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A PAGE OF IRISH HISTORY.

(From the N. Y. Irish-American.) CHAPTER VI.-THE OUTLAW'S COTTAGE.

It was near sunset on the evening of the fourth day when the detachment entered the confines of Fertullagh, the estate of Richard Tyrrell. The troops, weary after their long and rapid march, were glad to encamp for a few days to recruit their strength. Tents were pitched, sentinels placed, and patrols appointed to scour the glens and crags in the vicinity. Tyrrell, having made all secure, led his companious from the camp, and followed a bridle path, which wound in a serpentine course toward the top of a thickly-wooded hill which stretched its green foliage to the very back of the camp. When they had reached a small level space in the steep ascent, both halted, as if by inutual instinct, to gaze upon the scene which lay beneath them in all its vernal beauty. An exchamation of surprise escaped from O'Connor as he cast his eyes over a scene of desolation, like that presented by the classic Scio, after the visit of the Captain Pasha, with his fierce Osmanli. On a beautiful green knoll, which seemed, from its even, sloping sides, more the creation of art than of nature, arose the blackened walls of what appeared to have been once a lordly stronghold. Around the base of this, in little groups, were clustered the runs of the cottages, which had once been filled with stout vassals, now blackened and decayed, but crumbling slowly and reluctantly, as if loth to give up the hope of a brighter future. Scattered over the valley, in every direction, could be seen the bare rafters of some little cottage, surrounded by its cluster of aged ash or sycamore trees, which seemed, as Davis has sung of a later and a similar scene, to be-

> - "Like mourners watching, And cronauning with the breeze.

"You wonder," said Tyrrell, sadly, "that Richard Tyrrell hath no better road than this leading to his castle. Look at those blackened walls. Yonder was the eyrie of my fathers-a home for the homeless, and a terror to our enemies for ages, till the bloody Cosby made it what it is a heap of ruins. Look upon those crumbling cabins! Once they were filled with stout hearts, and arms that drew the skien but ing: now, not a curl of smoke ascends from a single channey-not a kerne hastens to light the beacons-not a shrivelled grand-dame advances with a prayer and a blessing for her master! I was on a pilgrimage to Loch Derg when the maddening news reached me of the sack of my castle, the massacre of my vassals, and the flight of my wife and child. I flew on wings of despair to my beloved Fertullagh. It was the waste which now lies before us! I bastened to where my wife was concealed in this very hill, and arrived in time to receive herdying benediction, and to kiss her pale lips, ere the soul had passed between. Can the world hear our story, and blame us for seeking vengeance? Can heaven see our sufferings, and not smile upon our cause? The Tyrrell hath yet a son who is nobly sustaining the bonor of his name in the army of Tyrconnell; he will be proud of your friendship, and will love you as a brother."

The Chief seemed struggling to repress his emotion, but in vain. Down that cheek, furrowed by many a rude blast, and which had never blenched amid the noise and smoke of many a hard-fought battle, a single pearly drop rolled. It was only onc. The next moment the cloud had rolled away, and he was again the stern war-

"Come, my friend," he said, " the same faithful fellow who protected my wife yet keeps a home for his outlawed master; and if the Sassenach hath not gone before us, I can promise

you a friendly welcome."

So saying, he turned his horse's head, and led the way up the untravelled path which grew almost imperceptible when they had reached the table, and scaltheen ruled the remainder of the crest of the hill. Diving into the wood, and brushing their way through the thick under-growth, they at length stood before a small but neat cottage, half hidden among the overhanging branches. A young maiden was engaged tending some flowers in the little garden, unconscious of their presence. The Knight gazed upon her beautiful form and the long masses of dozen of men flaxen hair which veiled her white shoulders with and children." its graceful drapery, and was wondering within himself if the features of this fair apparition corresponded with the symmetry of her shape when she turned towards them, revealing a face of most exquisite loveliness. She appeared sur-prised at their sudden appearance; but, recog-

arms. "Do not be so coy, sweet one !" said Tyrrell,

would commend to your favor and friendship."

his handsome, manly face, a crimson flush over- an outlaw." spread her own; it might be, because in this solitude she had never seen its equal. After fastening their steeds to a hoary willow, which sheltered the cottage with its green foliage, they followed their fairy-like guide into the single

A woman of middle age was engaged in pre-paring the evening meal; and as the heavy maded heel of Tyrrell rung on the door stone, she sprang forward and grasped him by both hands. At the same time she cast a searching look toward the Knight, which, Tyrrell observing, whis-

"'Tis a friend, Elleen, whom I have brought to partake of your sweet barley bread, which I, myself, used so much to admire."

"My master's friend is always welcome," said Eileen; " and what we have is at his disposal. Better would be have if it was ours, and I hope a vassal of his house, and leaving his own three welcome will make amends for what we have sons weltering in their blood, escaped with the

So saying, she hurried to spread upon the table such fare as her larder afforded; and while she was so engaged, the Knight took a survey of care of MacCostelloe the fair Alice, who was the room. A bright pike, a fire-lock, a long then but a child. Since then she has grown up bow, a sword, and several other implements of in this wilderness in solicitude; and the promises war, gave evidence of a masculine inmate. He and entreaties of her uncle could not make her could also see that the young girl was something more than a daughter, from the deference paid her by the elder female. He was resolving in "But could we not prevail on MacCostelloe his own mind to have this seeming mystery cleared up the first opportunity, when a step was heard at the door, and the master of the house entered -a gigantic man, with his dark hair hanging in matted elflocks upon his broad shoulders, and his cronmail reaching and mixing with his whiskers, far below his chin. A cap of untanned calf-skin covered his head, and thrown carelessly on his shoulder, was a cloak of dark home-spun, which half covered a stout buff coat. In his girdle hand he carried a short-handled pike. Breeches of leather covered his thighs, meeting at the knees a pair of leggings of the same material, which covered, in their turn, a pair of rough shoes, with dainty silver buckles; making, altogether, a strange compound between the dress of the gentleman, the soldier and the peasant.

We have been thus anxious to bring to the reader's imagination the appearance of this outlaw chief, for such he was, as he is destined to figure prominently in this history of ours.

"Welcome, my master, and my master's friend," he said, doffing his shaggy head gear, and extending his hard, sinewy hand to each in turn. "I would have ham-strong those steeds without, but that, in crossing the hill-side, I saw the banner of Ulster flying in the valley below."
"For your elemency in this instance, we must thank you, MacCostelloe," answered Tyrrell. smiling. "And, now, what news of the country! Hath anything happened since I was last

in Fertullagh?" "Nothing, but the usual burning and massacres, which we strive, in our own way, to repay. But yesterday I heard from a strolling minstrel that the Anglo-Irish of Meath, to the number of a thousand, have gathered at Mullingar, under the Baron of Trimbleston, with the view of marching with the Deputy into Ulster."

"Then, by my faith, if they do, they will find some of their nests harried on their return," exclaimed Tyrrell. "But, no; they would not be so mad as to leave us here in their midst. There is a long score between Barnewell and me, and I care not how soon it is settled. But I see our supper is waiting for us, and we will not try the patience of our good Eileen too far."

They wanted no forcing to partake of the bread and beef which was set before them .-After doing justice to this, with a relish which gave evidence of previous hard fare, a large wooden vessel of usquebagh was placed on the

"Now, MacCostelloe," said Tyrrell, as he was preparing to return, "should we be forced to fight this Barnewell, what help may we expect from your Majesty of the hills ?"

"Faith," replied the outlaw, "'tis little ve may count on me. We have no more than a

chief. "Were ye not three score strong when last I was in Fertullagh ?"

melt like April snow, when our life is nothing but warfare, and when we must put our blood in jeopardy, for the maintenance of those depending bright rising sun reflecting on their mailed ranks. your blade in readiness? I think our fellows on us? It was but a week since six of our "Yonder they come! O'Connor, and here dealt their blows too lustily for that." nizing the Chief, she rau forward, exclaiming— jeopardy, for the maintenance of those depending "My uncle!" and was clasped in his mailed on us? It was but a week since six of our brave fellows were hung around the red castle of is my plan of action. You will take half the

Wingfield." as she was about to retire. "This is my friend, "How-what?" exclaimed the Knight.— ceal them in the hollow on the right, next the that I cannot open it if I would."

Sir Redmond O'Connor, of Glendearg, whom I "Doth he already take the law in his own river. In the meantime I will retire before them

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hands ?"

"'Tis true," said the Knight, "I am but a stranger; but with the blessing of God I will would rather fight them where we stand." not long remain so."

we must to the camp, lest we be caught sleeping.

when we least expect it." colled her, inquired of Tyrrell her former history.

"Her history, alas! is the history of thou-sands, in this land of ours," said the chief, with a sigh. "This 'fairy cottager," as you have only sister, Isoline, who was married to Cahir O'More, of Leix. It is hardly necessary to say that he, with one hundred and eighty of his kingsmen were murdered in the castle of Mullach by the false Cosby. This Brian MacCostelloe was tidings to his mistress. Poor thing! she was not fitted to cope with her overwhelming misfortune, and gradually she faded and died, leaving to the

to go with us to Ulster?"
"I, faith, we might as well try to move the Rock of Cashel. He has sworn to remain in Fertullagh and be a scourge to the usurpers as long as he can wield a pike; and he is one to keep his promise, with a vengeance."

The conversation was here dropped, and separating, they took different routes around the camp to see that all was right. Nothing disturbed the stillness of the night, but the mutterwas stuck a long, two-edged dagger, and in his ed song of the sentinel, as he kept his sleepless

> Having gone the rounds of the encampment, O'Connor returned to his tent; and, wrapping his cloak about him, he lay down on the smooth grass, and was soon lost to everything but the form of sweet Alice, which kept hovering about his bed, like a guardian angel of the night.

> The next morning he was again at the cottage, and every day while the army remained at Fertullagh, his steed might be seen champing his bits under the willow tree, while his master and his fair companion enjoyed many a lonely ramble. Were we merely writing a love tale we could give a couple of chapters of those delightful conversations; but as we are detailing history, it is enough to say that before many days had fled, O'Connor had declared his love, and was accepted. When he returned to the camp that evening, the sharp eye of Tyrrell detected a ribbon partly concealed in the Knight's breast.

> "O'Connor," said his friend, "I have rare news for you. It seems Barnewell himself would not stoop to gain a victory over our twenty score of men, and hath deputed his cub to give us a drubbing in his stead. I have just now received the news of their approach, and we may expect an attack in the morning."

> "I am glad of it," answered the Knight .--"This blade of mine, is rusty for lack of employment, and that mace-a present from Benitoalmost forgets that it ever left its place at the saddle bow. My poor charger, too, hath lost his proud Spanish step, and now crawls beneath me like the veriest garron."

"Now, I would attribute that," replied the chief, jocosely, "to his standing so often at fronted MacCostelloe's. Pooh! man, do not blush so, render. or that scarlet face will betray you. That ribbon you have hidden so carefully reveals the cause of your frequent visits to the cottage .-But of this at another time. We must gain

some rest if we would do battle on the morrow." And, kneeling down side by side, those two stern warriors poured out their souls in prayer a strange contrast to us of the present day, who must reject this humble Christian exercise, if we would be thought men!

CHAPTER VII.-TYRRELL'S PASS.

hoarse roll of the drum was calling the men to dozen of men, and thrice that number of women arms. He donned his armor with the aid of to carry back the tidings of defeat. Fergus, and mounting his horse, galloped to the The brave Tyrrell was already there, torming, "Aye; but it is wonderful that we should arranging, and addressing the men. Leading seeing the blood. nelt like April snow, when our life is nothing O'Counor aside, he pointed along the road, where "It is but a the van of the English was seen advancing; the wants; but, will those fellows rise, that you hold best Knight in Christendom. Here have I been

men and proceed to yonder wooded pass. Con- Knight smiling; "but my hand is so swollen, defence."

with the remainder. As soon as they have pass-The young lady received the Knight's greeting with a retiring modesty which, in his eyes, the outlaw, smiling, "or you would know that rear, and we will give the ravens such a feast as chanced her charms. As she looked up into the Celt hath no mercy in Leinster, much less Fertullagh hath not seen in many a day. Is my plan a good one ?"

"It is good, and I will do your bidding; but

"But, remember, we are but one to three :-"It is already late," remarked the chief, " and and being flesh and blood, we must take what vantage God gives us."

"So be it," replied the Knight, as he put him-self at the head of the men and led them to the On the way back, the Knight who had taken self at the head of the men and led them to the deep interest in the "fairy cottager," as he place appointed, which was a wooded glen hetween the road and a small river which flowed near. Meanwhile, the English, seeing their prey about to escape, quickened their movement, Tyrrell retiring slowly before them. All went called her, is my nicee. She is daughter of my as he had foreseen. In their enthusiasm and men." eagerness of pursuit, the ranks of his opponents were thrown into confusion, pell-mell and they rushed into the narrow gorge, which has since received the name of "Tyrrell's Pass," in memory of the victory. O'Connor wanted impatiently until the last file had passed his ambuscade, when turning to his followers, he said-

"Give them a shower of lead and let the brand do the rest."

One volley was fired, as the Irish left their hiding place and rushed upon the foe with a shout of vengeance, which the war-cry of Tyrrell echoed from the front. Placed between two fires, the English halted in bewilderment. There was no escape, and they must either cut their

way through or fall where they stood. "A Barnewell! A Barnewell!" shouted their leader, as he rode from side to side, animating them by voice and example. "Tyrrell aboo!" was heard from the Irish side as the chief and his veterans attacked them, sword in hand; while O'Conner, shouting his battle-cry, rushed upon their rear. No quarter was asked or given .-The one party fought with the fury of despair; the other with that deadly hatred which a long course of wrong and oppression had inspired .-Barnewell fought with a bravery worthy of a better cause. Where the battle raged thickest, and the clashing of steel was loudest, there did his plume wave above the crowd, and his voice encourage them to desperate daring. Putting himself at the head of a score of cavaliers, he made a desperate charge, hoping to cut his way and escape by the road he had come. The Irish, in spite of their bravery, in spite of the super- harder, and by this time he must be in the neightire; but it was only inch by inch, and bearing a trail of blood behind them. O'Connor in vain tried to crush through the dense throng and confront the mailed horsemen. As his followers fell, the survivors closed up their ranks, and ther joined with a good will, and after advising formed a wall of tough muscle to oppose that of him to change his clothes, he proceeded on his steel which strove to bear them down. At this point of the fight, a shower of heavy stones fell among the English, rolling three of them from their saddles. O'Connor, looking up to see whence this unexpected aid proceeded, beheld MacCostelloe, clambering down the face of the precipice, his sharp skien in his teeth, while he grasped the shrubs with both hands. He was followed by a dozen half naked outlaws, the wind carrying their tangled hair wildly about arms. their faces. As they reached the ground they attacked the flank of the English. Those in front redoubled their fury, and Barnewell and his men were again borne back into the Pass .-They now formed, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. But their courage was unavailing. O'Connor, at the head of his stout into his eyes, "it is here my childhood was followers, pressed them closely. His steed, rendered wild with the noise and shouting, plunged madly forward, while every stroke of his sword laid a foeman at his feet. He at length confronted Barnewell, and shouted to him to sur-"Never, with weapon in my hand," was the

reply, as he made the attack. The combat was of short duration. The Englishman's weapon went flying through the air, and he stood at the mercy of his antagonist.

"Yield now, Barnewell," he shouted, holding the sharp weapon to his throat. The young Baron was obliged to made a virtue of necessity and comply. The victor looked round for another enemy, but no enemy was there. The warrior who had left Mullingar but a few short When the Knight awoke in the morning, the hours before, full of high hope and daring courage, lay around in heaps, and one alone escaped

O'Connor was looking upon this bloody spec-"But how can that be?" interrupted the road, where he found the men hurrying from all tacle, when Tyrrell rode up, his helmet in his quarters, and forming in a column of march. hand, and a drop of blood rolling down his cheek.

While this was being done, Tyrrell pointed to the brow of the hill, and as O'Connor followed with his eye, he could perceive the flutter of a cloak disappearing among the trees. It was Alice, who, from this concealment, had watched

his grasp of the weapon."

the varying fortunes of the fight. "Now," said Tyrrell, when the hand of the young Knight had been released, " it seems Alice will be anxious to see her Knight return in safety, and you can go to the cottage while I see to the

"In good truth, it is so!" exclaimed Tyrrell,

examining the hand, which was greatly swollen.

"Send lather the armorer," he called to one of his men; we have here a subject for his skill."

The armorer soon made his appearance, and

it was only when he had cut the sword-hilt thro

with a file, that O'Connor was able to relinquish

No. 50.

As O'Connor was making his way over the heaps of stain, he looked around in vain for Fergus. The men were already engaged in carrying off the dead, and he watched every group, but no Fergus was there. He was beginning to give up the search in despair, when just as he emerged from the crowd, he encountered his foster brother face to face; but so metamorphosed that his own mother would not have known him. He was covered with a coat of mire, at least half an iach in thickness, and round his face his hair hung dripping and matted, and so holicrous was his whole appearance, that O'Comor could not control his laughter. In his hand he corried a cap, with a long eagle's feather, upon which he looked admiringly from time to time as he approached.

" Hast been playing hide and seek through the bog holes?" asked the Knight when he had vecovered from his fit of merriment.

"Tis just true," replied Fergus with a ground. "I was engaged with one of the cut-throats, and had some trouble in breaking his head which I at last did; and looking round for another, I espied a fellow making toward the bog. Speing nothing else to do, I gave chase, as the sailor fellows have it. As long as the ground was firm, I gained on him beautifully; but just at the edge of the bog he jumped a quagmire, and in attempting to follow him, I plunged over head and ears. When I got my head above the water, thinking to put a good face on the matter, I called to him to surrender; but by this time be was half-way across the bog. I crawled to the bank and hallooed after him, but he only ran borhood of Dublin. However, I found this cap, which I will wear in memory of the owner.

A roar of laughter from the bystanders greeted this story of Fergus, in which his foster broway and "left him alone in his glory." Before evening, thanks to the good offices of

Dame Eileen and the smiles of his pretty Alice, he could use his hand as freely as before; and Tyrrell, with MacCostelloe and some of his followers, arriving about dark, the evening was spent in hilarity and carousing. The worthy MacCostelloe swallowed many a horn of usquebaugh in drinking to the success of his master's

"Why will you still refuse to accompany me to a more secure asylum?" said O'Connor, as he was taking leave of Alice at the porch. "The castle of Dungannon would be safer than this poor cottage."

"Dear Redmond," she replied, looking up passed, and it has become endeared to me by the presence of those who have watched over me, who have anticipated my every want, and who love me as their own. Would it not be cruel to forsake those to whom I owe so much? No, Redmond; do not urge me. Those cottage walls, and the stout arm of my good father, here, will shield me yet a little, till God send better times."

"I hope it may be so, dear Alice; but since I entered the door to-day, something whispers to me that your sweet face will not greet me on my return."

"It is only a foreboding of fancy," she re-

plied, forcing a smile. "I could wish it so," replied O'Connor, "and since thou art determined, I can only commend

you to the care of our common mother." So saying, he imprinted a kiss on her white forehead, and pressing her to his bosom, took his

"Hath love-making driven you blind?" asked Tyrrell, as O'Connor strode across the little "Art wounded?" asked O'Connor anxiously, flower plots in his retreat. "By St. Patrick, I will look anxiously for the morrow, to have you "It is but a scratch, and a wash is all it again on the march, for this love would spoil the coaxing MacCostelloe to evacuate this den, and bring his charges to Ulster; but he swears he "I am not thinking of that," returned the will hold it as long as he can wield a pike in its

"Aye!" answered MacCostello sullenly,-

will I hold it. Alice will be as sufe here, Sir a holly copse in the direction of the Irish camp. Redmond, as in the castle of Dunganuon."

. I doubt neither your courage nor faithfulness," answered the Knight, "and hope to be he advanced. able to reward it better than by empty promuses."

" Na boklish!" muttered the kerne, as he their way to the camp.

CHAPTER VIII.-THE SPY.

During the scenes we have been describing, Burrough, the Deputy, with an army much superior to that of the Confederates, marched into Ulster, and took possession of Armagh and Portmore, which O'Neil had abandoned, for want of men to garrison them. He did not dare to attack O'Neil in his position, and wisely retired, spreading everywhere the report that the Confederates were driven to their fastnesses, and had delivered into his hands the key of Ulster. We might mention in passing that this boasting is a peculiar trait in the English character. The English historians of those times, gloss over with falsebood, or totally forget some of our most proceeded to bind him. glorious achievements in this war. It will be so, and deserves to be so, until Celts shall write Celtic history, and Celts extend them that support which truth and honesty deserve.

When Tyrrell and his detachment returned to head-quarters laden with the spoils of the enemy, they were immediately despatched to besiege Portmore. The Deputy was in the neighborkood of Dublio when he received this intelligence; and, collecting all his available forces. he again marched for Histor, determined to chastise this insolvance.

The Confederate army occupied two distinct positions on the left bank of the Blackwater. and, having thrown up some earth-works, O'Neit determined to dispute the passage with the Deputy. The first of these camps was commanded by the Prince in person, assisted by MacDonald, of the Glynns. His brothers, Art and Cormac O'Neil, with MacMahon, of Monaghan commanded the second division. O'Connor had taken leave of Tyrrell, and commanded a squadron of borse, under the Prince of Fermanagh.

The evil of the long-wished-for day arrived. and Barrough drew up his forces on the right bank of the river, with the view of crossing with the dawn. The night closed in calm and still; just such a night as we love to recall in our dreams of home. As soon as it was sufficiently dark, Maguire and O'Connor rode up the river bank to reconnoitre the enemy. Their campfires extended for a considerable distance along the bank, and so near that the challenge of the sentinels could be distinctly heard. The loud laugh and the song came floating on the calm night air, as the jolly Saxons pledged the health of the "Virgin Queen," anticipating victory and plunder on the morrow. The brow of Mac-Mahon grew dark, as he listened to these sounds of debauchery.

"What fiendish malignity," he exclaimed, as if starting from a reverie, " possesseth this woman's soul? 'Twas not enough to drive us from our hearths, to slaughter our ignocent wives and sisters! 'Twee not enough to send her minions to possess our lands and castles, but she must send her canting hypocrites to pervert us from the religion of our fathers, and force upon us their hated creed. Against that creed alone do we fight, asking but leave to practise our own in peace; and still she refuseth such a slight boon, and will not even give us the breath of our nostrils, unless at the sword's point."

"Nevertheless," remarked O'Connor, "in this feasting and merriment of theirs, we have a good omen for the morrow. Such feasting was in Harold's camp on the night preceding the bloody fight of Hastings. The Normans, with a bastard and pretender for their chief, fasted and prayed to heaven; and how much more may we look for success on our own soil, with our own good cause, and true princes to lead us on. To-morrow, I hope, will show the fallacy of this equel policy."

"Bah, my friend! talk not of the morrow .-Could we hope to admit sunshine into the heart of yonder oak, which stands in the moon's wake? The heart of England's Queen is impervious to the gentler feelings of woman's nature." Pride and selfishness hold possession of her heart. No sooner have we driven a spawn of her hellbounds from the land than another takes its place; and the to drive us from the alters where our fathers have knelt for nine hundred years."

They had now reached the extremity of the English lines, and the river being narrow they could distinguish the outline of a sentinel, pacing slowly to and fro, on the opposite bank.

"By my faith," said Maguire, in a whisper "I am sorely tempted to swim across, and kidmap that fellow. But, no; I have a safer plan." And, turning to his benchman, who rode some distance behind, he whispered something into his ear. The man wheeled and galloped back in the direction of the camp, while his master and the Knight concealed themselves in an adjacent thicket to await his return. In a few moments he returned and handed a powerful bow and an arrow to his master.

"Now," said the Prince, as he adjusted the weapon, "I will try what virtue there is left in Robin Hoed's artillery. It my arm and aim have not failed me, I will make their number one the less."

So saying, and without dismounting from his horse, he took a deliberate aim at the unconscious sentinel. The deadly arrow whistled thro' the air, and almost on the instant a groan was heard from the opposite bank, as it quivered in the flesh of the Englishman.

"That fellow will trouble us no more in this world," calmly remarked the chief, as he handed the bow to his henchman.

marksmen." "Ah !" sighed the chief, " is youth's joyous hours, and before my mind was acquainted with Italy, who have been imported into England, are al- dividually and nationally, have not, in different pethe dread realities of war, many a time and oft most in all cases the most unprincipled gang of riods of the Christian world, inflicted not only on I have brought down the wild diver on the bosom

of my own beautiful Lough Erne."

He rode slowly and unconscious of danger;stopping every moment to survey the ground, as

"I'll wager my right hand," whispered the chief, "that he is a spy. By the rood, he is a practised hand. See how coolly he surveys the strode homeward, leaving the others to pursue ground. Keep well under cover, for he comes loward us. We must head him off from the

river or he may escape us." The spy, for such he proved to be, rode slowly to the brink and dismounted within a few paces of the thicket, to adjust his girth before entering the water. He whistled and hummed alternately, seeming well pleased with the evening's work. He had just laid his hand on his horse's shoulder, and was putting one foot into the stirrup when Maguire and O'Connor sprang forward, one on each side, and commanded him to surrender. Had a thunder-bolt fallen at his feet he could not have been more surprised. For an instant, he stood, as if under the influence of a spell, until O'Connor took off his sword-belt and

"It is the fortune of war," muttered the soy, recovering from his astonishment; "but had I three lengths the 'vantage, ye would not take me

"I should know that voice," said Maguire, peering into his dark countenance. "Roger MacCraine! I have at last taken thee in the very act of treachery. Did thy father not do me wrong enough, in giving up my eastle to the tyrant Bingham, after enjoying my favor and eating of my bounty? Speak, dog! and say, what injury I have done thee; or is this the reward for the favors I heaped upon thee and thine?"

" My father lost his life, Hugh Maguire," replied the traitor, in a tone of defiance.

"I grant he did, acting the traitor as thou art; and well be deserved it."

"He lost his life by the hands of your minions, and I only sought revenge on them. My loyalty to my own and your rightful queen; my religion, revenge-all set me against you and your Popish slaves."

"I had some thoughts of sparing thy life," said the chief, "but that last sentence seals thy fate. Go, Donnogh," he said, turning to his henchman, "and send hither the provost mar-

The henchman departed on his errand; and, Maguire turning again to the culprit, asked-"Art desirous to make thy peace with heaven and case thy conscience of its guilt? If so, I will send for the chaplain, and give thee half an

hour to prepare." "Keep your favors till they are asked," was the dogged reply; "I want none of your beadcounting shavellings, and will die as I have lived, defying and loathing from my soul, you and your moth-eaten creed."

"Then, make ready; for, ere five minutes are east, thou wilt be in eternity."

The provost marshal here came up, and, comprehending from the looks of the parties, what was required, he proceeded to undo a coil of rope which his assistant carried on his arm. The prisoner calmly viewed his motions, as he formed a noose on one end, and threw the other across a branch overhead.

"Not so fast," said Maguire. "We will hang him from the extremity of yonder branch that stretches above the water, that his employers may see by the first light how his treachery

is rewarded." The marshal's assistant, throwing off his heavy boots, took the coil of rope, and, climbing along peace in the Peninsula. In this complicated and the oaken branch, dropped one end through a stout fork, and carried the two ends back to the

"Can we not soften this black impenitence?" again the chief demanded. "Bethink thee, 'tis not yet too late. Much as thou hast injured me, would yet give thee time to repent."

"My answer is given, Maguire; I seek no

favor from you." "Then, provost marshal, do thy duty."

The culprit's helmet was removed; and, laying bare his neck, the rope was placed about it. The henchman, with the marshal and his assistant, laid hold of the other end. All looked at the face of the prisoner, to see if any evidence of trepidation was there. It remained calm and inflexible as before. Not a word was spoken; and, as if by mutual consent, a vigorous pull was given, and, in an instant, the traitor was strug-

gling in the air. "That was a stern duty," observed Magnire, to his companion; "but the villain gloried in his treachery and apostacy; and to spare him were

A motion of the head was the only response; for O'Connor was wondering how men could be found so void of all the noble feelings of patriotism, as thus to entail curses on their own memory, and misery upon their descendants for the sake of paltry gain. Little was said as they rode back to the camp, for both fell into a train of gloomy reflections inspired by the awful scene they had just witnessed.

(To be Continued)

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE CONTINUATAL WAR, CATROLICITY, AND IRREAND. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) In discussing the present Italian difficulty two essential preliminary points must never be omittednamely, the Souper-conspiracy of England and the accompanying revolutionary feeling of the entire Peninsula. The Souperism has had its origin in English diplomacy, English agency, and English gold. It was the English scheme of 1834 in Spain and Portugal, attempted to be re-enacted in Naples, in Rome, and throughout the Italian Legations. But the revolutionary element was primarily developed by Austrian Legislation, although afterwards it was encouraged and fanned into flame by British active co-operation. No doubt the Italian cutthroats have "Faith it were a pity to discard the bow," beca, and still are, perhaps, the most reckless, santhe English Catholics "set the bair on one's head
the Knight; "could we find such good guinary and infidel band known to the modern hisstanding" and make the blood in our veins alternatetory of Europe; and not only are some laity of that ly boil and freeze. Yes, it is a vicious ignorant ar-country the most degraded of the Christian name in gument to defend Austria because she is Catholic, the present century, but even the apostate priests of wretches whose public indecencies have ever outrag- their fellow-Catholics, but also against the anointed may over beautiful Lough Erne."

ed society. The murder of Count Rossi, the attempt priests, the consecrated altar, and the very cross of the point the mayer from the Unit of the Point, his expulsion from the Vational Christ.

They were about to mayer from the United the Count and the revolutionary occupation of Rome by the consecrated altar, and the very cross of the Rome to the Count Rossi, the attempt priests, the consecrated altar, and the very cross of the Rome to the Rome to

"were Burrough and his cut-throats at the door, when a solitary horseman was seen issuing from Garibaldi and his notorious associates are historical facts, which, if they were not authenticated by evidence as clear as noon-day, could never be credited as the acts of men believing in the Gospel, calling themselves Roman Catholics, and acknowledging obedience to the Supreme Head of the Church. There is so much incongruity in this Italian phenomenon of laical ecclesiastical perversion that the records of this country must be studied in their entirety before the reader can arrive at the true solution of so much wickedness, treason, sacrilege, and perdition. The whole case presents a strange combination.

In Rome itself, the old apostolic chair is fixed from which the whole Christian domain is seen, and by which the universal populations are governed, It is the model Church, after the plan of which the universal fabric is copied. The four marks-" One, Hory, Carnonic, and Apostonical" are carved on the gates of the city : the old title deeds of the Church are there preserved: they were given to f'eter by the KING HIMSELF, for the benefit of the living and dead: and Pio Nono holds them in trust for the present and unborn generations of mankind. In this great Christian capital, this centre of spiritual government, all the powers of the Church are accumulated, all the weapons of defence maintained. The most profound learning, the most exalted wisdom, the most eminent sanctity are seen on all the elevated points; the soil, several feet deep, is the ashes of the most distinguished of our saints, the most glorious of our martyrs: and the throne of the Pontiff, raised above the wall that surround this consecrated enclosure, though founded more than eighteen centuries ago shows no symptom of decay, while the dynastics of the Nations" are continually crumbled and rebuilt, unable to contend against the storms of adversity, or to resist the waves of time.

The mere historian must, therefore, be much surnised, no doubt, to learn that one of the Catholic administrates of this city, one of the baptised childen of this congregation, had, in the year 1848, field a analist bullet at the Sovereign Pontiff, that is, at St. Peter: thus attempting his assassination: banished him from his apostolical chair; and aided by his rebel as ociates, seized the city, and administered an outh of conspiracy and treason against the return of tie Pope. The violence of the infidel mob soon spread to Naples, to the Royal Dukedom and Legations, and enveloped the Peninsula in a universal excitement. Lombardy and Venice threw off the yoke of Austria: all Italy presented a universal field of insurrection; and thus a case was made out by Great Britain, and other enemies of Catholicity, that Naples should adopt the English constitution; that all religious communities of men and women should be suppressed; and that their revenues should be confiscated to the crown. It was further suggested that the states of the church should be come a Republic: that all ecclesiastics should be removed from all the public offices: that the Pope should be merely the Bishop of Rome, and receive an annual stipend out of his former legitimate dominions! And lastly, it was to be stipulated that (as is the case in Spain and Portugal) England should be nominated as one of the trustees or protectors, to see that these arrangements should be punctually enacted and faithfully maintained! For nearly fifty years Great Britain has been labouring for this Italian legislation. In order to attain this desired object, she had gained the concurrence of the King Sardinia; and with his assistance she had even attempted to procure the cooperation of the late conference of Paris, and to enforce, if necessary, the adoption of this legislation on the universal Italian people!

Protestant Europe has fixed their hearts on the accomplishment of this scheme, which had no other interpretation than the humiliation of the Pope, the overthrow of his domestic temporal power, and the subjugation or penal restrictions of the Church. The defeat of Victor Emmanuel in 1848, so far from cooling this revolutionary principle in Sardinia, only tended to inflame it the more : and Naples, and Tuscany, and Rome were loaded mines, only waiting the design or the accident of one spark to produce the explosion. The only remedy, therefore, to meet these impending dangers in these calamitous circumstances was, to employ the armed assistance of France or Austria, or both. The practical co-operation of England was scouted by all parties, except mere Red Republicans: and these have continually during the last ten years kept Naples in a ferment with daily reports of the approach or preparation of an English fleet to menace Ferdinand and to encourage the Revolutionists. France or Austria, or both united, was, threatening crisis, therefore, we have no one side Revolution, and Sardinia and England: and we have on the other side peace and France. It is idle to make Austria one of the purties for order or allegi-ance: the general voice of the Peninsula is decidedly hostile to Austria. If Italian revolution is, therefore, to be effectually silenced, it must be done by France and not by Austria: and hence the entire circumstances of this case precipitated the agency of France to subdue rebellion and to restore order .-This was the feeling of all the states and peoples before the war commenced: and now since hostilities have been resorted to, and battles fought and won, this same feeling now receives triumphant reception in the universal welcome with which the French Emperor is everywhere received by the people. The clergy cannot, of course, join in this demonstration -firstly, because they grieve over the disunion (in these times) of two great Catholic empires : second ly, they must weep over the unholy slaughter of tens of thousands of their flocks : and thirdly, they must stand opposed by their professional duties to all re-volution, to all infraction of allegiance to the

Many persons, in reasoning on these premises, are ready, without consideration, to throw unmeasured abuse on the Italians from their opposition to Austria and their dissatisfaction or their hatred of her rule. These critics are either blindly led by others more blind than themselves, or they have never accurately read the page of past history. These virtuous but ill-informed commentators cannot be made to believe that Catholic Austria could act harshly or indiscreetly against Cotholic Lombardy or Apostoli Rome. In this feeling there is much ignorance, and much greater mischief. In proof of my positions need not recall the history of the first French Revolution when priests and bishops were guillotined in the streets of Paris, where they were hanged from the lamp-posts, and where every man who had property to lose was put to death or expelled the coun-So much for the French Catholic mob against the French Catholic priest and their Catholic fellowcitizens. Similar scenes could be quoted from comparatively recent events in Spain and Portugal. I could select, too, if I wished, the life and times of Henry the Eighth, when the Catholic followers of the Court plundered the monasteries, the convents equestrated the Abbey lands, robbed the sitar, mur dered the priests, and divided this public spoliation amongst themselves; a permament example and warning of the flagrant crimes of Catholics against Catholics. But why do I leave my own unfortunate and beloved country for examples of Catholic monarchial oppression over poor, defenceless, persecuted Catholic subjects. Ireland has suffered very nearly as much from Catholic as from Protestant England. From the year 1177 up to the reign of Elizabeth, 1558, the appressions, the persecutions, the cruelties, the robberies, the murders of the Irish Catholics by since there never was a crime which Catholics, in-

word I can employ, as applied to the most fuithful of her subjects there; but when viewed in reference to the mass of the lower classes, to the laboring poor, it is certain that the influence and control of Clergy can alone repress the indignation and the hatred of the people. No people on earth can understand better than the Irish the infliction which a conquered race have to bear from their triumphant masters; and without quoting actual facts it may be be well prosumed that the lash is sometimes unsparingly used by Austrian domination over Italian disaffection. Mankind sympathize with even the guilty undergoing just punishment; the spectator who looks on while the condemned wretch is tied to the triangle and stripped naked to undergo the sentence of the Court-Martial, must feel unnerved as each lash tells on his torn, bleeding back; and he forgets the crime of the culprit and feels an involuntary horror towards the executioner as he mangles in cold blood the quivering flesh of his comrade. Yes Austria may be kindly disposed towards her Italian, her Polish, and her Hungarian subjects, but it is unfortunate that she is compelled to practice a severity at variance with her internal benevolence; and her subjects can never be made to reconcile her charities with penalty, or to persuade themselves that loving promises can ever result in hateful conclusions. this letter I wish it to be understood that I am neither the defender nor the assailant of Austria: 1 have critically read her history as it is, and I shall draw from thence its legitimate results. The only personage in all the premises, under consideration, who justly merits reprobation is the King of Sardinia, who, with an admitted aminble character, and a Catholic sentiment, has permitted himself to be the tool of a revolutionary monster, has, in a pernicious vanity, become the leader of intidel cutthroats, has persecuted the Hierarchy, has robbed the Church, has allied himself with English anti-Cutholic statesmen, has provoked the present war and slaughter, and has associated his name with the known enemies of God and man. Now, assuming as true the various statements

made in this letter, how can were mady the cylls said to distract all Italy? and again who can apply the remedy which is to make the effectual social care? England, the primary, the arch-conspirator in this distressing case, must be in the first instance removed from all consurable influence at the courts and cities of the Peninsula: Victor Emmanuel must be superseled and controlled in his culpable leadership of revolutionists, and in his sacreligious attack on the church; and the rule of Austria, which has given so much offence, must yield to the cries of millions for relief. If the past state of things during the last ten years should continue, Naples and Rome should become two garrisons to defend the King and the Pope : Austria should be employed to place Polish chains on the mobs of the Duchies : and christian Europe should be petitioned for help, for assistance against the bribery and the perfidy of England, in inadelising the fairest portion of the church. The presence and the influence of one man have secured the accomplishment of the desired objects under consideration : and have guaranged the permanent reign of order and religion. Napoleon has pledged himself by repeated antograph and other communications to the Pope to maintain the independence of the states of the Church; he alone could check the interference of England in her intolerant conspiracy, and he has already silenced her intrigues: and being the ally of Sardinia, and the new friend of Russia, he has met the unfortunate challenge of Francis Joseph in the present deplorable and disastrous war, and has liberated Lombardy. A melancholy fact was this chailenge: and still more sad the victories over such hosts of the slain. But while the terrors of battle may carry off hundreds of thousands of the combatants: and while the Emperor of Austria may be compelled to surrender two provinces of his dominions, there is still some relief in this overpowering catastrophe-namely, that pence will be restored, that Revolution will be crushed, that Sardinia will be curbed, that Rome will be protected, and that English Souperism, like the Asiatic cholers, will no longer find in the Italian constitution any of those predisposing causes which have during the last quarter of a century invited this English plague so fatal wherever it has found a residence to innumerable victims. Therefore, taking this war and its accompaniments as it is, and as circumstances have made it: and without defending its abettors, it is, I do believe, a visible Providence of God over his church, that the Emperor of France has risen up in this crisis and in this century, to hush the tempest which

as so long hung over Italy, and to restore peace to the universal church. In this momentous crisis we must not forget, too, that it is the duty of Ireland to her children to publish her political wrongs again and again before the civilized world. Her sons have fought the battles and won their share, in the glory of England on every land and every sea; they have never flinched from the daty they owe the State, or betrayed the allegiance they profess to the throne. Now is the time to tell all mankind the ingratitude of our rulers -viz., that two millions of our race have been banished from their country by partial administration of the laws, that tens of thousands lie in premature graves from hunger and sickness, that thousands have perished on sea from rotten imperfect vessels. fever, and cholera; that seventy-five out of every hundred cabins of the poor have been thrown down in ten years by Parliamentary law, and the poor houseless inmates driven to die in the emaciating poorhouse; and that a system of exclusion and Orangeism pervades all ranks and orders of society. more galling to our feelings, and more fatal to our existence than the former Penal Laws or the racks of Elizabeth. This is the time to inform Europe of our oppressions and our wrongs, and to force the Government by public exposure to concede the practical folfilment of the parchment laws which are enacted to deceive foreign nations by a hollow show of justice and liberality, but which in the mind of our race, kindred, and nation increases our trials by the additional elements of mockery, perfidy, and insult. Oh, for the spirit of O'Connell to rouse the people into a constitutional agitation to realize the equality which the laws concede in the letter, but which the Administration practically withhold in execution.

TRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONSECUATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. QUINN, BISHOP OF BRISBANE -- On Wednesday 29th June, in the Church of the Catholic University, Dr. Quinn, now the Right Reverend Bishop of Bris-bane, Tasmania, was solemnly consecrated; the Most Rev. his Lordship Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh, the Primate of all Ireland—in the unavoidable absence (caused by illness) of his Grane the Archbishop of Dublin-officiating as the Consecrating Archbishop; their Lordships the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Aureliopolis, and the Right Rev. Dr. Goold, Bishop of Melbourne, being the assistant Consecrating Bishops. The Church was crowded in every part by a highly respected and devotional congregation, composed entirely of a comparative few out of the many to whom the Bishop elect had endeared himself by every tie by which a pure priest, a gitted scholar, and a warm and faithful friend could gain their affections. Many of them had come from far distant homes at brief notice to beheld the elevation which the favor of Christ's Vi car had not undeservedly bestowed upon their relative, their schoolfellow, and their friend. The brows of some were crowned by the mitre, others were priests, and many were laymen; while of the celebrants or assistants, it was a proud sight to behold all but two his near relatives-illness alone causing even these two exceptions ! The Right Rev. There can be no doubt at all, that the Austrian Sermon, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Ardago, a descent on the shores of Ireland.

rule in Italy is most unpopular This is the mildest occupied seats on the epistle side of the High Altar. Assistant Priests-The Rev. Dr. Dunne and Rev. Dr. Doyle. The Rev. Mr. Hanratty, of Drogheda, was his Lordship the Primate's assistant priest The Bishop Elect had as his assistant priests the Very Rev. Dr. A. Quinn, P P, Athy, and Very Rev. Dr. Anderdon, Dublin. The Rev. Dr. Murray was Master of the Ceremonies. The choir, composed of several clergymen of the diocese, with some of the pupils St. Laurence's seminary, and conducted by Mr. Lyons, sang the music and chants proper to the ceremonies, with beautiful and touching effect .-Nation.

> THE SIEGE OF TUAM .- The whole town has been startled from its babitual quiet and its nervous pertion necessarily filled with fear at the unexpected and strange inponring of constabulary by hundreds. Each inhabitant rushed forth at the startling sigh: to ask his neighbor in the market-place why or whence this formidable host of peace conservators .-To this question we can give but one reply. We shall not venture to assert that they have comefrom almost every station in this large county, are, and even from the Dublin depot-to disturb, to frighten, and to irritate the community; but their coming, we are bold to asseverate, has been well calculated to produce all these deplorable results with, moreover, perhaps, some bloody and fatal consequences. We have not yet learned-we shall, however, in due course discover by whose malignant and libellous misrepresentations the Unstle authorities have been induced to act towards the inhabitants of this town as if they deemed them no better than murderous ruflians, from whose unpitying and unsparing vengeauce nothing Protestant could be kept securi or safe except by the fatal bullet or the bayonet's point. In the name of an insulted people we indigmuntly protest against the foul, the false, the infamous imputation whereon the coming amongst us of this numerous constabulary force is manifestly based. We say we are considerably below the number when we say there could not have been fewer than twenty thousand people assembled on Thursday within the magnificent cathedral and its grounds. They came "to adore their God, in spirit and in truth," after the time honored faith of their martyred fathers and their own unfultering conviction. And when they issued forth from the temple and its porch, we confidently appeal to all the officials-to the magistrate, the pe Hee inspectors, and the constabulary, whether the vast multitudes did not, one and all, young and old. men and women, comport themselves, during the entire day and evening, in the most peaceful, praiseworthy, inomensive, good humoured, and editying manner. Is it not then intolerable beyond expressien, that a town peopled with such inhabitants should be constituted as it were in a state of siege. and placed under martial law, owing to the prariency of one distraught individual for a little miserable notoricty? Surely and speedily should the deserved doom of decadence and dissolution overtake the hereay that can countenance such fanatical firebrands in its midst, or can suffer its ministers to descend to such low disreputable, and insane expedients to propound its tenets or to make a hypocrite. For the sake of human nature and common sense, Christian charity, and peace and good will amongst mankind. whenever such a person should happen to appear, his benevolent friends ought forthwith to confine the miserable man within the befitting limits of a straightwaistcoat, or subject him to the sobering immersion of a cold water cure. - Tuam Herald. THE ORANGEMEN AND EX-CHARGELLOR NAPHER .-

> Even the canctimonious Right Hon. Joseph is losing caste with the Irish "true blues." He was foolish enough, in an indiscreet moment, to say that a Catholic Reformatory, lately established in Wicklow, was worthy of support, and witness the result!— The Downshire Protestant says:—"For many years the Right Hon. Joseph Napier represented the Pretestant University of Dublin in Parliament. He was returned because he was believed to be a sincere and thorough Protestant. Everything, both in his professions and his practice, in his public and his private walk, led to this conclusion. No man supposed for a moment that Mr. Napier's antagonism to the church of Rome was feigned or insincere. Everybody believed that he was as much averse to the public recognition and patronage of Antichrist as even Mr. Spooner himself. And yet, at an agricultural meeting held in Dublin last month he was reported to have uttered sentiments which do not belong to Protestants of any other than the 'Liberal' complexion. At first we hardly credited the report. We did not believe that indifferentism, on a question where direct support of Popery was concerned, could possibly form part of the policy of Lord Chancellor Napier. We are no longer left in doubt upon this point. We have seen a copy of a letter in which the Chancellor admits the truth of the report, and defends the utterance of the sentiments alluded to, on the ground that he was speaking in his private and not his public capacity. So, at least, we interpret his language. He says that, on the occasion referred to, he did not allude to the duty of the State, nor did he dictate to one did he 'dictate to any person whatsoever.' Well, and what does this amount to? Merely to this—that he did not commit his party to the opinions to which he gave utterance. They are his opinions, and not those of Lord Derby or the Conservative Government. We are glad of this, at all events. But are we to understand that the Protestant Lord Chancellor is more tolerant of the abominations of Popery than Lord Derby or Mr. Dieraeli? Are we to believe that he, who for so many years represented our Pro-testant University, who has so long and so ably defended the Protestant cause, who has manifested 80 much jealousy for the preservation of sound principles, is, after all, less solicitons about the distinction which should be drawn between truth and error than even the party to which he belongs?" Following this up the Protestant Association resolve :- " That we have read with astonishment and intense pain the report of a speech attributed to the Right Hou, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which he recommends Roman Catholic Reformatories, not only as institutions worthy the recognition and support of the State, but deserving the countenance and support of individual Protestants; that the suggestion to the Lord Chancellor, that Protestants should subscribe to Roman Catholic Reformatories, and Roman Catholics subscribe to Protestant Reformatories, involves the idea of an amalgamation of truth and error, Christianity and idolatry, and is recommendative of a junction of interests abangutive of the national religion, subversive of Protestant principles, and in its nature rainous to the souls of men. That we cannot forget that the name of the Right Hon. J. Mapier still stands on the list of our Vice-Presidents; and as we are unwilling to interpret the words of the Lord Chancellor in a light inconsistent with his antecedents as a senator and a Protestant. we hereby request the Rev. S. G. Potter, as one of our Vice-Presidents, to communicate with his Lord-ehip on the subject." The Lord Chancellor replied as follows:—"Dear Mr. Potter,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your lotter and its enclosure.-On the occasion to which you refer I did not allude to the duty of the State, nor did I dictate to any person whatsoever. Indverted to the reformatory system in connexiou with the social improvement of Ireland; and as the Legislature has placed this system on the same footing as the common gaol, in reference to religious freedom, I carefully abstain from any controversial topic-it is the introduction of such that causes all the misconstruction: but I am willing to bear it, as I have no doubt that, with common candour and more careful reflection, my motives will not be misunderstood in the end by any of my old constituents. Believe me, most sincerely, J. NAPIRE, C.

FRENCH INVASION OF IRBLAND .- The Morning Advertiser puts the country on its guard by stating, on Its own authority, that Louis Napoleon has made up his mind, at the first favorable opportunity, to make

Dr. Lyons, a Catholic, is returned without opposition for Cork, in place of Mr. Fagan.

Within the past week four petitions against the return of the present member for the borough of Athlone have been presented to parliament. The general impression is that the hearing of these petitions will take place in the latter end of next month.

THE NEW MINISTRY AND IRISH PRESS .- The Nation says :- The new Ministry is formed, and British journals on both sides of the Channel are engaged in discussing its merits from the Whig or Tory point of view. From an Irish standpoint it may be simply characterised as the worst possible Ministry; and without the slightest imputation of "factious" opposition, independent members, really auxious to obtain popular measures, may dispense with the formality of awaiting the "Ministerial programme" ero they declare their resolve to vote the Government incompetent upon the very first opportunity Lord Palmerston, Premier; Lord John Bussell, Minister of Foreign Affairs! We suppose we ought to rejuce at the glorious news for Ireland; for if "England's difficulty" be "Ireland's opportunity," the Premier and the Foreign Minister will, if let time enough in office, prove themselves our best friends, so far, at as affording as ample "opportunities." The two most important posts in the new Cabinet are filled by the two men whom, of all others, England's evil destiny would choose in the present crisis. A Foreign Miniater whose most comprehensive idea of diplomacy amounts to miserable meddling; a Premier whose conceptions of statesmanship are rowdyism at home and fillibusterism abroad! Even were Europe wrapt in the profoundest peace, a few months of such a Cabinet would succeed in bringing forth a flourishing crop of quarrels; but with France and Austria at war -conflagration on the Continent, and panic at home-Lord John and his Chief may be faithfully relied upon to succeed in finding out the worst possible - the speediest and most disastrons war for England. Should, however, anything occur to mar the prospects of confusion abroad, the Cabinet affords the must ample guarantee of confusion within. Its construction considerably simplifies the calculation of the period certain to afford us the exeitement usually consequent upon "runnamed disagreements," "successions," "retirements," and "explanations." The Times in cestacy declares them "all lighting mea." We have no doubt of the fact; we shall have a fight amongst them before a month

THE MILITIA .- An official notice has been issued calling out all the Militla Regiments of Ireland, with two exceptions. The date fixed for the embodiment is the 18th of July A notice to this effect has been despatched from the proper office, and will be generally made known at the head quarters of all the regiments throughout the provinces immediately.

The following announcement appeared in Saunders newspaper a couple of days ago :- "The Lord Lieutenant has revoked licenses to carry arms to William Bourke, of Kibilcarriss, North Riding of Topperary. That seems a very simple announcement, and, no doubt, it will be copied into all the Tipperary papers, and into some of our "national" (ah, rery national if you please) Dublin papers, and published without a word of comment. Yet the announcement is full of meaning. It has this meaning-that the people of Tipperary are outside the pale of the "glorious" British constitution, and that their most natural rights are at the mercy of a Lord Lieutenant. Mark the words -" The Lord Lieutenant has revoked licenses to carry arms!" The right to carry arms is a natural right: the license to carry arms is natural license no Lord Licenseant, no King, no Emperor has the right to grant or to revoke a license conferred by the Almighty upon every man framed in His image. We rave about reform; we blow about the ballot; we rant and we quarrel about " independent opposition," and lo! here is one of the principal counties of Ireland denied the rights guaranteed by the British constitution; denied the rights conferred upon all man-kind by the universal law of nature. We have called attention before to this damnable "Crime and Outrage Sili," under whose provisions these gross outrages are being perpetrated. We will do so again, and it may be before long with a voice of thunder, that will startle those false guides, who by their criminal silence give countenance and support to the abomination. We trust the few words we now atter will find an echo in Tipperary; and that ere long a voice will go forth heralding the death of the Crime and Outrage Bill .- Irishman.

THE GALWAY PACKET LINE. - The Adelaide, with 513 passengers, has just left for St. John's and New York. A stiff gale blowing S.S.W., and not a few change to stormy weather. Tag exertions of Father Daly in London, in behalf of his native town, are beyond all praise. He induced the Duke of Leinster to head a deputation which he organised to wait on Lord Palmerston. The interview with the Premier took place on Wednesday, June 22nd, and there are strong assurances that Galway will obtain a loan of £100,000, and a grant of a like sum-for the Graving Dock and Breakwater .--The indefatigable P.P. has also induced a banker in bonden to lend £10,000 to him as Chairman of the Town Commissioners for the erection of water-works and markets. Mr. Lever is gone to Vienna to purchase, from the Austrian Government, eighteen steamers, now in Trieste and other ports; and the and the French Government, with that spirit of liberality and chivalry which characterises them, has accorded to Mr. Lever permission to bring them out of port and through the Adriatic, Mediterranean, &c. under the British flag, entirely and declaredly on the peculiar ground of the purpose for which they are intended! After that, who will say that the Emperor (God bloss him !) does not take some interest in the Green Isle of the West-to which he sent the vestments for masses over the grave of the noble St. Ruth.—Evening News.

THE DEFENCES AT SPIKE .- Thirty-six gues are now mounted at Spike, and these are, in great part, sixtyeight pounders, and eight-inch howitzers for throwing shell. These are of the latest construction, and we believo are of the most serviceable character in our present use. Instead of the old guns there, which were more dangerous to the men that fired them than any others, these have all the modern improvements, and with the exception of the Armstrong cannon, are probably the best known.

The actual number of residents of Ireland who appear to have emigrated in 1858 was 64,337. Viewing these as representing the decrease, and the estimated excess of births over deaths as the increase of the population, the probable number of inhabitants in Ireland on the first of January, 1859, may be taken as 6,009,113 persons—the calculation showing a diminution of 3,000 people only during the year ending the 31st of December last. The computations by which the estimated number of births and deaths has been found, are based on the average annual rates of these events in England-or 1 birth to every 31, and I death to every 45 of the population. I have been obliged to use the English averages, as there are not at present any records from which to ascertain the unmber of births and deaths in this country, no general measure for their registration being yet in force. It appears that upwards of 71 per cent. of the emiabout 15 in every 100 were below 15 years. The greatest proportion of emigrants since 1851 was from the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford—each of which lost more than onefifth of its entire population by emigration since that period; and that notwithstanding the facilities afforded for embarkation, only 4.82 per cent. of the inhabitants of the county and city of Dubliu emigrated lowest proportions -about nine per cent. of their re-Specive populations have emigrated during the same

period. WILLIAM DONNRLLY, Registrar-General. Agricultural Statistics Office, 5, Henriotta- ? street, Dublin, 14th April, 1859.

. THE PHENIX PROSECUTIONS:-We believe we are correct in stating that the Phonix prosecutious have, to a large extent, been abandoned by the present Attorney-General. It is understood that there will be no trial in Kerry, and that Florence O'Sullivan and J. D. Sullivan, the prisoners remaining incarcerated in Tralec jail, will be liberated on bail. So far as the Cork prisoners are concerned we believe that but one of them will be tried, and that the party selected will be the indivividual upon whom it may be remembered, Mr. Whiteside, the author of the informr-making proclamation, poured forth a torrent of vituperation, and characterised as the ringleader of the mythical conspiracy. The event of this prose-cution may now be readily foreseen.—Nation.

THE GWEEDORS EMIGRANTS .- About 300 of them sailed last week from Londonderry in the William M'Cormick, for Birkenhead, accompanied by the Rev J. Doherty, P.P., of Conigort; Rev. J. Fianagan, P.P., Ramelton; and the Rev. James M'Fadden, C.C. Cloughancely. Their conduct was not only orderly, but edifying. They all heard Mass most actentively, as the day was the festival of Corpus Christi. Some of their friends conveyed them here. The parting scene was most affecting; on their leaving home a similar manifestation of feeling and tenderness was gone through. They are cheered as yet by the presence of their priests. The inhabitants of Derry were most obliging and civil, attending to their wants. Captain Keel, R.N., the embarkation agent in Landanderry deserves great praise for his courteous bearing and attention .- Evening News.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.-We are happy to be enthled to announce that Sergeant Berwick, assistant barrister for the East Riding of the County of Cork, has been appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Bankruptey, in the room of the late Judge Macau. The promotion of the learned Sergeant to this office give universal satisfaction, for no man can stand higher with the bar and the public, of all classes, than Judge Berwick. He is a sound lawyer a great scholar, no accomplished gentleman, and a His promotion sincere but unobtrusive Liberal. will be looked upon as the just reward of professional and personal merit. By the promotion, assistant-barrian radio of the first class and a surgeant's suif are placed at the disposal of gevernment.

THE IREH MASCRA OF THE BOLLS ON TENANS Profes. The Eight Hon T. B. C. Smith, one of the most fearless and apright of Judges, as he was in political life one of the most uncompromising of partizans, thus delivers bioself on this question, in a recent case of Beresford v. Magnire."- The facts of the case shortly were:- b The petition in this case was filed by Phillip Beresford, a farmer holding Land near Dungarvan, to compel the respondent, who is his fandlord, to execute a contract or lease, according to the agreement made by his agent Mr. Tallon. The letter, on behalf of the respondent, accepted, early in 1850, the proposal of the petitioner to become tenant of the lands of Lower Clonea and part of Middle Clonea, in the County of Waterford containing 172 acres, at a yearly rent of £2 per acre Mr. Tallon undertaking to give the respondent a lease of three lives of 31 years.-The petitioner went into possession in 1856 and paid his rent dince. In 1858 he applied to have the contract for clease, executed. The respondent refused to give a lease of all the lands, alleging that the lawn and two fields, containing nearly thirty acres of what is said to be the best land, were reserved by the terms of the letting for the landlord to be resumed by him any time he pleased. The petitioner contended that ie ought to be compensated for improvements which be effected in the lands, to the extent, as he alleged, of some hundreds of pounds; but, as no arrangement was come to, he filed his petition to compel the execution of the lease according to the contract. The Master of the Rolls-There may be some difficulty in point of law in this case, but I have no he-sitation in saying that there has been a gross fraud practised on the tenant. I am quite shocked at the ase. It is another question whether Mr. Magnire knew what was passing between Mr. Tallon and the petitioner, but why did he not send back the proposal to have it amended? That proposal was made on a printed advertisement that did not reserve the color of a right to any part of the lands. The advertisement states that there to be let the lands of Clonea, containing 172 acres, then in the occupa-tion of J. and D. Power. Mr. Magnice gets the proposal of the petitioner to take these lands; he keeps t in his packet, and he now wants to get up 30 or 49 acres of the best land on the farm. It is a shocking case. Mr. Sallivan Q C, (of counsel for resnowdent -but the petitioner is referred to the agent Mustac of the Rolls-He is; but not to contradict the advertisement, I suppose. Why did not Mr. Muguire send back, the proposal to be amended? Mr Sallivan. Q C .- It would have been the more bus! ness way, certainly. Master of the Rods - There is a difficulty in point of law; but here is a case where there is an expenditure of £70 or £80 on improvements. I want to know am I called on to put this tenent in a position that he may be turned out at a moments notice, and all his improvements taken possession of by the landlord. It is a monstrous case on the admitted facts as proved before me. It may be that I shall have—as I have done beforeo administer oppression and injustice from this hench, in consequence of the existing state of the law; but the case is one that ought to be settled. It is perfectly plain that if there was an arbitrator in the case he would give the petitioner the value of his improvements.

It would appear by the reports of the several Petty Sessione, says the Tipperury Advocate, that a new crusade is opened against the tenants of this part of the country, namely, preventing the people of cutting turt on the bogs. In some instances this diagraceful litigation is carried on, where the occupier exercised this right for the last forty years. It is too bad to have the useful time of the farmer lost by such pro-

The Mayo Constitution says :- Two men named Gallaher and Malley were drowned off the Achill coast during the week. The poor fellows met their death in a rather singular way. They set off for a rock only visible at low water, and at some distance from the abore, where they remained fishing. The tide rose rapidly without their perceiving it, and the rock soon became immersed, and the waters so increased as to prevent their reaching the shore. The sea along this part of the coast is very violent.

In the Ennis workhouse there are but few "ablebodied" paupers, the present inmates consisting chiefly of the very young, the infirm, and the old. The workhouse once contained 4,000; there are now only

within its walls 369. A great and happy falling off. On Saturday, two brothers of the name of Brady, vere working in a bog, near Crossdoney, Co. Longford. The thunder and lightning commenced most fearfully with rain, and large hallstones, some of them as large as the largest garden peas, fell in a slanting direction, as if coming from the east. When the hail and rain subsided a little, these two poor men took shelter at the side of a clump of turf, expecting every moment that it would clear up. Finding that even the turf would not shelter them from grants in 1858 were 15 and under 35 years of age; 13 the intense fury of the rain and hailstones, they made per cent only were 35 years old and upwards, and up their minds to run, when both were stricken down by the lightning, and killed on the spot, their remains presenting a most pitiable appearance. At Locan, in the County of Longford, Michael O'Hanlon nephew-in-law to John Lee, was desired by his uncle to saddle a horse in the stable, as he wished to go to the market of Longford; while in the act of doing so, the lightning, as if attracted by the stirrup irons and bit of the horse, struck both horse and boy, killing in nearly nine years : Mayo and Sligo give the next | them on the spot. The gable of the house, a new one, was split from roof to foundation. The boy and horse presented a frightful appearance. The people describe the horse as having no bone, being con-

separately in all these surveys, from her having had that possessed the demoniacs passed into the bodies no place in the census; and yet, in considering the female industry of the United Kingdom, that of Ireland is the most prominent, and commands the most prominent, and commands the most provided in the state of swine. Talk of Popish superstition after this learn is the most prominent, and commands the most provided in the state of swine. Talk of Popish superstition after this learn victims of delusion who, had he been a Romanist, surprise. It will be ever memorable that during the transition period in which ireland passed over from lum, instead of being permitted to descerate any place destitution and despair to comfort and progress, the nation was mainly supported by the industry of the as Luther, the founder of the Protestant mad-house, women. The ordinary life of the peasant women was, on more than one ocasion, assailed with hits of was spent in the field or the bog, and in managing insanity, it is by no means surprising that the the manure and the pig at home. In the succeeding branches of his "Establishment" should to this day period and after the famine, the desire for the lowest labour under the disorder which afficted the Archpriced labor led to the employment of women and heretic. Madness, as everyone knows, herditary, children; and the strange spectacle was then common of the women toiling on the farms and pastures, while the strong men were unusing the babies and to revive it. Of course we shall be set down as the grammies at home. It was not only, nor chiefly, treating with unpardonable levity a subject of so the agricultural labor, however, which fed the peasantry, before the men resumed their proper place .-The Scotch merchants employed 400,000 women and girls in "sawing," or what English ladies call "work- and more at variance with things as they are in this ing" musling. The Ginsgow employers paid £00,000 present year of grace. In our last we gave a most a week in wages for leish work. A good deal more was earned by other kind of five fabrics. On the whole, the charge from out-door labor to this seemed districts teem with accounts given in sober earnesito be unfavorable to health in one direction, and favorable in another, while the social benefit was indisputable. - Edinburgh Review.

The Western Star says :- There are nt present on a visit with a family of position in the County Galway two English gentlemen, brothers, and near relatives of the family. One of the brothers is a parprother officiated in the parish church, and the other celebrated mass in the parish chapet, and both direct together with the family afterwards!! This is a cirof which may be relied on.

Mr. John B. Corneille, proprietor of the extensive grovery and seed establishment in Castle-grover, Noneigh, dropped dead on the 2nd instant. The Betherous Elemente in Lonand -- The Lance

un eminent Medical and Scientific journal, thus conments upon the discusting " Berlied" mania now raging in the Korth of Ireland. It is a kind of meatal epidemie; - "The contegion of physical and mental exchanges is irresistible. A violent on inviasm, on cutragous physical demonstration of exritement, or the concearse of some half-deven flanstics, has constantly been successful at various pariods, and in a hundral different localities, in exciteeven of frenzy. It is not necessary to recar to the history of the Munster Anabaptists, the Dagolas, or the Fratracelli, to recall incidents which have been marked by excesses of a shameful character, commitvescence, to which religious fanaticism added pecahar violence. The history of recent 'revivals' in the American States has exhibited similar phases of excitement and morbid forore. Recently, such 'revivals' have been imported into this kingdom, and, unwilling to behold ancient follies of so injurious a character renewed amongst Englishmen, we feel bound to protest against the continuance of practices which have the effect of inducing a perfectly diseased condition of mind and body amongst those who are influenced by them, and which cannot be considered less prejudicial to health and reason than they are repugnant to decency, and subversive of public order. The accounts given by eye-witnesses of the Irish 'revivals' in Belfast present vivid pic-The accounts given by eye-witnesses tures of epidemic diseases, such as no instructed physician can fail to recognise. Those who are 'taken,' display all the symptoms of contagious hysteria, such as are occasionally witnessed in female wards of large hospitals, and amongst the inmates of boarding schools. The fanatic tone of religious frenzy which is peculir to these revivals, adde a note of higher exultation to the excitement, and seems to be considered as a justification for manifestations more than commonly outrageous. The 'sufferers' display various phases of hysteria, come, and epileptiform convulsions. A young married woman was seized during the night with paroxysms of violent convulsions and bodily agitation, and continued next day in a very excited state, her eyes widely diluted and staring at vacancy. In one factory five cases occurred amongst the young in the course of two or three hours. Some were thoroughly prestrated and speechless, the nervous system completely relaxed; others in a state of the of the mouths of babies and sucklings perfect prace. shouting and screaming, and wildly ossing about witnessed this side the grave, than witnessing those drenching with cold water, and separation of those would quickly reduce the revival. All taken,' mons ravings, which are based upon the heated imaginations of these half-mad girls, are quoted and recited, and the utmost excesses of language and demeanour are favored as the special evidences of peculiar inspiration. We omit all mention of the mcial of conversion; but they are such as evidence a temporary unsettling of the reason amongst the duped, and a high degree of rascality amongst the knaves who encourage the evil. The howls of the organisers are such as 'would drive sensible people mad.' The heat of the weather; the strange excitement of the scene; the stretch of expectation; the alterations of physical condition, fasting with some, and rioting with others; the familiar invocation of sacred names, contribute to sustain a pitiable delu-sion, which is productive of utter social disorganisation, and considerable individual mischief. It certainly is not surprising, as a conclusion to this general tapage, that several persons have gone to lanatic asylums, and others are under restraint in their own houses.' THE LATEST PROTESTANT MANIFESTATION -- THE

Revivals in the North. -- It is astonishing how much larger an amount of the absurd and ridiculous a mass or a multitude is by universal consent permitted to perpetrate than is allowed to an individual Let a benedict or a backelor be guilty of the least dereliction from the ordinary routine of social usage -let him enter, chapeau entre les mains, the Grawing room of the mansion in which he has been invited to dine, or to join in the agreeness of a soirce, and the lady of the house, her fair daughters, and the prime coterie around them constellated, will well nigh expire of virtuous indignation or suppressed merriment at the maucais ton, or gaucherie, of the luckiess of fender. We could treach largely on our space with an endless entalogue of similar nets of treason to the bienseance boargeoise, or imaginary grandeeism, which by its very exigence of stated forms shows its ignorance of real good breeding. But this is not our pur-pose. We were merely anxious to prove how easily the many may do what the individual would not attempt to do. Witness the recent "revivals" in the North. We have, of course, heard of Semidii, demigods and goddesses-but demi-lunatics, playing such pranks before high Heaven as those down-stricken Northmen, are to all intents and purposes rara aves, and fortunately, as regards the revivalist flock, of a migratory or exotic genus. At the dawn, as it is som-times poetically designated, of the Reformation such rhapsodies, and extravaganzas were of frequent occurrence. Some thirty or forty years ago there were 'revicals," too, of the original enthusiasts, under various denominations - Rechabites, Jampers, Ranters, Muggletonians, Cowards, and babblers in unknown tongues, to say nothing of that most saintly of all sects, the Mormons. But this recent importation of from the Great Republic to the North of the verted into a patrid jelly. An inquest having been Green Isle is by far the most outrageous and we held, a verdict was returned by the coroner's Jury, will not mines the matter—the most blasphemous of Died by the visitation of God." the insanities that have afflicted any portion of the blaspheming."

IRISH FEMALE INDUSTRY .- Ireland has to be treated human family since the time when the evil spirits "true blues" of the North of Ireland were determinmuch grave and serious moment. By no means. It would be impossible for us to render the affair, from beginning to end, more ridiculous, more disgraceful, startling account of the movement from the Northern Whig. Since then the journals from the "affected" ness of this most pitiable and unnatural of all the delusions to be found in the annals of religious, or rather irreligious, fantasies - the Banner of Ulster terms it a "religious awakening." The fever is evideatly abating, but in this as in most virulencettacks relapse or reaction may be supposed to set in, leaving the patient more prostrate and bewildered than ever. Were the evidence not before our eyes, son of the Established Church, and the other is a we could scarcely bring ourselves to believe that any priest of the Church of Rome! On Sunday last one individual not himself labouring under this insome malady could git down, pen in hand, and give the world minute details of the various " manifestations" of the malignant spirit that appears to have seized comstance which notually took place, and the truth | the rabid victims of this furibund halincination. But the reader will, nevertheless, find that men with same mens in same carpore can do lite such specimens a the following of the doing of these shoen-stricken semi-idiots. The phraseology, it will be remarked, is in perfect keeping with the subject. The Colortiar Caronicle says :--

"This revival, which we have no heritation for coulding to the more of the Spirit of Guit, is now in our midst. Nothing at all approaching to it is also be ing interest has ever before visited our country. The grouns of the stricken ones are harrowing and fetethe in the extreme, and have an effect on the friends when carried home which we remot is to look upon as another evidence of the wonderful deing limited populations to a state of agitation, and ings of God with like people. Hasseems to make one member of a family the means of the conversion of love she teturned; and that he was about to be an all. This we know has been the case in very many fundiles. The excitement still continues to increase, and the hand of God to be manifested in a more reted under the influence of a state of physical effer- markable manner every hour. We cannot describe that which we see and hear, so startling and marvellous are the occurrences. The Holy Spirit has | was neither directly or ladir only a const come with power at most anexpected times, in anlooked-for places, and to individuals who seemed furthest from grace and godliness. From heavyheaded sinners, strong men and women, and little children, the cries of awakened consciences for redeeming mercy go up to Heaven. Righ and poor on the seduction of a married a oman, where : are now both partakers of the special anointment of ! the Holy Chost. From the counting house of the merchant, hitherto engrossed in the long columns of his ledger, comes the redeemed worker for the Lord Jesus, carrying the precious Word of Truth in his hand, and the message of salvation to suffering sinstricken souls in his heart. Night brings such as know Jesus to the work of consolation and exhortation, and dawn and noon equally find them at their post with the utmost self-denial and attention-Trade, except in Bibles and Testaments -- the sale of which is most unusually large-if not suspended, has been partially paralysed-those who conduct it having for the present given it up, or become incapable of transacting it. Young men have left the counter to take the place of conforters, and we know not how it will end. This evening we witnessed one of the most remarkable instances of the Divine power that has yet marked this spiritual and practical religious revival. The children attending the excellent school established and sustained by the Irish Society and taught by a man who had, we are sure, found "peace and joy in believing" himself long ago, were each and all, we might say simultaneously prostrated, that the work of the Spirit in them might bout highest fury and convulsion, struggling violently, A more affecting or impressive eight could not be their arms. These are the symptoms of violent hys-teria. Once institute that condition amongst one or two of a large company of females, and rigorous measures need to be taken to prevent it from speed. ing through the whole hedy. Free and pittless peace with their Creator and judge shone in their infantile faces, a glimpse of their happiness sent a thrill of joy into one's heart, and must have made means, however, are complayed by the organizers of unbelievers tremble, and sent the "arrow of conviction to increase its violence. The biaspin- tion" to the heart of the most investrate seeptic.

Our cotemporary is pleased to describe the " sight as the most affecting and impressive that could be witnessed on this side the grave." Doctors will disagree, and our notion is that a more pitiable and sane and indecent follies which are held to be 'inti- distressing spectacle could not be conceived. But what renders it still more deplorable is the fact, that formerly in the patronage of Dr. Tomline. There so large a number of Christian ministers can be found to encourage and affect to impart a reality to a movement which no some man can characterise otherwise than as an outrageous insult to common sense and a gross libel on religion. The closing passage of the preceding extract shows that an at-tempt is made to "revive" the dying Souper establistments by means of the revival imposture, because the children attending the excellent school of the Irish Society were each and all simultaneously prostrated." We entertain no doubt that if a number of children happened to witness the disgusting and horrible spectacle the poor creatures would be prostrated and terrified to death at the shocking eight .-But surely these children could not have been so steeped in sin and guilt as to require a supernatural visitation of so paralysing a nature to bring them to a sense of their iniquities in order to awaken them to repentance and conversion. But the "affection," which has altogether disappeared in America, will no doubt, soon subside in the north of Ireland, but when the game is played out in Belfast and its vicinity we are given to understand that the artistes will appear in character on the Dublin boards. We sincerely trust that this report may prove false, although it is strengthened by a correspondent, whose communication will be found elsewhere. It would, indeed, be an indelible disgrace to the capital of Ireland, if it gave the slightest encouragement to a series of exhibitions far better fitted for Donnybrook fair, and the grandilequent descriptive powers of a showman or a merry Andrew, than the solemn homilies and expositions of a minister of religion be its denomination what it may .- Cathotic Telegraph.

The following in the Northern Whig by a clergy-man of the county of Derry, is the most remarkable report of the present agitation. It describes a state of social disorganization which is positively lamentable. Our correspondent says :- "The work commenced here on last Tuesday evening by an open-nir gathering, at which some of an organized band, which travels the country for this purpose, joined about a dozen clergymen in preaching, singing, and yelling. Some of the organizers were manifestly idiotic, and all were grossly ignorant of the simplest principles of Christianity. Since then things have become daily worse and worse. Business may be said to be at an end; and, from merning till night, but much more from night till morning, clergymen, had characters, and fast commercial travellers, who can find nothing else to do, and wish to be able to tell a good story for the rest of their lives, give the tone to handreds of persons who roam the streets, or roam from house to house, yelling, screaming and GREAT BRITAIN.

The revenue returns published on Toursday, are very favorable. The falling off of the income tax on the year, owing to the reduction of the rate, is four millions sterling, yet the increase of every branch of ordinary revenue (a circumstance in itself very unusual,) so nearly balances it as to make the loss on the year only £1,200,000; there has in fact been an increase of £2,800,000. On the quarter the loss on the income tax is £420,00, but the gain on other sources of income exceeds this by more than £200,000. Nothing can show, in a stronger light, the elasticity of the national revenue.

The potato disease is again making its appearance in Essex and Wiltshire, as recorded by local journals. The Record complains of the erection of Catholic chapels in districts where there are few Catholics, and adds: A part of the policy of Rome is to build chapels in districts where the majority are Protestants; for by experience it has been found that the terd ney of a Romish colony is extension, while that of a Protestant colony among Romanists is absorption into the ranks of the latter.

THE NEW MARRIAGE LAW - In the Lower House of Convocation, on Wednesday last, a very long discussion took place on the subject of the new Divorce Act, and ultimately an articulus elect was passed in the following form: -" That the act to smead the law relating to divorce and testamentary charges in England, passed in the year 1857 has materially clanged the law of marriage, and is felt to press hardly upon the clergy, and therefore eight to be amended. That this House, fully recognising the supreme importance of the imperial Person of to legislate for the estates of men within the regime is of opinion that when changes in the new are proposed which would affect the articles or canons of the church, or the duties required of the element it is desirable that the advice of the clergy in Conversion should be sought before the enactment of such changes. The House, therefore, proye their her beings of the Upper House to use their best emberous in Parliament to pres us the amendment of the wild

Disconverses Discover Cook - The City of becomes, head on, delivered on interesting got for at on Thursday. A Mr. Cumaington, once a Post off-See cherk, was sentenced to aim years' provides itsude for taking a shilling from a letter. He was a aurrie t toun, and his wife and he worn goarly attached to cash other. During his impriso, same, Mr. Commington received a letter from this way a sting that she had been left in a miserable combition, but that she had found a friend who layed corwell wrong a happy mother. Mrs. Cumningson was, in healthering with a Mr. Noble. The sair for divorce was onposed on the ground that the misconduct of the insband had occasioned the analtery. To of a course belt said that, although that misconduct was a such The policy of the Legislature seems to be to deprive the bushand of his remedy if the fill conducted himself as a hasband, and so contrained to his own wrong. It could not be supposed it it it was the object of the Legislature to confer inco-cy ducer had availed himself of the absorve of the bage. band who had performed all his marital matter, but who had committed some offency for which to was justly deprived of his liberty. The Chief Bara a dad not every his acquiescence in this judgment to vend the point of not dissenting from it. The course of the bushand, in fact, led to the vice of the wife. She was apparently a well-educated, at we cate, well-disposed women, and, if any one a kee the cause of her fall, the answer of every one organited with the circumstances and spraking the Erabah language would be that it was owing to the raime and the panishment of the buchand. If a wife whome husband was sentenced to a long period of home pertation was not entitled to protection, he might by a power of attorney, claim her earnings, and have bla ereditors might seize her property, and there was a casus omicane scureely to be credited with reference to a statute which underwent so much discussed a as the Divorce Act. Marriage dissolved.

TENANT RIGHT AND THE NEW ESCHOOL ATTOREST-GENERAL - Sir R. Bethell, the new Eaglish Action ney-General is the only great legal authority Van has ever advocated in Parliament the principle of the retrospective clause of the Tenant Right Bill.

At the Chapel Royal, during the thunderstor n on recent Sunday, several fright med ladies, h. ring the effects of lightning upon certain steel cheum forences which fashion had girded about the consetunlly detached these dangerous appendages, and walked away, leaving their hoops in their peace-

" Clerious" writes to the Record respecting the recently-announced death of the Rev. G. T. Prety man, a son of the late Bishop Tomline He distres a the way in which the late Bishop exercised his patrologe by the case of his son, who held preferments in fire different counties, receiving £2,239 per annum, and in farty-live years a greek sum of £98,210. The Rev. R. Pretyman, (said to be a brother of the decement) is Precentor of Lincoln, Rector of Stoney Middleton, Rector of Walgrave, and Rector of Wroughten, all was formerly a Rev. John Pretyman, Prebendary of Lincoln and Rector of Sherrington, Bucks, in the patronage of Dr. Tomline, value £631.

THE GREAT EASTERN STRAM-SHIP.-The deel of this leviathan steam-ship is now completely Planked from end to end, and a glance along its immeast expanse gives the first and best idea of the energous size of the ship. Three masts have been set up and two funnels. The lower decks have been planted, and great progress has been made in partitioning them off into permanent compartments. The grand saloon is in a very forward state, and would be a noble apartment, more like a drawing-room in a princely mansion on shore, than the cabin of a ship, were it not for the two immense fannels, which run up the centre, and inconveniently interrupt the longtitudinal sweep of the apartment. On each side elegant cabins are being fitted, and the same may be said of the other saloons, of which there are six in the ship. One of the cabins has been finished in order that the visitor may judge of what the rest are intended to be, and a very pleasant notion it gives of what a voyage across the Atlantic will be in the Great East-This completed department is what is called a tamily cabin, containing bed-room, sitting-room, and dressing-room, all of them lofty and well ventilated, and possessing a much greater number of conveniences than could be found in a similar suite on shore. The other cabins are also in an exceedingly forward state, and, as an immense number of men are kept incessantly at work, there is every prospect of the ship being ready for her trial trip on the appointed 4th of August. NEW MODE OF NAVAL WARYARE. - The Times gives

s long description of the new iron steam-ram, which, it says, will be affoat next June. Her total length will be 380 feet; breadth 58; total weight at sea about 9,000 tons; full speed, sixteen miles an hour. About 220 feet of broadside of the vessel will be teak, twenty-four inches of this will be covered by armor plates four and a-half inches thick. On the deck the ram will be armed with thirty-six Armstrong's guns, each throwing a 100th, shot over a range of six miles. The ram will run down ships by driving straight at them full speed; if she does only one-half of what may be fairly anticipated from her she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen ships of the line. The cost of the hull will be about £200,000, and her engines £75,0 0, and her fitting for sen about £45,000, or £320,000 in all.

A short time ago the following notice was stuck up at a tailor's window near Manchester : " Wanted nine apprentices; they will be treated as one of the

> marting garage

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE E. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 223, Noire Dame Street. TERMS:

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at Flynn's, M'Gill Street; and at Pickup's News All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last, several steamers have arrived, bringing further details of the great battle of Sollerino; and of the immense slaughter on both sides, for which that contest stands pre-eminent amongst all the battles of modern times. Since their defeat the Austrians have fallen back in all directions; whilst the Allies are continuing the siege of Peschiera, and busily preparing for an advance into the famous fortified square. Another great battle was looked for on the line of the Adige, to which point the Austrians were bringing up their reserves, and disposable forces.

Though throughout the Italian Peninsula the public mind must be greatly agitated by the events occurring in the North, no very serious outburst of revolutionary passion had occurred. At Naples some arrests of members of a secret political society had been made, but there had been no fighting. The report of the massacre at Perugia by the Papal troops is now officially contradicted, and turns out to be merely another " Protestant Lie."

In Hungary a revolutionary appeal, with Kossoth's name attached, was being extensively circulated, but hitherto with no great results. Prussia continues her preparations for war, professing to offer her mediation betwixt the belligerents. Great Britain discusses the situation in Parliament, increases her defences, and proclaims a strict neutrality, which will be very difficult for her to observe, should the German Powers take an active part in the war.

By the Africa, which arrived at New York yesterday, we learn that an armistice had been agreed upon betwixt the Allies and the Austrians -the armistice to extend to the 15th of August. The London Times accepts this as a pledge of peace; and the press generally give Louis Napoleon credit for the moderation of the terms. Meantime the siege of Peschiera continues; and it is said that at the request of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Prince Regent of Prussia would assame the command of the Federal Contingent.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has seen fit to address the following:-

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY.

Montreal, July 20th, 1850.

Sin-Be pleased, as soon as possible, to pronounce from your pulpit a strong warning against the Opera, the Theatre, Circus, and other amusements of a similar nature, which at the present moment are a real seandal to our City and country districts.

These worldly pleasures are the more deplorable, as we have to mourn over the great sufferings of the poor, and the fearful celamity of the war, which at this moment is the cause of so much distress to our brethren of the Old World.

These disorders are also to be deplored, because calculated to blight the hopes of a fruitful harvest, | " Clear Grits" hold and advocate the " voluntary which it has pleased Divine Providence to give us this year. For it is to be dreaded that these criminal pleasures will be speedily changed to bitterness, by means of some of those scourges which God reserves in the store-house of His wrath.

What should increase our just grief, is to see every year strangers without credit arriving amongst us, poisoning the souls of our people by their dan. gerous exhibitions, and carrying off large sums of their money. Alas! we often refuse to charity, that which we lavish on dissipation and our pleasures. I would also exhort you to denounce " Secret Societies," which more than ever threaten us, and are forming amongst us.

It is to avert these evils that I implore you, as soon as possible, to take up in your respective Parishes a collection for the Missions of Oregon, Nesquali, and Vancouver; for very soon a pious expedition, composed of Missionary Priests, and of Religious of both sexes, will start for Oregon City, accompanied by the Archbishop of that city. Our religion expects that this Diocese shall again approve itself worthy of its high Mission. It is desired also that the amount of the several collections be transmitted as quickly as possible to the Bishopric of Montreal.

May the Immaculate Virgiu, the Angels Guardian, and the Patron Saints of our Cities and rural Parishes protect us against our many enemies, and aid us in the great works that we have to accomplich.

> I am very sincerely, Sir, Your very humble and ob'd't servant, Ita., Bishop of Montreal.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum gratefully acknowledges a donation of the Asylum.

EST APPLICATION.—What is this principle !— by her Clergy or Religious Sisterhoods. How far can Catholics consistently hold it, or seek to apply it in Canada ! These are questions not unworthy of a moment's serious consideration.

"In its broadest application," the "roluntary principle" is something, and a good deal, more than the mere negation of State-Churchism; or in other words, of the peculiar relations which in Ireland subsist between the State, and the ecclesiastical organism its creature, known as the Established Church. State-Churchism we reprobate as cordially as does any man; as inimical to the civil and religious liberties of the subjects of the State wherein that system obtains; as destructive of the autonomy of the Church, and therefore hostile to the interests of religion. Yet -though the enemy of "State-Churchism"-we do not, and as Catholics, we cannot, " hold the voluntary principle in its broadest application" -that is, as held by the " Clear Grits" or ultra-Protestant portion of Upper Canadian Reform-

religion of the people. It implies "Ascendency;" tholics we brook not " Protestant Ascendency ;" nor will we sanction the intrusion of the secular magistrate on the domain of the Church; and had we no alternative, we would accept the " rolentary principle" in its integrity, as the less of two evils, rather than recognize for one moment the slightest inherent right on the part of the State, or Civil Power to control, or exerdistinctions are made betwixt Catholics and Protestants; and so long as the autonomy of the Church is scrupulously respected—we contend that it is highly desirable, and very profitable both to State and Church, that State-aid should and educational institutions-so long as the latter inculcate nothing evidently contrary to the natural law, and sound morals.

This is the system which, to a considerable extent, actually obtains in Canada. It is not "State Churchism," on the one hand; neither ple in its broadest application," on the other .-And yet, but for the occasional outbursts of Orange rowdyism, and "Clear Grit" brutality, there is no country in the world in which the principles of civil and religious liberty are better reduced to practice, than they are at the present day in Canada. We do not pretend that our system is perfect, or that no ameliorations enjoy as much civil and religious liberty as do any of our neighbors, and far more than most.

And it is precisely with the view of overthrowing this happy order, and of substituting " Proprinciple in its broadest application." Defined simply as recognising the duty of each religious denomination to support its own ministers, and to defray its own religious expences; and at the same time as denying the right of the State to compel Catholics to support Protestant worship or Protestants to support Catholic worship-there is nothing in the "voluntary principle" to which any Catholic can object. But in the mouths of "Clear Grits," of Mr. George Brown's friends the Scotch Presbyterians of Upper Canada, and "in its broadest application" -the "voluntary principle" means a good deal more; and instead of being a necessary condition of civil and religious liberty, it is advocated as preparatory to the establishment of as odious a regime, of "Protestant Ascendency," as ever obtained in poor Ireland. It is not as the friends of religious liberty, but as the rabid enemies of Popery, that the "Clear Grits" hold it; and with the view, not of maintaining perfect religious equality as before the State; but, of putting down Romanism, and persecuting Catholics. In their mouths it means:-

1. No" Sectarian" Schools; or in other words, the overthrow of the Catholic separate school

II. No "Sectarian" Colleges; or in other words, no aid from the public purse to colleges or educational institutions in connection with the Church, and in which her peculiar dogmas are taught.

III. No "Sectarian" Grants; or in other \$15.50, from a few friends, for the benefit of words, no aid from the public funds to hospitals,

Let us pause here; and whilst we think that raged, and reviled. no one will accuse us of attributing to the " Clear Grits" of Upper Canada, views which they do not hold, or indeed which they have not constantly avowed as comprised in the formula of the " Voluntary principle" in its broadest application—let us calmly consider how the adoption of that principle would affect the School Question, and the moral condition of our Cathohe poor and orphans. And first let us consider it with reference to our separate schools, and denominational colleges.

These of course would at once be deprived of all State aid, on the plea that they were denominational, religious, or secturian institutions;whilst, at the same time, the common or mixed schools, because non-sectarian, as the cant phrase is, would still continue to receive nutriment from the public funds; would still be alimented by the taxes wrong from the pockets of the Popush helot.

Now every system of education must of necessity exercise some moral influence over the "State-Churchism" implies the existence of minds of those subjected to it, some power either a dominant or especially privileged ecclesiastical for good or evd. Every educational institution body in the State; imposed by the State on the | must therefore be either Catholic, or Non-Cathopeople; and, to the exclusion of all other de- lie; and as Non-Catholicity is the synonym of nominations, looked upon as the exponent of the Protestantism-a Non-Catholic school is, to all intents and purposes, a Protestant school. It is and in the case of a Protestant State, it implies not necessary that any distinctive religious dog-Protestant Ascendency." It implies also, as mas should be taught therein-for Protestantism the collocation of words denotes—the subjection has no one distinctive dogma; and just as every of Church to State, and the right of the latter | baptised child, who during its youth had never to legislate in matters spiritual and ecclesiastical. | learnt one word of the Catholic catechism, would For both these reasons then we are heart and upon arriving at manhood be a Protestant; so soul opposed to "State-Churchism." As free- every school or college in which the distinctive men we will tolerate no " Ascendency;" as Ca- doctrines of Popery are not taught, is essentially a Protestant, or Non-Catholic school or college.

The effect therefore on our schools and colleges of carrying out the " Voluntary principle in its broadest application," and as held by the Clear Grits," would be to deprive all our Catholic separate schools and colleges of the pittance by them received from the State; whilst, on the other hand, we should still be compelled rise authority over, the Church. But, so long to support the Protestant schools and Non-Caas the conscientions convictions of all, are by the | tholic colleges of our more numerous and wealthy State respected; so long as no particular religi- | Protestant fellow-citizens. Thus, in the matter ous denomination is singled out as the sole reci- of education, the "voluntary principle in its pient of State favors; so long as no invidious broadest application" leads immediately to the establishment of the regime of "Protestant Ascendency."

And so again with regard to our Orphan asylums, hospitals, and other charitable institutions. From these-because distinctively Catholicimpartially be given to all religious, charitable, all State aid would be withdrawn; but funds, to which Catholics, as well as Protestants, contribute, would still be applied to the support of Non-Catholic asylums, hospitals, and poor-houses; whose inmates would be exposed to the morally deleterious influences of a Non-Catholic atmosphere; and in which—as has already occurred have we as yet adopted the "voluntary princi- in the so-called non-secturian institutions of this city-the Catholic priest, if called in to visit the sick and dying, would be exposed to insult and ridicule. Thus again would the era of "Protestant Ascendency" be inaugurated; and on the specious plea, of giving to the " voluntary principle its broadest application."

To resume. We have shown that it does not follow, if we reject "State-Schoolism," that we therein are possible; but we do maintain that we must adopt the "voluntary principle in its broadest application;" because we have here in Canada, no State, or dominant, Church; and because, at the same time, State aid is given for distinctively religious purposes. It is clear theretestant Ascendency" in lieu thereof, that the fore that, if we have neither "State-Churchism" nor yet the "voluntary principle in its broadest application," we must have something else; and that therefore there is a middle ground possible -because actual-betwixt "State-Churchism," on the one hand, and the " roluntary principle in its broadest application" on the other. In other words, what is, can be.

We have shown too, that that possible, because actual, system, is highly favorable to civil and religious liberty; and that the result of discarding it, and of accepting in lieu thereof, either State-Churchism," or the " voluntary principle in its broadest application"-i.e., as held by Mr. George Brown and his political friendswould be the immediate inauguration of "Protestant Ascendency," throughout Canada.

We conclude, therefore, that he who advocates, or who directly or indirectly countenances the "voluntary principle in its broadest application," is as much the enemy of the civil and religious liberties of Catholics, as the most rabid Orangeman, or supporter of "State-Churchism." For, would we urge upon the attention of our Montreal friends, what would be the effect upon their schools, and their well-beloved St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, on which they have bestowed so much pains, and to which they have so liberally contributed-were the first named system to be adopted, and fully carried out in Canada?

This-That their Orphan Asylum, because Catholic, because kept by Sisters of Charity, and under the direction of a Popish priest, would be deprived of all share in the public funds to which Papists contribute; but which funds would nevertheless continue to be given to other, but Nonasylums, or charitable institutions of any kind, Catholic, institutions of this City, into which the Irish Catholics of Canada.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE IN ITS BROAD- connected with the Catholic Church, and directed | Sister of Mercy may not enter, and in which their own priests have already been insulted, out-

They would have "Protestant Ascendency" in short, here in Montreal, as they have had it

And, therefore, as the last result of our examination we arrive at this. That he who directly or indirectly advocates, or countenances the "voluntary principle" as held by George Brown, and his party, is our enemy; the enemy of our religion in general, and of our schools and Orphan Asylums in particular. He who supports that principle is doing his best to destroy the separate schools of Upper Canada, and rob the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum-and for what? In order to curry favor with the most intolerant, and rabid of our enemies; with a class of men who in hatred to Irishmen and their religion, to their race and creed, "outbid and outstrip the Orangemen themselves." Take beed then would we say to our Irish friends, how you be parties to the anti-Catholic and suicidal policy comprised in the formula, "The Voluntary Principle in its broadest application!"

An Explanation .- Our readers will do us the justice to admit that, whatever other faults we may have been guilty of, we have never sought to make the authorities of the Church responsible for any of our acts; and that, without ex- the "Love Feasts" and "Camp Meetings" press permission, we never drag the names of Bishops or of Clergy into any disputes or controversies in which we may be engaged. This we land." It will tend to make the name of religion premise, in order to give its due significance to odious and contemptible amongst the educated

that, so far from its being true-as boasted by the Toronto Freeman - that the policy of that journal is generally approved of by the Ciergy, it has been generally repudiated by the Catholic Episcopate of the Province. In proof of which we are permitted to adduce this conclusive fact -That the Canadian Freeman of Toronto, has already been, or is immediately about to be, rejected by every Bishop to Canada; that it is no longer received by any Bishop in the Lower Province; and that it has been sent back to its publishers by every Bishop in the Upper Province, with the exception, perhaps, of the Bishop of the Diocess in which it is published. The boast, therefore, of the Freeman is utterly unfounded.

With regard to ourselves, we are also at liberty to state, that the True Wirness enjoys the confidence of his ecclesiastical superiors as fully to-day, as he did in the month of February last; when His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal was pleased to make public his opinion, respecting the TRUE WITNESS, in a letter read from the pulpit of the St. Patrick's Church of this City. To that letter, published in our issue of the 25th of February last, we refer our readers, and the Toronto Freeman.

These explanations the Freeman has forced from us much against our will; for we believe that the nominal editor-a most amiable gentleman-is but a puppet in the hands of others, a stalking horse from behind which less honest men may shoot their arrows at us. But in justice to ourselves, we cannot permit the Freeman's bold assertions, implicating the Catholic Clergy in the course it has pursued, to pass unn oticed and un-

PROTESTANT ASCENDENCY .- In confirmation of the accuracy of our views respecting the ultimate designs of the " Reform" party of Tipper Canada, we may be permitted to quote the subjoined " confession of faith" from the Bowmanville Statesman; one of the accredited organs of the Protestant Reformers, whom we are told to look upon as the fitting allies for Catholics !-

"The battle is only beginning : and if ever a party required to be thoroughly united, the reform party must now do battle as one man. Great principles are involved in the contest. The issue is—' The Union und French Catholic domination,' or a ' Repeal of the Union, and the Supremacy of British Protestant We know that the people of Upper Canada are all right; and if every man is true to himself, his country, and his Queer, we will soon be free from that accursed people who have made us their hewers of wood and drawers of water. We have had quite enough of Lower Canada domination; and we hope that West Durham will at once rally her forces, and get up a 'great mass meeting' to discuss the questions now before the country."

The issue is stated plainly and quite correctly. The object aimed at by the Protestant Reformers is, the "supremacy of British Protestant rule," and the consequent humiliation of "that accursed people," the French Canadian Catholies, in particular, and of all Papists, in general. This is the beginning and the end of the " Clear Grit" policy; this the explanation of the clainor for organic changes in our Canadian Constitution; last. this the meaning of the "voluntary principle in its broadest application." Abolition of tithes, repeal of all grants in aid of Catholic Colleges, Hospitals, or Orphan Asylums in Lower Canada; and in Upper Canada, the withdrawal of all State aid from " sectarian," or, in other words, Catholic, schools. It is for Catholics to abstained from their favourite pastime of insultjudge how far, with due regard to their own honor, and the interests of their Church, they can ters of Charity. To what this marvellous change ally themselves with a party of whose policy the is owing we know not; whether to the policy Bowmanville Statesman is the exponent; or of the Orange leaders, or to the fears entertainhow far they can, as men of honor and as good ed by the Orange rabble of the preparations Catholics, give their support to politicians who made by the Catholics of Upper Canada to give adopt these views, and urge their adoption upon them a warm reception. We accept it however

THE IRISH "REVIVALS." - We have been asked what we think of the "Revival" movement now agitating the North of Ireland? and what results may be anticipated from it? We reply:--

We look upon the semi-tragic, semi-ludicrous, and altogether blasphemous, agitation called the "Great Irish Revival," as simply affording materials for another chapter in the "History of the Variations." We look upon it as closely allied to the Mesineric, Spirit-rapping, and Table-turning, phenomena which of late years have attracted so much attention on both sides of the Atlantic. And whilst we may be sure from their disgusting accessories that Protestant Revivals are not from God; yet the fact that there are many pseychological problems not yet solved - but which may yet be solved in due time-makes us hesitate before pronouncing them to be the product of a diabolical supernaturalism. These phenomena-the howlings, the contortions, the fits and foamings, may be susceptible of, may yet receive-though we do not say that they are, or shall—a natural explanation; and for this reason, but for this reason only, and until the Church shall have spoken, we hesitate about attributing them to the devil.

The second question is more easily answered: for we have facts and precedents to guide us .-As with all other kindred movements; as with of Welsh Methodists, so we believe will it be with the "Great Revival in the North of Ircclasses; it will be followed by a general corrup-We have it, therefore, on authority to state tion of morals, and a vast augmentation of practical beatherism; and we have no doubt that amongst the most striking of its effects, will be a great increase in the number of illegitimate births, in the districts where the Revival spreads. These things as naturally and invariably succeed a "Protestant Revival," as do headaches and soda-water, an over-indulgence in whiskey-punch, or other strong drinks, over night.

As a specimen of the beastly and biasphemous scenes that occur, or are said by Protestants to occur, at these " Revivals" we may mention the case of a Catholic girl, as reported in the Banner of Ulster. This poor creature, most probably some " unfortunate female" picked up out of the gutter to play the part of a "converted Romanist," lost her strength, went into fits, accompanied by the usual foamings; and on her recovery gave signs of her conversion by roaring out—" No more Virgin for me."—Banner of Ulster, (Protestant.)

A CHALLENGE .- We find in the Montreat Herald of Wednesday last, the subjoined challenge from Mr. Alleyn to Mr. McGee:-

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. River du Loup, July 16, 1859.

Sir,-In your paper of the 12th instant, Mr. Mc-Gee writes: "that if Mr. Alleyn will state, over his own name, the substance of charges in the True Witness, Pilot, and Advertiser, I will be prepared to deal with him as their author." The Editor of the True Witness and Dr. Howard also mention my name with reference to the vexed question now in dispute. between this once happy family, which I take to be-did or did not Mr. M'Gee wish to be a Ministerial candidate for Montreal, in December 1857? I have no desire to be mixed up in what seems to me a very pretty quarrel, as it stands, nor am I the author of the charges alluded to—indeed I have not read the Piloi or Advertiser; but as my further silence may be misconstrued, if Mr. McGee asks for or desires my testimony, I am ready to declare the facts which are within my personal knowledge.

I have the honor to be,

Your obdt. servant, CHARLES ALLEYS. To this Mr. M'Gee replies as follows: -

> To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. 220 St. Antoine Street.

Sir,-I am glad to see by to-day's Herald, that a "Minister of the Crown," notwithstanding the impertinence of the organs of Ministers here and at Toronto, may feel it his duty to prove or disprove charges for which he is publicly quoted as the authority, if not the author.

I bereby declare Mr. Alleyn perfectly free, so far as I am concerned, to relate his recollections of any conversation I ever had with him previous to the election of 1857,-though 1 am not prepared to recognise, at the distance of nearly two years, the infallibility of his memory. Moreover, as it would be utterly impossible for the public to understand the political relations of Mr. Alleyn and myself, previous to the collision which occurred during that election, I must insist that our correspondence, during the summer and auturen of 1857, be given as an indisponsable introduction to any such reported conversation. Our correspondence, I may add, was essentially political, and will show how far Mr. Alleyn avowed opinions similar to mine, and thereby obtained my confidence, up to the time of the cessation of our intercourse.

recourse.
I remain, Mr. Editor,
Yours, very truly,
Thos D'Asey Metiks.

From the above, the fixt of the disgraceful Ministerial intrigues" and, therefore, of the truth of our allegations, is clearly established; as is also the falsity of Mr. M'Gee's pretended denial thereof. However, truth must come out at

As far as we have yet been able to learn, the Twelfth instant passed off in Upper Canada without any serious rioting, or shedding of Popish blood. Not so much as a "Mass House" was burnt; and for a wonder, the "Scarlet Brethren" ing Romish priests, and offering outrage to Sisthankfully.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSECRATION OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL .-On Monday next the 25th inst., will be celebrated in the Chapel attached to the Episcopal Palace, the Anniversary of the Consecration of our beloved Bishop.

High Mass will commence at 8 a.m.; and will be celebrated by the Bishop of Montreal. It is expected that His Grace the Archbishop of Oremony. Vespers will be sung at 4 p.m.

THE "TRUE WITNESS" CONDEMNED BY and we insert them with the more pleasure because it gives us the opportunity of assuring our of its existence, the TRUE WITNESS will be what it has been from the beginning-the unbeggars, whether under a " Cartier-Mandonald," pear in about two months. Frice, \$2.00 each. or a Brown-Dorion" administration :-

At a meeting held by a large and infinential portion of the Catholics of St. Thomas and vicinity, on the 11th instant, in the School House in St. Thomas, for the purpose of acquiring the expression of opinion on the difficulties apparently at present existing between T. D. McGee, Esq., M.P.P. for Montreal, and the True Witness, of the same city, Patrick Robier, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. James McCarthy was requested to act

The Chairman baving explained the objects of the

meeting.

It was moved by Donald McMillan, Esq., and seconded by Mr. James Brady. That we have, with a deep feeling of regret, lately discovered the attacks made upon our esteemed friend, T. D. McGee, Esq., by the Montreal True Witness; and, that while we cannot overlook that journal as being, and ever has been, one of worth and honor to the cause of our Church, we must now proclaim that we are here assembled to rebuke, in the strongest terms, the mealled-for and unmerited charges made by that journal against him who has ever shewn himself a zealous and unflinching advocate of the welfare of leading questions of the day that more particularly lege. interest us."—Carried unanimously.

It was afterwards moved by Mr. Terrence Quinn,

and seconded by Mr. Thos. Clear. "That we have every reason to believe, judging from the parliamentary conduct of Mr. McGee, that his integrity towards the rights of Lower Canada, as well as the welfare of his co-religionists in Upper Canada are pure, and that no action or attempt of his will ever be a cause to lead to the injury of those claims which Lower Canada constitutionally holds, and that we would be among the first who would denounce any action that would in any way aim at that end. '- Carried.

It was then moved by Mr. P. Murtagh, and seconded by Mr. Bartholemew Coughlin, "That a copy of the aforesaid resolutions be sent to the Canadian Freeman and True Witness for publication."

As an appropriate pendent to the above, we publish the following report of the St. Thomas meeting, from the pen of an eye-witness, and a correspondent :-

To the Editor of the True Witness.

St. Thomas, C.W., July 12th, 1850. Six--There was one of the most farcical meetings

I ever witnessed held in the School-house in this town, on Sunday last, July 10-combering TWENTYtwo individuals, big and little-and purporting to pose of censuring, what I consider, your manly conduct in exposing the trickery of your representative, T. D. M'Gee, Esq.

The meeting was concocted during the previous week by no less a person than P. Bobier, Esq., J.P., for a selfish motive best known to himself, and the individual he would fain lionise. This gentleman actually influenced parties to attend, who never had, and never will have, a mind of their own. Their first step was to appoint a Chairman and Secretary; accordingly it was moved and seconded, that Mr. John Fanning do act as Chairman, which was carried unanimously. Much to the dissatisfaction of the concoctors of the bogus meeting, that gentleman had too much honor in him to act, as he could not conscientiously sign the proceedings of such a meeting. It was then moved that P. Bobier, Esq., be Chairman, which was carried. The next step was to appoint a Secretary; but none would act, each (for there were only two or three persons present capable) making some excuse. At last, sooner than spoil sport," Mr. J. M'Carthy was persuaded to do

The Chairman, in his accomplished style, opened the meeting by saying that the question he was about to explain was fully as important as the present war; and uttered a heap of some such ridiculous nonseuse, in order to excite some of the few around him, and thus accomplish his own selfish ends. At first a person would imagine that this convert to Gritism knew nothing at all of the intentions of the meeting; but, by degrees, things began to assume a different shape, as he quietly drew from his hat a package of newspapers, and commenced reading Mr. M'Gee's version of the controversy be-tween you and him. Here however a voice demanded both sides of the story, which was acceded to with reluctance. Your correspondent handed in a Resolution, to the effect, that such a meeting was uncalled for; but another person present, Mr. Mi-Millan, jumped up at the instigation of another pompous individual, (whom Mr. M'Gee styled "the wooden man) !" and moved that my Resolution should be thrown out of doors, which was carried, and accordingly done. Not daunted however, I moved another; setting forth that the meeting was not a fair representation of the Catholies of this place ;but the Chairman, ruling it was out of order, it was not allowed to be discussed. The Chairman, vexed at my obstinacy, threatened, if I did not leave, that I should be put out; and seeing there was no chance, I therefore contented myself by remaining still, and listening to their ravings. Pretty conduct surely, emanating from one of the devotees of the Church. They passed two or three Resolutions against the course the True Witness was pursuing; and the meeting, after having dwindled away to Ten, broke up with the understanding that you were to be furnished with a copy of the proceedings, which you will, no doubt, deal with in your own fearless style. Now, Sir, these are the true facts of the case; and should you feel disposed to publish them, they are yours.—I remain, Sir, yours, JUSTICE.

ERRATUM .- In our last, we fell into an erfor in the spelling of the name of one of the young gentlemen who distinguished themselves at the examination at Regionolis College, Kingston.

1859-60. — The eighteenth edition of this very useful work is now before the public; and will be found to amply maintain in every respect the high reputation enjoyed by its predecessors, whilst in some respects it is perhaps superior to them. No other city in Canada can boast of a more accurate or more complete Directory; and we trust that the publisher may be well repaid for gon, and his Lordship the Bishop of St. Hya- the pains she has given to the work. Its price cinthe, who together received Consecration on is, to subscribers \$1.50; to non-subscribers 25th July 1845, will assist at the imposing cere- \$2:00; and it is printed for Mrs. Mackay, oil and candles, and should not be expected to be up by Owler & Stevenson.

MAP OF TRELAND BY P. BURKE. This is MR. McGEE's FRIENDS .- The subjoined Re- the first of a series of maps of the British solutions have been sent to us for publication; Islands, compiled from the latest Ordnance surveys; in which the chief lines of railroad, the tracks of the Atlantic steamers, together with friends - that no quantity of "Resolutions," that the distances from port to port, are minutely and no amount of clamor, shall ever induce the TRUE accurately laid down. These maps are care-WITNESS to change its course; or to deviate one fully finished, and will be found well worthy of a han's breadth from the independent line of policy place in our schools and colleges; being on a tells the following story: — A French officer here it has hitherto pursued: and that to the last day large scale, and very handsomely executed. The printed in the French journals—and certainly we have existence, the True Wrevers will be other maps of the series, on the same plan and compromising foe of place-hunters, and place- scale, comprising England and Scotland, will ap-

A New Cyclopadia .- In press and will shortly appear, a Cyclopaedia of History and Geography, being a Dictionary of Historical and Geographical Antonomasias, Origins of Sects, &c., Peculiar Etymologies, and Remarkable Facts in History and Geography. For the use of Students. By J. Douglas Borthwick. From the specimens that we have seen of this forthcoming work, we can confidently recommend it to our readers; as containing a vast amount of useful miscellaneous information, and as at the same time free from anything calculated to provoke strife, or to arouse prejudices either national or religious. As such it will be found of great al or religious. As such it will be found of great News, who evidently know the taste of his readvalue in our Schools, Colleges, and educational era, reproduces in his issue of last week. Now we institutions, for whose use it is more especially designed by its compiler -J. Douglas Borthwick, the said Editor of the Daily News, we would wish to our holy religion in Canada, as well as of the other Esq., High School Department of McGill Col. point out to him, that he is a very clamsy cook. If

> To the Editor of the True Wilness. Sandwich, C.W., 8th July, 1859.

Dean Sin-Amid the many evations which greeted our worthy Bishop, on his return to the Diocess of Sandwich, none were more heartfelt nor more sincere than that offered his Lordship by the Irish Catholics of Maidstone. On the Sanday following Dr. Pinsoneault's arrival, the young men belonging to the that the "catre-mets" are so highly flavored as to de-St. Patrick's Society, established at Maidstone, came stroy all relish. The Plorence correspondent has St. Patrick's Society, established at Maidstone, came to Sandwich to present his Lordship with a testimony of their filial homage and respect, as well as their congratulations upon his safe return to his Diocess. The Address, which I enclose, was read by Mr. Thos. Moran, the President of the Association. His Lordship's reply was felicitous, and evinced how great was his solicitude for the welfare of all his spiritual children, whether of Irish or French origin. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the kind interest Mgr. Talbot had manifested towards the Catholies of Upper Canada, during an interview which the upon that particular day. Any other day out Bishop had had with that eminent Prelate, who lost of the three hundred and sixty-five would have the immense tract of land which he possessed in these parts, by his renunciation of error. His Lord-

represent the Catholics of this locality; for the pur- Irish. It contains a neat little church. The pa- Church wherein to poison the Emperor. "On that rishioners are models of piety and order, and heartily day" (Good Friday), the 21st of April last, "accordco-operate with their efficient Pastor, who, with truly Apostolical zeal, is untiring in whatever may be to their spiritual good.

Local Pastor, who, with ling to his custom, the Emperor was to receive the consecrated wafer in the Chapel of the Tailleries.—

Now it unfortunately happens that according to his

be to their spiritual good.

By inserting the above, together with the enclosed Address, you will oblige

Yours traly. Carnomers.

ADDRESS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ST. PA-TRICK'S ASSOCIATION, OF THE PARISH OF MAIDSTONE, TO HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. PINSONEAULT.

My Lond-We trust that your Lordship will condescend to accept the expression of our sincere congratulations, which are prompted by a feeling of profound veneration for your person, and heart-felt gra-titude for the interest which you have ever evinced in our behalf.

These sentiments, we are confident, find an echo in every Catholic bosom throughout the Diocess of Sandwich; and in giving them utterance, more espe-cially do we represent the Parish of Maidstone, to

which we have the privilege of belonging.

Of Irish birth, or of Irish parents, we have the Irishman's love and veneration for those whom Heaven has appointed for our Pastors; and we should be rejuctant to be the last to honor our beloved Bishop.

Seas may roll between our home in America, and that which we or our fathers have left in Old Erin; yet no time, no distance, can ever make us forget that we belong to the Island of Saints, by a thousand ties, stronger than iron, the greatest of which is persecu-

No; the faith of St. Patrick is still our faith, and its glowing flames can never be extinguished, either by persecution or flattery. In your venerable person, we recognise Peter; and we look to you for strength in our weakness, and comfort to our hearts. The absence of your Lordship has been, indeed, too long for your children; and we have betimes felt the loneliness of those who are deprived of the presence of a father. To-day, however, we rejoice that Heaven has graciously heard the prayers offered by us in common with our beloved Pastor, for your Lordship's happy arrival, and for the accomplish-ment of all the designs your pastoral care has form-ed for our good, as well as for that of the whole Diocess. Your Lordship will ever find us dutiful children; and our highest aim shall be to render ourselves more and more worthy of your continued benevolence.

In conclusion, we would entreat your Lordship to extend to us and to our parish, the blessing which the Prince of the Apostle has, in his paternal solicitude, authorized you to impart to the children confided to your care. In this blessing shall we find a source of renewed strength to go on our way re-joicing in the path of duty, and a harbinger of all good, spiritual and temporal. We are yours, &c.,

THOMAS MORAN, RICHARD BARRETT. And others.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer .- Every day affords new proofs of the peculiar effects of this preparation. In cases where a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, is combined with great debility, of O'Ryan, and we hasten to make the correction. I nervous weakness, and intense melancholy, its effects are most beneficial and wonderful.

MACKAY'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY FOR THE STUFF THAT ANTI-CATHOLIC CALUM-NIES ARE MADE OF.

TO ALL BIGOTS IN GENERAL, AND THE EDITOR OF THE EINSTON DAILY NEWS IN PARTICULAR.

When a man sets about telling a he, especially if it be intended to be what in English parlance is called "a bouncer,' and if he have any ambition to be believed, he should endeaver to give it at least some appearance of truth. It is true, that in the case of Anti-Catholic lies, one need not be over particular; for your Protestant bigot is a gross feeder, with a large capacity of swallow, so that his food need not be presented to him, either under so inviting a guise, or in such minute particles, as more cleanly creatures demand. Even the northern Greenlander requires some "britchening" to his daily dose of train to too much at a time. These remarks are intended for all Evangelical caterers in general, and the Providence Journal and the Daily News of Kingston in particular. Trusting to the gross appetite of their bigoted readers, which enables them, shark like, to be caught by the clumsiest imitation (a piece of red flannel for instance) of carrion, the Providence Journal, which appears to have sent out a correspondent all the way to the French army, to pick up any waifs and strays of anti-Catholic scandal that might be found floating as soum on the surface of Parisian socity, treats its readers to the following morceau:-"ATTEMET TO ASSASSIBATE LOTIS NAPOLEON .- The

Florence correspondent of the Providence Journal have seen no account-but the fact is known to the army, and the story is true. On Good Friday, if at no other time in the year, all good Catholics par-take of the communion. On that day, the 21st of April last, according to his habit, the Emperor was to receive the consecrated water in the chapel of the Tuileries. Enforce going to the chapel he was told that he must not eat the holy purifice that was to be offered him, as it had been prepared with a subtle and malignant poison for the purpose of destroying The informant was a party to the diabolical secret, but horror of conscioned and reverance for the Emperor led him to betray the conspiracy,-The Emperor knelt at the ultar during the mass, and did not cat the bread. When the office was finished, the officiating priest was invited into the spartment of the Empress to partake of a collation, while the wafer was submitted to a chemical examination. It was found to contain, as the informant had said, a concentrated poison. The priest is now in a fortress in Algeria. The soldier says the priest was an instrument of the Jusuits; but whother in Italy, Austria, France or England, is not understood. So much for the story."

This spicy bit the Walter of the Kingston Daily

do not write in order to refute this calumny. That were useless; but out of a spirit of compassion for this be his best effort at a "a coufflet a le Anti-Catholique! let him burn his caps and apron forthwith, and foreswear for ever the post of which de culsing! in the Anti-Catholic katchen; for he is evidently only a bungler, and ignorant of the first rules of his art. In this chansiest of clausy lies, we are gravely informed that a Jesuit Priest (those naughty Jesuits! has endeavored to poison the Emperor of the French by a poisoned host. This, though a grass morsel, is not so had, considering for whose table it is intended; and might do very well as a top dish, if it were not been most unfortunate in his choice of the day on which to do away with the Emperor. He is explicit. There is no mistaking him. "On Good Friday, if at no other time in the year, all good Cotholies partake of the Communion." Now it is exactly on Good Friday of all the days of the year, that not one shade Catholic in any part of the Universal Church (excepting the officiating Priest, or the sick in imminent danger of death) can receive Holy Communion. What a pity, therefore, that the Providence man should have hit been the right thing; but, alas! like a bungler that he is, he has just hit apon the only wrong one. Sareship concluded by giving the young men his blessing. By the Providence correspondent is in the hands of The Parish of Maidstone is situated at about 12 some waggish Zouaver, who are "poking fan at miles from Sandwich, and is composed chiefly of him." Nor is he more fortunate in the choice of the ly the Providence correspondent is in the hands of

News, "for your story"—lie you had better have called it at once; and let me just remind you always to eachem, for the future, "the lie with a circum-

To Connespondents. - Grand River Gaspe, too late for this week, shall appear in our next.

custom, the French Emperor does not attend Moss at

the Chapel of the Tuilleries on Good Friday; but that according to his custom, having married a Spanish wife, he observes a Spanish custom, and attends Mass, on Good Fridays, at the Spanish Church; the

Empress and the whole court wearing mourning, and

the female portion being attired in the Spanish man-

tilla. "So much," Mr. Editor of the Kingston Daily

COUNTERFEIT Coins .- The Herald has been informed that a considerable number of counterfeit quarter dollars have recently been put in circulation. Many small shapkeepers have suffered severely by the deception. It is believed that they are in course of manufacture in this city, and that the parties concerned in the counterfeiting have agents in the States. The base money is easily enough detected, being made of a compound which resembles powter, though not in softness. The quarter dollars have a greasiness which is not to be mistaken, and they can thus be distinguished, as well as by ringing them on the counter. They also present this peculiarity—that they belong to the reign of George III, and the head of the Sovereign is placed in the same direction as the Royal Arms and inscription on the obverse. With sterling coin such is not the case. Besides all these, the edges are imperfectly milled, and the superscription very imperfectly brought into relief.

THE VICTORIA BHIDGE -- We are glad to be able to announce that the Victoria Bridge is so far advanced that it may safely be counted upon as being certain to be open for traffic by the 1st of November next -Fears were at one time expressed, we observe, that the progress of the works might be impeded by the high water in the St. Lawrence, and that the opening af the Bridge would be delayed till next year. The recent progress of the work, however, has been such as to banish all fears of this kind; and, humanly speaking, it may be regarded as certain that the 1st November next .- Pulot.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE ACCIDENT.—It is a melan-choly satisfaction to the friends of the deceased, that the bodies of the three young men, Kirkup, Jamieson, and Doherty, drowned by the upsetting of a skiff at the Victoria Bridge on the 11th inst, have been recovered. They were found on Saturday and Sunday between Longue Point and Varennes. The body of Doherty was interred in the Catholic Cemetry at Varennes. Thoso of Kirkup and Jamieson were brought to town and interred yesterday in the

Mount Royal Cemetry.—Transcript, 19th inst.

The body of a person named Vadeboncour, who was drowned off a raft on Monday week last, has also been recovered near Longue Pointe Church .-Deceased was a young man, 19 years of age, a resident of St. Ursule, and here a good character.—Ib. 103; M Cuningham, £1 28 6d; P M'lutyre, £1 38 0d.

Good Advice.-The humbug cry of Repeal of the Union has nearly exploded, and that, too, without injury to any one except the Clear Grits, who have the credit of imitating it. Even Mr. George Brown has repudiated it. He now proposes that he seeks rather a federation form of Government—the Union -but under another form. The truth is, however, that sincerity has never been a characteristic of the Clear Grit leader. His political theories are loose and convenient-garments to be cast on and off at pleasure, and particularly suited to this warm weather. The stock in trade of political demagogues must be varied. There must be something flash at all times to keep up excitement. The people must be amused while the leaders arrange the programme. Thus we see that the public mind in the West is agitated by cries of French Canadian domination— Repeal of the Union-Representation on the basis of Population, &c., &c., and by way of providing a means to direct the storm, a Reform Association is organized in Toronto, to be extended throughout the country. The leaders will in due time pull the strings and set the puppets in motion. A grand feature in this organization is a proposed union be tween the Catholics and the Clear Grits. As a pre-liminary, a Mr. John Bell has been named President of this precious Reform Association, and Mr. Alderman O'Donohoe, of Toronto, is nominated to the important post of First Vice President. Thus it is apparent that the game has opened, and it is as fully apparent that those whose duty it is to guide and direct Catholic public opinion in Upper Canada, should promptly and effectually speak their sentiments in relation to this new organization. For ourselves, we pronounce it, without hesitation, a delusion, a mockery, and a snare-a mere trap, set by knaves to catch fools. We are asked, for sooth to throw our political influence into the hands of our most deadly opponents! What are the openly avowed objects of the Clear Grit agitators? Simply to secure Representation on the basis of Population the abolition of Separate Schools-Repeal of the Union, and the ascendancy of Protestant bigotry and intolerance in the country. And they invite Catho lies to join them in this movement, making a show of liberality to gild the pill-like the monster serpent they bealine their victims the more easily to swallow them. That this miserable effort will fail, no reasonable man can doubt. A few unscrupulous, greedy place-hunters may be catrapped, but the people, forewarned in time, will shun them as they would lepro-By. To the Catholic community in the Ottawa country we would say, let no ill-founded sympathy lead you to act a base part in this emergency. Examino the character of the mea who seek your support; enquire into their motives; weigh well their designs, and we feel convinced that your atmost energies will be devolved to counteracting, instead of siding, the worst enemies of your creed and country .- Ollawa Tribune

That a inevenient has been initiated by the Conference of the Wesleyan Church, having for its obiect to secure Government aid for the chief Educational Institution of that body, is now no news, for since it was announced in the columns of the Spretator it has been repeated by almost every journal in the Province. Nor has such repetition been useless; for it tends to bring the public mind to bear afresh on the whole subject of National Education, than which there is none more important. A good deal has been said and written by way of commentary on the text thus afforded by the Conference; not a little vituperation, some sophistry and some sound organizates have been used. We will not now pretend to decide the point whether Victoria College can be called a sectarian institution or not. We will not discuss the question whether the demands for Government aid to it is made in spirit of hostility to the University of Toronto or the reverse; nor will we enter into the controversy as to whether the Conference has a right to speak for the Church. We only wish, now, to put on record our belief that the action of the Conference must have materially strength ened the conviction which has gained much ground of late, that our national system of Education produces no good effects on the morals of those whom it has been made to reach. The Wesleyan movement must make Protestants, as a body, less hostile to Roman Catholic separate schools. If must strengthen the desire of various Protestant denominations to obtain separate schools for themselves. For whatever the letter of its charter may prove Victoria College to be, it is virtually, what is called a sectarian institution. And those who say this sectarian College should receive Government money, cannot loudly shout "no sectarianism," " no wedges to destroy our Common School system"-cries which were common not months since, and were used, alas, for political ends. It would not surprise us much to find the Wesleyan Conference at its next sitting advising the members of the Church to establish separate schools for their children, following in this the example of the Anglican Synod. It would appear from this and other indications, that we are on the eve of an agitation about education. Many of those who were once advocates of schools which children of all creeds could attend, are beginning to doubt whether our existing system abates religious rancor, or, if it does, whether that benefit counterbalances the infidel tendencies which it forms. Many of those who thought that the large size of "common" schools would secure for children a better secular education, are now earnestly considering whether the exclusion of religious teaching is conducive even to morality, much less to piety. Perhaps the subject has not been broach ed in the Press; Clear Grit journals admit nothing into their columns which makes against common schools; Conservative newspapers have preferred to be quiet concerning it, deeming it better to be silent than to make education of any kind a party question. But the conviction, that some better provision for the religious training of our youth is needed, whether well founded or not, obtains none the less deeply among many classes for not having been loudly expressed .- Hamilton Spectator.

The Light House, the second above Lachine, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night .-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Omitted 29th April—Huntly, D Hogau, 12s 6d.
St Athanase, D Tasse, 12s 6d; St Raphael, A MiDougall, 10s; Tracadie, N. S., Rev Mr Quinan, £1
17s 6d; Gananoque, P. Ryan, 1s 3d; Vienna, T J
Appleton, 5s; Hamilton, very Rev M Gordon, 10s;
Wolfs Island, Rev M Foley 10s; Nicolet, Rev Mr Lafleche, 10s; Lanoraic, Rev M Giranx, £2 8s 9d; Howick, J Garry, £1; Richmond, P Flynn, 10s; Lansdown, F Cabill, 5s; St Johns, C. E., P M'Ginnis 10s; Inkerman, T Bishops, £1 5s; Hamilton, F Hamilton, 10s; Merrickville, C O'Hara, 10s; Sherbrooke, D M Dillon, 10a; Kingston, R Cunningham, £1 5a; Three Rivers, J Whiteford, £2; Sherrington, W. O'Meara, 5s; Prescott, M. Tracey, £1; Lansdown, D O'Con-

Per W Donovan, Madoc—C Autherson, 10s.
Per W Donovan, Madoc—C Autherson, 10s.
Per M O'Leary, Quebec—J Enright, £1; G Kindelin, 15s; R W Behan, 15s; J Nowlan, 15s; J Shandey, 15s; Valcartier, J Gannon, 6s 3d; Beaument,

Rev A Campeau, £1 5s.
Per H M'Gill, Norton Creek-A M'Callum, 5s; J M'Donald, 5s; Russelltown, E Cassidy, 5s. Per Rev M Quinn, Sidney—Self, 10s; Rev. T

Sears, 11s 3d.

Per Rev G Hay, St Andrews—A M'Donald, 12s
6d; P Lynch, 6s 3d; A R M'Gillis, 5s.

Per J Doran, Perth—A M'Donald, 10s. Per A Harris, Pakenham-M Collins, 10s. Per W M Harty, Lacolle—C O'Neill 10s. Per J Ford, Proscott—B White, £1; C Farley, 12s

6d; D Crowley, 12s 6d.
Per P M'Maguire, Coburg—J Lynch, £1; J Keown,

IF It is gratifying to know that notwithstanding the general dullness of the times, church building is still going on extensively throughout the country; at least we infer this from the business aspect at the Bell Foundry in this place. From morning until night the bells are "testing their voices," and filling our ears with every variety of tone, from majestic bass to soaring treble. Orders for no less than forty bells-most of them for churches-were received at this establishment during the past week. Upon application to A. Mencely's Sons, West Troy, N. V. their descriptive circulars are sent gratis.

Birth.

At the Allumette Island, on the 14th inst., the wife of John Lynch, Esq., C. L. A., of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 7th inst., Bridget Marshal, the beloved wife of Michael O'Farrell. The deceased was a native of Tullarone, county Kilkenny, Ireland. May her soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.



Under the Management of the

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. (Of which the Rev. Mr. O'Bates is Director,)

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

GUILBEAULT'S GARDENS

On THURSDAY, JULY 28, 4859,

THE Gardens will be opened at Half-past Nine, A. M., and will be closed at Half-past Eight, P. M. Gentlemen from the Association will be selected to act as Siewards, so that Order, Pleasure, and Healthful Enjoyments will exist without the slighte-

interruption.

Three Bands have been engaged for the the occasion-viz., Two Quadrille Bands, and a Splendid Brass Band.

Programmes of the figures to be danced can be but

from the Masters of Ceremonies.

The National Exercises of Vaulting, Racing, Throwing the Hammer, High and Long Leans, will be spiritedly contested.

A very elegant Silver Medal with an Irish motte, will be awarded for the basi Three Leaps. The Leaping to commence at Two o'clock; each party may contend for the Prize at three different times,-Entrance fee, 1s 3d.

A beautifully wrought Silver Medal will also be presented for the best Running High Leap. This Prize will be contested for at Three alchock; even Leaper may contest the Leap three times, if ne thinks proper. Entrance fee, Is 3d.

A Hurdle Race, by Six Young Men, or more, to come off at Four o'clock. The Six Burdles to b three feet high. The best out of Three Best to be declared the winner; and to be awarded a valuable Silver Cup, with an appropriate Irish motio. Entrance fee, 2s 6d.

A great many other amusements will be leepe in throughout the day.
Luncheons and other Refreshments espirituous

iquors excepted) will be served in the best manner At about Six o'clock P.M., if the day proves favorable, one or two large BALLOON ascents will take place, accompanied by Rockets, &c., &c.
The object of this Pic-Nie is to create funds for

the Purchasing of Instruments, in order that an TRISH BRASS BAND

may become permanently established in this City. N.B.—The Games will be open for competition to all classes of our citizens.

Admission-Gentlemen's and Ladies' Tickets, 1s 3d; Children, 71d. To be had of the Committee and at the principal Stores of the City.
P. F. WALSH, Sec. Com.

GRAND PIC-NIC.

Under the Patronage of the Ladies of Charity,

PROCEEDS TO BE APPLIED TO THE

BENEFIT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S

ORPHAN ASYLUM

THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SO-CIETY, assisted by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, and by Nos. 4 and 5 RIFLE COMPANIES, will give a GRAND PIC-NIC,

On WEDNESDAY, 10th AUGUST NEXT,

GUILBEAULT'S GARDENS.

As soon as the arrangements are finally com-pleted, particulars will be published. In the mean-time, it is hoped that the friends of the ORPHANS will use every effort to promote the success of the charitable object in view. THOMAS M'KENNA, Sec. Pic-Nic Com.

WANTED,

A Competent TEACHER, for School District No. 33, in the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington. A li-beral Salary will be given. Apply to Mr. Edward Fleming, School Commissioner of the District. A Male Teacher will be preferred.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN MEARNS, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland; by trade, a Stone Cutter. When lust heard of, he was in Kingston, C.W. Any information as to his whereabouts, addressed to Catherine Mearns. TRUE WITNESS Office, will be thankfully received.

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 Septem-

ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1858.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The second of th

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says :-" Matters are looking very gloomy here. The indecisive character of the battle holds out no hope of a speedy termination of the war, and there are vague rumors of very bad news from Prussia.' People contrast these hardly-fought fields with the victories of the first Empire, and the official papers with characteristic indiscretion record the anniversaries of that glorious era; thus, in the Patrie I find the following :- '28th June, 1797-General Serrurier arrives in Paris with twenty-one colors taken from the enemy by the army of Italy. Marengo had been fought on the 14th. There is some difference between the three colors of Solferino and the twenty-seven of Marengo; yet, if report be correct, the loss of life as great, not to say more, on the 24th of June, 1859, than on the 14th of June, 1797."

The scanty and unsatisfactory account of the battle of Solferino given in yesterday's Monitcur is the only one, except the still more meagre telegrams, which the public is favored with as yet. The Waroffice acts as if it thought it was no concern of the public; and perhaps deems it very strange of them to show any cariosity or anxiety as to the fate of their relatives and friends, to whose valor Victor Emmanuel will owe his large increase of territory. -It is certain that much irritation prevails at the silence of the official journal. The miserable scraps doled out far from satisfy the natural craving after news. The article in the Moniteur yesterday, put together, it seems, by a functionary at the Tuileries, and not, as was stated, by the superior hand of Marshal Vaillant, indicated the hesitation to give a full, frank, and fair report, and fell far short of the legitunnte expectations of the French people. When information of the sort is withheld, of course, imagination runs rin, and the most exaggerated rumors immediately get into circulation. Thave reason to believe, however, that there is little exaggeration in what is stated on good authority to be the real loss in killed and wounded on that terrible day at Solfering. The less appears to be from 16,000 to 18,000! It is divided thus: -Marshal Melt's corps from 6,000: to 7,000; Marshal Berngmay d Hilliers', nearly 5,000; Marshal MacMahon's, 2,500; and Marshal Canrohert's, 1,000 - which, with easiethties in the special corps, such as the artillecy, will make up the number. It is reported to-day that Peschiera is invested. and that fighting has been resumed .- Times Cor.

The Guzelle de l'e ne states that preparations are making at the War-office to bring together within two mouths from this a force of 450,000. I have beard from a certain source that great naval proparations are making at Cherbourg. None, however, are more significant than the accommission of coal that is taking place there. At the beginning of last mouth there were 18,000 tons in store. Since then 17,000 tons have been imported -12,000 from England, 5,000 from other quarters. At Rochefort great quantities of coal have also been collected, the coal mines of Descazeville, in the department of Gironde have, I am told, farnished the greater part.

The Advertiser says :- " We learn from a source on which we can rely that, on the first of October next, the French army will be increased to such an extent as to make the total number of troops 850,000. A Good Example -The Monitous of the 30th of June publishes the following paragraph:-

"Two detachments sent from the depots of their respective corps having joined the army of Italy without being provided with the articles and utensils required for the campaign, the Minister of War has punished the superior officers who organized the departure of these troops with 15 days arrest, and has published a censure on the general officers, who did not properly superintend the execution of his reste-

OPINIONS OF THE PARIS PRESS ON THE VICTORY .-Austria has again brought forward her force; she has put in line this time her whole army, and sought | the last two months, and has acquired proof positive in a decisive battle the triumph and excuse of her l sellish policy. Not being able to justify herself she desired to conquer; but in of so many forces ac- and to be extremely cast down. It has been remarkcompleted, of all the advantages of a field prepared | ed that not a single Archduke fought either at Malong before, and of the energetic resistance of her genta or on the Mincio, but the public has no cause battalions, Austria is vanquished. The God of combuts is also the that of justice and of right. The high nobles. It might, perhaps, he better for the victory of the Mincio is not only a French victory, mation if its generals had fewer quarterings in their it is a Baropean one. All nations, let us say to coats of arms and more knowledge and intelligence, their honor, have so openly testified their sympa- but it would be somewhat dangerous for an Austrian this in favour of Itelian notionality that they have to express such an opinion publicly. Here has a right to report as we do at the result of the bat- hitherto been kept in the back ground because he the of the 24th done. On that the cause of civit- does not belong to the high and might "clique" ization telemph i at the cause time as the cause of which monopolizes the ear of the Emperor. The Instruct recomps, we helieve, will not remain isolat-liable. Granding, we helieve, will not remain isolat-ed in the creates of this monitority of the world.— She will take part in our joys and our hopes, for her they are not allowed by the Minister of the Interior enlightened parel clone, her readly methodal govern- to touch on internal affairs. Can it be that His Exments, will achie here and more that Austrian in- cellency has cause to fear the truth? His subalterns terests are dismatrically opposed to therman ones, do as they please in Austria, but every one feels that and that the preponderance of Vienna has always the empire must go to the dogs if the whole system been fated to the Confederation .- Paris Constitu- is not speedily changed. The Tyrolese are resolved

now shrink into insignificance before two plain, striking, indisputable facts, which will henceforth exercise an overwhelming influence. The first is, that from the present moment the Austrians may be regarded as driven out of Italy. Their complete expulsion may still require some effort, but the heaviest part of the work is done, and the final result is no longer doubtful; the only question now is the precise date, which cannot be far distant. That the issue must be either the evacuation or expulsion is now indisputable. It is a fact, not indeed accomplished, but inevitable. Remember, too, that this vanquished army will ere long hear our cannon booming over the Venetian lagoons. Venice is still less in a condition to resist our siege fleet and our landing troops than was the Austrian army with its three hundred thousand men between the Po, the Mincio, and the Adige The approaching capture of Fenice will, therefore, be the denouement of the drama; the curtain may not full immediately, but the play will be really over .- Paris Pays.

A latter has been received in Paris from a noncommissioned officer of a regiment of light cavalry who was present at the battle of Solferino. He says that his regiment was one that suffered least, and still there were two chefs descudron (majors) killed. He adds that there are some of the French infantry regiments chimes, meaning that they were nearly cut to pieces. As for the Piedmontese army, ine says it suffered so severely, that it is incapable of forming a line of battle. -Cor. Times.

Some interesting experiments were made a few days since at Vincennes to ascertain the accuracy in firing and the distance traversed by a new musket bullet proposed to replace the bullet fired from the with which the Chasseurs and Zouaves are armed. It is said that this new ball, independently of its superiority both in precision and distance, offers the remarkable advantage of being fired from a smooth harrel, by which the rided barrel may be dispensed with, which is so troublesome to keep clean during a campaign, and is so difficult to load. General Courtigis, Inspector-General of the Imperial School for Teaching to Fire, who has given a favourable opinion as to the merits of the new ball, directed the experiments, of which the following are the results : - Of 100 bails of the old fashion fired invented balls fired from a smooth barrel, at 600 yards 65 struck the target, and s9 at 800 yardsbeing a difference of 25 per cent, in favour of the new bail. A still more extraordinary fact is, that

ganised, are the following :- The Ville de Paris, from Toulon, a three-decker, not very formidable the liner Tourville and frigate Souveraine, from Cherbourg; and the liners Duquesne, Tage, Wagram, Dugay-Tronin, Turenne, Jean Bart, and Liouis XIV., besides the frigate Ardente and the floating battery Congreve. This would give a fleet of nine liners, two heavy frigates, and one floating battery. Two more frigates are expected to join, and the only question is against whom is the Brest fleet, which caped from the Adriatic to harry French trade on | the ocean .- Times Cor.

It does not necessarily follow, because the Empefor Napoleon has on various occasions professed the warmest friendship for England, and fidelity to the alliance contracted with her, that he has harbored, or now harbors, any design against her. Nevertheless, as circumstances over which he may not have had any control prevented him from acting in conformity with other engagements, no one can say that respect to England, in some such painful position .-Complications may grow out of the present war of liberation in Italy which even he may not be able to master or direct. The Emperor is known to have assured an English statesman not very long ago that he certainly would not repeat the faults of his uncle. I believe he will not. The first Napoleon was like a man on the turf, who has his head turned by the first wenderful success of his horse, and who enters him again and again, until the noble animal that has brought him many a prize is raced to death. The third Napoteon will not act so, if he can avoid it.— He obtained absolute power in 1851. The war with Russia did not take place till 1854; it closed in 1856; and that with Austria opened in 1859. Thus about three years seems to be the interval necessary for repose and for recraiting the resources and the extended, he had nothing else. vigor of France, before any new enterprise is underaken, unless under extraordinary circumstances.

if the Emperor of the French succeed in driving the Austrians out of Italy, "from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic ?" if, when this task, imposed on him by the necessity of his position, is finished, he leads his army back to France, and leaves the Italians to bank, for the purpose of lighting; why they did the free and aucontrolled adjustment of their own so, we can only guess—perimus only to antisimeter quarrels and the choice of their own governments; he demands nothing and accepts nothing for himself or his family; if, after having disarmed the hostility of the Ulta-Revolutionary party at home and abread by the liberation of Italy from her oppressor, he relaxes the severity of the actual regime and makes the first step to crowning with liberty the editice he has raised; if he devotes his energies to the real prosperity of the country, and proves by his acts that no country need be alarmed by his ambition, if he does all this he will most assuredly have acquir- loss in Generals turns out to be unfounded, they ed a prestige where he had it not, and recover it were said in Paris to have lost four Generale, of where it has been diminished, as well as a moral inthence in Europe attained by few Sovereigns in the | that their loss in men was terrible. General Niel Instory of France.

It is only a pity that there is an "if" in the way ; but, in any case, it can be no indication of mistrust that England should be amply prepared against all contingencies. In private life we are accustomed, as men of business, to goarantee for the execution of obligations, however much we esteem and trust those from whom we receive them. Not the most enthusiastic member of the Peace Congress will leave his desk, his sale, his coffers, or the doors of his counting-house open day and night to all comers We may be firmly convinced that the Emperor Napoleon will be true to his declarations; but it is no offence to take care that, if he at any time yield to tempta-tion, we have "material guarantees" that we shall not suffer by his doing so .- Times Cor.

AUSTRIA.

You may be sure that we are on the eve of imporant changes in Austria, as the Emperor has obtained great insight into the actual state of affairs during that he has been deceived by many of the persons around him. His Majesty is said to look deadly pale to complain, for all the commanders in the army are to defend their country to the very last against the The famous questificteral and the Austrian army French and Sardinians; but they make no secret of their determination not to lay down their arms, when the war is at an end, until they come to a satisfactory understanding with the government. Of Hungary there is nothing more to be said than that it is likely to be lost to the empire if concessions are not made

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia are progressing favorably, but this Cabinet has considered it necessary to request the Prussian Government to express its opinions and wishes more clearly and exactly. The municipality of Magenta gives 13,442 as the number of persons buried on the field of battle, and adds that the allies had many more men killed than the Austrians. Although the British nation has made up its mind to remain strictly neutral, I feel bound in duty to communicate a few remarks which were made by one of the most intelligent and able diplomatists in this city:—
"The Austrians will have to renounce Lombardy,

but Prussin and England cannot let her loose Venice. The commerce of England would receive a blow from which it would not soon recover should Venice fall into the hands of a great maritime Power. If the career of the Emperor Napoleon continues to be successful, he will soon have a large Italian army at his beck, and he will then demand a contingent from In fact, the thing has already been mooted, and the Spanish Government will hardly venture to give a reply in the negative if the British Cabinet should continue to countenance his present policy. Prussia and Germany clearly see the danger to

which England is still blind."-Times' Vienna Cor. An official contradiction has arrived from the Austrian authorities of the story which has gone the round of Europe, of nine Piedmontese peasants taken out of their house and shot by the road-side at the command of the Austrian General Urban, who was identified and marked out for the execration of history, by his visiting-eard with his Count's coronet and name upon it, handed by him to the witness on whose credit the story was alleged to rest. Many falsehoods do appear in the Press, and, indeed, since the famous advice of Voltaire was given, mendacity in the cause of Liberalism has been reduced to a system, but this particular falsehood has been propagated by a Prime Minister, it has been embodied in a State paper, and with the signature of Count from a rifle, at 600 yards' distance 43 struck the Cavour has been sent to the embassies of the Eurotarget, and 14 balls at 800 yards. Of 100 newly pean States. Now it is contradicted, but it has already served its purpose - Tublet.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERING .-- The Vienna correspondent of a London morning paper estimates the Austrian loss, in killed, wounded and missing, at the new ball will kill at a distance of 1,500 yards, 24,000, which is probably under the mark, but even while a rifle call is not effective at more than 1,000 this is an enormous loss. The Sardinians confess to yards. Major Neesler, the present director of the have had 1000 killed and the same number wounded, Imperial School of Firing, is the inventor of the new | which is a very delicate approach to the truth; but Among the ships that are to compose the Brest loss. It would not be an exaggeration to estimate of Section, and, that as be has graranteed to the nation of the latter. In San Francesco there were ern part of the city, and succeed in crossing the so far no approximation has been made to the French ther, which we are assured is in course of being or- the killed and wounded in this deadly pass of arms. Holy Pather that his rights, as a temporal prince and both French and Austrians, but the latter were in Adige south of Verona, the Austrians will in all

at fifty thousand men. Indeed, the carnage at Magenta and Solferino has been horrible—so far beyond the average of pitched battles, that the suppressio Church shall not be robbed or persecuted by his ally veri seems to be instinctively the policy of all concerned.

In the case of any other Power, than Austria, the result of so disastrous an action would have been an approach to terms; but obstinacy forms one of the chief characteristics of the Court of Vienna. At the same time it must be admitted that this very obdoes not include the Channel fleet at Cherbourg, in- stinacy has more than once saved the empire. The tended to act? The Austrian squadron has not cs- Austrians have now abandoned the line of the Mincio Moute Vento, and the road between Peschiera and Verona, where, it is alleged, they can take up a strong flanking position, and can not on the offensive or defensive, as circumstances may warrant.

"The soldiers on both sides gained glory in the struggle, but the palm of generalship still remains with the Allies. While the Austrians, as was formerly their wont, seem to have neted out a preconceived plan in disregard of circumstances, the similar circumstances may not again place him, with French Emperor evidently regulated the movements of his corps by the needs of the hour, in which he faithfully followed the example of his uncle, whose plans were rarely absolute beyond a certain and limited point, and were so arranged as to be susceptible of easy modification according to circumstance. This is one of the secrets of good general-

This battle affords another evidence of the inutility of mere closet knowledge when not backed by mili

tary genius, a sure eye and prompt decision. The German race seems to be constitutionally deficient in those elements which make great generals and quick, impetuous soldiers. The mercurial buoyancy and dash of the French will always prove more than a match for the stolid German. He endures beating admirably, and, as far as this war has

The Barris or Solvenino .- Although we have not yet full accounts, it was evidently a French victory, and, indeed, is so acknowledged by the Austrian account. It was fought on the right, or naw French, bank of the Mincio, the Austrians having recrussed the river after their original retreat to the ensuring so, we can only guess -- perhaps only to anticipate the reinforcement of their enemy by the arrival of Prince Napoleon with some 49,000 new troops, and the effect that might result from a successful attack on Venice by the French fleet, which it appears is in force in the Adriatic with scaled orders. The judgment may be prematate, yet it is difficult to doubt that the failure of the Austrians was once more to be attributed to the Generals, not to the army .--Once more the French were unable to follow the retreat, and although the statement of their great whom two were Marshals of France), no one doubts. (another of the distinguished men, the less of whom Ireland owes to the execuable penal laws) was made a Marshal on the field. The latest news is that the French after having spent some days in more more reorganising themselves, have crossed the Mincio unopposed. This is unexpected, and men have not sufficient confidence in the Austrian Generals to feel sure that it is, on their side, wise. We may, however, daily expect a new battle in the midst of the famous quadrilateral, where possibly a French deteat may not be more likely than elsewhere, but where at least, should it happen, it could hardly fail to involve the total destruction of the French army. -- Weekly Register.

A war correspondent dating from Brescia, on the 24th June, reports a fact which has not hitherto transpired concerning the scientific appliances of electricity to war purposes. It would appear that the remarkable precision and unity of the French evolutions was accomplished by a quite novel sort of flying aid-de-camps. From each corps, once in posi-tion, a horseman rode off to the next division, unrolling on his course a light wire which no time was lost in adapting to a field apparatus; and the process was repeated all along the French line of twelve miles. Hence the movement of the whole army was known and regulated like clock work, " 'rom dawn to demy eve," on that decisive day. This acrangement was planned in Paris, and a supply of guttapercha covered metal thread forwarded with secrecy and desputch. It has done its work, and the patent may now be disclosed. Portable galvanism beats portable gas.

A letter from Brescia of the 23rd June says :-The Austrians have innumerable spies, and every day some are arrested. Yesterday an Austrian major and captain, who had come disguised as traders, to observe our positions, were arrested here. At Milan I saw taken into custody two men who were disguised in the uniform of the 2nd Regiment of Zouaves, and who questioned soldiers in coffeehouses and taverns; they were, it is said, Swiss, who speak French well. One of them was continted by a corporal of Grandiers of the Guard, who suspected him. I do not know what the French military authorities at head-quarters do with these beople but the Piedmontese shoot them, and they are right As to those who fall into the bands of the people, woe be to them. A clever device of a Piedmontese colonel, who was presiding over a court-martial at Turin, has been related to me. A man was tried on the charge of being an Austrian spy, but he vehemently maintained that he was a Milanese trader ;he, however, could not produce any documents to prove his allegation, and could not satisfactorily explain why he was in Piedmont. 'Prisoner,' said the colonel, all at once, 'come cluser to me-I do not hear well!' The man advanced. 'Ab!' said the colonel, 'I see that you step with the left foot forward, with your arms close to your sides, and the little finger on the seam of the trousers. You are a soldier? The man, greatly confused, could no longer deny that he was both a soldier and a spy."

Sanustan Doings .- The Emperor of the French is certainly in very bad company. Many of theacts of the government with which he is in alliance have been, even since the commencement of the war, distinguished by a spirit of bitter hostility to the thelic Church; but perhaps the most unjust and tyrranical act ever perpetrated by any power is that which has only a few days ago been executed by the Sardinian government against the Order of Jezuits in the Duchy of Modena. The country is not a part of the Sardinian territory. The extension of Sardinian authority into it is but a thing of yesterday, and, if we are to believe the declaration of the Sardinian King, is but provisional until the conclusion of the war shall give an opportunity of rearranging the affairs of Upper Italy. Yet no sooner did the Sardinian government find the theatre of its operations extended even though it should be but for a time, than it immediately set to work to carry out its favorite home policy by suppressing the order of Jesuits and confincating their property. This was base and flagrant robbery, but quite in keeping with the principles and policy of Count Cavour and his infidel colleagues. That infamous man pursues, with an unrelenting hatred, the religious orders of the Church, and, as in a Catholic country the piety of the weathier inhabitants generally places some property in their hands to be used for the furtherance of religion and the relief of the poor, his desire for their destruction is whetted by his coverousness of their possessions. The mother of this wretched man was a Genevese Calvinist, and to her teachings may probably be attributed in some measure his rabid hatred of the Catholic orders and the spirit of opposition to the Catholic Church, (of which he is a nominal member), which he has manifested, for many years in the politics of Sardinia. We are not without a hope, however, that the Emperor Napoleon will ere the war is concluded, take care that this anti-

spiritual ruler, shall be preserved inviolate in his own the majority, and I was informed that the intention territory, so he will also insure that the Catholic outside of the limit of the Pope's temporal domi-

nions .- Nation. The circular addressed by M. Cavour to the Sar dinian Ministers at foreign Courts gives hardly any more information than we had last January of the projects which were then matured of wresting Lombardy from Austria. We long ago knew that it was The intended that there should be, as is now officially announced to foreign Governments, "a strongly conand fallen back, it is surmised, on the heights of stituted (not constitutional, be it remarked) kingdom in Italy, such as is naturally indicated by geographical configuration, unity of race, language, and manners-such as diplomacy had already desired to form in other times for the common interests of Italy and Europe. Six or eight mouths ago nothing was officially said of territorial aggrandizement for Piedmont. M. Cavour's aim was then only limited to freeing the Italian populations from Austrian domination, and probably he would then have repudiated as insulting to his disinterestedness any less noble motive than unalloyed patriotism, in taking up the cause for which thousands upon thousands have already laid down their lives. A certain number of municipal officers have nunexed Lombardy to Piedmont, and the act is accented as the will of the neo-M. Cavour intends, it is said, to issue another circular, in which good reasons will be given for the annexation of Modena and Parma also to Piedmont. Tuscany may be offered to the Grand Duchess of Parma, until the moment comes for it and Naples to complete the formation of an Italian Power of the first order in the Mediterranean. The Papal States will be left as the last to be devoured by the Piedmontese Cyclops, for they are a difficult morsel.-There are, in point of fact, two Popes now ruling at Rome-General Goyon and Pio Nono. To a personwho happened to say not long ago to one highly placed in the Pontifical service, "Now, at least the Pope is a free agent;" it was answered, "No; the real Pope is the French General. A Sovereign cannot be said to be a free agent if he cannot escape." With regard to the States of the Church we have

assummes that the Dietatorship, accepted by Victor Emmanuel, is a merely temporary measure. This, the present war. Yet, the Pairie tells us that Mas-; with which the French had liberally palted them. simo d'Azeglio has lett Turin with several Piedmontese officers to organize two regiments at Bologna.-The Cazette da Militadas that 5,000 muskets have been promised by the Sardinian Ministers to the B allies have yet before them the old battle-ground, upon lognese, and that part of them have already arrived. There must be no mustake us to the nature of those as the great square of defence, and which, from its of the sovereign rights of the Hely Father. The Spain, Portugal, and other Catholic States have offored their services to his Holiness. What is still a good Catholic. His credentials have already been presented to the Holy Father .- Weekly Register.

THE AFFAIR AT PERUGIA .- Some of the inhabitants of Perugia, a town in the Pope's dominions, on the Tuscan border, having been well prepared for the proceeding by Count Cavour, arose in revolt against the authority of the Pope. A body of "Swiss' troops, as they are called, though we believe they are formed of men of various nationalities, was despatched from Rome by the French general to suppress the rising. The party of Count Cayour fought for it, and were not dispersed until several had been killed and wounded. This punishment the party of revolt brought on themselves. They could scarcely have expected that they would be allowed to cast off the authority of their rightful Sovereign at their pleasure, and raise unchecked the of Mandella and Salvi are the principal ones, and standard of revolt for Count Cavour. They gave will no doubt be the first attacked. The town hattle to the Papal troops, and they were worsted - of Peschiera itself is small, and contains not more The affair is now described by all the journals of than 4,000 inhabitants, who in case of attack will Count Cavour as a frightful massacre. To be sure | the innocent creatures at Perugia were in open and unprovoked rebellion against their rightful sovereign but then the Swiss soldiers, we are told, were so ferocious - such brutes, such madmen, such demonno one can tell what they did not do - they did everything, in fact, except cat the people, and we shall not be astonished should the telegraph at any moment bring an extract from some one of the Torin or it was found that the detached forts of Mandella papers, stating that they did that too. The auti- Uatholic papers in this country -as might be expected -are in full howl on the subject, but, as usual, they are stating falsehoods of the grossest kind. The telegrams from Turin are every one of them a compound of falsehood and exaggeration.-Nation.

Heaptrals at Milan. - There are now no less than

25 military hospitals, large and small, in Milan. All the barracks have been converted to this nurmose. and hence it was that when the army passed through it had to camp around the town, a system still adopted for the detachments or regiments that came up .-Those 25 hospitals are said now to contain about 10,000 patients, a very large proportion of them wounded. I have been over three of them; that of San Ambrozio, where there are about 1,250; that of San Luca, 350; and that of San Francesco (the vast barracks built by Napoleon), where I was informed there were about 2,500. San Ambrozio, formerly a convent, is admirably adapted for its present occupation: it has lofty, airy rooms and corridors and spacious internal courts, grass-grown, shaded by fine trees and surrounded by cool porticoes men looked comfortable and well care for, and there did not seem to be many had cases in that establish-ment. It was quite full, but on the fine alternoon on which I visited it at least five beds out of six were empty. Their usual occupants were to be seen hobbling about the corridors, sitting in the embrasures of the windows, and (not a few) dressed in their uniforms and smoking under the trees in the courts.— In this hospital nearly all were French. I spoke to many of them, and they seemed cheerful and contented. The kitchens and pharmacy were extremely clean and curiosities in their way, - such huge caldrons of food and wholesale preparations of medicaments, physic by the pailful, and dozens of buckets of lemonade. A number of women, and some Milaneze ladies, were busy in the linen-room, with great stores of lint and bandages and sheets; and, truly, great stores are needed; and if there was a deliciency in any respect it seemed to be in this article .-At least, it struck me that some of the beds were not quite so clean as I have been used to see them in other military hospitals .--There was, however, little to be said in the way of fault-finding. The air of the place was sweet and The Austrian government has left nothing undone pure, and one scarcely encountered an evil odour from one end of it to the other. A few ladies were to be met with here and there in the wards, but it was not the hour when the largest number attended, nor, indeed, that at which their attendance is most required. French and Italian Sisters of Charity were, as usual, busy in their holy task, and here and there a priest sat by the side of some poor wretch, with whom the human physician's skill hardly hoped to avail. The hospital of San Luca, on a much smaller scale, seemed in an equally satisfactory state. -That of San Francesco made a less favorable impression. Until very recently a barrack, its conversion into a receptable for the sick can hardly be said to be as yet fully completed. It is somewhat in the rough, and indeed the director showed reluctance to allow of it being visited, on account of the inevitable bank, and after destroying the bridges, renew the confusion and deliciencies that still existed, but to which he was laboring to put an end. There was certainly a great difference between this hospital and Villafranca, Vallegia, or in some portion of the San Ambrozio, and visitors with delicate offactories ground west of the Adige. Shald the allies pos-Catholic element is climinated from the government would do well to limit themselves to the exami- sees themselves of the suburbs and forts on the east-

was ultimately to transfer thither all the Austrians. There seemed to be many more bad cases here than in either of the two other hospitals. Notwithstanding this, and the evident inferiority of the place in many respects, it was stated that only one case of hospital gangrene had occurred. There was one long corridor every room opening out of which was full of amputated men. On door after door one read the inscription "Amputati." No empty beds or cheerful countenances here. Nothing could be sadder than the sight of these long rows of poor mained fellows, or than the sound of the low monnings which many of them, with set teeth, evidently did their utmost to restrain. Not a few of them were Croats, with the usual ugly, stolid physiognomy of that unprepossing race, but there were also some excellent specimens of the Austrian soldier, Tyrolese and others. Most of them lay motionless, as if exhausted and weak; some with lumps of ice resting upon their bandaged stumps. One fine, handsome young fellow, a Tyrolese corporal, lay in a corner, his left arm off, still and silent, but, to judge from the flush on his cheek and expression of his countenance, suffering intensely. A dresser showed me the builtet that had smashed his arm-a conical ball from a French rifle, indented on one side by the contact with the bone. The poor Tyrolese could not be more than 22 or 23 years old. He smiled at a few words of sympathy addressed to him by one of our party in his native tongue, but the smile was very sad, as well it might be on the lips of one thus maimed in youth for a cause that concerned him little. Chloroform, we learned, has been generally used for the amputations in this hospital, where a great number have taken place. The medical men in most of the present military hospitals of Milan are civilian doctors, who were invited to volunteer their services. Some Austrian surgeons are also therewhether taken prisoners or who had been left in charge of sick I have not heard. Coming out of San Francesco we fell into conversation with a smart little Tyrolese Jager, who was pacing the cerrider as bold, upright, and with as confident a look as if he had been on a Vienna parade ground. He had been slightly wounded at Magonta. to his account there was but one battalion of Tyro? however, is utterly illusory. One of the most sacred ese engaged there; it was 800 strong, and, to the rights of every government is neutrality, and the best of his belief, about half of it had been knowled lioly Father is avowedly and confessedly neutral in over. It had suffered greatly from emister, he said THE QUADRANGLE OF CONTRESSES. -- The following

interestion extract from Mahet's " italy as it is," 12d

edition) gives a formidable idea of the work ; _a The

which the fate of Italy has ever been decided, known

acts. They are distinct acts of force, and violations strength, may not, perhaps be imappropriately terms ed the Sebastopol of Lombardy, Roman Government has accordingly addressed a for- square of defence is formed by the four fortresses of mai note of protest to all the powers which as-sisted at the conferences of Gaeta. It is added that be thus described. The fiver Mincia issues from Lake Garda, and descends to the Po, some thirty miles. At the north of that line (the Mineia), at more important is the disposition of Prussia. This is Lake Garda, is the fortress of Peschiera, and on the understood by the appointment of the Baron de Ca-south that of Mantina, both of course connected by nitz as Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome. The Ba-the river, in addition to good main roads. About ron, who lately illied the same position at Naples, is | thirty-seven miles cast of the Mincio, running almost parallel with it, is the river Adige, the most rapid in Lombardy, and northwards on that line, fifteen miles east of Peschiera, is the fortress of Verona, and thirty-seven miles below Verona, on the same river, is the fortress of Leguano, the four strongholds with two rivers forming the square of defence, within which, and to the west of it, future operations will for some time be conducted. The fortresses are all of great strength, and intended to co-operate with each other in the defence of the square. The first fortiess alluded to-that of Peschiera - has been recently strengthened, and will doubtless offer great resist ance. It is encircled by a deep ditch twenty-four feet wide, into which the waters from Lake Gueda can be made to flow in case of danger. The place is also defended by several detached forts, but thosa will no doubt be the first attacked. The town seek refuge in the extensive barracks, which have been rendered bomb proof, and capable of affording protection to the garrison during the bombardanut. The fortress of Peschiera is fifteen miles from that of Verona, and both are connected by railway. Poschiera sustained a severe and lengthened bombartment by Charles Albert, in 1848, and capitalized cally through actual want of food. After the surreadand Salvi had been partially destroyed by the Piedmontesa artillery, but the fortresa itself remained quite uninjured, and contained a large quantity of summunition, sufficient to have warranted a prolong. ed defence, if the provisions of the garrison had not become wholly exhausted. Should the fortress by captured by the allies, the garrison will doubtles, if not completely invested, full back upon Vercas, or take the road leading to the Southern Tyrol. Mantua, 'the citadel of linly,' is rendered by nature and art one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and its effectual siege and capture may prove a work of time and considerable difficulty. The city and fortness are situated upon an island, or rather on two islands ave miles in circumference, in the middle of a lake formed by the Mincio, fifteen miles in circumference, and the whole is surrounded by marshy land, rendering access still more difficult. The city is connected to the main land by bridges or causeways, carried over the lake and marshes, and are necessarily of immense length and solidity. The principal outlets are the Ponte de Molini, defended by two citadels, and the Ponte di San Giorgio, leading direct to the fortress, and strongly fortified at both extremities of the bridge. The fortifications in and around the city are very extensive, and with its extraordinary natural position of capable of offering great resist-

> The guns of the fortifications command the passage of the Mincio towards the southern extremity, and covered by them the Austrians may cross and recross without fear of any serious injury. Mantua is connected by railway with Verona and Peschiera, and there are also good main roads to Verona and the fortress of Legnano. In 1795-6 Manuta sustained a siege of eight months by Napoleon I., and, like that of Peschiera in 1848, yielded only from absolute want of provisions. To prolong the defence all the horses in the place were slaughtered and their flesh doled out sparingly to the exhausted garrison. At the head of the second line of defence (the Adige) stands the city and fortress of Verona-a great military stronghold, the centre of the Austrian defence. Napoleon I. considered the possession of Northern Italy dependent upon the line of the Adige, and the city of Verona the key to the Venetian territory. to strengthen this important position. The city stands on a declivity, and on the horders of an extensive plain, extending along the banks of the Mincio, southwards to the Po, and is divided into two nuequal parts by the river Adige. It is now said to be fortified at every point surrounded by ramparts, deep ditches, and bastions, and, in addition to other fortifications, is defended by the castles of St. Felix, St. Pietro, and the Castello Vecchio, and doubtless its numerous and remarkable gateways will each be made to offer resistance. An entrenched camp has also been formed outside the city, and the bridges over the numerous dykes around the Adige are no doubt defended. If the Austrians are forced to retreat from that portion of the city on the right hank of the Adige, they will cross to the left, or east m conflict : but, before this takes place, we may expect to hear of hard-fought battles at St. Lucia,

Clapham,

hight of Caldiero, and the opposite heights of Cobeignt of Colors and their await the attack of the allies. These beights, and their position, bear some resemhance to those of Alma; and before they are storm-dand carried, the loss of human life will be someging frightful to contemplate The position of caldiero will no doubt be strengthened at all points by bastions, entrenchments, palisades, and every by manufacture means of defence; and from the Adige conceivable means of defence; and from the Adige to the heights, the ground will doubtless be disputto the Austrians. The French under Massena entitle to carry these heights, November, 1796, attempted to carry messe neights, November, 1796, but were repulsed with great slaughter by the Austrians under the Archduke Charles. Upon this defeat Napoleon I. said, "The Archduke has gained ensiderable advantage over Massena at Caldiero; effect the Prince of Essling was defeated."

The fourth fortress completing the square is that of tegisno situated upon the Adige, twenty-two miles of Verons, and twenty-five E. of Mantin. The hwa itself is small, but the fortifications are of conjournises strongth, and were, for the most part, will under the direction of the celebrated Sammi-This Austrian portion is rendered still more formidable from the ease with which troops may be onveyed to the two great fortresses by railway from Vienna, Venice, and the Tyrol. There is an amost unbroken line of railway from Vienna to

Supposing the Austrians to be driven from Tagliathe formesses of the latter river, make a final stand for wherever a Bishop does his duty. The tiara forms the recovery of Lombardy. But Venice will then no exception, as is well known to his Holiness. here to be taken, and it is a city not easily captured. The entrances from the Adriatic are all defended, and from the western side, from which the Allies may make the attack, great difficulties with present themselves. About five miles from Venice, on the estal of Mestro, stands, surrounded by water, the gut fort of Mulghera. When Raron Haynau, under hadetaky, hombarded this fort in 1843, to subjugate the Venetians, he opened fire from 96 pieces of canon, and maintained it uncoasingly for seventy bones, until at length it became untenable, and the besieged execuated the place. They then maintained an obstinate resistance, at the fortifications of San Gioliano, San Secondo, and Brondola (south, 100 gans) from all of which, except Brondola, they subagreeatly retired. If all these fortifications be taken the allies, about three miles of water will yet how between them and the city. In 1848, Radetzky med every available means to subdue the disaffected. Yearly 60,000 shot and shell were directed at the from the forts of San Giuliano, San Secundo, and other points, but with little or no effect; and, as a last effort, balloons were employed to fire it, but with no better success, until, as in the case of Peschiera and Mantua, referred to above, famine alone empelled surrender. The hombardment of fort Kalghera commenced on the 6th of May, and the operations against that fort and the city, including a terific discharge of red-hot shot from fort Giuliane, lasted until the 21st of August, when the citizens surrendered. The main land on the west is con-

would now, perhaps, like the Milanese, hail the allies as their deliverers. To effectually bombard the one, would be to inflict irreparable injury on the other. Such are the difficulties to be encountered, and the abstacles to be overcome, referred to by the Emperor, and in preparation for which the immense siege train and flotilla of gun-boats are required, and an additioual reinforcement of 100,000 men.

nected with the city by a magnificent railway bridge,

searly two and a half miles long. Doubtless, in

will be destroyed, as in 1848, to prevent access to the city, and from end to end, as occasion may require, it will be used in the defence of the place, by

the formation of batteries along the line. An obstarle to the hombardment of the city of Venice may present itself to the alies, from the fact that, althou

is high authorities and garrison are Austrian in

sympathy, the mass of the people, judging from the

memorable events of 1848, are their friends, and

THE MEAN INTOLEBANCE OF A BIGOT .- A letter has been shown to us of which we have been allowed to make whatever use we think proper. A more statement of the fact will of itself be sufficient to aise a blush on the face of many a follower of a rever, a steamer of H. M.'s Indian Navy, in the Persian Gulf, received the news that the Princess Freerick of Prussia had been delivered of a son. Instantly there was a stir on board, and a cheerful turn was given to the dull monotony of a seaman's ile; wherever an Englishman is, his love of his Sorereign makes bim always rejoice in her happiness. The captain participated in the feelings of the crew, ud he promised to give all hands an cxtra glass of grog on the occasion. But when the men came for beir grog, he cloquently told them " that as the Queen was the defender of the Protestant faith, he would not give any Roman Catholic a drop, as they rere not of the faithful." We are convinced that the higher authorities would never in any way counlenance such tyrannical insults, offered to a large class of Her Majesty's subjects; but it is worth our while to record such specimens of ingenious meanzess and refined higotry.—Bombay Examiner, May 14.

TON REV. G. GILFILLAN ON REVIVALS .- In a disourse on the text, "Worship the Father in spirit ud in truth," delivered on Sabbath afternoon in his eve chanel in Dunder by the Rev. G. Gilfillan, he took occasion (says the Advertiser) at the close to make some remarks on the subject of religious revirds. He said that, while granting the crying necesmy of revival in the Church, he thought that the note quietly the work was prosecuted the more likehit was to be permanent. He did not approve of breseast appeals to the base sentiment of fear, and thought that the threat of material fire and brim-Hene had now little effect, except to make the wicked gnash their teeth in defiance, and become more bardened in their profligacy. He believed that no evival could last unless it were founded upon the duis of a broad Christianity, and upon thedoctrine of the leve of God in Christ. He characterised some of the revivals of the past. George Whitfield, the Most elequent of men, made a profound impression at the time, but it was not insting. He did not even messed in founding a sect, and this was owing to the fact that he appealed principally to feeling, pasion, and fear. In America William Miller produced Freat impression. He had one glorious truth in ain, that of the pre-millenial advent, but it was like spwel of gold in a swine's snout. He could not manage it well; he was always for fixing day and date, but the days passed away, and the dates expired, and no Christ came, and hence men laughed at his predictions, and Millerism is now only a memory and a name. . He had seen something of the Dundee tevival in 1839, and believed it to have done good, but also to have done ill. It created in some an unbealthy excitement, and drove others to downright insanity. He had visted some people under its influence, and felt certain that they were more injured than benefitted by it. As to the Irish revival he had great doubts. The excesses of excitement; the cries, shrinks, groans uttered; people carried out of church in fits; some driven mad, and others hurried into extravagances of fierce and savage functicism; all fended to convince him that, let Dr. Cook of Belfast my what he pleases, it is hithere as authentic a work of the devil as was ever transacted on this planet .-There were, he understood, people who wished us to take a pattern from our Irish friends, but he would tell his people to be on their guard. Hitherto, in Dundee, the so-called revival movement had been

probability, take up their position upon the famous conducted with propriety and decorum. The lay E Hickey, preachers were, he believed, good men, and were doing good; but he had no great faith in large public meetings of a revival cast; no belief that revivals could be pumped up by any mechanical means, and thought that people would improve in religious matters better by reading their Bibles, cultivating their minds by varied useful reading, and instructing their children and households, than by seeking after un-usual and morbid means of excitement. "Times of usual and morbid means of excitement. "Times of refreshing," he had no doubt, of the true kind would come, and, by the power of new truth communicated, as well as of deep religious emotion excited, would prepare the world in some measure for the strange and awful times which were manifestly at hand.

> INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION. - By the definition of Fredrick Lucas, who invented the phrase, to be in Independent Opposition, means to be in Constitu-tional opposition to the Ministry, and to be in independent of all other parties that are also in opposition. When to give a vote to eject a Ministry, and when to refuse to give such a vote, is a matter for the decision of the Independent Opposition Party .-Eowion Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

Right Rev. Thomas Grace, O. P. of Memphis, will verous, with a branch to Manton, and a railway from be consecrated Eishop of St. Paul's, Minn., at St. Indient (South Tyrol) to Verous, by which troops from Inspirate and Botzen may be carried to the centre of insistence. quiesced. It is thought at head-quarters that it is not an act of humility, but a want of self-denial, to repento, or perhaps the Isonzo, and with the aid of fase a mitre in the United States! In truth the mi-ter fortresses of Palma and Gradisca, situated on tre is, here a crown of thoras, and it is the same

> TROUBLE BREWING .- It looks as if we were liable to become involved in a war with Mexico, if we can really find any responsible parry there to light. Americans are greatly abused and the Government may find it necessary to interfere in a more formidable way for redress than by diplomatic negociation. Advices from Mexico say that the American Minister had addressed a remonstrance to Miramon't Minister for Foreign affairs, in the name of President Bachanan, expressing his great indignation at the withdrawal of the exequators from the American Consuls, and the murder of peaceful American citizens by Miramon's soldiers at Tacubaya. The massacre is characterised as a violation of national rights and treaty stipulations, and Miramon is warned that it will be remembered, and redress demanded, and ultimately obtained, whatever may be the result of the remonstrance.—Pillsburg Catholic.

> HUNGARIAN APPRAIS FOR "MATERIAL AID,"-Col Asboth, a llungarian eadle, is out in the New York apers with an appeal to all who sympathize with his countrymen. He says he has been charged by Gov. Kossuth with the duty of organizing the Hungarian exiles in the United States with a view to their taking part in an expected movement for establishing the independence of Hungary, to be made with the assistance of Napoleon III. For this pur-pose funds are required, and Col. Asboth appeals to the generosity of the American people, without whose contribution is will be impossible for him to act.-Pittsburg Catholic.

> A Fixed Fact .- The less you leave your children in your will the more they will have twenty years afterwards. The only money that does a man good is what he carns himself. The Philadelphia Gazette tells of a gentleman who died there a month since, leaving money, personal property, and a rare collection of paintings to his son. The week after he came into possession the pictures were traded off at a fourth of their value to a gentleman who deals in claret and hock. The father was a connoisseur in the fine arts, while the son was a connoiseur only in brandy and three minute horses. In all probability, a year hence will find the property of the latter personage reduced to two shirts and and a neck tie, with his soul lost in spending what his father lost his soul in saving. The only money, then, that does us good, is the money that we earn.

WHITE CHILDREN RECOVERED FROM INDIANS .- The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following interesting letter from the Superintendant of Indian Affairs in Utah: "Sir-I have just returned from a very laborious and difficult trip through the southern portions of this Territory. I have succeeded in recovering sixteen children, and IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS AND CREWS. have them now in my possession. It is said these meanlooking child amongst them.

Another Star .-- Thirty-three stars must be on the National flag from and after the 4th July, 1829. This is in compliance with the Act of Congress, passed April, 1848, which declares that for the admission of every new State, one star shall be added, and that such addition shall take place on the 4th July next succeeding such admission
The "One Year Amendment" in Connecticut.

-The Senate of Connecticut rejected on Wednesday, 8th ult., by a vote of 17 nays to 4 yeas, the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State mposing upon foreigners a similar disability to the one recently incorporated into the constitution of Massachusets.

The Buffalo Express calls the attention of fathers and mothers to another cause of parental watchfulness and anxiety which proceeds from the influence of M. Blondin's tight rope performances. The youngsters will all be practising the art of bodily balance upon every available narrow footpath-extemporizing Ningara cables out of bed cords and clothes lines, trending the second floor banisters with the stairway 'chasin" yawning below, and experimenting with the centre of gravity on the rails of high fences. A tine little boy named Hammy Smith, was killed in Cincinnati, the other day, in trying to walk a clothes line over a porch of his father's house.

The newly elected Chief of the New York Police force has issued an order with pains and panalties attached which commences thus :- " That any member of the police force who is found guilty of neglecting the payment of his just debts for necessaries,

A few weeks ago a baby was taken to church to be baptised, and his little brother was present during that rite. On the following Sunday when baby was undergoing his ablutions and dressing, the little fellow asked mamma if she intended to carry Willy to be christened.

"Why no!" said his mother; "don't you know, my son, people are not baptised twice?" "What," returned the young reasoner, with the utmost astonishment in his earnest face, "not if it don't take the first time?"

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Some twenty years since, I was very seriously indigion, which could ever give rise to such a meanness are all that remain of probably one hundred and foringles, and this in one who bears the name and ty men, women, and children of the Mountain Meadthe rank of a gentleman. On the 10th of April, this ow massacre in September, 1857. These children The bruise was so bad that my hip has given me jured in one of my hips, by coming in contact with the anchor of the ship of which I was second mate. average from about three to nine and a-half years great trouble most of the time since, until a year ago old; are intellectual and goodlooking—not one last April, when I heard of Davis' Pain Killer, and immediately procured a bottle, and by using it according to the directions, was entirely cured in about ten days, and have not experienced the least trouble from my complaint since.

Feeling the importance of baving this valuable medicine constantly by me, before starting for Europe in March last, in the ship Louvre, from New York, I purchased two large bottles to take with me. While at Antwerp, one of my crew was attacked with a very severe dysentery; I gave him the Pain Killer, and it cured him in a hurry.
On my passage home, with one bundred and sixty

four passengers, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick, and none took it without get ting relief. One lady passenger in particular was troubled with a bad headache, for which she said there was no care, having been troubled with it most of the time for years. I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pain Killer, which, to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for I had as good a medicine chest as ever was put on board a ship, but did not open it, there being no necessity for it-The Pain Killer answering all purpeses. And I do most sincerely recommend to every shipmaster always to take a good supply of this valuable medicine with him on going to sen, as it is so valuable and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruises, which are liable to, and frequently do happen to crews on shipboard.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

of the following complaints: - Senoral And Senoralous Complaints, Enverious and Emperive Diseases, Unclus, Pimples. Blorenes, Tomors, Salt Rules, Scald Head, Syrhhas and Syrhhame Acrections, Mercunial Disease, Dropsy, Nuc-RALGIA OR TIC DOUDDUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSprests and Indicestion, Environce, Rose on Sr. Astrony's Fuer, and indeed the wieds class of complaints urising from Theretery or ann Bosso.

This compound will be found a great 10% motor of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expuision of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul cruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleans, out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, exuptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder s felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sconer or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

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

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

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, 61 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Threat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the

evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been em-ployed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than resure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rhoumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

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

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for Sil.Co.

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

lowed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best sid there is for them, and they should

All our Remedies are for sale by

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

SITUATION WANTED.

A PRACTICAL FARMER, (lately arrived from Englang) who understands Agriculture in all its branches, and both able and willing to work himself, would be glad to undertake the Management of

Apply to Mr. John M'Cantney, 81 Commissioner Street, Montreal. July 7, 1859.

TO LET, THAT large commodious HOUSE, covered with tin, surrounded by a brick wall, containing fifteen apartments, with a large and spacious kitchen; Gas and water in the House-Cellar, and with Brick Stable and Sbeds and a large Garden, situated on Wellington Street, Point St. Charles-House and premises have undergone a thorough repair; has been occupied for two years as a Boarding House, by the Grand Trunk Co., for the accommedation of the Company's Clerks. The situation cannot be surpassed.

Two comfortable BRICK DWELLINGS, with large Yards and Sheds.

A large PASTURE FIELD, well feaced and a constant stream of water running through it, adjacont to the city limits.

FOR SALE, Several BUILDING LOTS, on Wellington Street, West of Bridge, situated in a most improving part Apply to June 1. FRANCIS MULLINS,

Point St. Charles.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and op-posite to Dr. Piccult, where he will keep a Stock of the best Ter, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other art cles (required) at the lowest prices JOHN PHELAN.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,

TEAS (GREEN)

GUNPOWDER, very inc. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. BIPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine

BUACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Physics CONGOU. OBLONG.

SUGARS.

LOAF. DAY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sogar, very light.

COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very time, OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL.

P. W. FLOUR.
DRIED APPLES.
CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in blids, and cases.

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

PICKLES, &c., -Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts

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

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

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

J. PHELAN.

PRIVATE TUITION.

Morch 3, 1859.

AN English Lady, educated in London, and on the Continent of Europe, begs respectfully to inform the Public that she has formed Classes at her Rooms, 79 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. She Teaches Grammatically and thoroughly, the FRENCH and ITALIAN Languages, commencing with Ollendorn's method; also, the ENGLISH Language to French Canadians, on the same system. She Teaches, in addition the Pianoforte in the best style of the present day, and Drawing in Pencil and Crayon. For Torms, apply to M. E., 79 St. Lawrence Main

Street. Families attended at their own residences.

13' Respectable references given.

KNGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, English and Mathematical Teacher, St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlemen's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons in any branch of English Education.

N.B.—Two or three boys, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, will be taken as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazereth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 19, 1859.

MONTREAL ACADEMY,

Bonaventure Hall.

THE next Term of this Institution commences on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, under the Professorship of Mr. P. Fitzgerald.

The Course of Instruction comprises-English, in all its departments; the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, French, and Back-Keeping, &c. A French Teacher is wanted for the above

Academy. Montreal, April 28, 1859.

WANTED,

AGENTS to sell Choice STEEL PLATE ENGRAV-INGS, including Fine Engravings of the CRUCI-FIXION and LAST SUPPER. An active person, with only small capital, can make \$50 to \$60 per month.

For particulars address, D. II. MULFORD. 167 Broadway, New York, 😘

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala—N. A. Coste. Aylmer—J. Doyle. Amhertsburgh-J. Roberts. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brock-Rev. J. R. Dee.
Brockville—P. Furlong.
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Cavanville—J. Knowlson.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
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Cocanull—Rev. J. S. O'C. Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. U'Connor.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Dewittville—J. M'Iver.
Dundas—J. M'Gerrald.
Egansville—J. Bonfield.
Eastern Townships—P. Hacket.
Essenten Por Mr. Bondis. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton—P.S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-Rev. R. Kelcher. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-M. M'Namara. London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel—(). Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly.
Lucolle—W. Harty. Merrickville-M. Kelly.
Millbrooke-P. Maguire.
New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Ottawa City-J. Rowland.
Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro—T. M'Cabe.
Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Quebec—M. O'Leary. Randon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooks-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. Summerstown—D. M'Donald.
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Althouse—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pocaliere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Thorold—John Heenan. Tingwick—T. Donegan. Toronto—P. Doyle.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

42 MeGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street. MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the showest notice at easonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.



Templeton-J. Hagan

West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

York Grand River-A. Lamond.

Windsor-C. A. M'Intyre.



ROBERT PATTON,

229 Notre Dame Street,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by stnet attention to business, to receive a con-

mopes, by still attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

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

MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, C. W.

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreeable location, and favored by the patronage of His Lerdship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Monday of September, 1857.

In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in

from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education; while propriety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an

object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness, they will be treated with maternal solicitude.

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

TERMS PER ANNUM. Board and Tustion, including the French \$25 00 6 00 2 50

(Institute,)
Use of Library, (if desired,)..... 0 50 Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at 0 75 5 00 8 00

Use of Instrument,...
Drawing and Painting,...

Needle Work Taught Free of Charge. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Annual Vacation will commence the second

week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September.

There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils

remaining during the Vacation.

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular shanges of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of plankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, tc., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing

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

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

2000 DOZEN "Higgins" Celebrated Narrow Cunada & Cradling Scythes, "Moone's" and "BLOOD's" patterns; warranted equal to any Scythes ever imported into Canada, and very much cheaper. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

June 9. SPADES AND SHOVELS.

1000 DOZEN "Higgins'" Montreal Manufactured SPADES and SHOVELS of different qualities, warranted equal in every respect to the celebrated "Ames" make, and from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

AXES.

1000 DOZEN "Higgins'" WARRANTED AXES

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

June 9.

AUGERS,

MANUFACTURED by the Montreal Auger Company. A full assortment constantly on hand, and for Sale by

Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

CUT NAILS & SPIKES.

2000 CASKS, assorted sizes, of the celebrated Cote St. Paul Manufacture. ALSO,

" Dunn's" Patent Clinch Nails. For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman.

CANADA PLATES.

2000 BOXES "Swansen" Canada Plates.

1500 boxes "Glamorgan" Canada Plates. 500 boxes "Hutton" Canada Plates. For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

TIN PLATES.

600 BOXES Coke Tin Plates, IC and IX.
1000 boxes Best Charcoal Plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

PIG IRON.

530 TONS No. 1 "Coltness" and "Glengarnock" Pig Iron, now landing.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

BAR AND BUNDLE IRON. 650 TONS SCOTCH IRON, well assorted, "Glas-

gow" brand. 450 tons Best Refined Iron, of "Bradley's," "Bag-nall's" and other best makers. 100 tons Sheet Iron, assorted Nos.

do Hoop and Brand Iron. do "Thorneycroft's" Best Boiler Plates. do "Low Moor" do do do Best Rivets for go do

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman

June 9.

SPELTER & BLOCK TIN.

5 TONS SILESIAN SPELTER 1 Ton BLOCK TIN.

> For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells. JUST RECEIVED, ex SS, "North American," a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

FAIRBANK'S

Patent Platform and Counter Scales. WE are Agents for the Sale of the above celebrated Scales, and keep constantly on hand a full assort-

Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE,

FOR DRY and WET BLASTING, constantly on hand, and for Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

June 9.

Ford's Patent Bath Bricks. 5000 PATENT BATH BRICKS, now landing ex "Minnesota," from Liverpool.

For Sale, very low, being a consignment. Frothingham & Workman.

Chain Cables and Anchors. WOOD'S celebrated CHAINS and ANCHORS, assorted sizes, with Proofa.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

June 9.

3 00

10 00

HARDWARE.

IN addition to the above Goods, the Subscribers offer for Sale their usual LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE, including every variety of Goods in their line of business, which have been purchased on the very best terms in the English, German and American Mar-kets, and which they will sell at very reasonable prices, on the usual terms of credit.

Frothingham & Workman June 9.

P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They sooth pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and screness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

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

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,



The Proprietors of the above well-known

CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

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

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK

READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

(All of their own Manufacture)

EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

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

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

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

The whole to be disposed of at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. To give an idea of how cheap we Sell our goods

we here state the price of a few articles :-Black Cloth Coats from \$4.00 to \$25.00 1.50 to 12.00 0.75 to 8.00 Do: " Tweed, 43 Vesta. £ E 0.75 to 10.00

Pants, N.B .- A liberal Discount made to Wholesale pur-

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

Montreal, April 14, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE

of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON,

and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned.

Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal. January 1859.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL,

184 Notre Dame Street. (Nearly opposite the Donagani Hotel.)

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St.

James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,

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

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets. M. DOHERTY,

ADVCCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal:

BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on

D. O'GORMON,

hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my acH. BRENNAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

徽紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫紫 WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

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

West Troy, N. V.

CHAMBER FURNITURE O.MCGARVLY.

THE most important news of the season-the greatest excitement being felt from the fact being made known--is that

McGARVEY'S LARGE STORE NOW OPENED

I S with an entire new Stock of the choicest styles of PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, at prices that will be found lower than ever before offered, as he has availed himself of the advantage of purchasing his Stock during the winter for cash, and securing

the best Goods in the market for prices that would astonish all. He would call special attention to his large assortment of PARLOUR, CHAMBER and DINING ROOM FURNITURE of Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chestnut, and Enamelled Furniture, from S28 to \$175 a set, and a large Stock of Mahogany, Black Walnut Centre Tables (Marble top); also a splendid ornamented Centre Table, representing William Tell shooting an apple off-a boy's head, Washington, Indian Chiefs, and containing

7,669 separate pieces of wood. Those in want of such goods will best consult their own interest by calling at 244 Notre Dame Street, and examining his Stock. All goods warranted to be what they are represented, if not, they can be returned within one month after date of sale and the money will be refunded. All goods delivered on Board the Cars or Boats, or at the residence of par-ties who reside inside the Toll Gates free of charge.

OWEN McGARVEY. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Wholesale and Retail.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer. 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engage-

ments with junctuality.

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

extracted. TINE. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER RACE.)

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

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL,....\$500,000.

FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE. Office-No. 11, Lemoine Street.

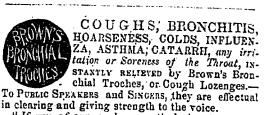
THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies.

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

Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor

to the Company. All applications made to him will he duly attended to.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent. Montreal, October 8, 1858.



in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

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

Christian Watchman.

"Indispensable to public speakers."—Zion's Herald.
"In excellent article."—National Era, Washing-

"Superior for relieving hourseness to anything we are acquainted with." — Christian Henald, Cincin-

" A most admirable remedy."-Boston Journal. "Sure remedy for throat affections."—TRANSCRIPT
"Efficacious and pleusant."—TRAVELLER.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.



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 imples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

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

mor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure sunning of the cars and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warrauted to cure corrupt and running picers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

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

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linenrag

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 mprovement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a sbort time are full of yellow matter; some

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

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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

St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return 706 my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy. lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

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

ANOTHER. Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has someth Marble on hand.

June 9, 1859.

June 9, 1859.