travellers and respected auditors, do you think he was put in a lion's den for? Why, for praying three times a day .-Don't be alarmed, brethering and sisters: I don't think any of you will ever get into a lion's den!"

In one of the rural towns of Vermont, there lived a man who was accused of stealing sheep, and the day was set when he was to answer the charge before the Court of Justice. But it so happened, before the day of trial, he sickened and died. His old mother was overwhelmed with grief, and sat long by the corpse filling the house with wailing and lamentation. At last a thought seemed to strike her ; she brightened up, and throwing up her hands, she piously ejaculated: Well thank God, he's out of the sheep scrape any how !

# The True EAitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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All communications to beaddressed to the Editor of the True Witness and Catholic Chronicle, post The second secon

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859.

As the editor of the TRUE WITNESS will be absent from town for a few days, it is requested that all communications intended for his exclusive perusal, and not requiring an immediate answer, may be marked outside "PRIVATE."

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the arrival of the Hungarian, we have been put in possession of English and Irish papers. The news is not very important. From the seat of war, there is nothing interesting to report .-Up to the latest dates, there had been no battle. It is said that arms have been sent to Hungary, and that the Hungarians abroad are indefatigable in their exertions to create a diversion in favor of the French.

The Prussian Chambers closed with a remarkable speech from the Prince Regent. He declared that Prussia was determined to maintain the basis of European public right, the balance of power in Europe, and the national interests of finance, retrenchment of public expenditure, in consequence, his business it is to study the

An angry correspondence, says the London Advertiser, is going on between the French and English Governments, in consequence of the percession given by the latter for Austrian vessels to take shelter under the guns of Malta.

in reply to our request of the 13th ult. to the Toronto Freeman to define "clearly and unambiguously," the terms by him stipulated on the School Question, with those to whom he wishes us to give our political allegiance-our cotemporary writes as under :---

.. We shall be very explicit on this point; first, however, premising that, we have had no understanding or treaty with any party, or with any individual of any party on this or any other subject. The views set torth in the Freeman—however feeble their expression-are founded upon the deep conviction, we with that Catholic Education is the inalienable and indispensable right of Catholics, under whatever form of Government they exist. This conviction is not the growth of a year or two; it is the settled principle of our life.

dere are our terms, which we quote from the Free and of the 11th February:
"We take our stand under the banner of Educa-

tion with Religion, and we demand for Catholic with the Protestant Schools,

Having enumerated our requirements, embracing as they do, even more than the Committee of Alexardria advanced-whose Petition met the approval of the lierarchy and the True Witness-we made the

following affirmation:—

"This alone is the conditio size qua nor that we will ever cease to agitate ; and again : 'These will be the precise terms of the compromise."

Our terms are still the same; our stand is still under the banner of Education with Religion. Our demand for Catholic Schools, equal rights, equal privileges, and equal facilities, with the Protestant Schools, shall, with God's help, be as unflinching there a Brown-Dorion or any other administration, as it as been under a Cartier-Macdonald. This is our esolve; this our declaration of principle, the way and unumbiguously expressed."

Now, in so far as the Freeman alone is conseemed, the above is quite satisfactory. But, as to every alliance, there must be two parties, we still want to know what the "Liberal" party of Upper Canada, and the political followers of George Brown, have agreed to grant on the School Question-as the condition, sine qua non they publicly expressed their assent to the terms of stigulation propounded by the Freeman? and liven guarantees, for the faithful performance on their parts, of the conditions of the treaty with as we are, that the terms are just, honorable, and respect to our separate schools? If they have, equally advantageous to both contracting parequally satisfactory guarantees on all the other only by a just, honorable, and mutually advanpolitico-religious questions of the day-we are tageous union, or alliance betwixt all the memprepared, may shall be delighted, to enter into a bers of the body Catholic, can its interests be place treaty of alliance with them; without ex- promoted, or its vitality maintained. netting any terms of stipulation as to the mere present their full and unqualified acceptation of man to give his adherence; or else to point out

of the people of Lower Canada, and as the enemies of Catholic schools in the Upper Province. The Freeman will therefore peceive that his reply, which defines merely his demands; and does not mention what the other party to the proposed alliance are prepared to concede, is by no means an answer to our question. For, as we said before, there must be two parties to every treaty; and on that point upon which we mainly desire to be informed-riz., what the "Liberal" Protestant party have stipulated to grant-the Freeman says not one little word. His demands, his terms, are excellent; less it would be unworthy of us to ask for, or accept; but as yet we see no signs to induce us to believe that those demands have been acceded to, those terms accepted, by the other party to the alliance. Now until they have been publicly and unconditionally acceded to, and accepted by the latter, its alliance with the former is impossible without dereliction of principle on the part of Catholics.

We regret that our U. Canadian cotemporary still repudiates, or appears to repudiate, the only alliance to which the TRUE WITNESS can ever become an assenting party-viz, an alliance of the Catholics of Upper Canada, with the Catholics of the Lower Province. We trust however that, upon this point, the latter misunderstands the drift of the Freeman's argument; as the latter certainly misunderstands us, when he accuses us of injustice towards him on the School Question. We recognise cheerfully his able and consistent advocacy of that important question; but we repeat, nevertheless, that in those series of articles by him devoted to the discussion of political alliances, that question has been entirely ignored; whilst-as it seemed to usan undue importance was given to merely secular questions - that is questions involving mere material interests only - such as questions of clearing forests, and topics of a kindred nature. This was the gist of our charge against the Freeman; that in his discussions as to the prudence or imprudence of a certain political alliance with a party that has hitherto distinguished itself by its hostility to Catholic Schools, and " Freedom of Education," he never discussed that alliance with reference to its immediate effects upon the School Question. This we repeat; but we repeat also, in justice to the Freeman, that in his others articles, or when not treating of the subject of political alliances, no one has more ably or more conclusively handled the School Question, than has our respected! Toronto colempo-

Let us not then bandy hard words; but seek rather, by common means, and harmony of acdesire to see perfect " Freedom of Education" established in Upper Canada; to have the Catholic Schools of that section of the Province, established upon a satisfactory footing; and to see a check placed upon the progress of Orangeism. We desire in like manner, and with equal of giving to Protestant Upper Canada a number ols equal rights, equal privileges, equal facilities | earnestness, that the autonomy of Lower Canada be preserved, which can be done only by maintaining "Equality of Representation" betwixt the two sections of the Province; and we desire also that the rights and honor of all our charitable, educational, and religious institutions, be scrupulously respected. This is the Alpha and Omega of the policy of the TRUE WITNESS; comprising, as the Freeman will see, two politico-religious questions -- the School Question and the Orange Question-in which his section of the Province is more immediately interested; and comprising in like manner two other politico-religious questions-the Representation Question and the Question of Religious Incorporations-in which Lower Canada is the more directly concerned. We offer him our aid to procure a satisfactory settlement of the first two questions; and we invoke his aid and the aid of his Catholic friends in Upper Canada for the of the support of the Catholic vote! Have furtherance of our Lower Canadian policy. We propound these four questions as the base of the Catholic alliance, which we would desire to see accepted throughout Canada; firmly convinced and if hesides they are prepared to give us ties; whilst we are also firmly convinced that,

We have now, we hope, done justice to the questions, such as those to which in a Freeman. We have explained our views, and issue the Freeman alluded. But if- stated the terms, or conditions, sine qua non, of to the other hand-if, as we firmly believe, the any political alliance, to which we will be a con-A Circar Grits" have not as yet publicly ex- | senting party. To those terms we invite the Freethe terms propounded by the Freeman; if they wherein they are opposed—not to the material have given no guarantees, or pledges, for their interests of this man, or that man, of this party faithful atherence to those terms; and for their or that party; but—to the honor and interests of securations regard, for the rights and honor of the Catholic Church in Canada. We trust that our religious institutions of all kinds, and for the this is a matter that may be discussed in a friendly interests of Lower Canada—then indeed, we re-spirit betwirt us; for we assure the Freeman, peat, it would be most impolitic, and most dis- that it is our most anxious wish that there should honorable for us, on our side, to ratify any treaty | be no ill-feeling, no jealousies, betwixt two jourof alliance betwixt ourselves and those whom we hals, which, if true to their mission, and docile have but too good reasons for still looking upon to their Church, must ever be of one mind, and as our enemies; as the enemies of the race, the of one heart. In one point we are delighted to before it was ever deemed that he was to be-

cord with the TRUE WITNESS; and that is with regard to Mr. George Brown; of whom it now speaks in the same terms as those that we have ever employed towards that individual: -

"Mr. Brown has now had a fair trial. He was left unembarrassed during the Session to fulfil the promises of triumph which he held out to his friends since last August. He has failed to keep his word.' - Toronto Freeman, 20th ult.

Thus detected, exposed, denounced as false, and abandoned by men of all parties, we hope that we have nearly heard the last of George Brown and of the Brown alliance. The only marvel with us is, that amongst Catholics, there ever were to be found any, simple enough to believe, that Mr. George Brown, after the fairest trial, would even prove anything but what the Freeman now admits him to be: a man altogether unworthy of credit, because " he has failed to keep his word;" and therefore a disgrace to every man, and to every party with whom he has been, or ever may be, connected.

The Catholic journalist's position is, in some respects, by no means an enviable one, if he be faithful to his mission. He must, if worthy of his position, be entirely independent; independent of all Ministerial influences on the one hand, and of all popular influences on the other. It is certain that in his career, if honestly followed, he must make for himself many enemies; it is doubtful whether he shall ever gain a single friend.

His position differs essentially from that of the secular journalist. It is the object, and to a certain extent, it is the mission of the latter to follow, rather than to lead or form public opinion: to collect into one focus the scattered rays of that opinion, and then to reflect them thus concentrated. His highest authority is the "concensus generalis" of mankind, or rather of that portion of it to which he addresses himself; and tastes, or opinions of his readers; and to be more careful to please, than to tell the truth, when the truth is, as is too often the case, unpalat-

It is the mission of the Catholic journalist on the contrary to guide, not to follow, public opinion; to form it, and not to reflect it; to look to the unalterable teachings of the Church, as to his sole authority, as to what is right and to be approved, and as to what is wrong, and therefore to be condemned. He must above all be careful to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and that with a perfect indifference as to whom, or how many, he may offend consistent Catholic journalist need never expect to be popular; though if honest and consistent tion, to obtain a common end. We earnestly he will in the long run, compel the respect even of those whose prejudices he opposes.

We are therefore by no means surprised at the offence that has been taken by some of our readers, at our article of the 20th ult.; wherein we expressed strongly our opinions, as to the injustice of representatives in the Legislature greater than that accorded to Catholic Lower Canada; and as to the impolicy, or rather the suicidal policy, of those Catholics who countenance, even in appearance, the agitation for that measure raised by the "Liberals" of the Anglo-Saxon section of the Province; and wherein we frankly declared that we could not but look upon, and treat, every man as "our political enemy," who directly or indirectly, took part in that agitation; or who, to the utmost limits of his political influence did not oppose it, as hostile to the interests of the Church, and the autonomy of Lower Canada. This trank expression of opinion-an opinion we may observe en passant, that has seen no reasons to change, or modify-has as we anticipated, raised amongst a certain class of our readers a storm of indignation against us; expressing itself in the form of a request from some, for the immediate erasure of their names from our subscription list; and on the part of others, in the form of an active and incessant denunciation of the TRUE WITNESS, as the enemy, not indeed of truth, nor yet of the interests of Lower Canada, or of the Catholic Church, but, of the junior member for Montreal. This is the head and front of our offending; that, in our eyes, French Canadian Nationality, the claims of justice, and the highest interests of our religion, are of more importance than the re-election of Mr. McGee for this city. This is the charge urged against us in the streets and in the market-place: repeated from house to house, and carried from door to door. To this charge we offer no defence; but at once, and without one word of explanation or apology, plead "Guilty" in the most liberal sense of the term.

But when—as by some we have been—we are taxed with having been actuated in our course. and inspired in our policy of opposition to " Representation by Population," by motives of hostility, or ill-will towards Mr. M'Gee, or by any desire to injure him in the opinions of his constituents, we enter a plea of " Not Guilty," and undertake to establish our innocence of that charge, at least, by proof irrefragable. Long ere Mr. M'Gee was Member for Montreal, years had expressed precisely the same opinions as to the injustice and impolicy of "Representation by Population;" and in language at least as strong as that which we made use of in our last article upon that question, had denounced that measure and all its supporters. This is a proof, we say, which no one can contest-1st-that in its opposition to "Representation by Population," the TRUE WITNESS has not been actuated by hostility towards Mr. M'Gee; and 2nd-that this journal is, and always has been, perfectly consistent; that it has never varied one hair's argue now, can Catholics be so silly, or so unbreadth from its original policy; and that it is to-day, what it was in the beginning, and what, if carried, would but diminish the relative number we can assure all our readers, it shall be to the last day of its existence: the uncompromising opponent of "Representation by Population," and of all public men who give the slightest semblance even of countenance to that, in so far as Catholics are interested, most impolitic, and, in so far as Lower Canada is concerned, most unjust measure. Perhaps, if the truth were fully told, which never is the case, it would appear that it is our very consistency, undeviating adherence to principle, regardless alike of whom we may please, or of whom we may offend, that has given deepest and bitterest offence; that it is because we will not sacrifice one iota of our principles on the altar of any political idol, that we are to-day charged with the crime of political sacrilege, and denounced as contemners of the popular divinity. In support of our consistency, and therefore of

the absence of any hostility on our part towards Mr. M'Gee, in our unqualified condemnation of the latter's advocacy of "Representation by Poour readers, to the TRUE WITNESS of the 31st August, 1855: an epoch when certainly no illwill towards Mr. M'Gee could have actuated us; as at that time no one dreamt that he would ever be in any manner mixed up with Canadian politics. We make one or two extracts from the TRUE WITNESS of that date; and we ask our readers who may feel disposed to question the propriety of our course, and of our present policy, to show us some reason why we should not denounce "Representation by Population" as strongly, and as unreservedly again, in the month of May 1859, as we did in the month of August 1855? What was truth then, is truth now;the TRUE WITNESS, if worthy of his name, must therefore be the same to-day, that he was four years ago. How then, in honor, could we, or why in the name of consistency should we, by so doing. Thus the truly conscientious and have allowed that same policy, and the abettors of that policy, which, and whom, we warmly denounced in 1855, to pass unnoticed, unrebuked, in 1859? Do our readers then really desire that the TRUE WITNESS should make sacrifice of his principles, cast away his consistency and integrity, and subside into a mere time-server, and a parasite? We will not allow ourselves to believe that they do desire it; and even if they do desire it, we take this opportunity of assuring them respectfully, but in all sincerity, that they have imagined a vain thing, and will find themselves most egregiously disappointed.

> Representation by Population," and its abettors, as expressed in the Taur Witness of the 31st August, 1855; and we ask again why we should not entertain, and give public expression to, the same opinions in May 1859, when by one of our own representatives the same question is again brought prominently before the public !-We pause for a reply; but expect that we shall

Speaking of the arguments of the Globe, and put forward by Mr. G. Brown, then and as now. the bitter enemy of our religion-we observed: "Being translated, and purged of cant, the language of the Globe, and his colleagues"-(amongst whom we then certainly never expected to reckon a Member of Parliament returned by the Irish Catholies of Montreal as their representative)—"amounts to this—That it is expedient to put down French Canadianism and Romanism in Lower Canada, by an Anglo-Saxon and Protestant majority from the Upper Province; and that for this purpose, it is necessary to give to the latter a greater number of votes than to the former. Thus do the Liberals of Upper Canada hope that they will be able to seize upon the property of the Catholic Church, break down our Altars, burn our Convents, and turn the Sisters of Charity adrift upon the world. These are the designs and aspirations of Upper Canada Protestant Liberalism; and Representation by Population' is the means by which it proposes to carry its designs into execution."—True Wilness, 31st August,

Having shown the injustice towards Lower Canada implied in "Representation by Population," we proceeded to show the folly, we may say the wickedness, of which the Catholics of Upper Canada would be guilty in giving the slightest countenance to the advocates of that Catholic Hierarchy. To him we owe a debt of

dian population is so deeply interested in resisting the aggressive demands of the Protestant Liberal party, as are the Catholics of Upper Canada; for terests of his co-religionists, than is George E. they will inevitably be the first and greatest sufferers by the meditated change in the Representative system. Give a Protestant and Upper Canadian majority in Parliament, and the fate of their separate school system will at once be decided; Freedom of Education will be but an empty name."-Ib.

We showed that in so far as the Catholics of Upper Canada were represented at all in Parliament, it was, not by the members for their relanguage and the religion of the great majority see that the Freeman is at last entirely in ac-! come a citizen of Canada, the True Witness spective districts, but, by the Catholic members cularly during the last five or six weeks, to crush

from Lower Canada, but for whom the Catholic minority of the Upper Province would be deprived of all voice in the Halls of the Legislature .-So literally is this the case that Mr. M'Gee in his late speech admitted it when he pointed out that in consequence of the want of any real representatives of their own in Parliament, the Catholics of Upper Canada had been compelled to entrust to lum, a Lower Canadian member, their petitions praying for justice on the School Question. How, then, we argued in 1855, and we principled, as to countenance a measure which, of their own representatives?

Finally we quoted the Protestant press of Montreal, as evidence that even in the eyes of Protestants, the agitation for " Representation by Population" was primarily an anti-Catholic movement; and indeed but a repetition in Canada of that anti-Catholic and anti-Celtic agitation then raging in the United States under the name of " Know-Nothingism." Thus the Commercial Advertiser described it in the following terms :---

"The object of the Globe is avowedly to seek in the question of Representation, a means of overwhelm-ing the nationality of the majority of Lower Canada, and an offensive weapon against the Church of Rome. It is a Know-Nothing movement urged with like arguments, and to be productive of like results .- Commercial Advertiser, August 1855.

We have thus shown that in opposing the movements for "Representation by Population," and denouncing as our "political enemies" its abettors-we are merely doing in 1859, what we did in 1855; and that our consistency is a proof that it is not hostility towards Mr. M'Gee that has pulation," we will content ourselves by referring | provoked our earnest condemnation of his pet measure-of that measure whereby Mr. G. Brown hopes to enslave Lower Canada, and put down Romanism. If we have spoken against the former, it is because we could not consistently with our duty to ourselves, to our Catholic readers, and the interests of the Church, allow our representative—the man chosen by us to defend these interests-without rebuke, to put into the hands of our inveterate enemy, Mr. G. Brown, "an offensive weapon against the Church of Rome;" and because we would not as Catholics and citizens of Lower Canada, tolerate a Know-Nothing agitation against our civil and religious liberties, against the nationality of French Canadians, and against our common Church and religious institutions. This is our answer to those who attribute to us unworthy motives, because we speak the same language and pursue identically the same course in 1859, as that which we spoke and followed in 1855.

And if we have always been faithful to our old principles, so also we firmly believe has it heen with the great majority of the Irish Catholies of Montreal, and indeed of Canada, spite of the noisy efforts made by a few disappointed place-hunters to cry down the TRUE WITNESS. We firmly believe that the Irish Catholic body throughout the Province is still as strongly opposed as ever to "Representation by Population;" and that Irish Catholics will neither support any man in his agitation for that measure-Here now are our opinions as to the policy of nor allow him to advocate it in the name of 300,000 Irish Catholics of whom he styles himself the representative. They are not so blind to their own interests; they are not so deaf to the voice of honor, or so lost in their allegiance to their Church, as in the words of the Commercial Advertiser-to put " an offensive weapon against the Church of Rome" into the hands of Mr. G. Brown; and believing this, we have to wait for one for a long time, for a very can confidently appeal to them for their support against the advocates of "Representation by Po-

> In the absence of the editor of the True WITNESS, who never publishes any of the good things that are so often said of him, the writer of these few lines having a knowledge of the unscrapulous and cowardly efforts which a few individuals in this City are making to impair the usefulness of that journal-deems it a duty to call the attention of the misguided few to the following notice of the TRUE WITNESS, and its high-minded editor. The article is taken from the New York Tablet-a paper published by the Messrs. Sadlier-and is, if the writer is not much mistaken, the production of our gifted and distinguished countrywoman, Mrs. Sadlier.

The picture, it will be perceived, is well drawn; but the Catholic reader, who is not a stranger to the TRUE WITNESS, will unhesitatingly admit that it is not too highly colored. As the writer in the Tablet justly remarks, there is no one layman in Canada who is more respected by the gratitude which we never can repay; for it may "Perhaps," we argued, " no portion of our Cana- be truly said, that there is not this day living a Catholic journalist more devoted to the true in-

And yet this is the man whom a few persons, calling themselves Irish Catholics, would, if they could, banish for ever from amongst us. It is, however, due to the friends of the TRUE WIT-NESS to state, that, notwithstanding that the petty agitators have been hard at work, parti-

withdrawing seventeen or eighteen names from the subscription list; and these, it is to be hoped, So much for the random shot about "the lewed blood will soon discover the error they have committed, and hasten to atone for the base ingratitude of which they are undoubtedly guilty. But let us suppose that, instead of doing so, others can still be found so mean as to imitate their example.--What next? Would the suppression of the TRUE WITNESS be regarded as a victory, of which the Irish Catholic could honorably boast? Is there a respectable man in Montreal, or elsewhere, who would not point the finger of scorn at us, and reproach us with foul ingratutude towards our trusty friend, our uncompromising advocate, aye, and as true a man as God ever put life in. Once and for all then, let there be an end to this senseless and humiliating opposition; let petty spleen find vent in some other quarter, and offended dignity exhaust its venom upon a more deserving object. The editor of the TRUE WITNESS is the last man who should be chosen for the sacrifice. Around him every feeling of honor and gratitude command us to rally; unless indeed we are a set of contemptible cowards, afraid to move one step in support of him, who has so long and so courageously, alone and unaided, fought our battles, and who is still fighting them; ever carrying with him into the contest weapons which none but the man of profound learning, and true Catholic faith, knows how to employ.

With these few introductory remarks, the attention of the render is again directed to the Tablet's graceful tribute of respect and admiration for the TRUE WITNESS. As it is peculiarly applicable and interesting at this moment, it will, we have not the least doubt, be accepted by the Catholic reader as a seasonable, generous, but well-merited acknowledgment of the simplicity, piety, and ability of our incorruptible and unpurchaseable friend, the Editor of the TRUE WIT-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND ITS EDITOR.

Of all those who labor at the Catholic press in America, we know of none who deserves better at the hands of our entire body than the Editor of the Montreal True Witness. For eight years he has battled manfully and steadily against the enemies of Catholicity, knowing no party, receiving little remuneration, yet devoting himself heart and soul to the great work before him. During those eight years of journalism, no man can point out one solitary instance wherein Mr. Clerk truckled to any ministry, or pandered to any prejudice how popular soever it might be. Born and nurtured in the lap of aristocratic affinence-his father, still living, being a Scotch baronet of high standing-Mr. Clerk since his conversion to our holy faith, and especially since the commencement of his career as a Catholic journalist. has lived in a voluntary obscurity that is highly honorable to himself. In an age when the majority of journalists are looked upon as "for sale by auction," and ready to knock themselves down to the highest bidder, when, in fact, that old-fashioned thing called principle, is well nigh lost sight of, and that other thing vulgarly known as self-interest worshippped in its place, nothing can be more honorable than the manly, straightforward, independent course all along pursued by Mr. Clerk. He has been aptly styled by a brother journalist, "the Lucas of Amecas was to England and Ireland, George E. Clerk is Herald, 11th inst. to Canada; the fearless, uncompromising, unpurchascable advocate of the religion he so lovingly embraced, in all its bearings and society. The bril liant and yet profound talents, and the extensive, we might say the universal erudition for which Lucas was distinguished, are also distinctive of the Canadian journalist, and in that scathing sarcasm, founded on intense honesty, which made Lucas the terror of political traders in the British Islands, the Editor of the True Witness talls little, if anything, short of him. Having no hankering himself after "the pickings of office, he had no sympathy with those who have, and their political tergiversations, in matters affecting religion, find no mercy at his hands. The trickling, time-serving "liberal Catholic," blowing hot and cold with the same breath, and sacrificing his dignity as a man and a Christian to the "getting an office," or keeping it when got—these ate Mr. Clerk's special abhorrence, and he delights in tearing the flimsy veil from their faces and showing them to their co-religionists in all their naked deformity. These are "the Jacks in office" of whom he discourses so pleasantly and so often. But although the mass of his readers are well pleased to see such proper castigation administered, it is not at all to the liking of the persons "flogged," and the conse-quence is that they consider Mr. Clerk as a very naughty, crossed-grained, unreasonable sort of task-master, who would force them to walk in the straight line of public duty, whether it led to their own pecuniary interest or not. It is quite amusing to see the puerile and impotent anger with which they turn on him at times, calling him all sorts of ill names and kicking up such a dust that were enough to blind the eyes of the public if they were not too "wide awake" for that. Having no political intri-gues, no public backsliding of any kind wherewith life on which to lay hold, they usually twit him with being a Scotchman and a convert. Two very heinous offences, are they not? yet these are precisely the themes on which all sorts of charges are rung, and that by Catholic editors. Now if Mr. Clerk were a man who had ever manifested any desire to trade on his Catholicity-to raise himself to power or place by his influence as a public journalist, then, indeed, he might be repreached with selfish motives for his change of religion, but as no man will ven-ture to say that he showed any such desire, surely it is no reproach to him that he renounced error and embraced truth. Such taunts are exceeding mean and highly improper coming from a professing Catholic. With respect to the other count of the in-dictment, it is still more absurd. Is Scotland, then, a country that any man need be ashamed of? We rather think Mr. Clerk is not of that opinion. He would most likely tell such writers as those we speak of that he esteem it a high honor to have been born in Scottish ground. And here we would observe. en passant, that, although a Scotchman, Mr. Clerk has not one drop in his vein of what these gentle-

men have been please to style "the lewd blood of the

Covenant." His family, and old feudal one of many generations, was ever found on the side of the

our paper, they have, after all, only succeeded in Stewarts-they were a race, as we happen to know, of sturdy old cavaliers, who would have shrunk with horror from any alliance with those of the Covenant. of the Covenanters."

In conclusion we would say that there is no one layman in Canada, as we have reason to be convinced, who stands higher in the estimation of the Catholic hierarchy and clergy than George E. Clerk. Nor is the appreciation of his services confined to that venerable body, as we see by the simultaneous effort recently made, in all sections of the province, to sustain his paper when he announced his intention of suspending its publication. We are sorry, then, to see Catholic editors carping at a man like Mr. Clerk who, whether as a public journalist, a citizen, or a Christian, is an ornament to the entire body. If it be true that "an honest man's the noblest work of God," then is such a man as Mr. Clerk deserving of all honor.

The editorial columns of the last number of the Toronto Freeman are almost exclusively occupied with a review of the TRUE WITNESS policy; in which the Freeman endeavors to make out a case against this paper. As the editor of the TRUE WITNESS is absent, our cotemporary is respectfully recommended to keep cool until he returns, when he will, no doubt, be duly acknowledged. In the meantime, the Freeman might learn a useful lesson by attentively reading the foregoing article, from the Tablet; as it would seem to be specially applicable to his

A SLANDER RETRACTED .- Some four years ago the Christian Guardian, the Methodist organ of Upper Canada, introduced to the notice of his readers a work professedly emanating from an " Escaped Nun," with the following gentlemanly and truly Christian observation:-

"Nunneries are in reality the brothels of Roman-

And this, his thesis, our Methodist cotemporary aforesaid, proceeded to develope and illustrate by means of the above-named work; although others of his Protestant cotemporaries, less zealous for the Holy Protestant Faith, because greater sticklers for the precents of truth and decency, denounced the work as " wicked in its conception, false in its details, unprincipled and libellous;" and as one which " no true Protestant can read without a sense of lumiliation." -Commercial Advertiser Montreal.

The obscene book met with a similar reception in other quarters, and from the press of the United States, indeed with the exception of the évangelicals, who landed the book to the skies, and gloated with rapture over its foul details, it was strongly and unreservedly condemned by men of all parties, and all denominations, as a filthy and lascivious " reliash of old anonymous books, badly put together."-Albany Argus.

What then will be the feelings of our evangelical friends, what the consternation in our Zion, when we inform them that Miss. Bunkley-now Mrs. J. Andrews-the "ESCAPED NUN" herself. and the reputed author of the book in which the adventures of that interesting run-away were duly set forth-has retracted; and that, according to the following extract from the Norfolk Herald (Protestant) that retraction has been made pub-

"RECANTATION .- The public recantation of Josephine Andrews (formerly Miss Bunkley) author of the The Escaped Nan, was read in St. Mary's Church

Mrs. Andrews, we should add, has been again received into the Church, and admitted to Com-

That the lie is thereby killed, we are not sanguine enough to believe; for a " Protestant Lie," as all experience teaches, is immortal. That it will shortly appear again, slightly altered, with nerhaps new names assigned to the principal characters, and the scene laid in some other State of the Union, we have no manner of doubt; just as the exposure of the villainies of Maria Monk was quickly succeeded by the obscenities and slanders of "The Escaped Nun." The demand for falsehood and obscenity for the Protestant Evangelical market is incessant and insatiable; where in safety, and like Alfred, turned what he advantage of his country. With harp subscriber in arrears pay up, and then look round in hand, Moore entered the penetralia of the English for others to add to the list, as the expense of establishes this-that a demand will always be followed by a supply. Still, will there be found lewd fellows, in black coats and white chokers, to write lewd works for the delectation of the evangelical market; foolish misguided young women to adopt them as their own; and foul-mouthed, unprincipled fellows, like the Christian Guardian, to recommend these abominable works to a public naturally credulous, and by their hatred of Catholicity stimulated to a morbid, and abnormal condition of credulity.

In thus attributing the authorship of these obscene works of Profestant fiction, to gentry of the Stiggins tribe, we are but following the example set us by our non-evangelical Protestant cotemporaries. It is now, we believe, pretty geto charge Mr. Clerk, nor yet anything in his private nerally understood that the romance of Maria Monk was the joint work of a Montreal prostitute, and an evangelical Protestant minister; whilst with reference to the narrative of " The Escaped Nun," the Albany Argus, a Protestant journal, spoke, about the time of its appearance, in the following terms:-

"We venture to say, that we will prove, at an hour's notice, any day, that this book was never written by an inmate of a convent, nor by a woman, nor indeed by a man; but it has been picked up in parts from other books, and badly put together, for the Know-Nothing market here."

Thus, then, has the slander of the 'Escaped Nun," been fully refuted; and the authority-destroyed text-book, by means of which the Christuan Guardian, and its worthy, and equally respectable cotemporary and fellow-laborers Gavazzi, and Mr. George Brown of the Globe, sought to make good their favorite thesis, that Sisters of Charity are " she-devils;" and that :-

"Nunneries are in reality the brothels of Roman-

(From the Herald.)

At eight o'clock on Saturday evening last, the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association as-

sembled in their Hall, M'Gill Street, to hear an address from their President, Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., on the poet whose anniversary they had met to honor. The Rev. Mr. O'Brien, the Director of the Association, occupied the chair. Mr. M'Gee came forward amid applause and said-Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the Council of this Society thought it would not be becoming in us, as the only literary association in this City representing the land of Moore's nativity, to allow this day to pass over without some mark of remembrance. (Applause.) Our Society is too young yet to give such a festival, on this occasion, as we would all wish to see; but we have met to-night partly to fasten the day on the memory of our own members, and partly, though this is the busiest evening of the week, to show cause why, on the recurrence of the anniversary hereafter, the day should be one of congratulation and festivity to this Society, and all literary bodies of the same nature, and why we should have an annual celebration, if the Council recommended it, on the 28th of May. [Applause.] I am not about to inflict upon you any formal address; but, in our intercourse to-night, it is my part to point out one or two reasons, if necessary, why we should celebrate this anniversary, and not only this Society, but all who in common with us claim the Irish name and profess the Catholic faith. The first point I shall take up will be the literary life of Moore. He was born in Dublin, as most of you are aware, on the 28th of May 1780; just 79 years ago. At the age of twenty he became known to the world by his translation of the odes of Anacreon, and, very soon after, as the author of a volume of juvenile poems which showed only ton clearly the force of the Pagan study he had been pursuing. At the age of 25 he com-menced the "Irish Melodies;" and when 37 years of age he had written all his serious poetry, including his great oriental poem of "Lallah Rookh." After this period he wrote some squibs and songs, but the poetical half of his life was, necessarily, the first one; -when he left middle age behind him he began to use prose as the ordinary vehicle of communication with the public ;-and produced the lives of "Lord Edward Fitzgerald," and of "Richard Brindsely Edward Pitzgerald," and of "Richard Brindsely Sheridan," and a most successful political historiette, in "Captain Rock;" "The travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion;" but above all the "History of Ireland;" which considering the greater facilities which now exist for obtaining original documents, is the best of the kind ever written. He also wrote for the general public the "life of Byron," the "Epicurean" and also miscellaneous articles in the Edinburgh and other reviews. His literary life may be said to have commenced in 1800, and to have ended in 1845. In 1845 or '46 his memory began to fail. After surviving all his children, he passed into tematic reviler of the Catholic Church, and all rolls is selling on the market at 10d, and even lower. death in a state of mental eclipse, at his home in Developed to her. So far as Mr. McGee is vonshire in 1852, aged 70 years. The reasons why concerned. I deny that you or any other person we should hold Moore in remembrance are two or three. The first one is, that in the first half of this century he was the intellectual representative of his race in London, the impetial mart of literature that gentleman. If Mr. McGee does not think for the whole empire. The first 30 years of this proper to follow it, that's his business; but of century saw a growth and developement of mind in the city of London—the great centre of commerce, one thing I am quite certain. that he will not book making and book selling—saw an amount of better his position much, by following your exintellect, which probably no country has equalled in ample. Surely, said I, the Editor of the TRUE poetical ability, in any past time. Among that gifted brotherhood of men-English and Scotch-no man but a man of eminent genius, and of thorough cultivation, and of great industry, could hold his own. It was a hard task with an Irish Catholic, to hold up, against the prejudices then so common, the race from whom he sprang :- so it may at once be seen that no man entering that proud city would be able to hold his own with the Southeys, the By-rons, the Shelleys and the Coleridges, unless he were

a man of great genius, cultivation, and indefatigable country devotedly, we ought to respect him most, equal ground with Sheil, and without any inviduous comparison I should say that his services were quite nell and Sheil never penetrated, the songs of Moore | tion to the McGee fund is unpaid to this day. found their way. Statesmen went home at midnight from the heavy atmosphere of the House of Commons, and found their guests, their wives, or daughters performing the airs of Moore.—These songs had taken possession of the Statesman's home—they had himself scarce. crossed his threshold, and the sweetness of the airs, the sadness of the words, and the latent political meaning embodied, drew his attention to the countpeople : one by one he disarmed their prejudices and made the nation ashamed of them, and taught that there was something else in Ireland than poverty and suffering, and enmity, against England. He taught the English people that Ireland had a history which they could not equal, and a music as characteristic and

complete in itself as any modern European school could produce. As the faithful minstrel of the English Richard, when the latter was imprisoned by the Duke of Austria, sang below the grated windows of the principal European fortresses, "Oh, Richard—oh, mon Roy," and at last effected the release of his master, so did Moore sing at the grated windows of public opinion, the spell of his race and religion, and the spell of the song is alive to-day. (Applause).—Not only has Moore done all this; he has also, in our private intercourse, effected a change which may be noticed. When Thalberg, the great Austrian planist, was here some time ago. I remember the enthusiasm of French, English and Scotch when he played "The Last Rose of Summer." At that time I said to myself I would never have heard an Irish air applanded or for Thomas Moore. (Applause.) When Dr. Mackay the recent examination in Cambridge. Herald. was here-with whom I had a very momentary acquaintance—he stated, what he has since affirmed in the Illustrated London News, that Moore was not a national poet, in the same sense as Burns. But because Moore found inspiration in different channels, and expressed his thoughts in symbols different from those of Burns, he is not the less national on

that account. (Applause.) To my mind, there is not a finer poem in the English tongue than Moore's "Silent, oh Moyle, be the Roar of thy Waters." It carries me back with the race that gave Ireland her history-it comes to my ear untinged and unsullied by modern contact—it comes with the sound of two the steamer Nagara at Charlotte for Toronto. Somethousand years, from the old Druidical forests—it is time after eaving the port he was observed by the heard like the roar of a cataract at night. It would watchman to be leaning over the promenade deck require the full power of inspiration to analyse it-it is national, grand, and beautful. [Applause.] Every The alarm was given, and the steamer stopped on

THE SEVENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF a musical education ought to stipulate, as an essential part of it, that they should be able to reproduce (From the Herald.) our native airs—instead of searching through foreign books for minor melodies, or sitting at the feet of many masters, mimicking, like mocking birds, whatever they hear, without being able to perform an Irish song. [Applause.] Another reason why we Irish Canadians should prize Moore is this—that though, in the year 1805, he was but six weeks in this country, he gave us two of the most national songs, which, if we are ever to be a nation, we can possess -"The Woodpecker Tapping the Hollow Beech Tree," written at Niagara, and the "Canadian Boat Song," while passing St. Ann's-not in Griffintown -(a laugh)-but on the Ottawa. Under all these circumstances it is our duty, as members of this Society and Canadians, hereafter to celebrate the birthday of Moore in a becoming manner. I hope, therefore, when the next occasion arrives, that we shall all be prepared to share in the festival, and celebrate it in a manner worthy of the Society, worthy of the memory of Moore, and worthy of the position of his countrymen on this soil; and let us all endeavor to act in such a way that the 28th May, 1860, shall not

pass over unsignalized. (Applause.)
The Rev. Mr. O'llrien, Director of the Society, having complimented the lecturer, that part of the proceedings of the evening came to a close. Several of the members, then recited, in a very creditable manner, some select passages from Moore's Works, and some songs having been sung, the whole termi-

The Committee of the St. Patrick's Society, will give their annual Pic-Nic on the sixth of July next.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR-I had a visit from a former subscriber to your paper on yesterday; the object of which was to induce me to throw up the TRUE WIT-NESS. I asked him what reason he could urge in support of a request which appeared to me so unjust, and indeed so extraordinary. His answer was, that you are continually attacking George at retail for consumption. The low grades are not Brown, and Mr. M'Gee, and thereby strength- active. The price of oatmeal is nominal, there being eming the hands of the Ministry. "Well," said no sales of any consequence. Grain is also very dull I, "if this is the charge you bring against the and very little doing. The only kind of food ship-TRUE WITNESS, and the only one, as you ad-minot. mit, I have little hesitation in telling you that this time you are mistaken in your man. What sales have been made to dealers at the following the True Witness has written of George rates: Mess, \$19; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$16,25; Prime, Brown, I heartily concur in; and I am only surprised that any respectable man can undertake to solicit further indulgence for him, or Lard is 121 to 13 cents. in any way to sanction the unprincipled and sysconcerned, I deny that you or any other person can blame the editor of the TRUE WITNESS for the excellent advice which he has offered to one thing I am quite certain, that he will not WITNESS has as much right to express his opinions through the columns of his paper, as Mr. McGee has to deliver his on the floor of the to Montreal, have to return to Quebec to load timber Parliament House, or on a public platform. or deals. There is in fact nothing for them here but Mr. MiGee is the advocate of Representation by Population, and an alliance with George Brown; the True Wirness condemns both; and this is the cause of all your hostility. Now as a proof that you and all who agree with you quisitely sounding words of the English tongue, he was unrivalled. [Applause.] But it is not simply not perceive, said I, that by such a suicidal act because he represented the Irish mind and intellect-ual character, before the world, that we ought principally to honor Moore; it is because he loved his country devotedly, we cought to represent the mind and intellect-ual character, before the world, that we ought principally to honor Moore; it is because he loved his country devotedly, we cought to represent the mind and intellect-ual character, before the world, that we ought principally to honor Moore; it is because he loved his country devotedly, we cought to represent the mind and intellect-ual character, before the world, that we would require about the country devotedly, we cought to represent the mind and intellect-ual character, before the world, that we would require about the country devotedly, we cought to represent the mind and intellect-ual character, before the world, that we ought principally to honor Moore; it is because he loved his certainty that we would require about the country devotedly, we cought to represent the mind and intellect-ual character, before the world, that we ought principally to honor Moore; it is because he loved his certainty that we would require about the country devotedly. certainty that we would receive about the same because he gave to her the generous use of his ta- treatment from them that Catholic Ireland re- ly the most popular family medicine known; no lents during the greater part of his life. (Applause.) ceives from Protestant England since the Union. He crossed over to England when the act of the The fact is, you don't know what you are talking of his life. (Applause.) ceives from Protestant England since the Union. other remedy has been so successful in relieving all when the act of the The fact is, you don't know what you are talking it has often effected a speedy and complete cure.— Union was passed he came back to freland with the about; but as I see you are about to move off, Sold by druggists generally. Act of Emancipation. Working out this measure about to the part of but after him there was no other man to whom the the man who appears before the public, and has Catholics of Ireland and the British Empire are so the boldness to state that he has made many samuch indebted as to Thomas Moore. He stands on crifices, and worked hard to return Mr. Miliee, would, in order to entitle himself to belief, do well equal to those of Sheil.-Where the speeches of O'Con- first of all, to explain how it is that his subscrip-

> Here, Mr. Editor, my friend could not stand it any longer. It was evident he was not prepared for this "poser," and accordingly he made

In conclusion, Sir, I send you the names of two new subscribers; and promise to do all in my you are now, as ever, pursuing; and the best PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Sr. way to befriend the True Witness is, let every PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the subscriber in arrears pay up, and then look round 6th June, at EIGHT o'clock. for others to add to the list, as the expense of collection must make a sad inroad upon the printer's profits. AN IRISHMAN.

Montreal, 31st May, 1859.

DEATH of LADY LAFORTAINE -In this city, on riday evening, the 27th May, Lady Lafontaine, aged 46 years. The funeral took place on Monday morning, and was largely attended by the Judges, the apartments, with a large and spacious kitchen; Gas members of the Bar, and the citizens generally .-Lady Lafontaine is deeply regretted by all who knew her, for no one "bore her honors more meekly" than she did, and she was equally loved and respected by her friends. The funeral services were performed at the Catholic Cathedral .- Pilot.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT .-- We understand that the Hon. Mr. Justice Chas. Mondelet is to be the lifth Judge of the Court of Appeals .- Herald.

A CANADIAN TAKING HONORS AT CAMBRIDGE .-We fell pleasure in noticing the fact that Mr. John encor-ed to-night, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, Stephenson, son of the late Dr. Stephenson of this when played by an Austrian pianist, had it not been city, has obtained a Trinity College Scholarship, at

> IMPROVEMENTS AT OFTAWA .- The Tribune says that in almost every nook and corner of the city improvements are rapidly going on, the sound of the hammer and the saw being heard in all directions Houses are being built of all grades and sizes, from the small slab cabin up to the stately mansion of three or four stories in height, and as varied in their architectural form and structure as the tastes and opinions of their proprietors.

MAN DROWNED .- On Friday last, a man giving his name as Thomas Mulligan, took passage on board rail, aft, and subsequently to fall into the water. one of Moore's songs seem to me to be as national in its way. A small boat was lowered, but no trace turn and character of thought, as they are exquisite in melody. Moore should be in all our families, and fathers who have daughters and about to give them twenty or twenty-five years of age.—Hamilton Times.

The MAP of CANADA, colored price, \$2 each.

Can be procured at the Franklin between twenty or twenty-five years of age.—Hamilton Times.

LIGHTENING-STRUCK .- We learn that a man named Dupuis, who was ploughing in the vicinity of the city, to the north, was on Thursday evening last struck by lightning and killed, as was also his horse.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER .-- In the course of the examination of the alleged forgery of the will, suffi-cient evidence has been elicited to warrant W. Mathews, Esq., J. P., the presiding magistrate, in committing the accused William Wallace Robertson, for the murder of his father, who was killed in November, 1854. His mother is also in jail, awaiting, bail on the charge of being concerned in the forgery of the will.—Brantford Courier.

STERLING MONEY ORDERS .- The Post office here has received instructions to begin the new system of sterling money orders on the first on the 1st instant. Any money order office in Unnada may issue money orders on every money order office in Great Britain and Ireland. The orders may be drawn from the amount of 1s, to £5 stg. No order to be issued, for less than 1s, or more than £5 stg. The fees for orders are as follows:—25 cents for any sum under £2 stg., and 50 cents for any sum over £2 and under £5 stg. Thus, an order for £1 stg. would be made out in this way:—The pound, at the par of Exchange (according to the printed instructions) is \$4.89—add 25 cents, and we have \$5,14 for the order, £2 stg., at par \$9,78 at 25 cents, same as in last case, would be \$10:03, the rate being a little cheaper per cent. But for any fraction over £2 stg., 50 cents are added for the order. The new system will be of great convenience to the public. Postmasters are to receive I per cent. for their remaneration .- Guzette.

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

There has been a soaking rain since our last, which has done immense good to vegetation, and the weather is again bright. The accounts from all quarters respecting the appearance of the crops continue favorable. The hay crop in this vicinity will undoubtedly be good.

FLOUR, &c .- There is great stagnation in the flour trade. Good Upper Canada brands are held at \$7 for Superfine, Fancy \$7,25, and Extra \$7,50, to \$8,50. according to quality; but there are no sales except

Provisions .- Pork is again very dull, and several \$14 to \$14,50. Beef is also dull ; Prime Mess may be quoted at \$14 to \$14,50, and Prime at \$9 to \$9,50. Bacon, Shoulders and Hams are very difficult of sale.

Butter is brought in freely by farmers, and fresh in This brings down the price of pucked butter, for which it would be difficult to make a quotation, there being no considerable transactions. Very choice might bring 10d to 11d.

Wook is beginning to come in, and is worth 13 8d to 18 9d per 1b., for that which is clean and of fair quaity. It is likely that the demand from Canadian manufacturers will be quite equal to the supply raised in Canada.

Asues continue to arrive freely, and since our last Pots have declined about 5 cents, and Pearls about 15 cents. The current prices of to-day are, Pots \$6. 25 ; Pearls \$6,50.

The greater part of the vessels which have come ashes and a few peas, and the rates of freight contique low. Exchange has an upward tendency, but the Bank is still selling at 11 per cent. There is rather more demand for money. Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets. - Wheat-

None : Oats, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 1d. ; Barley-None ; India man of great genius, cultivation, and indefatigable are in error, I will simply ask, is there one industry. But Moore had scholarship equal perhaps are in error, I will simply ask, is there one to Coleridge: he had an energy of expression and a amongst you who would dare to face a meeting Clover and Timothy Seed-None; Country Floury, Country Flou power over the Eaglish language equal to Byron; of Catholics to-morrow, and declare yourselves 20s. to 21s. 3d.; Catmenl, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; Corn the nown of bringing together the mellow and exin favor of the Brown alliance, or his pet meatogether the mellow and exin favor of the Brown alliance, or his pet meatogether the mellow and exin favor of the Brown alliance, or his pet meatogether the mellow and exin favor of the Brown alliance, or his pet meatogether the mellow and exin favor of the Brown alliance, or his pet meatogether the mellow and exin favor of the Brown alliance, or his pet meatogether the mellow and exin favor of the Brown alliance, or his pet meatogether the mellow and exin favor of the Brown alliance, or his pet mea-

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER is deserved-



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the St. By Order,

EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec.

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with immediate possession, THAT large commodious HOUSE, covered with

and water in the House-Cellar, and with Brick Stable and Sheds and a large Garden, situated on Wellington Street, Point St. Charles-House and premises have undergone a thorough repair; has been occupied for two years as a Boarding House, by the Grand Trunk Co., for the accommodation for the Company's Clerks. The situation cannot be surpassed.

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June 1.

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Elegantly Engraved, Colored, and Mounted on Rollers; all in the best style. Their accuracy can be relied upon, having been got up, strictly according to the last Ordnance Survey.

ALSO, The MAP of CANADA, colored in Townships.

Can be procured at the Franklin House, Montreal;

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 11.—The Moniteur of this morning announces that Count Persigny is appointed ambassador of the Emperor at the English Court.

The Army of Lyons have received orders to proceed to Italy. It will form the sixth corps. The Emperor has just named the regiments which are to form the seventh corps of the Army in Italy. It will be composed of ten regiments of infantry, eight of light cavalry, and two bat-talions of chasseurs. The effective force in Italy will be increased by these means to 200,000 men. It is reported that the detached corps to be commanded by Prince Napoleon will perhaps land at Leghorn, with a view of revolutionising Italy.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON FOR ITALY.—Scene AT THE TUILERIES.—The following is an extract from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the Post, dated May 10: "For several hours previous to that at which I am writing, Paris has presented a scene of animation which belongs alone to large cities and great events—the event on the present occasion being the Emperor's departure from the Tuileries at six o'clock to head the army in Italy.-A Bonaparte was once more turning his back on Paris to join the Imperial Eagles on the plans of Italy. This day will be memorable in the modern history of Europe, for great events must follow. The people of Paris seemed to feel the occasion, for they flocked from all quarters of the city at an early hour, and took up positions along the Rue de Raveli to the Lyons Railway station. Every window was crowded with spectators, whilst the pathways presented a dense mass of human beings so closely packed as to prevent the possibility of circulation. Before the departure of the Emperor took place several carriages passed down the Rue de Rivoli with the ladies and friends of officers attached to the Emperor's staff and household. They all drove on to the Railway terminus there to bid farewell to those nearest and dearest to them. Prince Jerome and all the members of the imperial family, the ministers of state, and many personal and particular friends of his Majesty, proceeded to the Tuileries about four o'clock to bid farewell to the Emperor and console the Empress. His Majesty, I was told by one present, observed his usual calm and confident aspect, saying a kind word to all who approached. The little Prince was amongst the group which surrounded the Emperor and Empress, and appeared, I am informed, remarkably amused and childishly delighted with the bustling scene. There were about 300 persons permitted to approach their majesties on this occasion. Exactly at half-past five the Emperor mounted a magnificent charger at the foot of grand staircase of the Tuileries, dressed in the uniform of a general of division, and wearing the cordon of the Legion of Honor. His Majesty was preceded by the Hundred Guards as he rode on, followed by a few cavalry of the line, and then a carriage containing the Empress, and a second velucle with the ladies in waiting. "Long live the Emperor!" "Long live Italy!" burst from the lips of thousands of well-dressed persons, and I heard the same shouts echoed faintly along after the glittering procession had past out of sight. The crowd was most enthusiastic as far as I was able to judge."

POPULAR FEELING TOWARDS THE EM-PEROR.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing on the 11th May, says:-Such a scene as that which took place yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the Emperor's the church destroyed during the French revolution, departure the present generation of Parisians has never witnessed. The crowds, the cheering, the | Cardinal Wiseman, His Royal Highness was conductpatriotic songs, broken by repeated cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' all gave the most effectual contradiction to the reports of the war being unpopular with the bulk of the people. As for the lish college, which have lately been re-furnished and middle classes-cest une autre chore; but the much improved. The Prince then retired with his lower order, who after all form the great mass of the people, appeared to have taken this opportunity to express their syrapathy for the Emperor and the cause which he professes to defend. All progress giong the Que de Rivoli, down which the cortege moved at a slow pace, was impassible. The crowd along the footpath was wedged so closely together that women had to be extricated in a fainting state. The windows of the tail houses in the Rue de Rivoli, and the very roofs, were black with human beings .-The Emperor was scated in an open carriage with the Empress-the usual escort of Cent Gardes following and preceding. As it moved out of the gates of the Carrousel there was a roar of voices, hats were tossed aloft in the air, handkerchiefs were waved, and women cried .-The Emperor looked surprised at the unusual warmth of his reception, and well he might .-There was no display of troops. By the time the cortege had arrived at the Hotel de Ville this continued and unexpected ovation had produced the effect which such an imposing manifestation must produce upon the most inflexible. The Emperor ordered the guards to move out of the way, and the carriage was almost instantly hemmed round by the enthusiastic crowd. I am told by an eye-witness that the stern unbending features of Louis Napoleon were quivering with emotion, while the Empress was weeping without attempt at concealment. He put his hands out of the carriage, and it was a sight indeed to see these rough ouvriers-these barricade makers of the Rue St. Autoine-bending over and kissing them, and shouting 'Vive l'Empereur!' when the contege resumed its march, a band of workmen stood between the Imperial carriage and the Cent Gardes, and preceded it all the rest of the way, singing the . Chant du Depart," and even the Marscillasse, to the sounds of which, with · Vive l'Empereur!' for a burden, the Imperial his journey to the army of Italy."

Private accounts from Turin, of the 9th May, inform us that great excitement and some apprehension prevailed in that city at the near approach of the Austrians, but that the mind of the handled by the Piedmontese. It is stated that the Minister has ordered five additional frigates the river.

to be immediately fitted for sea. A commission appointed to devise a plan for the protection of the coast of France, of which Admiral Le Barbier de Tinan is President, has completed its report, which has been presented to the Minister of Marine. The Empress gave audience to several persons on Wednesday, May 11, at the Tuileries. She likewise signed several decrees as Regent. -Paris Times Cor.

#### ITALY.

Rome, May 7th .- As I had occasion last week to pay a vist to Florence, I was unable to write to you from Rome. I arrived there in time to be an eye-wit-ness of the Revolution. Long before this your readers will have heard how rapidly events succeeded each other in Tuscany during Easter week. The fraternisation of the troops with the people; the flight of the Grand Duke, the establishment of a provisional government, the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel as dictator during the war, the arrival of General Ullo from Piedmont to take the command of the troops, all this was brought about between the Wednesday and Friday of that week. The suddenness of the whole matter was brought vividly home to my mind, when, upon my return to Leghorn, I saw the tricolour of Italy waving from the fort, where but a few days before I had seen the Tuscan flag. The wildest excitement everywhere prevailed, but tranquillity was nowhere disturbed. The impression left on my own mind from what I saw and heard, not only in Florence, but also in Lucca and Sienna, was that for some time past Piedmontese agents had been actively engaged in stirring up the passions of the people against their own legitimate government .-The promptitude with which a Piedmontese commissioner arrived, wherever he was thought to be needed, confirms me in this opinion. The Revolutionary party is very proud of the spirit of religion, in which the holy cause, as it is called, has been begun. But those who remember '48 and '45, will not be deceived. If the volunteers of Leghorn went the other day to pay a visit to the Maddona at Montenegro, we cannot forget that the revolutionists of ten years ago crowded to receive communion from the hands of Pius IX. Depend upon it, that even making every allowance for the good who may more easily be led away by the idea of a war for the independence of Italy, than by enthusiasm for a Republic. the spirit of the revolutionary war of '59, like that of the Republican movement in '48, is opposed to religion.

But now your readers will be anxious to know what is the state of feeling in the Papal States? Of course, if we are to believe the reports from Piedmont, the people are all ready to declare for the independence of Italy, and the Holy Father himself, like the Grand Duke of Tuscany, is ready to fly. Only the other day, when His Holinees went to pay an Easter excursion to Ostia, it was reported far and wide that he had actually fled. Doubtless, a certain number of young men, in the excitement of the moment, have left as volunteers; but I am assured, upon good authority, that the great mass of the inhabitants of the Roman States is indifferent to the whole question, and that very many, even of those who long for the independence of Italy, as the cause of the nation, are yet loyally attached to the Papal Government. They might as Italians, like to see the Austrians driven out of Italy; but they do not wish to interfere with the existing Italian Governments. Of one thing I am sure by my own experi-ence, that the state of feeling in Rome is quite dif-ferent from that of Tuscany. The romans are by no means a warlike people, and do not like fighting.— Besides they have to much common sense to be deceived by such a mere dream, as the idea of a united Italy. That it is a mere dream no one who has lived long in Italy can have any doubt. Lombardy is too proud to become part of Piedmont; Parma would not consent to be deprived of its little court. The Piedmontese despise the Romans, and the Romans laugh at the Neapolitans, while even in the Papal States (as I am informed), Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli are jealous of Bologna, and yet out of these discordant elements it is hoped to make one Italy.

I promised in my last letter to give some account of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the English college. As I then said, he choose the 23rd of April properly S. George's day, but this year Holy Saturday, for his visit. He was received at the door by the Very Rev. Dr. English, Rector of the united colleges (the English college and the Collegio Pio,) and the Vice-Rectors, the Rev. Dr. Cruikshank, and the Rev. T. A. Drinkwater. After having observed the monuments that have been rescued from the ruins of and placed in one of the corridors by His Eminence ed to the chapel, where a beautiful new pavement of enamelled tiles has just been laid down. After this he visited the Refectories, liberaries, and galleries, as well as a few of the students' rooms in the Engsuite into the Rector' room, where he remained some time, and where ices were served, the only refreshment allowed by the laws of the church upon that day. During his visit the Prince exhibited the greatest courtesy, and kindness. Upon leaving the college, a cheer was given by all the students, which must have caused no little surprise to the good people who live in the Via de Monserrato. I have beard that the Prince has since expressed himself much pleased with his visit .- Cor. Weekly Register.

The energy and courage of the Holy Father has in the midst of this terrible complication preserved the independence of his dominions. Austria, from whom all possible care for the neutrality of the Papal States was expected, was the first to violate that neutrality or place it in danger by enormously increasing its garrison at Ancona, and declaring the town in a state of siege. Yielding, however, to the emphatic protest of the Holy Father, the latter proceeding has been reversed, and thus the conflagration has been kept without the bounds of the Pope's dominions. The increase of the garrison at Ancona, however, will probably lead to an increase of the French force at Rome, and may be the seed of further trouble.

NAPLES .- It is said that an application has been recently made by the French to the Neapolitan Government, to ascertain what would be the policy of the latter during the war, and that answer was, "Strict neutrality." Also that a request was then made for permission to occupy three forts, one in Sicily and two on the mainland; that the answer to this was, that it was contrary to the rights of nations; but, if the French took them, notwithstanding, the Neapolitan Government would make no opposition, as they had not the means of resisting .-The King's brother is also said to be in ill-health. -Times.

TURIN, May 6 .- The following official bulletin of the army has been published to-day :- " The Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelli, and have constructed their defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Pobietto. Their vanguard is at Tronzano. During last night the enemy withdrew from Tortona. Yesterday evening they burnt seven arches of the bridge over the Scrivin. At Piacenza they have ordered the demolition of houses erected upon the fortifications."

VIENNA, May 7 .- The latest news received here from the seat of war is that the Po has risen so treparty alighted, and Napoleon III. set forth on mendously that military operations of importance are for the moment impossible. As the commander of the corps which crossed the Po at Cornale on the 4th inst. feared that the pontoon-bridge might be carried away by the violence of the current, he returned to the left bank of the river, after having cut off the railroad and telegraph communication between Vogpublic became tranquil when it was ascertained bera and Tortona. The object of the Austrians in crossing the Po is not known to me, but the movemy is known to have remained on the left bank of

May 8.—The evening supplement to the Wiener Zeitung of yesterday contained the following official intelligence relative to the movement of the troops which crossed the Po on Wednesday, the 4th inst. -"According to a telegram, our bridge across the Po was damaged during the night between the 5th and 6th inst. by the sudden rising of the river. In a few hours the bridge was repaired. The troops which crossed the river near Cornale returned to the gros of the army, after having broken up the railroad, and cut off the telegraphic communication in the neighborhood of Tortona and Voghera." The cur-rent report that the Austrian army has gained a victory at Mortara is incorrect.

May 9 .- Ancona has been declared in a state of siege. The light in the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbor has been extinguished. The Pope has protested. Count Buol will have an interview with the Emperor, and will send an answer to-morrow .-France considers the state of things at Ancona as a violation of neutrality, and awaits the reply. The French regiments at Rome are to be placed on a full war footing. They will be increased by 3,600 men Rome is tranquil.

The Austrians have advanced from Vercelli towards Baronzo and Saluzzola. They continue to fortsfy themselves on both banks of the river Sesia, and also at San Germano. The Austrians threw out reconnoitring parties, which advanced as far as the brigade of Casale, but, being attacked with energy by our soldiers, they withdrew.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF 400 AUSTRIANS BY GARICALDI. -A Turin letter in the Independence states that on the night of the 4th the Austrians at Vercelli were surprised by Garibaldi, who made 400 of them prisoners. The Italian volunteers and their chief were assisted by the Caldini division. Le Nord of yesterday corroborates this statement.

Tunin, May 10.-The enemy have evacuated Livorno, Tronzano, Santhia, Cavaglia, Saluzzola, and Vercelli, and have recrossed the Sesia in great haste leaving part of the levies of forage, &c., which they had demanded, behind them. Yesterday a strong Austrian column with four Generals was at Stropiana, This morning they withdrew hastily from Carasano and Stropiana.

The Turin correspondence of the Times, speaking of the Austrian forces, says:-"Finer cavalry the world can hardly show. If they only fight in proportion to the excellence of their drill, discipline, and general efficiency, the French Dragoons have some pretty work cut out for them, and will certainly encounter a foe well worthy of their steel. It does not do to be guided by Italian opinions as to the probabilities of the coming struggie. People here are sanguine, and talk as if the victory were already won. The French, too, are evidently pretty confident, and it is natural they should be so, having so recently been engaged in a successful contest with a most stubborn foe. On the other hand, and not withstanding the reports spread of the discouragement of the Austrian soldiers, of their having no good will for the war, and so forth, there is reason to believe that there is a very strong esprit du corps among them, and I am surprised if they allow themselves to be walked over in the way that some here anticipate. I incline to believe that the French will be the winners of the bloody game, but also that they will meet a stout resistance, and I think that is the general opinion among impartial persons. Napoleon III. has sent hither the flower of his army, his Guard, and a large number of African troops, inured to hardship and warfare. He puts out his greatest strengh in the hope of making the war a short one. It may prove so to a certain extent; that is to say, he may succeed in driving his opponents to their fortresses, if they do not retreat to them before a battle has been fought, But nobody can suppose that the Emperor of Austria would thereupon give in and abandon Italy. This it would be folly to expect; although it may be possible that if the Austrians had been severely beaten, if the French had established an incontestible superiority over them, before they took to their fortifications, they might then be disposed to

treat." Turn, May 11.—On reaching Vercelli the Austrians ceased their retrograde movements. The Austrians, to-day, made excursions towards Desana. Yesterday, two batteries and thirty carts, with sick and wounded returned to Palira, by Gravellona.

GENOA, MAY 12 .- The Emperor has landed at the inner port (Darsena) and gone direct to the Royal have been embodied to proceed against the rebels, Palace, from the balcony of which he has just shown but little faith is placed in their ability to check himself to the assembled populace, who greeted him | these maranding bands. with enthusicatic plaudits and acclamations. Emperor was accompanied to the Palace by Prince the 19th instant in her Majesty's ship Calcutta, de Carignan, Count Cavour, and Count Latour d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador."

PROCLAMATION OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR TO THE ARMY IN ITALY .- The following telegrams were received at the London Times' office, May 13th :-"GENOA, May 13, 1859 .- The following Order of

the Day has been this day issued by the Emperor Napoleon :-

### " TO THE ABMY OF ITALY!

" Soldiers -- I come to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppres-sion. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilized world. I need not stimulate your ardor. Every step will remind you of a victory. In the Via Sacra of ancient Rome inscriptions were chiselled upon the marble, reminding the people of their exalted deeds. It is the same to-day .-In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole, and Rivoli you will, in the midst of those glorious recollections, be marching in another Via Sacra.

"Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army. Here, forget it not, there are no other enemies than those who fight against you in battle. Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear.

"The new armes de precision are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been, the terrible weapon of the French infantry.

"Soldiers, let us all do our duty, and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other the following words of happy augury re-echo-" The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sister."
"'Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859.
"'NAPOLEON."

The most spirited piece of war literature yet published is the address of Marshal Canrobert to his troops after they had accomplished the passage of the Alps: -" The great French army," says the Marshal in concluding his address, " will soon find itself opposite the Austrian army—they are old acquaintances-both have seen each other at Lodi, at Arcola at Marengo, and at Wagram. Illustrious names which you will soon cause to be followed by others equally glorious."

Tracany.-The Provisional Government of Tuacany has addressed a memorandum to the members of the diplomatic body lately accredited to the Grand Ducal Court. It bears the date of the 2d, and is a lengthy expose of the events before the late revolution; the effervoscence caused by the first intelligence of the misunderstanding existing between France and Austria; the subsequent political publications; the growing desire of the people to enter into an alliance with Piedmont; the inflexibility of reign on the 27th ult. The letter of General Ferra-ri, with his plan of bombarding the capital from Fort Belvedere, is not forgotten, and the document concludes with explaining the reasons which induced the Provisional Government to join Piedmont and proclaim the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia.

The Archduke John is dead.

A despatch from Ragusa says that the Austrian war-brig Triton, had been blown up. According to one account the number of killed and missing was about 80, but another despatch says that part of the crew were on shore at the time, and that the number of killed was only 4; wounded 9.

The Austrian postal service between Trieste and foreign ports has been interrupted.

#### PRUSSIA.

A parliamentary Commission had been sitting at Berlin to examine the exceptional laws rendered necessary by the present crisis. The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared verbally before the Commission, that if even it should happen that the efforts of the Italians to obtain a better administration should degenerate into revolutionary movements, Prussia nevertheless would see no reason for giving armed resistance to Austria. The Report of the Commission contain these words:

"The stronger Prussia becomes by the harmony between the King and people, the less can she interfere by arms in countries where such harmony does not exist. England, it is added, would remain neutral as long as her subjects are unaffected; and Prussin simply reserved to herself the right of quitting her watchful attitude the day on which other Pow-ers interfered in this war."

On the 12th instant, after a six hour debate in the Chamber of Deputies, during which all parties expressed the sentiment of German Nationality, the Loan asked for by the Government for the military and naval administration, together with further means for raising money were unanimously voted.— On the following day the Upper House unanimously

The Madrid journals of the 7th have arrived. The proceedings in the Schate and the Legislative Body were not of importance. The Government was purchasing mules and horses for the artillery and cavalry, and had resolved that the effective of horses for the regiments of Cuirassiers should be 500, and for those of Lancers, Light Dragoons, and Hussars, 450.

#### HUNGARY.

The Archduke Albert of Austria has issued the folowing proclamation, dated Buda, May 2:-To the faithful inhabitants of Hungary .- His Ma-

jesty the Emperor, our august master, has deigned to address to me under date of 28th April, the following autograph letter;—"My dear cousin, Archduke Albert .- The gravity of the situation requires the display of our utmost power, and also, beside the levy of all the military forces, the formation of free corps as an extraordinary measure which, based on the fidelity and devotedness of my subjects, has always been an important addition to our active forces. I therefore invite you to proceed without delay to the formation of volunteer battalions of infantry and divisions of hussers." In the struggle which has just begun for the sacred rights of the throne and the monarchy his Majesty relies upon his faithful people of Hungary, whose military spirit has often shone forth with great brilliancy. I trust that Hungary will eagerly come forward to justify the Imperial confidence. I am convinced that the loyal children of the kingdom will willingly profit by this occasion -so far as family or business affairs do not keep them at home-to add to the history of the country a new page rendering honorable testimony to the loyal attachment to the dynasty and the profound monarchical sentiment which have always constituted the great cause of pride for the country. In communicating to you the measure relative to the formation of free corps, I can only repeat the generous words of the Emperor, "With God for Fatherland!" adding to them, however, "And for our beloved So-

### CHINA.

Hong-Kong, Manch 31 .- Trade at Canton has suffered from the exactions of the Mandarins and the inroads of the rebels, a large body of whom have moved from Kwangsi to the north-east and occupied the direct route from Canton to the Oonam and Oopack provinces. Another body of rebels are reported as approaching Canton from the west, and great fears are entertained lest they should occupy the Tayshan districts, which at this season would entail the destruction of the new crop. The braves

His Excellency Sir Michael Seymour left this on bound for Singapore, whence he goes home overland.

From Cochin China we learn that the French have taken Saigon, the citadel of which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. A garrison was left there, and the Admiral de Genouilly was about to leave for Tourar. The health of the forces was said to be satisfactory. A large pirate force has been destroyed near Kulan by Her Majesty's steamer Niger, Captain Colville, and the gunbosts Janus and

### (From the European Times, May 14.)

THE WAR.-The military critics who figure in the newspapers are sorely puzzled at the movements and counter-movements of the Austrian army,now receding from the Ticino, now approaching to it -now threatening Tarin, and anon about to re-enter Lombardy, thus affording food for every imaginable kind of speculation, and puzzling all who profess in the matter of military strategy to be wiser than their neighbours. According to the last accounts, the head-quarters of the Austrians were at Mortara .-Various reasons have been assigned for the apparent vacillation which this course of tactics would seem to indicate. According to some authorities, it is the weather, for the rains in Piedmont at this senson are heavy, and the tributary streams of the Po are swoollen by the melting snows of the Alps, which render the embankments of the river so soft and yielding as seriously to embarrass the movements of an invading army. According to another version, the object is to draw the Sardinians into a disadvantageous position, or to delude them with feigned tactics. Another version for the Austrian retrograde movement is, a commendable anxiety about their great fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, on the Mincio, and of Verona and Legnage, on the Adige, and of all and beyond all, of Milan, the capital of Austrian Italy, likely to be threatened by the French. Nothing but time, and that not very remote, can solve these conflicting enigmas, which are so perplexing to the politicians of Western Eurone. The leading morning journal, of yesterday, which

has been quite as much at sea as the rest of its neighbours, on this absorbing topic of the day, says that "Two great armies, animated by strong military spirit, and disposing of abundant resources, have been opposed to each other for nearly a fortnight in a country less than one hundred miles broad. A couple of marches might at any time have brought them face to face, but hitherto the result has only been patient and almost bloodless manauvring. This result, too, has probably been a natural one, or, in other words, a necessary consequence of ascertain ed conditions. There are of course, grounds for suspecting the Austrians of natural tardiness; but it must be remembered that, in precipitating the outbreak of actual war, they at once accomplished the object of forcing their antagonists to open the campaign. They did not march upon the Sardinian capital,—possibly they never contemplated such a conthe Grand Duke on this point; the patriotic feeling dition; but they at least compelled the French to of the army, and the ultimate departure of the Sove-enter Sardinia without further preparation, and this, perhaps, was their design. But after achieving this much by their abrupt advance, they have done little more. They have taken no advantage, that we can see, of their strong and well-appointed army, comprising all the energies and appliances which half-acentury of military progress has developed. It is Ticino, of Pincenza, and of the left bank of the Po.

plain on the other side, that the French, though Europe gave them credit for four months preparation, were by no means well prepared.

But whatever the motive, the Austrians have cither done too much or too little. They did too much by assuming offensive operations against the declared voice of Europe, and public opinion, even in the case of a despotic power, is too omnipotent to be trifled with. They have done too little in not strik-ing a decisive blow against the capital of Victor Emmanuel before it was possible for his big brother of France to come to his rescue: In either case they have blundered; and it may be fatally, for the first blow, in a contest like this, is half the battle. But there is one thing in which they have been fully up to the mark, and they deserve all the credit which the act inspires: they have maltreated, plundered, robbed, murdered, and destroyed the Piedmontese peasantry in the true spirit of barbarians, and they have issued in a hostile country edicts which would disgrace a nation of savages.
Retributive justice is seldom slow; it follows great

crimes more quickly than we are sometimes prone to admit: and the Austrian brutalities on the Italians have inflamed the spirit and the patriotism of the French to a degree which has not existed since the days of Napoleon Bonaparte. This was one main cause of the enthusiasm which accompanied the Emperor when he left Paris on Tuesday, to take command of the army—an enthusiasm which has been unknown in the French capital since the days of the First Empire. A few weeks back the war was decidedly unpopular in France. The Austrian invasion and the subsequent robberies and brutalities of Francis Joseph's ruffians fanned the flame to the boiling point, and Louis Napoleon was accordingly greeted as he left for the seat of war with popular demonstrations of sympathy which must have at once sur-prised and delighted him. Even the calm, calculat-ing financiers of the Bourse have caught the general infection, and if the loan according to the most reliable and trustworthy authorities had been, instead of twenty millions sterling twice or even three times that sum, capitalists animated with this overflowing hatred of Austria, would have provided it without a murmur. The Austrians have played Liouis Napoleon's game admirably; it remains to be seen how they will play their own.

In another column will be found a spirit stirring address to the French army, issued by the Emperor Napoleon shortly after his arrival at Genoa. It is just the kind of document to excite enthusiasm on the field and to elicit admiration in Paris. Perhaps the fastiduous taste may be reminded of its similarity to the orders of the great Napoleon, whose despatches from the camp were literally "thoughts that breathed and words that burned." The Genoa production ap-pears admirably adapted both to stimulate and to restrain the soldiery—the latter quality being the most dangerous of two, in the case of an excitable people like our neighbors.

#### (From the London Tablet.)

It is, perhaps, but fair to our readers that we should follow the example of some of our cotemporaries, and describe shortly the theatre of the war, and endeavour to bring together in a narrow compass such facts as would appear to be of value or interest, as tending towards the formation of a fair estimate of the chances in favour of the several belligerents.

In our description of theatre of war, we shall exclude Savoy and the Papal States, and include Tus-cany, Parma, and Modena. This theatre, then, consists of Sadinia, the Austro-Italian States, and the Duchies-a vast plain, well-nigh enclosed within the several ranges of the Alps and Apennines, except that Tuscany is separated from the other Duchies by the last-named chain of mountains, and that the Sardinian provinces of Nice and Genoa are separated by those parts of the ranges of the Alps and Apennines which border the Gulf of Genoa from the rest of the Sardinian States.

This great plain is watered by the Po and its tributaries, and by the Adige, and slopes from the west and the north to Venice. Its maritime outlets are Genoa and Venice. The access from Genoa to the interior lies between projecting spurs of the Alps and Apennines. It is nearly south-east of Alessandria, the strongest Sardinian fortress, with which it is connected by a railway. The distance is about forty miles, or which the twenty-five miles, nearest to Genoa lie through a very hilly country, from which an army proceeding northwards to Alessandria emerges-some miles south of Novi, the present headquarters of Marshal France has the command of the sea, this road gives her ample access to the interior of the country and to the line of defence for the capital, consisting of the port of Genoa, Alessandria, Casale, and the course of the Po from Casale to the confinence of the Po and the Dorea Baltea, and thence northwards and westwards along the banks of the latter river. This line from its most north-westerly point at Aosta, which is the first large town in the north-western Alpine highlands as you emerge clear of the Pass of the Great St. Bernard, to Genoa, is about 150 miles in lengtli. All Sardinia westwards of it is in possession of the French and Sardinians, but the Austrians range freely to the eastwards, and have not only pushed reconnoitering parties to its very edge, levying contributions wherever they go, but have destroyed the railway bridge at Valenza, thus effecting an important break in the continuity of railway transport. The French may be said to have full possession of this line from Genoa to Alessandria, at which fortress and Casale the King of Sardinia is posted with the flower of the Sardinian army; northwards and westward the line is held by Generals Cialdini and Garibaldi, with General Canrobert fifty miles in their rear at Suza. Whilst the allied armies hold Genoa Alessandria, and Casale, the reinforcement of the army and the supply of the material of war is only an affair of resources in men, material, and trans

It is not worth while at present to say much of the other maritime outlet, or access to the seat of war-Vegice. The capture of Venice is an affair of some time, and when captured it would not prove an useful basis of operations until Maghera on the mainland was also taken. The Austrian army failed in capturing this place by force in 1849, and the garrison only succumbed to famine and pestilence. The Austrian force may be said to be pretty weil free from any fear of a successful diversion from an attempt to convert Venice into a base of operations in

The only other points of access to the seat of war available to the French are the pass of Mount Cenis (that of the Little St. Bernard is closed against them unless they violate the neutral part of the territory of Savoy) the passes in the Apennines which separate Lucca and Tuscany from Parma and Modena; the line which separates the Austrian possessions in Italy from the Papal States; and lastly, the eastern coast of the Adriatic.

The Pass of Mount Cenis has already been made use of, and General Canrobert is encamped at Suza, at the head of a division which has been variously stated at from 30,000 to 40,000 troops, who before they effectively enter on the campaign must be supplied with material and artillery by the Sardinians, or wait some time for them from France! the getting of a gun and its carriage and ammunition over Mount Cenis is an affair of time and labor. We doubt whether General Canrobert will take an active part in the early events of the contest, unless they be deferred for at least a fortnight.

Tuscany being in possession of friendly insurrec tionary troops, the frontier between it and the Duchies of Parma and Modena are no doubt at the disposal of the allies; but one and the same remark may be applied to this frontier and to that hetween the Papal States and Venetian Lombardy-viz., that whilst the allies are in possession of Genoa and Alessandria, and the Austrians in possession of the all the available strength of the allies can be better concentrated through Genoa and Alessandria than by any other road; and this in a military point of view, and without considering any of the political inconveniences of an invasion through the Papal States—a measure which it would be difficult to accomplish without definitively breaking with the Pope. The political object of fostering the revolution may induce a landing at Leghorn, under the leadership of a member of the Italian secret societies and of the Imperial family; but the move will

rather be a political than a military one.
We have noticed successively the various roads possessed by the French to the scene of hostilities, Genoa being the only one of great value: we may despatch the routes possessed by Austria in a very few words. The means possessed by Austria of bringing up her resources are practically well-nigh unlimited. Whilst she holds Peschiera and Verona, she can, following the course of the Adige, draw whatever supplies she requires from the Tyrol—itself an impregnable-fortress; and while she is able to detend the line of railway which runs through Mantus. fend the line of railway which runs through Mantua, Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Venice, and Trieste, she is in full possession of the best possible communications was several years older. Peter, in his young days, with Vienna. Her material resources may run short, but she must lose more than one great battle, and see many fortresses wrested from her, before the resources she possesses are not fully available on the scene of the contest. This is only the case with France if she keeps Genoa and the command of the sea. If France keep Genoa, but lose the command of the sea, she is at once reduced to seeking the scene of the contest through the passes of the Alps, for whatever cuts her off the navigation of the Gulf of Genoa would equally deprive her of access through Civita Vecchia or the coast of the Adriatic. The line of march be-tween the sea and the Maritime Alps would be hardly practicable. Nelson would certainly not have let the first Napoleon pass that way if he had been supplied with a fair force of gun-boats, marines, and modern artillery. So all-important to France is the uninter-rapted communication by sea, that it is thought that the Emperor can only have undertaken the war on one of three hypotheses - viz., the neutrality of England, his power to out-weight her fleets in the Mediterranean, or his striking a decisive blow early in the campaign, and before England could take part in the contest.

But the defensive position of Austria in Lombardy is most formidable and complete, not only from the state of preparations which has been obtained, but from the full communication between it and her German possessions. The chances are great against the success of any attempt to turn this position by the landing of any considerable force south of Trieste, and the attempt would no doubt be construed by Germany as an attack on Austria proper.

The citadel of this great defensive position of Austria consists of four first-class fortresses—Peschiers, Verona, Mantua, and Legnago. The last three are situated about 25 miles apart at the apex of the angles of a nearly equilateral triangle. Peschiera is about 12 miles due west of Verona, the most northerly of the other three. Verona is situated on the Adige, and is in direct communication with the Tyrol; and there is a line of railway between it and Peschiera, which is also in communication with the Tyrol, by means of Lake Garda. Legnago, which is not by any means so strong as Verona or Mantua, but which is probably being made-so, is also on the Adige.—Mantua was considered by Napoleon as the key of Italy. At the present moment its value remains undiminished, but Verona eclipses it in strength and importance, being defended by an en-trenched camp capable of sheltering an army. It is held as certain that no army would venture to pass onwards towards Austria, leaving any one of these fortresses in the rear.

But these places constitute only the citadel, and last and chief defence of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Before they can be attacked, the Ticino, the Adda (which Napoleon forced at the bridge of Lodi,) the Oglio, and the Mincio, must be crossed, or they may be approached by crossing the Pe and Oglio from the south.

An Austrian army is, however, now in advance of all these lines of defence, resting on Pavia and Piacenza, and threatening from the Lago Maggiore on the north to cut any line of attack on their succes-

sive lines of defence.

The whole truth of the matter is, that whilst the war remains an Italian war, a successful defence by Austria is equivalent to ultimate victory, and the dictation of any terms she pleases to Sardinia. Any capture of Turin could only be as it were a vindictive act, justifiable as making the Sardinians feel some of the horrors of the war they have invoked, but of no military significance. Alessandri, Casale, and Genoa are the keys of the country, and an army in occupation of Turin must come out and fight for it on ground of the enemy's choosing. The same may be said of Milan, which will no doubt be occupied by the Allies, if the Austrians for strategetic reasons the line of the Times which it is suited by give up the line of the Ticino, which it is quite possible they may do so, unless the Imperial and Royal Generalissimos who are at the head of the revolution in Europe give them the opportunity of striking a decisive blow before they reach the battle-ground, which they have so carefully prepared and fortified during the past ten years.

In fact, the Austrian line of defence is so strong, and successful defence is so identiful with victory, that we are almost bound to suppose that it is a part of the French system to enlarge the area of hos-tilities and to effect a landing on the coasts of the Adriatic. But the martial spirit of Germany is up, and if Imperial zeal for revolution looks for a larger field of battle than Northern Italy, German enthu-ciasm may re-awaken old memories, and prefer making a good solid peace at Paris rather than hollow truces at Vienna.

The Annies of Ethers. -In Europe, generally, there are twelve soldiers to every thousand inhabitants; in Russia, the proportion is as high as fourteen; in England it is only eight in a thousand .-Great Britain has fewer soldiers in relation to population than any other European State. The British M army costs far more per man than that of any other A country; it is on the average, \$252 70 per man per T annum. In the armies of Continental Europe the R annual average cost per man varies from \$184 68, in Belgium, to \$63 18, in Russia. Each soldier in the Parmy costs annually each inhabitant of England W\$3 12; France \$2 70; Austria \$2 37; Russia \$1 62; Prussia \$1 36. The maintenance of the armies of W Europe in time of peace costs the different countries Jo an annual aggregate of \$366,000,000, and the cost of the fleets is about \$88,000—making a total yearly expenditure of \$450,000,000. Those figures, large as they are, it must not be forgotten, only represent what exists in a state of peace. When war occurs, fresh expenditures, reckoned by millions, are of Jacobson in mediately. course immediately occurred for munitions of war, equipments, the transport of men and horses, and provisions. No man can correctly calculate the loss sustained by agriculture and commerce by the with-drawal of so many strong arms from useful labor.— The peaceful armies of Europe amount to no less than 5,795,000 men, and the navies to 219,000 making a D total of 6,014,000 men. This number is, in fact, 15 | S per cent. of the male adult population of Europe withdrawn from the pursuits of industry, and constantly maintained under arms. Some idea may be formed of what the necessities of the nations are P likely to be in the event of an actual conflict, from the following statement of the loans which they have H recently put in the market.

Russia..... 60,000,000 30,000,000 Austria..... Prussia.... 45,000,000 Sardinia.... 25,000,000 Total..... \$260,000,000 P Finn,

William Chambers, the famous Scotch published has given \$150,000 to established at Peebles, hi native place, a public museum, gallery of art, an

The Japanese Islands contain a population of ove thirty millions, showing them to be the most densel populated quarter of the Globe. The Territory o New Mexico has within 3,306 square miles as much as the entire Empire of Japan, and Texas falls only 23,000 square miles behind.

LIVING LINES OF DISTANT AGES.-Mr. Rober Chambers, in a curious and interesting chapter in the Edinburg Journal, entitled "Distant Ages con nected by Individuals," states (in 1847):—"There is living, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, a gentleman who can boast personal acquaintance with an individual who had seen and conversed with another who certainly had been present at the battle of Flodder Field." Marvelous as this may appear, it is not the less true. The gentleman to whom allusion is made was personally acquainted with the celebrated Peter Garden, of Auchterless, who died in 1775, at the rewas several years older. Peter, in his young days was servant to Garden of Troup, whom he accompanied on a journey through the North of England when he saw and conversed with the famous Henr Jenkins, who died in 1770, at the age of 169. Jenkin was born in 1501, and was, of course, 12 years old a the period of the battle of Flodden Field; and, or that memorable occasin, he bore arrows to an Eng lish nobleman, when he served in the capacity of page. "When we think of such things," adds Mr. Chambers, "the ordinary laws of nature seem to have undergone some partial relaxation, and the dust of ancient times almost becomes living flesh before our eyes."—Ten Thousand Wonderful Things.

A lady called on a witty friend who was not at home, and finding the piano dusty wrote upon it householder to have at hand, in case of bruises, sluttern. The next day they met, and the lady said, 'I called on you yesterday." "Yes; I saw your ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, card on the piano

A conceited coxcomb asked a friend what apology he ought to make for not being one of a party the day before, to which he had a card of invitation.
"Oh, My dear sir," replied the wit, "say nothing about it; you were never missed."

A PRACTICAL WAY OF TEACHING LATIN .- A farmer, whose son had been ostensibly learning Latin in a popular academy, not being perfectly satisfied with the conduct of young hopeful, re-called him from school, and placing him by the side of a cart, thus addressed him: "Now, Joseph, here is a fork and there is a heap of manure and a cart; what do you call them in Latin?"

"Forkibus, cartibus, et manuribus," said Joseph. "Well, now," said the old man, "if you don't take that forkibus pretty quickabus, and pitch that manuribus into that cartibus, I'll break your lazy backi-

Joseph went to workibus forthwithabus.

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P. K.

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tions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagmant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature | our Signature. in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption with-The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the since her commencement, and hopes by unremitting care to the progress of her pupils, to merit a continuance of the same. Her course of instruction comprises all the various elementary branches of an English education, with music. Terms moderate, and may be known personally at her school during the hours of attendance.

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The fourth is a Catherite and accompanies the charge The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in parifying the MR. KEEGAN, English and Mathematical Teacher, St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlemen's families. Morning and Francisco to the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and men's families. Morning and Francisco to the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and men's families. Morning and Francisco

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to bloomon victory, by restoring minimum of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scoroled by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised Near the Corner of Craig and St. Constant they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

Caution.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE, & CO., Sole Proprietors, 50 Leonard Street, New York. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealera in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on

receipt of \$1, postage paid.

MRS. MUIR,

283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST,

(Near Morison & Empey's,) WOULD intimate to her Customers and the Public in general, that her SHOW ROOM is now opened, with a handsome assortment of the FINEST GOODS

PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL, At

MRS. MUHUS. Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, 283 Notre Dame Street.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

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

Kingston, June 3, 1859.
N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

13"A compound of Cocon-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness it is with-

It prevents the hair from falling off.

It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky.

It leaves no disagreeable order.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustre.

It remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle BURNETT'S COCOMINE.

TESTIMONIAL. Boston, July 19, 1857. .

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co. -1 cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of

your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling oil, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the (ii), I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly ufflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World, Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by

all druggists. For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James

#### P. P. P. PARK'S PAICKLY PLASTERS.

They sooth pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure exerctions pass off, and they can-not become offensive, hence can be worn four times How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's round the maintainers cliffs in Natural's graphs for any affected with side, cliest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are a name for times what they are a name for times. around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for what they are. They are a new feature in the scithe health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pilis are made is a Sudorific, no other. Each Plaster hears a Medallion Stamp and

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRII, INFLUENZA. BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS SORE THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. COPYRIGHT SECURED.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by Jony I. Brown & Sox, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass.

Our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonry and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to " Brown's Broneial Trackes," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROUBES, 322 Cures Cough, Cold, Hourseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption.

Relieves Bronchilis, Asthma and Calarch. Clears and gives strength to the roise of Simens. Indispensable to Public Speakers. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

the Troches five years.]—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of In all my lecturing tours, I put 'Trackes' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Trackes are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great browner School." zenge School."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. F [From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.] "I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Rutger's Female Institute, New York.]—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches.'

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.
For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter,
Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by
Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aulmer-J. Doyle. Amhertsburgh—J. Roberts. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir.

Belleville—M. O'Dempsey.

Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee.

Brockville—P. Furlong.

Braniford—W. M'Manamy. Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Cavanville—J. Knowlson.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Dewittville—J. M'Iver.
Dundas—J. M'Gerrald.
Egansville—J. Bonfield.
Eastern Townships—P. Hacket.
Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.
Farmersville—J. Flood.
Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.
Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.
Huntingdon—C. M'Faul.
Ingersoll—Rev. R. Keleher. Huntingdon—U. M'Faul.
Ingersoll—Rev. R. Keleher.
Kemptville—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—M. M'Namara.
London—Rev. E. Bayard.
Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Morrickville—M. Kelly. Merrickville—M. Kelly.
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Millbrooke—P. Maguire.
Niagara—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Oltawa City—J. Rowland.
Oshawa—Rev. Mr. Proulx.
Orillia—Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Perth—J. Doran.
Peterboro—T. M'Cabe.
Pteton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn.
Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne.
Russelllown—J. Campion.
Richmondhill—M. Teefy.
Bishword—A. Donnelly Richmond - A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
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. Fulvay. St. Cotumban—Rev. Mr. Fulvay.
St. Raphael—A. M'Donald.
St. Remi—H. M'Gill.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax.
Thoroid—John Heenan.
Tingwick—T. Donegan.
Toronto—P. Doyle.

### PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTTES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 MrGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel con-tantly on hand, or made to order on the showest notice at easonable rates.

Montreal, March 6, 1555.



Templeton-J. Hagan.

West Osgoode-M. M'Mvoy. Windsor-C. A. M'Intyre.

York Grand River .- A. Lamond.



## ROBERT PATTON,

229 Notre Dame Street,

BEGS to return his sourcer thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuous at the case.

tinuance of the same.

R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

### MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART,

LONDON, C. W.

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreeable location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on

the first Monday of September, 1857.

In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education; while propricty of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness, they will be treated with maternal solicitude.

The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which its importance demands, as the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Insti-

TERMS PER ANNUM.

1 1211:0117		
Board and Tuttion, including the French		
per quarter, in advance,	\$25	
Day Scholars	C	00
Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the		
BOOK and Surface of the Company of the	2	50
Institute,)	-	0.,
Washing, (for Boarders, when done in the	_	
(Institute,)	_	00
Use of Library, (if desired,)	0	50
Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at		
Physicians rees (medicinae emaile	G	75
Apothecaries rates,)	,	10
Italian, Spanish, and German Languages,	_	
each,	_	00
Instrumental Music,	8	00
Use of Instrument,	3	00
Use of instrument,	_	00
Drawing and Painting		v
Needle Work Tangid Free of Charge,		

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Annual Vacation will commence the second

For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

Lordship, the Bishop of London, Or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859.

### GREAT BARGAINS

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE M'GILL STREET,



The Proprietors of the above well-known

CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Patrons and the Public generally that they have now completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS; and are prepared to offer for Sale the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK

#### READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

(All of their own Manufacture)

EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

Their Stock of Piece Goods consists in part of French, West of England, German, and Venetian BROAD CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES; also fancy DOESKIN; Scotch, English, and Canadian TWEEDS,

&c., &c.
The choice of VESTINGS is of the newest Styles and best Qualities.

Their Out-Fitting Department contains, amongst others articles, Fancy Flannel Shirts; Australian and English Lambs' Wool do.; every description of Hosiery; White, Fancy French Fronts, and Regatta Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c., of every style and quality.
Also a great number of French, English, and American India Rubber Coats—Reversable and other-

The whole to be disposed of at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

To give an idea of how cheap we Sell our goods, we here state the price of a few articles :-

Black Cloth Coats from S4.00 to \$25.00 Tweed, Do. " 1.50 to 12.00 Vests. " 0.75 to 8.00 0.75 to 8.00 44 0.75 to 10.00 Pants,

N.B .- A liberal Discount made to Wholesale purchasers.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN, 87 M'Gill Street.

Montreal, April 14, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

### PASSAGE CERTIFICATES

PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now

issued by the undersigned. Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal.

January 1859.

B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE,

ADVOCATES,

No. 59 Little St. James Street. HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL. PIERCE BYAN.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

No. 59. Little St. James Street. Montreal. THE RESIDENCE ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE OF T

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

BELLS. BELLS. BELLS.

The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transpo BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address occupied in Tower, rates of transportation.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y

### MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MCLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer.

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet first Monday of September.

There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils.

There will be an extra charge of 515 for Laplas remaining during the Vacation.

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular thanges of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, bc., one white and one black bobinet Yeil, a Spoon and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing and Goblet, Knife and G lox, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Parents residing at a distance will deposit suffilient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils will be received at any time of the year.

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 will be received at any time of the year.

extracted.

SFN.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the

EDUCATION.

MR. M. C. HEALY will OPEN his SCHOOL on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, in St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, No. 95, in the School-house lately

occupied by Mr. Anderson. Mr. Healy's Course of instructions will embrace a sound English and Commercial Education; as also a Course of Mathematics for those who may wish to

prepare for any of the Professions.

N.B.—Pupils can receive PRIVATE instructions. after School hours, in any of the above studies. Terms moderate, and made known at the School Rooms, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street. Montreal, April 28, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO

FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. NEW SEED WHEAT FROM SCOTLAND.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received, per last Steamer from Liverpool, samples of 3,000 Bushels Scotch Fyfe WHEAT, to arrive by first vessels.

This Wheat has been selected for them with great

care, and is imported expressly for Seed.

Samples may be seen at their Office, and all other informations obtained, if, by letter postpaid, addressed to

GREGORY & CO., 37 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

April 28, 1859.

H. BRENENAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End.)

NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.



THE most important news of the season—the greatest excitement being felt from the fact being made

McGARVEY'S LARGE STORE

### IS NOW OPENED

with an entire new Stock of the choicest styles of PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, at prices that will be found lower than ever before offered, as he Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. has availed himself of the advantage of purchasing his Stock during the winter for each, and securing the best Goods in the market for prices that would RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,

ADVOCATES,

ADVOCATES, ture, from \$28 to \$175 a set, and a large Stock of Mahogany, Black Walnut Centre Tables (Marble top); also a splendid ornamented Centre Table, representing William Tell shooting an apple off a boy's head, Washington, Indian Chiefe, and containing

W. M. P. R. I. C. E.

ADVOCATE,

No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel

Streets.

No. 2 their own interest by calling at 244 Notre Dame

Street, and examining his Stock. All goods warranted to be what they are represented, if not, they can be returned within one month after date of sale and the money will be refunded. All goods delivered or Roard the Cars or Boats, or at the residence of par-ties who reside inside the Toll Gates free of charge.

OWEN McGARVEY, 214 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

## MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)



WM. OUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARRLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the abovementioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition, N.B.—W.C. manufactures the Montreal stone, if

any person prefers them.
A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Canningbam, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER, HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices.

JOHN PHELAN.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.;

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid 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 (payable halfearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints: -

SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AF-FECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEU-BALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSITELAS, ROSE on Sr. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impunity or

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

must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

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

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

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.
Price, 81 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of
every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that
it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the
evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use
throughout this section, we need not do more than
assure the people its quality is kept up to the best
it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to
do for their relief all it has ever been found to do,

#### Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases,

Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family above.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, States-inen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for the single productions.

lowed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Axen's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should All our Remedies are for sale by

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail: and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL,.....\$500,000. FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE.

Office-No. 11, Lemoins Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies.

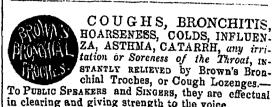
The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Merchandize contained therein.

chandize contained therein.

Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent.

Montreal, October 8, 1858.



in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

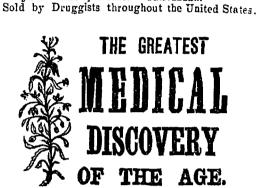
"If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."— CHRISTIAN WATGHMAN.

"Indispensable to public speakers."—Zion's Herald.

"An excellent article."—National Era, Washing-

"Superior for relieving hourseness to anything we

are acquainted with."-CHRISTIAN HERALD, CINCIN-"A most admirable remedy."—Boston Journal.
"Sure remedy for throat affections."—Transcript
"Efficacious and pleasant."—Transcript



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMÓR.

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

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 care the worst can-

ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of crysipelas.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the

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

most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scroinia.

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. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

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

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

when going to bed.

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

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

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Lege: 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 Warren 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 Taur 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 Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so provalent among children, of that class so ne-glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

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