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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 42.

THE MAN WHO LOST HIS MEMORY.

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.

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

One evening, young Durer, led away by the necessity of solitude and meditation which never forsook him, directed his steps to the country, dreaming, doubtless, 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 traveller, upon an endless road, before a horizon which continually flies before him.

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

Jehan was lost in his useless repinings, when a little fat, chubby man, dressed in a great, brown cloak, gay yellow doublet, and black pantaloons, approached him with a smile.

my fortune against his illusions, that he is already old in knowledge. The trouble really lies with the parents who throw their sons away by giving them educations, dreaming thus to make men of them.

Then he continued: 'Who was the greatest man of antiquity?' 'Alexander.' 'The wisest?' 'Socrates.'

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 studies.

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.'

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 neighborhood of Harlem.

As to Durer, he increased in honor. The Emperor, after having named him prime minister, married him to a noble heiress. At that time, the old herdsman and his wife died. The village followed them in silence in their last dwelling-place. A little man, whose hairs were all white, accompanied the procession with uncovered head.

The old man who spoke thus was the good Counselor Werter. He had entered into obscurity from aversion to the world, after having distributed to the poor the superfluity of an immense fortune. He was gay and lively, and en-

joyed an iron health, and thanked heaven that it had given him no children, when he 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.

This fine lord was Jehan Durer, prime minister 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.

One day, the new lord took the fancy to go and visit the places in which it had pleased him 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.

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?'

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.

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 misfortune.

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 her. '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.

Some days after, an envoy from the Emperor arrived at the chateau. 'M. le Minister,' said he to the baron. 'I am no minister,' Durer replied, passionately; 'but keep quiet, sir. I will be, someday.' Then he walked up and down the galleries of the chateau, taking great strides, and adding:

'I should be already, sir, if they did not leave men 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, 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, no, I will be shortly. Leave me, sir, leave me!'

'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?'

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?'

The train of his thought died in his heart.—He again passed his hand over his forehead, and the children discovered a tear trembling from the eyelid of the minister.

He shortly failed to recognize his wife, and called for her unceasingly. He went deep into study, without pause, but without result; he retained only the remembrance of the desire, and none of the labor. His ardor changed to madness. Fever consumed him. His desires rose before him night and day, as jeering phantoms, which he was eager to pursue, and which sneeringly escaped him.

'Sire! take me from the obscurity of the herdsman! Sire! listen to me: I am Jehan Durer; I have learned everything, studied everything, inquired into everything! Elevate me, sire! Who knows?—perhaps some day you will have for your most devoted and most distinguished servant, Jehan Durer!'

Three months afterward, when his orphans were going with their mother, clad in mourning, to visit the poor church-yard of Harlem, they saw a little old man, who was tracing, with a 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 frightful gesture.

When they approached nearer the funeral stone, the old man pointed at the characters with a frightful gesture. He had written upon the marble monument of Jehan Durer, late minister of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany: 'God punishes the ungrateful!'

MONSIGNOR DUPANLOUP ON ENGLAND.

We (Weekly Register) are indebted to the kindness of a friend in France for some sheets of a forthcoming work, from the able pen of the illustrious Bishop of Orleans, entitled, *Le Souveraineté Pontificale d'après le Droit Catholique et Européen*. 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.

'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 silence. 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, if possible, the hatreds too long nourished in the bosom, and thus remotely prepare for the reconciliations 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 destinies 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 not the Church of Rome have found in that race which once gave to ecclesiastical liberty St. Anselm, St. Thomas, St. Edmund, the most valiant champions it has ever had; and which to-day consecrates to the propagation of an erroneous and important form of Christianity so much wealth and so much perseverance! But also what a wholesome and blessed influence would not Catholicism have exercised over the heart of the English people, to bend its stiffness, to soften its harshness, to subdue its incorrigible selfishness?'

'It is under the inspiration of these noble and religious sentiments, it is with a high and sincere thought of reconciliation, it is with the most ardent desire of peace, that I touch upon this delicate and important subject. I shall point out, it is true, the evident influence on the policy of England, of her anti-Catholic rancor, and her injustice, her manifest ingratitude towards the Church from which she has received the faith.—But I will also express, despite present persecutions and prejudices so lively, the hopes I am permitted to found upon the rights of equity and the power of honor, in a nation once so fruitful of great saints, and always so fruitful of great men; from such a nation, one can always hope a better policy, and a return to truth and justice in a happier future.'

Expressing his surprise that so great and high-minded a nation should manifest so much spite and malignity in everything affecting the Catholic Church and the Papacy, the Bishop pointedly remarks:—

'There is something wonderful in these hatreds of Anglicanism. For in Europe, unfortunately, England is not the only country separated in religion from the Holy See; but neither Prussia, nor Protestant Germany, nor even Russia, has ever manifested towards Rome such persistent and deadly enmities as those I am speaking of. For my part, I cannot believe that they are part of the very nature of the English people; nor that they are inspirations of its genius, a consequence of its laws, its customs, its ideas; 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 you, precisely because it is devoid of equity and of greatness. Be what you can be, a just and generous people.'

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 in the Peninsula, with that deference and court-

\* 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 and insult, because it was felt they could be assailed 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 England'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 inflicted 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; and 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 bear than all her proscriptions, than all her spoliations; harder than famine 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 her, is your conduct towards the Pope, the object of her veneration, and who has soled her so often and so very recently in her most dire distress. Yes, she remembers it, it was the voice of Pius 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!"

Monsieur 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 remarks on this point with the following words:—

"Certainly, we retrace such scenes with admiration; 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 augmented. He goes on to contrast the zeal with which England condemns misgovernment in other countries with her indifference to the just complaints of her own subjects; her sensitive sympathy with suppressed revolt at Perugia, 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:—

"Poor people, affectionate, generous, devoted! after this long night you will have your day 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 in your sufferings dwells with! He, too, rested for 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 remarkable 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. PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP 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 principalities 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 perfect, 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 combating the powers of the world unto this day, faith, and prayers, and supplications being the weapons of their warfare.

"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." (1 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 intently 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 awakened. What a stirring from the inmost recesses of society of those deep and hallowed charities, which were thought long since to have passed away! What enthusiastic gathering of the people, 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 viceregent 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 instruction you that judge the earth." The storm 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 impudently fatigue him. He will not, he cannot, surrender; neither the whole, nor a part; no not even the smallest portion of his dominions. And it 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 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 spoliation.

"Such will ever be the fate of irresolute or compromising councils. Of the disastrous effect of such vacillating conduct, we have now a melancholy example in the question of education, the memorials, nay, the reiterated remonstrances of the Bishops of Ireland against a pernicious system of education, being unheeded, if not despised, by any anti-Catholic Government, whilst practical action, in accordance with the same sentiments, would at the commencement have completely prevented the system, 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 so injurious to education which expediency has entailed 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 instructive example.

"For such noble firmness in the cause of right and justice Pius 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 Holy 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 the universe, cannot endure. The sentiments to which those Catholics have given utterance, and the offerings with which they have proved their homage

to their spiritual sovereign, must console him." As we have taken a part in the earlier manifestation of the people's feelings at their great meetings, let us 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 sows or halpence of a poor boy lately, who had no mors, 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 an 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 TREASURY.—The amount received in the Diocese of Cork is advertised as £2,801 2s. 7d; from the Diocese of Kilmore, £1,735 13s. 5d; from the Diocese of Elphin, £2,678 15s. 6d.; from the Diocese of Ossory, £3,403 1s. 3d.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.—AN IRISH ARMY DEFENDING 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 Viceregent 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 alight 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 emprise as this? Where in the pages of the world's history do we see such calm devotion, such disinterested determination to 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 swoon 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 Crown of Kings, himself truly 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-billed 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 youth? Whose names shall shine more brightly in the records 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 POPE.—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 1,000 Irishmen to the Papal States, whose arrival is announced in the foreign telegrams, the Belfast 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 an 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 bear 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 a 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 vengeance. They would help to stay the advancing tide of anarchy which threatens to overwhelm the Italian 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 Cavour. It would not, of course, make any difference that England herself, in her own time of need, 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.

DEATH OF THE REV. FRANCIS M'GINTY, 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 Station on the Cork and Passage Railway, on his return from Cork, where he had been on a visit to the Vincentian Fathers.—Dundalk Democrat.

Father Dominic Patrick O'Connell, (the nephew of the Liberator, and the youngest son of the late John O'Connell, of Grenn, Esq., Kilkenny) is at present, staying at the Dominican convent, Aux Carmes, on his way from Italy to join the Order in Ireland. A most improper report regarding the part taken in Italian politics by this pious and learned son of St. Dominic, 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 Tablet.

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 Catholic metropolis of Ireland, 48 persons, of whom seventeen only are Catholics, and thirty-one 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. HENNESSY'S LAND IMPROVEMENT BILL.—MR. DEASY'S LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.—Mr. Hennessy'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 prospective resentment of his landlord; because by prospective compensation, years must elapse before a tenant claim for compensation would amount to such a sum as to make his landlord hesitate 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 top-dressing 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 as in the other bill, every lawful deduction is to be made in favour of the landlord. We had forgotten to state that by the Land Improvement Bill, deduction 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 incoming 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 sub-tenant, 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 been 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 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 EXODUS.—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 subsistence and obtain protection from unjust laws and landlord tyranny beyond the Western wave. "Irish emigration," says the Times at last, "still con-

tinues at a rate which threatens results far beyond the calculations of the economists, perhaps even the wishes of the Statesman." In this brief sentence we have the true nature and character of British rule in Ireland. "The calculations of the political economist, and not the dictates of humanity away and direct 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 pious serfs. 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 complacent oracle of Printing House Square; but 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 commiserates 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 persuades 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 tyranny? 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 to distant peoples, was the part which is assigned to it by Providence to play with its own subjects, so 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 do on," says the angur Apollo of the Fourth Estate, "Ireland will become very English, and the United States very Irish." Now, however our contemporary 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 people. Nothing could serve the country but a transplanting, on a large scale, of Saxon tenantry, Saxon labourers, 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 enemies abroad by making America very Irish. And thus are our 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 landlords, and a forced obedience to the laws which these had made. Here, then, we have the calumniate and slander 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.—Dublin Telegraph.

THE SECOND EXODUS.—The Cork Examiner again calls attention to the immense emigration from Ireland, 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 extraordinary 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 making Queenstown their ultimate point of departure." Alluding to the recent article in the Times upon the progress of the second Irish exodus, the



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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 *Paestine* 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 fails, 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 hinted 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 the right direction, will not be stayed by Act of 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 States.

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 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 harvest. 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 occupied 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 Bible 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 Catholicity.

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 and Lower Canada:—

Upper Canada.....	6,786	in 1858
Do. Do.....	6,586	in 1859
Lower Canada.....	3,697	in 1858
Do. Do.....	4,545	in 1859

"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.—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 the past year:—

Convicts received in the Provincial Penitentiary.		1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Upper Canada (Protestant)	194	179	238	226	
Lower Canada (Catholic)	80	49	87	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:—

	1856.	1857.	Average of Convicts.
Upper Canada, } (Protestant).....	1,228,128	1,350,923	187
Lower Canada, } (Catholic).....	1,152,831	1,220,514	65

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 light upon the following important passage:—

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

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.....	4

"Of the 801 remaining in the Penitentiary on the 31st December, 1859—(there were from)

Upper Canada.....	626
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-Bible-rejoicing 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, about.....	\$47,500
Lower Canadian crime, about.....	\$13,270
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 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 Upper 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 your own moral standard; and, for the sake of economy, if not of Christianity, endeavour to 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 ADVOCATES.—We know of no more dangerous enemies to the cause of temperance than its professed advocates of the Protestant press. By their bad 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 which every friend to religion and good morals should take the deepest interest. A protracted course of study of the majority of Temperance Articles with which the Protestant press teems, is almost sufficient to make of the soberest of mortals, a confirmed hard-drinker during the term of his natural life.

The devil, says the proverb, is not so black as he is painted; and this, though perhaps false as respects the devil, is perfectly true as respects the colours in which these dangerous friends of temperance delight to depict the liquor traffic, and the use of alcoholic beverages. And here 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 to "mine lust" may find shelter from the wraith to come, provided only that he sells honest liquor, and serves out fair measure to his customers.

Now, if this be so—and we think that there are not many who will undertake to maintain the contradictory thesis—what one profitable end can be subserved by the tirades of those Temperance Journals; which, not content with exposing and denouncing the abuses of the liquor traffic—the adulterations, the deleterious ingredients, and villainous poisons which some dishonest dealers may sometime serve out to their customers—conclude all publicans under one condemnation, and lay upon their shoulders the in-

quities of the entire community? The result is, 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 wasn'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 inordinate 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 McDonald 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 vendors of alcoholic drinks. Thus again, in his case, "it wasn't the wine, it was the 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 vendors 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 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 who dares to carry out the natural result of its first enactment."—*Christian Guardian*, May 23d.

Such advocacy of the Temperance cause, such 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 assert, that wine, or 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 wife's throat is but a "poor unfortunate who 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 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 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, as morally evil, is false in theory and dangerous in practice, because it will inevitably provoke a strong reaction against the friends of temperance. No cause ever yet prospered by the use of such weapons as falsehood and misrepresentation;—and their employment has proved already, and we fear will long prove, a grievous hindrance to the cause which the TRUE WITNESS, and all sincere Catholics, must have at heart. We feel it therefore our duty to enter our protest against the arguments put forward by the *Christian Guardian*, and his evangelical cotemporaries; we protest both against the maudlin sympathy which these worthies manifest for "poor unfor-

unately" 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 *particeps criminis*; but unless the *Christian Guardian* can show that such was the case with him who sold to the unhappy man McDonald 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 persons 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 variations 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 Protestantism," 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, Heathenism (Protestantism) 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 organized, and efficient for controlling turbulence and animating resistance. The Church reposed upon authority, on precedents and traditions, and offered to resolve all the questions of the schools by reference to its primitive decisions: while Heathenism (Protestantism) after two thousand (three hundred) years of conflict and agitation, was still tossed on the shoreless ocean of uncertainty. The lights of human reason had been tried and found wanting. The world was weary of the debate, and sighed for relief in the bo-

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 italicised—is not perfectly applicable to 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.

Against loud spoken religious hypocrisy we are on our guard. A few memorable instances which have occurred 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.

For this we should be thankful; and well would it have been for many an unhappy deposit or in Banks conducted by eminent "professors" if the conviction of the rottenness of the saintly Firm had been arrived at sooner.

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 recommend him to adopt for his text the following paragraph, 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."

Once that the barriers are removed, or the flood gates opened, the torrent of licentiousness, as all example shows, can not be resisted or controlled; and to proclaim, under any circumstances, the dissolubility of marriage, is but the first step on the downwards road; along which communities

are hurried with headlong speed until they arrive at 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.

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.

"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?'"

The Japanese Buddhists, were they acquainted with the true state of society, and civilisation, in the United States; and were they assured that 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 Continent.

COLLECTION AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—We have been informed that the collection taken 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 dollars.

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. McDonagh, V.G., and the Rev. John Madden, Pastor of the Mission.

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 McGee, Esq., President of the Society; and the Band of the Society played several beautiful pieces of music during the intervals between the several speeches.

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 of Sherbrooke street, is to be immediately renewed and re-decorated in expectation of the arrival in our midst of the Prince of Wales."

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 to imply that His Excellency's bowels are out of order; and that he is about to try a course of tonics in order to restore the normal and healthy action of his viscera or interior.

The following communication, relative to the Temperance movement in the parish of St. Valentin, 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 met 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 restate 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.

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 reverend pastor of the parish vigorously attacked the foe. He declaimed against the horrid vice of drunkenness, which brings destruction upon society and upon the family. His powerful voice happily found an echo in the hearts of his audience.

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. Deguay 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.

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, averages 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 men know, and will perform their duty.

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

We have been requested to publish the following address, presented to Mr. Barry, of Toronto, by his friends, previous to his departure for Ireland. Mr. Barry replied extempore in a few suitable 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 speedy 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 safety, 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 occupied.

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:—

- A. Manning J. Thorburn, M.D.
J. Giuty 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 "
J. Woodside " W. V. Bacon, "
J. Moulson " T. H. Ince, "
J. Burnett " W. B. Sullivan "
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.

Mr. J. Caugwin, jun., St. Catharines, C.E., has kindly consented to act as our Agent 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 Brina Lacrosse Club, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing season:—

- President—Mr. John Robinson.
Vice President—Mr. Frank Curran.
Secretary—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.

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 provisions, which, we believe, was partly covered by insurance, and belonging to the following persons, Mr. Rees, H. Renaud, pork; Mr. Munn, pork and butter; Messrs. Young & Co., pork; Mr. McShane, beef; Mr. Feron, shoulders, and hams; Messrs. Taylor, butter; Mr. Farrell, hams; Mr. Binnore, butter; Mr. Mercier, hams; Mr. Walker, butter; Stewart & McIntyre, butter; MacKay & Brothers; B. Lindsay, butter. The way in which this fire was got under 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 say 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 an 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 everything. The others were the property of Mr. Lampson and Mr. Flannigan, all occupied by families of the labouring class. Here, however, the fire did not stop, but extended to the buildings next the river unfortunately connected with Mr. Flannigan'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. Flannigan's timber, it is understood the Messrs. Bursall had an interest, and on this there is understood to be some insurance. Mr. Lampson's property, we believe, is insured; and to what extent Mr. Flannigan is a sufferer, 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 steam valve 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 the times.

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

Died. 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 regretted 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.L.P.

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

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.—Now 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 soaking 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 soaking, when it was included in the market weight of kegs.

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 sales.

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 Dyspepsia, indigestion, and the numerous disorders of the stomach. It was discovered by a regular physician, after years of research. It is unlike all other medicines, and extracts the disease by its roots, leaving no 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, to No. 192, SAINT PAUL STREET, In the Upper part of Messrs. Lumothé & M'Gregor's Store. J. LEANDRE BRAULT. May 31, 1860.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND PORTER MERCHANTS, 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

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

PRICES.

WINES.

Table with columns: Wine Name, Price per gal. dozen, Price per bottle. Includes PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.

SPIRITS.

Table with columns: Spirit Name, Price per gal. dozen, Price per bottle. Includes BRANDIES, GIN, WHISKEY, RUMS.

ALES AND PORTERS.

Table with columns: Ale/Porter Name, Price per quart, Price per pint. Includes ALE, PORTER, CIDER.

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.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It appears that the fixing of the new boundaries 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 France and its Government have been the object in the British Parliament on the subject of Nice and Savoy. Has not England, which seeks in the eye of France 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'Armée* 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 fortunately 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 discursive 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 envenomates 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 soldiery. The circular of the Minister of War, which I drew prominent attention to a couple of 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 manoeuvres, but a complete *corps d'armée* 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'armée* which, in the hands of Marshal M'Mahon, 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 to Luneville. At the latter place there is to be a great agglomeration of cavalry. All this is kept very quiet, but the information reaches me from a source which the events of last year have shown me to be reliable. The commander-in-chief, I need hardly say, will be *sa Majeste* himself. The whole force under arms will amount to more than 90,000 men, and, distributed in the

various cantonnements along the frontier, the whole force can be brought together at a moment's notice when the time for active operations arrives. Until then the preparations making in the way of campaign equipage, &c., will be set down as necessary 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 anecdotes 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 Lavallette, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, has just left Paris to take possession of his post, and people remembering that M. Lavallette is the self-same diplomatist who brought 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 settle 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 *Gazette 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 Lyonsese citizenship. Mr. Clement Gorse, calculating, in a letter to the same paper, that it will take 100,000 Lyonsese at 6 francs a head to pay the whole, sends his tribute accordingly for himself, wife, and three children. A Savoyard sends 20 francs to do honor to his new French nationality. Another Lyonsese 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 NAPOLÉON.—He was the youngest of three brothers; and he had many cousins—five in one family—who stood nearer to their uncle's throne than himself. The eldest of his brothers died in infancy; but till he was 23 he had an elder brother; and his early-planted ambition was altogether of a 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 tests 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 towards 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 Garibaldi, 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 enemies 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 Massi 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 seized 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 locality, who came at once, assisted him to the time of his death. Although speechless, the poor patient gave such manifest signs of repentance as to be able to receive the last Sacraments. The conduct of the Piedmontese soldiers in Bologna is edifying. They are often seen in the churches, and they behave there most becomingly. General Lamoriciere is become

more and more afraid of him than the Arcadian poet Manian, as they are much nearer to him. Every day young men belonging to the most distinguished families of France, Belgium, and other countries arrive to enrol themselves in the Pontifical troops. Marquis Lepri has left the Pontifical Noble Guard to become Aide-de-Camp to General de Lamoriciere.—Many young men have emigrated from Tuscany, and have arrived at Perugia, or at Otta di Castello to 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 Guardia, 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 warning, a sum of 10,203 francs were collected to be offered to the Holy Father as a testimonial of fidelity 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.—*Tribune*.

The *Memorial Borolais* 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—that 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 Gramont, 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 should not attempt the conquest of the Legations." The official *Giornale di Roma* says:—"The reception of King Victor Emmanuel by the clergy at Bologna was very different from what the Turin papers 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 leave."

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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, Commander-in-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 Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, to the Supreme Pontiff regnant, and to his successors 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 enterprise is beyond the limits of either praise or blame. It is useless to judge it by the common rules which we apply to political transactions. To reproach the partizan General with violating 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 themselves. 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 sanguinely. 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 officials have in some cases abandoned the principles

of their caste under the impulse of patriotic feelings. But still a regular army is a very powerful machine. There is hardly an instance in the history of the world of a people withstanding an armed force without either foreign help or military disaffection. The Neapolitan force is large, well appointed, and not ill-commanded. That jealousy, between soldiers 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 insurrection should be aided not in Sicily alone, but wherever her enemies are to be met. "I did not counsel the Sicilian movement," says the General "but, since these brethren of ours are fighting, I 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 be said to suggest a doubt of the great exertions of the Sardinian Government. It seems to us that Garibaldi has had his own way in this matter.

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, says:—

"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 other Powers."

SPAIN.

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 proceed at once, in preference to all other matters, to the execution of the amnesty. The *Esperanza*, a 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 Isabel cedes Majorca, Minorca, Ivrea, and Formentera, and the province of Navarra to France, receiving in exchange permission to annex Portugal. The *Constitutionnel* describes all this as "buffoonery." It is no doubt premature, 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 pleasanties which that ludicrous *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 gallant allies would ultimately have to laugh on the wrong side of their mouths.—*Paris 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 celebrated work, "L'Irlande Politique, Morale et Sociale."—After alluding to the attention which has been lately paid to Irish affairs by the *Ami de la Religion* and various other Continental journals, the writer proceeds:—

"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 potato, and Irish society simply smashed, as a house does whose foundations are overturned by an earthquake. What horrible 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 Irish, that seven-tenths of the priests are Irish, that there are at least 100 Irish Bishops on the role of the Church. A famine has thus given to the Island of Saints in the present day the new glory of becoming

the Mother of Churches. This is one view of Ireland. But Ireland is besides an entrenched camp of Catholicity; set in the flank of the British Empire, 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 stinging English reproach 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 and men.

"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 held for the last year the key of the situation—and that Lord Palmerston owes his position to 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 to point-blank 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 most dangerously insidious that can be conceived, 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 Tories 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 benefited by Lord Palmerston's accession to office:—

Salary.

Viscount Castlereagh, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen,.....	£924
Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting,.....	702
Richard Deasy, Attorney-Gen. for Ireland,.....	1159
Thomas O'Hagan, Solicitor-General,.....	974

Total.... £3,759

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 sagacity, 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 remember in M. Gustave de Beaumont's admirable book on Ireland the description of the effect which used to be produced throughout that country by the exit of a Whig Ministry, and the advent of a Tory?

How, from one end of the country to the other, the people were agitated and convulsed, and how O'Connell'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 their rate Government offices, but the principle of Religious Liberty, and of Constitutional Liberty; the Tories represented 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 crowd will be shaken by the very word "Orange ascendancy" and the Whig orators and journalists, knowing this, are always ringing the changes on it. A distinguished Prelate was asked at Rome, by an eminent Catholic statesman in 1858, why he did not support the Conservative Party—their Foreign Policy was so manifestly more advantageous to the Holy See. The good Prelate trembled, and murmured, "Orange Ascendancy, Orange Ascendancy!"

RELIABLE PREPARATIONS.—Our readers will notice the advertisement of Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, of long and successful standing, who have prepared a Wash in a medicinal preparation for the purpose and has been highly approved of by the late Kalliston for allaying irritation of the skin, the famous Cocaine 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.

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 remedy.

JEWELL LANE, 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.

ESTHER BRIGGS, No. 39 Saint John Street, Boston, 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. Lyman, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough and Campbell, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

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.

JOHN H. RICE. The genuine article always has the written signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper, and is for sale by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. WE, the undersigned, having this day (1st May) entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, will carry on the business of DYERS and SCOURERS, under the name of DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.,

JOHN McCLOSKEY'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.

JOHN McCLOSKEY, 38 Sanguinet Street. REMOVAL. J. MAHER, 31 SANGUINET STREET, WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will REMOVE ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, to No. 8, St. Claude Street,

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

Vice often lurks close to virtue.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

THE CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, (West), 4TH DOOR FROM O'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.

M. TEEFY, RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, O.W., COMMISSIONER OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH, CONVEYANCER, &c., AND GENERAL AGENT.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale BELLS. An assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve- BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address BELLS. A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

PIEBRE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 112, St. Paul Street, HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c.

R. PATTON, 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 the same.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. EASTERN TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, May 7th, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows:— DAY EXPRESS, for Quebec, Portland and Boston, at 8.20 A.M.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.) WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FOUNTS, &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.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur, Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced By the entire Press of the Country, to be "The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

AYER'S CATHARTIC 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 result of serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered system. Purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the bowels, and increase the activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs the circulation of the blood, and general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangement, 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 disorders. The same purgative effect exists in all cases, 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 who know the virtues of these pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints 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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1860. SIR: I have used your Pills in my family, and find them 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 disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternalty yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I have been cured of my bilious dysentery, diarrhoea, 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 aperient effect on the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhoea. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them to be the best I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. WANSW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. DEAR SIR: I have been cured of my bilious dysentery, and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. WANSW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. DEAR SIR: I have been cured of my bilious dysentery, and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. WANSW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

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OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur, Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced By the entire Press of the Country, to be "The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS. Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarinet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the "SOLO MELODIST,"

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

C. E. SHEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau Street, New York.

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

FOR SALE. 5000 FIRE BRICKS for Sale, Buckley Mountain, Ramsay's and Carr's manufacture. F. B. M'NAMEE, St. Antoine Street.

FOR SALE. 100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Rock Elm. 10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pine. 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring. 5000 do do 1 and 2 inch Flooring. Parties intending to build will find this the best seasoned timber in market. F. B. M'NAMEE.

FOR SALE. 3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. 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 castings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them. January 26. F. B. M'NAMEE.

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 low price.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 Music Lessons—Piano..... 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 20.

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 the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 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.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON. THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable references. P. TUCKER, Collector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm.
Adala—N. A. Costa.
Aylmer—J. Doyle.
Amherstburgh—J. Roberts.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir.
Brockville—P. Murray.
Belleville—M. O'Dempsey.
Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee.
Branford—W. M. Manamy.
Caledonia—M. Donnelly.
Cavanville—J. Knowlson.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Arleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
'ahousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm.
Jewittville—J. M'iver.
Dundas—J. M'Gerrald.
Egansville—J. Bonfield.
East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins.
Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.
Erinsville—P. Gafney.
Emily—M. Hennessy.
Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.
Furnersville—J. Flood.
Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.
Guelph—J. Harris.
Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.
Huntington—C. M'Paul.
'ngersoll—W. Featherston.
'amptonville—M. Heahy.
Kingston—P. Purcell.
Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley.
London—Rev. E. Bayard.
Lackiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
MacIntosh—Rev. R. Keleher.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Ottawa City—J. Rowland.
Orillia—Rev. J. Synott.
Oshawa—Richard Supple.
Prescott—J. Ford.
Perth—J. Doran.
Peterboro—E. M'Corrick.
Picton—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. Athanes—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourret.
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvy.
St. Catharines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. B. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.
Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh.
Thorold—John Heenan.
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.

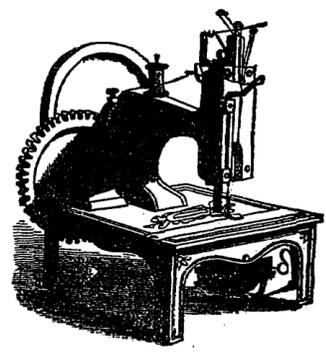
CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.



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, VICKERS & 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.
Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are consequently more easily rung; and owing to the density and also to the well-known strength of the material, it is almost impossible to break them with ordinary usage.
These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c.; and being sold much cheaper than Composition Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.
Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight and a very material saving in price.
CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY.
Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper usage, in any climate.
Printed Circulars, with descriptions, recommendations, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal, Agents for Canada.

January 7.
\*\*\*\*\*
H. BRENNAN,
\*\*\*\*\*
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 3 Craig Street, (West End),
NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.
\*\*\*\*\*

SEWING MACHINES.



J. NAGLE'S
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES,
25 PER CENT
UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!
These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarina.
THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO
GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS
have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:—
Montreal, April, 1860.
We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.
BROWN & 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.
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
No. 2 " ".....85 00
No. 3 " " with extra large shuttle. 95 00
Needs 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 Barile & Gubert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

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

PATTON & BROTHER.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
12 McGill 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.

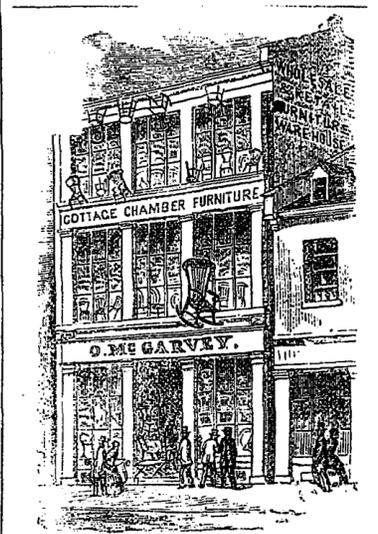
RYAN & VALIERES DE ST. REAL,
ADVOCATES,
No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street,
Near the Hotel Due Hospital.

W. M. PRICE,
ADVOCATE,
No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

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

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
MONTREAL,
IS NOW OPEN.

And under the MANAGEMENT OF JOHN RYAN.
Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular House, 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, O. W.
Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand 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 account.



FURNITURE BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber, while returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support extended to him during the last ten years in the
FURNITURE BUSINESS,
wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive 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 Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each:—Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W Oak, Chestnut and Enamelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 35 to 90 dol.; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 90 dol.; 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattresses, Palm Leaf and Core Husk Mattresses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive Assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Oots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assortments of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.
Please call and examine the Goods and Prices, which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to BUY your FURNITURE at O M'GARVEY'S,
244 Notre Dame Street,
where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on board the cars or barks, 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 may be required.
OWEN M'GARVEY,
Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal.
TWO good CANNETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED.
April 26.



SPRING AND SUMMER, 1860.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store,
87 M'GILL & 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, Duckskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, &c., have now arrived.
We also beg to draw the attention of the public to our Stock of SUPERIOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the City.
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 13, 1860.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

- COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE,
Office—6 Wall Street, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL.....\$250,000
SURPLUS, OVER.....49,000
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. E Hudson, Esq.
B H Lemoine, Esq. T Doucet, N P, Esq.
Wm. Saeche, Esq. Canfield Dorwin, Esq.
Edwin Atwater, Esq. N S Whitney, Esq.
Henry Lyman, Esq. D P James, Esq.
Ira Gould, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq.
H Joseph, Esq. Messrs. Leslie & Co.
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, Merchandise, 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—39 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings.
AUSTIN OUVILLIER,
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.
SOUGHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.
COONGOU.
COOLONG.
SUGARS.
LOAF
DRY CRUSHED.
MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.
COFFEE &c.
JAVA, best Green and Roasted
LAGUARIE, do.
FLOUR, very fine.
OATMEAL, pure.
RICE.
INDIAN MEAL.
B. W FLOUR.
DRIED APPLES.
GREENE, American (equal to English.)
WINE—Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
BRANDY—Pianat Pale, in cases, very fine; J. Martel, in bulk and cases.
PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Port and Ale, in bottles.
PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B W Soap, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Sago, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do, do, Wet; Cream Tartar, Baking Soda; do, in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c.
The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices.
J. PHELAN
March 3 1860

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THOMAS McKENNA, 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.
Jobbing Punctually attended to.
September 15, 1859.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY,
PIANO FORTE TUNER,
(Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,)
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.
March 9, 1860.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.
From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer 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 running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption 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 rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
DIRECTIONS for Use.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

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

For Inflammation 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 convenient.
For Scabs on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.
For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; you 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 he 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 Asylum, Boston:—
St. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
Boston, May 26, 1856.
Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so 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,
Superior 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, O. W.

DRY GOODS,

St. Lawrence House, 93 McGill Street,
Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO.

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

COMMERCE.

It has no limit. Its domain is widespread as civilization 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 diadem of royalty. It builds cities, maintains the army, and gives character to nations. Its influence is felt 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 fabulous just arrived at the CLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA.—For the INSTANT RELIEF 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, IRRITATION, SORENESS or any affection of the THROAT CURRD, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.
A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESSES."
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. RYCKMAN, A. B., Montreal.
Wesleyan Minister.
Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box.