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TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER X .- CAPTAIN BOWSHANKS AND DICK SLASH.

As Tisdal approached the strong and formal farm-house of Drumgunniol, his quick eye was attracted by the glow of an unusually fierce and ruddy fire, streaming from the parrow windows of the kitchen, and flooding the stones and bushes of the opposing hillock with a blush and dusky red, which contrasted cosily with the cold spectral lights and shadows of the misty moon-shine.

By my troth, muttered the master of the mansion, as he drew nigh, this is but ill husbandry of turf and firewood. Master Bligh, methinks your supper must needs be something of the largest to need so fierce a blaze. This must be seen to-this must be seen to-but, ha! what

have we here?

This sudden ejaculation was caused by the unwonted sounds of profane singing which somewhat boisterously arose from the interior of the mansion; and Tisdal's heart faltered with a dreadful misgiving as this unusual minstrelsy reached his ear. He no longer approached his dwelling with the bold, firm, and consequential step which usually characterised the proprietor of Drumgunniol-he drew nigh rather with the stealthy caution of a thief, prowling fearfully about some rich man's house, cowering from view, and dreading even the sound of his own cautious foot-falls. Thus did Jeremiah Tisdal draw near to his kitchen window, avoiding the light which poured from the casement, and scarcely daring to breathe lest his presence should be detected. When he looked: in, his worst fears were at once realised. Seated in the chimney-corner, with a mug of stout homebrewed ale beside him, while he carelessly chopped and shredded a pipeful of tobacco on the table, sate the identical tattered and ill-favored traveller, whose appearance had so fearfully disconcerted him in the ruin but a few hours before. The stranger was singing, with a loud voice and a rollicking air, one of the low, licentious ballads of the day, to which, with shame and confusion of face be it written, the saintly Master Praise-God Bligh appeared to listen from the opposite corner with a great deal of sly and

Tisdal drew back from the window in extreme trepidation; he smote his cleached hands upon his breast and ground his teeth in bootless rage and despair; again he peered like a skulking spy into his own comfortable kitchen, and again withdrew in anguish and desperation into the darkest recesses of the high-walled yard.

Meanwhile the ballad ended, and Praise-God Bligh walked forth to bolt the strong oak shutters upon the outside of the window. He had hardly entered the open yard when he was confronted by his master.

'Come hither, sir,' said Tisdal, in a stern, harsh whisper, while he dragged the astonished domestic under the shadow of the stable wall .-How dare you, idiot-bow dare you suffer that man within my house?' he whispered, with such vehemence and fury that the froth found its way through his clenched teeth and gathered upon his lips. Dog, do you hear me? Your life-your life hangs on your answer,' he continued, while he shook the terrified servant by the throat .--· How came you to admit that-that-man within my house-are you drunk or moon-struck -answer, how?

Deal patiently, I pray thee, with thy servant, muttered the domestic, terrified no lesss at the unwonted violence of his master than at the expression of preter-human rage and agony which blackened his terrific countenance; ' hear mefor God's sake, hear me, and loosen your hold of my throat-pray-pray, good master, patience,

and do but hear me.1

'How came you to admit that person within my house?' reiterated the master of Drum-

'I will tell you all about it if you will but loosen your hold,' replied the servant, entreat-

Speak then, and plainly, or, by Him that made me, you'll have cause to rule it,' retorted Tisdal, with stern deliberateness.

'Hear me, then, and may I die the death if I speak not as plainly as you desire,' continued the domestic with imploring earnestness. 'He told domestic with improving earnestness. The told dal, retorted the stranger, glibly. Come, I say you'll find me reasonable. Put up your pistols; ered and mounted with many a bursting crackle he smote his hand upon his forehead, stamped me that he was a sort of cousin of yours, that he came all the way from Lincoln to find you out, and that he brings good news with him, and this is all I know of the matter, as I hope for for it wou't go down with me. Little Dick

'You lie, you infernal traitor, you lie like your master the devil; he told you no such cock-anda-bull story, retorted his master, in a farious whisper, forgetting in an instant all the sanctimonious conventionalities of his sect, while he you money money or promised it promised you, Richard Deveril, if you were so, too. you money money or promised it promised it promised it is looped wery much on the sort of kitchen, in the ruddy and uncertain firelight and, bave chilled the heart of any mortal listener. The lobby. He paused at the stair-liead, stooped money for your treason—bribed, perfidious spy! Why, that depends very much on the sort of kitchen, in the ruddy and uncertain firelight and, have chilled the heart of any mortal listener.

with an imprecation too awful here to be expressed, and an earnestness so palpably sincere as to leave no possible doubt of his veracity, the servant denied the charge.

for, that's all,' replied Tisdal, through his set teeth, and with a savage scowl of the blackest rage. 'A blessed driveller to leave in charge of one's house and substance.'

The whole of this conference was rendered the more singular, and perhaps not the less horrible, that it was conducted in whispers.

He turned abruptly, and walked a few steps toward the house: and then, with a gesture of despair, he strode back again to the amazed and awe-stricken domestic.

'Idiot-idiot-accursed, execrable idiot-you have ruined-destroyed your master,' ejaculated he, frantically; and at the same moment be struck the unsuspecting man, with all the force of fury, with his doubled fist, in the face. The servant staggered backward, stunned and bloody, and fell heavily upon the rough pavement under the wall. Unheeding his fall, Tisdal again turned toward the house, and again unable to summon resolution for the dreaded meeting, paused. He approached the window, looked in once more; then drew back, adjusted his disordered dress, called all his firmness to his aid, and, with a steady pace and resolute mien, entered the door of his house, and walking straight into the kitchen, confronted the smister-looking personage, who sate, very much at his ease, beneath the comfortable canopy of the great kitchen chimney.

Cosey, warm, and cheery was the kitchen of the grange of Drumgunniol; the crisp turf and unctious bogwood glowed, blazed, and sparkled in the mighty hearth, flooding the chamber even to its remotest nooks and most forgotten recesses with a genial warmth, and pouring abroad a ruddy light, that danced pleasantly along the smokedried rafters, and blazed and flashed in the rows of burnished pewter, which furnished the cumbrous old cupboard at the further end. Good cheer enough for a year and more depended in inviting festoonery from the ceiling alone-golden bunches of onions, whole bushes of dried potberbs, smoked beef, hams, and flitches, and dried the broad ceiling; the irregular dark walls glittered redly with crowded utensils, and loomed with high-piled shelves; a comfortable old clock ticked vigilantly in a recess near the window, and a matchlock and a short musket, together with fishing-rods of sundry lengths, added to the homely decorations of the mantel-piece; and several cloaks and other pieces of drapery, together with sundry old hats and a saddle, depended from certain pegs in the side boarding of a cumbrous stair, which communicated with the loft above; the cat sat purring in the inmost corner of the hearth, and the dog dozed lazily, stretched at full length before its glow. Such was the hospitable chamber which smiled a ruddy welcome upon the master of Drumgunnol, as he passed the threshhold of his bome, and shut his door with a lusty swing in the face of the chill night aur.

Deadly and stern, however, was the contrast between this snug scene of homely abundance and the sinister and evil looks of the two personages who formed its only occupants. Tisdal fixed upon the stranger a look of gloomy menace which his victor returned with a tranquil grin, half of sarcasm, balf of defiance; and thus, for nearly a minute, the two old acquaintances regarded each other without interchanging a single syllable.

The disreputable looking stranger state quietly by the fire, leering slily from the corner of his the face of the earth but these my old pair of eye upon his agitated host; while a slight smile barkers. Now, turn from me to you. What's added a still more unpleasant meaning to his pale and sinister face.

The kitchen clock in the grange of Drumgunmol might have ticked some two or three dozen times ere Tisdal spoke.

'How came you, sir,' said he, sternly, 'to establish yourself as a guest in my house, uninvited and undesired by me?

' Pooh, pooh, brother Snap, never mind mouthing with me; look like yourself, bold Captain ging my way up to Dublin. Come, come, look embers on the hearth together, and heaped over rapidly brightened into one of sinister but un-Gordon, alias Burnt-brandy-for-two, or if you at the matter fairly, and say ought you to grudge like the new name better, Saint Jeremith Tis--come, man, never stand striving to look like one of the postles in a church window there, Slash is the same off-hand fellow that he ever was, though not quite such a beau; and I'm shot, if you'll come the saint over him. Ha, ha, -egad your high crown and black toggery is

enough to tickle one into absolute convulsions. 'I am, indeed, a changed man, replied Tisadvanced his clenched fist within an inch of the dal, slowly and sternly, as soon as the harsh ca-

did be, miscreant, did be, or not! Answer I a change a man might make,' answered Deveril, say.'

With an imprecation too awful here to be extive mag, were a change of affairs, I grant you, highly desirable just now. But oddsboddikins ! such a change as yours. Why, if you had turn-'Then you are a greater idiot than I took you ed monk, or astrologer, or doctor, or anything r, that's all,' replied Tisdal, through his set else, with a relish of the old dead knowledge, good living and burnt-brandy-for-two sort of style about it-odds! if you had done this, and taken a town lodging, where, as thou knowest, brother Jeremiah, there is no lack of monied flats, comely wenches, bully boys, sack, brandy, and so following, why, man, I could have understood and admired thee; but a Puritan at the back of a bog, in the heart of a wilderness!gibbet me, if I can comprehend that.

'The place has been mine for nigh eleven years,' replied Tisdal, doggedly. 'I have lived here for that term an altered man, eschewing evil, and seeking the Lord. I affect no company save my own, and have desired no habitation save this house, ever since it has come to me.

'Come to you,' echoed the visitor, with a smile worthy of Mephistophiles himself. 'I was by, Captain Gordon, I believe, when it came to you, as you say."

Tisdal drew his brows together in a deep, black scowl, like a man stung with a sudden pang of bodily anguish, and uttered, from the depths of his wrung heart, a groan of the hercest torture; while Deveril carelessly filled the bowl of his pipe, and lighted the tobacco at the candle.

'Come, old Bowshanks-brave brother Snap valiant captain!' exclaimed the visitor, as soon as he had got his tobacco pipe in full play, 'this is, after all, but a scurvy welcome. Let's have some supper, and a glass of your old favorite.-You forget, my boy, how long it is since we two

have met. Look ye, Richard Deverill, said Tisdal, with startling abruptness, and eyeing his visitor with a deadly scowl, while he disclosed a long-barrelled pistol gleaming in his hand, 'what's to prevent my dealing with you on the spot, as—as—a rob-

'And what's to prevent my dealing with you, in like manner, as a murderer?' retorted Deverill, coolly; while, without even disarranging his negligent attitude, he as instantaneously levelled salmon, threw their flickering shadows far along a pistol at the body of his host. One, two, food reeked invitingly upon the board. The supplications—fierce, fervent and incoherent three-move but a finger, and I whip you thro' —heart, liver, lights, pluck, and all.

Tisdal, stood unmoved before the muzzle of the villain's pistol, as if his own personal risk were a matter wholly unrecognised in the stern debate which at that moment occupied his mind.

noise,' said Deveril, with sarcastic coolness .--We know one another; and two can play at that game. Odd rat it, man, and did you fancy that little Dick Slash would pay his old friend, Captain Bowshanks, a visit at this time of night, and in his country-house, too, without the lead towels about him? Tut, man, I'm not a fool.?

'You're the same cool villain you ever were,' said Tisdal. 'I' faith, Master Snap, and so are you,' re-

us; so, better not to quarrel-eh? What seek you here, and with me?' urged

Tisdal, gloomily. Look at my clothes. Pooh, pooh, you know with many thanks well enough what I want, retorted Deveril. Just stay as I am.

'Help, that's all. 'Just so; you come here to extort money,"

continued Tisual. 'And find you prepared to give it,' said the stranger. 'Why, see you, master Tisdal, I morning.' have not a shilling-scarce a rag. I swallowed my last crust to-day, and have nothing left on your case? The devil, or what you will, has prospered you, fed your belly, clothed your back. Your steeple hat throws off the weather; that in the agony of his soul, a torrent of passionate fierce agitationblack blanket about your shoulders keeps you warm; your shoes are sound, your doublet whole -you are blessed with a house, a kitchen, coin, and what not;—in short, you are a comfortable, greasy, well-fed, rich old dog; while I-not one bit a worse man than yourself-I am all but beg- low. With his thick-soled shoe he thrust the smile, first of doubtful significance, but which a lift to an old comrade. I don't want much :-

to talk big, and tap claret afterwards."

thrust the weapon back again into his belt. stood with his back to the fire, watching with a bour passed, and he laid the exhausted pipe

among the manifold creature comforts which seemed but to mock the horrors of his misery, with the glad salutation, 'eat, drink, and be merry.

HRONICLE.

CHAPTER XI.-THE MONEY BAGS. The two tenants of the kitchen of the grange of Drumgunniol remained silent for a time: Tis-

dal was the first to speak-Deveril, said he, in an altered tone, you know not what a hazard you have run. Had I shot you dead, you would have had no more than your deserts; but, thanks be to the Lord, I have spared you, and taken no more blood upon these hands of mine. I rebuked the spirit that prompted to the act; and I swear to thee, by the living God, I will not seek to harm thee, except it be in self-defence.'

'And I,' said the guest, with a courteous flourish, as he replaced his pistol, in turn, within his vest-' and I swear by the honor of a gentleman, that I will not seek to hurt thee, except for a like purpose; so the treaty is concluded and agreed on both sides. Let us then proceed to supper; for, as I have told you, my dinner has been something of the lightest; and ale and tobacco, though good enough in their way, are scarce equal, in the matter of nourishment, to a grilled pullet and a rasher of bacon; and that you'll admit, noble captain.'

'Prithee, forbear to call me by nicknames, said Tisdal, rehemently. 'You want food, raiment, and perchance a little money. Well, these you shall have; but while you stay under my roof, all I demand is this, that before others you make no allusion to what is past, to-in short, to my former courses. You comprehend me;

and so-' At this moment, the bony lank, hard visage of Praise-God Bligh, bruised and frightened, appeared at the door; and Tisdal conveyed the conclusion of his caution by pressing his finger to his lip—a gesture which Deveril answered by a quiet wink. The master of Drumgunniol then proceeded to issue his orders for supper; and old Alley, the wrinkled and rhoumatic maid-of-all work, being roused from her slumbers in the loft descended the creaking stair in loose attire, and with many a muttered curse, united her labors with those of the lean and lank-haired servitor; of the mansion, and there, in the anguish of his heart, was pouring forth his bitter and impetuous meal proceeded in sullen silence, until the two domestics had withdrawn for the night to their respective cribs.

'Come, come, old Snap,' said the stranger, in reply to an interrogatory from Tisdal-' pleasure to-night, business to-morrow. Rat me, if I Put up your barking-iron, and no more hurry myself to please you-to-morrow morning, I say, I shall tell you my terms; to-night I shall consider them, with the aid of your flask and a whiff of tobacco.'

warm one in yonder closet,' said Tisdal.

'Why, captam,' replied be, 'to tell the truth its quite a povelty to me to meet with such brandy as I've got here, so I have made up my mind to pass the night in my chair-just in our own old style-with the stone jar before me, and joined Deveril. Bull-dog every inch, both of a good pipe of tobacco between my finger and thumb; and all the more particular as I see no barm in keeping wide awake—do you take me? -under my very peculiar circumstances; so, with many thanks for your polite attention, I'll

> Do as you list,' replied Tisdal, wholly disregarding the sneer with which this intimation was conveyed; there is turf and wood enough in the creel behind you to keep the fire blazing till

Having thus spoken, the master of Drumgunniol withdrew, and with a heavy tread, and a still heavier heart, mounted the steep and narrow stair which led to his bed chamber, and bolting and locking the door upon the inside, threw himself upon his knees, and poured forth, prayer, interrupted with groans and sighs which heart. Deveril appeared, meanwhile, resolved to make his solitary vigil as comfortable as the means and appliances within his reach would althem fragments of dried bog-wood enough to make a bonfire; and while the genial blaze flickand if you don't like my offer, it's time enough and shower of ruddy sparks, he drew his chair fiercely upon the floor, and criedstill nearer, and leaning his elbow on the table. Tisdal paused for a moment moodily, and then and his head upon his hand, he fixed his eyes

'Ex pede Herculem,' muttered he, as he, stepped lightly to the cupboard, on which, in ruddy shining rows, glittered the burnished utensils of the comfortable bousehold - Ex pede Herculem,' as we used to say at school; let us judge the saloon by the contents of the kitchen, and by the result see what the old boy can do; for, after all, that is the point. Pish! -pooh! tut!' he ejaculated, as he impatiently but noiselessly turned over, one after another, the plates, dishes, cups, and flagons which stood before him in comely rows-'all pewter, pewter and brass. No clue here: nothing to show whether the old gallows-tassel has silver and gold in his plate-chest-if, indeed, he has one at all. So, egad, the only way is to take that for granted, and bleed him freely. I'm safe enough in saying he has both money and plate. Pshaw!
—to be sure he has. What else does he lock up his bed-room for, and carry the key with him wherever he goes? What else does he keep that lank, canting rascal for, that the devil himself could not pump one word of information out of-either the veriest simpleton, or the deepest knave in this land of saints."

Deveril filled his pipe anew, and again seated himself in front of the blazing fire.

From his abstraction, however, he was soon aroused. His quick car caught a sound from without, and as it seemed to him, proceeding from cause in operation close under the wall of the old house. The guilty and the vile are very suspicious, and the stranger started from his seat and glided noiselessly across the chamber, he stepped lightly into the closet which Tisdal had indicated, and from its dark window, hunself unseen, observed, to his no small astonishment, the form of Praise-God Bligh, whom he believed to be at that moment in his garret, and last asleep, gliding stealthily by, and wide awake. For a single second be beliefd him, and in another he was gone.

"Treachery!" muttered Deveril; 'treason in the wind!' - and he went softly to the outer door; it was, bowever, bolted and locked upon the inside.

Tisdal, meanwhile, as we have said, had locked himself into his chamber under the high roof praying for his own deliverance and pardon; and in the same breath, invoking curses and destruction upon the head of his persecutor-upbraiding heaven with having deserted him in his needand finally, praying, with sobs and groans, and wringing of hands, that the poor, miserable, and insufficient store of household stuff, and silver and gold which his weak endeavors had been blessed, might escape the hands of the spoiler, and the wiles of the crafty. Then vising he un-If you desire a bed, you will find a clean and locked an old oak press, and from its darkest and deepest corner drew out a leathern bag full of gold pieces, the counting of which was one of his daily exercises, fulfilled as regularly as his devotions. He felt this bag with the fond pressure of both his hunds—he cowered over it with looks of love and anguish which would have been a perfect feast to a cynic - he untied the firmly twisted thongs which secured the opening, took out, one by one, the broad gold pieces-looked at them with the yearning gaze of love and despaw-replaced them, and again bound the neck of the huge leathern purse, with as much jealousy as if the admission of even a particle of air might have dissolved the enchanting vision which, from time to time, its interior disclosed.

'And must I-must I share it with him? The little store I have with so much self-denial hoarded-must its better half be squandered by this wretch in pot-house revellings, and still viler profligacy? If I were what once I was, I would have blown fifty souls into eternity first. But no, no!-no more blood!-no more blood!

After a little pause, he added, in a tone of

'Thank God, the girl-httle Phebe-is out of seemed to burst from the very depths of his the way to-night! thank God, at least, for that -thank God for that I'

He took a few hasty turns up and down the room - stopped short, while gradually a grim equivocal triumph, lighted up his dark and illfavored countenance; with exulting vehenience

'I have it, God be thanked, I have it!

He counted out ten of the broad gold pieces upon the shifting embers in profound and excit- which furnished the leathern bag, folded them. Deveril's pale face, for the first time, exhibited | ing meditation, while with vigorous exhalation he | and placed them in the same press; then from some slight evidence of inward agitation. He puffed forth dense and cloudy volumes of the another bag of the same kind he took some score drew a long breath, and, rising from his seat, aromatic vapor of his favorite weed. Half an crowns and as many shillings, and did likewise with them. He next secured the two leathern piercing eye, in whose contracted pupil there | upon the table, slowly drained a long-stemmed | purses with tenfold precaution, and dropped gleamed something at once of craft, ferocity, and glass of brandy, relapsed into deep and engross- them, one at each side, into the low nockets of advanced his clenched fist within an inch of the dal, slowly and sternly, as soon as the harsh cagreated something at the total process of the dal, slowly and sternly, as soon as the harsh cagreated something at the total process of the softly turned the
affrighted servant's face; the all a lie—a chimnation with which his old acquaintance wound
who, in dogged silence, and with a sombre scowl, a laugh; low and stifled, but withal so villations key in his door, opened it noiselessly, and with
took a turn or two up and down the well-stored in its tone and expression, that it might well the velvet tread of an old tiger, stole forth upon over the banister, and with his open hand throwing back the straggling grizxled locks which impeded his hearing, and with mouth agape, and scarcely daring to breathe, he listened for any stir which might prove his visitant in motion; for well he knew the accomplishments of him with whom he had to deal-a mongrel monster, combining the ferocity of the wolf and the craft of the fox-vigilant, suspicious, murderous, and prompt.

He was satisfied with the result of his observation, and without however abating the extreme caution with which his movements were conducted, he glided across the lobby to the little chamber where Praise-God Bligh was slumbering in happy unconsciousness, after the fatigues and agitations of the day. Softly and cautiously did Tisda! raise the latch, and stealthily did he move into the apartment until he stood by the pallet of his unconscious dependant, when stooping over his recumbent form, with one hand he grasped and shook the shoulder of the slumberer, while with the other he no less rudely compressed his form, which, like some black unsightly vision of the night, stooped over him, Tisdal said, in harsh, emphatic whispers-

It is I-I, Jeremiah Tisdal, your master; be not afraid; speak not one word, for your life; fear nothing-but up, and do thy clothes on.

The man, thus aroused, with as little noise as even Tisdal could have wished, got down from his bed, and in silent haste began to huddle on his clothes, so that in a few minutes he stood before the Puritan sufficiently attired for the service upon which he was thus abruptly summoned.

Bligh,' said his master, returning from the door, at which, with jealous caution, he had again been listening, and closing it carefully behind him; 'your thriftless folly has placed me and my bousehold in sore peopardy; that fellow who now sits and keeps watch in the kitchen, is a murderer and a robber; speak not, sirrah, but listen;what's past cannot be mended. You shall dewoe's me-no-that will not do-they are all at rest ere this-and to return with the money were ruin - utter ruin. Yet they must not remain in the house even for an hour,' he continued, distractedly; 'the villain may have begun his search already; anything but that - anything but that; so get you forth, and dig quickly and quietly a small hole, some three feet deep, under the crab tree in the paddock; lay in the bottom of it these two bags, which I will drop down when you are safe on the ground; throw the soil carefully back again, so that so much as a single ounce weight of it shall not remain about-tread it home, and lay the soil neatly on top, so that none can suspect it has been disturbed; dost thou comprehend? So now forth, and down with thee.

In stern contempt of the young man's expostulations and alarms, Tisdal compelled him to essay the perilous descent; the feat was performed in safety; and, with fluttering anxiety and eager eyes, Jeremiah watched the lad, as he hurried round the corner of the house to the well-secured spot to which he had directed him.

He paused, scarcely daring to breathe, until he thought sufficient time had elapsed for the execution of the momentous commission, and then Tisdal again entered his chamber, made some alterations in his dress, as though he had but just risen, and hastily attired himself, and taking his candle in his hand, he, with an ostentatious clatter, proceeded to stamp and stumble down the candle," and declared that he should rather die ous scandal," and declared that he should rather die stairs—calling, as he approached the kitchen,— in a ditch, or beg from his discess than be guilty of it! May I not therefore, justly hope that you will man, I would fain have a word with thee.'

He entered the kitchen, and found Deveril apparently precisely as he had left him.

'I tell thee, Deveril, I cannot rest. Thou hast spoken well-1 cannot slumber,' said Tisdal, gloomily, setting the candle upon the table, and seating himself. 'Though I have courted sleep with all my soul, it has fled from me. It will not return even for a moment; nor can I know repose until this matter is settled between us; so let it now be determined, and once for all concluded, and thus an end of it. We each underderstand the other; say then, at once, what wilt

thee more.' 'Will you swear to play me no knave's trick,' replied Deveril, fixing his piercing gaze upon his host, and say what plate and money thou hast in thy possession?

thou take and begone, so that I may never see

With an imprecation too fearful to be repeated, Tisdal named the sum which he had just deposited in his press, as all the wealth his dwelling contained, and proffered the keys of all his presses, chests, and closets, in vindi ation of his truth.

'Some fifty pounds. Hum! You have scarce been prudent, noble captam-too much addicted methinks to creature comforts to be so thrifty as would become one of thy years,' replied Deveril. Fifty pounds is a pretty sum, I must admit; but then my habits, as you know, are expensive—and my secret worth something. Nevertheless, I mean to be reasonable; and to put you out of pain at once, I name a hundred—an hundred pounds-not a penny less. You car easily get the other fifty among your friends and neighbors. or, in short, where you list; but have them I must-that's all.'

'You are a merciless, griping villain to deal with, answered Tisdal, bitterly; 'but I suppose I must e'en submit. All I can do is to try to find the money, though few will be disposed to lend it. To-morrow I will seek it; and come what come may, on the day following by hook or by crook, I shall make it up.?

He sighed profoundly as he concluded the sentence, called up as nearly as he could the despairing look of a ruined man, and then, with a hollow groan, he turned and remounted the worn and creaking stairs, exultingly muttering between his teeth, as the distance between him and his former comrade increased-

'And if you live until that day, or escape such! a singeing on to-morrow night, as will give thee quite enough of this country and its customs, may I pay thee every shilling of the hundred will which may one day make itself felt to the loss pounds; if my house is to be burned, its well, of those who provoke it by their tyrannical conduct.

His mind pleasantly occupied with plans of further extortion, Deveril, upon the other hand, chuckled with unrestrained glee, and rubbed his hands together, as the departing footsteps of his gloomy host smote heavily upon his ear; and so the two companions parted for the night, each in the bappy conviction that he had overreached

(To be continued.)

THE PARTRY EVICTIONS.

The Rev. Father Lavelle has addressed the following letter to the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston Brompton, London, 23rd June, 1861. My Lord, -Your Lordship's speech of last night

on Mr Butt's motion is one which will be read in Ireland with deep interest. You do admit, then, that a legal right may become a moral wrong, and that though the law of England justifies the conduct of Mr. Adair, the moral sentiments, and the conscience of mankind, marks it with condemnation. He thought that a man's mind must be very much

distorted who fancied it any justification of sweepmouth; and, as his eyes opened upon the dark ing off a whole population because he thought they ought to have given evidence as to the criminals who committed a murder when, possibly, they knew no more about it than he did himself. He had always maintained the greatest abhorrence of clearing off estates which, though not now practised as much as in former times, had yet been practised unfortunately too extensively in different parts of Ireland.

When they had seen parties for the interested motive of adding to their income, custing hundreds of unhappy beings out who could not find a refuge anywhere but on the road-side, he would say that that was an abominable transaction, and

> to defend Mr. Adnir."-Morning Star. These are wholesome doctrines, my Lord; and I have no doubt, or hardly any doubt in my mind, but you had before your eye when giving them utterance the "clearances" effected in the mountains of Partry, by the son of your former colleague, the Rt. Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Plunket, "Bishop of Tuam and peer of Ireland." They are the same attered by one of your greatest predecessors in the supreme direction of British policy, the great Sir

far worse than that of Mr. Adair. He was not going

Robert Peel, when he said :-Turning out 90 or 100 families out of their posiscend from this window with the speed of light tion for the purpose of increasing a gentleman's — bear these bags to Glindarragh, and—but estates, may be in accordance with the principles of political economy, but it is not in accordance with

the dictates of moral principle, or of Christian duty.
Well, my Lord, the "Bishop's" case will be brought before you on Friday night next, and then you will see in what manner be has " cleared his estate," not merely "for the interested motive of adding to his income" (though he has done this also) not merely because the victims, old men of eighty, and babies of six months would not reveal the perpetrators of murder, but worse still, because the tenants would not consent to obey his command issued under the mild form of an "enruest desire" that they should send their children to his proselytising schools. But no matter what his motives were, he has "vouched for" some, and sworn to others completely opposite. There is a Christian ' Bishop," enjoying the annual revenue of some £5,000 a year, for the discharge of episcopal functions within his diocese, for giving edification by word, work, and example, to those of his own and of different faith, and in the face of day has be within the last five years evicted, in round numbers 200 human beings, who owed not a penny rent, from the land possessed and tilled by their fathers long before even his father owned a rood of Irish soil. I send you their names and the number of their family in the accompanying letter which I had the honour to address to the present Secretary for Ireland.

Some of these evictions were effected last November under circumstances which I hardly doubt must have come even to your ears. On those I shall not now rest. I merely take the fact, as did the Bishop of Orleans, that these poor people were evicted in mid-winter by the Christian Bishop, owing no rent guilty of no criminal offence, and I respectfully ask your lordship's oninion on his conduct also. You have declared the system as ordinarily pursued pronounce a decided judgment on the same case, and make known to the world your estimate of wholesale "clearances," on the part of a man who claims to do the work of S. Paul, and to invoke the Holy Spirit on the souls of the faithful, when you designate as "abominable their perpetration by a layman in the ordinary walk of life.

Ah! my lord, were the Foreign-office to receive a despatch as I write, announcing a similar proceeding on the part of a Roman Cardinal, expelling hundreds of indigenous Protestants from the land of their fathers, just acquired by him, and that for religious reasons, and that because, or after they refused to send their children to his newly-established Popish schools; I ask you, my lord, as the first minister of the kingdom, how would you express yourself to the country at home, how would your colleagues at the Foreign office couvey his protests to the Governments abroad on the conduct of that Roman Cardinal ?-How would the people and press of England rage-

aye, and justly rage, at such a proceeding?
But, my lord, the Roman Cardinals do not evict, neither does the Pope. The Roman people do not starve-their land is not given to strangers; it is not made a draw farm for a foreign market. The tenunts are not at the beck of a hostile oligarchy. mostly the descendants of foreign clerks and corporals. Their religion is not marked as a mummery of superstition; its dignituries are not criminals by professing their titles. Education is, not made the engine of perfecting the youth, and crushing its rational instincts. And yet Italy has all your sympathies, active and practical, and nothing for Ireland but a word of burren regret that an obscure landlord should do the very thing which the law gives him a right to effect, and which you take no legal steps to

prevent for the future. To the honor of the press be it said, that it has spoken; it has pronounced its condemnation. But, my lord, Ireland wants such a sentence as will be, if not a legal, at least a moral guarantee for the future against such deeds as those perpetrated by the magistrate of Donegal and the "Bishop of Tuam."-There does not sund a Catholic house at this moment within about a mile of the Catholic Church on Lord Plunket's property. He has swept away the Catholic tenant and replaced them with his own sheep or his own settlers. Is not this "abominable," my lord? But, worse than all, in the recent case he has added moral to physical injury. He has first evicted the poor people, and then his agent attempts to justify the deed by destroying the characters of his victims. Fortunately, however, for the tenants, their vindication is found even in the contradictory motives assigned by the Bishop and his agent -by the oath and the word of the Bishop himself, as the world may see in the public papers; and finally by the fact that the motives assigned by the Bishop on his solemn oath are negatived by the fact that the "striping," which he said was his object, had been effected, in all but two cases, five years ago.

If, my Lord, wholesale " clearances" are abominable in Mr. Adair, the lay gentleman, what are they

in Lord Plunket, the Christian Bishop? One word more, my Lord. You say there is no war of classes" in Ireland. I say there is—and depend upon it time will verify my statement. There is, my Lord, a discontentment among the tenants at

at least, to have such a scoundred broiled to pow- Religion and the first that bring his definition the farment of the society, which pleasantly occupied with plans of point they cannot restrain. The time may come the Solicitor General did not pause to read 1. when even their influence would be powerless for that end. The landlords are the Government, or the mirror reflecting the Government to the eye of the people. With some good exceptions they are abhorred by their own tenantry. There is not one sympathy common between them, and every day only widens the gulph that keeps them asunder. As far as my personal experience goes, this is the fact, and I have plenty of authority which I cannot question, that it is the same in other parts of the country.

The Right Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Plunket, who signs himself in his famous letter to Lord Cow-Bishop of Tuam and Peer of England," will come before your Lordship on Friday next in capacity of an "abominable" (your own words) exterminator. I shall leave him in your hands; and I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

PATRICK LAVELLE.

A debate in the House of Commons on Friday, June 28th, reported in the Times next day, under the heading "Supply .- The Gambaldi Fund," will attract as much attention on the continent as at home, if not more. It has no doubt been expected on both sides, for some time past, that some such discussion must occur." But now that it has occurred, the shock to public feeling in Europe, and to so much of it as still remains untainted in England will not be diminished by the fact that any one acquainted with the English Bouse of Commons might have foretold the result. Mr. Baillie Cocurane called the attention of the House to an advertisement which has been appearing in the Times. This is the advertisement exactly as it appeared:—

GARIBALDI FUND FOR THE UNITY OF ITALY. COMMITTEE.

E. H. J. CRAUFURD, Esq., M.P., Chairman. V Couingham, Esq., M.P. | W Austin, Esq. W Coningham, Esq., M.P. J Stansfield, Esq., M.P. J. White, Esq., M.P. W. J. Linton, Esq. Fred. Lawrence, Esq. Gore Langton, Esq., M.P. W. H. Ashurt, Esq. P. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P. Treasurer.
J. Sale Barker, Esq., Hon. Sec.

The emancipation of Italy has yet to be accomplished. One step towards it was made by the annexation of Tuscany and the Emilia to Piedmont. The expulsion of the Bourbons from Naples, and the extension of the Constitutional Government of Victor Emmanuel to Southern Italy, formed the second step. It yet remains to free Venetia, and instal the Italian Government at Rome.

To promote this end, the above Committee has been formed at the desire of Garibaldi, and will act in concert with the Central Italian Committee at Genoa. Its object is to collect funds, and, in Garibaldi's own words, " to take whatever steps it may seem advantageous for vindicating to the British people the aims of the Italian Patriots, and otherwise promoting the interests and independence of Italy."

The Committee hope that this appeal for subscriptions in aid of the Unity and independence of Italy, will be responded to in a manner as to show that the sympathy of Englishmen for the cause has not

Subscriptions received by Mr. Ashurt, 6, Old Jewry, and communications to the Honorary Secretary should be addressed to Mr. Cranfurd's chambers, 3 Essex-court, Temple, E.C.

Mr. Bailie Cochrane made some very sensible remarks on this advertisement, and ended with moving resolution—

"That the existence of any society formed for the purpose of raising funds to assist a revolutionary party in any country with which we are in strict alliance, is inconsistent with the principle of non-in-

tervention." Lord John Russell's answer was as follows,-

"It is hardly necessary for me to answer the hon-gentleman at any length. I thought some person who was more directly aimed at by the hon. gentle-man would have risen to speak with regard to this Garibaldi Fund. So far from being a revolutionary association, I believe the purpose for which the Garibaldi Fund was set on foot was to support the Italian Government. (Hear, hear.) I cannot say that I approve of it, or that I think it desirable to maintain that society, but I really do not think it is a matter which requires the attention of the House at all. Lord J. Manners.—Do I understand it to be the noble lord's impression that this society was formed for the purpose of maintaining the status quo in Italy? Monkstown, was commenced at the moment when (Hear, hear.) Lord J. Russell—I really know so the heir to the British crown was approaching the and yield to no one in my sense of their importance the noble large analysis. The policy large and in earnest desire for their importance and in earnest desire for their importance. the noble lord's question. Lord J. Manners.—Perhaps the noble lord will not think it beneath him to institute inquiries and satisfy his mind whether this is really an innocent society, or whether its object is to raise civil war in the dominions of a friendly Power. (Hear, hear).

And, at the end of the discussion-Lord John Russell explained that the Government would vote in favour of the question that the words proposed to be left out of the original mutionnamely, that the Speaker leave the chair-should

stand part of the question.

No parallel to these replies has yet been read in Europe, except in a report of some scoundrel American filibustering expedition. Their impudence and atter disregard of truth are thoroughly characteristic. Sir George Bowyer, exposed the falseness of these shabby excuses. In fact, however, to show the real object of these English brigands, it was only necessary to refer to the advertisement which we have reprinted. Mr. Slaney added his authority to Lord John Russell's by saying that be "thought inquiry perfectly unnecessary, as the "Italian Kingdom had now been recognized."

After the advertisement had been read to the House by Mr. Bailie Cochrane, Sir George Bowyer had, therefore, to deal with that condition of things which exists when a man asserts a lie in the presence of persons who are witnesses to the proofs on the other side. One reads such scenes in the unhappy details of the police court and the Old Bailey; out they are rather new in Parliament. Accordingly Sir George Bowyer had to convey to the noble Secretary that he was quite aware of the character of his opposition, although usage would not allow him to describe it with the simplicity which we have now ventured to use. The Times report says :-

"Sir G. Bowyer felt it difficultt to express in Parliamentary language his opinion of the answer which had been given by the noble lord. Could be mean to tell the House that he believed the only object of this society was to maintain the status quo in what was now called the Kingdom of Italy? A great many things were publicly said under the guise of debating dexterity which he would pay the noble lord the compliment of declaring that he would shrick from avering in private. The character of the society was stamped by the name which it bore -that of Garibaldi, the most aggressive man in the world. What danger threatened the Kingdom of Ituly that it could be said this was merely a defensive organisation? The noble lord, surely, had not heard the advertisement, which stated distinctly, 'It yet remains to free Venetia and to instal the Italian Government at Rome." (Ories and counter cries of "Hear, hear!") If that did not mean aggression against the Emperor of Austria and the Pope there was no meaning in the English language. If the noble lord heard the terms of the advertisement, he was still more astonished at the reply which he had ventured to give.

We cannot afford space to give all Sir G. Bowyers speech. The Solicitor-General attempted a But, on his opening his speech with a declaration that he was as ignorant as Lord John Russell of the "organization, combination, and objects of the Society," the following incidents occur-red. It is given in the Times, in brackets, in the speech of the then Solicitor-General, Sir W. Ather-

Mr. Orauford, one of the filibusters of the advergrateful to the hon. member for having so effectually advertised the society while laying no ground whatever for a resolution condemnatory of it."

The Saturday Review of June 29, referring (p. 655) to the same subject, and to the brigand King of Piedmont, says "it is not usual for a Sovereign in time of peace, to announce his intention of annexing the dominious of his neighbours, and the Princes who are menaced, would be perfectly justified, in anticipating the threatened attack's by immediate hostilities. The King of Italy may be technically regarded as a wrongful spoliator.

But the feeling of his subjects, of his detached

countrymen, and of Eucope at large, is favourable to

"Detached countrymen" is, we suppose, a para phrase of Neapolitans, Tuscans, Sicilians, and Romans; some of whom are so actively engaged in showing their hatred of his bloody usurpation.

Well. We think the materials which we have put together in the shortest possible form, clear the way for some inquiries as to the future law of Europe with regard to Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies. Canada, for example. Will the same views be maintained when Seward allows, as Lord John Russell is allowing against Rome and Austria, filibustering associations for an invasion of Canada? Really, he will have a very good case. He will be able to shelve any attempt at a debate upon right by a single reference to Lord John Russell and the debate of the 28th of June, 1861.

Cressa neu careat pulchra dies nota. But there is something, nearer home than Canada. What about Ircland? Suppose, in some time of great distress to us, in a war with America in consequence of Russell filibustering in Canada, complicated by a war with America's friend, the Emperor of Russia, France being our friend and at peace with us, the French papers should contain such an advertisement as that which we proceed to form by the simple expedient of altering the advertisement read by Mr. Baillie Cochrane to the House :-

The emancipation of Ireland has yet to be accompliahed. One stop towards it was made by the annexation of Tuscany and the Emilia to Piedmont The expulsion of the Bourbons from Naples, and the extension of the Constitutional Government of Vic tor Emmanuel to Southern Italy, formed the second step. It yet remains to free Ireland, and install the native Government at Dublin. To promote this end the above committee has been formed at the desire of Marshal M'Mahon and will act in concert with the Central Irish Committee at Paris. Its object is to collect funds, and "to take whatever steps may seem advantageous for vindicating to the British people the aims of the Irish patriots, and otherwise promoting the interests and independence of Ire-

Suppose such an advertisement should appear and that a debate in the French Legislature was to occur with an expression of sentiments by Billault or any Minister, like those of Lord John Russell. What then? At least Europe would not forget what Lord John taught her .- Weekly Register.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MOST REV. DR. CULLEN ON THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT .- During his Grace's discourse at the laying the first stone of the Church of St. Patrick, Monkstown, he made the following allusion to the Prince of Wales' visit :- " Whilst we are here engaged in prayer and supplication the Prince of Wales is approaching our shores, and we shall soon hear the peals of artillery announcing his arrival. He is sent amongst us by our gracious Queen, not only to study the defences of the country, but to acquire a knowledge of its wants, and to learn the best means of improving its condition. Let us all pray that God may give him wisdom abundantly and fill him with a spirit of justice and mercy, so that ages may enrol his name among the benefactors of the country, and compare him to the Edwards and the Alfreds who shed such lustre on the pages of history. Whilst giving him a sincere, a cordisland a warm welcome to our shores, you will connect his arrival with the ceremony of this day, and it will be record-

An Irish Comment on English Meetings about PARTRY .- The Connaught Patriot of Saturday last says:-"It affords us great pleasure to read in the London journals as well as liberal Protestant ones glowing accounts of Father Lavelle's mission in the capital of England, where he has been so well sustained by so many zealous and pious clergymen. On Monday evening next the great meeting for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the pastor and flock of Partry will take place in the great rooms, Hanover-square, London. Sir George Bowyer will preside, and at that meeting will the buge scandal' of . Tom Tuam, in all its deformity, come out. Little does Lord Plunket think, and less does he care, that his ceaseless persecution of the Catholics of Partry and Tuam have been kindling up a fire which must shortly lay the whole fabric of the Protestant Establishment in ruins. Men look each other in the face, and seem to say - How long shall this scandal of the majority paying for the support of the religion of the minority exist.' Lord Plunket has gone from home to use all the influence that his cruel conduct may not be fairly and palpably brought before Parliament. His very name is as inodorous amongst all classes of enlightened Englishmen as his appearance is truthful of how he lacks the qualities necessary for a Christian dignitary We ask him not to be angry with us for telling the truth, as there is no man who, in secret, will more freely recognise the application of our words than himself. We are delighted to see the name of Mr. P. R. Welch of Richmond, Surrey, amongst the supporters of Father Lavelle in London. But it is no new thing to find Mr. Welch's esteemed name amongst the friends of his oppressed countrymen. We wish we could see him in Parliament, as we are satisfied that nothing would lure him from the true path. [Mr. Welch, it will be seen, was present at the meeting. That he did not speak was a disappointment to many, including some of the Committee, who had been led addressed the meeting.]

IRIBH SCULPTURE AND PAINTING .- In the year 1858 Wm Smith O'Brien made a suggestion to the Royal Dublin Society which promises to result very favourably for the cause of the intellectual progress of Ireland. He recommended a subscription for the purpose of defraying the expenses of two young Irish art students, who were to go to France and Italy for a year or two, to study the sculptural remains of antiquity and the productions of the great modern schools of painting. The Branch Fine Arts Society in San Francisco have adopted the suggestion, and generously forwarded funds to the home body to aid in carrying out the project. The object of this project is, in the words of the statement made by Mr. William M'Cann, president, and Mr. Wm. Hamill, secretary, to "enable our fellow-countrymen in Ireland to nourish and cultivate those purifying and elevating aspirations which are among the most ennobling attributes of a people;" and it is expected that by the aid of this and other kindred societies Ireland will produce minds worthy of being foremost in the ranks of those destined by God to elevate, refine, and beautify humanity." To this aspiration we can only add, God grant it. As it is, Ireland is not behindhand in exhibiting some of the brightest genius of litean, Maclise, Barry, and the first lyric bard of Ireland, of Gourley till the boy is out of danger.

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ple for the want of material prosperity; and they certainly will be among the most distinguished of those that in better times, will give a grace to the improved fortunes of their native land. We wish the undertaking all the good success it so eminently deserves.—Irish News.

DUBLIN, July 2nd .- The Prince of Wales arrived at the Castle at half-past 3 O'clock yesterday, accompanied by the Lord-Lieutenant, in an open carriage and four, with outriders. A squadron of Dragroons followed the Royal carriage. The guard of honor of the 19th Regiment presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem as the Prince entered the Castle-yard, which was crowded with spectators, who cheered in the warmest manner.-For a considerable time previous to his arrival St. Patrick's-hall was densely crowded with the elite of Dublin society, the most distinguished representatives of its rank, fashion, and wealth, presenting a brilliant spectacle. Shortly before the arrival of his Royal Highness the Lord Mayor and the members of the Corporation, clothed in their rich and picturesques robes, and attended by all the insignia which mark the dignity of that ancient body, took their place on the dais in front of the throne. The Prince entered the Hall, and was conducted by the Lord-Lieutenant to the throne. His Royal Highness was accompanied by General Bruce and Colonel Keppel. The Lord Lieutenant stood beside the Prince, to whom he presented the Lord Mayor, who read the following address :-

"To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

"The Address of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin.

"May it please your Royal Highness, - We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Dublin, beg to approach your Royal Highness on the occasion of your visit to Ireland, and to assure you that your presence affords to the people of Ireland the most sincere pleasure and gratification.

"Recognizing in the person of your Royal High-ness the bright and early promise of the many exalted qualities and virtues which, while adding lustre to the Throne, have so endcared your Royal mother in the hearts of her devoted subjects in her vast empire, we trust that your visit to Ireland is but one of many which it may be your pleasure to make to this part of the United Kingdom.

"We venture to express a hope that during your Royal Highness's stay in Ireland the vast material and industrial resources of our country may be observed by you; and that you may feel when departing from our shores, that you have derived information and advantage from your stay amongst us.

"We can state, on behalf of the citizens of Dublin that they would have felt it a high privilege to welcome your Royal Highness in a more formal manner; but understanding that it is your wish to abstain as far as possible from public manifestations during your visit to Ireland on this occasion, we avail ourselves of this mode of giving expression to our feelings."

His Royal Highness, in a clear and distinct voice, and with appropriate emphasis, then read the following gracious reply :"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen, - I receive with

most heartfelt pleasure the cordial address, which, emanating as it does from the Corporation and citizens of the Irish metropolis, I venture to regard as expressing sentiments entertained by the country at arge. Although, in compliance with my own wishes, public formalities were in a great measure dispensed with on the occasion of my landing, the enthusiastic welcome spontaneously tendered to me by the vast and important community which you re-present was not only grateful to myself, but afforded the most unequivocal evidence of their affectionate devotion to the Queen, my mother, and to her family. That you should discern in me any promise of the virtues and exalted qualities which have so endeared Her Majesty to her subjects is, I fear, due rather to your generous partiality than to my own deserts .-But you may be assured, at least, that I am profoundly sensible of their inestimable value, and that to learn to imitate them is my earnest study and fondest desire. I come here, as I have visited other parts of the country, for the purpose of self-improvement, and specially on this occasion to profit by the great advantages which the plain of the Curragh present as a school for practical military instruction. My time will be chiefly occupied in this pursuit; but I am ed in history that the Church of S. Patrick, of most auxious to acquire a more full acquaintance $\mathbf{ment.}^{n}$

At the conclusion of this ceremony, which occupied only a few minutes, the Prince proceeded to the Art Exhibition in Kildare-street, accompanied as before, by the Lord Lieutenant and suite. Damestreet, College-green, Nassau-street, Dawson-street, Molesworth-street, and Kildare-street were thronged with spectators anxious to see the Prince. The en-

thusiasm was extraordinary. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Curragh today, where he is to remain some time studying the details of military science .- Times Dublin Corr.

ORANGE ANNIVERSARY. - SHAM FIGHT AT SCARVA -Our accounts from Ulster do not mention any disturbance on the First of July. One of our correspondents, however, has forwarded the following:-The usual sham fight is to take place at Scarva on the 13th instant, at which generally three to four thousand people assemble, armed with guns, and having party colors displayed, also drums and fifes. On former occasions, they kept parading up and down the street the entire day. Now that there is early intimation of this intended display, it is hoped that measures will be taken to suppress it,"- Evening Post.

THE JULY ANNIVERSARY .- Armagh-For the first within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, July has taken its place among the haloyon days. The anniversary of the battle of the Boyne (o.s.), which was heretofore the signal for the display of party emblems, whose colours were almost "faded and gone," the playing of party tunes, and other demonstrations calculated to wound the feelings of Catholics, and at variance with the wishes of respectable Protestants, has this time been introduced without any turnting exhibition whatever. The churches are not desecrated by the tawdry attempt at decoration, and except in some obscure window the orange lily is not seen-even where it does show itself it forms part of a bouquet, and looks all the better for its associato believe that he would have been desired to have tion with flowers which tone down the picture you would paint from it alone. During the whole of Saturday and Sunday nights the constabulary of Armagh were on the qui vive, in case an attempt should be made to place the Orange flags on the tower of St. Mark's Church, or what is known as" the bigtree" in front of the Savings' Bank. It was generally reported that an effort would be made to set at nought the emblems bill, and the police were so much the more on the alert. Conformably with this report, a few persons did present themselves at the church for the purpose of hoisting the banners, but the police were there before them, and their object was disappointed. At a subsequent hour at the night, or rather in the morning, the party made a second attenept, which was equally unsuccessful. So far as I can learn the neighbouring churches, which were always decorated at this season, carry no Orange emblem whatever. It may be added that up to the present " not a drum nor a funeral note" at the interment of the insignia of Faction.—Freeman.

THE ORANGE OUTRAGE AT NEWRY .- JULY 1ST .-The police have succeeded in arresting a notorious Orangeman named Gourley, against whom they allege that they have strong evidence of being one of the perpetrators of the outrage at Ballyholan. The wounded boy, Murtagh, lies dangerously ill in the rature and the fine arts—as witness the names of Hog- | hospital. The magistrates have refused to take bail

ราช หลังสำคัญและ เรียกว่า เดิดและ เลา ค.ศ. 2002

CHIME IN IRBLAND.—At the summer assizes for Roscommon there are only nine criminal cases, implicating only 15 persons, two infanticides, three assaults, two felonies, and two larcenies.

The excellent results of the Party Emblems Act of last year have been already apparent in the North of Treland, the famous first of July having happily passed off peaceably. With very rare exceptions, no offensive party flag or bauner was flourished from church steeples or windows, and as deadly weapons of old were wont to be turned into ploughshares -so let us hope the Orange flags and banners of former days will be dyed green, and converted into the useful appendages of scarfs and pocket handkerchiefs.

—Cor. of Weekly Register

PROSPERITY .- On Tuesday week, the 25th ult, sixteen hundred and sixty reapers, took the train at Castlerea for England, and from a week before that date up to this; a daily average of one thousand have been sent off from the same station. On further inquiry it was found that they were nearly all from Mayo, or rather from the northern baronies ; so that, if we take into account the numbers who go by Tuam, we will have, at the very lowest calculation, a weekly drain of ten thousand hands on the available labour of the country. This is a splendid argument for the prosperity of Ireland, or, at least, for that part of it called Mayo .- Castlebar Telegraph.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT .- The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the determination of the Government to annul the Galway postal contract has commenced its sittings. The first witness examined was the Postmaster General, who enumerated the various circumstances which had induced him to recommend that the contract should be abrogated. He said he was not acquainted with any instance in which so much indulgence had been extended to a contracting company as in this case; and further remarked that if another extension of time had been granted, the company would not have been prepared at any period in June to renew the service. At the present time the only vessel they had fit for service was the Adriatic, and he was told that the Hibernia and Columbia would not be in an efficient condition for months. Under these circumstances he had concluded that it would be better to put an end to the contract than to permit its unsatisfactory performance, for he believed that an irregular postal service was as bad as none at all.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND. -Our correspondents' special report from the agricultural districts, this week, are of a highly satisfactory nature. From all quarters we hear the same gratifying assurances of the important results from the general rainfall over the country. Many of our correspondents concur in using the same expressions of wonder at the astonishing improvement in the crops which has taken place during the past deratood, it is necessary to mention that the Order week. Without a single exception, potatoes are reported as presenting a most favorable appearance .-This most important crop is everywhere displaying extreme luxuriance, and not a single symptom of disease has been observed. Northern Whig.

THE POTATO CROP. - A respectable correspondent, near Ballycastle, writes to us : -" You may insert in your next issue that the blight in the potato crop has appeared in the Lugan. I have seen it on a ridge of my own -about a yard badly diseased."- Tyrawley Herald.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1860,-The Registrar-General has issued his agricultural statistics for the past year, and it is gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the weather last year, the decrease in cereal crops was only 15,223 acres, and the dimination in grain crops only 28,949, as compared with the acreage under cultivation in the previous year. On the other hand, the increase in meadow and clover 157,375 acres, making the total increase of land under crops last year amount to 105,365 acres! The increase in the cereal crops, comparing the produce of 1858 with that of 1860, is 147,651 acres, in green crops, 70,375, and in meadow and clover, 291,699 acres. The difference in value of live stock between 1855 and 1860, is an increase of £786,421. It is true that the decrease in 1860 was £1,528,360; but that year being altogether an exceptional one, owing to various wellknown causes, it cannot fairly be proposed as a comparison with these preceding it. But the difference in the value of cattle between the two or three last years, shows how much every kind of produce, and everything in connexion with agriculture must dethe nature of the season. - Dublin Telegraph.

EMIGRATION -- ITS DECLINE. -- The Gipsey, Liverpool stenmer left hence at one P. M. without a single emigrant for the "Far West." Owing to the present disturbed state of America, emigration we are glad to learn, has nearly ceased, not only from this port, but from most parts of Ireland. Many of the deluded people who left this country during the carly part of the spring are already returning home. The emigration from Liverpool, as a matter of course has also greatly decreased. Such as are new expatriating themselves are all steering their course for the Canadas. - Waterford Mail.

The number of emigrants from Ireland amounted, during the first eight months of 1859 and '60, to an increase of 11,591; but from Ulster there was a decrease of 8,814 during that period. The total number of male and female emigrants from this county from 1st May, 1851, to 1st September, 1860, amounts to the enormous aggregate of I, 140,982! This is a fearful draining of our population, and should it continue much longer, must have a very serious effect on a country wholly dependent on the cultivation of its soil. The civil war now raging in America will, of course, while it lasts, arrest the tide to some extent though it has had little effect hitherto in checking the emigration mania. - Dublin

DEPRESSION OF THE WEAVING TRADE .- DROGHEDA, June 29 .- The handloom weavers of this town and neighbourhood, for some time past have been suffering much privation, owing to the great depression in their trade caused by the present unsettled condition of the United States of America. A great number of the handloom weavers have left Drogheda to seek employment elsewhere, and most of them were burthened with families. It is not at all unlikely, from the present aspect of affairs, that numbers wil be obliged to seek support at the workhouse-Another matter of regret is, that the only two flaxmills at present in work in this town, are about being reduced to half time. Hundreds of families are at present depending on those mills for sustenance, on whom the short time must press heavily .- Correspon-

dent of the nation. TRAVELLLING IN INLAND .- If the tourist in Ireland be a bachelor he will see that his hotel bills are from 15 to 20 per cent, cheaper than for the like accommodation in England; and if pater familius be travelling with his wife and daughters he can, if he desire it, be freed, at a great many of the Irish hotels, from the additional cost which private sitting rooms and their concomitant charges involve. The establishment of ladies' coffee rooms and of tables d'hote at the large hotels is now becoming general, and the system will extend, because it is found to be profitable to landlords, as it is certainly beneficial, in point of economy, to families who wish to avail themselvs of it. - Sir Cusack Roney's " Month in Ireland.

PRO AND CON .- Nor was Mr. Scully's proposal of the discussion more singular than its support by the sprightly sprig of Conservatism who sits for King's County by the will of the landlords-to wit, little Mr. Hennessy. Whether, Proteus-like, he desired to show with what case-having one day appeared as landlord apologist at Geashill-he can doff that attire, and reappear the next as the tenant's champion at Derryveagh, or whether he wanted to let two items, pro and con, balance the account, Mr. Hennessy only knows.-Nation.

or two since a decent, intelligent, neatly clad, middle aged man entered our office, and asked to see the editor. The editor made his appearance. "I was told," said the visitor; "to come to you and tell you how my landlord is going to treat me." "Well, what have you to say about him?" "Well, he lives in _____, and purchased the property on which I lived in the Lower Barony. I deal in _____, and hold a little farm of a few acres, where my family reside, amongst whom are six daughters; and I expended a large sum of money in improving it; in building, fencing, and other works. My landlord says I must give up the farm which has cost me so much, and all he offers me as compensation is a smaller farm, of the most wretched land." "Have you told him of all the money and labor you expended in improvements." "I have. But his reply was that he purchased the property and could do what he liked with it!" "I fear you are in had hands.—
Is there no one in the neighborhood who would speak to the landlord on your behalf?' 'I don't think there is." "Would not your parish priest interfere and remonstrate against such an act of injustice?" "I don't know; I did not ask him." "But you ought to ask him. It is probable that he would be able to prevail on your landlord to deal more justly with you." "I think I will ask the landlord to give me £100 compensation; for I do not like the miserable farm he offers me in exchange." "Well," you can make that proposal to him; and should he refuse to comply, you can call to me, and I will place the whole case before the public." The poor man then left, with tears in his eyes; bot, scalding tears; produced by the feelings of alarm he felt relative to the fate that awaited his family. He spent his youth and manhood in cultivating his little farm, and hoped to live and die there in peace and security .-But how sadly and woefully he was mistaken. He now finds that he had cherished a dream of happiness not to be realised: for in his declining years he discovers that British law has given power to his laudlord to remove him from his farm, and deprive him of all the fruits of his labor; and that in a year or two his little household will be scattered, he knows not how far asunder. These are the things which break the hearts of the people. These are the deeds which wreck their peace of mind, and bring them to an early grave, or banish them as exiles to distant countries. There are thousands to-day situated like the man who told us his sad tale of sorrow. and their peace of mind, ere a year or two pass by, will be broken for ever .- Dundalk Democrat. AN EXTRAORDINARY EVICTION .- A correspondent

writing from Drogheds on Saturday, says :- " An eviction has lately taken place in this neighbourhood which, for the study of the advocates of civil and religious lib rty throughout the world, deserves to be recorded. That the case may be properly unof the French Sisters of Charity has been for several years established in Drogheda. The good that is done here by these self-sacrificing ladies is incalculable. By them the sick poor are visited and consoled, and females of humble circumstances recerve religious and secular instruction at their hands. Their labours, at all times severe, were particularly so last winter, in consequence of the sickness and misery which then prevailed among the poor of this town to a lamentable extent. The health of two of the Sisters broke down under the excessive farigue which they had to endure. Some time ago, by special permission, they retired to a quiet bathing place not many miles hence. They selected a secluded spot near the sen-shore as the place of their temporary abode, and deemed themselves fortunate in being so comfortably located. The man who kindly strove to accommodate them with a lodging was caretaker to a gentleman who is well known in this locality for his anti-Catholic prejudices. He is carctuker no longer. The Sisters were not more than one day in the house of the caretaker when he was summarily dismissed from his master's service. Fortunately, the eviction will not end so fatally as those of the Donegal peasants or the bride of Coolaghmore. The caretaker, an Englishman and a Protestant, is at present out of a situation, but will soon be provided for. The Sisters are now comfortably settled in more commodious lodgings, and are almost idolised by the people among whom they are sojourning. They are every day getting valuable presents from the warm-hearted peasantry, and wherever they go they receive these respectful attentions which virtue is always sure to command from the native Irish."-Dublin News [A respected correspondent who sends us the foregoing naragraph adds :- "The exicto in this case is Ralph Smythe, Esq., a great supporter at all elections of the Tory candidate. About two months ago your journal contained an able letter on these Smythes. The scene of the eviction is Termonteckin, four miles distant from Drogheda."]

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT CROWN AND COLLAR. The remains of an ancient Irish crown and collar have been desplayed for the last week or two in the shop window of Messra William and John Hynes, Ballinasloe. They are of pure gold, weighing about seven ounces, and were found in a bog near Clonmacnoise, on the brink of the Shannon, by a countryman, who disposed of them for a sum of money. From their shape and construction they must date from an early period, at least as early as the introduction of Christianity into Ireland; and they are, therefore, rare obects of rare interest to the antiquarian. The Messrs Hynes, we understand, will present them to some thoroughly national institution .- Western Star.

ANCIENT RELICE. - On Saturday last, while the workmen employed at St. Patrick's Cathedral were digging at the foundation of the south wall, they came upon a stone coffin, which lay upon an off-set of the foundation. It has four flat sides, one end being broader than the other. When the lid was raised a perfect skeleton was discovered. The coffin contained nothing else. From a measurement of the thigh bone it appeared that the man must have been upwards of six feet high. The shape of the coffin connects it with those in use from 1430 to 1460. After being examined it was carefully replaced in the spot where it was found, and in which it is to remain intact.

The Maworms and Saints have had a "set down" in the House of Lords, on the subject of rational popular relaxation and amusement, of a healthful and harmless nature, on Sundays. The conducting com-mittee of the Glasnevin Botanical Gardens, blend pragmatical piety with vegetable science, and will not admit the public to visit their grounds on Sundays, placing their refusal on the false footing of an infraction of religous observances. The Earl of Clancarty, who is an amateur professor of cant was their champion before the Lords; but he was effectively answered by Lord Monteagle, the bishop of Down and Connor, the Earl of Eglintoun, and even Lord Donoughmore - abjuring for once co-operation with the fanatics. The Royal Dublin Society, by whom the Botanic Gardens are managed, receive a government grant for their support; and it is probable they must surrender it, or admit the public to their preserves .- Munster News.

A visitor of another description, but, according to himself, not of a sublunary character, has been treating a select, if not elect, few, these last four days with touches of his quality, previous to preaching to the "many unconverted." More wonderful to me, far, than a million of comets or any amount of " stardust," is the facility with which otherwise sensible men are duped by the present mania called "evangelism." I perceive by some of the Dublin papers you had a person over with you the week before last —a Mr. Reginald Radeliffe (romantic, isn't it?) playing the apostle, his twin brother in the "good cause" is practising here for a great display under the auspices of the grand Llama of Protestantismthe kind-hearted, illiberal, spoonified Shaftesbury .-Like Dick Weaver, the converted collier, the new from the spheres as from mundane particularities;

tions," and, doubtless, will not be the last whilst the the enormous disproportion of Protestant to Cathododge continues incrative. I have never seen Reginald Radcliffe;" could it be possible the "shining" light who was illuminating your cimmerianism | the superior officers are Protestants; only a few miis my evangelist? My acquaintance stands about nor subordinate places are filled by Catholics. Hosfive feet eight inches high; stout in person, face pital Orderly Harrison was a Protestant, his wife white and oily, Dutch-cheesy, lard-like. He has large round eyes, sly and searching, very white teeth, with a proneness to show them; a profusion of black hair and whiskers, and a slight shade of moustache. He might pass for a gentleman if he were not so in- doctor. We shall let his wife tell her touching story sufferably egotistic, or affected the lisp which so of the scene which followed her hearing that his days many believe to be extra-Belgravian. He wore, when I saw him, in his practising-hall, in Forestreet, on Saturday, a pretentions surtout coat, buttoned at the top and bottom, leaving the intervening portion open to facilitate the extraction of a voluminons scented white handkerchief, which he shakes in the faces of his audience, in the style of Mr. Jaggers flaunting his silken hoser at the nose of a brow-beaten witness. I would not dare to pen the presumptuous irreverence and fearful blasphemy of which the discourse of this man was a tissue; but one would imagine, from his "sermon," and that in fact of every one in the same line, that the Protestant fold -in truth all "airth"-is neglected by the well-paid bishops and parsons, and but for Yankee pedlars. who may have been all their previous lives engaged in the safe of hickory hams and wooden nutmegs, or the brutal miner (who finds the Bible more lucrative than the conl-bunk or the prize-ring), the chance of salvation had departed. Some of these men, too, like the phrenologists, biologists, and so forth, have subjects of dormant volition, who helplessly aid in this comprehensive self-deception; for I really do believe the chief actors are sincere-at least they thoroughly seem so. I seen amongst the audience however, convictions written on the countenances of most of the men-the weaker and better sex impressed with sadness, agony, vexation of spirit, as the orator soars in his denunciations of sin and opens the portal of inferno. The nerve having been strung up to a certain pitch of excitement, another means is adopted of bringing evangelism more home to the sympathies of the andience. A boy is brought forward to tell the story of his conversion, but the narrative is so interrupted with grouns and sobs, that a ludicrous hymn escapes me, merely leaving on my mind the impress that I had read words which would give corresponding sounds. There is an unmistakeable air of conviction about the poor boy, whose voice is broken and his eyes are filled with tears. Assuredly, this "preacher" is not a neophite, for he seems up" to every sensation point; but I understand he has subjected himself to this preliminary drill to rid himself of bad grammar, ungraceful gymnastic, and an overwhelming Cockney "psilismus," which utterly ignores the existence of an aspirate. Formerly, too, it seems, he was wont, when exhausted in his vocabularly of strong words—in thrilling narraworst of all) most offensive personalities, to hurl himself upon his knees, and sing comic hymns to negro melodies, involving appeals to the Redremer in the air of "Lubly Rosa," or an ultra-fervent exercitation, in words to the tune of the "Other side of Jordan." These pecularities, it appears, are very well amongst the ignobile vulgus; but Westend saintdom won't have them. No plebeian tricks, but genteel blasphemy alone for the fanatics of Tyburnia: "Multa terricolis lingua - calestibus una."

I am happy to tell you that that social pest "the Society of Irish Church Missions to Roman Cathoies" shows all the symptoms of being in very bad health. It has issued a doleful ad misericordiam appeal, pathetically pointing to its impending dissolution, and broadly saying that if its supporters do not at once come forward and administer the powerful medicine of pounds, shillings and pence, it must give up the ghost. If the Social Science Association would apply itself to the extirpation of that worst of all social pests, its visits would confer an inestimable blessing on this country .- Dublin Cor.

of Weekly Register. CASE OF HARRISON THE SOLDIER .- Our exposure of this melancholy case has not been without fruit. Already many of our independent cotemporaries have taken the matter up, and a storm of indignation has been aroused which cannot but effect some reform in the management of the Hibernian School. We take the following able article from the Universal News, an independent journal published in England, but of thoroughly Irish sympathies .- Nation. So long as Sir Robert Peel exemplifies the ancient observation touching the deterioration of brain which usually marks the son of a great father, and continues to spout spasmodic absurdities about the persecuting spirit of Popery in general and of Snanish Popery in particular, we must continue to contrast with his highly-coloured pictures some plain photographs, illustrative of the really persecuting spirit of Protestant in general, and English Protestantism in particular. We promise him in every case a Rowland for his Oliver. Should it be necessary we will supply him with thirteen for his dozen of cases-nay, he shall have two exemplars for his one, until the nuisances of which we have such excessive cause to complain shall be abated. His latest spreimen of Cutholic persecution and Protestant suffering was the outrages complaint that a Catholic Consul of England in Spain had refused to permit Protestant Church service to be performed three times every Sunday in his private house! Just Fancy a Protestant British Consul in any town in Sweden being called upon by a few British Catholic merchants with the modest demand that he should place his house at the disposal of the Priest and certain confraternities and sodalities every Sunday, these zealous gentlemen and ladies being very anxious to proselytise the Protestant Swedes whose laws are so frightfully penal against professors of Catholicity. Fancy the Protestant Consul who, having attended his official duties during six days of the week, was in hopes of being enabled to close his house and enoy his domestic circle and some repose on Sunday, after having attended his own religious worshipfancy this carnest religious Protestant gentleman being asked to throw open his drawing-room for Mass at eight o'clock for communicants who would depart at ten; High Mass and Benediction, with sermon, occupying from eleven till two; Catechetical instruction from two to three; Vespers from four to five; evening discourse and benediction from seven to nine, p.m. We ask in plain sincerity-is there a man living who believes that if a complaint were brought before parliament that such a case as we suggest had occurred, and that a Protestant gentleman had had the audacity to refuse such a modest request for the entire use of his house, during the whole of every Sunday for Catholic worship and religious instruction, the complaint would be treated in any manner except with universal scorn and derision? Catholics no less than Protestants would join in scouting the impudence of the complainants. Does any man believe that Lord John Russell would admit the complaint to be well-founded, would censure the conduct of the bigoted Protestants, and would order his dismissal from the office of consul? Yet in the actual case of a Catholic consul in Spain, who refused to give up his house every Sunday to Protestant worshippers, Lord John Russell, instead of deriding Sir Robert Peel and his clients, admitted the complaint to be a well-founded one, and declared in his place in Parliament, that he had ordered the conscientious Catholic gentleman to be dismissed from his office as British Consul! Now for a sample of that genuine "No Popery" Conservative and enlightened Protestantism of the true blue kind which "Tory Papists" of the Pope-Hennessy-Tablet stamp would fain place in power over unfortunate Ireland, by way of improvement upon the Whig bi-

the first Yankee evangelist, by long chalks, to whom English dupes are indebted for "religious sensations," and, doubtless will not be the class and prolic officers in an establishment where the majority of of the children belonged to Catholic parents. All was a Catholic. Harrison may have wished to became a Catholic, but he said nothing until he found himself seriously ill. He was attended in the Hospital by Surgeon Templeton, the Protestant resident were about to close." After quoting a portion of Mrs. Harrison's narrative, the writer says : - " All that we ask our Protestant readers to do is to reverse the religion in this case-make it their ownand then judge what their feelings would be. The Nation thus tells what followed." After citing the conclusion of the article alluded to, the writer con-cludes in the following terms: - "We defy Sir Robert Peel to match for us that simple story from his well-stocked repertoire of humbug. Mr. Cardwell has stated in the House of Commons, with true diplomatic reticence and circumlecution, that the story is in all respects true, as we have told it, and that a correspondence on the subject is about to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland!' which, translated into plain English means that the Protestant Circumlocation Office has intervened to tire people out in the case of a scandar which admits of none of the customary lying "explanations"-one which is too gross and infamous to be mystified, and for which there is no possible screen but the wearying haze of the ever distant promise of a pending, never-ending, and never intending-to-be-ended investigation. Ob. much enduring and very patient-much too patient to be respectable-Catholics of Iroland may we ask you how long you may be expected to endure !"

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel inquired as to the truth of the statement that Spain had resolved to abandon her claim against Morocco and to declare Tetuan the property of Spain. Lord John Russell said, that since he had informed the House that both Spain and Morocco had accepted the good offices of the British government, the Spanish government had been informed that the Moors did not intend to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty. The Spanish government therefore said they must either renew the war or retain possession of Tetuan. They had taken the latter course, but as they were still ready to receive offers from Morocco as to the treaty, this decision could not be considered definite.

We have seldom witnessed a scene more cheering

than the great meeting on the Partry evictions last Monday. The great room in Hunover-square was thronged; and the sympathy manifested by the whole multitude present must have gone straight to the warm heart of the Priest who came to appeal on behalf of his suffering flock, and who did his part right well. Clearly, forcibly, unanswerably, and at the same time in the most moderate language, did be go through every detail of Lord Plunket's conduct; proving the absolute falsehood and absurdity of the excuses for it, and that 'he Partry tenantry were really ejected merely and simply because they would not sell the souls of their children. The indignation of the meeting was strongly marked. It had been arranged that, after Father Lavelle's statements, some Englishmen, both Priests and laymen, were to express, in a few words, their sympathy with him and his flock. Unfortunately, the men most anxious to take a conspicuous part on these occasions are not always those whom the audience wish to hear, and this occasioned some interruption when, greatly to the surprise of all present, Mr. Pope Hennessy came forward as soon as Father Lavelle had sat down. It was some time before he obtained a hearing, but this was the only interruption to the unanimity of the meeting, which, on the whole, was all we could have desired to see it. The cordial affection of the Catholics of London towards their Priests was strongly marked in the reception given to Canon Oakeley, and perhaps even more to Canon O'Neal. , We cannot doubt that such a meeting must produce its effect. It was much needed. It is by moral force alone that the Orange landlords of Ireland can be shamed to decency. This very week we have another case of wholesale eviction near Drogheda. It is for the sake of the poor, the vicout notice in the Times; while an expression of feeling from any section of Protestants would have been noticed, though the meeting might not have been one tenth of the size or importance. This is English justice. The matter, however, cannot always be hushed up. It is to be brought before the House of Commons on Friday, having once been defeated by a count-out. The trick can hardly be repeated. - Weckly Register.

THE CROPS. - The Stirling Journal (Scotland), says:-The crops in field and garden never looked more promising than at present, and should nothing arise to blight the fair prospect now before us, a year of abundance may safely be reckoned upon. The Crops of grass are very heavy, those of wheat and barley are most luxuriant, the former in many places coming into ear. The crops of peas, beans, vetches, &c., never looked better or more promising, and the late rains have been most favorable to the

crops of turnips and swedes. ANTI-CATHOLIC RIGHS IN ENGLAND .- In consequence of the Roman Catholic scholars having walked through the pocession of St. Mary's Church scholars in the Market-place, Oldham, on Whit-Friday, a good deal of ill-feeling has been created, and this has shown itself during the past week in a series of disturbances in Tommy field (the fair ground) between English and Irish lads. On a recent night, the disturbances assumed a serious character. Bands of youths went through several of the principal streets, and stated their determination to "punce" all the Irish out of Oldham. When they were with some difficulty dispersed by the police in one place, they reassembled n another, and assaulted any Irishman they met. At last, about half-past nine, several hundreds of them went to the Catholic chapel, shaw street, Oldham Edge, surrounded it, and commenced throwing stones at the windows, having first tried to get in at the doors, which, however, were securely fastened by the chain. The mob surrounded the chapel and the house of the priest, which adjoins it; entered the garden and chapel yard, pulled up some shrubs, and tore down the pallisades separating the garden from the chapel yard. At length they were dispersed by the exertions of the police, and comparative quiet restored. Some of the windows in the chapel are completely riddled with stones, but others are almost untouched .- Liverpool Mercury.

At the instigation of Mr. Malins, the House fof Commons recently ordered a return of all the sins matrimonial af the people of England. The scandalous chronicle is now before us in fair print, and a very disagreeable catalogue of adulteries, cruelties and desertions it is, with the special dates particularized of the commission of the offences alleged. It seems that since the establishment of the Divorce, Court in February, 1858, up to the date of the order for the return, there were 604 petitions filed for dissolution of marriage arising out of alleged acts of The increase was greatest in the north-midland adultery; and of these causes only 358 had been counties-Leicester, Notte, Derby, Lincoln. Rulland tried. But Sir Cresswell Cresswell is choked with arrears. There are arrears in the Probate Court, ar- Yorkshire it was 11:14 per cent. In the north-westrears in the cases for judicial separations, arrears in ern counties (Cheshire and Lancashire) the increase the cases of application for orders for protection of at the beginning of May was 0.80 per cent. at its married woman's property, and there is a hopeless close 2.17. 286 of the 14,752 parishes, not being asnirant has sundry aliases, not so much borrowed gotry which overshadows the wretched land at pre- list of arrears in the cases for dissolution of marriage. under the new Poor Law, make no return - London sent. The Dublin Nulion thus writes." The writer These last amounted on the 21st of August, 1860, Times.

How the Proples Hearts are Broken. A day but the name he is at present known by is "Mr. | quotes our opening statements of the case and pro- to 141, and in all probability they have since increased. It is to throw some light upon the character of this block that these figures are brougth together. Is it temporary or is it permanent? Is the traffic through this legal highway persistently so great that we must widen the path, or is it only a temporary rush that will soon subside? This Return was never intended that silly people might turn it over in vacant amusement, or effect to be scundulized at the sight of so much wickedness. There are folk, no doubt, who will be quite ready to decry these figures as a public scandal. Two hundered and thirty-nine divorces decreed within two years, and six hundred and four applied for within the same period.

> A ROYAL MARRIAGE -- On the 20th inst. Count von Leiningen, Rittmeister in the Chevaux Legers, married Miss Flossmann, the daughter of a brewer at Munich. By this marriage the daughter of a Munich citizen becomes a connexion of the Queen of England .- Cologne Guzette.

Convocation .- The ecclesiastical parliament of the English Establishment, which has been sitting this week, and to the reports of whose debates tha Guardian devotes a long supplement, has the same misfortune as the political assemblies in France, under the late system. It debates by the permission of an absolute master who can silence it when he pleases and even if it is allowed to talk ad libitum it can do nothing except by a special permission in each instance. Thus it is really what the Times irreverently calls "a debating society." Unfortunately its own communion feels so little confidence in its wisdom that its best friends are most glad it has no more power. The subjects discussed have been the Essays and Reviews." An "Anglican" writing in the Times, remarks truly enough : - "Convocation after all shrinks from any official condemnation. The Bishops declare their intention to abstain from any corporate act, and the Lower House, with admirable infelicity, concurs in the censure which the Unper House refuses to pronounce. Dr. Wordsworth actually induced his colleagues to declare their assent to a letter which they might have seen in the newspapers, purporting to be addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to a private ciergyman. The House of Lords might, with equal propriety, have solicited a conference with the House of Commons for the purpose of announcing his adhesion to a speech of Lord Palmerston or to Lord John Russell's Durham letter. Among the gravamina in which the active members. of Convocation delight, it might be well to include the paramount grievance that they play at public business without having taken the trouble to learn the rules of the game. The Bishop of Oxford has the credit of discovering the most amusing topic which has yet occurred to the Fathers of the Church. The King of the Sandwich Islands, or the keeper of his conscience, as it seems, been profoundly impressed with the excellence of the Anglican via media hetween Popery and Puritanism. "His Majesty," as the Bishop humorously calls him, wishes that a Bishop should be sent to his dominions to protect him against French propagandism on one side, and Disserting irregularity on the other. * *

The extension of Anglican episcopacy to the Pacific is outdoor in absurdity by the proposal of Dr. Wordsworth for an epistle to be written to the clergy and people of Italy, in the hope of inducing them to adopt the Prayer Book and the Thirty-Nine Articles. The letter is probably, to be addressed to the Pope as the highest dignitary of the Italian Church, and his Holiness is to be informed that the Reformation has produced innumerable blessings in England, and that it will, probably, be found to answer equally well in Italy. It might not be amiss to take the opportunity of using a new and forcible argument against the principle of ecclesinstical rule in secular affairs. The divines of the Convocation might urge with unanswerable force the example of their own inability to transact even nominal business. The only practical result of the recent discussions

consists in the curious fact that a dry volume of speculative theology, said to be heretical, is at present selling like a new tale by Mr. Dickens or Mr. Thackeray. It is remarkable to observe that the avowed reason for sending an Anglican Bishop to the Pacific is not the conversion of the heathen, but the desire to check the rapid spread of the Catholic religion. The difficulty on the other side is frankly admitted by all parties. It is that as the Courch of England is held together by no internal principle of union but simply by the power of the State, there is nothing to give the least security that any "Bishop" sent beyoud the dominions of Queen Victoria and the Brit-Parliament may not set up for himsel tims of these outrages, that we lament the gross un- a new "Church" or a new religion. The difficulty fairness of the London press. Whatever is done by was strongly felt; the only way of guarding against Catholics or in their behalf is passed over without a it which occurred to the Anglican "Bishops" was report. This very meeting, for instance, is left with- by reviling the authority of the Holy Father; this they did freely enough; while for the rest of their time they disputed among themselves on points of Christian doctrine which they themselves truly declared to be fundamental .- Weekly Register . It must be admitted that during the present Ses-

sion Convocation has displayed more than usual vitality. After liberalizing the time-honoured institution of Godfathers and Godmothers, and making a demonstration in favor of a revival of the Offertory it has proceeded to attack the great religious scandal of the day - the redoubtable volume of Eisays and Reviews. We are not disposed to cavil at this exercise of its functions. Convecation is a pretty fair exponent of the views of the great body of the clergy, and its judgment on questions of this nature is, at all events, less invidious than that of any isolated Bishop who may be rash enough to break a lance with an imputed heretic in the Arches Court. The wisest course in our opinion, would have been to leave the matter to be settled between the public and the booksellers, who, but for the timely interference of the Bishops, would have found their speculation a losing affair. The controversy, however, once stirred, must be allowed to burn itself out, and the poking which Convocation has just administered may help to expedite the process. have no intention of burning our fingers by taking part in any theological discussion which may arise upon the volume in question. But there is a practical view of the subject which must be obvious to every one who gives it a moment's thought, and upon which, as laymen, we may be permitted to make a few remarks. The orthodox gentlemen who believe in Bishoprics believe also, as a matter of course, in everything else which is true and proper. Theirs is a wonderful malleable creed, - just starch enough, just lax enough, just tight enough, just loose enough with just argument enough and just sentiment enough in it, spiced and flavoured to the standard taste with great judgment and accuracy, adding here and dropping there, taking in the little floating particles of current thought as they go by, so as just to keep up with the day, and not to pass it, and be at once properly old and properly new. It is this tendency of the day which converts any honest and bold expression of religious opinion out of the established mould and type of the day into a striking phenomenon, and we may even say one which in a certain sense commands respect. It is, at any rate, plain that those who make such a demonstration, if they are clergymen and men of ability, sacrifice their prospects to their own views of truth. - Times.

PAUPERISM AND PROTESTANT PROGRESS .- The return of the Poor Law Board for May shows that at the close of that month the number of paupers in receipt of relief in nearly the whole of England -826,606-was more by 34,119, or 4 31 per cent., than the number at the corresponding period of 1860 -where it was no less than 12'86 per cent.; and in

The True Mitness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the arrival of the North American, we have nothing particular to report. In Italy matters remain unchanged.

The civil war in the U. States assumes a more war-like aspect. The first great battle has been fought, in which 35,000 Northern and 80,000 Southern troops were engaged; according to the reports from the field of hostilities, the latter gained the victory.

THE MONTREAL "WITNESS" AND THE Sœurs Grises .- Our saintly cotemporary does not like Sisters of Charity, whether Grey Nuns, or Nuns of any other hue; and to do the poor creature justice, he lets slip no opportunity of asserting, or insinuating, anything that may present itself to his prurient imagination against the good morals or good management of our Popish institutions. If Catholics were but half as zealous in supporting these establishments, as the Protestant press is in decrying them, their condition would indeed be most flourishing, and creditable to the charity of our coreligionists. A Jesuit is, of course, the special object of evangelical hatred, for hereby we know that he is indeed the true servant of Jesus, in that the anti-Catholic world hates, and calumniates him. even as it hated and calumniated his Great Master, and crucified Him betwixt two thieves; but next to a Jesuit, the Protestant evangelical does dearly hate a Sister of Charity. Of this hatred. of this truly diabolical passion the Montreal

But as with some men's loves, so with the Montreal Witness's hatreds. It hates, not wisely, but too well, or rather, too bitterly; and in its excessive passion it commits itself sometimes by its palpable falsehoods, at other times by its ludicrous exaggerations, and false reasoning. Hatred, as well as love, is oftimes blind. and leads its votaries astray. This is especially, indeed frequently, the case with our poor dear cotemporary, who to use the exquisite trope of the Oriental bard, is " always putting his foot in u." We had an instance the other day in the case of the interesting " Young Frenchman," for whom a Dr. Helmuth at Quebec was lying in wait, but whom the Jesuits of Montreal mysteriously kidnapped and confined in gloomy dungeons fathoms under ground; we have another amusing instance in its still later onslaught on the Foundling Hospital of the Grey Nuns, with reference to the very large amount of mortality, especially amongst infants. in Montreal.

Witness is an admirable exponent.

This mortality the Witness indirectly attributes to the above-named institution; and though it prudently abstains from making any definite charge, either against the design, or the management of the said Foundling Hospital, it insmuates a good deal, and invokes the interference of the Legislature. The Gazette, having given some statistics of our City mortality, and having rightly attributed the formidable proportions of these statistics, to the abominable uncleanliness, and defective drainage of Montreal -the Witness eagerly avails itself of the onportunity to vent a little of its superfluous bile. or spite, against the Sisters of Charity. It says :--

There is another reason. The chief mortality is set down to Infantile Debility, and a large portion of all the cases of this kind come from the Foundling Hospital of the Sœurs Grises. This Hospital enables mothers to throw off the responsibilities of maternity without actually committing child-murder, but with a similar result as far as the children are concerned. From facts that have come to our knowledge at different times, we doubt if more than one in twenty or thirty of the infants received at the Grey Nunnery grows up to maturity. If our calculations are wrong, we will be happy to publish a correct return, which we think the Legislature should require annually. It would thus be seen what public money is granted for.

What we chiefly object to in the above is its want of precision. The animus of the writer is plain enough; but we are puzzled to find out the exact nature of the charge he wishes to bring against the obnoxious institution-whether it is against its system, or mode of management merely; or whether it is to the institution, per se, without reference to the manner in which its offairs are conducted, that our evangelical cotemporary objects.

If the former be the intention of the Witness, exchange a wretched for a most glorious exist-borhood,

then, in common justice, be is bound to show that the actual loss of life amongst the inmates of the Grey Nunnery Foundling Hospital is greater than that which occurs in similar institutions, and amongst children exposed to similar external physical conditions; and that there is reason to suspect that some sound, universally recognised principle of hygeine has, in the case of the said Hospital, been violated either through ignorance or carelessness, through culpable neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions, or deliberate malice. The Witness is bound to compare the infantile mortality of the Foundling Hospital, not with the average infantile mortality of the community, but with that of the mortality amongst the offspring of the most unhealthy, because the most vicious, the most impure, and the most intemperate section of society. The children abandoned to the mercies of a Foundling Hospital, are generally the offspring of vice, the issue of criminal intercourse, whose parents have but too often done their best to prevent the witnesses of their crimes from seeing the light of day. Children born under such circumstances, abandoned by their natural, or rather unnatural parents, and reared by strangers, are at best but fragile plants. They bring into the world with them the seeds of early decay; their sole inheritance is a diseased constitution, and a ricketty frame; and under such circumstances the marvel to one who carefully, and without prejudice, studies the statistics of the Foundling Hospital of the Grey Nuns is, not the great mortality amongst its inmates, but the immense success which has hitherto attended the pious and charitable efforts of its managers.

But it is, perhaps, against the Foundling Hospital itself that the spite of the Witness is directed; it is to the institution, per se, and to its objects, not to its method, or system of management, that our cotemporary objects. If so a new issue is opened up; and we must quit the domain of hygeine for that of morals. On this ground too, we are perfectly prepared to meet

It is, we will begin by admitting it, a great evil that a mother should under any circumstances abandon her infant, to the care of others. If compelled to do so by poverty, ill health, or other material conditions, it is a physical evil; if by merely a desire to devolve the care of maternity upon another, or from dread of the world's censure, it is a moral evil. But evil though it be, there is a still greater evil-an evil common, fearfully common, and rapidly increasing amongst all classes of Protestant societyand that evil is "child-murder." So common, so almost universal, has this hideous crime become, that amongst a large section of the Protestant world it is scarce looked upon as a crime at all; so common is it that there is scarce a Protestant paper published either in Canada or in the United States which does not publicly advertise the means of committing this crime, else but a "Community of States dependent scarce a Protestant editor who, morally, is not upon the will of each individual State;" and that they knew nothing whatever of such a person. as foul a murderer as the wretch now lying under a well deserved sentence of death in our City Jail. Betwixt the filthy medical adviser who actually administers the fatal drug intended to produce abortion, or him who actually handles the deadly instrument wherewith the foul crime is consummated, and the mercenary journalist or editor who for a pecuniary consideration knowingly makes his paper the medium for circulating the information where these drugs may be nurchased, or the infamous services of the "abortion doctor" may be procured, there is no appreciable moral difference whatsoever; and yet, we say it advisedly, there is scarce a Protestant journal published on this Continent, either in Canada or in the United States, which does not contain advertisements wherein the best, salest, and cheapest methods of committing "Childmurder" are not daily announced to an anxious public, thirsting after the guilty knowledge.

Now it is sound morality to accept the less of two evils, of which one is unavoidable; and inasmuch as the Foundling Hospital diminishes to a very considerable extent the temptations to "child-murder," and since it is a moral certainty that of the children who are therein received, the immense majority would, but for its existence, have been murdered, either in utero, or unmediately after they had seen the light,-(take for an instance of this, the moral condition of the Eastern Townships)-we gladly hail its establishment amongst us, as an institution which secures the ineffable blessing of Baptism to the child, and which at the same time to a very considerable extent keeps down the crime of "child-murder," so fearfully prevalent whereever the Foundling Hospital does not exist. Of all murders, that of the unbaptised child is infinitely the most fearful to contemplate; for it involves, not the loss of the life of the body alone. but the loss, or death, of an eternal soul; and therefore the great object of the Foundling Hospital, under Catholic management, is to procure for the child the unspeakable benefit of Baptism. that is of Regeneration and of spiritual life. That of the children therein received numbers do daily die, we have no doubt, for the reasons by us above-indicated; but if they die, they do but

ence; a beritage of sin, shame and sorrow for one of life, and, joy and glory, everlasting; and whilst no one, however bigotted, will pretend that their days on earth have been cut short by the Foundling Hospital, every one acquainted with the rudiments of Christianity knows that for the Sacrament of Baptism, by which the abandoned child is regenerated and made a child of God, and heir of the Kingdom of Heaven, it reviles upon earth; and upon which, from beneath the earth, Satan looks no doubt with an evil eye-as upon an institution through whose instrumentality he has been defrauded of many an expected subject, and the limits of his Kingdom have been very considerably reduced.

Sir Archibald Alison, in a letter to C. M. Clay, contends that the American Constitution is a failure, and recommends a National Church and a Monarchy. (News by the Great Eastern.)

That Sir Archibald Alison should have arrived at the above conclusion, so far as the fact of the American Constitution being a failure is concerned, is not at all remarkable for aught but itstardiness, though as to the remedies prescribed we should be little inclined to follow his advice. That the American Constitution from its very nature, could never be aught else but a most miserable failure, was always evident ; and SirArchibald need only have studied the workings of the Protestant Reformation (that other religious republic,) to have arrived earlier at this conclusion. When the pseudo Liberals of the Reformation founded the religious republic of Protestantism, it was plain to all men, that it contained within itself the very principles of dissolution; and that therefore from its very nature it could never stand. A religious or civil institution like a material edifice must have some bond of union, if it is to exist in a permanent form, else it will be destroyed and turned into a heap of ruins by the first deluge or storm. But if instead of this bond of union, it have within it, the very principles of repulsion, it were folly to expect it ever to present aught but a mishapen mass. Now that this was the case with Protestantism as a system, any one can see at a glance. "Everyone his own Bible interpreter." makes at once as many religions as there can be possible - (and for the matter of that impossible too)-interpretations, and hence at once an end to all religious unity. The will of man can never be a bond of union either in religion or politics, for it is as various as there are possible combinations of his intellectual and physical passions. The Algebraist can work out the resultant of these possible combinations, when the metaphysician has determined the sum total of the innumerable springs of action in the passions. Hence then the utter want of unity in the Republic of Protestantism, and hence also the utter want of unity in that other Republicthe American Constitution. If we read that Constitution aright, we can reduce it to nothing hence, as we have already said, the will of States, as of individuals, can never form a bond of union, but must ever be a principle of repulsion and division. It is true that in the case of both republics, they have held together longer than their nature would warrant us to expect; but if we examine the cause closely we shall find that this arose from external causes that bound them together as long as they existed. Anglicanism. for instance, has been kept together - (if its innumerable changes can be called keeping together)-by its being interwoven with the State. the bond of union being the temporal power, not any intrinsic bond. And the American nation held together just so long as there was a sufficiently balanced community of interests, and the moment that balance was destroyed, it broke upor, as Sir Archibald terms it, became a failure. It is in view probably of this fact of the Anglican Church Establishment having existed so long by being interwoven with the State, that Sir Archibald would recommend the adoption of a

State-Church in America. And not only was this failure of the American Constitution evident from its very nature - but the existing state of things showed that it must prove so. The Southern States are a distinct nationality-with boundaries, perhaps, not very distinctly defined; nevertheless, they are no less distinct a nationality, and in these days of superstitious reverence for "nationalities," that one fact ought of itself to be a sufficient argument. 2ndly, there was a diversity of institutions-free labour, and coloured lobour. 3rdly, a diversity of climate, the political institutions of the temperate zone being unfit for the torrid. 4thly, there was a want of external pressure from surrounding nations to consolidate them. A war with some powerful neighboring nation-had one existed-would have warded off, perhaps for centuries to come, this present dissolution.-Amidst much discordant elements, it required no great Prophet to foretell this dissolution, whenever the slender ties that held the unbound mass together, should be worn away.

SACERDOS.

SYDENHAM .- Mr. Michael Hayden has kindly con-

POOR DEAR BROTHER JOHN!-Who has been poking fun at the editor of the Montreal Witness ?-who, has had the beartless audacity to render that innocent and interesting creature the "victim"—as Sam Weller would style it-"of gammon?" Very cruel, very wicked is the hoax which our evangelical cotemporary has had played upon him by some mad wag.

On Thursday night, the 11th instant, there was is indebted to the institution which the Witness | a very perceptible shock of an earthquake, which startled many an old woman, and "gave every one a sort of uneasy sensation," to use the words of the Witness. But what was the earthquake of Thursday to the moral convulsion which on the Friday afternoon following, stirred to their inmost depths the passions of our Protestant fellaugh, if they can help themselves-whilst they peruse the following "Wondrous Tale of a Cock and of a Bull," which most appropriately was presented to the world on the afternoon of Friday the 12th instant, by the Montreal Wit-

"A STRANGE STORY .- Three or four weeks ago, a gentleman of this city came into our office accompanied by a young Frenchman of preposeessing appearance, who appeared very much excited, and from whom we learned the following particulars :-He said he was a French Roman Catholic who had become Protestant, and, that he had come out in the Steamship "Jura," with letters to Dr. Helmuth Quebec, from whom he expected employment in some missionary capacity. On the voyage, however be made a confident of one of the passengers, without suspecting that he was a Jesuit, and this person had persuaded him not to stop at Quebec to see Dr Helmuth, but to come direct to Montreal, where he introduced him to a College, at which he was told. That God had directed his steps to that house, in order that he might be reclaimed and his soul saved. There, he said, he had been kept ever since without being allowed to go out, till at last he had go away. and sought advice in the first Protestant Church he saw open; - which happened to be the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street.—'And now,' added the young Frenchman, 'I wish to know how I can get my baggage away!' Seeing that he was in a state of terror, we sought to calm him by assuring him that Canada was a free country-that he and his property were perfectly safe here-that he could go, accompanied by a witness, and demand his baggage, and none could withhold it from him without incurring serious consequences; and, that his person was equally safe, as no one could legally restrain him of his liberty; only, we added, it might be as well to take a witness with him lest he might possibly be confined in a durgeon with without any one knowing it. 'I have been there,' exclaimed he, with great excitement 'five days already!' He said he had promised to return at a certain hour, at which he would go and get his baggage. He professed the greatest thankfulness for the information given him-appeared delighted to think that he was safe in Canada; and left burriedly, walking towards the Place d'Armes. We expected that he would return and state how he had got on about his baggage but saw him no more.

"About a fortnight after this strange interview, Dr Helmuth, being in town, mentioned to us the mysterious disappearance of a young Frenchman who had come passenger by the 'Jura,' consigned to him with good recommendations, of whom he was in search, but of whose fate, after landing, he could learn nothing. We then mentioned the interview we had had with the youth in question which was the first information Doctor Helmuth had received concerning him. On farther inquiry, it was ascertained at the Steamboat Office that the person he described as having persuaded him to go the College, had actually come by the 'Jura,' and the young man, having pointed in the direction of the Jeenits' College, Bleury Street, as the place of his confinement, a deputation went there to inquire after him, who were informed by the parties they saw

We do not youch for the young man's veracity, or accuse any one on his vague and excited evidence ; but there are some points in this story about which tbere can be no doubt :---

1st. The young man actually came by the Jura, with two letters recommending him to Dr. Helmuth, as a young French Medical gentleman, and convert

from Romanism. 2nd. The person who, he says, persuaded him to

go to a College, came by the same vessel. 3rd. This young man came in a state of excitement to Protestants, stating that he had been confined in the said College for five days, -that his baggage was detained, and that he was going back to claim it that day.

4th. He has not since been seen or heard of, so

far as is known. We will gladly publish any farther informaton that may be sent to us concerning this case, which is exciting a good deal of interest, as it gives every ene a sort of uneasy sensation to think of the possibility of mysterious disappearances in this land of

If the above "Story" be intrinsically "strange" -from the manner in which our cotemporary recounts it, and the reckless manner in which he employs bispronouns, it is perfectly unintelligible. All that we can detect in it certainly is, that some one has been making a fool of the editor of the Montreal Witness, and that our cotemporary has given himself the trouble of proclaiming the fact to the world.

Let us analyse this " strange story," and we shall see what a mass of absurdities, incongruities, and inconsistencies, of false reasoning, reckless assumptions, not to say downright lying and slandering it presents.

"Three or four weeks ago a gentleman of this city came into our office accompanied by a young Frenchman of prepossessing appearance."—Montreal Wit-

Why not give the name of the "gentleman of this city?"-why not tell us how, and where, he picked up the "young gentleman of prepossessing appearance?"-why not explain how it happened that the "gentleman of this city," if he believed the strange story told by the "young Frenchman," &c., did not accompany the latter to the College where he had been confined in a dungeon, and had left his baggage? and at all events why if the said "gentleman" doubted the truth of the story, some short, simple but decisive test as to its truth was not at once applied-such as calling in the "young Frenchman" to show the College into which he had been inveigled, and in which he had been imprisoned? Why were

Again, all this happened some three or four weeks ago: and in the interim the editor of the Witness must either have suspected that a poor friendless "young Frenchman of prepossessing annearance" was the victim of Jesuitical cruelty; or he must have disbelieved the strange story told. If he suspected an illegal detention, why did he not sound the alarm? -- why allow weeks to elapse? and even after the confirmation of his worst suspicions by Dr. Helmuth, why allow near a fortnight to pass over, without making the matter public, and calling for an investigation?

We do not tax the editor of the Witness with being the author of the silly story given above; yet we cannot but wonder with exceeding wonderment, at the simplicity, not to say gullow-citizens! We beg of our readers not to libility, of our cotemporary. It was moreover so easy for him to have tested the truth of the 'young Frenchman's" story, so easy to have at once applied a simple but conclusive test as to its truth or faisity, that we cannot but blaine him for the readiness with which he entertains every malicious idle story hostile to Catholics, and reflecting upon the fair fame of Romish institutions .-We cannot, therefore, acquit the Witness of all moral guilt. He who too eagerly receives false witness against his neighbor, or who, without due, patient and thorough examination helps to circulate the false testunony, is little, if aught, better than the original slanderer. "The receiver." says the proverb, "is as bad as the thief;" the retailer of calumny is as bad as the originator of

> Besides, the "Young Frenchman's" story carried falsehood on the face of it. There was about it an inherent mass of improbability, not to say absurdity, which should have sufficed to put the editor of the Witness on his guard against it; and even if respect for truth and Christian charity could not inspire him with caution, vet the fear of making himself ridiculous should, so at least one would expect, have sufficed to prevent the man from making such a ridiculous exhibition of himself before the world, as to give the "strange story" publicity, without a moral certainty of its truth.

> We have waited patiently for the denouement of the mystery, but have waited in vain. The only light that our honest and intelligent cotemporary has been pleased to throw upon the subject is contained in the following paragraph, addressed in reply to a communication, dated 17th instant, from a " Subscriber" greatly interested in the fate of "THAT Young French-MAN." To him our dear cotemporary thus makes

> "[In reply to the above, we have to say that the young man called upon us on Monday last, stating that he had been in the Noviciate since his previous visit, and that hearing that there had been something about him in the papers, he had got out, accompa-nied by a friar, to buy one. He said he had to return again to the Noviciate, and was going to New York in two days with two Brothers. He appeared much less excited; and though he avowed he was still a Protestant, and wanted to see Dr. Hellmuth, he did not appear to be at all afraid of his present keepers. Upon the whole, therefore, we came to the conclusion that we did not know what to think or believe about the matter.—Ed. Wit.

The public will know however what to think of the intelligence of the editor of the Montreal Witness, and of the honesty of the man who, to excite, or keep alive, prejudice against the inmates, or "Brothers," of some of Catholic institutions—(name not given of course)—can apply the term " keepers" to the companions of the "young Frenchman" who called at his office .-A "Keeper" implies one who imposes restraint upon him who is kept. If then the editor of the Witness really believed that the "young Frenchman's" attendants were the latter's "keepers," it was his duty, as a citizen—a duty which his hostility to Popery would have encouraged him to perform-to have invoked the aid of the legal authorities to deliver one whom he believed to be under restraint, from the hands of his "keepers;" if, on the other hand, the editor of the Witness did not believe his visitor to be under restraint, his application of the term "keepers" to the companions of the "young Frenchman" is grossly dishonest; and, not to put a fine point on it, a cowardly insinuation of a falsehood, which he dares not utter openly. This is what all bonest and intelligent persons will think and believe about the matter.

STATISTICS OF ILLEGITIMACY.—The Protestant journalist has a great advantage over the Catholic, in that be-the Protestant-makes his own statistics as he goes along, whilst the latter is obliged to dig for them, and has generally to ely on Protestant sources of information .-These of course represent Protestantism in its most favorable, and Catholicity in its most disfavorable, aspect; and yet, in spite of these circumstances and of the constant efforts of a Protestant press to keep back all that tells against the morality of Protestantdom, and to exaggerate everything that may seem to be prejudical to Popery, the facts cannot be altogether concealed; nor can the conclusion be avoided that the most Protestant, are also the most immoral, the most thorougly depraved, communities on the face of the earth.

We turn to the statistics of Protestant Scotsented to act as agent for this place and its neigh- nor the Police at once informed of the curcum- land for the first quarter of the present year published by the London Times, from the official

Report of the Registrar-General, as a source of information upon the social and moral condition of the people, to which no Protestant can object as being partial or prejudiced against Protestantism; and the most unportant facts brought to light in connection with that social and moral condition are these:-

1st. That in many parts of Scotland matrimony has fallen into almost complete desuctude; in the language of the registrar "the people neither marry nor are given in marriage."

2nd. That upwards of 50 per cent of the births are illegitimate; and that the "tide of illegitimacy" is flowing with a force that cannot be stemmed.

Nor are these hideous social and moral conditions peculiar to, or even prominently characteristic of, the large towns and centres of population where an Irish Catholic element obtains. On the contrary, it is in the rural parishes, there where the Irish immigrant scarce ever sets his foot, and where the Papist is unknown, that immorality and bestiality of all kinds, do mostly prevail; it is precisely there, where the puritanic element is strongest, and Bible texts most frequently on the lips of the people, that the members of illegitimate births are greatest, and the laws of God most habitually trampled under foot.

This fact too is brought out by the London Times in its comments upon the statistics themselves, and the "Scriptural phraseology" in which those reports are couched. The great Protestant journalist thus alludes to the subject:-

"It is curious to notice the characteristic vein of Biblical reference in the reports of local registrars The registrars of Birnie, lamenting naturally that there had not been a marriage in the parish for 10 months, declares that 'the Birnessans neither marry nor are given in marriage;' on the next page, a registrar, adding the ante-nuptial to the illegitimate births, laments that less than half the births in his district are, 'scripturally speaking,' legitimate; while on the following page a perfervid functionary exclaims-' The zeal of a Phinehas would seem to be required to stem the tide of illegitimacy, which for this quarter is 50 per cent. of the births registered."

-London Times. These significant facts are attested to by most unwilling witnesses; by men who feel for the honor of their land and of their religion, and who therefore, may be suspected rather of understating than of overrating those facts, of suppressing, rather than maliciously exaggerating, the immorality of their respective districts. Thus the London Times goes on with its comments:-

"The registrars do their best to vindicate the local honor, taking care, where it may be, to report specially that the parent was not resident in that parish last year, or that 'she had been South.'"—Ib.

Still, that 50 per cent. and in some districts more than half of the births in the rural and most thoroughly puritanical districts of Scotland are illegitimate is a fact which no ingenuity on the part of local registrars can conceal; and it also a fact, in the words of the London Times, that:

"Unhappily, these cases do not diminish; in one registered in January, the mother was only 13 years of age."

We respectfully commend these statistics of Protestant Scotland, emanating as they do, from exclusively Protestant sources, to the serious meditation of the Toronto Christian Guardian (Methodist.) Catholic testimony against the morality of Protestant Scotland would undoubtedly and not unnaturally, be rejected by our Methodist cotemporary, as open to suspicion of prejudice; but testimony such as we have advanced, cannot be gainsayed; and whilst unimpugned must be accepted as conclusive to the truth of

those which have been the most consistently Protestant, and have in consequence, the most deviated from the Catholic type of morality and the most depraved.

our thesis-that among Protestant communities

And we would also suggest to the Christian Guardian, should be again feel in the vein to attack the morality of Catholic communities, to appeal to statistics susceptible of official verification; to contrast the moral condition of Protestant England or of Protestant Scotland with that of Catholic Ireland, and not with that of France, only partially recovered from its Protestantism of 292, or with that of other continental countries, nominally Catholic perhaps, but virtually Protestant or anti-Catholic-such as Italy for instance. In the latter we are prepared to admit the existence of a vast amount of immorality because, as recent political events shew,, the Italian population, especially in the large cities, and in the districts where the principles of Cavour are in vogue, are to a very considerable extent thoroughly Protestantised, and therefore demoralised. Ireland, however, is practically, as well as nominally, a Popish or Catholic country, its statistics are easy of access, and can be easily verified. To those statistics would we refer the Christian Guardian, and when from them he can shew that, in the most exclusively Romish districts of Ireland, the number of illegitimate births is 50 per cent. of the whole, then shall we be forced to admit that, morally, Catholicity is in no wise preferable to Protestantism. We shall require, however, officially authenticated figures, and not mere vapid declamation.

There is a class of men who should have good memories, and in this class are included the Protestant Reformers. But a few years ago it was in the following terms that the Globe, their organ, spoke of an alliance betwixt Catholics and the Reform party of Upper Canada:-

"There can be no co-operation between Catholics and the Reform party."-Toronto Globe, of 2nd Dec.,

True for you, Mister George Brown-and this we hope that you and yours will learn to your cost. This however we may safely assert-on the authority of the Globe, and as the corollary of its proposition that there can be no co-operation betwixt Catholics and the Reform party -that he who co-operates with the Reform party is not a Catholic. Thus at all events argueth the Globe.

are happy to say, passed over without any row, or bloodshed. The Orangemen had their usual processions; but, for a wonder, committed no outrage upon their Catholic neighbors: they did not even insult a Sister of Charity! It is to be hoped that this marvellous change for the better may last. So long as the "low Orangemen" restrict themselves to annually making fools of themselves with public displays in the streets. and beasts of themselves in the neighboring taverns-so long as they confine their orgies within the precincts of the grog-shop, Catholics would act foolishly, and indeed in a manner unbecoming Christians, were they to vouchsafe the slightest notice. It is only when the Orangemen, maddened by inflammatory tirades against Popery. and excited by vile fanatics, and worse liquor, proceed to acts of outrage upon our churches, our Priests and Religious, that we have any valid reasons for interfering at all in the matter.

ORANGE LOYALTY .- That this is only conditional, as asserted by the opponents of Orangeism, and that the "condition" exacted as the price of their allegiance is the right to insult Catholics by the display of offensive party emblems, will, we think, be evident from the annexed. which the Orange Herald of Toronto copies from the Downshire Protestant, a "low" Orange organ published in Ireland. What would Protestants say were Catholics to insist upon being allowed to have their public processions, and upon the permission to their Clergy to wear the insignia of their profession publicly, as the conditions sine qua non, of turning out to repel a foreign invasion!

" If the day should ever come when the Government of England, threatened from abroad, and distrusting traitors at home, should whine a piteous appeal for aid to those whose 'loyalty' it was convenient, then, to remember, the Orangemen of Ire-

land would proudly say,-'What guarantee do you give us that we may not hereafter be put in prison for helping you to-day?' Then, perhaps, there might come some whisper, as in 1848-'Just trust us; don't call yourselves Orangemen; come out simply as loyal subjects of the Queen; and we shall gratefully remember the assistance you gave, in all time to come,'
"The answer to this would be—'Go to your

loyal Papists! Arm those you have petted, and pampered and paid! Guard Dublin Castle with your O'Hagans; and enlist the Pope's Brigade! We Orangemen, are not the mean, pitiful, sneaking slaves you take us for! If we help you, we shall do it only as Orangemen; we shall go forth in our strength, officered by those we can trust, wearing our Orange insignia - or not at all" - Downshire Pro-

PROTESTANT POOR LAWS .- We recommend the following extract from the evidence lately delivered before the House of Commons upon the working of the English Poor Laws, to the attention of the friends of the young Mortaras. It will be seen that the law in England authorises the incarceration of Popish children; and that if it does not expressly enjoin their being brought up punity? Why did you not ape the cur, and lick Protestants, it effectually provides for the attainment of that end by its tyrannical provisions. It does not enact that Catholics are to be forced into apostacy; but it carefully provides that un- too, that "there is no use in throwing water on less the godfather or the godmother of the Ca- a drowned rat;" and another one, that "there is tholic orphan be personally present to protest, no use in making bad worse." Yes, Geordie! I hastily thrown together will be sufficient to illustrate the said Catholic child shall be treated as a Protestant-though the fact that its parents were Romanists be undoubted, and though its sponsors be in America or Australia. Here is an item civilisation, are invariably the most immoral and from the evidence, showing how Protestant law

" As an illustration of the way in which the law is strained against the Catholic, I have the particulars of a case in which a woman named Power, whose husband had gone to Australia to get work, had four children in the Limehouse workhouse, who were brought up as Protestants. Mrs. Power applied to the Bermondsey guardians to have the children brought up as Catholics, and she was told that her request could not be complied with, unless she produced a written application from her husband, they well knowing that he was in Australia. There is another case in which a railway labourer at work in Spain wrote to the Priest in London, requesting that he would visit and instruct his children in the workhouse. The Priest applied, sending a copy of the father's letter to him to the guardians, and the reply which he received was that he could not be allowed to visit the children for the purpose of instructing them unless on the production of a written application to the guardians signed by the father. That they would send him (the Priest) a form to send to Spain for the signature of the father (laughter). This was, of course, a practical denial, and

the Priest was unable to see the children. " By Mr. Ayrton: The man did not desert his children. He went to Spain to earn money, and being anxious about his children he writes to him on the subject, and the Priest makes the necessary inquiry respecting them with a view to their instruction, and I have stated the result. This case shows the difficulty which a father had to deal with in his desire to have his children who were inmates of a workhouse brought up in his religion. No inquiry was made at the workhouse of persous who bring orphans or deserted children as to the religion of the parents of the children. At the Limehouse union they require the personal attendance of the godfather and godmother of an orphan or deserted child to make application that it he brought up in the religion of the parents, and these godfathers and godmothers are probably either in Ireland, America, or

Australia. "Sir George Bowyer . And do you really tell the committee that personal attendance is required, although the godfather or godmother are in America

or Australia? "Witness: It is at the Limehouse workhouse (sensation). As I have said before, wherever the law can be strained against a Catholic it is done. In cases where the Priest has succeeded in getting permission to instruct Catholic children, he has found that the children are looked upon as black sheep in the school, and that the guardians fix the time for religious instruction during their only half holidsy in order to give them a distaste for their catechism. The witness related a case in which a Catholic clergyman used to instruct three Catholic children in a workhouse, where not only the Protestant chindren—but the Catholic children hooted at him.—

THE TWELFTH. This anniversary has, we Such was the effect of the Protestant children upon them. The bullying amongst the children in workhouses is very great, and the Catholic children are subject to terrorism by the Protestant children, until they are compelled to become Protestants also."

> THE "LIE WITH A CIRCUMSTANCE."-Some of our Catholic readers may have been, or may yet be, scandalized at a report, going the rounds of the Protestant press, of the trial and condemnation of a certain Abbe Bernier, a Jesuit, and professor of the Jesuit College at Foix-(Arriege) - for indecent offences, and corrupting the morals of the pupils. To this scandalous story the Bien Public replies in a very conclusive manner, as follows:-

" ist. The Order of Jesuits have no College at "2nd. No such name as Bernier is to be found in any of the catalogues of the three Provinces of the

Thus again we see how imprudent it is for Protestants to attempt the "Lie with a Circumstance." They are sure to be exposed if they do, and to have lie thrust down their throats, as in the present instance.

The Transcript of yesterday thus speaks of

PIC-NIC OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE Society.-Last Wednesday was indeed a joyous day for the above Society, whose fele at Guilbault's Gardens may justly be pronounced to have been the Prince of Pic-Nics. The weather was all that could be wished, and the company far more numerous than upon any similar occasion, being beyond the most confident anticipations of those most interested. It may be pronounced to have been a triumph; the receipts, we have reason to know, exceeding by at least \$100 the usual maximum.

In our next we will give the particulars of this grand demonstration.

> (To the Editor of the True Wilness.) Trenton, July 22, 1861.

DEAR SIR-In an editorial, the Globe of the 22nd instant gave vent to its indignation at the meeting that was held here on Sunday the 14th inst., an account of which you published in your issue of Friday the 19th inst.

No doubt you have read the "cannie" Scotchman's invective. I do not blame poor George Brown, after all, for feeling indignant at the ' M'Cabe's, M'Guires, O'Rourkes, and Redmonds, and their priest-ridden brethren of Trenton"-as their co-religionists and fellow-countrymen, "the Father Lynches, Moylans, O'Neils, and their priest-ridden brethren" of Toronto taught him a lesson that will last him his life time. They should not have opposed him at the late election, forsooth; it was base ingratitude after all he did for them, after pledging himself to grant them the right of educating their children as they thought proper,-after promising them that he would cease his trades on Pope and Popery. And those "Political Priests!" they are bad boys; they have no business to lead those under their charge " by the nose," and comnel them to vote against George Brown and his followers as they did at the late electoral contest. I am afraid, "Political Priests," that and proclaimed that the Ministry were under George Brown will hurl his withering maledictions on your guilty heads; and what will you do then? Why did you not abandon your flocks, and allow the wolf to carry off his prey with imthe foot of him that kicked you and trampled upon you, and insulted everything that you hold most dear?

There is an old saying, and I think a true one must be moderate. Poor fellow! I pity you, now that you are away from the buzz of the political world, and retired to private life; console yoursell, there may be a brighter future in store for you, if you only behave yourself. Then "cheer up," George, "and don't let your spirits go down." Where now are your faithful followers? Why do they not hold meetings (not " Sunday" ones, which you took the trouble to denounce so emphatically) all over this great and glorious Province, and sympathise and condole with you in your present catastrophe, lest perchance in your delirium, you may look to Washington for redress. Poor deluded being! when you said that the "M'Cabes, M'Guires, O'-Rourkes, and the priest-ridden brethren of Trenton were led by the nose," and that they "sold their country to please their priests." Were you laboring under insanity, or were you dreaming, or did you not feel that you were uttering a falsehood ?--did you forget that Irishmen fought. and bled, and died, in defence of Canada, the home of their adoption, in '37? Did you not know that wherever danger was to be confronted, Irishmen were in the van? Did you not know that from the field of desperate daring, when defeat darkened gloomily over the snowy plume of Montcalm, to that when its shadow fell upon the dusky legions of Delhi, Irish swords have won the laurels of British victory? Did you not know that in all those sangumary wars which endowed England with the riches of the worldthe men who have borne her flag amid the brunt of battle have been Irish, fellow-countrymen of the " M'Cabes, M'Guires, O'Rourkes, and their priest-ridden brethren of Trenton, who," if the Globe be right, "sold their country to please their priests."

Begging excuse for this lengthy communication, and hoping you will give it publicity in your invaluable journal,

I am yours, &c., ONE THAT TOOK PART IN THE MEETING.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET. Flour.-Holders are firm, but there is rather less demand; No. 1 Super., \$4,70 to \$4,80. Some coarse uninspected sold for \$2,76. Fancy, \$5,05 to \$5,10, and we hear of a sale at \$5,121.

Bag-Flour.—Scarce and inquired for, \$2,70 to \$2,80 per 112 lbs.

Wheat .- Not much doing; U. C. Spring, 95c to Peas.-In fair demand and steady, at 65c to 70c per 66 lbs. Ashes-Pots, \$5,60 to \$5,70; Pearls, very dull .-

Montreal Witness.

THE KINGSTON AND PRONTENAO

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sin-Now that all the excitement of the elections are over, and people once more begin to breathe freely, and to resume those friendly relations so rudely severed during the heat and strife of the contest, it would no doubt interest your readers to learn how the defeat of the Clear-Grits was brought about in this locality. The City of Kingston appeared from the onset to be the ground chosen by the Clear-Grits for their first great battle. The Hon. Oliver Mowat (the fide Achate of George Brown) was the chosen champion to do battle against the Honorable the Attorney-General West; and great was the rejoicing in the Clear-Gri: camp at the selection of so stout a champion. It was well known that Mr. Oliver Mowatt was the very strongest man that could be brought against the Attorney-General, having the advantage of a large family connection in the city, where his influence was acknowledged to be great; and, in addition, he being a native of Kings ton very much improved his chances of success. Mr. Mowat's entry into Kingston was a perfect

ovation; his friends received him at the Railway Station, and bore him in triumph, accompanied by several thousand persons in procession to the city, headed by bands of music, and flags and banners in profusion; triumphal arches were also erected across the route taken by the processionists, and everything indicated an easy victory for the Clear-Grit champion. The friends of Mr. Macdonald became alarmed, more particularly as they noticed a number of the leading Orangemen of the city in the ranks of his opponent, led by the notorious "Tom Robinson," who beaded the Orangemen during the Prince of Wales's stay in the city in September last. A telegraph at once summoned Mr. Macdonald from Quebec, and his friends went to work in his absence, organised themselves into a General Committee, and commenced the work of the campaign. Meetings were called, speeches made, Sub-Committees struck, and a canvass of the city made in less than a week; and the result proved that the majority of the Protestant vote of the city was pledged to support the Clear-Grit candidate. It became apparent that the election was in the hands of the Roman Catholics, who formed a third of the vote of the city. Both parties then went vigorously to work to secure the Catholic vote, and the influence of Mr. Thos. D'Arcy McGee was invoked to secure them for Mowat and Reform! Letters were written by Mr. McGee to the prominent Catholics of the city, beseeching of them to stand by him in the contest, for it was his! and vote against his personal and political enemy— John A. Macdonald—the enemy of the Church, and the sworn friend of the Orangemen. Printed circulars were also published, and placarded on the walls, with the name of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the friend of Mowat, emblazoned in large type, calling upon the Irish Roman Catholics to stand true to themselves and their progenitors (?) and vote against Macdonald. Mass meetings were called in the City Park, attended by bands of music, at which the Catholic electors were endeavoured to be wooed into the Clear-Grit ranks, but all to no avail. The Catholics of Kingston proved true to themselves, and true to their co-religionists of Lower Canada; and on the day of the election, voted en masse for Macdonald, and on the side of their French allies. The result is well known; the Clear-Grits were utterly routed, and the "Flag of the Union," on the second day of the polling, was given to the breeze in the good old loyal city of Kingston. In the County of Frontenac, the elections were

equally disastrous to the Grits; and there also the Catholics nobly did their duty, and voted almost to a man against Sir Henry Smith. The change in this county was the most remarkable; for years the Catholics had voted for Sir Henry, in opposition to the Orange candidate, Mr. Maxwell Strange.-But his address to the electors killed him. -In it he avowed hostility to Lower Canada, French domination, and that John A. Macdonaid, the Upper Canada leader of the Government, had sold himself to the French! This was enough for us; and I am proud to say that, owing to the Catholics, Sir Henry, the Clear-Great Knight, was placed at the foot of the poll on the second day.—Great was the rejoicing at his fall. The burly Knight was supposed to be invincible; but in an unguarded moment, he deserted his former allies and riends, and went over to the enemy; and now he lies prostrate at the feet of the man to whom he owes all his honors, and whom he basely betrayed, the redoubtable and invincible John A.! Facts, they say, are stubborn things; and those which I have so to your readers that the Catholics of Upper Canada on this occasion at least have stood true to their coreligionists and friends in Lower Canada. It is also fully and clearly evinces the weakness of Mr. D'Arcy McGee in Upper Canada, where he was supposed to be all powerful! I hope we have heard the last of that boast of his of having three Lundred thousand followers. They are certainly not to be found in Upper Canada; and if the Catholics were only true to themselves, and voted measures, not men, he would have fewer than he has in Lower Canada.

Yours, &c., A FRIEND TO THE FRENCH. Kingston, 22d July, 1861.

Birth. In this city, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Edward Coyle jun., of a son.

NOTICE.

AS it is now nearly three years since the demise of the late Charles Donlevy, proprietor of the Mirror, Notice is hereby given that unless payment of all accounts due to Mr. Donlevy be paid immediately, they will be handed to a solicitor for collection. The undersigned must do so reluctantly.

MARY DONLEVY.

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ALLAN GILMOUR & CO., Consignees. Quebec, July 23, 1861.



MILITARY EXCURSION

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"GREAT EASTERN,"

FRIDAY, 26th INSTANT,

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THE RIFLES beg to announce that they have chartered the first-class Upper Cabin Steamer JENNY LIND," for a

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July 23.

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THE "GREAT EASTERN," JAS. KENNEDY, Commander, will sail from QUEBEC for LIVERPOOL, weather permitting, on TUESDAY. the 6th of AUGUST, proximo .-Passengers to be on board on the evening of the 5th. RATES OF PASSAGE.

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Berths not secured until paid for. Two experienced Surgeons are on board. Steerage passengers are required to provide Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

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the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Point Levi. Montreal, July 11, 1861.

WANTED,

FOR the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington, TWO SCHOOL TEACHERS, competent to teach French and English. Should male Teachers apply, it would be necessary, if not married, to have permission to teach from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal. Apply to JOHN HALPIN, Secretary-Treasurer, School Commissioner.

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WANTED.

WANTED .- For the RAWDON VILLAGE MODEL SCHOOL—a TEACHER, who can procure a Model School Diploma. Salary £80 per annum. Apply to R. E. CORCORAN, S. T. S. C., Rawdon.

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Rawdon, July 8, 1861. than Indiana was sijasiis ogi<mark>ja</mark>sii

FOREIGNINTELLIGENCE.

The Independance Belge says that at the council in which the recognition of Italy was finally determined upon the only opponents were "an august personage" (meaning the Empress) M. Walewski, and M. Baroche. The opinions of the Empress on the subject are unfortunately too well known, and it is equally notorious that the Countess Walewski and her husband have done their very utmost to divert the Emperor from his wise purpose; but I should have thought that M. Baroche had been too long accustomed to trim his political sails to every wind to commit himself at this time o'day to the losing cases of the temporal power of the Pope. The Empress and the Countess Walewski did really think at one time that they had succeeded in getting the Emperor to transfer his protection of the Pope to fair conspirators was only dispelled by M. Thouvenel's recently published despatch.

The Patric of the 4th of July says:-" France is about to increase the garrison of the frontier towns of the Patrimony of St. Peter."

The Montteur has the following :- " The Emperor received yesterday, at a private audience at the Palace of Fontainebleau, his Excellency Count Arese, Ambassader Extraordinary, charged to present the letter by which His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel notifies to His Majesty the legislative act in virtue of which he assumes the title of 'King of Italy."

The affairs of Italy were discussed yesterday. Ricasoli's late speech in the Turin Parliament has given dissatisfaction to the Emperor, not so much from any difference on the main point, but because it was unnecessary to be so openmouthed or to let the public know what is passing in one's mind. M. Ricasoli has gone too far so the Emperor thinks. He should not have spoken his thoughts so freely, but rather have let people try to guess at them.

The bearers of the Roman petition have not succeeded in being received at the Tuileries as they wished. Prince de Piombino was, as I told but only as Prince de Piombino; and this distinction, I suppose, is meant as a difference .-General Fleury is going to Turin " to compliment Victor Emmanuel" on his advancement to the kingdom of Italy .- Cor . Times.

The Morning Chronicle says that, Monsigner Miglia, Secretary of the Papal Nunciature in Paris, has had an audience of the Emperor, and has, it is said, expressed to his Majesty, in rather decided terms, the dissatisfaction which the Papal Court feels at his recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. It is reported in politico-clerical circles that his Holiness will issue an Encyclical letter on the subject, and that it will be very outspoken.

The Emperor of the French, not content with recognising the Kingdom of Italy, employed, what diplomatists call his good offices, with Russia and Prussia to induce them to do the same. But the St. Petersburg Cabinet has answered, that the disturbances which still exist in the Kingdom of Naples do not prove that the amaigamation of all Italy into one kingdom is in accordance with the wish of the populations, and that, therefore, it will reserve its decision for the present. As to Prussia, she said that she still maintains her Ambassador at Turin, but that for titions praying that measures might be taken to preaccredit him anew to the King of Italy.

are no grounds for prosecuting the Duke de treats at length the ravages of insects, and the im-Broglie. He has, after a lapse of time sufficient to make the public believe that the whole proceeding was a bona flde one, dismissed the complaint against both him and the printer Collet, and he has ordered the books illegally seized by the Police Prefect to be restored. The simulated deliberation deceived no one, and no other result was anticipated. The affair, then, is so far at an end; but it will be long quoted as among the most singular incidents of the day, and as characterizing the conduct of the Government, and particularly of the Minister of the Interior in what relates to the press. The details are curious, but are not yet known outside the darker recesses of the Home-office. I think I can vouch that they are very nearly to this effect:-

On learning by the telegraph the seizure effected of the Duke de Broglie's property, M. de Persigny's colleagues were as much surprised as the public. "This is another of Persigny's etourdenes," said one Excellency, smiling bitterly. The day the Council met sharp reproaches were addressed to this impetuous and inconvenient friend of the Chief of the State, for having carried into execution, under such circumstances and against such a person as the Duke de Broglie, the untoward circular, the startling doctrines of which had been so often condemned by them. The thing, however, was done, and the Ministers, foreseeing that they would not have the best of it; cast about for some means of getting out of the difficulty which their colleagues had brought upon them. After giving vent to their feelings for half an hour or so, they then and there decided that legal proceedings should, as a matter of form, be instituted by way of covering the administrative seizure, but that these proceedings should terminate in a non lieu -that is, that the Instructing Judge should find there were not sufficient grounds for a prosecution. Two days later the Ministers read in the newspapers that the Duke de Broglie had on his part commenced an action, and that the person he attacked was the Prefect of Police himself. The Ministers were very angry, and deeply mortified-angry with their reckless colleague, and mortified at the dignified and firm bearing of the person whom they had now to deal with. It was necessary to make a little noise, for they could not allow the Government to be braved in this manner. They reconsidered their first decision, and, like weak people who attach much importance to threats, made a show of carrying the prosecution; to the utmost. The Constitutionnel people get orders to be terrible, and to announce that if " the Duke de Broglie wanted

the Duke appeared, as I have already told you, before the Juge d'Instruction... He answered the few questions put to him in the quietest manner possible. He was not in the least troubled by the serious charges trought against him. Quite the contrary. It was the worthy Juge d'Instruction who appeared astounded when the Dake reminded him that, in virtue of the Constitution, and of the decree of 1858, he, as Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, was only amena-

ble to the High Court of Justice! The Judge, who, to all appearance, had as much forgotten the decree as if it had never existed, was much moved. The Ministers were informed of this new fact. They again met with a presentiment that something sections was coming. The High Court of Justice! Was it possible? The Codes were called for, the Maniteur was overhauted; but there it stood, in black and white, "Knights Grand Crosses amenaable only to the Haute Cour de Justice." Strange that the Ministry themselves should set the example of complete forgetfulness, ignorance, or indifference to their own constitution and the imperial decrees, Austria and Spain. The intrigue had been go- and that the Duke de Broglie (who had, no doubt. ing on for a long while, and the illusion of the examined both in the mysterious pamphlet which was the primary cause of all this embarrassment) should be the person to enlighten them! For M. de Persigny there is, perhaps, some excuse. He is so absorbed in his favorite investigations about the House of Hanover and the English press that he has no time to spare for French codes or constitutions. There was no help for it; if the prosecution went on the Haute Cour must be summoned. Now, the Haute Cour is no trifling affair. It is an awful piece of machinery which the State employs only on the very gravest occasions. Since the revolution of Feb. it has been called into action twice; first, for the trial of MM. Ledra Rollin and Louis Blane; and, second, for that of the contriver and author of the Coup d'Etat (2nd Decomber, 1851) but who, as everybody knows, did not put in an appearance. It was felt that it would never do to recall these events to the memory of the public. An hour or so was spent in exclamations and recriminations, bandled about pretty liberality; but the upshot was the formal resolution to abandon the proceedings against the Duke de Broglie.

PRENCH REACTION .- The unexpected return of Legitimist candidates for several French constituencies indicates a considerable Romeward reaction in the body of the people If the Church has degenerate Eldest Son in the Emperor, France appears to number many thousands of her ardent supporters. The "independent" candidates, as they are called, are on all sides triumphant over the influence and intimidation which the Government has not scrapled to use openly against them; and even official personyou yesterday, received at the Foreign-office, ages and members of the Imperial household have been worsted in these contests

> In one place we find a gentleman who had served in the Pope's Volunteers defeating the ministerial candidate. Elsewhere the Procureur-Imperial and and the Procureur-General viewd to equally inimical competition. In some departments, the victory has been complete, every nominee of the Government having been compelled to retire; and the retainers of both branches of the Bourbon stock will muster in formidable force in the general councils of the Empire.

> These are serious results for the reigning power in France; but they are even more serious matter of consideration for this kingdom. No doubt can be entertained that every one of those successful candidates must be construed as a hostile manifestation towards England. A popular feeling against the British name has stimulated the electors, in no slight degree, to resist the pressure of their own Government-hollow as its friendship is known to be-and to reject its candidates. The new and, as they are styled, independent members, are to a man professed foes to England and to ber alliance.

> There are flying ramors that the physical condition of Louis Napoleon is by no means satisfactory. It is said that he walks with difficulty, and he has retreated to Fontainebleau to recruit his falling powers, which place he leaves for Vichy.

BIRDS AND INSECTS. - In the French Senate on Monday week, M. Bonjean, read a report on four pethe moment she does not think it necessary to ture. The report which occupies five columns of the Moniteur, is an amusing essay upon insect-eating The Juge d'Instruction has decided that there birds, their habits, anatomy, and species of food. It portance to man of the objects they destroy. France is infested with thousands of species of insects, of terrible fruitfulness, nearly all of which prey on what should serve the purposes of man. The first section of the report is headed "Importance of Birds to Agriculture." It is stated that the wire-worm consumed £160,000 worth of corn in one department alone, and was the cause of the three deficient harvests which proceeded 1856. Out of 504 grains of colza gathered at hazard at Versailles, all but 296 had been rendered worthless by insects. The reduction in yield in oil was 32.8 per cent. In Germany according to Latreille, the Phalman monacha consumed whole forests. In Eastern Prussia more than three years ago more than 24,000,000 cubic metres of fir had to be cut down because the trees were attacked by insects. Man is unable to cope with these destroyers of the produce of his labours. His eye is too dull to perceive and his hands too slow to catch them. Without the sid of birds he would be vanquished in the struggle. The commission excludes birds of prey, such as magpies, ravens, &c., with the exception of buzzards and rooks, from the benefit of its protection, because the buzzard consumes about 6,000 mice yearly, and the rook an incalculable amount of white worms. Sparrows are rehabilitated and their usefulness shown by reference to the facts that when their destruction was attempted in Hungary winged insects increased so rapidly that rewards for the destruction of sparrows were suppressed, and given for bringing them back. Frederick the Great ordered the destruction of sparrows because they ate his cherries; but in two years he found his cherries and all his other fruits consumed by caterpillars. In a sparrow's nest on a terrace in the Rue Vivienne were found the remains of 700 cockchafers. Owls and birds of that class, which agricultural ignorance pursues as birds of evil omen ought to be welcomed. They are ten times more useful than the best cais, and not dangerous to the larder. The martens that were killed were found to have in their stomachs the remains of 543 insects. After further illustrations of the same nature, the report proposes the prohibition of all means of destroying birds save by fire-arms, with the exception of nets for wild ducks and palmipedes generally, and the prohibition of bird-nesting and destruction of eggs or young birds. The petition were referred to the Minister of Commerce and Public Works .- Times.

ITALY.

Piedmont and France, it appears, are to dictate the future condition of the Papacy; neither the Pope, nor any other European nation is to have a voice in the matter; as soon as Victor Emmanuel can satisfy Napoleon that French interests will not suffer in Rome under an Italian regime, the French regiments are to march out, and Cialdini and his Bersaglieri are to march in, and the temporal sovereignty is to be administered by Bonaparte and Company, and for the exclusive benefit of the partners. "We wish to go to Rome," continues the Minister, "not as destroyers but as builders, afford to the Church the means, and opening to her the way, for self-reformation; giving her that freedom and independences which may enable and stimulate her to regenerate herself in the purity of her religious feeling, in the simplicity of her customs, in the severity of her discipline, which so greatly contributed to her honour and dignity during her venerjudges he should have them!" True enough, able and primitive times."

How significantly do these words read when we be a Protestant: He does not, however, appear to have formally apostatised from the religion of his fathers; last year he took care to declare that his enmity to the temporal sovereignty was no enmity to the Catholic religion; that will fall, he said, but Religion does not fall, it will not fall, for it is built upon a Divine rock, not on human strength. Soldiers, do not touch religion; venerate the Pope as your foretathers did, but be faithful to Italy. In my veins there is blood that has been faithful to religion for centuries, and I will not be faithless to any compact, to my forefathers nor to my conscience, and I would not speak thus if I were not a Catholic." But for all this Ricasoli is a step lower than Cavour, and for all his aspirations to be a reformer of the Church he is probably an infidel. If he is so, his wish for the increased Ecclesiastical discipline is both amusing and instructive: So Frederic II., the Emperor who thought of turning Mahometan, reproached Innucent IV. with protecting the heretics and opposing the Emperor, whereas he set the true example by exterminating heretics and fighting against the Pope. So Philip le Bel, about as good a Christian as Frederic, accused Boniface VIII. of being a heretic, while he. Philip, burnt them and hanged them. So Napoleon accused Pius VII. of allying himself with heretics and schismatics, with English, Americans, and Russians, to oppose the great and orthodox Empire of the French. The morals of the Catholic Church are never good enough for those great lights of civilisation and Christianity who wish to deliver the consciences of Christiana manacled and fettered into the pure hands of such rulers as Henry VIII., or Luther's friends, the Elector of Saxony, or Victor Emmanuel, or Napoleon III.

We have puzzled ourselves to find the precise neaning of Ricasolfs words, but without effect; he has studied the high Imperial style, which has the advantage of having any meaning or no meaning, as shall be found most convenient when the event has declared itself. The most probable meaning, however, is that he intends to give the Church that liberty of motion and limb which a brigand gives a heavily laden and accounted traveller by relieving him of his clothes and his baggage.

That the Church will one day arise higher and purer from every suffering and persecution we have never doubted. But this has never been held to be any excuse for the plunderers and persecutors. He promises her entire liberty, and that he will afford her the means and open to her the way for sulf-reformation. There is in all this a matchless insulence, and it is not diminished because we know that all that this vain boaster is doing must turn to her ultimate victory and triumph. No man who professed Christianity ever assailed the Church without pretending to be her reformer and friend. Yet such persecutors go down to history with a braud blacker than that of other persecutors, whether French, Mahomedan, or heathen. As to Ricasoli, it must be confessed he is showing at least one sort of consistency. If he plunders the Church on the pretence of devotion, he is doing the same to linky itself. He is filling her with robbers and brigands fuller than it ever was before, he does what lies in him towards affording a considerable proportion of the districts lately seized by Victor Emmanuel precisely the same opportunities of self-reformation and freedom which he promises to the Church-the freedom of having all to gain, and nothing left to lose! - Weehly Register.

ROME, St. Peter's Feast, June 29, 1861.-Yesterday evening the Holy Father sang the solemn Vesper in the Busilion of St. Peter, to-day the High Mass with the usual pomp. All the Cardinals, Prelates, and an immense crowd of people were present. At the Poutifical Mass the Deacon was Cardinal de Silvestri; Sub-Deacon, Monsignor Nardi, Auditor of the Rota. Before the Vesper and the Mass, the solemn protestations were pronounced by the Holy Father himself surrounded by the Sacred College and all Prelates. The Holy Father renewed all the declarations he made in the Encyclical Letter and Allocation of 1859 and 1860. The health of His Holiness. is excellent, and his very light indisposition is quite over. His beautiful voice was heard in all the Basilica. The recognition of the new kingdom did not surprise him or anybody. He is prepared for all and his hope does not come from men.

We find the following paragraph in the official Journal of Rome :- " Many journals have spoken of public prayers which they pretend have been ordered the Holy Father for the eternal repose of the late Count Cayour. It is not surprising that in the midst of the hypocrisy of this age, they should try to make it understood that a man who in open parliament avowed that he had conspired for twelve years, terminated his mortal career with all the appearances of being a good Oatholic. They thus seek to prove that he acted properly when he violated the most sacred rights of another. It is entirely false that his Holiness has prescribed public prayers in this capital of the Catholic universe; and although the Holy Father, whilst the Sardinian minister was dying, did not cease to beseech the Most High to give bim grace to return to the right path, yet if, since the death has taken place, his Holiness has offered prayers for the soul of the deceased, he has done so secretly, and not in the manner pretended. His absolute ignorance of the circumstances which occupied the last moments of Count Cavour would prevent any public manifestation."

The Pairie says: - "The Pope again officiated publicly at Mass on the 20th ult. His health is reestablished. His Holiness was to receive the Diplomatic Corps on the 1st of July."

The Marseilles Semaphore gives the following outline of the answer of the Pontifical Government to the communication announcing the intention of

France to recognise the Kingdom of Italy :-Oardinal Antoneli has replied by a diplomatic note to the communication made by France. The precise terms of the note have not been made public, but its substance I can affirm, is altogether in the sense of resistance. The new Kingdom of Italy does not exist for Cardinal Antonelli. He considers the present state of things as a trial which the Papacy will heroically endure; and as regards the recognition made by the French Government the Roman court cannot understand such a determination on the part of Napoleon III. To recognise the new Kingdom is, in Cardinal Autonelli's opinion, to sanction al! that has taken place-unlooked for aggressions, invasion of territory, revolutionary manœuvres, all of which are the negation of order and the subversion of social order. However, the Sovereign Pontiff, while he deplores the resolution taken by the French Government, still has full confidence in the Catholic sentiments of Napoleon III., and, such being the case, is ready to sanction all measures calculated to restore peace, on condition that they do not encroach upon the sovereignity of the Pope, and that they leave all his rights entire. Such is the substance of Cardinal Antonelli's note. In concluding, the Minister of Pius IX. seems to affect a conciliatory disposition, but I have no hesitation in saying that the spirit of the circular 18 really resistance.

NAPLES, June 29 .- My last letter was by no means assuring as to the state of Naples, and I cannot now give you any more tranquillizing reports. The greatest apprehension exists here, exaggerated of course, and purposely increased by the insinuations of the reactionary party, which is numerically large, though the chief sgents are comparatively few. So general, however, is the "brigandage," that to a certain extent the city may be said to be in a state of siege; that is to say, it is deemed unsafe to go many miles into the country for fear of being laid hold of and shot or mulcted by armied bodies of men. In one word, to quote literally a high military authority. "brigandage" has taken a strong footing in the province of Terra di Lavoro, supported by foreign funds and calculating on the assistance of numerous ele-ments of disorder in Naples itself, where they are by

no means deficient: 1. Correspondence and arms and remember that Ricasoli is by no means supposed to money have been found in great abundance within be a Protestant ... He does not, however, appear to the last few days, and in one place \$15,000 many of them false indeed, but they are becoming so common, and especially in Sicily, as to be almost the current coin, I said that menacing letters had been sent to many persons in the country, asking for money and threatening their houses if refused; but what will you say to such demands having been made in the heart of the city? and yet such is the ease: Every kind of trick is practised by an active and cunning enemy; thus, many assume the uniform of the National Guard, and the tailors of the city have been discovered making them; others have been arrested disguised as women, others as priests and friars, and all are well armed. What is true of this province is equally true of most of the provinces of the South of Italy; brigandage is general, and neither property nor life is safe. It is all very well to cali these agitators brigands-such is the name which is always applied to those who are in opposition to the constituted authorities of the country, but the chiefs are political agents, and they recruit among the needy, whose name is legion, and among the country people who only think through their stomachs, and remember with regret the time when the Bourbons used to throw them a crust.

> The military authorities tell me that the civil power is weak; that country people join in a ruzzin and then disperse to their work, secure from all denunciation in consequence of the fears of those around them; and so these agitations continue without any probability of their ceasing. But the position of the authorities in country districts should be well understood. They are unsupported troops, and depend only on ill-disciptined and halfarmed National Guards, many of whom would be much more disposed to join the movement than to risk certs in death in opposing it. The end of it all is that after a year's trial society is in a state of anarchy; want stares great numbers in the face; the vanity of the vainest people is wounded, and the priests and Bourbon agents are among them promising redemption from misery if they will only restore Francis II. May Heaven defend us from such a curse! I do not think it possible that it will be inflicted, but half-and-half measures must be eschewed; conciliation must not be confounded with weakness, and the greatest vigour must be exercised. I know that the cry from the provinces has been for many months, "Send us troops," and in some cases they have been sent, but in such small hodies that they have brought little assurance with them, and in some cases have been repulsed. Reports have been sent to the Central Government from time to time of the flourishing state of affairs, and I believe that, owing to the vanity or the incompetence of individuals, the real state of things has not been made known. Even now it is too much the fashion in some quarters to speak lightly of the agitation, and talk of putting down "brigandage" easily. Now, names will not alter facts; this brigandage has been steadily increasing until it has arrived at the gates of the capital; and though it may seem to deceive people to call it "brigandage," it has a political phase, else what is the meaning of proclamations, uniforms, money, and arms?these indicate something more. Since the death of Cavour the evil, it is true, has made gigantic advances, showing the immense power which the very name of that great statesman exercised over enemies, as well as friends. It is a confirmation of my statements that fresh troops have been sent for, and a division of 10,000 men is expected immediately here; we shall then have in these southern provinces 60,000 men, of whom at this moment, perhaps, 12,000 are in garrison in Naples.

> MAN-HUNTING IN NAPLES .- In the direction of Nola there are four companies out on the hunt, and about Vesuvius between two and three, in either case supported by bodies of the National Guards. These forces are to take the form of a colonna mobile and sweep this part of the country -a plan which, I am told in high quarters, will be carried out in every province. But I have heard it so often talked of that I begin to despair of ever seeing it executed; if it is, it will not be a bit too soon, for though public men here, just to keep up appearances, may represent these movements as lights, be assurred that they are fast becoming a serious malady, and indicate a state of complete social anarchy. Nor do I think that even the colonna mobile will root out the evil. In the first place, they will never find an enemy. These bands disperse at their approach; those of the countrymen who have joined em on to their field labour, "and," said a superior officer to me, "those in the neighborhood don't like to denounce them, and of course we can't shoot them unless we and them with arms in their hands." In the next place, say what you like, among the masses there exists a general attachment to the Bourbons; let it be called the result of ignorance, superstition, or anything else, it is the fact, and the priests encour-

age it by whispers in the confessional and insinua-

tions in the piazzi. The agents of the Bourbons are not merely active but very numerous here, and several important arrests have just been made-among others, of an exofficer of the Bourbons, promoted at Gaota, who, though half blind, has been through the provinces and Sicily on a secret mission. His keeping his hand continually in his bosom awakened suspicion, and on being searched an extensive correspondence was found compromising some families of consequence in both Sicilies. It is a striking indication of the audacity of the reactionists and of the rotten state of things here that even in this city recruiting for the Bourbon goes on; but the whole thing is known to the Government, and, if I mistake not, prople in their confidence are enrolled, so that this special fact awakene no uneasiness. I have no doubt but that many would consider it imprudent to make these disclosures, on the truth of which you may depend, but I never heard that disease became less dangerous from concealment. In explaining this extraordinary state of things, it must be remembered that the Revolution of the Two Sicilies was produced by the middle classes, for it was those who suffered under the Bourbons. The higher classes had their vanity flattered and their vices fed, while the lower classes were never directly persecuted-indeed, were treated with that familiarity which a man can venture to use towards his slaves or his spaniels. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if there is yet a feeling among many in favour of the late dynasty .- Times

A letter from Naples of the 26th ult. says :-"The intelligence from the provinces has been very unsatisfactory for the last few days. The armed bands increase in number and andacity, not only in the remote districts of the kingdom and on the Roman frontiers, but even in the immediate vicinity of the capital. The Governor and Intendant have deemed it indispensable to send to Turin for reinforcements. The National Guard is worn out with fatigue. As no troops can be spared from the garrisons of Naples, M. de San Martino has just obtained from the Minister of War a corps of 9,000 excellent soldiers. As soon as they arrive, these troops will be divided into 60 flying columns, which will be aided by the National Guard of the localities whither they are sent. An energetic campaign against brigandism will thus be carried on simultaneously in all the provinces. General Durando is about to make a last conciliatory appeal; and if it does not produce the desired result, the most rigorous measures will be at once adopted, and every man taken in arms will be immediately shot. Whilst the Government is preparing these vigorous measures, the notorious Chiavone, the leader of the insurrection in the Abruzzi and on the Roman frontiers, is publishing proclamations, and has lately had them posted on the doors of the churches and townhalls, even as far as Capua and Caserta."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. The following are somewhat fuller details of what passed in the Chamber of Deputies at Vienna, on the 2d inst.

It was by order of the Emperor that M. de Schmer. ling communicated the tenour of the Imperial rescript relating to the Hungarian Diet .- The Emperor, says the rescript, has learnt with regret, the decisions of the Diet relative to his sovereign rights, as also the attacks against his incontestable and legitimate rights in his quality of hereditary King of Hungary. Nevertheless, the Emperor considers those discussions rather as the result of individual aberrations than the real expression of the sentiments of the Diet. But as those views have been expressed in the address the Emperor holds it his duty to decline receiving it, as wanting in respect to his person: His Majesty, nevertheless, being desirous of pronouncing himself without reserve on the important questions contained in the address, has invited the Diet to draw it up in a form compatible with the dignity of the Crown and those hereditary rights which the Emperor will know how to defend against any attack. The Government hose, said M. de Schmerling, that after this communication there will soon be a solution of this important question.

The following reply has been returned by the Austrian Minister, Count de Rechberg, to the despatch of M. Thouvenel to the Courts of Vienna and Madrid relative to their proposal of intervention in the affairs of Rome. The despatch is addressed to Prince Metternich, the representative of Austria at Paris :-"Vienna, June 16.

"I have received with your report of the 8th of this month, No 39, the note addressed to you on the 6th by M. Thouvenel in reply the one you delivered to him on the 28th of May.

"We hasten first of all to express the satisfaction with which we receive the assurance by M. Thouvenel that the Government of the Emperor of the French will not adhere to any combination incompatible with the respect it professes for the dignity and independence of the Holy See, and which would be at variance with the object of the presence of the French troops at Rome. This assurance, together with the fact that the sentiments inspired in the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria by the position of the Holy Father entirely harmonize with those which the French Government itself experiences, is of a nature calculated to calm the recent and lively apprehensions which the late manifestations of the Parliament of Turin had created in all Catholic countries. Austria and Spain made themselves the mouth-piece of those apprehensions; full of confidence in the intentions of France, we desired, nevertheless, to be strengthened in the conviction that the Holy Father would not find his sad position become yet more painful and that the Sovereign Pontiff would not be reduced to the cruel alternative of either quitting his capital or of sharing it with his spoliators. We wished, in short, to state once more that we were disposed to lend to France, when she desired it, our eager concurrence in preserving the independence of the chief of the Church, Such was the object of our proceeding, and we believe that we can now congratulate ourselves upon having undertaken it. In fact, as long as the protection of France is, as at present, possessed by the Holy Father, the adversaries of the Holy See are condemned to powerlessness, and the Sovereign Pontiff can, together with all the faithful, wait with calmness and confidence the moment of the definitive solution of one of the gravest questions which has ever agitated the world. This definitive solutionneed I repeat it? -- can only consist, according to us, in the integral maintenance of the temporal sover-eignty of the Pope. The numerous despatches which we have addressed to you on the subject can leave no doubt in your mind as to our sentiments, and it would be superfluous to enter here upon a fresh discussion of the matter.

"M. Thouvenel states that there exists, in his pinion, a strict connexion between the legalization of the facts which have very considerably modified the situation of the Peninsula, and the solution to be given to the Roman question. I know not whether the word 'legalization' can be interpreted in the only sense which we can consent to give it-viz,, in the sense of a return to the basis of the Treaty of Zurich, the only legal point of departure, according to our view, for the legalization of the situation of the Peninsula. With this reserve we recognise the connexion of which M. Thouvenel speaks, and we shall be always ready to view, under this double aspect, the question at issue. If France does not admit to-day, as she did a year ago, the probability of an armed intervention, and if, consequently, the only solution which can be definitive in our eyes must be yet further delayed, we consent to wait a more onportune moment, while deploring the misfortunes which the prolongation of the present state of things entails; but our views and our principles are not in any way modified by such delay.

"Let me be allowed to add here, since I have referred to the Treaty of Zurich, that Article 19 of that treaty seems to us sufficiently explicit to cause the difficulties inherent to the affairs of Rome to be not the only obstacle to the recognition by France of the soi-disant kingdom of Italy.

"I do not desire, however, to be drawn into a deeper discussion of M. Thouvenel's note. As I told you at the commencement of this despatch, we feel sincere satisfaction in the tranquillizing assurances given by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs .-Penetrated with this sentiment, we do not wish to scrutinize minutely the import of every expression. We strongly recognize, moreover, what a large part must be now left to unforeseen contingencies in all that relates to Italy, and what influence events may exercise as they develope themselves. This admitted, it would be difficult for Austria as well as for France to state with scrupulous exactness the course and the attitude to be maintained in reference to a situation which may become modified from one moment to another.

"Let it suffice, then, for the present, to proclaim with M. Thouvenel, that the highest expediency concurs with the greatest social interests in requiring that the chief of the Church should maintain himself upon the throne occupied by his predecessors for so many centuries. We remit to France with confidence the care of making her opinion respected, and we are ready to second her with all our strength in securing the uncontested triumph of a principle which we regard as the basis of all social order.

"Receive, &c , "DE RECHERRO." RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Accounts received from various parts of Russia still continue to report serious disturbances arising out of the terms of the decree ordering the abolition of serfdom. A recent letter says :--

"In the government of Orel, in the Jeletz circle, the peasants still refuse to perform the feudal service required of them, and have ill-treated the sen of the proprietor. General Count Toll came to the assistance of the authorities with a detachment of troops, when ten of the peasants were apprehended, and two of the ringleaders were given over to justice. In the Sewsk circle the peasants on the estate of M. Apraxin to the number of 7,000 refused to perform the required amount of work, when 28 of the most violent were imprisoned, and others escaped. In the Podolian government the disturbances assumed a more serious feature, and extended to six circles and 141 villages, which together contained 71,000 souls. Adjutant Baron Korf brought a great number of the discontented people to order by explanations; but in other portions of the circles the aid of the military was required, and the more obstinate of the malcontents were imprisoned. Similar occurrences are reported from many other places, but with the exception of a place called Smola, in the Litine circle order is everywhere restored."

Tuons, July 4.- Fresh popular demonstrations having taken place in the Saxony and Krasynsky gardens of Warsaw, the Government has taken strong measures to prevent an outbreak.

Much agitation provails in Warsaw and the pro-

vinces.

CHINA.

Accounts have been received at St. Petersburg from Rekin to the 29th of April, which state that the insurgents are making constant progress. The famous San-Wan, Commander-in-Chief of the Tartar srmy, has been repeatedly beaten by the rebels. In the last battle the Imperialist army was completely. routed, and San-Wan narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy. The insurgents then marched rapidly against Pekin, and were menacing that capital. The English and French envoys were living quietly at, Pekin... After their installation the Russian Mission had paid them a visit of ceremony. The English and French representatives were living in the Palace of the Princes, near the Russian mission. The French Plenipotentiary had employed 700 operatives to rebuild the Palace of the Embassy.— The Palace thus restored will bear the stamp of the European style of building combined with the Chinese. The Emperor of China is still residing at Geoke, where he proposes to remain until next autumn: The state of the country, caused by the progress of the insurrection, renders his return uncertain. The Russian priests and monks sent into the Chinese provinces to convert the idolators have had immense success. Colonel Baluzek, an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor Alexander, is shortly expected at Pekin, where he is to establish his residence with his family. His arrival will coincide with that of the first caravan' of Russian merchants from Kiachta, which is composed of 100 camels. The Russian establishment at Kiachta is shortly to be transferred to Irkutsk, the chief town of the government of that name.

UNITED STATES.

THE CROPS .- The New England farmers are reaching a time when they can make safe calculations upon their crops. Corn is said to be two weeks earlier than last year. The late hot weather has brought it forward rapidly, and it promises well. Potatoes look much better than usual. Some of the earliest varieties begin to come to market. The apple prospect is very poor. The enormous crop of last year is likely to be fully offset by the deficiency this senson. Pears are no better. Some varieties are entirely gone. Of the Bartlett there will he scarcely enough to bless our eyes, leave alone the satisfying of the appetite. Of peaches, cherries and quinces there are none. Most of the peach and quince trees were destroyed by the cold of last winter. The cherry trees are not much better. They have slowly commenced the making of new wood, and partially leaved out; but the leaves are unhealthy-curied up and covered with vermin. Currents and other small fruits yield scantily. The farmer has his grass, corn and potatoes, and these must be the chief dependence for the year .- Newburyport Herald.

WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR. - The New York Times says:—" Most people have found out what we are fighting for—those who have not may settle down in the belief that it is to enable lawyer's clerks to draw the pay of Brigadier-Generals."

The distress of the families of the United States volunteers living in New York has been so urgent of late that the Common Council found it necessary, after private subscriptions had been exhausted, to resort to a loan as the readiest means of providing the required relief.

A GRADUATE AT WEST POINT .- The first graduate in the first examining class at West Point, last week, was a poor Irish hoy, named Peter O'Rourke, who, at the age of 16 years, did not know his letters. This lad had saved the lives of several persons on Lake Erie, who, out of of gratitude, offered him a considerable sum of money, which he declined, on condition that they would secure him an education. They complied with his request, sent him to school, and afterwords secured him a situation at West Point, where he has just graduated with the highest honors. It is out of such stuff that the great men of this country are made.— Christian Inquirer.

MR. ROBERT CHAMBERS ON SPIRITUALISM.—W. Howitt, in the Spiritual Magazine for March, says :-"Mr. Robert Chambers has been making an extensive tour in the United States. I saw him the other day, and asked him-What of Spiritualism in the States? He replied, 'I have studied that question wherever I have gone, and the result was most satisfactory. There the great fight is over; you bear little comparatively said of it, but you find it in all the Churches. It has given new evidence, new life, a new leaven to Christianity there. It has destroyed feeling: it has wonder sectarin spread a sounder, nobler tone of faith, a more palpable sentiment of" peace on earth and good will towards men."

THE POWER OF THE SCOTCH CLERGY IN THE SEVEN

TERNTH CENTURY.—The following is an extract from the second volume of Mr. Buckle's "History of Civilization in England," just published in London:—
"The Scotch during the seventeenth century instead of cultivating the arts of life, improving their minds, or adding to their wealth, passed the greater part of their time in what were called religious exercises .-The sermons were so long and so frequent that they absorbed all leisure, and yet the people were never weary of hearing them. When the preacher was once in the pulpit the only limit to his loquanty was his strength. Being sure of a patient and reverential audience, he went on as long as he could. If he discoursed for two hours without intermission, he was valued as a zealous pastor, who had the good of his flock at heart; and this was about as much as an ordinary clergymen could perform, because, in attering his sentiments, he was expected to display great vehemence, and to evince his earnestness by toiling and sweating abundantly. This boundary was, however, often passed by those who was equal to the labor; and Forbes, who was vigorous as well as voluble, thought nothing of preaching for five or six hours. But, in the ordinary course of nature, such feats were rare; and as these people were in these matters extremely eager, an ingenious contrivance was hit upon whereby the desires might be satisfied. On great occasions several clorgymen were present in the same church, in order that when one was fatigued, he might leave the pulpit and be succeeded by another, who in his turn, followed by a third, the patience of the hearers being apparently inexhausti-ble. Indeed the Scotch, by the middle of the seventeenth century had grown accustomed to look up to their minister as if he was a god, and to dwell with rapture upon every word that dropt from his lips. The clergy interfered with every man's private concerns, ordered how he should govern his family, and often took upon themselves the personal control of his household. Their minions, the elders, were everywhere; for each parish was divided into several quarters, and to each quarter one of these officials was allotted, in order that he might take special notice of what was done in his own district. Besides this spies were appointed, so that nothing could escape their supervision. Not only the streets, but shop, and his family was likely to famish. His mono-even private houses were searched and ransacked to mania was well known to Dean Swift, who benevosee if any one was absent from church while the minister was preaching. To him all must listen, and him all must obey. Without the consent of his tribunal, no person might engage himself, either as a domestic servant, or as a field labourer. If any one incurred the displeasure of the clergy they did not scruple to summon his servants and force them to state whatever they knew respecting him, and whatever they had seen done in his house. To speak disrespectfully of a preacher was a grievous offence; to differ from him was a heresy; even to pass him in the streets without saluting him was punished as a crime. His very name was regarded as sacred and not to be taken in vain. The clergy believed that they alone were privy to the counsels of the Al-

it; and they did not scruple to affirm that, by their consures, they could open and shut the Kingdom of ding the tenth chapter of Revelations, and greatly Heaven. As if this were not enough, they also gave distressed at a difficulty I have met with ; and you could bring him at once before the judgment seat of God. Besides being ambassadors and angels they were watchmen, who spied out every danger, and whose sleepless vigilance protected the faithful. They were the joy and delight of the earth. They were musicians, singing the songs of sweetness; pay, they were sirens who sought to allure men from the evil path, and save them from perishing. They were chosen arrows stored up in the quiver of God. They were burning lights and shining torches. Without them darkness would prevail; but their presence illumined the world, and made things clear. Hence they were called stars, which title also expressed the eminence of their office, and its superiority over all others. To make this still more apparent, prodigies were vouchsafed, and strange lights might occasionaily be seen which, hovering around the form of the minister, confirmed his supernatural mission. The profune wished to jest at these things, but they were too notorious to be denied; and there was a wellknown case in which, at the death of a clergyman, a star was miraculously exhibited in the firmament and it was seen by many persons, although it was then mid-day."

PROTESTANT, EMIGRATION. - On Monday, morning a party of Mormonites, comprising several families (in all 82 men, women, and children), under the charge of "Elder" Lingwood left London by the North Western Railway for Liverpool, there to embark with a number of the " brethren " collected from different districts, for Boston, U.S., whence they will proceed by the northern route to Utah. The females in this party outnumbered the males in the proportion of three to two.—Standard

Mr. Spurgeon has published the following characteristic note: " Mr. Spurgeon begs to inform the public that he is knocked up with hard work, and is compelled to go into the country to rest. This will upset all arrangements, and he begs his friends to remit his promises, and the Christian public not to inundate him with invitations." When we reflect that this great preacher but recently added two lots of souls, one of 100, the other of 140, to his communion (being, as an English religious journal observes 'pretty well as times go") we think he is fairly entitled to some relaxation.

A Swell Pagrou.-Duvernoy was the pink of clerical fashion. His tie was exquisite. The brushing of his halr a study. The art of tailoring had reached its acme in his clothes; but of all things, that which distinguished Duvernoy, par excellence, was the manipulation of his handkerchief. I can't find language to express my admiration of this. It was thrilling, when describing the horrors of day of judgment, and after he had separated the goats from the sheep, and had grilled the sheep, but one did not know what he was exactly going to do with the goats--it was thrilling when he said," there they stand apart awaiting their fate, as you, my brethren will stand and await yours," and then took out his handkerchief and gently soothed his face, flushed with the excitement of reading his eloquence and fervour-a week stale, but let that pass. Next the handkerchief was roiled delicately round by the beautiful black kid gloves, and held to the mouth a short, interesting, would-be consumptive cough was improvised—and then, rallying his faded strength, he saved the goats. The great crime of Duvernoy was that he turned the heads of the young clergymen of the day. They all thought that by dressing as swells, and appearing to be exhausted with the immense amount of feeling thrown luto their sermons, and putting on a little consumption, they could draw full houses-fah! I mean congregations -- and get some of those slippers which were sent to Duvernoy in such numbers that, as his enemies said, he kept a shop for the sale of them in Liverpool, and realized handsomely. It was really very aunoying, and ! never forgave Duvernoy for it, that one could not go into a church at the West End without finding the curate an ecclesiastical puppy, and very often the rector another .- The Twickenham Tales. By a Society of Novelists,

A "VICTIM" OF THE TELEGRAPH. - Some print out fully quickened the pulse of the religious heart, and gentleman bearing the highly honorable and respectable name of John Erskine, was recently arrested by a police marshal in St. Louis, and taken before a magistrate. When captured, Mr. Erskine, who is a severe looking personage, with sickly whiskers, was apparently endeavoring to carry away the stone steps of a banking bouse, and occasionally calling some invisible individual a "darned mean abilitian-ish-ish-onist."

Upon being arraigned before the court, Mr. Brakine balanced himself majestically on one leg, shut one eye indignantly, and said, severely:
"G'on with the (hic) show!"

"What is the matter with this man?" thundered the magistrate, who felt somewhat ruffled by Erskine's profound remark. "Drunk, your honor!" roated the marshal.

"Itzall a mistake, Mr. Chairman-I mean your honor!" responded the injured Mr. Erskine "I was not drunk, sir- no, sir ! Drunk, sir-no, sir-no, sir - drunk, sir, no sir - hose !" Here the court observed that the prisoner was

rambling. "No, sir!" ejaculated Mr. Erskine, falling suddealy into the arms of the marshal, and then righting himself again with a heavy lurch. "I'm not rambling, sir; but it's the cussed telegraph. That's what's the matter. I take a paper and read all the telegraph. That's what's the matter. First, the telegraph says that Abe Lincoln has taken Virginia, and then it says that he's marching on Canada. That's what's the matter. Six telegraphs an hour, and all diff-fiferent-hicl I want to know about the war, and I read the telegraphs. What do I learn by the telegraphs? Why, I learn that what Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, vary-took place yesterday, ling in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogbut will take place to-morrow; and that the stirring events reported to have taken place to-morrow won't oc-kee-kee-cur till some time last week-hie!-That's what's the matter. I'm so confused that I don't know what I'm about, and it's all the telegraphs. I hope your honor will not think I'm at all intex-ex-exes-intexes-exes-isticated — hic! That's

what's the matter !" !.

THE TAILOR AND DEAN SWIFT .- A tailor in Dublin, near the residence of the Dean, took it into his bead that he was specially and divinely inspired to interpret the prophecies, and especially the book of Revelation. Quitting the shop board he turned preacher or rather prophet, until his customers had left his shop, and his family was likely to famish. His monolently watched for some convenient opportunity to turn the current of his thoughts. One night, the tailor, as he fancied, got sential revelation to go and convert Dean Swift; and next morning, took up the line of march to the deanery. The Dean, whose study was furnished with a glass door, saw the tailor ap proach, and instantly the Dean surmised his errand-Throwing himself into an attitude of solemnity and. thoughtfulness, with the Bible open before him, and his eyes fixed on the tenth chapter of Revelation awaited his approach. The door opened, and the mighty, and that by virtue of this knowledge they Lord hath sent you to belp me out of my difficulty." could determine what any man's future state would This unexpected welcome inspired the failor, and be. Going still further they claimed the power, not strengthened his assurance in his own prophetic

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only of foretelling his future state, but of controlling | character, and disposed him to listen to the discourse. "My friend,' said the Dean," I have just been reading the tenth chapter of Revelations, and greatly out that a word of theirs could hasten the moment are the very man sent to help me out. Here is an of death, and by cutting off, the sinner in his prime, account of an angel that came down from heaven, who was so large that he placed one foot on the see and the other on the earth, and lifted up his bands to heaven.-" Now my knowledge of mathematics," continued the Dean, has enabled me calculate exactly the size and form of the angel; but I am in a great difficulty to ascertain how much cloth it will take to make him a pair of breeches, and that is axactly in your line of business. I have no doubt the Lord has sent you to show me." This exposition came like an electric shock to the poor tailor; he rushed from the bouse, ran to his shop, and a sudden revulsion of thought and feeling came over him. Making breeches was exactly in his line of business. He returned to his occupation thoroughly cured of his prophetical revelations, by the wit of the Dean.

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PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, In-fluenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breath-ing, Sore Throat, &c. &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never tail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure-none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial

To Vocalists and Public Sprakes, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional boarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vacalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons: Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., Geperal Agents for the Canadas. 4m.

T. RIDDELL,

(LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP,) HAVING commenced Eusiness on his own account,

May 30.

in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant, No. 22, Great St. James Street,

(Opposite B. Dawson & Son,)

Begs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on hand a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.

Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail. Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS, INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION. Montreal, May 4, 1861.



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THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-TURE, -the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, any, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole bave been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods :- Solid Mallogany and Veneers, Varnish Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Upholstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.
All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will

be taken back and the money returned within one

month. All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 121 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales

and small profits.

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

OWEN MCGARVEY,

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

CARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merita continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as beretofore.

FOR SALE,

THE LARGE STONE BUILDING, situated on the Old LACHINE CANAL, formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and now the property of the Sisters of Ste. Anne.

For terms of Sale, apply on the premises. June G.

The Sisters avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the public that towards the end of SEPTEMBER next, they will OPEN their BOARD-ING SCHOOL for young Ladies.

DIPTHEBIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that DREAD-ED DISHASE, DIPTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water - two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in had cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it one will. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read

what Dr. WALTEN writes us from Coshecton, Ohio: "I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diptheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to



Ayer's Pills

Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict maukind originate in one of these, and consequently these Pills are found to cure many varieties of disease.

the statements from some eminent physi-

Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Carteright, of New Orleans.
"Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and offectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

"Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of billous complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

DYSPERSIA - INDIGESTION.

PREPERSIA — INDICESTION.

From Dr. Heavy J. Knox, of St. Louis.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the disenses of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dyspepsia and indigestion with thom, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY - DIARRHOZA - RELAX.

DYSENTERY — DIARRHEA — RELAX.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best sperients I have over found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for bilious dysentery and diarrhea. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION. From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Midwife in Boston.

"I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural sacre-

from when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very of-fectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

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GONSTIPATION — UOSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fratornity have found thom as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

Impurities of the Blood — Scropula — Erysifelas — Salt Rheum — Tetter — Tumors — Rheumatism — Gout — Neuralgia.

— HHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

From Dr. Excitet Hall, Philadelphia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your PILLS purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the excrutories, and carry off the impurities that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and you deserve great credit for them."

For Harmacher. Stor Harmacher. Four Store

FOR HEADACHE -- SICK HEADAGHE-FOUL STOX-ACH-PILES-DROPSY-PLETHORA-PARALYSIS -FITS - &c.

FITS—CC.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

"DEAR Dr. Aven: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purpative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathertic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly."

Most of the Pills in market contain Morcury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the droadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for COUGES, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHIM, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGES, BRONGHITIS, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Protoral is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the threat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in about, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then is it irrofunbly proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cure too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

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No medicine is more prompt in is action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmab, from their un wholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidute to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c.
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as relate to the Population, &c.

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ROBERT KELLY, Agent for Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELLENOR and SARAH MOORE, natives of the County Donegal, Ireland. Three years age, when last heard from, they were living in New York; and where, it is supposed, they are residing still. Any information concerning them would be thankfully received by their brother, James Moore, care of John Reilly, Aylmer Street, Montreal.

A. CARD.

DR. R GARIEPY, Liventiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quebec. OFFICE-No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET,

Near St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL.

May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the poor gratuitous.

L'UNIVERSEL.

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The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about \$5.33, per annum-for six months \$2.85, and for three months \$1.50—not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Sucscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Port man Square.

All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brussels, Paris or London. March 28, 1861.

M. P. RYAN,

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET,

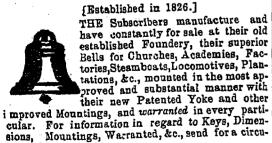
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,

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

ing articles, of the choicest description:

Butter Oatmeal Teas Tobacco Oats Flour Cigars Pot Barley Soap & Candles Pails B. Wheat Flour Hams Split Peas Fish Brooms, &c. Corn Meal Salt June 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.



lar. Address A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invited, and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS.

Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.
OODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental Instruments.

September 21.

PROSPECTUS

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. " "

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is

the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty.

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immo-rality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fre-

quent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them are allowed to visit the boarders.

TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00
For Boarders, 11.50

Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges .-Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices. Washing,..... \$1.20 per month

Bed and Bedding..... 60 10 " Libraries, All articles belonging to Students should be mark ed with their name, or at least their initials. August 17, 1860.

Music,..... 2.20

Drawing,..... 1.50

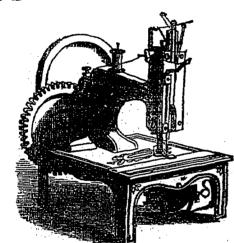
Use of the Piano.....

H. BRENNAN,



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

SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES.

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. (Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,

piete working of the haddlines manuactured by Mr.

E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.

BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Ma chines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Ma-chines,—of which we have several in use. UHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, ESQ. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

No. 1 Machine......\$75 00 85 00 with extra large shuttle. 95 00

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

Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gubert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, 370 1860: 7101 (d) Advocate,

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, Being No. 8 Ruglan Terrace, MONTREAL, C.B.

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

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

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE.

Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY.

ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sanguinet Street,

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

THE above Estatlishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch-we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best

manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.,

carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

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

CONDITIONS: Pupils of | Pupils 12 years and up- 12 yrs.

	wards.	
Board and Tuition, embracing all	1	
the branches in the French &		
English languages, with Writ-	\$	\$
ing and Arithmetic	80.00	.70.00
Half Boarders	36,00	30.00
Classes of Three hours a-day !	25,00	20.00
Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per	A 184	
Annum	30.00	30.00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00	44.00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00
Laundress	12,00	12.00
Bed and Bedding,	12.00	12.00
Gymnastics, (Course of 20 L	essons) Ch	arge of

the Professor Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified here, according to the charges of the several Pro-

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attendance at the commencement of each Term.

No Deduction will be made from the above charges

for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

ACADEMY

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS:

Board and Tuition					
Use of Bed and Bedding	7	00			
Washing	10	50			
Drawing and Painting	7	00			
Music Lessons-Piano	28	00			
Payment is required Quarterly in advance.					
October 29.					

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 education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya-le half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

RICRGIN AND GLARKE

(Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien,)

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters

No. 48, M'GILL STREET, (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,)

MONTREAL. HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861.

J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO.

GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL, &c., &c., &c. OFFICE:

Corner of Youville and Grey Nun Streets. (Foot of M'Gill Street,) MONTREAL.

Constantly on hand, best qualities of COAL -Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do. Broken, S. M.; do. Egg, S. M.; do. Stove or Walnut; do. Chesnut; Lackawana; Scotch and English Steam; Welsh, Sidney, and Picton; Blacksmith's Coals.

Also, Oils of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay Oakum-English and American, &c., &c. Orders promptly executed.

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the

Public, that he has REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAUBICE STREETS, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,)

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-

manlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.

Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY



SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS

ON and after MONDAY, the 10th of JUNE, Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows :-

EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train(Mixed) for Island \ Pond and all Intermediate Stations at \ 9.30 A.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston ? (stopping over night at Island Pond) 5.00 P.M.

at,...... Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way 8.00 P.M. Stations, at.....

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

WESTERN TRAINS.

*Day Mail Train for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit and the West, at... 8.45 A.M. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Brockville and Intermediate Stations 5.30 P.M. at

Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Ottawa, Kingston, Toron- 11.30 P.M. to, Detroit, at) These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-

ern, and Detroit and Kilwaukie Railroads for all points West. W. SHANLY,

General Manager. Montreal, 6th June, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

WM. OUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and

all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAF-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-

so much Marble on hand, June 9, 1859.

GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING. STOVES,

THE most economical Stove known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also, a good assortment of mile

MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES, IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON RAILING, &c.

RODDEN & MEILLEUR, 71 Great Saint James Street. Montreal, March 28.

PIERPE R. FAUTEUX.

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS No. 112, St. Paul Street,

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

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

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every

week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail. April 6, 1860.

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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 cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

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

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

Three or lour bottles are warranted to cure sain Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

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

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

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 Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes

forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the renders of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

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

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so 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 sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W.