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#### HRONICLE. CATHOLIC

VOL. X.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860.

No. 42.

THE MAN WHO LOST HIS MEMORY. my fortune against his illusions, that he is already joyed an iron health, and thanked heaven that it (Translated from the French.)

Upon a morning in May, 1613, a lady, still youthful, directed her steps, following her two children, toward the little church-yard of the town of Harlem. This lady's paleness, her inflamed eyelids, and the profound melancholy that rested upon her countenance, announced one of those heavy sorrows over which time seems to be ashamed to scatter useless poppies. Her children, the eldest of whom was scarcely four years old, manifested the usual carelessness of their age. They had been astonished to see in mourning the chateau, the servants, their mother and themselves; although an afflicted voice had told them, one day, upon showing them a bier covered with a pall:

'Children, you have no father !'

A month after, they were playing as usual. Is it told that the sorrows of youth are too shocking, that God has not permitted us to retain the memory of them? Perhaps. True it is that these children had already forgotten why they were clad in mourning.

As the lady reached the little church-yard. some persons loudly inquired—curiosity respects neither modesty nor sorrow -who that lady was that had just gone by, with a look so sad, and with such evident grief.

"The lady who passed," said an old beggar, is the widow of Jehan Durer, some three months dead, and one time Minister to his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany.'

Jehan Durer sprang from a very humble family-in fact, his forefathers were shepherds .-Jehan was an extremely studious scholar, but even as a boy, in the midst of his sports, gave evidence of a strong desire for domination. He

seemed to be eaten up by ambition. At fifteen years he was the admiration of his masters; their pride, even. Nevertueless, Jehan was not at all loved by his young comrades. He exhibited to them a vanity, repulsive, and sometimes provoking. He seldom joined them in their plays. He was not at all communicative, and looked with haughtiness upon his little companions who were less happily endowed than himself. His speech was brief, his salutation icy, and the h uteur with which he purposely surhimself, rendered him inaccessible. He

lived alone. One evening, young Durer, led away by the necessity of solitude and meditation which never forsook him, directed his steps to the country, dreaming, doubtiess, of the greatness to which his pride aspired, to which he could never hope to attain; for his countenance was sad, and his steps grew slower, like those of a discouraged traveiler, upon an endless road, before a horizon which continually flies before him. Durer halted in a valley called the Valley of Thickets, on account of the gigantic hawthorns which were growing there. He sat down under those hospitable branches, unconscious of a linnet. which, over his head, fluttered its wings and sung immoderately.

When the storm mutters, all is silent in nature. Thus was Durer; the voice of ambition hushed in nim all the harmonies which ordinarily sing in the souls of the young.

Durer then dreamed of an illustrious fortune. To elevate himself was his sole ambittou. It was scarcely probable, at least circumstances did not favor it, that this dream would be realized. The son of the shepherd should have had tastes more suited to his birth. At least, such was the advice of the world in those times. The young saw no way opened in which he might set his foot. All the avenues which led to greatness were blocked up by riches, advantage, birth; in fine, there was no hope left him for the realisation of his chimerical fancies, but through the half open door of chance. His intelligence was great, beyond all dispute, but had he any vocation, any aim in life? In the thousand paths which furrow existence, which ones are those which lead to fortune, to fame, to virtue, to dishonor, or to crime? Thus thought Durer upon that day; but his greatest trouble was, his poverty!

This was the result of the twenty years of labor and economy of the herdsman of Harlem. for the purpose of giving a suitable education to ing-place. A little man, whose hairs were all the chateau and took to running as fast as his his son.

Jehan was lost in his useless repinings, when a little fat, chubby man, dressed in a great, brown coffin the shovetful of earth which sounded so cloak, gay yellow doublet, and black puntaloous, | mournful, the old man murmured: approached him with a smile. The look of this man, whose moustachio was already gray, was nature, and in his features one perceived that kingdom of God!' this personage was one whose morals were of the strictest character.

'I do not love to see the young sad,' this little man said to himself, upon examining Jehan Durer; 'it announces the malady which afflicis 100

the parents who throw their sons away by giving them educations, dreaming thus to make men of them. They neglect the cares which form the character, and remember only the development of the mind. Vanity kills morality.

Talking thus to himself, he approached Jehan, whom he suddenly interrogated:

'Young man, how far is it from the earth to

'Thirty-two millions of leagues,' replied Jehan Durer, without the least hesitation.

'Just as I said,' thought the little man, smil-How long would it take a humming-bird,

which flies a league a mivute, to reach the sun? 'Twenty-eight years, sir,' replied Durer.

'When one can calculate so well and so quickly, one must be unhappy,' thought the little

Then he continued: 'Who was the greatest man of antiquity?'

- ' Alexander.'
- 'The wisest?'
- '>ocrates.' 'The proudest?'
- ' Diogenes.'
- 'Which one do you like the best?'
- ' Alexander.'
- 'What do you think of the man who obliges his neighbor?"

'That the former has the advantage over the

The little man reflected a moment, and then esumed---

'What does your father do, young man?' At this simple question, Durer reduened, and made no reply. The little man, whose perception was acute, then said to himself:

'This young lad is ashamed to name the poor herdsman of Harlem. A bad heart, a strong head, a detestable nature! He will make nothing but a diplomatist.

Then, after a pause, he added: 'It is all the same.'

Young Durer returned to his home drunk with joy. He bid adieu to his father and mother, who shed tears at seeing him depart. Jehan was about to leave the herdsman's cottage forever. He was going to Vienna to finish his

The little man had given him three purses

filled with gold, and said: 'I am the Counselor Werter, favorite of His Majesty the Emperor. Your assiduity at study is known to me. Persevere, for you are, perhaps, in a high path.'

Three years atter, Durer entered the secretaryship of His Majesty. Afterwards, he became private secretary. Still later he received a barony, thanks to the secret influence of the good Counselor Werter.

Durer, in his golden course, forgot his father. forgot his mother.

One day, when the Counselor was about to present himself at Court, he met Durer upon the steps of the palace, and said to him:

'M. le Baron, yesterday I caused to be sent, in your name, six thousand crowns to the old herdsman of the town of Harlem.'

At this address, made in a slightly ironical tone, the old Counselor noticed that the Baron blushed as upon the day in which be had asked him, in the " Valley of Thickets," who his fa-

ther was. These two men regarded each other attentively. The looks of Baron Durer expressed an implacable hatred; those of the good Coun-

selor a warm indignation. On the evening of this day, the Emperor received with coldness his faithful, old, and honest Counselor. The next day he was not called to the palace, nor on the days following. He was struck with disgrace. This man had cherished a serpent in his bosom. Werter retired to a little dwelling which he owned in the neighborbood of Harlem.

As to Durer, he increased in honor. The Emperor, after having named him prime minister, married him to a noble beiress. At that time. the old berdsman and his wife died. The village followed them in sllence in their last dwellwhite, accommanied the procession with uncover-

Bad sons, who forgot in fortune the old parents who have loved them, cursed shall they penetrating. His thick tips breathed with good- not be?-for they shall never enter into the man.

Then he knelt upon the edge of the grave and prayed.

The old man who spoke thus was the good Counselor Werter. He had entered into ob- ately; but keep quiet, sir. I will be, somescurity from aversion to the world, after having day. Then he walked up and down the gallemany young people, that of wishing to be some- distributed to the poor the superfluity of an im- ries of the chateau, taking great strides, and of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany: body, upon coming into the world. I will wager mense fortune. He was gay and lively, and en- adding:

old in knowledge. The trouble really lies with had given him no children, when be remembered the depravity of Jehan Durer.

Later, they saw a splendid chateau raised upon the spot where the cabin of the deceased herdsman had stood. It seemed as if done by enchantment. Towards the middle of the summer, a fine lord, a young lady, and two fair chil-dren joyfully entered the town of Harlem, ac-companied by peasants who had gone to meet

This fine lord was Jehan Durer, prime minis-

ter of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany.
The Counselor Werter had met with a loss which brought him to the brink of ruin; and, without a soul who loved him, the poor old man would be very unhappy. However, a word from Jehan Durer was able to restore his old benefactor to the court, to make him enter with favor, and finally to raise his fortune. But no; vanity has no heart; wounded pride never pardons.

One day, the new lord took the fancy to go and visit the places in which it had pleased bim so much to dream not long ago. But it was without witnesses that he wished to review these old friends, which might, perhaps, involuntarily call to his mind his poverty of other times. He set out, then, without being accompanied by any one, mounted only upon a superb charger. After baving wandered a long time without emotion, without surprise, even, at the changes which he found around him, after twenty years of absence, toward the close of the day he arrived in the "Valley of Thickets." The linnet sung then as in the former time. At the sight of the hawthorn, which, doubtless, recalled to him a painful remembrance, or awakened remorse in his soul, he spurred his horse, and wished to go on. The animal snorted, and refused to advance. He spurred him again; the animal recoiled and reared.

'Can there be any reptile here?' said the fine

lord to bimself. Suddenly, a little old man, wrapped in a black cloak, sprang from a bush, and darted into the middle of the road, crossed his arms upon his

breast, and exclaimed: Lord Durer, what is the distance from the cottage of the herdsman to the palace of the king?

'It is the same as from the earth to the sun! replied the arrogant upstart.

Then the old man opened his cloak, and showed himself to the minister as he had shown himself twenty years before, to the scholar, Jehan. Nothing was changed in the person of the good Counselor, save that his hair, formerly black, was now like snow.

At this sight, the usually pale face of Jehan Durer became scarlet. It was the third time he had blushed before his worthy protector. The old man exclaimed again:

'Does the scholar of Harlem remember the Counselor Werter?

· The minister has forgotten the scholar,' reolied the latter, baughtily.

· What does he remember, then?' the old man

demand d. 'Nothing,' replied the fine lord, beating his horse's flanks with his spurs, and flying at full sneed.

In fact, Jehan Durer, the great minister, had lost the memory of the voice of the good Counselor, whom his pride had not wished to know; but, by an inexplicable reversing of human nature, this man preserved the ever-boundless desires which he had cherished at twenty years .-The abyss opened before him from this misfor-

The instinct of the beast alone carried the minister back to the chateau. The first person whom he met was the baroness. He turned away from ber.

· Where are you running in that manner, M. le Baron ?' said she to him, seeing that he, fled; a thing he was little in the habit of doing, for he loved his wife.

'Barou!' he replied, 'who do you call baron? I am no baron, madam, but that may come, perhaps. Hope for it?'

These words had such an accent that the baroness was alarmed. The baron came out of legs would carry him. He bent his head, and ed head. When the priest had thrown upon the searched like a miser from whom one had robbed a treasure. From that day his face wore a gloomy aspect, his complexion became livid, his eyes baggard, and he complained bitterly that

arrived at the chateau.

' M. le Minister,' said he to the baron.

'l'ain no minister,' Durer replied, passion-

'I should be already, sir, if they did not leave | MONSIGNOR DUPANLOUP ON ENGmen of great intelligence, and aptitude, and will, in a misery that gnaws the brain as rust corrodes steel. Wherefore, then, wherefore place those men in high stations who are nothing, a forthcoming work, from the able pen of the for a prejudice as hurtful to the individual as dangerous to the State?'

Then turning toward the envoy: 'Say to your master, sir, that yesterday still I was—I was—I was—' The baron passed his hand over his forehead, as if to find there, without doubt, the memory of a splendor which had appeared to him and dazzled him a moment.-

Then he escaped, repeating:
'Minister!—I am—no—I was—no, no, but will be shortly. Leave me, sir, leave me! His family were in great grief. Another time,

he said to his gardener: 'You are doing, my lad, a magnificent work. This is certainly a garden very beautifully designed.' Then walking with troubled looks toward the chateau, he added:

'This property is valuable, elegant, finely situated; to whom does it belong, Joseph?

gardens, and that chateau are his,' replied the gardener, supporting himself a moment upon his spade, and uncovering his head.

Durer smiled a smile full of sadness. 'Mine?' said he; 'no more, my lad. Not-

withstanding it seems to me that I had-that I had-' He again passed his hand over his forehead, as if to seize the train of a mocking memory which escaped him. Then he murmured: 'Always this berdsman's but! always! al-

He let himself fall upon a bank of turf, a sob heaving his breast. Then raising his head, he perceived two pretty, fair-haired children, who

were playing in the walks of the park.
'These beautiful children!' he sighed; "how happy should the father of those little angels be.' not the Church of Rome have found in that race The children came to throw themselves in which once gave to ecclesiastical therty St. Anthe arms of the minister, to give him a thousand selm, St. Thomas, St. Edmund, the most vacaresses. Durer responded by taking their dar- liant champions it has ever had: and which to-

This happiness to be called father, shall I ever not Catholicism have exercised over the heart of have it? A family must be the crown of exist- the English people, to bend its stiffness, to soften ence. But that must come after fortune or with its harshness, to subdue its incorrigible selfishher. To have some little beings around me, fair and merry, I could fall asleep in the evening of life upon a bed of roses and verdure.'

Then turning his eyes, which glittered and thought of reconciliation, it is with the most arthen drew dull, from one to the other of the dent desire of peace, that I touch upon this delipretty creatures, be murmured:

The train of his thought died in his heart .-He again passed his hand over his forehead, and

the evelid of the minister.

He shortly failed to recognise his wife, and called for her unceasingly. He went deep into the power of honor, in a nation once so fruitful study, without pause, but without result; he re- of great saints, and always so fruitful of great tained only the remembrance of the desire, and men; from such a nation, one can always hope none of the labor. His ardor changed to mad- | a better policy, and a return to truth and justice uess. Fever consumed him. His desires rose in a happier tuture." before him night and day, as jeering phantoms, which he was eager to pursue, and which sneervisibly wasted away. His end approached.-Upon the last day of his disease, he had a strange hallucination. He darted out of the chateau, ran through the country, crying out:

'Sire! take me from the obscurity of the thing, inquired into everything! Elevate me, guished servant, Jehan Durer!'

fugitive spectre. In his mad course he came to the Valley of the Thickets.' There a voice rose out of the solitude, saying to him:

Jehan Durer, scholar of Harlem, His Ma-Majesty the Emperor has no love for those people who lose their memory.'

At this tone, the minister had a gleam of memory, in which he saw, like a thunderbolt, his past and present clash against each other. He uttered the cry of a lost spirit, and fell dead.

heaven had given him the garments of the herds- to visit the poor church-yard of Harlem, they generous people." saw a little old man, who was tracing, with a Some days after, an envoy from the Emperor rapid hand, in charcoal, some singular characters upon the tomb in which their father reposed .-When they approached nearer the funeral stone, the old man pointed at the characters with a marble monument of Jehan Durer, late minister in the Peninsula, with that deference and courtfrightful gesture. He had written upon the

" God punishes the ungrateful!"

LAND.

We (Weekly Register) are indebted to the kindness of a friend in France for some sheets of illustrious Bishop of Orleans, entitled, La Souverainete Pontificale d'apres le Droit Catholique et Europeen. It is written, we believe, at the suggestion, and certainly with the express and emphatic sanction, of His Holiness. The chapters, with proofs of which we have been favored, refer to the policy and conduct of England towards the Holy See. This portion of the work begins with the nineteenth chapter, which opens as follows :-

"I cannot avoid speaking here of England: the part which she plays in the Roman question is too considerable to be possibly passed over in sil-nce. But since I find myself confronting this great and illustrious nation, I will say of her all that I think, frankly but without bitterness, not to excite resentment, but to extinguish, it possible, the hatreds too long nourished in the bosom, and thus remotely prepare for the reconciliations 'M. le Baron knows well that this park, these and peace-makings of the future. No; I do not write these pages ' blindly to accuse the nature of the inhabitants of the most famous island in world,' as Bossuet once said, and I cannot forbid myself to hope, with that great Bishop, for better days for England and for the Church, and for a union of which the destines of the English people and the prospects of Christian civilization stand equally in need.

"M. de Montalembert has said, with an accent of the most lively and most just regret, . Alas! the Church is wanting to England, and England is wanting to the Church. What would not the English people have done for the faith, had they remained attached to it, with their indefatigable activity and indomitable energy? What strength, what support, what an abundant harvest would ling hands in his own and passing his thin fingers through the ringlets of their golden hair. And as these pretty children called him their father: wealth and so much perseverance! But also What do they say?' murmured the baron .- what a wholesome and blessed influence would

"It is under the inspiration of these and and religious sentiments, it is with a high and sincere cate and important subject. I shall point out, it 'Those children !- those children-those chil- is true, the evident influence on the policy of England, of her anti-Catholic rancour, and her injustice, her manifest ingratitude towards the Church from which she has received the faith .-the children discovered a tear trembling from But I will also express, despite present persecucutions and prejudices so lively, the hopes I am permitted to found upon the rights of equity and

Expressing his surprise that so great and highminded a nation should manifest so much spite ingly escaped him. In this endless struggle, he and malignity in everything affecting the Catholic Church and the Papacy, the Bishop pointedly reinarks:--

"There is something wonderful in these hapursuing a phantom visible only to bimself, and treds of Anglicanism. For in Europe, unfortunately, England is not the only country separated in religion from the Holy See; but neither herdsmen! Sire! listen to me: I am Jehan Prussia, nor Protestant Germany, nor even Rus-Ilurer; I have learned everything, studied every- sia, has ever manifested towards Rome such persistent and deadly enmities as those I am speaksire! Who knows?-perhaps some day you ing of. For my part, I cannot believe that they will have for your most devoted and most distin- are part of the very nature of the English people; nor that they are inspirations of its genius, The spectre fled, fled. Durer still pursued, a consequence of its laws, its customs, its ideas : supplicating and extending his arms toward the nor that they are necessary for it, even if they were profitable. No; such sentiments do not become such a people; they would chain it to a policy without glory, as without justice, and from which without meaning here to offend the English people, and appealing only to themselves, it may be asked, whether it is not high time for them to withdraw. You do not offend a people when you say to them—hearken to justice rather than to passion; be faithful to your true instincts as well as to your true and great interests; you go astray in following a way that is unworthy of Three months afterward, when his orphans you, precisely because it is devoid of equity and were going with their mother, clad in mourning, of greatness. Be what you can be, a just and

Mgr. Dupanloup then proceeds to examine the policy of England in Italy, from the Minto Mission in 1848 down to the latest developments of Lord John Russell's arrogant incapacity. He shows that while even Lord Palmerston has treated Austria, though a purely foreign power

. The Count is in error here. St. Anselm was a native of Piedmont .- TR.

esy which her military strength commands, the native Governments of Naples and of Rome have been the objects of incessant vituperation PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP and insultabecause at was felt they could be as sailed with impunity. After exposing in the strongest light the ungenerosity and baseness of this conduct, the Bishop turns to another argument far more likely to be effective with those whom he is addressing. The conduct of the English Government towards the Holy See is most impolitic, and most detrimental to Eng-

land's own best interests:-" Doubtless, the Catholics are in a minority in England: and ought not even that to be a motive for treating them with respect? But let us pass this point of honor. It is not the number of British subjects who are pained and indignant at Lord Palmerston's policy towards the Pope large enough still, for it to be extremely impolitic to make no account of them? Who is not aware that Catholicism makes constant progress throughout the British empire? Since the emancipation won by O'Connell, it is not only in Ireland, it is in England, it is even in Scotland, it is above all in the immense extent of the English colonies, that the number of dioceses, of parishes of churches, of monasteries, of Catholic congregations, increase unceasingly. What advantage is there, then, in wounding all these consciences in irritating all these souls? What must the English Catholics think, in fact, of the exceptional conduct, of the inexplicable malignity, of their Government towards Him whom they themselves encompass with their respect and love? What becomes even of their freedom of conscience, if the religion which they have a right to profess is incessantly insulted and slandered in its Head by a Prime Minister of their country?

"Besides, how deep is the wound inflicted by your policy on Catholic hearts, you can see, even among yourselves, by the public manifestations which have lately taken place in Ireland and elsewhere.

"Ireland! Ah! you have jufficted on her many oppressions, many disasters, and there is not a people in the world, not even the helots of Sparta, who have been treated by their conquerors with more pitiless barbarity. But I will not here summon up those accursed memories, or invoke against you the blood and the tears you have made to flow. Ireland has suffered all things, and thanks be to God, at least I hope so, the beginning of her deliverance is come; the liberties she has won, stronger than your hatred, will do the rest with time. Ireland has suffered all with heroic patience, and your horrible tyranny has not broken down her fidelity. Well! do you know what is harder for Ireland to hear than all her proscriptions, than all her spoliations; harder than famme and death, harder than that hard emigration to which you still doom her every day? It is the outrage thrown upon the See of Peter, it is the unmerited insult and mean calumnies with which you persecute Pius IX .-What wounds her to the bottom of her soul, and makes her feel most keenly your contempt for awakened. What a stirring from the inmost reher, is your conduct towards the Pope, the object of her veneration, and who has solaced her so often and so very recently in her most dire away! What enthusiastic gathering of the people, distress. Yes, she remembers it, it was the voice of Pius the IX. that was raised for her, and that appealed in behalf of her wretchedness to the compassion of the whole world, while she was dying of famine at the side of your opulence, and under the eye of your disdain! All Ireland was moved, in seeing what was in store for Pius IX, and through the mighty voice of her popular assemblies she has protested against you !"

Monsignor Dupanloup here quotes from speeches delivered by the Bishop of Kerry, at Killarney, and by the O'Donoghue, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Hennessy, at the great meeting of the Catholic Young Men of Dublin, and closes his

" Certainly, we retrace such scenes with admilation; our heart is moved by them, and our love for the noble and unfortunate country which produces such generous and such faithful souls would be augmented by them, if it could be aug- even the smallest portion of his dominions. And it mented."

He goes on to contrast the zeal with which England condeinns misgovernment in other countries with her indifference to the just complaints of her own subjects; her sensitive sympathy with suppressed revolt at Perugie, with her merciless and brutal repression of it in Ireland, the Ionian Isles, and particularly India; facts, in the last case, so recent that none can have forgotten them, and so horrible, that " even a portion of the English press could not restrain itself from denouncing their enormity." Recapitulating, in the most vivid language, and generally on the authority of English writers, such as Sydney Smith and Lord Macaulay, the cruelties of English misrule in Ireland for so many generations, he exclaims :-

at last; for you have preserved the youth of your heart with the untamed enthusiasm of your faith, and the God whom you have ever blessed ance with the same sentiments, would at the comfor three days in the tomb, then he rose again. Irishmen! the three days have for you been three centuries, but the third is drawing to a close-

We have now given extracts enough to enable our readers to judge of the character of this remakable work, and the effect it is likely to produce on Catholic opinion, and on public opinion of every kind, all over Europe. The truths which Monsignor Dupanloup tells will, doubtless, be unpalatable to England; but he has given proofs enough that he does not speak them as an enemy. He is the Daniel who interprets for her the handwriting on the wall. God grant she may be wise in time, and heed the warning ere it be too late!

EDUCATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK .- The following statistics of education in New Brunswick will be generally interesting :- The whole number of schools in that Province last year was 818-of these 168 are Episcopalian; 177 Roman Catholic; 138 Presbyterian; 122 Methodist; 196 Baptist; ten Congregationalist; and twelve not ascertained. The number of trained teachers is 442; untrained 381. The whole number of scholars-25,750.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

OF TUAM.

The Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, has addressed a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Faithful of the diocese, ordering the continuance of the public prayers for the Holy Father until the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. His Grace says:-

"If those who are placed in lowly stations, are yet exposed to many trials which require constant prayer to subdue them, how much is it required to sustain those in that exalted position 'whose wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against principalties and powers, against the rulers of the powers of this darkness, against the spirit of wickedness in the high places.' 'Therefore they take unto themselves the armor of God that they may be able to resist in the evil day, and to stand in all things per-fect, having their loins girt with truth, and having on the breastplate of justice, and their feet clad with the preparation of the gospel of peace, in all things taking the shield of faith, and the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God, by all prayer and supplications, watching with all instance and supplications for the saints' .-(Ephesians, c. vi. v. 14, 15.) Thus equipped with the armor so beautifully described by the Apostle, the Roman Pontiffs have been combatting the powers of the world unto this day, faith, and prayers, and supplications being the weapons of their war-

"Nor ought our confidence be at all weakened if the supplications of the church in behalf of the supreme pastor should be again and again reiterated. The Almighty silently works out His high and holy counsels in his own good time. He has not exempted the successors of St. Peter, His vicars on earth, from the necessity of drinking of that bitter chalice, which his beloved Apostles were to drink of as their inheritance on earth, in order to participate in His glory in Heaven. Hence they have shared in all the vicissitudes of the calms and storms of this fleeting world. To pass over St. Peter himself, who was crucified, and so many of his immediate successors who were crowned with martyrdom, several of the later Popes as well as their flocks, have been doomed to long persecutions, so that they might say, in the language of Peter :- 'Dearly beloved, think not strange the burning heats which is to try you, as if some new thing happened to you.' (I St. Peter, c. iv. v. 12). There is indeed nothing new in these terrible trials which the Popes have been so often doomed to endure. They have suffered, and will continue to suffer persecution from the world, and none have suffered more than those who most intrepidly struggled for the cause of Justice. Thus Gregory the Seventh died in Salerno the victim of persecution, and his dying words were - Because I loved justice I die in exile.'

"The intrepid courage of one such nobler assertor of right and religion, often does more to sustain the faith of the people during a protracted contest, than a sudden triumph, or even the crown of martyrdom could effect. What a lesson of fidelity to the most exalted duties; do not the life and long sufferings of the present illustrious Pontiff read at once an instruction and a reproach to the world? Without attempting to remove that veil that hides the mysterious counsels of Heaven, we can well understand how our Divine Redeemer delays for a time to restore his vicar to his rightful possessions. The most extraordinary and signal success, in defeating the schemes of the enemies who have usurped his dominions, could not evoke among the faithful all over Christendom, such sentiments of faith and veneration for the head of the church, as recent events have cesses of society of those deep and hallowed charities, which were thought long since to have passed moved by the same spirit which impelled the men of the middle ages to rescue our Redeemer's tomb from profanation, and would now, if need be, array thousands of every land to avenge the wrongs of his vicegerent on earth.

Since the memorable meetings for Emancipation, and the restoration of our native legislature, our country has not exhibited any such enthusiasm, nor has its people come forward, though in a severe season and in straitened circumstances, to make such generous and almost spontaneous pecuniary sacrifices. There has been a rivalry among all grades and classes of society to lay their offerings at the feet of the Holy Father. Surely these were scenes worth witnessing, and lessons well worth learning and sinking deep into the heart of society. Kings and princes may thereby learn wisdom. 'Receive and princes may thereby learn wisdom. 'Receive instruction you that judge the earth.' The storm remarks on this point with the following rages, the tallest trees are torn down, the revolutionary phrenzy sweeps in, disguised under the name and appearance of popular suffrage. All, except one, are as reeds bending before the tempest. No violence can shake him, no diplomacy deceive him, nor importunity fatigue him. He will not, he can-not, surrender; neither the whole, nor a part; no not is by this calm, righteous, and unconquerable courage he will have saved the entire of his possessions, and saved from the shadow of reproach the Pontifical character.

"What then is it to be in the right, and firm in its assertion? The first step is said to be the fatal one. Had the Pope, in a moment of weakness, consented to abdicate any portion of the patrimony of Saint Peter, it is most probable that at this moment he would not be in possession of a sod of that sacred territory. Let him give up any one spot, he could not show any stronger right to the remainder. The claim for the seizure of the first would become stronger in favor of the next province, and the insurgents and their Royal allies would not fail to urge their irresistible logic, until Rome as well as the provinces were included in the iniquitous spoli-

"Such will ever be the fate of irresolute or compromising councils. Of the disastrous effect of such vacillating conduct, we have now a melancholy ex-"Poor people, affectionate, generous, devot-any, the reiterated remonstrances of the Bishops ed! after this long night you will have your day ample in the question of education, the memorials, Ireland against a pernicious system of education, being unheeded, if not despised, by any anti-Catholic Government, whilst practical action, in accordin your sufferings dwells with! He, too, rested mencement have completely prevented the system, for three days in the tomb, then he rose again, and successfully planted Catholic education in its stead. Had the vigorous stand been made in favor of right that has been made by the Pope in this instance, and by his predecessors in several others, we would not have to deplore the consequences already o injurious to education which expediency has eutailed on us, and which continue until we adopt that line of duty found in the simple phrase 'we cannot,' of which the Apostles have left us such an instruc-

"For such noble firmness in the cause of right and justice Pio Nono deserves the gratitude of mankind. He deserves the gratitude of the clergy and the laity, of kings and of people, as the firmest bulwark of their rights. The clergy and people are not insensible to those claims. Nobly are they acknowledging them and testifying the duty they owe to their Hol Father. It was hoped by his enemies that this would be a muffled rebellion, and that he would be driven from his throne without a voice being raised in his defence. They have been sorely disappointed. The first meetings were only manifestations, they said, of a barren sympathy. They now find them far more fruitful in practical sympathy than they desire. An injustice that has been so generally reprobated cannot last. An enormous spoliation, that required such a pecuniary indemnity from the Catholics of offerings with which they have proved their homage

to their spiritual sovereign, must console him. As Sather Dominick Patrick O'Connell, the knephew tinges at a rate which threatens results far beyond we have taken a part in the earlier manifestation of to the Liberator, and the youngest son of the later the calculations of the scale at a rate which threatens results far beyond to the Liberator, and the youngest son of the later the calculations of the scale at a rate which threatens results far beyond to the Liberator, and the youngest son of the later the conomist, perhaps even the the people's feelings at their great meetings, let us John O'Connell; of Grena, Esq.; Kilkenny) is at wishes of the statesman. In this brief sentence we now join in raising a fund for the Holy Father. The first contribution forwarded to us for the subject was from a poor Irish servant maid in London, who sent a half-a-crown in stamps, and who, in her own simple style, expresses such veneration for His Holiness, and sorrow for his afflictions, and anxiety to relieve them, as only such pious souls know how to feel and utter. Like the few sous or halfpence of a poor boy lately, who had no more, this generous offering of the exiled Irish girl will not fail to win from the Holy Father a special blessing. On next Sunday the clergy and most influential of the laity will meet and form efficient committees, and make such arrangements that the collection may take place all over the diocese on Pentecost Sunday. It will, we trust, be an auspicious day for the purpose; and we confidently expect that the amount of the offerings will be such as not to be unworthy of its illustrious object and of no inconsiderable portion of a nation, which tested its attachment to the faith, not by shillings or pounds, but by a total sacrifice of their worldly goods, looking joyfully at that city, not built by mortal hands, where they expected a reward an hundred fold .- We remain your faithful and affectionate servant in Christ,

" John, Archbishop of Tuam."

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE .- The amount received in the Diocess of Cork is advertised as £2,601 2s. 7d; from the Diocese of Kilmore, £1,735 13s. 5d; from the Diocese of Elphin, £2,678 15s. 6d.; from the Diocess of Ossory, £3,403 ls. 3d.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE-AN IRISH ARMY DE-FENDING THE STATES OF THE CHURCH .- The most significant, as well as the most important news of the present week, is the formation of the nucleus, at least, of an Irish division of the army placed by his Holiness the Pope under the command of General Lamoriciere. It is a glorious cause, and reminds us of the legions that went forth in the Ages of Faith to defend the Holy Sepulchre, and rescue the Holy Land from the Saracen Infidel. Alas, that in our day it should fall to the lot of Christian warriors to defend the palace-home of Christ's Vicegerent against the miscreants who, though still feigning to be sons of the Church, are rebels and traitors to the spiritual and temporal power of its illustrious and benignant Head! Alas, that it should be so! But what else, can Catholic Ireland say but God speed to the warrior pilgrims on their glorious way! They go not forth as mercenaries to battle for the conqueror or the despot. Their arms are not strengthened, nor are their hearts elate with hopes of rich booty and bright visions of gold and silver and precious gems -No! Theirs are higher, nobler aspirations! They go forth an "immortal band" to preserve the Triple Crown on the sacred Head of the mighty Monarch whose sway extends wide o'er the Christian world. It is a noble resolve—a holy cause! and again we say, what can Catholic Ireland do but bid God speed to the noble hearts who have left their homes' their kindred, their nearest and dearest, to stand as a wall of impregnable brass between Heaven's own Anointed One and his renegade foes! Where in the annals of chivalry do we read of such emprize as this? Where in the pages of the world's history do we see such calm devotion, such disinterested determination to do or die in the cause of order and religion - in the conflict of faith with unbelief, in the struggle between hell-born ambition and heaven-born justice? Many are called to this great work, but few are chosen to aid in it. Many will scoff and sneer at the brave hearts that are venturing life and limb and all that men hold dear and precious, in this holy cause; but who will venture to condemn the young and true hearts that are panting to be amongst the soldiers of the Cross, the bulwarks of the Eternal City, and the Lifeguardsmen of the privileged Crowner of Kings, himself trebly crowned by the Great King of Kings Prudence may justly deter some, obligations that cannot be neglected, others; ties that nothing should sever, may forbid many to follow the high-souled band that is journeying to the seven-hilled City; but all may offer up heartfelt orisons for the success of their sacred mission, the triumph of their great cause. And what will after times say of our Irish Whose names shall shine more brightly in the record's of Erin's deeds of glory than the names of those who have added new lustre to their country's fame, by thus ranging themselves in unconquerable array round the exalted Throne of the Father of the Faithful .- Dublin Telegraph.

RECRUITING FOR THE POPS.—It is believed that the Pope's Irish contingent is likely to receive a considerable increase before many days elapse unless this modern crusade should be brought to an untimely end, either by a slackness of the main sinews of war, or by other unfavouring circumstances, to which no special allusion need be made at present. Alluding to the export of 1000 Irishmen to the Papal States, whose arrival is announced in the foreign telegrams, the Belfust Newsletter rather pertinently asks,-"While the absence from this country of any persons who could bring themselves to the level of the heroes of Perugia is by no means to be deplored, we should yet like to know whether the Irish Government have been cognizant of any enrolment proceeding in this country for the Pope's army. It is quite clear that the fellows who are now about to emulate the deeds of Schmidt's Brigade had not of their own the wherewithal to carry them to Rome. Has part of the Papal collection gone to supply Irish volunteers for the Papal army; and, if so, have the Government taken any steps to discover the parties who committed the gross illegality of hiring troops for a foreign despot within the bounds of the Queen's dominions?

The Cork Examiner, an able champion of the Pope and the Papacy, is naturally exultant at the arrival of an Irish auxiliary force in Italy to sustain the drooping fortunes of the Sovereign Pontiff, and expresses its hearty concurrence at such assistance in the hour of need. The Examiner adds :-"We should gladly hear that these numbers were

swelled to ten times their amount. 15,000 Irishmen, ably marshalled and led, as they would be under the command of a Lamoriciere, would test the mettle of Italian patriotism. It has been the destiny of our countrymen to pour their best blood in fighting foreign battles, and to reap their brightest laurels in cause which did not concern them. If, however, the opportunity were offered to them of emulating upon the Italian plains the deeds which made the Irish Brigade illustrious, they would not have merely a barren memory for their reward. Their services would not have been given to swell the glory of a worthless despot, or 'to flourish for bootless ven-geance.' They would help to stay the advancing ide of anarchy which threatens to overwhelm the talian peninsula, and check the robber ambition, of Sardinia. They would busy themselves in maintaining the temporal independence of their own faith, and earn the applause and gratitude of the Catholic millions of the world. "We do not know how these recruits have been obtained, or whether more may be likely to follow. Legal permission for their recruitment is not to be expected from a Government whose sympathies are with Garibaldi and Cayour. It would not, of cours' make any difference that England herself, in her win time of geed, was convicted of a very shabby attempt to get recruits from America. All we know is that we rejoice to hear that 1,500 Irishmen are likely soon to stand under the orders of one of the bravest Generals that Europe can now furnish." - Dublin Cor. of the Times.

DRATH OF THE REV. FRANCIS M'GINITY, C.C. DUNDALK .- It is with no ordinary feelings of grief that we record to-day the death of this pious, benevolent, and truly exemplary Clergyman, which took place on Wednesday, May the 2nd, at the Blackrock the universe, cannot endure. The sentiments to Station on the Cork and Passage Railway, on his which those Catholics have given utterance, and the return from Cork, where he had been on a visit to the Vincentian Fathers .- Dundulk Democrat.

Carmes, on his way from Italy to join the Order in Ireland. The calculations of the political economist Ireland. A most improper report regarding the part and not the dictates of humanity sway and direct. taken in Italian politics by this pious and learned son of St. Dominick, has been circulated audaciously by the Protestant press in Ireland, to which I am able to give the most unqualified denial; but it scarcely can be expected that those who have the heartlessness to malign, will have the charity to atone by applying this contradiction .- Cor. of Tablat.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF FOREIGN CORN .- Sixteen vessels, corn laden, from the Mediterranean, arrived in Cork harbor yesterday; and one of the Belfast papers of Wednesday reports as follows :- "Since the year 1847 so large a number of vessels have not arrived in Belfast from foreign ports during the same extent of time as have arrived during the past three or four weeks. Since the 11th of April no fewer than 60 vessels, laden with breadstuffs, have arrived here, upwards of 20 having come from French ports during the last eight days. There were five foreign arrivals yesterday. This extraordinary importation will, no doubt, have considerable effect upon the markets for home produce.

It appears that there are in the Commission of the Peace for the Oatholic metropolis of Ireland, 48 persons, of whom seventeen only are Catholics, and thirtyone are Protestants. In the county of Dublin there are 154 magistrates, of whom just thirty-four are Catholics, and one hundred and twenty are Protestants.

MR. HENNESY'S LAND IMPROVEMENT BILL-MR DEASY'S LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL .- Mr. Hennes sy's Bill gives retrospective compensation for twenty years for improvements which are specified in the Bill. This is the only thing which can give present protection to the tenant against the caprices or political resentment of his landlord; because by prospective compensation, years must clapse before a tenants claim for compensation would amount to such a sum as to make his landlord besitate in evicting him. As landlords would have a strong objection to anything which should, in the course of time act as a check on their hereditary and familiar power over their tenants, it would not do to give them a right to forbid future improvements, and Mr. Hennessy's Bill provides for this too. The Commissioner of Valuation in Ireland is the person who shall sanction or prohibit the contemplated improvements of which he is to get notice from the tenant. Having received such notice the Commissioner notices all persons concerned or interested in the land to state their objections, if they have any, to the improvements. Of course he notices the landlord, detailing the nature, extent, and cost of the improvements, all which must be specified in the notice given by the tenant. If, after hearing the objections, the Commissioner approve of the works, he signs an order to that effect, and they may then be proceeded with. When the works are completed, the tenant is to give the Commissioner notice, who estimates the improvements and gives the tenant a certificate containing the value of such improvements, which value is recoverable by law, on the expiration from any cause of the tenancy, deduction being made of course, for any arrears of rent, taxes, or assessments remaining unpaid by the tenant. From the slight sketch we have given it will be seen that this bill is such a one as is required by the tenant, while it does not forget the just claims of the landlord. When a tenant has to leave his land before the cutting of a crop, then on the land, it is unfair that the landlord should get the whole crop, whereas he is entitled to a much as would pay the rent of that portion of land up to the time of cutting. The same rule applies to manuring or other preparation for a future crop, of which the tenant owns all, as he has left the land, and, consequently, gets no benefit for the outlay. The same thing applies to hay or straw left unapplied on the land, or to manure such as topdressing in the last twelve months, when no crop has been cut after such top-dressing. Mr. Hennessy's Emblements Bill contemplates this state of things, and provides for the proper allowance being made by the landlord, according to the valuation of two arbitrators chosen respectively by him and the tenant. If the landlord refuses to appoint an arbitrator, the tenant can bring the matter before the Justices of the Peace in his district, who are to have power to appoint two arbitrators. If the arbitrators disagree, they can appoint an umpire whose decision shall be final . unless either party makes an appeal for which power is given, to Petty Sessions or Judge of Assize, according to the amount awarded. In this tion is to be made in the value of improvements, for any assistance given by the landlord in the shape of money, allowance, labour, or material; and that it shall be lawful to receive the compensation from an in-coming tenant, instead of the landlord, if so arranged. The Landlord and Tenant Bill introduced by Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Deasy, is an attempt to codify the laws regarding land tenure, and put them in a clearer and more satisfactory condition, and the attempt is not altogether an unsuccessful one. The following are some of the best points contained in this bill: In case sub-letting has taken place with the consent of the landlord, and the sub-tenant shall have paid his rent, or any part of it to the tenant or middle-man, as we may call him, the receipt of the middle man or his representatives shall be a full discharge against the head landlord for all rent except so much, if any, as remains due from the sub-tenant If any tenant sub-letting, shall neglect to pay the rent due according to his lease, the landlord is authorised after one gale of the rent has remained unpaid for a month, to notice the sub-tenant, requiring him to pay to him (the landlord) so much of the rent due by him as will discharge the gale or gales mentioned in the notice as due by the middle man to the landlord; and the sub-tenant thereupon is liable to pay such amount to the landlord, and the receipt of the landlord or his agent shall be a full discharge against the middle man for so much as has been paid And under the same circumstances, it is permitted to the sub-tenant to pay voluntarily to the landlord, without being noticed, so much rent as is due from the middle man to the landlord, unless the middle man has previously taken an action against the subtenant, and, as in the former case, the landlord's receipt will be a protection against the middle man. Any receipt or acknowledgement for rent, money paid on account of rent, is to specify the gale for, or on account of which, it has been paid, and if not, the money shall be deemed in law to have paid for the gale day immediately preceding the date of the receipt, and shall be taken as proof that all previous gales have been paid. It shall not be lawful to distress for rent which became due more than a year before the making of the distress. These two last clauses, it will be remembered, were suggested as desirable by O Connell in a report on the Land Question, drawn up by him for the Repeal Association in 1845. There are clauses, likewise compelling landlords in cases of cottier tenancy, to compensate the tenants for the crop remaining uncut, or or any benefit resulting from the manuring of the land, if the tenancy should be determined by notice to quit; and compelling the landlord to keep the dwelling-house of the cottier tenant in repair. - Wexford People

The Irish Exonus.—At length the Irish Exodus begins to attract the attention and excite the alarm of England and the English press. Up to the present there was a cruel and insulting indifference as to whether the honest and industrious peasantry of our land were wasted away by famine and disease, or lingered through their wretched existence in the workhouse, or left their hearth and home to seek a "Irish emigration," says the Times at last, "still con- upon the progress of the second Irish exodus, the

English statesmen in their legislation for our unhappy country. It is this same political economy that left thousands upon thousands to die the death of hunger and disease, whilst the granaries of the land were groaning under the crushing weight of the superabundant provisions with which they were filled—and it was this identical political economy that determined the ministers of the day to let the food which would have relieved and saved thousands of starving men, rot, decay, and become utterly useless, rather than distribute it amongst the famishing masses. Nay, in those fearful times it was even whispered that political economy considered the State might be a gainer if a tolerable portion of our people-especially our Catholic people-were left to perish thus inhumanly, to give greater room for the more favoured ones that were permitted to survive. But the tide has rushed on at a rate that defies calculation-the sluices of emigration were opened then and its waters gushed forth in torrents which, having increased ever since, have at length become irresistible, and are from hour to hour carrying away the nation's pride—her glorious peasantry. And political economists, after having brought about this calamity and disaster to the land, now find the results far beyond their calculations." They were prodigal of the land's pith and marrow; they squandered it on the battle field, in the ocean fight, in the alms-house, and the emigrant ship. Like all prodigals they now stand sorely in need of the stalwart arms for the country's defence, and the hardy strength that wielded the plough and turned the glebe so lustily. The results are, and well may they say it, far beyond their calculations-nay, even far beyond their wishes. What were their calculations, what their wishes? We have already said it, and horrible as the thought and sentiments may be-the great oracle of English opinion hath in these few words said it—the wishes of the statesmen of England were that the peasantry, the masses as they are insultingly termed, should be diminished, thrust forth, and exterminated, no matter by what means. If it be asked why, our answer is, because they were after all not pliant seris. They rose ever and anon, and turned against them, even as the hunted stag will, in the end, turn against its pursuers, and threaten them with his antlers. "They go across the Atlantic, as a matter of course," says the com-placent oracle of Printing House Square; out it stops not to enquire why it should be a matter of course for thousands upon thousands of men, proverbial for their strong attachment to their native land, to go forth thus readily, eagerly, to the land of the stranger? There is, however, nothing to astonish or surprise us in this incessant migration from their native shores. Why should there be, since the Royal Consort of the Empire's Queen openly declares his want of all sympathy with their distress, his pitilessness for their misfortune, his total indifference to their wants, grievances and hardships? In a letter which has recently gone the rounds of the newspapers, His Royal Highness writing to the great traveller, Baron Humboldt, says he pities the Poles quite as little as he commisserates the lot of the Irish. This is, no one will deny, strange, impolitic, and heartless language for a Prince to use, whose Royal Consort is Queen of an Empire in which she has six million subjects for whom her husband has no sympathies, who smiles at their wrongs, heeds not their grievances, and turns a deaf ear to their complaints, and probably persundes his lovely Queen to the same thing. Why should these poor, persecuted, and harassed people remain in a country where they are thus treated, and where their sufferings are thus scornfully spoken of? The seer of the Times next appears to have suddenly received the gift of second-sight. Listen to his vaticinations :-- "Providence," he says, " would seem to have purposed them through long ages for the peopling of the New World." Was Great Britain, may we ask, an instrument in the hands of Providence in this matter? Did Providence ordain that a people-a noble race-models of Adam's descendants in form, feature, and intelligence-did Providence, in its wisdom, ordain that such a race should only inherit its promised land after it had undergone ages of persecution, misrule, and tyranuy? And was England-England the great civilizer of nations far remote—selected by that same Providence to perform this terrible task, and whilst it professed to give liberty, just laws, and impartial government as in the other bill, every lawful deduction is to be to distant peoples, was the part which is assigned to made in favour of the landlord. We had forgotten it by Providence to play with its own subjects, so to state that by the Land Improvement Bill, deduc- derogatory to its name, so foreign and automorphisms derogatory to its name, so foreign and antagonistic to the character it assumes, and the sacred obligations it is called upon to perform? But the prophecies of the Times do not end here. "If this goes on, as it is likely to go on," says the angur Apollo of the Fourth Estate, "Ireland will become very English, and the United States very Irish." Now, however our cotemporary might object to the latter result he certainly cannot protest against the former. To people Ireland with that ne plus ultra of the human race that has the good fortune to be born on the other side of the Channel, is a consummation which not only the Times but all England has devoutly wished. The Irish were, according to his authority, lazy loons, improvident, thriftless, and yet an unmanageable peoole Nothing could serve the country but a transplanting, on a large scale, of Saxon tenantry, Saxon abourers, and Saxon everything to the Irish shore in lieu of the impracticable Celt and his exploded agriculture his crude notions about everything, and his bigot creed especially. Well, the experiment has, in part at least, been tried, and has, it would seem, succeeded too well since it has made the United States very Irish—or in other words whilst it has deprived England of its brave defenders, it has terribly increased the number of its enemics abroad by making America very Irish. And thus are the schemes of the wicked confounded. "We must gird our loins," says the reluctant truth-teller at last, to encounter the Nemesis of seven centuries of misgovernment:-To the end of time a hundred million people spread over the largest habitable area in the world, and confronting us everywhere by sea and by land, will remember that their forefathers paid tithe to the Protestant clergy, rent to absentee andlords, and a forced obedience to the laws which these had made. Here, then, we have the calumniator and slanderer of the Irish compelled to declare the truth at last! compelled to admit that the real cause of this incessant Exodus is English misgovernment, English selfishness, English bigotry, and English hostility to the Celtic race. This at least is a triumph | the triumph of truth over falsehood, of right and justice over wrong and oppression.—Dub-THE SECOND EXODUS .- The Cork Examiner again calls attention to the immense emigration from Ire-

land, especially through the American steamers, which leave Queenstown at the rate of two per week Until this arrangement came into operation, says the Cork paper,—" The main supply for this extra-ordinary outflow of the population was afforded by the various counties of the South, as Cork, Kerry, Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick. The quota supplied by the South seems, then, to have reached its highest limit; for, though the whole numbers weekly departing are still as great as ever, those from the South are steadily decreasing, while the deficiency has been made up from the northern counties. It is not very easy to account for this state of things, but no doubt many causes have combined to produce it. One reason for the lately increased emigration from the North may be, and probably is, that the inhabitants of that district are only now learning the peculiar advantages to be derived from subsistence and obtain protection from unjust laws making Queenstown their ultimate point of deparand landlord tyranny beyond the Western wave. ture." Alluding to the recent article in the Times

Examiner remarks :- " This splendid piece of essay mass of the working class are nothing better than writing is not without its practical use if hit help, as heathers, that the legislature enacted laws to punish it ought to do, to open the eyes of those who in this loffenders with fine and imprisonment. But these country almost hold its destinies in their hands. There is a race of blind to whom it is given to rule those with sight; there is a class of obstructives who stand barring the way of progress. They hold the broad acres which should be nourishing a noble race and they leave them either fallow, or at best give taken up the question; and on Wednesday evening them no higher destiny than to fatten bullocks or a bill was read a second time, which will empower They vainly believe that they are serving their own interests, and dazzle themselves with pros-pects of high rents, as a consequence of land being a wilderness. But they forget that they have driven away the labour which could make the barren land smile, and help to swell and to extend the crop of golden guineas that goes into the landlord's pocket. Some of the consolidators of farms have found it wiser to go back to the old system. They find it more profitable to have their land studded with farms than offering a boundless waste of mangolds. Some even sec the necessity and advantage of fair rents -a great stretch of penetration on the part of an Irish landlord. But these are a comparative few. They were indeed among the pioneers of systematic extermination; let us hope their present example will be as readily followed. If it should be so, we believe that the Irish race would still continue to hold their own soil, and upon it to become, if not greater, yet a far happier and a far more moral nation than the grand empire which the Times prophetcally sees built up in the West."

THE FAMILY OF HOGAN.-A public announcement this week of the result of the Sessional Examinations held by the Medical School of the Catholic University, brings pleasingly before us a subject which, though for sometime out of sight, has not lost interest for the public. It is only two years since the family of our Great Sculptor, just then struck down in the prime of life and fame, occupied the respectful sympathy and attention of the Irish nation. As we stated at the time, the Catholic University Medical School, with a spirit worthy of such an institution, presented to the second oldest son of Hogan the freedom of his course the medical profession .-This week we find the name of the young student as the recipient of a well contested prize in one department of medical science, and an "Honor" in another. His competitors for the former possessed the advantages of some years advance of him in study; nevertheless, we are glad to say, our young friend carried off the prize. The eldest son, John, who succeeded to his father's profession, has, for more than a year, been in Rome, studying, working, and progressing most favorably in what will, we trust, prove a career worthy of his name. The Bas-relief for the Wellington Testimonial, the contract for which the Irish executive most kindly and [honorably continued to his son, on the decease of Hogan, is now completed and ready for casting. For this work young Mr. Hogan received £1,500. It was hoped the city of Cork would have secured the honor of possessing the first work from the young artist, but it has lagged lamentably, less ready, less liberal and patriotic than the government .- Nation.

IRISH RECRUITS FOR THE POPE .- They have a notion, these young fellows, that the Vicar of Christ should not be plundered right and left. They have a notion, too, that it would not be good for us in Ireland if the head of our Church were left without a sod of territory, helpless and friendless, at the mercy (say) of some such heretical power as England, which might try to bully and browbeat him, if he were a poor fugitive priest again as in the days of the Catacombs. They have, furthermore, a not on that, as it was the Popes who saved Rome some fourteen centuries ago from utter annihilation, and made it the home and centre of the new civilization, enriching it with every treasure of genius and art, and building up again its glories, they-these Popes-have the best right to keep it against the world and the devil. And so, when they found that "the world"meaning certain ungodly conspirators, backed up by England—combining with the Devil—had a mind to take Rome from his Holiness, these stout young fellow (who are so un-English and Celtic as to believe in God and His Holy Church), resolve to go out to Rome and offer the help of their strong arms to the Pope to enable him to hold his own against odds.— There are, perhaps, two thousand of these brave fellows gone already (the frowns of the Anglo-Saxon Government to the contrary, not withstanding); and, from what we know of their mettle, if there is fighting to be done, we should much prefer to be on the side they fought on, though tenfold their numbers were against them .- Irishman.

VOLUNTARYISM IN IRELAND .- Mr. John Bright thus bears testimony to what the Catholic Irish people, oppressed by the robber Church Establishment, have, in the midst of their poverty, done freely for religion and education :- "There," said the Honourable Mem-"the great body of the people-not the possessors of wealth-are in connection with the Catholic Church. Many of us have been in Ireland. I have myself spent several weeks there, travelling from one part of the country to another. I saw chapels everywhere, that great cathedrals had been built, that there were evidences of great zeal and wonderful liberality among a people at that time poor and dejected, and in a lower physical condition, I undertake to say, than could have been found in any other population in any christian country of Europe. The Irish Catholics, without any assistance from State except a paltry grant, which I believe many of them would gladly forego, have provided amply for all the reli-gious wants of their people. And I venture to assert that religion -not now speaking of particular doctrines or forms-has there permeated even to the lowest class of society in a manner that is not equalled in this part of the kingdom, where your Church Establishment has for ages reigned almost supreme."

By the courtesy of the Honourable Member for Waterford City, we have been favoured with a very curious document, eloquently descriptive of the bless ings of British rule in Ireland. It is called " A Return of the several Counties, or Districts or Baronies of Counties in Ireland Proclaimed under the provisions of the Crime and Untrage Act, &c.; with similar returns respecting the Peace Preservation Act" passed in 1856, and to expire in 1860." This return was moved for and obtained by Mr. Blake himself. Under the operation of the Crime and Outrage Act and the Peace Preservation Act-which means under Martial Law-the greater part of Ireland lies at present; and, in the greater part of Ire-land, to handle sword or gun, is, for any one of the Irish people, a felony punishable by transportation: yet the Jezebel England who keeps the starving Irish people (bear witness, unhappy Mayo) in this helot bondage, dares, like the brazen courtezan she is, to preach to Pope and King of "human free-How long, Oh Lord! how long, is the outraged world to endure this Organised Hypocrisy?-Irishman.

Serving him Right .- John Bull, who boasts himself 'a lover of fair play,' and who is never tired of lauding himself as possessed of magnificent qualities is, neverthless, a nasty, brutal fellow on many occasions. A brave man never strikes a woman. 'A lover of fair play' would rather suffer his face to be scratched, and the hair half torn off his head, than fell one of the weaker sex to the ground like an ox. John, however, brute, as he is, in his cups, and often when hot in his cups, delights in flagelating his 'woife,' and kicking her after he has knocked her down. Wife beating, in fact, has become a pastime in 'civilized' England; and a greater proof could not be given of the dreadful immorality of the people of that country, than this inhuman vice. But worst of all, the savage, when remonstrated with, justifies himself by saying, that the woman he is treating so barbarously is his 'woife,' as if he felt that he had a legal right to trounce the life out of her. So scandalous has been the treatment of mar- faith, in violation of their father's solemn injuncried women in benighted England, where there are | tions. three Bibles for every head, and where the great

offenders with fine and imprisonment. But these punishments have proved quite useless. John Bull fancies that his wolfe is a portion of his property, just like his ox or his horse, and that he has a perfect right to knock her down, and kick her whenever he thinks proper. And so the legislature has again magistrates to order John fifty lashes for the first time he kicks his wife; and should he transgress a second time, he will receive 150. We say that this is serving the fellow right. If he should act like a brute, he should be treated and dealt with like the brute creation, when milder measures fail to civilise him. If this new bill should become law, the great bible distributing John Bull will be put on a level with the Negro race in America; and no doubt when he insults the Yankess, that 'fast race' will retort by telling the British government to 'go and whip their own Niggers.' All this has come upon John by his casting off the dominion of the Pope and the Catholic Church; and neither acts of parliament nor the cat-o'-nine tails will make him an orderly being, till he submits to the dominion of Rome, the great civilizer of nations .- Dundalk Democrat.

A farmer resident of the district of Rathkeale, who became involved in the whiteboyism of the country twenty years ago, and experienced the short and sharp practise of the authorities at the time, has recently returned after going through the severe sentence adjudged to his infraction of the curfew law and being freed altogether from its claim on his li-berty. He was one of the latest of those received in Sydney under the penal dispensation; and he has returned thence a wealthy man, with none of his good principles vitiated and none of the warm affections of his Irish heart chilled. He found in his old home two nieces living, to one of whom he has given a fortune of £350 and to another a sum of corresponding amount. Catum non animum mutant is true of the Irish in another than the sarcastic significance in which it is often quoted.

Our English readers have, doubtless, been shock ed and bewildered by the dreadful accounts which they have seen in the daily press of the system of child-stealing which has been going on latterly in Ircland, According to our earnest Protestant co-temporaries, such kidnapping was never witnessed before; the Mortara case was only a trifle to it; and it was all done by those dreadful monks and nuns, missionaries and Jesuits, who keep poor Ireland (we are told) in continual hot water.

Last week, you would have thought, from reading the newspapers, that the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin had nothing else under Heaven to occupy it but the defence of persecuted mothers and their helpless offspring from cruel and ogre-like Popish childstealers. To read the stern harangue of Chief Justice Lefroy-grim old Huguenot lounge-you would have thought these Jesuit kidnappers were the pest

and plague of Ireland.

There was a terrific "cry," surely—with the smallest supply of wool. Let us see.

One of these cases has just concluded—one of the most deadful-one in which "the liberty of the subject" had been "most seriously outraged"—one in which the child-stealing propensities of "Popery" had been most shamefully displayed—one in which the stern Protestant Chief Justice had uttered his grimmest words of censure. And now, what does t turn out to be? A miserable hoax. Here are the facts, as revealed in court :-

A woman named Alicia Murphy, Protestant, came into court and swore that her children had been taken away from her, and forcibly detained by a man named Corr, who claimed to be executor to their father's will and their guardian, and who was rearing them up "Papists." This shocking fellow, Corr, was immediately sent for, by power of habcas corpus and ordered to bring the children into court; and in the meantime the evangelical newspapers "went at it" fiercely, denouncing the "Popish system of child-stealing," of which Corr was, of course, an agent. Great was the indignation excited in all virtuous Protestant breasts against the wiles of Poperv in Ireland.

But very soon the picture is reversed. Mr. Corr, 'the villian" of this drama—who turns out, however, to be a very respectable man-comes promptly into court, brings the children with him, and quickly and frankly makes known the honest truth. The facts, as revealed by him, are these: the husband of Alicia Murphy was a Catholic. Before dying, he made a will, leaving a small sum of money to his wife, and the remainder of his effects to his two children.— Over these children he appointed Mr. Corr and another person guardiens and executors of his will carnestly enjoining on them that they should send the children to school, and have them carefully brought up in the Catholic religion. The other executor, being far away, did not act, and all the responsibility fell on Mr. Corr. He accordingly got the children comfortably placed in a Catholic orphan school, empowering the mother to see them whenever she pleased.

But in the meantime the woman had been tampered with-the "Soupers" had got round her-and she had been induced to endeavour to pervert the little ones. Mr. Corr finding that the woman for sordid motives, was (in express violation of the fathers dying injunctions) trying to seduce them from their faith, removed them to a more distant school. In his sworn affidavit he explains how, with the express approval of the mother, he put the female child into a Catholic Orphanage, and how he did not remove the male child from her custody, till he found, on her own confession, that, despising the father's commands, she was trying to make him a Protestant.

"I further certify that the said Patrick Murphy remained in the undisturbed custody of the said Alicia Murphy, his mother, until the month of July, 1858, when the said Alicia Murphy expressed to the Rev. Denis Heffernan, clerk, (who at my request had undertaken to have the said Patrick Murphy instructed in the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion), her determination of transferring the said Patrick Murphy to the custody of persons professing as authentic, but its contents are at variance with the Protestant religion, to be brought up and educated a Protestant; and the said Alicia Murphy then therefore, be so good as to lay on the table the pastated as her reason for such determination, that if she transferred her children to the custody of Protestants, to be educated in the Protestant religion, she had founded their policy and opinions. All that would herself be supported by such Protestants, but that, although her children would be supported by accusations brought against the Roman Government, Roman Catholics, such Roman Catholics would give herself no support.

There is the whole case in a nut-shell. It was not maternal love that prompted this pious Protestant widow of a Catholic husband to seek to get hold of side, while the evading it would be a damaging adchildren, but un eager longing to seize the bribe which the "Soupers" offered her. "The Catholics would give her no support"-how well she knew that Catholics do not bribe people to change their creed; but if she could pervert her Catholic hus-band's little ones "she would be supported by the farnish information to their employers. If not the

Protestants !" The honest executor and guardian stepped in, as a matter of course, and performed his legal duty; and the poor children were saved from the real kidnappers -- the "soupers."

Such a revelation as this was too much even for a stern Protestant Chief Justice. The counsel for the woman-or rather for those outside the court who made her their cat's paw-said there was no proceeding further with the case, that Corr's statement was fair and honorable, and that he had only done his duty. All they would now ask was that the woman should be allowed to visit her children whenever she liked, to which Mr. Corr assented, on the condition that she would not again tamper with their

Here is what followed. The words of Chief Jus- acts have been published (sic) from time to time

tice Lefroy, who had been so stern before are worth which did not immediately concern the Court of noticing :-

Mr Justice O'Brien-Is Mr. Corr in court? Mr. Devitt-He is, my Lord. Chief Justice (addressing Mr. Corr)-Mr. Corr, I

presume you are aware of what has fallen from the court?

Mr. Corr—I am, my Lord.

Chief Justice—I expressed the opinion of the court as to the propriety of the course which you have taken-of bringing in the children and obeying the writ. It appears to us reasonable, that the mother should have access occasionally to the children to see them, she undertaking not to interfere in the least with your duties, or in the custody, management, or education of the children. As guardian, you are entitled to the custody, but it would be satisfactory to the court to understand from you that you are willing to comply with the recommendation of allowing the mother to have access to the children.

Mr. Corr-I am fully willing, my Lord. I always gave access to her until I heard she was about to change her religion, and was desirous of changing their religion also. It was only then that I refused her the opportunity of seeing them, unless I received the undertaking which has been alluded to. I think it a great act of harshness to prevent a mother seeing her children, provided she does not tamper with their religion.

Chief Justice-Very well. The court are satisfied with your statement. We have a pledge for its being carried out in the very proper manner in which you have conducted yourself before the court,

The children were then restored to the charge of Mr. Corr, and the mother, who had been in court during the proceedings, left in company with Mr. Martin, solicitor.

This, then, was the terrible case of child-stealing : this was the pretext on which Protestant newspaper writers based their coarse and brutal attacks on Catholic priests and people. They are silent now: none of them have the manliness to acknowledge what grievous injustice they have done .- Weekly

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CENSUS, -Bills are passing through Parliament for taking the census in 1861. The English Bill contains a new requirement, that every person shall state what is his religious profession. tion has been taken to this in some quarters, and it is said that many persons will find it difficult to range themselves.

Lord Shaftesbury has prepared a bill for the "further regulation" of ecclesiastical "rites, ceremo-nies, and ornaments," which has, no doubt, been suggested by the unfortunate conflict between the clergy and the inhabitants of St. George's in the East. His lordship proposes that orders, which may at any time be annulled or altered by subsequent decrees, may be issued by her Majesty in Council, with the advice of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dubin, for regulating church furniture and fittings, and the vestments to be worn by the clergy. These orders are to be of the most atringent nature, and any clergyman guilty of non-compliance therewith, nay, on declining to abstain from "innovations," for the future, be prosecuted in "any ecclesiastical court." For the first offence he is simply to be censured and admonished; if convicted a second time, he may be suspended for a period not exceeding 12 calendar months; while, for a third act of disobedience or neglect, "he shall be deprived of all his ecclesiastical promotions and dignities, and be disqualified from officiating thereafter as a clerk of the said Church."

GETTING READY.-The gun factories are now at work night and day on a prodigious scale forging the Armstrong guns of all sizes from 6 to 100-pounders. It is expected that 1,200 guns, chiefly of the larger description, will be made this year. During the nine months since the factory has been in operation fortyeight complete batteries of field artillery have been turned out and equipped for service, as well as 200 40-pounders for naval use, besides a large number of 100-pounders in progress of manufacture, and which will be ready by the 1st of August next .- Express.

THE "TIMES" ON THE "COMMERCIAL TREATY."-They may call us a nation of shopkeepers, but for a good hard bargain commend us to our French neighbours; and for a special instance of their talent commend us to this French Treaty. We have made some foolish Treaties before this since we became a nation, and, indeed, we always had the credit of losing over board what we had gained council We are apt to be too frank and open, and perhaps too careless, in our bargaining. But this was always attributed to ignorance in our diplomatists, who were supposed, inasmuch as they were often men of high rank, to have no manner of knowledge either of geography or of commerce. Thus we once gave away, in mere wantonness, our then richest possession in the East, and it is said that we another valuable island because our Plenipotentiary did not know where it was. But here we have lost a trade because our Plenipotentiary, who was a man of trade, did not know there was such a trade.

Our Catholic members had quite a Field night on Friday last, when no fewer than three of them, one after another, put three well-directed and damaging questions to the Foreign Secretary. Sir John Acton asked for copies of all such despatches and reports as had been received from the diplomatic agents of the British Government in Rome from the year 1855 to the present time, relating to the condition and administration of the Roman States? His object was simply to elicit information He asked for these papers not because judging from the language of successive governments he had any right to suppose they would be favourable to the Roman Government, but because he trusted they would be authentic. At present we had conflicting evidence in the shape of unscrupulous accusation and undiscriminating eulogy. The only official document yet published from a witness alike competent and disinterested, was the French Ambassador's M. de Rayneval's report to his own government. The French Government had recognised this document all that we are daily told at home. Would ministers pers how asked for, so that the house and the country might judge of the information on which they Catholics desired was to know the truth about the Nothing could be more next and effective than this The request was so reasonable and the chal. lenge was at once so bold and so fair, that the mere making it was a strong argument on the Catholic mission on the part of the ministry. The Government had held very strong and decided language on the vices and defects of the Roman Government. Is that language supported or justified by the official reports ministers are in an awkward predicament. If, on the other hand, our Government can adduce official documents to support their view, let us have them. We can then either admit their truth or expose their falsehood. Let us see who fears the light, who shrinks from inquiry, who shirks the evidence, who objects to abiding by certain facts, and prefers vague and general assertions to specific and authentic testimony? Oatholics, at any rate, do not. Lord John Russell's answer showed that he felt the difficulty. He would "look and see" whether there are any such despatches. "Our diplomatic agent is not in the habit of transmitting full reports of the condition of the Court of Rome." Good; then whence do you derive your information, and what is it worth? "Why, says Lord John, our information is not en-tirely founded on our agents' reports, for various

Rome, and have not been reported to us by our agents. Thus, Bologna was in the hands of the Austrians, and the criminal jurisdiction was conducted by Austrian Courts-martial." So far, then Lord John seems to say that the information is not in the agent's despatches. But afterwards, he says, Cardinal Antonelli has spoken with extra openness to Mr. Russell about the Pope's Government, saying "As you are not a regular diplomatic agent, we can be less reserved." And by this he seems to insinuate that the diplomatic agent has sent the information, but that it is so confidential that out of mercy and delicacy to the Pope it is withheld. On Thursday night Mr. Hennessy asks again, and Lord John Russell flatly refuses to publish Mr. Russell's despatches, save such as have already appeared in the Blue Books. Sir John Acton has, therefore, succeeded in obtaining an important result from his question. By every rule of law, custom, honour, and justice, a man who has been heard repeatedly to make heavy charges against his neighbour, is liable to be called on to support them by giving his authority, or bringing forward the evidence on which he relied. If he refuses to do this, he must abandon his accusation. If he persists afterwards in his statements, he is treated as a cowardly and debased slanderer. Mr. Hennessy asked for copies of the despatches sent to Mr. Russell. He exposed a piece of Ministerial fraud which would cover the perpetrator with disgrace, if any of the rules of honesty which obtain in private life were ever enforced against a Whig Minister in sell and the Whig speakers and writers against the Pope's and the Grand Dukes' claims to their territories, has been that they were unable to defend them, and had made no attempt to do so. Mr. Hennessy asked Lord John Russell had not advised the Pope, through Mr. Russell, to make no resistance and had not commended Lord A. Loftus for asking Austria to recommend the Pope not to maintain by arms his right to the Romagna. The incredible perfidy of the man who first advises and induces another to take a particular step, and then makes that very step the foundation of a charge against him, needs no comment. Mr. Hennessy also passed a merited rebuke on the language of Lord John Russell's despatch to Mr. Fane, in which the Papal Rule was stigmatised as ignorant, tyrannical, and corrupt. Certainly it is some satisfaction, though a small one to have these things at length noticed. But it becomes our duty to warn Sir John Acton, as we have already warned Mr. Hennessy, of the consequences which he must expect, if he uses his position in the House of Commons for the defence of Catholic interests or the vindication of Catholic honour. He may, no doubt, obtain the respect of the Protestant mem bers of the legislature, and the esteem and confidence of the public, but he will mortally offend and exasperate a great many of the Catholic Representtatives, and must make up his mind to bear their illwill. Nothing more disagrseable, provoking and intolerable can be imagined than that, just when it seemed to be comfortably arranged that a Catholic members's only duty was to vote as he was told by the Treasury, and that he had no occasion to trouble himself about any social, political, or religious interest whatever, a dangerous precedent should be established for returning young men of great talents, varied acquirements and good address, disposed to take an active part in public affairs, and certain of acquiring influence. Mr. Hennessy's pernicious habit of interesting himself in public matters, has already earned for him much abuse. If Sir John Acton now begins, it will soon become necessary for every Irish Member to make at least some show of intelligent interest in the discharge of his functions and some pretence of usefulness. - Tablet.

A VICTIM OF THE REVIVALS .- In our obituary will be found the announcement of the death of a young woman named Hannah Maxwell, who died at her father's house at Thackthwaite, Watermillock, yesterday week. She was a servant with Mr. Nauson, saddler, Penrith, and had attended the revival meetings lately held in that town. On Sunday evening, the 22nd ult., she was brought home to her father's house in a state of insanity. She there lingered in a state of great mental excitement until the Thursday following, when she died .- Westmoreland Gazette.

MURDER OF A SCHOOL BOY .- The case of Hopley, the schoolmaster, of Eastburne, Sussex, who has been held to bail on the charge of killing one of his pupils, is creating much sensation in England and this country. The facts appear to be these:—Hopley on the night of the 21st of April, caused the boy, Cancellor, who was then quite well, to come into the pupil room, where Hopley beat him for nearly two hours, it is supposed with a rope. The boy, who suffered great pain, roared out, the master following him around the room. Hopley carried the boy to bed where he found him dead next morning. The carpet of the room in which the boy was beaten was stained with blood. The trowsers and some inner garments of Cancellor, quite wet, after been washed, were found in Hopley's dressing-room. Hopley was committed for trial at the assizes, bail being taken for his appearance, himself in 1,000, and two sure-

ties in £500 each. RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN CATHOLIC LANDS .- The Times has studiously avoided offering any commendation with regard to the recent concessions made by the Austrian Emperor to his Hungarian subjects Whatever happens in Austria to bear the appearance of inferiority to England is constantly held up to reprobation with true Pharisaical cant, and in the approved Pecksniffian style. With all our boasting of religious toleration, England is far behind Catholic countries. Take the recent appointment of General Benedik as Governor of Hungary. The General is a Protestant, yet the Emperor does not, therefore, consider him disqualified from governing a mixed population, a large majority of whom are Catholics. Moreover, we have other proofs of religious toleration in the fact that the Protestant Wimpffen has been advanced to the dignity of a Marshal in the Austrian army. Baron Bruck, too, whose ignominious death we last week chronicled, rose from being a merchant clerk at Trieste to become Minister of Finance. Yet he was a Protestant. His accomplices, too, in the frauds committed upon this Catholic empire, were not Catholics. Mondolfo and Brambilla were both Jews. We need hardly refer to the cases of Guizot and Fould as additional examples of a Protestant and a Jew attaining the highest honours in the government of a Catholic country. We would ask if there is any probability of our witnessing in the present generation the nomination of a Catholic Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. To expect a Catholic Chancellor of the Exchequer for England would, we suppose, be considered about as reasonable an expectation as to anticipate the restoration of our cathedrals. So long, therefore, as public opinion is so bigoted, and, in the case of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, so long as the law which expressly provides against the office being held by a Catholic continues in existence, English Protestants are terribly out of place in setting themselves up as models of toleration. - Weekly Register.

## UNITED STATES. .

POLICEMEN TURNING THIEVES .- A singular gang of thieves has been discovered in Boston; it consisted of twelve police officers and constables of the Second Station, and two belonging to other stations. For four years they have carried on an extensive and profitable business in burglaries, thefts, and receiving stolen goods, without suspicion. They have been arrested.

More Mornous.—Another company—numbering six hundred—of these infatuated beings arrived in, Ohicago on Friday last, and left the same day for the city of salt lake. Unlike the arrival last week, these are nearly all Americans, with a few foreigners.

The President of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society announces that the cattle distemper, which is so fatal in Massachusetts; has made its way into Connecticut. Cattle have died of this disease in Stafford, Tolland county.

EXPLAINING TO THE CATHOLIGS .- The representative from Buffalo, in the New York Legislature, Hon. H. B. Miller, writes a letter to the Catholic Sentinel, explaining why an appropriation was not made by the Black Republican Legislature to the Magdalean Catholic Society. The substance of it is that because the Senate refused the railroads, all asylums, hospitals, &c., appropriations were defeated .- The Sentinel in publishing the letter says :- As to the pruning knife so closely applied on account of the not taxing of rail roads, we find in the Record something that seems to say it was only against anything Catholic that the knife was applied. The Western House of Refuge, Rochester, gets, \$44,000 more than ever; the private corporation, "The American Female Guardian Society," gets \$10,000; another private corporation, "The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," gets \$24,000; several other proselylising institutions get help; but not a cent to any charity in which Catholics have any part. The Black Republican Legislature does just the same thing here—they vote away the money of Catholics to support sectarian institutions. This was done at the last session, without a word of remonstrance, not even by the Catholic members.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY. regard of his political conduct. Everybody knows —About a couple of months ago a barrel containing that one of the main points made by Lord John Rus- a woman's body was discovered floating near one of the New York wharves. The woman had evidently been murdered, but no clue to the murderer could be obtained. What increased the difficulty of the case was the difference of opinions which prevailed respecting the identity of the body. It was claimed by half a dezen different people, each of whom was ready to swear, and bring others to swear, that the rest were mistaken in their opinion. The investigation too, revealed the fact that within a few weeks, more than thirty persons had been missed from New York, of whose fate none had the most remote idea. The body of the woman was kept until it became offensive. The head was then separated from it, and placed in spirits. After a while a Mr. Richardson applied to see it, and identified it as the head of his wife Ada, who sometime before had left him. Other witnesses were brought, who corroborated Mr. Richardson's testimony. Mrs. Richardson was described as a woman of considerable personal charms; but also a female adventuress of the worst description, and forthwith the New York papers sounded notes of warning against all such. Now comes the climax. We (Globe) extract from the Herald :-The case of the woman was found gagged and sunk off Jersey city, near the end of York street dock, has assumed a new and startling phase of mystery. Mrs. Ada Richardson, the alleged murdered woman, proves to be alive, and she is now in the city, having arrived here three days ago from the South. A more startling case of mistaken identity has rarely been recorded - the noted Williams forgery case being a near approximation to it. The first intimation of her own murder came to her knowledge Mrs. Richardson says, at New Orleans. Fearing that innocent parties might suffer from suspicion of being implicated in her murder, she hurried on to New York. Yesterday she met her husband for the first time in over nine months. Their interview was brief, but the astonishment of the latter at seeing her, to use his awn language, "would not have been greater had he seen her raised from the dead." The interview took place in the presence of officers Elder and Young, of the detective police, in whose charge Mrs. Richardson had placed herself. The identification of Mrs. Richardson in the positive and incontrovertible manner stated above, only deepens the mystery enveloping the tragedy at Jersey city. The head of the deceased is still kept preserved in spirits by Dr. Quidor, and the identification of the deceased is not yet impossible, even after the lapse of years after the commission of the foul murder.

> Found his March.-In the Court of Quarter Sessions a petty case was being tried. A well-known lawyer, who prides himself upon his skill in crossexamining a witness, had an odd looking genius upon whom to operate.

"You say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?"

"Yes, sir, cause why, she confessed it." "And you also swear she bound shoes for you subsequent to the confession?"

"I do, sir." "Then"-giving a sagacious look to the Courtwe are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their rascalities are known?"

" Of course; how else could I get assistance from a lawyer?"

The counsellor said "stand aside," and in a tone which showed that if he had the witnesse's head in a bark-mill, no mercy might have been expected. The Judge nearly choked himself in a futile endeavor to make the spectators believe that a laugh was nothing but a biccough; while the witness stept off the stand with all the gravity of a fashionable undertaker.

WALK UP GENTLEMEN!-A Paris journal says that Yankee was politely invited by a Chinese merchant to make him a visit at his house, and that the Oriental host overwhelmed his Occidental guest with hospitulity, providing for him a splendid sort of a throne in his best room, and inviting a continual concourse of his friends to pay their respects to the distinguished stranger. The house swarmed from morning till night with courteous, obsequious and admiring Chinamen till Brother Jonathan began to be abashed by the homage he received. But one day the Yankee having picked up a rudimentary knowledge of the Chinese tongue, stopped on entering his friends abode, stopped to peruse a magnificent in-scription over the door, which he found to run as follows :- "Here will be seen a real North American; a species of creature rare in this country. Admission 12 cents payable on going out."

THE CHEMISTRY OF MEDICINE .- Among the special delights which have so richly repaid our visit to New England, was the inspection, it was our privilege to make, of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Laboratory, at Lowell. Although we knew by hear-say, that it was large, yet were we surprised when we came into view of its real magnitude, and still more by the extent and complication of its truly immense business. The whole massive structure is in fact one vast chemical laboratory, in which the processes of this wonderful art are constantly going on. Medico-chemical science has found that the curative properties of any substance exist in some one or more of its component parts. Thus the remedial effects of opium are due solely to the morphia it contains, although this is but one eighteenth part of its weight; the other seventeen parts are gum, extractive and inert or offensive matter. Dr. Ayers system separates the medical properties of each substance employed and we are here shown the processes by which the virtues of each remedial agent are chased through the alembics until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medical properties, or virtues, are finally combined together to produce the remedies which have made themselves a reputation for unrivalled excellence, all over the world. Not only does the Doctor disclaim all secrecy in his art and explain every process and every particular, but he maintains that this is the only process by which the people can be supplied with the best possible remedies for the treatment of disease. The Formula by which his remedies are made are published in the medical Journals and have been presented to a large part of the Medical Faculty of the United States, and are constantly sent by mail to such physicans as apply for them.—Daily Chronicle, San Francisco.

# The True Witness.

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Garibaldi's filibustering expedition is the chief item of the last European intelligence brought by the steamers Palestine and Arabia. With about 1,000 followers, amongst whom is Zambianchi, infamous for the cruelties by his orders inflicted upon priests at Rome in 1849, Garibaldi effected a landing at Marsala under a smart fire. Of his two steamers, which he had stolen previous to his starting upon his expedition, one has been captured and the other sunk; several of his accomplices also were killed, but he himself still maintained his position, and was said to be advancing on Palermo, whilst in a series of ludicrously bombastic effusions he was exciting the populations of Italy to revolt. If he succeeds, he will be called a hero; and it would be unjust to deny to him many of the characteristics of a great captain. His indomitable resolution, and irrepressible energy have been manifested on many an occasion; and with all his faults it is impossible not to feel for him more respect than for the miserable Cavour, of whom Garibaldi is now the openly declared enemy. On the other hand, if he tails, as fail in all probability he will, the world will esteem him a madman; and the common executioner will in all likelihood cut short the career of one of the boldest soldiers that ever raised the standard of Italian nationality .-At Naples great consternation prevailed, and it was binted that the Royal Family were packing up their jewels, and otherwise making preparations for a flight. The French Minister at Naples had asked for four ships of war, which were to be sent; and according to another report, the King had made application for foreign intervention.

Recruiting for the Pope goes bravely on in Ireland, and had attracted the attention of the British Government, so that the latter had found itself compelled to issue a Proclamation against enlistment for the Pope. This is but a small matter; for we may be sure that the mother wit of the Irishman will quickly devise some means for evading the law, and that the tide of emigration which has at last so happily set in, and in Parliament or Royal Proclamation. From the simple fact that the Times notices the recruiting for the Pope we may conclude that it is extending; and that the funds raised by the Catholic zeal of the Irish shall be well and profitably employed in strengthening the ranks of the Papal army, which under the command of General Lamoriciere is fast attaining a high degree of efficiency. By the last report it would appear as if that brave and devoted officer were meditating some important movement; to oppose which it is said that the Sardinian Government has ordered the garrisons of Central Italy to advance towards the frontiers of the Papal St ates.

Not in Italy only, but in Turkey trouble seems to be brewing. The condition of the "sick man" excites much uneasiness, and gives rise to the suspicion that the work of the Crimean war has to be done over again. It is certain that the Christian subjects of the Porte are, in spite of the last Treaty and the Imperial Hatti Humayoun, the victims of cruel treatment from the Moslem population. The cries of the oppressed Christians have reached the ears of the Czar, who deems himself, in virtue of his position, the champion of these victims of Mahometan intolerance, and who by Treaty, has a right to interfere for their protection. His troops were concentrating in force upon the Pruth. Betwixt France and Great Britain-allies but a few years ago, and who by their alliance checked for the moment Russia's ambitious projects-something more than coldness now obtains; and it would not therefore to be wondered at if the latter should seize the present favorable moment to enforce the claims which the alliance of the two great Western Powers forced her to forego. Amongst the minor items we read that Prince Napoleon will, in his yacht the Cassard, visit this season the shores of Canada and the United States .--Pullenger, the respectable and swindling cashier of the Union Bank, had been sentenced to 20 years penal servitude. From all parts of the United Kingdom there proceed most flattering reports of the general state of the country, and of the promise of an abundant barvest. The

fear of famine has apparently, quite subsided, but the stream of emigration westward flows, we regret to say, as strong as ever. An infatuation seems to have come over the people of Ireland with respect to the United States. Respectable, and as the saying is, well-to-do farmers, are throwing up their holdings, abandoning their farms and certainty of independence and competency at home, for the chance of a precarious livelihood in the United States.

THE UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY .- We find in the Toronto Globe, some lengthy, and to the Catholic, certainly most amusing details of the proceedings, discourses delivered, reports read, hopes indulged in, and resolutions adopted, at the Annual Meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society, lately held in a Wesleyan Chapel in Toronto. The Chair was ocupied by the Hon. G. W. Allan; and the meeting was attended and addressed by a lot of gentlemen in black coats and white neck-cloths, who call themselves Ministers of the Gospel of Christ, and who certainly are sincere in their hatred of Pope and Popery.

These "Swaddling" meetings are all so alike; there is so little to distinguish an anniversary meeting of the Upper Canada Bi le Society, from an anniversary meeting of the French Canadian Missionary Society—that it is needless to descend to particulars. It is not therefore because of any novelty or peculiar feature in the proceedings or language of the Upper Canadian Swaddlers" that we condescend to notice them; but because their proceedings are an invaluable commentary upon the lately published criminal statistics of Upper and Lower Canada; or rather because those statistics afford an unanswerable reply to the argument urged by the Society in favor of Protestantism, and Bible-distributing.

The criminal statistics of Upper and Lower Canada may be fairly accepted as the exponent of the comparative morality of the Protestant and Catholic elements of which the population of the Province is composed; and from those statistics we may therefore deduce some most important conclusions as to the comparative value of the two systems; of which one-or Protestantism—is supreme in Upper Canada; whilst the other-or Catholicity - is dominant in the Lower section of the Province. We deal with facts not fancies; with figures of arithmetic, not figures of speech—and yet the simple, unadorned figures which we adduce, are most eloquent, and conclusive as to the comparative merits, in a moral point of view, of Protestantism and Ca-

We are about to quote from a valuable document just issued by order of the Legislative Assembly-The Preliminary Report of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons. At p. 11 we read :-

"The number of prisoners received in our Common Gaols was 10,483 in 1858; 11,131 in 1859. "The numbers are thus divided between Upper

d Lower Car	nada:—				
Do. D Lower Car	nadanada,	6,786 6,586 3,697 4,545	ın in	1859 1858	
200.	•.,	-,			

"The mean of the last two years thus gives for

the whole Province-10,807 prisoners: Upper Canada..... 6,686 Lower Canada..... 4,121

"The foregoing figures, relating to the last two years only, can hardly enable us to judge of the increase or diminution of crime, or misdemeanors .the right direction, will not be stayed by Act of They express, however, the actual state of petty crimes amongst us. For we must bear in mind that the great majority of those who go to form this aggregate, are persons who have been found guilty of minor offences. To form an opinion of the state of things, as respects more serious crimes, it is interesting to glance at the following figures, derived from the Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary for

> Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary. 1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. Upper Canada (Protestant) 194 179 238 · 226 Lower Canada (Catholic) 80 49 67 30'

> To form a correct estimate of the value of the above official statistics, as an index to the comparative morality of the two sections of the Province, we must take into account the numbers of their respective populations. By the best calculations, founded on the numbers as returned in the last Census, it would appear that, in 1856, the entire population of the Province was 2,380,831, and in 1857, 2,571,477, which was thus distributed :-

> Average of Convicts. 1857. 1856. Upper Canada, { (Protestunt)... } 1,228,128 1,350,923 Lower Canada ( (Catholic).... 1,152,831 1,220,514

> Or, in other words: whilst the numbers of the population of the two sections of the Province. respectively were to one another as about, 13 to 12, the amount of criminality of the more serious kind, was nearly as 3 to 1, in favor of the Protestant section. Had we reliable statistics of the population of Canada at the present day, we should find a still more startling contrast; still more striking evidence of the greater convict-producing power of the Upper, or Protestant section of Canada; seeing that, although the relative numbers of Upper and Lower Canadians have not greatly changed since 1857, or are still as about-7 to 6, the number of convicts furnished by Upper Canada, as compared with the number furnished by Catholic Lower Canada, in 1859 was upwards of 7 to 1. Two hundred and twenty-six being furnished by the former, and only thirty by the latter.

Turning over a few pages of the Official Report from which we have already quoted, we ight upon the following important passage:-

"The Convicts in the Penitentiary at the close of 1859, are distributed among the following religious

Protestants	527
Catholics,	259
Jews,	2

"Again of the 256 convicts admitted into the Penitentiary in 1859 there were :-Protestants ...... 182 Catholics,..... 70 No-religion..... "Of the 801 remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st December. 1859-(there were from) Upper Canada..... Lower Canada..... 175 -Vide p. 15.

Here again the same striking proof in favor of the far greater convict-producing power of the Protestant, and in-the-full-light-of-the-Biblerejoicing section of our Canadian community is at once apparent. With a population but very slightly, if at all larger than that of Lower Canada, Upper Canada produces nearly four times as large a crop of crime; and remembering that, according to the Report of the Board of Inspectors, each convict in the Penitentiary costs the public about \$75.85, we arrive also at the following result—which should be taken into account when balancing pecuniary accounts betwixt the two sections of the Province:-

Upper Canadian crime costs per annum, \$47,500 \$13,270 about...... Lower Canadian crime, about.....

Excess for Upper Canada..... \$34,230 The cost of Upper Canada criminals is therefore a heavy burden imposed on the more honest and more virtuous people of Lower Canada; and this excess of expenditure—thirty four thousand, two hundred and thirty dollars per annum -extending as it does over a long series of years, should be enumerated as one of the blessings which our political union with the "superior race" has entailed upon us. Let us now glance at the criminal statistics of the Province from a denominational, instead of from a Provincial, point of view.

By the last Census it appears that the population of Canada was 1,842,265. Of these, 914,561 were Catholics; 351 Jews; and the remainder, 927,351 were Protestants of various denominations. Since the date of that Census the relative number of Catholics and Protestants has certainly not perceptibly altered; and yet it appears that, whilst in point of numbers, the two denominations are so very nearly equal, the latter, or the Protestant portion, furnishes more than double the number of convicts furnished by his case, "it warn't the wine, it was the the Catholic portion of the community. The numbers being, 527 Protestant, to 259 Catholic. convicts.

From these statistics we deduce the conclusion, that the convict-producing power of Upper Canada is far greater than that of the Lower section of the Province; that Protestantism is more favorable to the development of serious crime than Catholicity; and that, in consequence, when Upper Canada seeks to convert Lower Canada, when Upper Canadian Bible Societies talk of French Canadians as embracing the "Religion of Christ" because they have renounced the faith of Christ's Church, impudence and blasphemy have attained their highest point of development.

We, of Lower Canada, have indeed cause to thank God that we are not as the Unner Canadians are-or even as those members of the Upper Canadian Bible Society. We loathe their so-called religion, we despise their gifts, and laugh to scorn their affected compassion for our benighted state. Physicians, we say to them, heal yourselves. Check, if you can, by means of your Bible-distributing, the stream of vice in your own section of the Province; try and raise of economy, if not of Christianity, endeavour to relieve the public purse of the cost of maintain
Such advocacy of the Temperance cause, such relieve the public purse of the cost of maintaining the hundreds of convicts with whom you yearly crowd our Goals and Penitentiaries.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE AND ITS AD-VOCATES. - We know of no more dangerous enemies to the cause of temperance than its professed advocates of the Protestant press. By their had logic, irrelevant premises, and false conclusions, these well meaning, perhaps, but certainly most injudicious champions of a holy cause, furnish its opponents with the most effective of weapons; and bring ridicule upon a subject in should take the deepest interest. A protracted course of study of the majority of Temperance Articles with which the Protestant press teems,

term of his natural life. The devil, says the proverb, is not so black as respects the devil, is perfectly true as respects the colours in which these dangerous friends of temperance delight to depict the liquor traffic, is the first great error that we would lay to the charge of our Protestant cotemporaries. They excite amongst a large class of the community, a morbid sympathy for the objects of their boundless and exaggerated vituperations; and provoke. as a necessary consequence, a re-action in the bosoms of impartial persons, in favor of those whom the intemperate advocates of temperance so unjustly vilify. Publicans are not necessarily. or ex-officio, sinners more than are other men; neither is there warrant either in Scripture or Tradition for the belief that the hotel-keeper who sells wine and spirits is a son of perdition .-Charity bids us hope that even Boniface may be saved; and that in Our Father's Kingdom there is still some nook or corner, which has escaped the searching glance of the Temperance Advocate, but wherein " mine host" may find shelter his customers.

can be subserved by the tirades of those Temcustomers—conclude all publicans under one conve protest both against the maudlin sympathy had been tried and found wanting. The world was demnation, and lay upon their shoulders the iniwhich these worthies manifest for "poor unforweary of the debate, and sighed for relief in the bo-

as we said before, that a morbid sympathy is immediately aroused with the liquor dealers, so unjustly, because so indiscriminately reviled.

Too much is attributed to the liquor traffic whose evils, great as they are, have been ludicrously exaggerated. This proceeds from the natural tendency of the human heart to find some excuse for its depravity; from the universal desire which every man has, to lay his sins at some other man's door, and to attribute them to anything but their veritable cause. The heart of man is deceitful above all things; and men are as intent upon deceiving themselves, as upon deceiving their neighbors. We must all remember how Mr. Snodgrass, immortalised in the annals of the illustrious Pickwick, endeavored to explain away what was mysterious in his behavior, after a convivial meeting, by the conclusive remark " that it warn't the wine, it was the salmon;" and, philosophically rejoins Pickwick's biographer, 'somehow or another, it never is the wine in such cases." So, too, now-a-days, when a scoundrel knocks his wife's brains out, pounds his child's head to a jelly, or in some other mode gives full vent to his violent propensities, it is becoming fast the fashion to attribute his enormities—not to his corrupt heart, to his mordinate greed for money, and his contempt for divine and human laws, but-to the liquor traffic, and to lay the burden of his sins upon the shoulders of the nearest Licensed Victualler. The former, forsooth, is a poor injured innocent, the artless victim of the wiles, and wicked artifices of his grog-selling neighbor. This is the latest development of the new theory of the "vicarious atonement," and of "imputed justice," as held and preached, not by the criminal alone, but by the evangelical press. Here for instance, is a case in point:-

A man of the name of M'Donald was convicted at the late Simcoe Assizes of the murder of his wife. On being asked by the judge whether he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, the unhappy convict-who had apparently been primed for the purpose by some of the Temperance advocates -replied by admitting that he had killed his wife; and of course throwing the blame of his own cruelty and brutality upon the manufacturers and venders of alcoholic drinks. Thus again, in salmon;" it was not his vicious heart and savage passions, unrestrained by the grace of God, or the fear of man, but the wickedness of his neighbor who kept the adjacent grocery, that caused the untimely end of his murdered wife:-

"It," the murder of his wife, "resulted from nothing more nor less than a brain crazed and maddened by strong drink. That has been the fatal rock on which my frail bark has split. I yielded to the tempting influence of the poison, and was led on, step by step, until here I stand before this Court, bearing the most detestable character of the murderer; and now standing before you as a dying man, I cannot repress the feeling that the manufacturers and venders of alcoholic drinks, are bold accessories, not only to the crime of which I am convicted, but of almost all crimes of a kindred character.'

Absurd as was this attempt to transfer the moral responsibility of his sins to his neighbors, and to saddle them with his wrong doings, it is exceeded in absurdity and blasphemy by the comments made thereupon by our Methodist cotemporary, the Toronto Christian Guardian :-

"Our present law grants a license for the sale of an article in every way calculated to invite the drinker thereof to commit murder, and every other sort of crime; and this very same law empowers to hang or imprison at discretion the poor unfortunate your own moral standard; and, for the sake who dares to carry out the natural result of its first

arguments in its favor, are not only revolting to the Christian by their blasphemy; but by their manifest falsehood and absurdity they tend to discourage, because they bring ridicule upon, the efforts of reasonable men to affect legislative ameliorations in the existing License system; and to repress those abuses which experience shows too often proceed from a traffic which, despite all that human laws or Parliaments may enact upon the subject, will continue to prevail so long as the demand or appetite for alcoholic beverages obtains amongst mankind. It is not true, it is gross blasphemy to aspert, that wine, or which every friend to religion and good morals alcoholic drinks "invite the drinkers thereof to commit murder, and every other sort of crime;" it is not true, it is a monstrous absurdity to pretend, that the brute who gets drunk and cuts his is almost sufficient to make of the soberest of wife's throat is but a "poor unfortunate who mortals, a confirmed hard-drinker during the dares to carry out the natural result" of the legal enactment that the man who sells alcoholic liquors shall contribute to the revenue by paying he is painted; and this, though perhaps false as a license or tax upon his business. Thousands and tens of thousands of good citizens, of excellent members of society, of exemplary Christians use alcoholic beverages in some form or another; and the use of alcoholic beverages. And here and yet never experience in consequence the slightest tendency to lay violent hands upon their wives, to destroy their children, or to cut their neighbor's throat. On the Continent of Europe the majority of the people are legally entitled to use those beverages; and yet in their most extravagant moments, the most rabid revilers of Continental morality do not dream even of treating the crimes and immoralities of the people as the "natural result" of the license accorded by the State to its subjects to drink at pleasure of the fruit of the vine.

It is all right and proper to denounce drunkenness, to sound the trumpet of warning against the abuse of alcoholic liquors. It is the duty even of the Christian, both by precept and example, to preach temperance, and if necessary, of total abstinence. But to condemn the use of wine, and all alcoholic drinks, indiscriminately, from the wrath to come, provided only that he as morally evil, is false in theory and dangerous sells honest liquor, and serves out fair measure to in practice, because it will inevitably provoke a strong reaction against the friends of temperance. Now, if this be so-and we think that there No cause ever yet prospered by the use of such are not many who will undertake to maintain the weapons as falsehood and misrepresentation;contradictory thesis-what one profitable end and their employment has proved already, and we fear will long prove, a grievous hindrance to perance Journals; which, not content with ex- the cause which the TRUE WITNESS, and all posing and denouncing the abuses of the liquor sincere Catholics, must have at heart. We feel all the questions of the schools by reference to its traffic—the adulterations, the deleterious ingre- it therefore our duty to enter our protest against primitive decisions : while Heathenism (Protestantdients, and villainous poisons which some dis- the arguments put forward by the Christian honest dealers may sometime serve out to their Guardian, and his evangelical cotemporaries;

quities of the entire community?. The result is, tunates? who murder their wives—and against their un-Christian efforts to excite prejudice against a class of men pursuing a legal, and not necessarily immoral, traffic. As well might the dealer in gunpowder, or in hardware, be held responsible for the murders committed by the purchasers of his merchandise, as the dealer in liquor be held responsible for the drunkard's acts. No man is compelled to purchase either gunpowder or whiskey; but if he charges a pistol with the one, and therewith blows his neighbor's brains out-or makes a beast of himself with the other. and in his drunkenness stamps the life out of his wife-he, and not the vender, is the party truly responsible both before God and man. Of course the dealer who should serve out gunpowder to a customer, whom he suspected of a design to perpetrate murder therewith, or whiskey to a fellow already half intoxicated, and whom therefore he had every reason to believe would become a perfect beast under the influence of an additional glass, would be morally an accomplice, or particens criminis ; but unless the Christian Guardrun can shew that such was the case with him who sold to the unhappy man M'Donald the liquor, under the influence of which the latter consummated his brutality towards his wife, we see not how, or upon what grounds he can hold the liquor seller responsible. No! let us "put the right saddle on the right horse;" let us not attempt to find excuses for the murderer which will, we may be sure, be accepted as valid before no tribunal, either in heaven or on earth ;and in the name of common sense, do not let us resort to arguments against the liquor traffic which might with equal show of reason be retorted against the traffic in gunpowder and cutlery. Such arguments bring discredit, not only upon those who employ them, but upon the cause for which they are adduced.

> An Upper Canadian exchange paper finds evidence of our uncharitable disposition in our rejoicings over the troubles of the Kankakee Swaddlers, and in our desire that those troubles may never be less. If our cotemporary would reflect, however, we think that he would find in our language, in the expression of our sentiments towards the degraded followers of the fallen Chiniquy, ample proof of the largeness of our charity, and of our tender feeling towards those in whose spiritual troubles, and religious squabbles we at present rejoice. As Catholics, we believe of course that every

thing that is prejudicial to, or that by any means tends to the overthrow of, Protestantism-which is the contradictory of Catholicity - must be favorable to the spread, and tend to the support of that which we believe to be truth. We believe that nothing so much tends to weaken Protestantism, and to drive reflecting perons from its ranks, as the incessant disputes, and interminable controversies of its members. The position of Catholicity towards Protestantism in the XIX. century, is in every respect identical with that of the position of Christianity towards Paganism in the third and fourth centuries of our era. The former flourished and extended the cords of her tents, just in proportion as the other declined. and was compelled to contract its limits; and amongst the secondary causes to which must be attributed the triumph of Christianity over Paganism, a most important place must be assigned to the internal dissensions of the latter, to its want of any fixed doctrine, or principle of unity amongst its several professors. The "Variations of Paganism" afforded a convincing argument to the candid and intelligent thinkers of the fourth century, that Paganism was not from God-Who is essentially One and essentially true; just as the innumerable "Variations of Protestantism" in the XIX century are to the Catholic a consoling and conclusive proof that the system in which those variations obtain, of which those variatious indeed are an inseparable part, must be from the devil, the father of lies. As therefore in all Christian charity it was perfectly lawful for the Christian to rejoice over the dissensions of Paganism, to take delight in the endless controversies of its various sects, and in the interests of Christianity, to pray God that those controversies and dissensions might be multiplied; so the pleasure with which the Catholic of the XIX. century beholds the "Variations of Protestant ism," and gazes upon the internecine war waged by its several professors, is perfectly compatible with that Charity, which seeks first and above all things the honor and glory of God, and the welfare of God's creatures. It is in this sense we take delight in the troubles with which the poor deluded victims of the Chiniquy apostacy are now afflicted; because we believe that the effect of those troubles will be to restore many immortal souls to the fold, in which alone all truth and therefore unity-or in which alone unity, because all truth—can be found.

As an illustration of our meaning, and of the striking resemblance of XIX century Protestantism to the expiring Paganism of the IV. century, we may be permitted to quote a passage from the last number of the Edinburgh Review; wherein the writer draws a contrast betwixt Christianity and Paganism, with the object of exposing in the condition of the latter an efficient cause for the approaching triumphs of the other. Now, by merely substituting the words "Protestantism" for "Heathenism," and "Catholicity" for " Christianity," in the article above alluded to, it will be found in every feature to be a most faithful portrait of the relative positions of Catholicity and Protestantism at the present day:-

"Again,"—says the Protestant Reviewer at p. 225—"Christianity (Catholicity) was united, Heathen ism (Protestanlism) was broken into an infinity of sects and persuasions. Christianity (Catholicity) was a system; Heathenism (Protestantism) a bundle of individual notions—Christianity (Catholicity) was governed by a hierarchy singularly well organised, and efficient for controlling turbulence and animating resistance. The Church reposed upon authority, on precedents and traditions, and offered to resolve ism) after two thousand (three hundred) years of conflict and agitation, was still tossed on the shoreless ocean of uncertainty. The lights of human reason

Now, in the above extract there is not a word or expression applied by the Reviewer to "Heathenism" which—as may be seen by the interpolations which we have made and italicisedis not perfectly applicable to Protestantism. It, as was Heathenism, is broken up into an infinity of sects and persuasions; it, as was Heathenism, is a mere bundle of individual notions; and after three centuries of existence it is to-day as was Heathenism in the days of Constantine, "still tost on the shoreless ocean of uncertainty."-The parallel is complete; and just as in the IV. century, the longing for certainty, and the conviction that human reason or private judgment was inadequate to the production of certainty, were the means by which, under God, thousands and hundreds of thousands were wrested from Heathenism and the Empire of Satan; so, under God, have we reasons to hope that, in this our XIX. century, the same causes will operate to the conversion to the Catholic Church, of thousands and tens of thousands of our unhappy Protestant brethren, now alas! slaves to the most degrading and soul-killing heresies. If to wish for this, if to pray for this, be indicative of a want of charity; if to desire earnestly that immortal souls may be snatched from the clutches of the devil, and restored to the arms of their living mother-he un-Christian, then, are we most uncharitable, most un-Christian, then, are we indeed obnoxious to our cotemporary's reproaches. But if, as we contend, these aspirations, these prayers, and ardent desires, be the inevitable concomitants of Christian charity, then are we justified in praying that those internal dissensions which contributed to the downfal of Paganism, may abundantly lead to the speedy discomfiture of Protestantism.

THE "SAINTS OF THE CONVENTICLE."-This is a sad day for these gentry. In vain do they occupy the chief seats in the synagogue; in vain do they still make broad their phylacteries, and infuse a double portion of sanctimonious cant into their nasal utterances - no man will trust them, and the Times points the finger of scorn at them. Long have they driven a large and lucrative trade in sanctity; long and profitably have they speculated upon the gullibility of the Protestant public; black-coated and white-chokered, long have they from platforms blackguarded the Pope to the intense gratification of the gaping Great Briton. Strenuous have been their exertions, marvellous their power of consumption, at pleasant Tea and Gospel parties, at evangelical pic-nics. But alas! for the good things and the creature comforts wherewith these reverend professors are wont to fill their saintly paunches. Their day has passed, their sun has set, and the very winter of their discontent has fairly set in. Hear how the Times. that infallible index to the state of public feeling in England speaks of the holy men, in whom Exeter Hall delights :-

"Against loud spoken religious hypocrisy we are on our guard. A few memorable instances which have occured at a not very distant date have convinced the world that, however much a high toned 'professor' is to be admired upon other grounds, it is unsafe to keep an account at his bank. Of course we do not wish to say one word, nor to write a sarcasm even by implication, against those men whose conduct is really guided by the precepts of morality and religion, but the misfortune is that the simulation of either religion or morality is not a very difficult task. The wolf can slip the sheep's clothing on and off with scarcely an effort. The danger, however, just now does not proceed from that quarter.— The credit of Tartuffe & Co., is hopelessly shaken for many a year to come "-Times.

For this we should be thankful; and well would it have been for many an unhappy depositor in Banks conducted by eminent "professors" if the conviction of the rottenness of the saintly Firm had been arrived at sooner. Yet, at the same time, it is to be regretted that the profession of religion should have been brought into disrepute by the rascality of the evangelical world. Should not the Times discriminate?-The religion which it is so easy to simulate, is the No-Popery religion; the religion which consists in denouncing the Pope as the "Man of Sin," and in taking the Chair at Anniversary meetings for converting the blinded idolators of Ireland and Lower Canada to Christianity. The "professors" of this peculiar form of religion are certainly obnoxious to the sneers of the Times. But then all Christians are not of this stamp; and the attempt to divorce religion and morality, or to represent good works as incompatible with a lively faith, is peculiar to the evangelical section of the religious world. With such "professors" we should be loth, we confess, even were we rich enough, to keep a bank account; but in the nonevangelical community we believe that as a general rule, the Christian in religion will ever be found the most upright man in business. We may mention that our cotemporary the Witness, on whose friends of the French Canadian Missionary Society the sneers of the Times bear hard, and at whom they would almost appear to have been levelled, is exceedingly indignant at the impiety and gross irreverence of the British Thunderer.

A TEXT FOR THE "BRITISH WHIG."-When our Kingston cotemporary shall again find himself in the vein, or humor for discoursing upon the advantages of Divorce, and the blessings of Divorce Laws, we would strongly reparagraph, which we clip from the Christian Inquirer, an ably conducted Protestant journal published in New York:-

DIVORCE .- "In Clay County, Indiana, a few days ago, a woman obtained a divorce from her husband, and married another man fifteen minutes afterwards." -Christian Inquirer, May 19th.

Once that the barriers are removed, or the flood gates opened, the torrent of licentiousness, on the downwards road; along which communities action of his viscera or interior.

som of a dogmatic theology."—De Broglie's Church are hurried with headlong speed until they arrive and Roman Empire.—Edinburgh Review, April, 1860. at the terminus which our republican and Proat the terminus, which our republican and Protestant neighbors on the other side of the Lines seem at last to have reached. With them " marriage" no longer exists; in lieu thereof they swap females, or occasionally strong-minded females swap males, with one another, as convenience or passion may dictate. Filthy as are the sexual unions of those communities that have accepted the system of Divorce, there is nothing therein but what is the logical consequence—indeed necessity, of the premise, that upon any consideration, or for any cause, it is possible to dissolve the marriage tie. To limit the right of Divorce to cases of adultery, is but to put a premium on adultery; to hold out an inducement to parties to ill-assorted unions to commit an act of impurity; and in the interests of morality therefore, if Divorce is to be tolerated at all, or under any conceivable circumstances, it should be allowed for every cause or whim that may suggest itself to the depraved and unruly appetite. Why compel a woman to go through the formality of an act of adultery, before granting her the privilege of taking to herself another husband? The mutual consent of the contracting parties to separate, should suffice-if anything could suffice-to constitute a valid emancipation from the chains of matrimony; and there is, we repeat it, no middle ground logically tenable betwixt the Catholic theory of marriage, and the promiscuous sexual intercourse such as obtains amongst cattle, the lower orders of animals generally, and the Protestants of the United States in particular.

Of the morality of that community which tolerates this kind of sexual intercourse, in whose bosom a woman can get a legal divorce from one husband, and be married to another, within a quarter of an hour, we will not trust ourselves to say much, lest the British Whig should again tax us with disingenuousness. We will therefore merely content ourselves by laying before our cotemporary the following extract from the New York Protestant journal from which we have already quoted:-

"How appalling the contrast between Christianity as professed, and Christianity as practised by the American people. What will our Japanese cousins think and say of New York? Will they not exclaim, 'Carry us back to Jeddo?' If this city, if this nation, with its corruption, vice, bribery, brutality, lust, intemperance, are Christianity, will they not say-Let us live at peace in Buddhism?' What will they think of our politics, of our party papers, of our duels, of our burnings alive, of our child murders by swill milk and rotten streets, of forgeries, reckless exposure and destruction of human life on rail and boat, of our wife-poisonings, Courts that catch and hang the poor, and let the guilty rich criminal slip through! Oh! it is a fearful catalogue, but one-half is not told."—Christian Inquirer, 19th

The Japanese Bhuddists, were they acquainted with the true state of society, and civilisation, in the United States; and were they assured that was the day of the Feast of the Ascension, and the that social condition, that that civilisation, were the products of the religion of the United States, the bright consummate flower of Protestantism, would probably conclude, and would certainly not be very far wrong in so concluding—that as a religion, Buddhism was, in every particular, superior to Protestantism; and that it was the imperative duty of the Japanese Buddhists to hold a great Foreign Missionary Meeting at Jeddo for the purpose of reclaiming, and civilising the barbarian Protestants of the North American Conti-

Collection at St. Patrick's Church .--We have been informed that the collection taken | men know, and will perform their duty. up at High Mass on Sunday last, in the St. Patrick's Church, in aid of the Sisters of Charity about to accompany Mgr. Grandin on his mission. amounted to the handsome sum of Two Hundred

DEDICATION OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BOWMANVILLE, C.W .- On Sunday, the 20th ult., the Catholic Church, recently erected at Bowmanville, was solemnly blessed and opened for Divine service. The ceremony was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, assisted by the Very Rev. J. H. M'Donagh, V.G., and the Rev. John Madden, Pastor of the Mis-

Moore Anniversary .- The 81st anniversary of Ireland's illustrious bard was appropriately celebrated on Monday evening, at the Bonaventure Hall, by the St. Patrick's Literary Association. An eloquent address was delivered by T. D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., President of the Society; and the Band of the Society played several beautiful pieces of music during the intervals betwixt the several speeches. Admittance was gratuitous, and the Hall was densely

THE CROPS IN U. CANADA.-The local papers speak favorably of the prospects of a good harvest. In many places the fall wheat has suffered much from the late severe frosts, but the spring wheat and orchards are looking remarkably well.

The Montreal Gazette contains a mysterious announcement as to the "interior of His Excellency, the Commander of the Forces." Here is the paragraph:

"We are informed that the interior of His Excellency, the Commander of the Forces, residence off Sherbrooke street, is to be immediately renewed and re-decorated in expectation of the arrival in our midst of the Prince of Wales."—Montreal Gazette,

How the gallant officer's " interior" is to be renewed and decorated? or why it should be so treated at all? are questions we are not prepared to answer. Perhaps the Gazette means merely as all example shows, can not be resisted or con- to imply that His Excellency's bowels are out of trolled; and to proclaim, under any circumstances, order; and that he is about to try a course of the dissolubility of marriage, is but the first step tonics in order to restore the normal and healthy he is the right man for the office he holds.—Montreal

lentin, has been sent to us for publication:—

Sir,—The parish of St. Valentin has lately been the theatre of events which merit public attention. More than one journal has reproduced the said events which have stamped this parish with a certain notoriety. But things which have occurred subsequently, the reflections made thereupon, and the determinations resolved upon, have appeared to me equally worthy of comment; for if it be meet to brand a crime and its perpetrators, it is also right to make public the good that is operated in order to counteract the baneful effects of a public scandal too long endured.

I will tell you then, Sir, that at the present moment every one here is at work to reinstate this parish in the good opinion of the country. The impetus given by the pastor in the direction of a desirable progress, extends itself from day to day, and daily more and more. The envenomed source of crime, the curse of families and of society, which digs for them the gulf—in a word the grog-shops—had scarce diminished before to day. The first disorders thereby occasioned here date from a period of twenty years back. Ever since that epoch the poison of intoxicating liquor has flowed with more or less intensity amongst the unhappy families to day the victims of its disastrous effects. And I am warranted in attributing the late disorders here, not only to a sudden vengeance against the Municipal Councillors, but to a sentiment of bitter hatred stimulated for upwards of a year by the copious libations of the liquor shop. A very syphon ever flowing, the throat of the grog-seller has disgorged a flood of filth which has carried everywhere shame and desolation. That the drunkenness of St. Valentin has been the cause of the evil long time prevailing in spite of noble efforts, there can be no doubt,

The idea of the revolting acts to which at the beginning of this year some persons made a show of proceeding had at last aroused public indignation. Inspired by a patriotic and religious enthusiasm at the sight of the evil which menaced his flock, the re-

verend pastor of the parish vigorously attacked the foe. He declaimed against the borrid vice of drunkenness, which brings destruction upon society and upon the family. His powerful voice happily tound an echo in the hearts of his audience. First the Municipal Council was persuaded to adopt an energetic resolution against taverns as a destructive scourge which undermines the happiness of the community. In like manner the entire body of parishioners sanctioned this important decision; and the universal enthusiasm in favor of their convictions gives us grounds to hope for a continuance of prosperity and balevon days for the people of St. Valentin. May they henceforward adhere to that sanction publicly given in the following fact which I relate to their

In the first transports of their joy at the restoration of peace, so long disturbed, the entire body of the Parishioners hastened to render the tribute of their thanks to their pastor for the bold initiative he had taken; but the latter, hearing in time of this movement, himself opposed it. The Rev. Mr. Deguoy deemed it his duty to decline this solemn demonstration; but availing himself of the occasion, he addressed a touching discourse to his parishioners, which closed with an earnest invitation to them to maintain themselves strongly united against the degrading vice, which has shed so many dangers upon the soil of the country; assuring them at the same time, that that union would be the safety of themselves, of their families, and of their country. It Rev. Chaplain of Isle aux Noix who preached on the occasion, on his turn recommended the union of the parishioners with their pastor, whom they would ever find foremost in the breach, watching over their defence, and encouraging them by his ardor.

The intended demonstration, the address already signed by upwards of 85 heads of families, at the moment when the movement was put a stop to, avenges in a signal manner the reputation of the people of St. Valentin, which, as elsewhere, with some unhappy exceptions, is sound at heart.

As may easily be conceived, a sensible return towards the good old paths is perceptible in this parish; and there are abundant reasons to hope that the movement will continue to advance. Municipal, and other affairs, are now in the hands of men who have the general interest at heart, and not merely the advantage of some private individual. These

I remain, Sir, very sincerely yours, St. Valentin, 24th May, 1860.

We have been requested to publish the followmg address, presented to Mr. Barry, of Toronto. by his friends, previous to his departure for Ireland. Mr. Barry replied extempore in a few sured; and to what extent Mr. Flannigan is a suffersuitable words :-

To Thomas Barry Esq., of the City of Toronto, Canada West, Barrister and Solicitor &c.

Dear Sir-Having only this day learned of your speedier departure for your fatherland than we otherwise anticipated, we are hereby prevented testifying to your own good wishes in a more substantial manner than we would otherwise have desired.

However we can only say that you must take the will for the deed, assuring you that you carry with you not only our best wishes for your happiness and success, in every sense, but also those of a large and influential portion of the inhabitants of this city.

We fondly hope and trust that a merciful Providence will watch over you in all your wanderings, and carry you safely through them all, and at no distant day bring you back again amongst us in safe-ty, health, and strength—again to assume and enter on that large sphere of usefulness to others, as well as profit to yourself, which you have here hitherto

And, wishing you a pleasant journey, and a joyful reunion with your many friends in the "Green Isle," sweetest gem of the ocean, permit us to subscribe ourselves your attached friends and admirers :-

J. Thorburn, M.D. A. Manning J. Ginty J. Duggan, Q.C.
J. H. Doyle, Barrister J. M'Nabb, Barrister Morphy & Walkem, "W. H. Burns, "W. J. Harper, Solicitor, H. B. Morphy" G. A. Walkem D. M'Donald W. V. Bacon, "T. H. Ince, "W. B. Sullivan" J. Woodside J. Maulson J. Burnett

F. Callaway G. Brooke G. B. Hare G. Hemings Toronto, May 28th, 1860.

Mr. Macquestin, the City Surveyor, has notified the citizens that the by-laws will be strictly enforced which relate to excavations in streets, encumbering side-walks, throwing dirty water into the streets, carting rubbish through the streets, and also the by-law respecting cellar-doors, or trap-doors on the side-walks. Great credit is due to officials who faithfully and impartially enforce the laws of the city. The quantity of dirty water thrown from houses in some streets is so great that the atmosphere of those streets is highly offensive after midnight. But where are poor people to throw their dirty water, where drains are not provided to carry it off? A thorough drainage of the city would probably save hundreds of lives every year, and prevent much ill-health. Since the foregoing was written, we learn that Mr. Macquestin has received a letter threatening him with vengeance should be continue to discharge useless men. We hope the City Surveyor will not be deterred from faithfully doing his duty by the threats of any one. If he continues to discharge his duties as he has thus far done the citizens will soon be ready to acknowledge that

The following communication relative to the Temperance movement in the parish of St. Va- C.E., has kindly consented to act as our Agent the Montreal Wilness of Wednesday last. in the above locality.

> The Arabia brings news of the death of the Rev. Theodore Parker, one of the most distinguished Protestant divines of the day, and by whose death the Protestant Church has been deprived of one its ablest and most amiable ministers.

At a Meeting of the Erina Lacrosse Club, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing season :—

President-Mr. John Robinson. Vice President-Mr. Frank Curran. Secretary Treasurer - Mr P. J. Kearney. Committee-Messrs. W. J. Cox, W. Hammel, John Bowie, M. Burke, and Jas. Stafford.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE AT QUEBEC .- At last it has been resolved to make the Parliament House serve the temporary purpose of a palace for His Royal Highness, Albert, Prince of Wales. The whole machinery of legislation is to be sent out of the building, including officials of every degree. New furniture is to be put in. Kitchens, cooking utensils, beds, bedding, dining tables, sideboards, pianos, and the full accessories of a well furnished house, are to take the place of desks and office stools; and there is to be an upheaving of things in general. The arrangement, we regard, as in every sense a most proper and satisfactory one-indeed, the only one that fully meets public expectation. His Excellency the Governor General has done wisely, and we trust the Commissioner of Public Works will find the means of making things look creditable in every way before the royal visitor arrives. Quebec Chronicle, Wednesday.

FIRE .- A fire broke out early on Sunday morning in the Pork, Beef and Butter Inspection Stores, Grey Nunn Street. It was seriously damaged ere the fire could be arrested. A family living in the upper story barely escaped with their lives. How the fire originated is a mystery The office in which it seems to have originated was closed on the previous evening about six o'clock, and no light or fire had been in use there. The store was very full of provision. which, we believe, was partly covered by jusurance and belonging to the following persons, Mr Rec-H. Renaud, pork; Mr. Mann, pork and butter; Messrs. Young & Co., pork; Mr. McShane, beef Mr. Feron, Shoulders, and lams; Messrs. Taylor, butter; Mr. Farrel, hams; Mr. Binmore, butter; Mr. Mercier, hams; Mr Walker, butter; Stewart & McIntyre, butter; MacKay & Brothers; B. Lindsay. The way in which this fire was got under butter. without damage to the adjoining property, which was in great danger from the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, is another illustration of the benefit derived from our Water works. Without them the fire would doubtless have spread in the direction of the canal and destroyed many thousand pounds worth of valuable property. As it was the fire was confined to the building in which it originated .- Montreal Gazette.

GREAT FIRE AT LAMPSON'S COVE.-We regret to ay that a most destructive fire broke out last evening, about six o'clock, in a large stone building in Champlain Street, immediately under what is generally known as the 'Steps." The building which belonged to Mr. Lampson was a stone house, subdivided into about forty tenements, most of which were occupied by families of the poorer class. All the families have lost nearly everything they owned in the shape of furniture, and are consequently turned penniless into the street. From Lampson's building which stood on the West side of the Street, the fire soon spread to un adjoining house on the same side, occupied by Mr Dwyer, as a boarding house, and afterwards - a strong breeze having sprung up-it spread to the opposite row of houses next the wharf six of which were shortly consumed. Of the latter one belonged to Mr. Roach, who has lost nearly everthing. The others were the property of Mr. Lampson and Mr. Flannigan, all occupied by famihes of the labouring class. Here, however, the fire did not stop, but extended to the buildings next the river unfortunately connected with Mr. Flanigan's Shipping Yard containing some thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of valuable sawn timber and staves. The whole of this was speedily consumed along with the best portion of the wharf on which it was piled, and a barge lying alongside Altogether the loss cannot be estimated at less than \$100,000, a considerable moiety of which falls on the poorest class of our fellow citizens In Mr. Flanigan's timber, it is understood the Messrs. Burstall had an interest, and on this there is understood to be some insurance. Mr. Lampson's property, we believe, iner, we have not as yet been able to learn. Fortunately from the direction of the wind the shipping which at this point lies two and three deep ran little risk. Tugs were in readiness in case of an exigency and the officers in charge of the engines did their duty as well as circumstances would permit. - Quebec Chronicle 26th ult.

The Canadian started from Quebec on her homeward voyage at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, and passed Father Point at 1.25 a.m., showing good progress. She met with an accident before starting. The spring of a steamvalve broke and fell on the piston, which with the up stroke forced it on the top of the cylinder and broke it. One engine was therefore disabled. It was disconnected with the other, and the vessel we believe will steam 9 knots an hour with one engine. The nature of the accident was fully explained to the passengers, of whom there were 71 cabin and 33 steerage on board. Their money was offered to be returned, or a passage in the next steamer. Only 6 of the former and 7 of the latter left the ship.—Montreal Gazette.

MORE SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.-Twenty-three thousand bushels of wheat were shipped a few days ago from Kincardine, County of Bruce, for Montreal. This time last year the farmers of that county had to get their seed grain and provisions from abroad, as our readers may remember the destitution which prevailed there from the failure of the crops. There is yet as much more wheat to export thence this spring .- London Free Press.

IMPROVEMENT .- The Galt Reporter is credibly informed that there were over two thousand barrels of flour, and about three thousand five hundred bushels of wheat, besides a large quantity of other merchandise, forwarded from Galt Railway Station last week. This surely looks like an improvement in

Mr. Craik, (Opposition) has been elected for East Middlesex. The vote at the close of the poll stood as follows:—Craik, 1,025; Beecher, 855; Cornish, 349.

Birth.

In this city, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. John Cuddy, Dry Goods Merchant, St. Mary's Street, of a

On the 19th ult., at his residence Charlottenburgh, County of Glengarry, and in the 85th year of his age, Donald M'Donald, deeply and deservedly regreted by all who knew him.

The late Mr. M'Donald was one of the oldest and most respected settlers in his part of the country, having emigrated to Canada in 1786. A kind neighbor and a good Christian, his memory will long be held in affectionate remembrance by those whom he has left behind him. R.I.P.

After a series of cold, cloudy and rainy days, the weather is again bright and beautiful. The accounts of the weather and crops from various quarters continue very satisfactory.

Wheat has been going down, and might have been bought yesterday at \$1,20. The news to day may strengthen the market.

Flour had been very dull until the market gave way, when considerable sales of ordinary brands were effected at \$5,25 for No. 1. Good brands are held higher, but they do not sell. The news to day will probably render holders firmer.

In Coarse Grains we have nothing to report. Oatmeal has been sold at \$4,75.

Peas.—The arrivals are large, and the price is rather lower. Car-loads will not bring over 80 cents per 66 lbs, and a cargo has, we understand, been sold at 82 cents, though the quality was good.

Butter .- New is beginning to arrive freely, but there are no transactions to report. We would again impress upon the minds of packers the importance of having their kegs or firkins marked with the dry tare by the cooper, and not on any account to add the usual allowance of two pounds soakage to the marked weight. If they do so, this two pounds has just to be allowed again in all ordinary cases, as buyers will not take the butter except at marked weights of packages and two pounds additional. Notwithstanding all our warnings on this head, we are frequently getting letters complaining of the allowance of soak-age, when it was included in the market weight of

Potatoes will hardly pay for carriage. A car load of large Reds was sold at 2s 3d per bag of a minot and a half, which is rather less than 30 cents per bushel. Good White, Cup, or Pink-eye Potatoes would bring a little more, but it is difficult to effect

Wool .- The cash price offered for ordinary to good Wool is 25 to 27 cents, but if sold on time to manufacturers would bring considerably more, probably 30 cents.

Oxygenated Bitters .- This is a remedy for Dyspepindigestion, and the numerous disorders of the it was discovered by a regular physician, e ch en years of research. It is unlike all other mediines, and extracts the disease by its roots, leaving - vestige behind.

#### REMOVED.

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

#### INSURANCE OFFICE

From Saint Francois Xavier Street,

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

J. LEANDRE BRAULT. May 31, 1860.

THOMAS WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND PORTER MERCHANTS,

#### 26 St. François Xavier Street, MONTREAL,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received a well selected stock of liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver free to any part of the city all goods ordered at their stores.

PRICES.

WINES.

Per Per gal. dozen. bottle. CLARET-Chaten Lafitte and St. Julien,..... 10s 0d 24s 2s 0d

## SPIRITS.

BRANDIES—Fine Old, 1848 . . . 60s 5s 0d Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s . . 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom . . . . 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch......... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish....... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genu-

#### RUMS-Finest Old Jamaica....10s Od 24s 2s Od ALES AND PORTERS.

ine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d

ALE—Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. 

ORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-

CIDER-Penner's, &c.,.... 12s 6d 7s 6d All Casks, Jars and Bottles to be returned or paid for on delivery.

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



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 4th instant.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

By Order, WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

June 1, 1860. NOW PUBLISHING,

IN PARTS, (8vo. DEMI SIZE) A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL

## TREATISE ON ALGEBRA.

First Part Just Ready.

THE WHOLE, when issued, will be found to be a complete and comprehensive Volume on the Science. For Sale at the Booksellers', and at the TRUE WITNESS Office.

Price 2s 9d, or 55 cents.

April 19, 1860.

TOPFOREIGNIEUTELLIGENCE. terminal to make the property and etropos ener la expense bler to mitace unità etropos ener l'assesse RRANCE: che l'asses ener l'asses

It appears that the fixing of the new bounda-ries between France and Piedmont is nearly completed, owing to the activity of the engineers employed in the operation The fort on Mont Cenis alone gave rise to some difficulty. The Emperor is said to have demanded that the fort should be comprised in the French possessions, on the ground that it was the French Government which had originally constructed it at its own expense. M. Cavour had the audacity to claim it as being 'necessary to the defence of Piedmont. Can it be against Piedmont's liberator? To put an end to the dispute it was determined to demolish the fort.

Pamphlets are again appearing frequently, and their fire is directed a good deal against England. Dentu published three or four the other day. Among the most recent is one "L'Angleterre, la France, et la Guerre," by a member of the Legislative Corps, a zealous Bonapartist since 1848, Prefect of the Lot in 1849, of the Pas de Calais in 1852, and of the Somme in 1855, and officer of the Legion of Honor, named du Hamel-the Comte du Hamel. On this production I prefer, for the present, transcribing the opinions of one of the Paris correspondents of the Independence Belge, extracted from yesterday's impression of that journal. They are as follows :-

" Count du Hamel is much affected, and justly, at the violent and often unjust attacks of which in the British Parliament on the subject of Nice and Savoy. Has not England, which seeks in the eye of L'rance the straw of this modern annexation, in her own the beam of India, of the Cape of Good Hope, of Gibraltar, &c.? But the writer has not sufficiently taken into account the habits of a Parliamentary nation.

"How is it to be expected that English speakers will not sometimes show themselves ill-natured towards our nation, when they spare neither their own colleagues, their own Government, nor even their own army. I read to-day in our Moniteur de l'Armee that the Times correspondent in India energetically points out the cruelty of which the officers of his nation were guilty in the campaign of Oude-cruelty of which it must tortunately be said our army offers few examples. The representative of the British journal thought it his duty to stigmatize these excesses without having to dread anything but the discussive examination of his assertions, without having to apprehend that any ensign would send him a message, or that in default of an administrative act an action for defamation would be brought against him.

"This great impunity of all discussion, which forms the basis of the institutions and of the manners of our neighbors, ought to have been taken into consideration by the Count du Hamel, to make him excuse the liberties taken at the tribune and by the press. England enumerates in her history acts of injustice and of jealousy, sometimes even of national crimes, but she knows to live with and by liberty-liberty of which the exercise may be measured according to the temperament and necessities of peoples, particularly when they have more or less merited it, but of which the principle is the source of all progress and of all political vitality."

"With whom are we going to war next?"-That, says the Paris correspondent of the Herald, is the general question in military circles, and it is not, as you may well imagine, confined to the The circular of the Minister of War, which I drew prominent attention to a couple of and his early-planted ambition was altogether of a days ago, is held by the middle classes in Paris to indicate decidedly warlike intentions on the part of the Government, and the distrust and apprehension have proportionately increased. In such a state of the public mind you will easily understand that the warlike appearance of affairs in Germany; the alliance between France and Denmark—the belief in the existence of which has, if anything, been strengthened by semi-official contradictions; the unanimous intention displayed by the Prussian Chamber to support the Government in its determination to resist the encroaching tendency of France; all this has revived the rumors of war which were current at the commencement of the year, just before the Emperor put forth his "peace programme" in his letter to M. Fould. No sooner is one "rumor of war" disposed of than another springs up to confirm the impression that the Emperor has not the remotest intention of keeping quiet, and that if he keeps up an army of 600,000 men, and adds ship upon ship to the navy, he intends using them. For the first time since its establishment. the camp at Chalons is not to be merely a training school for infantry and cavalry manœuvres, but a complete corps d'armee is to be collected there. There are to be three divisions of infantry on a war footing, which, according to the

excellent organization of the French army, means that each division is accompanied by two batteries of artillery (12 guns) and a company of sappers and miners. Each division, moreover, consists of two regiments of infantry and one battalion of foot chasseurs-say in round numbers (including the artillery and sappers) about 12,000 men. There is to be, moreover, a division of cavalry, consisting of two regiments of hussars, two regiments of chasseurs, and one battery of horse artillery — say about 2,000 men. In addition, there is to be a reserve of artillery and military train. The whole of this would give a tidy little force of 40,000 men, a corps d'armee which, in the hands of Marshal MiMahon, would prove extremely efficient .-This will constitute the force at Chalons, but in reality the centre of an army of observation in the course of formation along the Rhine frontier, the right wing being echeloned from Besancon to Strasbourg, and the left wing from Metz a great agglomeration of cavalry. All this is to more than 90,000 men, and, distributed in the most becomingly General Lamoriciere is become

cessary for "the reorganization of the army," and the warnings which appear in this correspondence and elsewhere of what is going on will be the "inventions of a calumnious press." Fortunately Europe by this time knows what value to attach to such official contradictions.

THE FRENCH ARMY .- It is a very remarkable fact, amidst the reiterated peaceable professions of the French Government, that it should feel itself compelled to raise the price of exoneration from service in the army from 2,000f. to 2,300f. More remarkable is it still, after all we so constantly hear of the French love of glory and enthusiastic desire to fight, that the reason alleged by the Moniteur for this augmentation is that the desire of young men to escape military service is every year manifested in an increasing ratio. In 1856 and 1857 16 per cent. of the recruits bought themselves off, but the proportion increased in 1858 to 18 per cent., and to 27

per cent. in 1859.—Paris Letter, Saturday, May 5.
The Prince Imperial.—The Constitutionnel gives a positive denial to a story told by "a foreign journal" to the effect that the Imperial Prince having been a naughty boy and very impertinent towards his mother, the Emperor had stripped him of his rank of corporal in the Guards and had the stripes torn off his uniform in the presence of a body of soldiers with all the ceremonies used in the case of an ordinary degradation. The object of this libel, the Constitutionnel says, is to inculcate the belief that the infant Prince (four years old) is naturally of such a bad disposition that he can only be corrected by measures of extreme severity, whereas the Constitutionnel would very frequently have recorded anec-France and its Government have been the object | dotes showing the extreme goodness of heart and sweet disposition of the child had it not feared to be accused of flattery and of inventing infantine sayings such as were formerly put in the mouths of the King of Rome and the Duke of Bordeaux.

THE EASTERN QUESTION .- Whether it be owing to M. Edmond About's pamphlet or not, it would be difficult to say, but the fact is, that to-day the Question d'Orient is the principal topic. M. de Lavalette, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has just left Paris to take possession of his post, and people remembering that M. Lavalette is the self-same diplomatist who brught about the Crimean war, owing to his peculiar conduct with regard to the holy places, naturally fancy that he is dispatched to put the " sick man" out of pain, and that the general squabbling which is to follow over the spoils will commence without delay. Matters are hardly come to that pass yet, but the time is evidently near at hand when the Eastern embroilment will commence. Our canard mongers will have it that M. de Budberg has been sent merely to cettle what is to be Russia's share in the plunder, and that the Emperor of Austria is expected in Paris on a similar errand.-Paris Letter.

The subscription for the 600,000 francs which the Catholics of Lyons have undertaken to raise for the fortifications of Ancona is being taken up with the greatest enthusiasm; 120,000 francs have already been sent on account of their debt to the Holy Father. The Guzette de Lyon publishes letters from the Chevalier de St. Cheron, at Disemont, and from his brother in Paris, each sending 100 francs to claim their Lyonese citizenship. Mr. Clement Gorser, calculating, in a letter to the same paper, that it will take 100,000 Lyonese at 6 francs a head to pay the whole, sends his tribute accordingy for himself, wife, and three children A Savoyard sends 20 francs to do honor to his new French nationality. Another Lyonese gives 500 francs to encourage General de Lamoriciere.

Of the three French officers who through negligence or worse motives were mixed up with the row on the 19th March, in Rome, one has been dismissed from the army, and the other two have been severely reprimanded by the French Minister of War. The French officer who, on the contrary, encouraged the Pontifical gendarmes to do their duty, has been promoted, and received praises and a decoration from the Emperor. - Armonia.

Louis Napoleon.-He was the youngest of three brothers; and he had many cousins-five in one family-who stood nearer to their uncle's throne personal character. He was not in the first rank of the Bonapartes by birth; he is unlike them in the whole cast of his character and quality of his genius, and he evidently uses his Ostensible relationship to the first Emperor as a mere charm over the imagination of his more noisy and excitable subjects. It is for himself and by himself that he has been the Monarch-Adventurer; and he has used the Bonapartes generally, and the Emperor in particular, as helps to his purpose -Once a Week.

## ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the Express writes on the 4th instant :--

"I hear from Turin that Count Cavour cannot reckon upon a majority of more than ten votes in favour of the treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice." A letter from Pisa, in the Union of Paris, says " the Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa has neither concurred or allowed any one to concur in the teasts for the reception of Victor Emmanuel. He answered that he could not give any permission either for the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the Te Deum, the presence of the clergy, or the ringing of the bells &c. And, as he was being pressed on the subject, he answered, "Victor Emmanuel ought to be satisfied with not seeing me present myself at the church doors, and act towards him as St. Ambrose did to wards Theodosius." The Archbishop of Florence having written to him to advise him to be more moderate, he answered, "I have received your Grace's letter; its answer will come from Rome. The King went to the cathedral for the feast; none of the clergy were to be found, and the doors of the sacristy were locked.

The journals publish a letter from General Garibaldı, in which he says:-

" It is the duty of all to encourage, aid, and to augment the number of combatants against oppression. It is not the insurrectionary party in Sicily whom we are assisting, but Sicily herself, where there are enemics to contend with. It was not I who advised an insurrection in Sicily; but from the moment that our Sicilian brethren threw themselves into the struggle I considered it my duty to assist them. Our battle cry will be, 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel!"

THE PAPAL STATES .- The Roman correspondent of the Armonia, writing on the 27th ult., says :-" It is a grand sight to see the Roman people come in crowds to the churches to take part in the public prayers which are being made for the present circumstances. The presence of General Lamoriciere has contributed much to raise the courage of the Pontifical party, which in Rome is the great majority.— Within the last few days Count Giovanni Massei died in Bologna. He was one of those who had taken the most active part in the revolution. He was a native of Lucia, but had married a rich heiress in Bologna. During the first days of April he was seizto Luneville. At the latter place there is to be ed with a fit of apoplexy, which took away his speech, but left him alive still. His family immediately sent for a priest, and the parish priest of the kept very quiet, but the information reaches me locality, who came at once, assisted him to the time from a source which the events of last year have shown me to be reliable. The commander-in-gave such manifest signs of repentance as to be able shown me to be reliable. The collimander-incollection of the chief, I need hardly say, will be sa Majeste himself. The whole force under arms will amount are often seen in the churches, and they behave there

Until then the preparations making in the way of families of France, Belgium, and other countries ar- without either foreign help or military disaffection. campaign equipage, &c., will be set down as ne- rive to enrol themselves in the Pontifical troops. The Neapolitan force is large, well appointed ward. Marquis Lepri has left the Pontifical Noble Guard to not ill-commanded That jealous, between soldiers become Aide-de-Camp to General de Lamoriciere.-Many young men have emigrated from Tuscany, and have arrived at Perugia, or at Citta di Castello to pronounced by the semi-official viscacres to be enlist in the Pontifical troops. But the Government has not granted their request (not to give any pretext of quarrel to Count Cavour). To do full honor to King Victor Emmanuel, at his arrival in Bologna, the head of the municipality, Marquis Pizzardi has mysteriously commanded, by means of a circular, all citizens to adorn with carpets and hangings the windows and balconies of their houses. The circular is printed, and therefore its authenticity cannot be doubted. It has been reported that the friars of La Gancia, near Palermo, were on the side of the revolutionists. But it seems that the rebels entered into the monastery through a stable which the friars had let to a layman.

At Bologna, in five days, and without previous varning, a sum of 10,203 francs were collected to be offered to the Holy Father as a testimonial of sidelity on the part of his subjects. In the list of subscribers are reckoned 105 priests, 218 laymen, and 191 women. Other subscriptions are to follow. -Bien Public.

We must notice briefly, as the principal foreign facts of the week, the proclamation in which the Holy Father appeals to the Catholic world in behalf of the Roman Loan of 50,000,000 fr., for which subscriptions have been opened in the capitals of Europe, and to which Belgium had, by the 3rd instant, subscribed 15,000,000. Next comes the emigration to Rome of Irish Catholics, to take service in the Pope's army, to the number, it is at present stated of 1,500.—Tublet.

The Memorial Bordelais has the following:-'Letters from Rome of a recent date give some curious details respecting discoveries which General Lamoriciere has made since he has been concerned in Roman affairs. Among other things he found, it is said, that 2,527 officers or soldiers who figured on the lists of the army had no existence, but that, nevertheless, pay was regularly drawn for them. He was told also that captains made a rule of not mentioning the numerous desertions which take place in their companies, first, in order not to disturb the good opinion which the Pope has of his army; and, secondly, to receive the same pay for their troops.-The General, having manifested an intention of forming again the Pontifical Dragoons, who were dissolved some time ago, but of whom 150 remained, many objections were made to his project. He at last asked to see the uniforms and helmets of the Dragoons, but was told that they had been sold .-To whom?' said he. 'To the manager of a theatre.' For how much?' 'Three paolis per helmet.' 'And how much did each helmet cost?' '48 paolis.' 'Send for the manager,' said the General, and the manager came. 'You must bring to me all the helmets you have purchased,' said the General, 'and you shall be paid for them.' 'How much have I to receive?' asked the manager. 'Why, three paolis each—what they cost you.' 'General,' cried the unfortunate man, 'I paid 25 paolis per helmet, and here is the

receipt! And he produced a paper proving that he had really paid that sum." Notwithstanding the statements of the Sardinian journals that the French troops will have entirely evacuated the Papal States before the end of June, it is certain that the Duke de Grammont, in accordance with instructions received from Paris, has declared to the Holy See that the French garrison will not leave the Papal territory until the Sovereign Pontiff himself shall have acknowledged that the departure of the French troops could take place without any danger to the tranquillity and safety of his States.

THE POPE'S RIGHT TO CLAIM HELP FROM NAPLES. A Vienna telegram, of the 10th May, says:-'The Sardinian government is said to have been induced by the representations of France to recognise the right of the Pope to claim, eventually, the assistance of the King of Naples to maintain order in the Papal States; It is therefore asserted that, if, after the departure of the French troops, the Papal army were increased by Neapolitan soldiers, Sardinia would raise no objection, provided the Papal army should not attempt the conquest of the Legations.

The official Giornale di Roma says :- "The reception of King Victor Emmanuel by the clergy at Bothan himself. The eldest of his brothers died in in-fancy; but till he was 23 he had an elder brother; represented. A large number of refugees and some students were guilty of sacrilege and profanity in making the dome of the sacred Temple resound with their shouting, in order to make the people believe it was a demonstration of the priests. The King was to have passed seven days at Bologna, but remained only two days on the soil of the Romagna, which he appeared very anxious and in a great hurry to

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GENERAL DE LAMORICIERE'S OATH .- The Opinion Nationale publishes the text of the oath taken by General de Lamoriciere, in the presence of the Holy Father :- "I, Leon de Lamoriciere, Commanderin-Chief of the Pontifical troops, promise and swear to be faithful to Saint Peter the Apostle, to the Sacred College of the Most Serene and Most Reverend Cadinals of the Holy Roman Church, to the Supreme Pontiff regnant, and to his successsors canonically elected; and I will faithfully perform the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical troops confided to me. So help me God and his Holy Gospels."

NAPLES .- On the night of the 15th instant, General Garibaldi embarked with 2,000 men on board two merchant steamers at Genoa, or on some point of the Calabrian coast, in aid of the insurrection.— Such an interprise is beyond the limits of either praise or blame. It is useless to judge it by the common rules which we apply to political transac-tions. To reproach the partizan General with viclating international law, by taking up arms against a state at peace with his own, would, in the opinion of his admirers, be as puerile as to charge him with piracy for seizing the company's steamers. The man, the cause, and the circumstances are so very extraordinary that they must be judged by themselvo. Success will stamp Garibaldi as a general and statesman of the highest rank; defeat, ruin, and death will cause him to be remembered as a Quixotic adventurer, of dauntless courage but weak judgment, who has thrown away his life in a desperate filibustering attempt. The expedition to Sicily may in future be ranked with William of Orange's landing in England, or it may be ranked with Murat's landing in Calabria; all we can be certain of is the heroic courage of the man who has attempted it.

Of the prospects of the Sicilians we cannot speak anguinely. The insurrection appears, indeed, far from being at an end. The Sicilians seem to have risen against their oppressors with all the fury which years of tyranny can inspire. The royal troops have been held at bay by levies of citizens, hastily armed and almost wholly undisciplined. Men of all ranks and professions have joined the movement. The priests themselves have forgotten their traditional reverence for authority, and the wealthy have been content to stake their all in a struggle for the independence of the Island; the old have been carried away by the enthusiasm of youth; even soldiers and

and civilians which since 1848 has arisen on the Continent—that esprit de corps which would make. a French or Austrian regiment delighted to charge a Parisian or Viennese mob, will no doubt animate the King's troops against the Sicilian insurgents. No great distance: through a difficult country, is to be traversed. The chief towns are accessible by sea and the sea is at the command of the King's fleet. Troops have been sent in a few hours from Naples and Palermo, and reinforcements can be poured in as long as necessary. The chances are, therefore strongly against the success of the movement. It is quite possible that if the communication with the main land were cut off the insurgents would be able to hold their own against the troops already in the island; but if the King is allowed to use the whole strength of the State in coercing his refractory province, we think the cause which Garibaldi has espoused is desperate enough.

We have heard of men conspiring in the streets but such boldness and openness are transcended by the proceedings of the Italian General on the present occasion. The alleged license of British institutions is certainly exceeded by what is permitted to Garibaldi on Sardinian ground. Only in Mobile or New Orleans has a parallel been seen to the independence and the freedom of action enjoyed by the General and his associates. They not only embark with ease, but the newspapers publish the addresses with which the adventurous chief endeavours to rouse his countrymen. Garibaldi is able publicly to charge his countrymen to use every means to aid in his enterprise. He tells them that wherever Italians are fighting against their oppressors, thither all brave men should be sent, and that the Sicilian in-surrection should be aided not in Sicily alone, but wherever her enemies are to be met. "I did not counsel the Sicilian movement," adds the General but, since these brethren of ours are fighting, deem it my duty to fly to the rescue." Of course, a portion of the Continental press attributes the rising to England. One journal states that the Sardinian Government did all in its power to prevent the embarkation, but that "the Insurrectional Committee of London, which had prepared the enterprise, was too cunning, and overcame every obstacle. Without thinking it worth while to discuss this matter, we may beg to suggest a doubt of the great exertions of the Sardinian Government. It seems to us that Garibaldi bas had his own way in this mat-

#### GERMANY.

A remarkable rumor, which seems to have obtained some credence in Paris, is mentioned in one or two continental papers. It is said that the French Government, irritated by the augmentation of the Prussian army, and the consequent demand for an additional grant of some £1,300,000 for military purposes, has dispatched to Berlin a note requiring explanations of the object of Prussian armaments .-There is little doubt that the Emperor Louis Napoleon is annoyed by Prussia's evident determination to place, herself in a good state of defence.
A letter in the official Dresden Journal from its

Vienna correspondent, treating on the position of Austria in reference to the proposed Conference,

875 :--France being determined not to accede to the claims of Switzerland, notwithstanding that they are supported by the Powers, the assembling of a Conference would only be a fresh triumph for French policy. The few concessions which France is ready to make could be procured for Switzerland by way of diplomacy. Should England, however, retain her opinion that Switzerland would derive more advantages from a Conference, Austria would be willing to send a representative as well as the

## SPAIN.

other Powers."

The Minister of Marine had decided that the steamer the Colon shall be placed at the disposal of the Count de Montemolin and his brother. All the persons imprisoned in the Saladero and other prisons of Madrid, for political offences, had been set at liberty; not, however, until after they had taken an oath of fidelity to the Queen; and a circular had been addressed by the Minister of Justice to the law authorities in the provinces, directing them to procced at once, in preference to all other matters, to most dangerously insidious that can be the execution of the amnesty. The Esperanza, Carlist journal, contains an article praising the Government for that measure.

RECTIFICATION OF FRONTIERS .- The Constitutionnel of to-day (May the 4th) notices in extraordinary terms an extraordinary statement in "the Portuguese papers," viz., that a British squadron with 12.000 men on board is expected to arrive at Lisbon for the purpose of protecting Portugal against the fulfilment of a treaty between Spain and France, by which Queen Isabella cedes Majorca, Minorca, Ivrea, and Formentera, and the province of Navarre to France, receiving in exchange permission to annex Portugal. The Constitutionnel describes all this as 'buffoonery." It is no doubt pramature, but the proposed "Rectification of frontiers" is one of those practical jokes, the merits of which are obviously exclusive to French comprehension; the "exchange," which seems to have excited uneasiness at Lisbon, is precisely one of those pleasantries which that lugubrious farceur, "Alexander the Great," is very partial to; but these are jokes which we don't take in England-lacking the liveliness of our continental neighbors, and supposing that there were any truth in the report of Portugal being attacked, most people north of the Channel would be apt to think it a bouffonnerie at which our gallaat allies would ultimately have to laugh on the wrong side of their mouths .- Puris Letter.

## IRELAND IN 1860.

The Ami de la Religion has just published a paper on the state of Ireland in 1860, written by a correspondent, and which it characterises as the most vivid and concise study of the Irish question which has yet been presented to the French reader. The writer's object appears to be to give a resume of the political condition of the country from the same point of view at which M. Gustave de Beaumont investigated it twenty years ago, in his colebrated work, "L'Irelande Folitique, Morale et Sociale."-After alluding to the attention which has been lately naid to Irish affairs by the Ami de la Religion and various other Continental journals, the writer pro-

"The difficulties of Ireland are so numerous and so complex that it is difficult to compass them in one view; it is a country that, in comparison with other countries, seems to be the arena of I know not what mysterious forces tending to some unseen Providential end. One night, fifteen years ago, the potato crop failed. There was no such plague in Egypt as that. The whole structure of Irish society rested on the notato, and Irish society simply smashed, as a house does whose foundations are upturned by an earthquake. What borible catastrophes followed I need not enumerate. In round numbers, a million starved, a million fled their country—fled like some nomad tribe, launched on fresh fields. But after the cross and the trial came the consolation and the crown. Take up the Directories of the Catholic Church in the United States, in Australia, and in Great Britain, regions in which every one knows Catholicity has obtained an amazing development within the last ten years or twelve years, and you will find that the congregations are mainly composed of Church. A famine has thus given to the Island of used to be produced throughout that country by the officials have in some cases abandoned the principles Saints in the present day the new glory of becoming exit of a Whig Ministry, and the advent of a Tory?

various cantonments along the frontier, the whole with scarcorow of the isomeony of the scarcorow of the isomeony of the isome and the spirit of the British Empire, in its public opinion, in its law, in its policy, in its whole mind and spirit is, even in these days of toleration, bitterly anti-Papal: England aided and abetted throughout last year the enemies of the Pope . It is for Ireland to make atonement to the best of her ability .-The poor country is in gripe of one of her periodic famines at this minute—but she can afford £100,000 to send to her spiritual Sovereign. She has the material for soldiers too to send, whose military qualities General de Lamoriciere will know how to turn to good account. The English have great sympathy for the Sardinian cause, but, contrary to their usual custom, this sympathy is not on the present occasion of a solid character. It is a standing English re-proach against the Irish, that they know how to talk, but not how to act. At present, I hear very little eloquence in that country I confess-but I believe it is sending the Pope what he wants, money

"The interior politics of the country are however in a state of helpless and hopeless confusion. The truth is, the great mass of the people are utterly indifferent to politics (La Politique)—have almost ceased to believe in that haughty and powerful dame since the death of O'Connell. At least, the country has never acted with the same unity and force since. Its mind has been rent by a series of schisms. When the eloquent and earnest Lucas died, and his colleague in Parliament, Gavan Duffy, since Minister in Australia, went into exile, popular politics became a sort of Russian retreat, in which men dropped as they marched. The Irish journals, which give you the idea that she is politically active at present, do not represent the true state of Ireland. The people are working hard and saving money. With this money, instead of sending it to political associations. they build churches, convents, schools. Ireland was always full of Faith, Hope, and Charity-but I am much mistaken if practical religion has not immensely increased in Ireland within the last ten years-more Masses are said, more Sacraments administered, more Confraternities founded, more alms, vocations, more Religious Orders. Church-building more in particular has become a sort of inspired passion with them. You see towns with 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, which have just completed churches that (I speak advisedly) would do honor to Paris.

"Is it because they are absorbed by religion that the Irish are indifferent to their political position in the British empire? On the contrary you would say, a religious people ought to be able to see that there are no public men in Christendom, who might occupy so glorious and so useful a position at present, as the Catholic Members of the House of Commons. Every one in Europe knows that Lord Palmerston has held for the last year the key of the situationand that Lord Palmerston owes his position to Catholic votes, has been maintained to this date by Catholic votes, and can hardly even yet afford to dispense with them. Does Ireland understand this? you will ask me-are the Bishops, the Priests, the People also of Lord Palmerston's party? How am I to answer you? I read the Irish papers, but I cannot find that any ecclesiastic, or politician, or political organ of authority, has in really serious terms—that is to say, in terms calculated to shake his seat in Parliament-reprehended the conduct of any of Lord Palmerston's Catholic supporters. The most prominent, and some of the most servile of them, represent constituencies under the immediate influence of Prelates of high authority, and I believe they boast of not having forfeited the confidence of those Prelates. The Government have refused pointblank the recent demands of the Bishops on the subject of education, not even giving to their last letter the courtesy of a reply—only a formal acknowledgment of its receipt. The Catholic members to whom I allude seem to take this treatment as a matter of course. The other day, the Government put down a lottery for the building of a Dominican Church in Dublin. Such is public opinion in Ireland, that this gross exercise of an obsolete law passes almost unnoticed-and yet the Law Officers, the Attorney and Solicitor General, who had to execute it, are Roman Catholics.

"Here, then, we find supported by Catholic votes with the implicit sanction of the country, a ministry the most hostile that can be conceived to the Pope and to all other Catholic interests abroad—the most opposed to the demands of their lordships, the Bishops, on the subject of Education, and on the other points of their Pastoral of last August, and the since it can always put forward a Catholic to injure the Church. And yet all this passes muster in the country of St. Patrick and of O'Connell.

"How explain these phenomena? Well, I believe a great deal of it arises from absolute indifference to, if not profound disbelief in, politics. The people, during O'Connell's time, and even since, made immense sacrifices, spent enormous sums of money, on the attempt to make an independent Catholic Party in Parliament. They see no adequate result. The only tangible difference they see between one party and another is, that when the Whigs are in Power, some Roman Catholics get office, and when the Torics are in, they find Protestants in the same places. But, after all, what does this difference amount to? I turn to the Civil Service List, and I find that the following Catholics have benefitted by Lord Palmerston's accession to

Viscount Castlecrosse, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen,.....Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting..... Richard Deasy, Attorney-Gen. for Ireland,. Thomas O'Hagan, Solicitor-General, ..... 974

Total.... Here, then, the only tangible difference between one party and the other is, that two young noblemen (one of whom has no connection with Ireland) get places at Court; and that two lawyers of respectable character get all the Crown prosecutions to conduct. You will repudiate the idea that this is adequate compensation to such a country as Ireland, for being identified with the party and the policy of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. Yet do not altogether dismiss this idea from your mind. I assure you that there are persons in Ireland of high character, of great influence, of reputation for angacity, who seriously believe, or at least strenuously say, that no effect which Ireland can exercise on the general policy of the empire, no political or social amelioration which she may achieve through Parliament for her own population, is equal in importance to the elevation of some particular Catholic to the office of Judge, or of Lord of the Treasury, or of Attorney General. I will not presume seriously to discuss so low and so narrow (mesquine) a view of the position which the people of Ireland ought to occupy; it would amount to an admission that the emancipation of the Catholics had no end but the official elevation of a very limited and a not very religious class of Catholic society. But I declare to you that these opinions obtain largely among the persons who influence constituencies in Ireland : and as those who hold them have a direct interest in propagating them, and as the mass of the electors are indifferent, the result is a party of Catholic Whigs in Parliament, each of whom hopes for office some day or other, and all of whom follow the Whig whipper-in, just as the fox-hounds, from whom that functionary's title is derived-baying, snapping at each other, jumping over each other's shoulders. It is a very sad sight to see, but it is to be seen at any critical division in the House of Commons.

"These gentlemen have for political capital when they go back to Ireland one great bugbear. Do you Irish, that seven-tenths of the priests are Irish, that remember in M. Gustave de Beaumont's admirable there are at least 100 Irish Bishops on the role of the book on Ireland the description of the effect which

How, from one end of the country to the other, the people were agitated and convulsed, and how O'gonnell's power grew day by day like, a tide, rising; in spring? This was because the Whigs then represented not merely a few Catholics in third-rate Government offices, but the principle of Religious Lirernment omces, was the principle of Religious Li-jerty, and of Constitutional Liberty; the Tories re-resented Government by a Protestant faction and a severe executive. Well, facts are considerably changed, but names remain. There is a closer relation between the policy of the Catholics and that of the Tories at home, but especially abroad now, than there is with that of the Whigs. Still, an Irish cowd will be shaken by the very word "Orange astendency;" and the Whig orators and journalists, including this, are always ringing the changes on it. Inowing this, are always ringing the changes on it. I distinguished Prelate was asked at Rome, by an minent Catholic statesman in 1858, why he did not apport the Conservative Party—their Foreign Poscy was so manifestly more advantageous to the loly See. The good Prelate trembled, and mus-Orange Ascendency, Orange Ascendency!" was in Ireland at the time, and expressing some uch views as these to an excellent and influential Priest, he said to me, "It is all true, but see the ap-pointments they make, see the magistrates they set over us. 'Eh!' said I, by the way, what magistates have they appointed lately; let us look to the lieutenant of the County is a Cathoic and a Whig, and his assent is necessary, is it ot? The truth is, there had been no such appointnents, but my reverend friend had read in the Whig apers that there were, and took the fact on trust. his is the way Ireland is led. I venture to say that his idea, which is omnipotent with mobs and parish oliticians, is all but, if not altogether a chimera. which only serves to cloak the venal and servile interests of a small and selfish class. "The peasantry-after all, Ireland is a peasant na-

tion, in the best sense of the word—what do they think of, in place of politics? How do the people to whom O'Connell addressed those full and elabonte statements of public affairs day after day and ear after year, live an intelligent life without some ubstitute? Is that keen, active, imaginative Irish nind altogether turned into spiritual regions? Has he island become one large Living Rosary? And severything viewed through the Ignatian method of meditation? Certainly not. I speak of Parliamentary politics. Take an intelligent peasant, or small shopkeeper, a fair specimen of the County or Borough Elector. Ask him what he thinks of the Land Bill or the Irish Reform Bill. Ten to one, you will find he has never given himself the least ern about it. But tell him, how Marshal MacMahon bre his orders, and came up when the fate of the attle trembled at Magenta-tell him how when the panish soldiers seemed to waver once at Tetuan, be Captain-General O'Donnell rushed to the front and turned the tide of war-tell him that old Prince Vagent has become Grand Prior of Ireland in the Order of Malta, and that the Order is arming, like he Crusaders of old, in the Pope's behalf—his eyes fish, his color rises, you will have no cause to complain of his want of vivacity and of eloquence. The mind of Ireland is most curiously involved in what me may call her foreign relations. She is proud to lave given Prince Nugent to Austria, the Duke of lagenta to France, the Duke of Tetuan to Spain, Viseman to Rome and to England. And these disinguished persons are all proud of their Irish pedinces. But, except for the chord of national pride which they touch, you would say these were more cariosities of antiquarian research than motives of iving politics. Yet, believe me, there is a profound muth in this. The poetic, devout Irish mind sees in be extraordinary number of men of Irish descent. the occupy great positions in the world at present, know not what dim purpose of Providence. mly name a few, and those few of men, who stand a the next rank to Sovereigns. When one comes to Ministers, you find that half the Cabinet of Spain, and half the Cabinets of the new and growing Comnonwealths of America and Australia, are composed of Irishmen by birth or descent, and in all cases, for this is the really important consideration, Irishmen by strongly declared national sympatics. Distance or time does not seem to take the flavor of the shamnck out of Irish blood. I remember once reading be complaint in an old State Paper on Ireland of te time of Henry the Eighth that the Irishrie of hat period were all familiar with the doings of the king of France, and the King of Spain, and the america and Australia, for there is a continual ebb and flow of emigration from Ireland towards those countries—and as far as either is Catholic, almost so ar is it Irish; and in the politics of both the 'Irish Vote' is a serious power. You would not wonder, if I told you that there was an American and an dustralian party in Irelaud—seeing that the Times iself prophecies that America is to be the inheriance of the Irish, and that the leading statesmen of Australia are Irish. But how will you explain the act that there is a French party and an Austrian party in Ireland at present—and that the French party seems to be losing ground and the Austrians

to be gaining? "I feel as if I had led you into the midst of a sec of contradictions, and I must leave you there. fold you when I began, that, in my mind, God lone holds the true clue to the Irish question, and hat it is among His secret counsels. All we can see in it is absolutely self-contradictory. The infuence of Ireland in Parliament, during the last rear, used aright, would have been most important to the interests of Rome. It has been grossly misused. Is Ireland, therefore, disloyal to the Pope?— Ve shall see by-and-bye. Is Ireland, on the other land, loyal to England? So the Irish Bishops and Priests most carnestly declare, and they must know; so the English journals, pointing to the absence of time, and a certain increase of agricultural and commercial prosperity according to the returns, con-stantly asseverate. Nevertheless, England will not allow volunteer corps to be formed in Ireland, and pohibits to the population, even for amusement, mining, drilling, and the use of arms. But is Ireand really prosperous? The population is daily diminishing. It is said that the Census for next lear will show a decrease of about three-quarters of million since 1851. Another famine seems to be swooping down on the unfortunate peasantry, and there is a general rush to the emigrant ship. But trade is increasing, property is more equally divided, the general aspect of the country is cleaner and bighter; this large benevolence to the Pope; these ich churches; do they not bespeak a surplus in the hands of the poor, for it is is the poor who give? n fine, I ask you to believe that the Irish mind is usy at once with the Roman Question, and the way he Catholic nations revolve round it—and with the cowing democracies of the New World, where their insmen compose the congregations of the Catholic hurch. Yet I have to assure you that this people of keen wits, large sympathies, and sound instincts are indifferent to the politics that actually lie to heir hands, and that although they know in the exact balance of English Parties, it lies with them to put Governments out and in, they will in truth and act only consider in their relations with England be interests of a few lords and a few lawyers, who Posit to the extent of a few thousand pounds a-year. This is Ireland to-day. What Ireland's morrow is to

We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Vegetable fain Killer is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost Perer failing cure for pain, and as such is a meditine no family should be without.—Montreal Pilot. Sold by druggists and medicine dealers generally.

Vice often lurks close to virtue.

RELIABLE PREPARATIONS.—Our readers will notice

the advertisement of Joseph Burnetts Co. of Bos-iton; of long assisting hed rein a tion. Their Tooth-Wash is an excellent preparation for the purpose and has been highly approved the This, with the Kalliston for allaying irritation of the skin; the Tamous Co-coaine for the hair, and a bottle of exquisite perfume are neatly put up in boxes convenient for home use or travelling. Dr. Burnett's reputation as a scientific druggist renders his preparations reliable.—N. Y. Advocate and Journal.

Sold at Wholesale by Lymans, Savage, & Co.; and by all druggists.

#### MORE TESTIMONY FROM ENGLAND.

BRADLEY, Eng., June 5, 1859. Sirs—I hereby certify that I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for bruises, cuts, and many other purposes, and find it a most speedy and valuable re-

Yours, truly,
T. WILDE.
JEWELL INN, near Manchester. This is to certify that I have been troubled with rheumatism in my face and gums, and have had nearly all my teeth extracted in consequence, but since I have made use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer I

have not had a pain in my face or gums.
G. J. ASHTON. LITTLE BOLTON, Eng.
This is to certify that I have been a sufferer from

indigestion and violent sick headaches for upwards of four years. I have consulted many of the Faculty, but have derived no material benefit from any source until I tried Perry Davis Pain Killer, which, I am happy to state, has done me more good than all I ever tried before.

ESTHER BRIGGS, No. 39 Saint John Street.

Bolton, Eng. Sir-I can with confidence recommend your excellent medicine-the Pain Killer-for Rheumatism, toothache, and indigestion, having proved its efficacy for these complaints.

REUBEN MITCHELL. Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplaugh and Campbell, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

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

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and Pulmonary Affections of the severest type, are quickly cured by that long tried and faithful remedy,

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Says a well known Editor :-" This is truly a Balsam and a blessing to invalids. It contains the true balsamic principle of Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients, which are mingled after the true principle of chemistry, are all balsamic, and therefore it is safe and sure in effect. Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Bronchial troubles disappear under its balsamic influence as though lagenta to France, the Duke of Tetuan to Spain, charmed away. Probably no medicine has ever at-resident Buchanan to the United States, Cardinal tained so extended a sale or accomplished so much good as this renowned Balsam."

Cassville, Ga., February 26, 1858. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass. Gentlemen,-At the request of your Travelling Agent, I give you a statement of my experience in the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been using it for two years in my family, for Colds and Coughs, and have found it the most efficacious remedy that I have ever tried.

For Coughs and Colds in children I know it to be an excellent medium.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. RICE.

The genuine article always has the written signsture of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper, and is for sale

by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston;
and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; S. J. Lyman, and by Druggists generally.

## NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

imperor of Germany, rather to the neglect of His funce, the King's doing. It is true to this day. One man more easily understand their curiosity about business of DYERS and SCOURERS, under the name of DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.,

At No. 38, Sanguinet Street.

HUGH DEVLIN, EDWARD MURPHY.

With respect to the above, Mr. H. DEVLIN has been in my employment for the last six years. I have no hesitation in saying that he is in every way capable of conducting the above business, in the very best manner.

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38, Sanguinet Street.

## JOHN M'CLOSKY'S

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

38, Sanguinet Street,

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

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

manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in

the best style. . All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

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

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

## REMOVAL.

## J. MAHER,

31 SANGUINET STREET, WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the paplic generally, that he will

## REMOVE ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

TO No. 8, St. Claude Street,

Near the Bonsecours Market, where he intends to carry on his former business, with, besides, suitable accommodations for travellers and country people.

## Ayer's Ague Cure.

## THE CLOTH HALL.

292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

4TH DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET. The system is strictly One Price. Each piece of Cloth or Tweed, &c., has the lowest price distinctly marked in plain figures. Gentlemen will save considerably by visiting this establishment, the Latest Styles in the Gentlemen's Dress Department are now exhibiting.

March 8.

J. IVERS.

#### M. TEEFY,

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, C.W., COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

GENERAL AGENT.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full BELLS. particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address
A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,
West Troy, N. Y. BELLS.

#### PIERBE 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 OLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. ME 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 Ladics' Geutlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Retail.

April 6, 1860.



# CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,

No. 229, Notre Dame Street, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons

and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRAFGEMENT.

EASTERN TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, May 7th, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows :-

DAY EXPRESS, for Quebec, Portland and Boston, at...... 8.30 A.M. For Portland and Boston, 3 pping over night at Island Pond, at ......

Night Mail for Quebec, (Mixed Train from Richmond) at..... 5.00 P.M. IF On Friday Evenings Passengers for Quebec

can leave Montreal at 7.45 P.M., by the Special Train, connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamships, instead 5.00 P.M.

## WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit darly.

Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, 9.00 A.M. 4.30 P.M

Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit, 9.00 P.M the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

> W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, May 4, 1860.

## WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



# MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RÀCE.)

WM. GUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of 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 former prices.

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9. 1859.

FOR SALE,

SMALL PORTABLE UPRIGHT STEAM EN-GINE (six horse power) complete, formerly used for pile driving at the Victoria Bridge. F. B. M'NAMEE. April 6, 1850.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist, Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil,

Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS Every Amateur, number, and pronounced By the entire Press of the Country, to be "The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS.

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Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musicrl Friend," or order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Plute. Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe

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Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.60; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on

> C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau Street, New York.

## RA CHERACI AYER'S CHERACI CATHARTIC PECTORAL PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some it of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remely. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleans out the disordered humans—nurify the blood, and let the funds move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them? Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None wno know the virtues of these ruits, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856. Dr. Aver.: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

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

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. . From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what com-plaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic 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.

afford us the best we have, 1 of course value them mighty.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headuche any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stormach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders - Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purse as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my prac-tice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious com-plaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is wor-thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DIFFARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.
Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital
practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to
say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements
of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of
bilious diseass so obstinate that it dld not readily yield to
them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

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 aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them are excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrham. Their sugar-conting makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES. MY INCIRE.

YARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic l'ills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaugha, Monireal, Canada.

From Dr. J. P. Vaugha, Montreat, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Fills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the militiades 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 Fills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stonach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. From the Rev. Dr. Hankes, of the Methodist P.p.s. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED Sir.: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pashs, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMMER, Baton Bonge, La. 5 Dec. 1855.

SENATE CHAMHER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855. DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Fills, f Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted to for years. me for years.

nor Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever

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

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

P. F. WALSH,

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker, HAS REMOVED TO

## 178 NOTRE DAME STREET.

(Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.)

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

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

LF Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendence.

No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot k Warranted. BUSINESS DEVICE: Quick Sales and Light Profit.

#### Nov. 17, 1859.

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

FIREWOOD.

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

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

## WHITE PINE.

manufacture.

100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Rock Elmi. 10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pins

2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring do 1 and 2 inch Flooring. do Parties intending to build will find this the best sensoned timber in market.

F. B. MINAMEE.

FOR SALE. 3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 11, 11, 11, 12 50 barrels of Best American Cement 300 Empty Cement Barrels.

F. B. M'NAMEE. THE Subscriber has two pair of BOB SLEIGHS for

hire, capable of carrying 50 tons each. Parties having large boilers, heavy eastings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them. January 26. F. B. M'NAMER.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE. IN this splendid free stone building, one of the most beautiful of the country, there is given an education entirely destined to prepare young persons for commercial business, by teaching them particularly Arithmetic and the English and French languages.

A crowd of English and French pupils from the cities and counties are now studying without distinction of origin or religion. The boarding is at a very

#### ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

KINGSTON, C. W.

low price.

TIIIS 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

sual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS: Board and Tuition ...... \$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting...... 7 00 

## 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 halfrearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-

per, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

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

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

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

Oct. 20, 1859.

able reference.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON. THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respect-

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

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm:
Adjala—N. A. Coste. Aylmer—J. Doyle. . . Amhertsburgh—J. Roberts. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville—P. Murray. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford—W. M'Manamy.
Caledonia—M. Donnelly.
Cavanville—J. Knowlson.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Covernell—Ray J. S. O'Co Cobourg.—P. Maguire.
Cornwall.—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Compton.—Mr. W. Daly.
'arleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
'alhousie Mills.—Wm. Chisholm
Jewittville.—J. M'Iver.
Dundas.—J. M'Gerrald.
Dundas.—J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships—P. Hacket. Ermsville—P. Gafney Emily—M. Hennessey. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. 'ngersoll—W. Featherston. emptville-M. Heaphy. : empivitie—Al. Heaphy.
Kingston—P. Purcell.
Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley.
London—Rev. E. Bayard.
Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Muidstone—Rev. R. Keleher.
Manicharith—M. Kelly. Merrickville-M. Kelly.
New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Ottawa City-J. Rowland.
Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Oshawa- Richard Supple. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth. J. Doran.
Peterboro. E. M'Gormick.
Pscton. Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope. J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn.
Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne.
Russelltown—J. Campion.
Richmondhill—M. Teofy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Ann ae ta Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourre St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin. St. Raphacl's—A. B. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax. Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thoroid—John Heenan. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton—J. Hagan. West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy. West Port—James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. York Grand River-A. Lamond.

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

JOHN PAPE & CO. HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES' CHENILLE HAIR NETTS, all colors. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

## COMMERCE.

vilization itself; wherever it comes life, wealth and progress appear, like the sun's light it stirs into action the whole face of nature. It is a lordly tree with many branches. It has a stream for every land and a tide for every sea. It is the pulse of nations, the forerunner of storms, and is yet the very repose of peace. It is the poor man's staff, the rich man's ambition, and one of the brightest gems in the dia dem of royalty. It builds cities, maintains the army, and gives character to nations. Its influence is fel everywhere It dries up the bitter tear and spreads a scene of gladness and content where poverty and despair held their dismal sway. It gives strength to the arm, action and enterprise to the mind, and honest pride to the man. It engages the professions, fosters the fine arts, and keeps up a constant interchange of thought between nations and men. It is a sort of a universal passport or medium, or language by which all countries and peoples come to know each other as circumstances may require .-System and Commerce are the two main-springs by which the whole machinery of society is kept in active motion. Commerce transports the products of our soil to distant lands and returns to us with the most beautiful fabrics that inventive genius can design. As a further illustration, we would advise an early inspection of the late fashious just arrived at the CLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

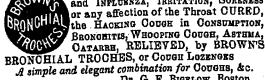
ASTHMA.—For the INSTANT RE-LIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C. B. SEYMOUR, & CO., 107 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Price, \$1 per Box; sent free by post. FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and Influenza, Institution, Screness or any affection of the Throat CURED.



Dr. G. F. Bigstow, Boston. " Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSE-MESS."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. " I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York. "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers." Prof M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.,

Teacher of Music, Southern Female College, "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS SO as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

Rev. E. B. RYCHMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.



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

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

distance.

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

ordinary usage.

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

Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight and a very muterial saving in price.

CHIMSS CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY.

Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper

usage, is any climate.

Printed Circulars, with descriptious, recommendations, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal.

January 7.

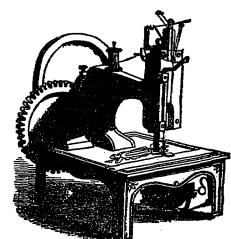
Agents for Canada

H. BRENNAN.

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

SEWING MACHINES.

NEAR A. WALBH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.



#### J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

# It has no limit. Its domain is widespread as ci- S + WING MACHINES

25 PER CENT

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

## TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860.

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

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

CHILDS 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 expectations; 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 well.

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

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

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Factory of Bartley & Gibert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED of MARIA MOCRE, a native of the county Westmeath, Ireland, who left Montreal about 4 years ago, by her Brother, William Moore. Address to this office.

## PATITON & BROTHER NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

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

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES,

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

WM. PRICE,

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

M. DOHERTY,

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

#### FRANKLIN HOUSE. (Corner of King and William Streets,)

#### MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN. And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular Heuse, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged.

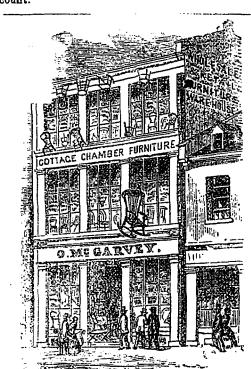
Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.

#### D O'GORMON,

#### BOAT BUILDER,

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

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



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

# FURNITURE BUSINESS.

wishes to inform them that baving re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Slock would take so large a space, that he will only name a tew of the leading articles, with the prices of each :- Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and Ennamelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3 50 to 9 dols. each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 39 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 doilars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large as-sortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assorment w Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Oots, Marole Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city

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

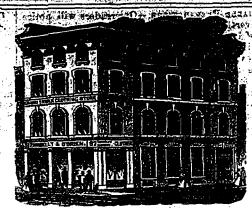
## 244 Notre Dame Street,

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

Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as muy be equired OWEN M'GARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal.

TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED. April 26.



## SPRING AND SUMMER 1860.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store,

87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Docskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs,

Ties, &c., have now arrived.

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

## RFADY-MADE CLOTHING,

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the In consequence of our extensive business, and great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled this season to offer Goods much lower than any

House in our line. DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montreal, April 19, 1860.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES. COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND

MARINE,

Office-6 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL .....\$250,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000 MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL,.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER...... 50,000 HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000

SURPLUS, OVER ..... 40,000 HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, 33 Wall Street, N.Y. CASH CAPITAL,.....\$150,000 NETT SURPLUS...... 32,587

## REFERENCES:

Wm. Workman, Esq. B H Lemoine, Esq. Wm. Sache, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Esq. Henry Lyman, Esq. Ira Gould, Esq. H Joseph, Esq.

Buildings.

E Budon, Esq.
T Doucet, N P. Esq.
Canfield Dorwin, Esq. NS Whitney, Esq. D P Janes, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq. Messrs. Leslie & Ĉo.

Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J & H Mathewson.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates. All losses promptly and liberally paid. OFFICE-38 Sr. PETER STREET, Lyman's New

AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

General Agent. Sept. 22, 1859.

#### GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. OOLONG.

SUGARS.

LUAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE &c.

JAVA, hest Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W FLOUR.

DRIED APPLES.

CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY -Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hhds, and cases.

PORTER - Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickies, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almouds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Busters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shor Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints STARCH -Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.

BRUSHES Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

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

The runter are the best quality, and will be Sold of the lowest prices. J. PHELAN

March 3 1860

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

## THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER

GAS FITTER. No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET,

(Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets.) MONTREAL. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.

## PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY.

Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

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

BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as well in Montreal as in the country, and neighboring towns, that he has commenced TUNING PIANOS

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

NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

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



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 beils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

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

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all 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 four bottles are warranted to cure salt

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, ten 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 in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

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

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

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

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you

ST. VINCENT'S ASTLUM,

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 neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

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

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W