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## CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

## VOL. X.

## XAVIER : OR COURAGE AND PERSEVERANCE.

(Translated from the French, by John Joseph Curran.)

At the very moment I was about to begin my story, I was distracted by the beating of a drum, accompanied by the joyous and tumultuous shouts of the people. It was a troop of young recruits who, under the national banner, were marching through the streets of the city. The sight of these young men filled me with a lively emotion. It was on a similar occasion that I, for the first time, saw, at Ribeausille in Alsatia, Xavier who is to play the principal role in the following narrative. The young recruits of those days, like these of the present time, used to march through the streets of the city; the same joy was always manifested, flags and ribbons were to be seen in all directions; but, at that time, there was, perhaps, more enthusiasm amongst the crowd, for then all Europe was in arms against France, and those who remained at home, and who were not called to the field of battle, looked upon those who went to fight for their country as the avengers of the Nation.

Amongst all those who were with him, Xavier -whose high statue attracted the eyes of all the lookers on-was the only one on whom grief seemed to have made the slightest impression ; he was pale, and his eyes indicated that he had shed many sorrowful tears. I cannot tell for what reason ; but this apparent grief, so badly concealed, seemed to me to be nothing less than the indication of a cowardly heart, and I at once condemned him as a person incanable of fulfilling the duties of a soldier.

This idea did not abandon me during the whole course of the day. It was in vain I attempted to think of anything else; I had ever present in my imagination the sorrowful face of the young soldier. During the evening I went to take a walk in the neighboring fields. I had scarcely gutted the little alley which led from my father's house to the adjoining plains, when I at no great distance, beheld the young soldier whom I had seen that morning in company with a young lady. The distance which separated me from them was too great to allow of my hearing what they were saying, but their gestures, their attitude, and their whole deportment, gave me clearly to understand that they were bidding each other a painful adicu. A slight noise made by me in walking attracted their attention ; on perceiving me, they immediately separated, and withdrew in different directions. However, they almost immediately retraced their steps; Xavier opened his arms, and the young lady fell on his bosom, shedding tears in great abundance. For a long time he held her to his heart; but, at length, she drew from her breast a medal of Mary Immaculate, kissed it, and gave it to Xavier, and bidding him once more farewell, they both withdrew, soon disappearing from my sight. This touching scene ought certainly to have taken effect upon me; while it on the contiary, seemed to irritate me. I felt that the man who could prefer woman's love to that of his country, must be a coward. Judge also of my feelings towards him, when sometime afterwards I discovered that he was not even an ordinary conscript ; that he had not the merit of having offered to his country his youth and his arm ; in a word, that he was a remplacant. He had sold himself, he had given in exchange for a vile sum of money, his blood, his liberty, his right to succor an aged parent, his right to merit by his bravery the officer's epaulette. At that time I was just completing my last year of the study of day?" The name of Bossu brought to my relaw; my duties soon caused me to forget this little incident, and before long I had completely about to move away when my mother came up forgotten the young soldier and his enamored. I soon returned to my home, taking with me my diplomas. My mother, proud of my success, lost no time in introducing me to all our friends; hardly a day passed that I did not receive an invitation to attend some party, or at least to join some family circle. At length the Musicians' Festival arrived. I beheld with pleasure the arrival of that solemnity, that I had seen celebrated with so much pomp and magnificence during the days of my youth. On that day all the Musicians of Alsatia were accustomed to assemble at Ribeauville, the Lord Suzerain, of Ribeaupierre, in virtue of an immemorial right, used to name the king of the side when mention was made of her beloved, per-Musicians. Immediately after the election of the new dig- lious glance. aitary, all the artists, richly decorated, and wearing on their breasts silver medals, were accustomed to walk in procession to the pilgrimage of Dussembacto, headed by banners and bands of return; I hear an interior voice which assures me at least, a momentary joy and happiness. Hamusic. An immense concourse of people gener- of it." He then narrated to me the whole his- bitually she was pale and melancholic; on the rally crowded after them, and during the whole tory of his much regretted son. Readers, reception of a letter, her cheeks became rosy, riage must take place absolutely; and my ob-Festival the ancient church, built in the eleventh imagine my remorse when I thought of the pre- and all that day the house rang with our old ject in coming to speak to you, was in order that century by Egenolf, of Ribeaupierre, rang with judiced opinion I had formed of the young man. Alsatia songs. the harmony of their music.

France, leaving after it naught but ruin and de-solation. The Lord of Ribeaupierre, one of whose decendants was destined to be afterwards seated on the throne of Bavaria, was exiled, the body of Musicians was broken up, and of the ancient church of Egenolfe nothing remained but a heap of ruins, and even the image of the Virbrought from the Holy Land, had disappeared, and no longer protected the surrounding countrv.

However, there still remained at Ribeauville a numerous population. A number of Musicians, faithful to the ancient custom, had come that day ably. However, they were not destined long to celebrate their festival; the youth of the city wished to enjoy the pleasure which had fallen to the lot of their forefathers in the days of their childhood. That year was the one which fol-lowed the campaign of Egypt; Bonaparte had returned to France, bringing with him order and peace, to the interior of the nation. It is true he had not as yet opened the closed doors of our churches, but the rage of persecution had subsided, and bere and there might be seen numbers of the faithful listening attentively to the voice

of their pastors. I happened to assist, on this occasion, at the mysteries of our divine religion, in one of these hidden places of worship, where the faithful were obliged to assemble. Alas ! Catholicity did not display in those places any of that pomp which generally characterizes our religion; four bare walls formed the Temple, a lew boards hastily nailed together the altar, and he who offered the sacrifice was an old and venerable priest, who had escaped the fury of the revolutionary party. But the piety and devo-tion of that assembled crowd well replaced the lack of ornaments, and the fervor of the congregation was a sufficient mark that God was there isteming to their prayers.

At my side was a young girl whose modesty attracted my attention. She was not precisely beautiful, but there was in her countenance so much affection, her brow was so pure, her look so soft and melancholic that she soon absorbed all my attention. I thought I had seen her before, but where or at what time was more than I could remember.

At length the sacrifice commenced. Oh ! eaders what a speciacle lone must have seen our churches profaned, the images of our Saints destroyed, the sacred ornaments dragged in the streets, to understand the devotion with which the multitude assisted at the accomplishment of the greatest of our mysteries. Every thing being completed the congregation left the church. During the day, while walking in the city, 1 once more saw the young lady who, at Mass in the morning, had attracted my attention. She was in company with a middle aged man, whose features indicated a considerable amount of fatherly love. It was he rather than his partner, who enjoyed the walk, for the young lady's mind was evidently fixed on something else .---Desirous of knowing whom she might be, I approached nearer to where they were, and by entering into conversation with the gentleman, 1 endeavoured to derive the necessary information. As I spoke rather freely, the person who accomnamed her, perceiving my object, could not conceal a smile, and remarked :---

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1860.

Since that time a revolution took place in it was to earn for him a livelihood, that he had of the Supreme Court of Colmas, had indeed | Xavier," continued Mary, bathed in tears, "once: was his most intimate friend. They had married during the same year, two sisters, and had each gin, which, some hundred years before, had been become a father-Bossu of a son, our friend Xavier; Hauser, of a daughter, the young lady already spoken of. During a number of years, they had carried on their business in a very prosperous manner and their labor and economy placed their families in a position to live respectto enjoy so happy an existence. Hauser's wife died, and was shortly afterwards followed by her sister, to the grave. The widowers after their death, resolved not to marry again, but to devote themselves solely to the education of their children. But it was in vain that to forget their misfortune they redoubled their ardor in their daily labors ; in spite of themselves, their mind was ever attached to those whom they had so dearly loved, and who had been taken from them. Hauser, the younger and stronger of the two, fell a victim to his sorrow; but in dying he had at least the satisfaction to know that his friend would act as a father towards his daughter. Immediately after the death of his brother-in-

law. Bossu appeared to be quite a new man -The sorrow which had heretofore undermined bis constitution, gave way to an activity and an energetic courage which surprised all around him. Day and night he applied himself to his labor with renewed diligence; his children, for be had adopted the daughter of his deceased friend, were his only distraction, and their presence was sufficient to renew his strength when a toilsome day had worn it out. Mary was soon able to conduct the household affairs; and, thanks to the education bestowed on her by a friend, was capable of managing the accounts of her adopted father. Xavier, who had grown up strong and healthy, learned his father's trade.---In the midst of their happiness the revolution broke out. This event was a stronger blow to Mr. Bossu than all the others. All kinds of industry were ruined : money could not be obtained; in fine all the miseries-companions of war --invaded the country. Bossu, although discouraged by the misfortune, seeing that his family could not do without his labor, worked with greater energy than before. But the country had been impoverished by the emigration of the nobility, and by the general tremor, and finally it became altogether impossible to import or export goods. Bossu found himself obliged to exchange his manufacture for other merchandise; these goods in their turn lost their value; his creditors refused to accept them for his liabilities ; and one day he had the misfortune to learn that the house-where his father and wife had lived and died -was about to be sold. During the evening of the day that this sad intelligence was made known, Bossu was seated in his arm-chair near the huge family store; Mary was silently working in a corner in an op-posite direction. The table-cloth and some eatables which still remained on the table, indicated that Xavier had not yet returned; and the anxious looks which the young girl cast now and again at the clock, the tic-a-tac of which alone disturbed the silence of the apartment, the return of peace, and thus realised considershowed sufficiently that it was not customary for able profit. Later he associated himself with a hun to remain from home during so long a tune. At length the door was opened with a great noise. "Father !" cried Xavier, "the house will not be sold ! Here are six thousand francs with which to pay your debts !" and so saying, he threw on the table a purse containing the amount in gold and silver. Mary approached nearer ; but, as if thunder-struck, she shrieked, and fell senseless on the floor. She had perceived on Xavier's hat, the insignia of the conscript. Xavier, after employing all the means recalled to her mind the despair of Xavier, when that love could suggest, contrived to bring her uot abandon us !"

consented to expose himself daily to an almost promised, at my request, to write to his Colonel, more, you judge me without having heard me; certain death. Before the commencement of and to explain to him the motives that had in- that is not right; I thought you knew me better the Revolution, Mr. Bossu had been a weaver. duced Xavier to sell his liberty. But the old than you do." From his youth he had always remained in part- military prejudice prevailed over every other nership with another weaver named Houser, who | consideration, and the result of the Counsellor's endeavors was merely that of obtaining for our hero the grade of Tambour Major. Thus his whole thought was, as he himself remarked, to find a convenient opportunity of sending his drum-stick to the ministry, and to allow the goto the army, everywhere. But the regiment to which he belonged was stationed in the far end of Germany, correspondence was no easy matter, and after all my efforts, I could learn nothing concerning him. Six months passed in this manner. I had obtained a situation in the Imperial Court of Colmar, and my numerous occupations caused me for some time to neglect Ribeauville and the Bossu family.

One day I received a note from my mother announcing the visit of a person who desired to see me very much. I left without delay, and judge of my surprise when I bekeld Mary seated rights. A lawsuit took place; the case was a beside my mother. My first word was for Xavier.

"It is no longer a question of Xavier, but in his favor. of myself. Xavier no longer writes to me; he is dead, or has forgotten me. Why then should I think of him any longer? No, no; I have made up my mind. A very honest man has requested me to become bis wite; his fortune is far above anything that I could have expected ; I therefore accept the offer without the least besitation."

This language was so cold and sordid, was so directly opposite to what I knew of the character of Mary, and of her love for Xavier, that I thought I had musunderstood her words.

"You wish to get married !" said I.

"Well, decidedly ! "What is there in that to astonish you? I am twenty-one years of age; I am free, and it is time that I should think of making a home for myself."

While she was speaking, I studied her appearance carefully. Poor girl! how changed she was! Her colorless face presented a sickly aspect : her eyes sunk into their orbits, shone with a feverish fire, and in the expression of her words there could easily be detected, a strong reNo. 49.

Mary's reproach, and the painful accent in which she addressed me, went straight to my heart. I begged of her to explain everything to me, and this is what she told me :

"With the price of Navier's liberty, his father had paid all his debts, and given a new impulse to his business. The years of peace brought on vernment to arrange matters as best it could. All by the consulate permitted him to extend his at once Xavier's letters ceased to arrive. At operations ; he enlarged his monufacturing busi-Mary's request I wrote to the Minister of War, ness, and in a short time found himself obliged to purchase the building adjoining his own, in order properly to carry on his extensive trade.

"The house was in good condition, and the price reasonable ; the opportunity was, therefore a good one, and still it was a speculation destined to ruin Mr. Bossu. The property was encombered by overstanding rents of which very few knew anything, even the Notary was ignorant of their existence. However, hardly had the house been purchased, when, as if by miracle, the papers were discovered, and discovered m the hands of Bohmer. This man vindicated his difficult one, and was conducted so skilfully by Bohmer's lawyer, that a judgment was rendered

"Mr. Bossu had already underwent so many misfortunes; he had so often seen the edifice of his fortune so laboriously constructed, tumble down, that this trial was destined to give the death blow to his courage. Moreover, Xavier was not present; his prolonged silence caused Mr. Bossu to believe him dead, and the unfortunate father had not even the value of a friend to console him in his afflictions.

"Under these circumstances, I decided on going to Bohmer, despite the natural repugnance. which I had for the man. I becought him to abandon his claim, or at beast to grant Mr. Bossu a short delay.

"As I went into the house, I felt as if I had entered a prison for life. The house, and its smokey appearance, the old furniture of every age, and every shape, with which it was fitted up, the cold chill that seized me so soon as I entered the damp passage ; everything, in fact, scened to foretell that a great misfortune was about to befall me.

"I had often seen Bobmer in the street, but it appeared to me that I then beheld him for the first time. The was clothed in a morning gown of white canvas, on which were painted little vidlow and red flowers ; he was basily engaged before a large bureau covered with old, yellow. and dirty papers and parchments. He bardly lifted his head when I entered, and answered my bow by inercly showing me a chair; he then attended to an account which seemed to absorb his attention a great deal. I had plenty of time to examine him fully; and no sooner had I remarked his low and wrinkled forehead, his short. dark, and coarse hair, his sombre countenance, than I felt as if I were in the presence of a revolutionary judge, about to pronounce sentence of death upon me. After some time he turned towards me, and said, 'What can I do for you, Miss ?' Sir, I replied, I am Mr. Hossu's niece. and I desire to speak to you concerning the the same time, he laid his hand on one of the large records which lay before him. . Ha !' said he, I was just looking over that affair, and as I perceive, the appeal delay has expired ; I was about to send the papers to my bailiff.' But, sir, said I, is it possible that matters cannot be arranged without having recourse to such extremes ? "" What means? Your uncle purchased a by law. Unfortunately the person who sold him the house was a rogue; but what can I do? I want my money as well as other people. If Mr. Bossu pays me he will keep the house; if he

During the evening the people spread over the livened the scene.

"You attempt in vain to clicit any thing from ber. Mary has promised not to speak, and you know when women have taken anything into their head-----

"But, Mr. Bossu," said the young lady, with a supplicant air, " why do you tease me so tocollection when I had seen the girl, and I was to us. She was acquainted with Mary, the young lady in question, and appeared much pleased at seeing her. Little by little the conversation grew less reserved ; Mary showed so much natural talent; she appeared so good and so loving that I felt delighted with her company, my prejudice against the young soldier com-menced to be dispelled, for I felt that be who

Old Mr. Bossu was a very talkative man, and I had not the least difficulty in inducing him to speak of Xavier. At the name of Xavier a tear Mary. "Go, and praying for you, I shall await rolled on his cheek. Mary, who had turned one your return." The next day he left home. ceived it, and cast on him a reproachful and ans-

you still remain with me. My son will certainly was, for my young acquaintance, the source of, consent."

The soldier whor I had judged unworthy of esin society, his future:prospects, and all his hopes; cause he was a reneplacant. An old counsellor

•

"Xavier, save your father from ruin !" said

From that time I was the infimate friend of Bossu, and Mary's confident, I had the privilege of reading first the numerous letters sent her Mr. Bossu seeing her said, "You are right, by Xavier. The arrival of these letters, the

But Xavier did not feel at home in the army. tion." teem was a model of heroism and filial love .- His heroic courage, his exemplary conduct, all "I, a magistrate, to have anything to do with plains and fields, and magnificent bonefires en- For his father he had abandoned all ; his position was of no avail, he could aspire to nothing, be- such an affair 1?

morse or suffering of a very serious nature.

"And might Lask, Miss, the name of the person who has been fortunate enough to cause you to forget your vows and your love of Xavier ?"

"His name," said she, "is Mr. Samuel Bohmer."

The name was for me another cause of surprise. In my capacity of magistrate, I had received a number of complaints and denunciations against this Bohmer, who, at that very time, was being subject to a judiciary investigation. Bolimer. son of a lawyer's clerk, had during the revolution, abandoned himself to all sorts of excesses -Schneider, the public accessor of execrable inemory, had employed him as his secretary ; and, thanks to the terror which his patron inspired. he had obtained at an exceedingly low figure, magnificent lots of the national property. Having miraculously escaped the condemnation judgment you obtained against him. 'Ahlyes,' which overtook Schneider, he sold his property at soid he, 'the expropriation judgment;' and at company of speculators, to purchase rents with which certain properties were encumbered. The Chief of the Association had just been arrested under a criminal accusation, and Bohmer had been allowed to remain at liberty, merely because the evidence was not strong enough against him. And this was the man that Mary wished house on which I have certain claims recognized to marry.

It was in vain that I attempted to force her to abandon her resolution. It was in vain that I he should return ; and the shame and disgrace does not do so, he will be obliged to leave is \_\_\_\_ to her senses. "I cannot accept your sacrifice, that would come down on herself should she be- and that is all I can say." menced to be dispelled, for I felt that be who to her senses. I connect accept you come the wife of a man so universally despised. "A could win so noble a heart must certainly be a normal. Take back the money; God will To all my observations her invariable answer death." was: "It must be so, I am decided." At length my patience abandoned me. "Weil." said I, "since you don't wish to save yourself, 1 shall leave you. You are twenty-one years of soften him would be useless. Nevertheless, I age, it is true; but you are a minor as far as related to him the misfortunes that had afflicted marriage is concerned. I will go to Mr. Bossu ; our tamily ; I told him how my uncle had battled I will explain to him his powers, if he be ignorant of them ; and all my influence will be exert-Mary, I should not regret him so much, since greater number dated on the day after a victory, ed in order to prevent him from granting his Xavier; in a word, I showed him how, in very

you might inform Mr. Bossu of my resolu-

"You have already been severe towardy meditation.

"Alas | sur, by doing so you will cause his

"Bah! bah! people do not die so very easily; and at any rate what can I do?

"I immediately perceived that any attempt to soften him would be useless. Nevertheless, I against trials of every description ; I spoke to him of the filial piety and of the eacrifice of short time, everything might be settled satisfac-"Oh 1 you will not do that I you will not do torily, if he would only grant a short delay. But that I" said she, joining her hands; "the mar- to all my remarks he answered, 'Very true, very true-but what can I do?'

"At length, despairing, I stood up, and was about to leave the apartment. Bolmaer mide a sign, and caused me to resume my seat. He commenced to walk up and down the room, and . for a short time seemed occupied in profound.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 20, 1860.

# "All at once he suid tome: Missilten billing wound and on his breasteshone the Mar! gail, and ibmost sin of the billing wound and on his breasteshone the Mar! gail, and ibmost sin of the billing wound and on his breasteshone the Mar! gail, and ibmost sin of the billing wound and on his breasteshone the Mar! gail, and ibmost sin of the billing wound and on his breasteshone the Mar! gail, and ibmost sin of the billing wound and on his breasteshone the Mar! gail, and ibmost sin of the billing wound and on his breasteshone the Mar! gail, and ibmost sin of the billing wound and on his breasteshone the Mar! gail, and ibmost sin of the billing wound and on his breasteshone the Mar! gail, and ibmost sin of the billing wound and considered in this par! of the of the billing wound and considered in the British domi-tempt to deny it, for 1 am worth more than my re-proveloryou that Team worth more than my reproverto you that I am worth more than my re-putation and I will settle this affair.

2

" Ob I were you only to do that, said I, clasping my bands in carnest supplication.

All depends on you. When your father died, he left you for an inheritance his portion of the commerce he was carrying on with his brother-in-law. This portion will naturally be swallowed up in the run that has befallen your uncle. But, if to-day Mr. Bossu owed me nothing, your, fortune would about consist of the house of which I claim possession. Well, let | return to his native land. Mr. Bossu give you that house, and you consent to became my wife; not only will I cease to prosecute him, but will place in his hands all that belongs to me. He is an intelligent manmy capital will double his commerce, and it will be a grand affair for us two-for us three.'

" At this proposal-which I did not expect-I wished to express my indignation ; he did not trip. allow me.

". I'understand," continued he, . that this proposition is sufficient to surprise you ; because, although I have been thinking about you for a long time, I know that you have never thought a brave girl, by the word of a soldier, and in about me. If I desired you to decide imme- your position, I would have acted as you have diately, it is probable that your answer would not done. But, thank God, here I am, and you will be very favorable. Let me then ask you to not be reduced to become the wife of that consider during eight days; you are a reasonable person; you can understand the consequences of the action instituted against your uncle, and in eight days you will decide in all conscience."

" To-morrow," continued Mary, " the delay expires, and I have come to ask your advice as him, and that at quick march too." He then to what 1 should do."

Lonfess I found myself in an undesirable position ; by refusing Bohmer's proposition, Mary would inevitably ruin her uncle, and might good Imperial Bank notes," said Xavier, with a become the indirect cause of his death. On the other hand, should this marriage be accomplished, it prepared for her a life of suffering and unhappiness. I felt that there was no spare time; at that very instants) was absolutely necessary to take a resolution, and, no matter what our determination might be, our position was not the less grave nor the less difficult.

My mother had distened to Mary's parrative with very great attention, and for some time remained buried in deep thought and meditation; at length, taking her bands, she said : "So, my good girl, if we can devise no means to save your ancie from ruin, you are prepared to accept Bohmen's proposals ?"

"Yes, Madame."

" To forget Navier, to sacrifice your affection and your hopes !"

A flood of tears was Mary's only reply.

" Very well, my child ; God will certainly reward your sacrifice and your resignation. But we must not allow ourselves to despair; let us help ourselves, and God will help us; and this is you to Ribeauville ; he will start immediately for the office of the notary who drew up the contract of sale, he will examine it, and will endeavwhich Mr. Bossu is the victim, and after all receiving a severe wound. there must be some recourse against the person who sold the property."

"Alas! Madame, he disappeared immediately, taking with him the money; he was what we call a man of straw."

" But this man of straw was the agent of some the field of battle. party whom you must endeavour to discover; and my son, in his double capacity of Advocate

Poorfiellow, he also had his trials. His re- ! place !"

giment which had perchance returned from Germany, had taken part in all the immortal battles which were the first and most brilliant crown of giory that adorned the brow of Napoleon The Great. Xavier had been wounded in one of these battles, and had been left for dead on the field. But, thanks to the care of a good farmer. ' on the floor. The doctor says it is an apopletic fit." he was taken to an hospital, and it was only after a long convalescence that he was allowed to had, no doubt, learned that Mary had left for Col-

" Well," said I, to Mary, " you perceive that my mother was right when she told you not to despair."

This observation necessitated a second explanation. Mary in her turn told her tale .---She related her uncle's suffering - Bohmer's propositions,-her despair, and the object of our supreme effort the old man took from his finger his

Xavier listened attentively ; occasionally biting his moustache, and showing evident signs of anger.

When she had related all, he said : " You are scoundrel. His Majesty, the Emperor, did not wish that his faithful soldier should return home empty handed; and, with a little help from Mr. Philip and his brave mother, my old father will continue to manufacture his calico as usual. As for Mr. Bohmer, I undertake to beat time for drew from his pocket a purse which, although much torn and worn, Mary, blushingly, recognised. " There are in that six thousand francs, in certain amount of pride, "as well as a pension of seven hundred and fifty francs."

discovered how Xavier had obtained the Cross

Colonel Bandinot related the achievement to me in 1815, after the downfall of the Emperor.

At Elchugen, the French troops had obtained the victory; but one Austrian battery still remained, under cover of which the enemy might rally, and for a few hours prolong the contest .---The Emperor gave orders to the regiment to which Xavier belonged, to attack the battery. were the ravages made by their cannon in our hesitate. Xavier, perceiving this, immediately gave orders to his druminers to beat the charge, and went straight to the enemy. The electrified regiment followed on his footsteps; but Xavier led them on, and without arms, other than his sword and drum-stick, he threw hunself into the middle of the Austrians, killed a great what I think you should do : my son will go with | number, and put the rest to flight. Unfortunately, his courage was too great, and not satisfied with having dispersed the enemy, he followed them in their flight, he soon became overpowour to discover, whence comes the fraud of ered by the numbers, and in his turn he fell, after

In the midst of the general confusion, Xavier was quite forg then; his comrades thought that he was dead or had been taken prisoner; and as to change quarters, he was allowed to remain on

desperate condition. But finally his youth Xavier's high stature, and the wound which of Napoleon.

to vou." " My father !"

I was a considerable time afterwards that 1 of Honor, and his pension of retreat.

"But such was the fire of the enemy, so great ranks, that our brave soldiers commenced to

already been stated, he was brought to a military bospital, and there remained for a long time in a triumnhed over his wound. One day, just as he was recovering from his illness, an unexpected movement was made in the hospital. The Einperor was paying a visit to his wounded followers. When he was about to arrive, the soldiers formed in double rank in the Court of the Hospital. decorated his forehead, attracted the attention

"What is the matter, in the name of heaven!" "Your uncle. . . Oh 1 I could never tell it

"He is dead ?"

"No Miss, he is not dead, but it is almost as bad. A bailiff brought him some papers; your uncle read them ; he became pale, and fell senseless I there saw the infernal working of Bohmer. He mar, and fearing lest he should lose his prey, he wished to strike a decisive blow and frighten his victim by the accomplishment of his threats.

We lost no time; but, alas! it was too late. The poor old man was in bed; he was still alive, but could not speak, and he could hardly move. Nevertheless, when he saw us enter, a beam of joy lit up his countenance. Ilis children threw them-

selves on his bed, and bathed it with tears. By a marriage ring, gave it to his daughter, and joined her hands with those of Xavier. "God never abandons honest people," said he;

"and he will bless you, as I now bless you !" A priest then entered, and gave the dying man the

last blessing of the Church, while Xavier carried the insensible girl out of the apartment. My dear old friend had ceased to exist. Some

months afterwards, the dispensation necessary for the marriage of cousins had arrived from Rome and Paris; and the priest who conducted their father to the tomb, now blessed their union.

Xavier never forgot the advice given him by his father on his death-bed. He worked hard and success crowned his efforts ; he became a rich merchant ; he remained an honest man. He never allowed a poor man to go on uncomforted. And now that he also has gone to his last home, many an old man to whom he had extended a succoring hand prays for the repose of his soul

THE END.

## IBISH INTELLIGENCE.

COADJUTOR BISHOP FOR DOWN AND CONNOR. - We understand that the Rev. P. Dorian, the respected parish priest of Longhinisland, has been appointed Condjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Down and Connor. The consecration of the new hishon will, it is expected, take place in the course of a few days, the bulls, it is said, having been already received from Rome .- Evening Post.

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE-THE ARCHDIOCESS OF TUAM. -Although the collection is not yet closed, the total amount already subscribed for the Holy Father in the Diocese of Tuam amounts to the sum of £3,259. Taking into account the great distress at present existing in the Western and other portions of the Diocess, the amount collected furnishes a noble testimony to the generosity and Catholic feeling of the people, and their devotedness to, and sympathy for, the Holy Father. - Mayo Telegraph.

THE IRISH BRIGADE .- We take the following interesting letters from the Tralee Chronicle :-

Barracks, Macerata, June 9, 1860. Dear Mother-I hope to be excused for not explaining my position ever since I left home. Since started from Killarney the scenery every day changed until my senses were elevated beyond comprehension.

We left Cork, sailed to Bristol, thence proceeded by rail to London. We had two days in London. We did not see here as much as we expected We then sailed to Ostend, a city in Belgium. The country here is far under the level of the sea. It is one vast plain, splendidly cultivated. We remarked one thing here. The land is cultivated, all except headlauds, which they use for a double purpose-namely, for grazing cove, and for carting and walking. Nearly all the field work is done by women. The men are occupied at all sorts of trades.

Our next stay was at a pretty town in the south of on the same day the regiment received orders | Belgium, named Malines. The most religious people in the world are in this town: It is the cleanest we passed through. There is a spleadid cathedral there. Owing to the kindness of a good farmer, as has were delighted with the joy bells. Really it was only self; and the separation of Ireland here that we saw anything like religion since we left home. We then passed to Suxony-a mountainous country-Hungary-also mountainous-next Austria very mountainous also. After travelling three nights and days, without ceasing, we arrived at Vienna, the capital of Austria. Here, we had three days, stay, during which we saw the Emperor's paince, a magnificent place, adorned with statues, fountains, &c. We next proceeded for one night and two days' journey. after which we arrived at Trieste. We here saw the Gulf of Venice. We here commenced with the Peninsula of Italy. We sailed immediately, and, after one night and one day's journey, we arrived at Ancona, in the Roman States. Like all the Roman towns, it is beautifully fortilied. We had a stay of a few hours here. We then had a march of twenty miles, after which we arrived at Loretto, after a march of five and a-half hours (a march being only refreshing to us af-ter all our training and sailing).

the church, where every one fell on bended knees in adoration of the living God. In fact, it raised my heart so much that I actually thought it was heaven. shown to gentlemen in Ireland than was, shown to sonable cause for refusing the common right of freeus here. Dear patents, we will get our bounty soon, and when I get it I will not forget you. I hope all the neighbours are well, but especially (here are mentioned some friends , and I hope I won't die until I see you all again. I hope you will answer this by teturn of post, so no more at present from your affectionate son. PATRICK SULLIVAN.

Macerata Barracks, No. 3 Company, Irish Brigade. IRELAND FOR THE IRIBH .-- The weekly organ of one

of the two great parties into which English natiouality is divided confesses the fears and the weakness of England as regards her unrighteous rule over this country. There can be no doubt, on this side of the channel, that upon the "Irish Question" both those parties are unanimous enough, and in perfect accord together. And what the public monthpiece of either of them uttors on the subject of that interesting discussion in Europe, lately opened by the admirable pamphlet of M. Henri Martin, may be taken to be the expression of all England upon it. "It is not now necessary for Irish rebels," so the mouthpiece we refer to politely expresses itself, "to proceed abroad to invite foreigners to invade their native country. In these days when Emperors and Kings go to war for an idea and the augmentation of territory, Ireland-has become the subject of discussion in Continental newspapers, and the propriety of seizing or unnexing has been grovely suggested and forcibly urged." It is indeed a melancholy truth, but it is undeniably true that "the lrish Question" is under discussion on the continent-and that from no English but rather a very anti-English point of view 1-After all, steam and electricity have done their work ; and England can now no longer keep her prisoner hidden from the world. It is a melaucholy state of things-but such is the state of things at last,-that not even the most elaborate, the most "statesmanlike," the most specific, the most constantly and coolly reiterate falsehoods, of newspaper and minister alike, no longer bear their long accustomed part-no longer blind the eyes and sooth the too easily excited humanity of our continental brethren! "The old battle cry of unarchy," (!!!) cries the warning spos-tle of "English law and order," is revived -- and revived not in Ireland only but in outer Europs : " Ireland for the Irish " "Italy for the Italians," is not at all a "cry of anarchy;" nor "Sicily for the Sicilians;" nor in England is the genial sentiment of "To H- with the Pope!" anything but a praiseworthy and quite a patriotic form of expression of manly and Christian feeling. But "the Greek Islands for the Greeks," a very lawless phrase; India for the ludians, ungodly and seditious language ;and Ireland for the Irish, of course, flat blasphemy, at least, as well as treason, -- in fact, of all parases that express any existing thoughts among men, the worst aspirations of that Devil, the very battle cry of whose worse anarchy it is ! "Ireland for the frish"-it is really quite a shocking idea!

As long as such phrases were confined to Ireland, it seems their use was considered of very little importance. As long as all attempts to realize the prayer of the Irish People were confined to disarmed isolated, proclaimed, and pinioned Ireland, there could be no fear of the result. But once the Irish Question made famillar to a sympathising Europe, and attempts might be made, not only in Ireland, but outside Ireland,-not only by a gagged and powerless though irritated Irish people at home, but by free men of Irish race in lands where arms are not denied them, and by the friends of that race throughout the world, whom its gallantry as well as its misfortunes has endeared to the brave and truly free in every quarter of the globe. And such discussion, and such possible attempts in France, or by the French nation, - there, indeed, may lie danger enough; for Ireland passionately loves France; and France, for whom Ireland for two centuries shed freely her best and bravest blood, owes, and willingly at all times acknowledges that she owes her, sympathy more active than in words alone, when the time comes. The cause of Ireland is quite as clear as that of lialy. The "Idea" is quite as well worth a war. The independence of Ireland would even be We had a stay of two days here. During this time we far more important to France than that of Italy itfrom Rogland would be of ten times the value to France that the annexation of Savoy and Nice can ever be-nay, were that of the Rhine added already, as it will be next year. England knows all this perfectly well ; and therefore it is that her statesmen and her publicists, her newspaper writers and her essayists, allow no day to pass without some new or some still more eleverly reiterated falsehood concerning that state of things which if fully and really known and believed beyond the Straits of Calais, would see its doom sealed within a twelvemonth. Lately England begins to recollect that, not only are her social and political relations with this country necessarily more and more made known abroad, by the greatest amount of personal intercourse-for which steam and a cheap press are to blame-but that the eilent Emperor, whose magnificence of warlike preparations so alarms the modern Carthaginians just now, has himself spent years behind the scenes within their social camp itself, and in those years has not omitted to become personally acquainted with life in Ireland too. England begins to suspect that the Emperor himself knows more about the Cause of Ireland than he cares to disclose; and that he only whits perhaps to let that Cause be inede better known to the great people over whom, in an evil hour for England, he was called to preside, and upon whose perfect appreciation of his acts, in the interests of whose glory and honor, and power, he must depend for the means of perfectly accomplishing the grand designs hequeathed to the name of Napoleon .- Irishmun IRIEN VOLUNTEERS-REPEAL.-The Tipperary Examiner has the following remarks on the proposal to enroll a Volunteer army in Ireland :-" There is only one condition which we care to make before giving our earnest support to the call for a Volunteer army in Ireland. It is this-that the People of Ireland be set perfectly free from all tyrannical, unconstitu-tional, and inviduous distinctions, and be allowed to arm, drill, and otherwise prepare themselves, as free men to defend their country, precisely as Englishmen are free to do under the same Crown. That is all we ask. We have already answered Captain Knox's well-timed, able, and indignant article in the Irish Times upon the deliberate and purposed exposure of Ireland to invasion. We have offered to follow and lead in the direction of Ireland's independence. We believe that a Voluniver army of 100,000 men would not be long under arms before they would unite in a National declaration, something to the effect that ' the Union was carried by fraud, against, and in despite of the universal wishes and opinions of the Irish People; that the said Union is therefore not binding upon the people of this country ;-and that no power on earth has a right or shall be allowed to bind Ireland save onlythe Queen, Lords and Commons of Ireland.' If we be wrong in holding this opinion, we must be under a grave misspprehension as to the feelings of the vast majority of the Irish people. That the English Government refusal of all offers on the part of the Irish to Vofirst word Mary said to him caused the cloud to disappear; he took off his hat politely, and gave the hind in a cordial manner. I then ner-

and resolved to repeal it, or she is not. If shellbe England dares not allow Irish Volunteers to arm The whole streets were strewn with a variety of for fear that her own injustice would be stayed and flowers before us, and no greater honour could be curbed. If she be not, there can be no just or reamen to carry arms, to the Irish people. The only motive that could be assigned in that case for the disarmament of Ireland, and the arming of England and Scotland, would be the demoniac one shadowed forth in the Irish Times, viz., the exposure of Ireland as a bait and a lure to draw off the horrors of war from England, and to tempt the invaders to swarm over defenceless Ireland, and make our land the battle-ground of both our foes foreign and English !

> THE IRISH QUESTION .- There is some talk on town, and it is not complimentary to Lord John Russell's wisdom. For his lordship has laid it down us a dictum-upon all constitutional questions he is a great authority-that the people of a country have a right to dispose of their Government or chauge their allegiance by universal vote. The people say, what about Ireland? Is she contented? And is she at liberty to put Lord John Russell's principle in practice? The French seem to think so as well as the Irish. They former have devoted a pamphlet to the "Irish Question," and the Irish are hurling a petition at the head of Lord John. The town talk is that he is a compound of conceit with a dash of humbug. And respecting the "Irish Question," people say that in its own way the Times is even more mysterious than Lord John Russell . Apropos of this French pamphlet, the journal named has an article intending to prove that the Irish people are the happiest, and freest, and most prosperous in the world. That all this is fair enough is said, because people should "put the best leg foremost." That Frenchmen know the truth. That there are French sgents in Liverpool, who know and will acquaint their ruler that the Irish are starving in one quarter of Ireland, and emigrating from all quarters. And the French ruler knows that people don't run away from happiness and freedom. But the Times, in its eagerness to misrepresent the state of Ireland, libels Irish people in such sort as no one up to this has dared to do. For instance, it says, speaking of his Holiness the Pope : -- " He will find in his Irish levies, unless we are greatly mistaken, very pour materials for the construction of an orderly and well-disciplined army. Ignorant of the language and the country, peculiarly exposed to the attacks of discases, noisy and quarrelsome amongst themselves, and formidable to all whose duty it is to preserve order, the Irish troops, imported and trained at a vast expense, are more likely to terrify their friends than their enemies." One might be excused for speaking of this infamous slander in the strongest terms, but the Times itself of the previous day confutes it. Under this date we find two Irish soldiers gazetted to the Victoria Cross "for bravery and humanity" displayed in the face of the enemy. The one is sergeant Har-tigan, who, near Delhi, in June, 1857, saved one companion's life, and at Agra, during the same year that of another, though contending against four men. The next is private Patrick M'Hale, who, at Lucknow, in October, 1857, was the first to capture a gun in the battery. He did the same in Decemit. 1857; "and on every occasion he was th first to meet the foe, leaving little work for those who followed." If the Irish members were worth one jackstraw, they would make this slander rattle through the legislation on the hide of the sianderer. The town talks this week of the extraordinary and unexpected tribute to the virtue of Irish women, paid by Mr. Moreton, the inspector of factories and schools in Scotland ; and they say it more than answers the vile assertions of their own countrymen, repeated for the last two years, at various times .-Liverpool Northern Press.

DOMESTIC LEGISLATION - THE PETITICS. - Those who cannot discern that 'Ireland's opportunity' is approaching must be very short-sighted, indeed, and unable to see those shadows which coming events cast before them. We have no more hope in Imperial rule, and we are resolved henceforth to try if Ireland cannot win a Native Parliament. We demand that parliament as a right Ireland has never forfeited. When Gratian and the Volunteers met in Dungannon, they passed a resolution declaring ' that no power on carth had a right to make laws binding on this country but the King, Lords and Commo of Ireland.' George III endorsed this resolution of the Volunteers, for in a short time after he sent a message to the Irish senate announcing that he had consented to sanction its complete independence. When and how was this right filched from us? When English jealousy resolved to crush our trade, and when she used the power of her army to trample us down, and the power of her treastat to brine us into committing treason. But although the parliament was extinguisted by fraud, the right of Ireland to a domestic legislature was never given up by the country. Th voice of the nation was suified ; public meetings called to protest against the robbery were dispersed at the point of the havanet; and all the agencies of fraud, corruption, and rescaliny were put into operation, to extinguish the government that had made the nation prosperous. But neither the rights of an individual nor these of a nation can be extintinguished by fraud or tyranny. They can be wrested from them for a time ; but when the period arrives to call for restitution, the outraged individual or nation is justified before heaven and earth in demanding the restoration of the rights they have been plundered of. That time has come for Ireland; and it seems to promise success, provided the Irish millions act wisely and with firmness and fortitude in working out their deliverance from the wrong they suffered when the disastrons act of Union was carried into operation. There is no danger at all to be encountered in making this effort for the redress of Ireland's sufferings from bad government. We will simply call for the repeal of an act of Parliament, and there can be no risk of life or limb in a proceeding of that nature. Numbers, however, may ask, How are we to proceed ?' To which we reply, the country has already commenced the good work in signing the National Petition, calling on Queen Victoria to order the votes of the Irish people to be taken on the mode in which they wish to be governed. This principle of permitting all peoples to choose their own form of Government is now admitted in England, and we should speedily take advantage of it, is calling for an Irish Parliament. Palmerston admits it; Russell approves of it; the English newspapers advocate it; nay, the Queen of England sit-ting on her throne, has sanctioned it by her approval. But some will say, suppose they deny to Ireland what they have approved of for Italy, what then? To which we reply, if they should dony the right to this country, we shall then decide on the course to be adopted. But we are to recollect that England is in difficulties, and may be in a far worse condition some months hence. She drends an invasion ; and the Commissioners on National Defences have solemnly declared that her fleet, her army, and her Volunteers combined would not be able to prevent an enemy landing on her shores. Without wishing for any such event, we may be making preparations to profit by it, should it take place. With an invading army thundering at the gates of London, and assaulting Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, Enghand would not hesitate to repeal the Union, in order to obtain Ireland's assistance. The act would pass the two branches of the Legislature in one day and a messeuger would be sent with all speed to iness !? I day of June, and on the Continent. The inter actor of the inest opportunity, then, according to all law and just things into consideration, we ought to be up and We had almost arrived at Ribeauville, talking had the pleasure of seeing the finest procession of tice, both human and divine, they are entitled to stirring in the good cause of old Ireland. We can

and Magistrate, will no doubt easily find some trace of him. Go then without a moments' delay. Punip, see that every thing is done with the greatest prudence ; when you shall have exanneed the matter, you will go to Bohmer, endes and in obtain some settlement from him; should be refuse, let him know that the rigor of the law can overtake hun."

"But, my dear mother, what proposal do you wish that I should make to that unmerciful man ?"

" Do as you wish, my child; you may even go so far as to request lum to accept us as security for a portion of his debt, should our modest fortune be sufficient to redeem it."

"You are the best of women," said Mary, " but I cannot accept your generous sacrifice ; at all events, I know that Bohmer will not conseat to any arrangement."

" But, my dear child," said my mother, "do and de-pair all at once;" at the same time she kissed her, and pushed her quietly out of the apartment.

door ; no time was lost, and we immediately set out on our journey.

At first our drive was very monotonous; Mary felt but half reassured by the hopes held out by my mother; and, on my part, I had enough to occupy my mud, to think and meditate on the object of my mission.

Suddenly our attention was attracted by a soldier, who was walking slowly along the road lace ; on his head, he wore a cap similarly fringed, and in walking he affected a certain nonchalance, which to me seemed characteristic.

" Do you not recognise that soldier, Mary ?"

Mary looked up, and screamed !

The soldier looked back.

"Xavier " " Mary !"

I immediately stopped the carriage, and in a moment we were on the ground. Mary and Xavier were to an instant in each others arms ! They cry !- they laugh !- and all at the same man.' And he did not abandon me. General time t "Why did you not write ?" "How is Bandinot had taken notice of all that had occurmy father?" "How are you?" At length I red; he related to Marshal Berthier the reasons rentured to remark that it would be as well to that had forced me to become a remplacant remove the scene of explanations.

me his hind in a cordial manner. I then per- piness !" ceived that on his forehead he bore the mark of i

"At which battle were you wounded ?" asked the Emperor.

"At Elchingen, Sire."

"Sire," added an aide-de-camp, " it was he who by his bravery, obtained for us the victory at that battle, by taking possession of one of the enemy's batteries."

"I thought you were dead, my brave fellow," said the Emperor ; " but since you are alive, I name you Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and officer in my own Guards."

"But, Sire, he is a remplacant," remarked The family carriage was in attendance at the in a mocking tone, the Major of Xavier's regiment, who owed him an eternal hatred.

"I am very sorry for it," said the Emperor; "Berthier, give six thousand francs to that man."

"When I heard these words," said Xavier to me afterwards, "I thought a cannon ball had struck me on the head; my sight became uncertain, I heard strange hissings in my ears, and soldier, who was walking slowly along the road I thought 1 saw everything turning around me. leading from Guimas to Ribeauville; he wore a But through all this cloud, I could clearly see long blue coat, fringed with time-worn golden Major Hermann, who stood beside me, laughing in a most insolent manner. I had a furious notion to jump at him, and to wreak my vengeance on him before the whole of those who were there. To do so, would be to incur the penalty of death; but what did I care for death, after having been dishonored. Happily, I at that moment placed my hand on my breast, and I felt ceive the Pope's blessing. the little medal Mary had given me before I [Here follow a number of fond enquiries for friends the little medal Mary had given me before I left home, and I then thought of these words of iny father-God never abandons the honest

Xavier, until then, had not perceived me. I fact under the notice of the Emperor.

I cannot pass by this town, or city, without ex-plaining its magnificence. First, there is the splendid cannedral, in which the shrine of the Blessed Virgin is. It is worth one million at least. We saw in this cathedral about thirty-five priests celebrating Mass together. Also any time you went in up to twelve o'clock you had Mass. Next, we saw processions of monks and priests, together with a great many other details which I can explain more fully in my next letter.

We then had a march of twenty-two miles to our present station, Macerata It is a large town surrounded by a vale of about thirty miles. (It is not exactly a vale; but in southern countries that is the best word you can well use, as all to the south are bills.)

Now, as I have explained so far, I must next tell our situation. We were and are treated first-rate. We couldn't get better treatment. It is fit for James O'Connell, or the most respectable man in Kerry, and I am sorry we haven't a few of the young men. They could see what Italy is-that there is no exaggeration in what we have heard of it at home. It is really the garden of Europe.

Dearest Mother, our bounty we'll receive in a few days, and don't think I'll forget you. We are to be paid as soon as the next lot arrive, which will be in about a week. I must again assure you to be satisfied about my coming here, and please God I'll return to you with something in about three years, or sooner. Your prayers for our welfare, I must ask. We'll proceed to Rome soon, where we are to re-

at home.]

I am, dear mother, your loving son,

DANIEL M'GILLYCUDDY. N.B. - On the feast of Corpus Christi, we had a proceasion of the Blessed Sacrament, in which upwards of 2,000 priests and pious men attended.

Macerata, June 7th, 1860.

Dear Parents-We all arrived here after three and Berthier in his turn, promised to bring the weeks' journey both by land and sen, after receiving fully shares our belief, is evidenced by the careful The first class accomodation along our journey; and confess that when he saw me alone with Mary, next morning, I received my appointment as what made our journey so slow is, that we remained lumiteer on Irish ground. Now here is the dilemma. his blow became a little contracted; but the Chevalier, and my pension. I was free; I could five days in England and four days in Vienna, during if the Irish be content with the Union, there can be

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 20, 1860.

plainly observe what the duties of the country are at this moment, and we call on the National Press, on the people, and on every part of the nation-Protestants as well as Catholics-to raise their voices in behalf of the Repeal of the Union. Let the National Petition be signed by millions. That petition will be laid at the feet of Queen Victoria; and should its prayer be conceded, this oppressed land, so long blighted by misrule and oppression, will soon raise its head, and take its place once more among the nations of Europe. - Dundalk Democrat.

NAPOLEON III .- It is most uncomfortable to know that it is very possible France may obtain a large accession of territory without drawing a single sword, or turning away her attentions for a moment from those preparations which have already frightened la perfide Albion out of her wits. It is a gloomy thought to feel that every day adds to the strength of France, each new transaction increases her prestige, rendering still more hopeless that contest which is ever looming before England's disturbed conscience. And saddest and most provoking feature of all, Napoleon III does all this in violation of no principlo of law or justice, in contradiction to no engagements. Ruising France, promoting her interests, advancing her reputation, he is promoting the cause of civilisation throughout the world, and breathing life into those nationalities which have found in Eugland their greatest oppressor since the days of old Rome. No wonder that the eyes of the suffering turn to him from every corner of the globe, that the best wishes of every true patriot are for his success, that the warmest prayers of Christendom are raised for him that he may not stumble or go astray .- Nation.

EMIGRATION .- The current of emigration still continues to flow with a steady and increasing force .--Every week, every day, numbers of young people of both sexes are crowding round the emigration agents' offices, in order to procuse their passages to the Far West there to join their relatives and friends tho have preceded them. Should the present exodus continue the country must be drained of "its bold peasartry," and there will not be hands left to till the The most extraordinary circumstances conland. nected with it is, that notwitstanding the numbers going, and who are mostly of the small farming class and the better sort of agricultural labourers, such as ploughmen, herdsmen, &c., laud is more dfficult to be get than ever ; at least as far as the county of Clare is concerned, there is not an acre untenanted or to be set. The whole kingdom, in fact, is changing into a grazing country. Large farms are the order of the day, and in consequence, the small occupiers are fast becoming extinct. The only remedy for this state of things is to give the tenant some security of possession that would create a tenantry of substantial leaseholders. Let the landholder grant leases to their tonants, as they do in Eugland and Scotland-that is all the farmers want-and we shall hear no more of tenant right. A farmer with a lease, and a farmer without one are two very different persons. The former feels a security and a permanency in the possession of his holding to which the other is a stranger. Unless the present system is chauged for one under which leases will be granted, Ireland will be deserted of its rural inhabitants to that degree that the Nemesis will appear in the shape of untilled lands and a deserted country. As matters are going on the census of 1861 will be less than the census ten years ago .-- Clarc Journal.

THE EXODUE .- We have again to record the departure from this neighborhood of large numbers on their way to join their relatives across the Atlantic. The class of persons now leaving are for the most part the sons and daughters of small farmers, and farm servants who have saved a sufficient amount of wages to pay their passage money. The tide of emi-gration towards the West seems rather to progress han decline, and the population of the rural districts will undoubledly be thinned to a greater extent than usual before the end of the season .- Western Star.

Last week a large number of laborers from Thurles and its vicinity waited on his Grace the Archbishop, and made known to his lordship the great distress which prevailed amongst them. A meeting was at once convened, at which a sum of £74 was subscribed to relieve their immediate wants .-- Tipperary Free Press.

MODEL TIPPERARY .- This is not the first time we have been able to refer in terms of unqualified sulogy to the high and moral character of the people of Tipperary. We record to day, another convincing proof of our social progress, and an overmemies of the people. There is only one criminal case for trial at the approaching assizes for the South Riding; and even the prisoner in this case, Corporal John M'Kennic, who is charged with the marder of Mary Larkin, is not a native of Tipperary but of a northern county. By a mere accident of location, therefore, we are prevented having a maiden assize, and the criminal Judge is deprived of the ordinary pair of white gloves presented on such occasions. - Tipperary Examiner. THE LATE MR. COMMISSIONER MURPHY .- Mr. Maguire writes to the Cork Examiner as follows :-" The House of Commons has so changed its personnel since the ' Member for Cork City' took part in its deliberations, that the announcement of the death of Frank Murphy has not, in fact could not, excite very genetal regret; for very many of its present members never heard of him save as ' Commissioner Murphy, of the insolvent Court.' But all to whom he was known, either by political association or in private intercourse, heard the tidings of his death with sincere sorrow. 'Ab, Murphy was a clever fellow-and so pleasant and agreeable. Bless me, how often I have laughed at his capital sayings! And he made a right good figure too, in the House. I hear he was a This is the manner in which he is capital judge.' spoken of ; and the testimony is perfectly true. I member one speech of his, in particular, which prouced a very great impression at the time. It was a delence of Lord Torrington's administration in the siand of Ceylon. It was remarkably well arranged, skilful in the highest degree, persuasive and artful, ad its delivery was fully equal to the matter. At the time, I felt that the Sergeant did not adopt the file I would have taken; out every allowance must a made for different views and different sympathies, nd the impulses springing out of personal friend hip. I remember it now as a speech which conferd on the speaker the stamp of Parliamentary suc-18. Had he preferred, or been able, to continue in be House, he must have obtained high distinction as ready and brilliant debater; or he would have been stain to have reached to a higher office than that which he died. I myself have never seen him on beach, and therefore I cannot bear personal tesimony as to his ability and his bearing; but I have requeutly heard others speak of the singular ease ith which he got through the heaviest work, and " sutisfaction expressed, alike by the bar, the suit-, and the public, with his courtesy, his patience, quick appreciation of the merits of the case, and strong and almost unerring instinct of justice. description applies as well to his discharge of

lieve there is not a citizen of Cork that will not mourn over the untimely death of one who was a cre-dit to the place of his birth, the brilliant and distinguished son of the kindest, the largest hearted, and most benevolent of men."

AN ORANGE THERAT .- The Erening Mail, like all the Protestant press, is much annoyed that young Irishmen will not chlist in the service of England, but prefer to volunteer in defence of the Pope 11 says that every man that joins the Papal standard is a member of a Ribbon Lodge; but it knows in its heart it is false, for the emigrants to Rome are among the best educated men in Ireland, and that nothing but a chivalrous devotion to the Faith of their fathers could induce them to leave home and country behind, for the defence of the Holy Father in the present crisis But the Orange Mail cannot endure to see the Catholic clergy taking any part in this movement, and ' Maynooth' is accordingly threatened in the Souper, Spooner fashion. 'If (says the Evening Mail) they proceed much longer to raise an army for the Pope and levy taxes for the supply of his military chest, we cannot understand how it will be possible for a British Parliament to maintain such a war-office in the heart of a Protestant Kingdom.' How the Mail has learned that Ireland is a Protestant Kingdom, we are at a loss to understand, seeing that it is one of the most Catholic nations in Europe; but the Orange organ of Dublin never sneered at anything so absurd as this threat, for at is the very last thing the British Government would attempt in this country. The Mail, sneering at the presentation of a beautiful watch, last week by Mr. Donegan, of Dame street, Dublin, to Marshal Mi-Mahon, says : - " If that splendid piece of mechanicism never goes down until the Marshal rides into Dame street at the head of a French brigade, to have it regulated by the maker, we expect it will prove the most wonderful chronometer in the world ;' but we shall be a little more serious and assure the Dubin Orangeman that if the Protestant Church Establishment survive the withdrawal of the Maynooth Grant, it will be the most wonderful monstrosity the world ever witnessed; for whenever Maynooth is abolished, down goes the Law Church like a house of curds. God grant it may go down sooner than Marshal M'Mahon's new watch, for it is a curse in the land and an abomination to the people .-- Kilkenny Journal.

A correspondent of the Irishman (County Monakhan) writes that a pack of Orangemen mer, on the 23rd June, on the glebe land of a Rev. Mr. Tarlton, about three-and-a-balf miles from the capital of that county, for the purpose of drumming and firing shots. It seems a sturdy and independent Catholic farmer lives along-side of the glebc, and through an old road traversing his land they wished to proceed he, however, with his sons cautioned them against trespass. They consulted and promised to return now gone for ever. The poor man has recovered, on Monday evening, and pass in their despite; it was thought they wished to wreck the Catholic Chapel, which is on the farmer's (Rice's) land. On Monday evening, however, the Catholics, seeing it absurd to think of appealing to English laws, quietly assembled to the number of a few thousands, quite prepared to politely show them the road back again, which it seems they took.

WHIGS AND TORIES .- The Wexford People in an able leading article, considers the arguments usually put forward on behalf of those Catholics who helped to put Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Gladstone into power, and who still exert themselves to keep them in power. First, as to the old, old story that Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury were as bad as their rivals, because of Lord Derby's speech, and Lord Malmesbury's despatch, the People says :- If there was nothing but talk to be considered, the Pope is well accustomed to be abused by both parties, and could contrive to disregard it. But the Pope has been robbed, and it may be well to examine the parts taken by Whig and Tory in the robbery So far from encouraging the war which resulted and was intended to result, in the spoliation of the Pope's dominions, the Tory Government did much to prevent it. In the public despatches of the Tory Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury, war is coudemued as a means of effecting reforms, and the Pope is alluded to, in this manner - that it would not become a Protestant country, like England, to interfere in his affairs, but it the two Catholic Emperors of France and Austria agreed in recommending any reforms to the Pope, and if any territorial changes should result, the English Government would give the matter their best consideration A charge of having proposed the dismemberment of the Papal | having bet : thus made, the subscheriff demanded | whelming reply to the slanders circulated by the States, founded on this passage, has been brough by many, agaist Lord Malmesbury; but it is not able to stand examination. The Tory Secretary only spoke of changes agreed on by the Catholic Emperors, and accepted by the Pope from their recommendation ; but not through the employment of violence, which the Government had denounced as an unsuitable instrument of reform. In fact, the Austrian sympathies of the Tories both in England and France. Now, it is notorious that the sympathies and moral influence of England were given to France by the Whigs, during the whole war ; but what happened when the war was over? That tale is told in the correspondence of Lord John Russell, laid before the House some time ago. In that correspondence Lord John called the Pope's Government an "effeto despotism," and said it would be best for the Pope to have "his temporal and political jurisdiction confined to Rome, and a circuit without the walls' - like the "house and cabbage garden," recommended by M. About, the bired French shaderer of Pio Nono. But this is not all. When Napoleon, in the official correspondence, pleaded that he was bound to protect the rights of the Italian Sovereigns and the Pope by the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich. Lord John insisted that the matter should be decided by a general vote of the Central Italians; to which the Emperor consented, stating that the interference of England, that is of Lord John, relieved him from his engagements with Austria. Thus it was Lord John Russell who caused the consummation and final establishment of the plunder of the Church. Well may the Saturday Review call Irish Catholics, "a most important party in the State ;" when twenty-one of them had it in their power, last summer, to make Lord Palmerston Prime Minister of England, and Lord John Russell Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Their importance is proved to Napoleon by Savoy and Nice, to Victor Emmanuel by Lombardy and Central Italy, and the Pope cannot fail to acknowledge it, when he thinks of the Romagna. To those who "cannot see any good in putting Lord Palmer-ston out and Lord Derby in," the People suys :-What did the Pope say to the British Euroy, Mr. Russell, on the accession of the Whigs to office? Why, that his two greatest enemies had come into power, that he expected every persecution, but that he defied the new government to do their worst. If the Pope considered the Tories as had as the Whigs, he would have suid so, or would not have said what he did. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, made a most able and damaging speech against the Tories, at the time of the elections, last year, and has never even been accused of Tory leanings. What did he say in gover duties of julge of assize, - for he went his speech at the Papal Meeting? After alluding to iit on several occusions while at the bar-as to the members of his county, who he hoped, would not ministration of the law as Commissioner of In- be changed during his lifetime, such was his friendtuis. Although his death was wholly unexpect- ship for them, he added, nevertheless, "They must by his triends, even those who visited him during give up Palmerston, or we will give up them " Dr. illness, he was not by any means unprep red. - Moriarty knew that Derby should succeed Palmerthe contrary, for nearly a fortnight preceding his ston, yet he did not qualify the sentiment, or dilute numents, he was in duily communication with a his language, on that account. The Sulurday Re-"gyman of his Olurch, at whose bands he re-wed all the consolations which religion can im-support which the Tories then received in Ireland, it is the soul. From those who watched, with all says : -- "The causes of this disreputable league, are, affiction of friendship, by his sick bed, I bure we think, neither recent nor temporary. In the first assured that his death was in the highest degree place, ever since 1846, D rbvism has been more or ying -in fact, that of a sincere and earnest Oa- less in friendly association with the Communists of ous spirit in the prisons at Portland, where 1,600 lie. Many, very many, in your city differed with the Irish Tenant Lengue, who, after 1848 transferred convicts are coolined, 500 of whom are undergoing greant durphy on almost all those grave queations their allegince from Mr Smith O'Brien to the Irish penal servitude for life. An addition has been made the divide communities into parties; but I do be- priesthood. It is significant that in his 'Life of'

Lord George Bentinck,' Mr. Disraeli does not conceal his sympathy with this party, that the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland openly espoused its cause in 1852 by his famous proposal of 'retrospective tenant compensation,' and that, this year when addressing the electors of Trinity College, Mr, White-side mingled a pledge of a coming 'Tenant Bill' with his usual anti-Papal fustian. It is not strange, therefore, that Irish Socialism, in close union with Irish Romanism, which uses it for its own purposes should look with kindness on the only Government of Great Britain which has ever had the audacity to sanction it, and should avow its allegiance by that Government. Further, the infatuation of the Durhum Letter has alienated from Lord John Russell the mass of the Irish Roman Catholics; and, as they think that his election is a personal question between him and Lord Derby, many of them prefer the man who, at worst, is merely an opponent to a professed ally who wantonly insulted them.

The Freeman's Journal states that Sir Edmund Hayes, one of the members for Donegal, is dead. Mr. Alexander John Robert Stewart, of Ards, has aunounced his intention of standing, and it is believed Viscount Hamilton, son of the Marquis of Abercorn, will also seek the honor of the seat.

RETURN TO THE CHURCH IN CONNEMARA .- A ITUST worthy correspondent writes :- "On Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the village of Sellerna, near Clifden, the head-quarters of Jumperism in the West of Ireland, a poor man named Michael Connolly, who had unhappily attached himself to what is termed the Irish Church Mission for the last twelve years, having become dangerously ill, begged of his uncle to bring him the priest, that he might make his peace with his offended God before leaving this world. The Rev. Mr. Rownen then requested the minister a Rev. Mr Shee, who had also arrived in the mean time, to leave the house as he wanted to hear the sick man's confession, and to prepare him for the next world according to the ritual of the Church. This the minister refused to do, until one of the family was compelled to remove him by force out of the house, and to close the door. The rev. genuleman kept knocking at the door, and pouring out all kinds of abusive language against the Rev. Mr. Rownen and the Catholic religion, till, unhappily, his conduct provoked some person to assault him. Mr. Rownen had to come out of the house several times to push him off from the door, as he could not perform his duty inside the house on account of the unnoyance he was receiving. What makes the matter the more deplorable is that Connully's fister has been confined to her bed for the last two years by illness. The priest anointed her also before leaving the house. This poor family is in a most deplorable state of destitution at present. The poor man had Gs a month from this perversion society, which is and was at the Catholic Church on Sunday, the 17th inst., at Claddaughduff. The police authorities have been out here for the last two days making inquiries into the case, which, I hope, will end satisfactorily. As things are, neither priest nor layman can go along the highways without being insulted by those hired vagabonds. This is the second case of this kind which has taken place here within the last two months."

THE EARL OF LEITRIN'S EVICTION OF A CHAPEL. -On Tuesday, the Earl of Leitrim took possession of the Oatholic chapel of Gorlitera, in the County of Longford, under an habere. The Sheriff was protected by a strong force of military and constabulary and no opposition was offered by the crowd who had assembled on the ground. A trial, in which his Lordship was plaintiff and the trustees of the chapel the defendants, took place about three years ago. His Lordship obtained a decree, but to the present he has been kent out of possession. The following description of the scene is from the Morning News ; -"At half-past twelve o'clock the cavalcade accompanying the sheriff made is appearance. First came a company of constabulary, beaded by a subinspector. After followed four more communies of constabulary and a detachment of the 15th Light Dragoons, and next appeared the sub-Sheriff, escorted by Dragoons. The remaining detachment of the cavalry troops then appeared, and the martial procession wound up with about 300 men of the 15th Regiment of Foot. 7 : 10ta: number of troops, including constantialary on the ground, was nearly 1,000 men of all stur. The order was given to "fix bayonets,' and the mession' formidably equipped not be carried to such a pitch as to leave little to be before the assembed medicade. The preparations protected. So in the middle ages it was not unin the ordinary for a, possession of the Church from the Rev. Mr. Fitzgeraid. The rev. gentleman, as on a former occasion, announced his inability to comply with the demand, as the Church was not his to give. After some time the Sheriff advanced to the western door and forced it open, and, entering in a respectful manner, took possession in the name of the nuble ejector, the Right Hon. the Earl of Leitrim. One of his Lordshin's assistants was then brought up, and the Sheriff handed over the Church to him as representative of the lord of the soil. The next and concluding portion of the ceremony was the bringing up of a smith and his helper, who nailed up the door which had been forced and placed upon it a hasp and chain, fastened by a padlock. The military and police were then marched off the ground, and the procredings terminated Throughout the entire ceremony not a sound nor a cry was heard from the thousands present. The people dispersed in a most neaceful and orderly manuer. MYSTERIOUS EVENT .- A few days ago, as we are informed, a young lady of prepossissing appearance. arrived at the Queen's Hotel alone where she lodged under the name of, we believe, Mrs. Carr. Last Sunday, just after the arrival of the tug boat containing the American mails for the Persia, a gentle-man, fashionably dressed, called at the hotel, and inquired for Mrs. Carr. That lady immediately appeared with her luggage packed, paid her bill, and went off in the Persia, accompanied by the gentleman The vessel had gone about two hours, when Mr. Elliott, proprietor of the "Queen's," received a telegram from Dublin offering him £100 reward if he detained the lady. It was too late however ; the bird and flown far on her way to America. - Cork Herald.

bent" writes to the Timer on this subject, enlarging on the frightful effects of an invasion, and the absolute necessity of preventing such a calamity :-'Most inhabitants of our provincial towns have had some experience of the wide-sprend wretchedness which results from even such a trivial misfortune as the stoppage of a local bank. The neighboring small farmers at once dismiss as many of their Inborers as they can possibly get rid of, and those who are a little better off dispense with the agricultural implements they had intended to purchase, or defer the projected drainage of their wet lands to a more convenient season. Manufacturers and malsters, deprived of their wonted pecuniary accommodation, become insolvent, and their journeymen are thrown out of employment. Landlords postpone contemplated improvements, and builders, brickmakers, carpenters, and the like are all driven to reduce the number of their hands. But a merely local misfortune operates within narrow limits. The neighboring gentry, even if they suffer, rarely suffer more than a temporary inconvenience. The more benevolent lay their heads together with the clergyman and contrive something to mitigate the worst cases of misfortune, and in the last resort the Poor Law interposes a barrier against absolute starvation .-New capitalists soon take the place of those who have been ruined ; active employment recommences ; and in two or three years no manifest trace remains of much misery except in the form of several new names among the tradesmen and employers, and au unusual number of young children in the burial register for the winter succeeding the crash. But how different would be the effect of a blow, which annihilated for an indefinite period all industries except those engaged in the supply of the mere necessaries of life. Some faint idea of the consequences may, perhaps, be formed by conceiving every town in the country reduced to the condition of one in which a local bank has recently stopped, and the metropolis itself retaining the appearance all the week which it now presents on Sundays. This illustration, however, involves the assumption that the victorious enemy not only abstains from all violence himself, but contrives to keep in their normal condition the 20,-000 or 30,000 thieves and vagabonds who are now held as it were in solution in the circulating tide of industry. How would the working men fare after a fortnight of such a state of things? What would then be the rallying cry of the trades-unions when they were reduced to multitudes of hungry men, clamorous for employment at any wages, with alas ! no employment for them even on such terms ? No employment; and what is more, no parish relief! in such a state of things as would arise, strong men would die by hundreds, and women and children by thousands throughout the length and breadth of the land. Depend upon it, the security of the country and the inviolability of the metropolis is emphatically a people's question. Happily, the dreadful contingency which has for some time loomed before the eyes of many men who are far from timid, is next to impossible, if Englishmen are only true to themselves, and magnauimous enough to prefer the honor of their country to the interests of their party. A war with this country must always be the last throw of a desperate gamester. But a despotically governed kingdom is a high-pressure engine without a safety-valve. Even the ablest ruler can never be secure that the treachery, the folly, or the fears of his agents-and in the last case, of himself, in his weak r moments-may not at any time produce an explosion; and, should this occur, we may be pretty sure that some desperate gamester will arise. It is, I believe, undoubted that in 1848 the proposal for a coup de main on London was made to the revolutionary government of France, not by any obscure adventurer, but by a general officer of great reputation for civil as well as military qualities. True, our power of resistance then was to our present as the strength of a child to that of a giant; but if our defensive resources have grown, so have the offensive powers of our only possible assailant, while in the meantime the contrast between his institutions and our own has become far more striking, and the proximity of the two countries proportionally more pregnant with danger."

NATIONAL DEFENCES .- The "Hertfordshire Incum-

THE PROPOSED FORTIFICATIONS .-- We are on the road to an expenditure without end. To buy safety at any price is now the received cry ; but the time will come when people will ask whether even safety may not be bought too dear, or whether protection may

hearts of Englishmen, must henceforth be abundoned. It will not do to repose any longer in fancied security behind the British fleet. ' The outer line of defence is carried. The ' wet ditch' is proven to be but of small avail-nuy, it is even admitted that our army' is not sufficient to prevent a hostile force from marching on London, or proceeding whither soever they please throughout the country. As for the Militia and the Volunteers, the less said about them the better, All that can now be done is to erect certain fortifications at some half a dozen different spots in England, with a view of saving the dockyards, and for the rest, trust to such splendid English generalship as furnished food for merriment to the French soldiers in the Orimea, - Notion

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DISTRESS AMONG THE PEASANTRY .- A meeting of gricultural laborers was held at Swindon a few days ago, for the purpose of considering the rate of wages which they are receiving. Most of the speakers stated that they received only nine shillings a week, and a great deal of distress appeared to exist among them. A strike was recommended by one speaker, but the suggestion was not embodied in a resolution.

So the Norwich mystery is solved, the Vansittart inquiry has ended, and the great hidnapping case has blown up ignominionsly. After a speech from Mr. Ballantine, the like of which has not been heard since Sergeant Burfoz appenled on behalf of Mrs. Bardell to a British jury against the villauy of Pickwick, after Master Vansittart had confessed hipself a perjored little scamp, after Mr. Woollett had im-proved the occasion and left each Norwich flogberry nothing better to do than to insist on being written down an ase, the case was dismissed. It ought not to end here. Strictly speaking, indeed, Master Vansittart ought to be prosecuted for perjury, and an example should be made of him. The Mayor and the Bench before whom the perjury and the avowal of it were made, should see to that, but it doce not appear from the report that they have the least idea that perjury is wrong when its object is to involve a priest in a charge of conspiracy. But though it is ly no means certain that some may not consider it their duty to bring the young re, robate to justice, and though there is a difficulty . So a lotting him escape unpunished, lest the imputity which has attended his bad deed may induce others to risk themselves in similar advintures, it is not very likely that any such step will be taken. The boy will probably be left to Mr. Vansittart, who may comfort himself with the reflection that if his sour bigotry and no-Popery prejudices had not "fettered his intellect and enslaved his soul," he would have disbelieved his son's preposterous story, and have saved himself from public ridicale, and his son from public infamy. But there is one person who ought not to be allowed to got off so casily as the Vansittaris. The Mayor of Norwich has set an example of a most dangerous consequence. It is not too much to say that neither the liberty nor the property of any Catholie in England would be secure for a twelvemonth if his conduct were allowed to establish a precedent. It is an unwholesome thought that any Englishman can be required to give bail, and to give bail again in double the first amount, while he vainly asks, Against what charge am I to defend myself?" and is answered, "This is a preliminary inquiry." Bail and doubled bail to secure one's personal liberry while an enquiry is being held to see if anything can be found out on which a criminal charge may be founded ! As to the law of the ensu, is admits not of a moment's doubt. Notady had any legol right to the custody of young Vansittart's person except himself. By the law of England he had a right to go where it pleased him, and the notion of a conspiracy (in the legal sense) to induce a bay of 16 to leave school is as great ap absurdity as the notion of a conspiracy to induce him to out his dioner .---There is involved in this matter of the Norwich investigation, a good deal more than at first strikes the reader. It involves the question whether the criminal jurisdiction of magistrates shall be limited to offences known to the law, or shall be extended to offences against their own notions of taste, good feeling, discretion, and propriety But for the present we will only speak of the Vansittart case itself, its ignominious collapse, and the ridiculous position of the enlightened Liberal press. Is there may use in asking our Protestant countrymen to profit by this incident? Is there any use in asking them to measure the amount of unconscious prejudice and of predisposition to be deceived, that must exist among them before they could possibly have been so victimised by this concocted appeal to their Protestant common for a man to ruin his estate atterly in for-common for a man to ruin his estate atterly in for-tifying and securing his house. And let not people ing pretensions to any great superiority in jotelle et, who are ready to make any sacrifices for defences be penetration, signaity, and shrewday z over our Protestant brethren. But how comes it that on such an occasion as the present every Ostholic was sufficiently quicksighted, sufficiently the man of the world, sufficiently discriminating to detect at a glaace the imposition which guiled the enlightened British public, and the most self-sufficient of our public instructors? The maxen is, that as soon as ever the question of Popery is raised the good sense of the Briton deserts bias. He becomes herveus, THE ROTTEN GUNBOATS. - A return has been laid fussy, stupid, cross, and credulous. He is at the before Parliament, entitled " Navy Gun Vessels," re- mercy of a child. We Catholics are very forbening and good natured upon those occusions, because we know that those with whom we might be inclined to he angry are not fully responsible beings. On this question of Popery almost every Protestant is a litthe cracked. There remain, however, two points to be notified. The newspapers have assumed and stated that this boy Vansittart was rich, and the heir to much property. There is not the least foundation for the statement. It is quite false. But it is invented to account for another falsehood, that he has been always " haunted by the priests," the fact being that a number of pricets have been pretered by him with letters, and attempts to draw them into correspondence with him. The father and the son are both religiously diseased, and both are partially insane upon the question of Popery. But the morbidity of the father's mind evinces itself in his " perfect horror" of everything like l'opery, while the son's morbid excitement seeks to gratify itself by playing with the ghost that terrifies his father, and by humbugging the priests of whom his father lives in terror. Father and son are worthy of one another. They are cause and effect, one is the other's complement .- London Tablet. CRIME IN ENGLAND, -- The judicial statistics of England and Wales for the year 1859 have just been published, and they afford the Londou journals a fruitful subject of remark. It appears that there are in the kingdom no less than thirty-nine thousand fro hundred and thirty professional thieves ; thirty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight suspected persons constantly under the eye of the police, and twenty-three thousand three hundred and fifty two vagrants having no visible means of supportor, in all, 104,985 criminals at large. Those figures make little impression on the mind, as they are written on paper; but if the reader will imagine the whole of them brought together, as one of the London journals suggests, he will get an idea of the number of depredators at whose mercy the subjects of our Queen hold their property and their lives. Organized in military fashion they would make more than seventy regiments of the line-placed together in a row they would extend over twenty miles of ground-and a good walker would require four or five hours of steady waiking to inspect the troop. Their direct cost to society, supposing each man to is over ten millions of dollars. But this is only s

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMISSTER.-The deepest concern and anxiety has been felt throughout the week by all Catholics, owing to the receipt of unfavorable news from Rome of the health of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. This was indefinitely increased by the publication in the Munchester Guardian of a telegraphic message to the effect that his Eminence expired at half-past four on Tuesday morning. The report was false, but before the public had learned its falsity, every one had time to realise the nature and extent of a calamity which all Catholics implore of Heaven to avert. We regret that up to the time of going to press, we are unable department was constantly going his rounds. The to report that news has arrived of any marked im- return concludes with an account of the means now provement in the condition of His Eminence.-Londun Tubict.

At a sitting of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council an application was made by Mr. Beal with reference to the non-execution of a monition directing the churchwardens of St. Barnabas to remove certain crosses and other ornaments from the Church. Mr. Beal's counsel argued that the monition should be allowed to go to the present churchwardens, and finally it was decided that the monition be amended in the way prayed for. It will, therefore, be issued at ouce.

There have been alarming symptoms of a mutinto the military force.

too sure that they will get the thing for which they will certainly pay dear. Fortifications are not more intallible than gun boats, but they are not so tell-tale. Provided they are extensive and proportionately expensive they pass for good, however defective, till an enemy is found to bring them to the test. On paper our military engineers have it all their own way, but they have never shone practically, and were no match for the Russian at Sebastopol. - Examiner.

before Parliament, entitled " Navy Gun Vessels," relating to the gunboats which were built for the government by Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, in the year 1855, and which were found to be rotten in the year 1858. The first documents called for and given in this return are copies of the contracts entered into with Messrs. Green for building these vessels. These contracts are two in number. By the first, which is dated the 15th May, 1855, Messrs. Green engaged to build "in substantial and workmanlike manuer, and with good, sound, and proper material of every kind." to be approved by a government inspector, two despatch bonts; and by the second they agree to build also, "in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and with good, sound, and proper materials," six gunboats. The next paper called for is "any document in the office or correspondence on the subject of unseasoned timber, and of the inability of Messrs. Green to procure seasoned timber." It is stated that "No record of any documents or correspondence exists on these subjects." The third paper is the report from Malta on the state of the Coquette, one of the vessels built by Mesars. Green. From this report it appears that the Coquette was reported to be affected with dry rot at Maita, on the 28th of Febru-ary, 1858. That many of the timbers were stated to be rotten, and that it was necessary to repair ber in almost every part. With regard to the Caroline, built at the same time, it was reported that she was very defective. The timber was stated to be rotten, some of the planks were not worked close to the timbers, and not well fastened, very few bolts in the bottom were clenched, and many of them were too short, some of which (67 in number), were forwarded to the Admiralty for inspection. Another paper in the sume return states that during the building of the gunboats there were two persous employed as inspectors at one period, and one at another; and that the inspecting officer of the controller of the navy's adopted at Portsmouth to prevent the extension of the dry rot in the other vessels built about the same time.

NATIONAL DEFENCES .- There is an end to the prestige of the British Navy. Its glories are dimmed for ever; its sun is set. There is still a British fleet, there may he even a powerful British fleet, but its grand function, the purpose for which it was praised | consume two hundred dollars worth of value a year, and petted, it is no longer able to discharge. Say no more about the wooden walls, talk no more of part of the expense to which society is put on their rating the main, blot out the lines which say that account. The police and coustabulary, forces are Brittannia needs no bulwarks, no towers along the supported mainly to watch over their delinquincies. steep,' for lo I the National Defence Commission de- and the greater part of the prison and judicial erclares that she does need them sadly! The very penditures have the same arigin. Putting, these to. ous spirit in the prisons at Portland, where 1,600 echoes of the old sea songs must henceforth be for gether, it is estimated that the ragges cost the Unit-convicts are confined, 500 of whom are undergoing gotten, the sterotyped replies to the losst of the ed Kingdom about \$150.001,000, or about double Navy,' must be remodelled, and the idea of England's the sum spent: upun the Roya! Navy. Montreal. naval supremacy, however dear it may be to the Pilol. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISESD NYRRY FRIDAY BY TEN

The True Witness.

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#### • MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1860.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE news by the Nova Scotian, from Liverpool 4th instant, is highly interesting. Garibaldi still continues at Palermo, but the revolutionary spirit has spread from one end of the Neapolitan dominions to the other. The King had at last yielded, and had published a Sovereign Act, granting amousty to all political offenders ---charging Don Antonio Spinelli with the formation of a new Ministry whose business it will be to compile a constitutional or representative form of Government for the Kingdomproposing an alliance with the King of Sardinia -adopting the national flag-and extending these concessions to Sicily. " 'Too late," is however the cry with which the announcement of these changes is received by the people ; the bonesty of the King's intentions is called in question, and no reliance is placed upon the permanence of concessions which have been apparently wrested part an urban population, to the greater part of from him by force. By the latest dates we learn of serious riots at Naples-of tumultuous assembluges shouting " Garibaldi for ever-Deatl: to the l'olice-Annexation for ever"-and everything would seem to indicate the speedy overthrow of the existing Government. In Sicily Garibaldi was inaugurating his Dictatorship with Decrees-after the manner of all Liberalsagainst the Catholic Church. By these Decrees the corporate property of the Jesuits and Redemptorists is-upon the pretext that these Orders are, and have been adherents and supporters of the Bourbon dynasty-declared coufisoated, and the Members are expelled from the island, to the infinite satisfaction of the friends of that peculiar kind of civil and religious liberty which consists in the persecution of Popery, and in stealing the private property of Papists .-Never is a pretext wanting for robbing the Jesuits. In the XVI. century they were denounced by the partizans of Monarchical absolutism, because the most prominent writers of the illustrious Order denounced the blasphemous doctrine of the "divine right" of kings, and asserted that, if Governors had their rights, they had also their duties; in the XVIII. and XIX. centuries the Jesuits were and are denounced, robbed and persecuted by the partizans of Democratic absolutism, because they denied and deny the "dimme right" of peoples, and assert the obligation of obedience to legitimately constituted authority. Thus placed betwixt two fires. it is impossible for them to avoid being struck by a shot from one or the other of the batteries ever playing upon them; and it is on record to the everlasting credit of the Order, that it has ever provoked the wrath and hostility of all scoundrels, knaves, and prostitutes, whether seated on a throne, or harauguing from the tribune; that it has ever been the first mark at which the enemies of liberty, order, and justice have directed their fire. How then could it expect to escape the enmity of Garibaldi, and his cut-throat crew !---The latter seem desirous of emulating, if not surpassing the worst atrocities of the "Reign of Terror." Numerous arrests had taken place among the ancient functionaries-some of them being noble " we are informed"-says the Times ; "and the cry of the people is that the prisoners be shot." " Fresh massacres of the sbirri had taken place," is another item of news which we gather from the same source, and confiscation and blood hed seem to be the order of the day in regenerated Sicily.

ment schools and colleges in India. This mo- | ers" of Upper Canada. There exists, perhaps. tion was opposed upon the grounds that, it was the daty of the British Government to be strictly neutral as betwixt Christianity and idolatry ; and that it had no right, out of deference to the religious opinions of its idolatrous subjects in India, to give any semblance of encouragement to Christianity. This view of the obligations of the Government prevailed, for on Lord Brougham's motion that the " previous question be put," a majority voted against the further agitation of so delicate a subject. Thus it will be seen that the Great Briton has far more tenderness, far more respect, for the religious scruples of his idolatrous fellow-subjects, than he has for those of Papists; from whence again we infer that Protestantism is far more akin to idolatry than it is to Christianity.

There had been a great meeting of the National Rifle Association, presided over, and inaugurated by Her Majesty. The object of this association is to encourage a taste for rifle-shooting amongst the people of Great Britain, and to make the Englishman of the XIX. century as formidable with his rifle, as his ancestors of the XIV. were with the long bow. We are reminded that archery was once the favorite and almost univeral pastume of the nation ; and it is asked, why should not rifle-shooting become equally general and equally popular? The reason why it is extremely improbable that the England of Victoria shall ever become as handy with the rifle as the England of the Plantagenets was with the long-bow, or as the modern Swiss and Tyrolese are with the former weapon, seems pretty obvious. The Swiss and Tyrolese are, the English of the days of the Plantagenets were, essentially a rural people, and therefore easily induced to indulge in rural sports; whilst the English of the XIX. century are for the most whom hunting, shooting, or the habitual practise of any kind of rural sport is a moral and physical impossibility. The long-bow was a weapon, or a toy, in the hands of every Englishman, of every English child, in the Middle Ages, which he scarce for a moment laid aside, and in whose use he was accordingly a proficient. The largest cities were but small villages, and in their outskirts the citizen could find place and means to perfect himself in the great national sport of archery. But now all is changed. Our population is confined in provinces of brick and mortar, from whence access to the green fields and the green-wood is-to the majority, at least-a physical impossibility; whilst the nature of their occupations is such as to deprive them of the tastes for, as well as the means of indulging in, the rural pastimes of their ancestors. Besides, the rifle is such a costly weapon that it is certain that for that reason it can never become as common a weapon in the hands of the people as the cheap long-bow was in the hands of the yeomen of those days when English archers were the first in the world. Rifle-shooting may become an amusenent for the gentry, and the wealthy, but never

also an equal stubborness in the hearts of French Canadians, who are not yet reconciled to the prospect of being improved " off the face of the earth" in order that the reign of the Protestant Saints upon earth may be inaugurated in Lower Canada. There is we hope a vigor in French Canadian nationality, tortified-or as we may say vitalized as that nationality is, by the sentiment of religion, and the Catholic faith, which, if the struggle must come, will perhaps, render the French Canadian fully a match for his Anglo-Saxon neighbor. We are threatened with a Question Irlandaise" in Europe : it would be as well perhaps for the Globe and its clique to desist from their mischievous efforts to furnish us with materials for a "Question Canadienne" on this Continent. There is, it is said, a Power which sympathises actively with all "oppressed nationalities," and which makes war " for an idea ;" does it not strike the Globe then that it would be quite as lawful, quite as easy, and quite as natural for French Canadians to invoke the sympathies and armed assistance of that kindred Power, as for the "Clear-Grit" blusterers of Upper Canada to raise the standard of insurrection against the British Government, should the " tottle of the whole" of the Census not sum up altogether to the liking of Mr. George Brown and his band of greedy and disappointed placebeggars.

It is of " French domination" that these gentry complain-though wherein that domination consists, or under what guise it has manifested itself, it would be no easy matter for them to show. The reproach to which the French Canadian section of the actual government is obnoxious is, not that of seeking to domineer over the Upper section of the Province, but of too often sacrificing the interests of Lower Canada, and of the Catholic Church, to the clamors of the "pharisaical brawlers" of Canada West; and the "domination" which Mr. George Brown so indignantly repudiates is but the resistance which Catholic Lower Canada has occasionally offered to the iniquitious and arbitrary interference of its Protestant neighbor. No, Mr. George Brown ! it is not of "French domination" that you have cause to complain, but of this—that hitherto you and yours have not succeeded in establishing " Protestant Ascendency" throughout the Province.

You wish in short-and this in its last analysis is the true meaning of your agitation for organic constitutional changes - you wish to make of Lower Canada, a second Ireland; and failing in this, you menace us with civil war, revolution, and disruption of the Imperial tie. --Disguise it as you will, shroud your thought as you may, under a dense covert of ambiguous words, this is what you and the " Protestant Reformers" of Upper Canada are really aiming at. It is for this that-although when Catholic Lower Canada had an immense preponderance of population you gladly availed yourselves of the advantages of equal representation-you lately clamoured for representation by population ; it is for this that to-day, you clamor for the " joint authority" for the management of matters common to all; though you must know, that the Imperial Government, and it alone, is the sole authority competent to manage or control the affairs which the local governments of any of its Colonies are incompetent to deal with. The United States have their Federal Government, because, and only because, the several States of which the Union is composed are "Sovereign States." But Colonies, not being Sovereign or independent States, cannot by any process what soever, be moulded into a Federation, bearing the must remote resemblance or analogy to that of the neighboring republic. The several States of which the latter is composed, have affairs " common to all," but which no one separately is competent to deal with, in that they have Foreign relations; but Colonies, so long as they are Colonies, and not Sovereign States, have and can have, no such relations; for them the Imperial Government transacts all the business that, for the several States of the Union, is transacted by the Government at Washington; and the sole work that would devolve upon Mr. George Brown's "joint authority"-(supposing such an expensive and anomalous institution was created for us)-would be to interfere with the domestic affairs of the politically weaker members of the Federation. The creation of such a "joint authority," in which, because of its as-sumed greater numbers-Upper Canada would claim the larger share, would therefore be as dangerous to Lower Cauadian autonomy, and the integrity of the Catholic Church, as the other Clear-Grit scheme of Representation by Population. A Federation of what is now called British North America is indeed possible and may one day be actual, but only when it ceases to be Brutish North America ; for the essential indispensable prerequisite to that Federation is, the disruption of the Imperial tie, and the independent Sovereignty of the several States of which the Federation is to be composed. There is, there can be, no safety for Lower Canada; no guarantee for its autonomy, for the integrity of its laws, its language, and its religion, except in the maintenance of equality of representation, or Repeal of the Union, pur et simple. Because of our Catholic brethren of the Upper Province, who, but for the existing Union would be left defenceless and naked to the mercy of those who in the day of their power have never shown either mercy or justice to Catholics, we cannot, as yet, advocate the latter measure. Knowing the inveterate hatred with which the institutions of Lower Canada, its laws language and religion, are regarded by the Protestant Reformers of the Upper Province, never should we consent to representation by population, be the consequences of that refusal what they may. George Brown sounds indeed the tocsin of civil war; then let it come, and God defend the right.

THE TWELFTH. - This dreaded anniversary has, we are happy to say, passed off quietly and without the usual amount of murders, and outrages. Indeed the Orangemen seem this year to have comported themselves with unaccustomed decency, for as we learn from the Toronto Colonist, one of their organs, " at the hour of twelve o'clock not a single disorderly Orangeman was to be observed on the streets." This speaks volumes for the alacrity and efficacy of the Toronto | the Catholic at the hands of an enlightened Pro-Police.

It is also highly creditable to the Catholics of Canada, and indicative of their forbearance, that this anniversary, and to them insulting commemoration, should have elicited from them no counter-demonstration, no act of indignant protest. Wisely, prudently, and like true Christians have the Catholics of the Province comported themselves. True children of the Church have our Upper Canadian Catholics approved themselves to be, as well as good citizens; for if the law punishes, so does the Catholic Church condemn. all violence, all appeals to physical force, except in the last extremity, and in self-defence. Highly creditable, we say, to the Catholics, and Irish Catholics of Upper Canada especially, was their non-interference with the Orange celebration of the Twelfth.

For what are the events thereby intended to be commemorated? Events whose memory must be most painful to every Irishman, to every Catholic, to every lover of civil and religious liberty, no matter what his creed or his national origin. Thereby are commemorated the conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Dutch; the inauguration of an era of persecution for the Catholic Church, the parallel for which we must look for in the annals of the heathen Emperors of Rome ; and the final triumph of Whiggery over Toryism, of treason over loyalty, and of intolerance over civil and religious liberty. Protestants, parrot-like, refer to the Revolution of 1688 as the basis of British freedom, as the event to which the Empire is indebted for its liberties, civil and religious; but whosoever, discarding prejudices, the backnied phrases of the Protestant press, and the stereotyped lies of Protestant history, will look closely into the matter, shall quickly see that it is only in proportion as the principles of the Revolution of 1688 have been discarded and set aside, that it is only in proportion as its work has been undone, and its Penal Laws repealed, that these liberties have been extended, and established upon a firm basis. We repeat it, without fear of contradiction. The great work of every truly liberal statesman of modern times, of every honest man, of every sincere friend of freedom, has been to mitigate the horrors of Whig Penal Laws, and thereby to undo the work of the Revolution ; and the spread of civil and religious liberty in the British Isles has therefore always been commensurate with the success of their efforts-or, in other words, with the suppression of triumphant Whiggery with its bloody Penal Code, and thrice accursed Protestant Ascendency. Every step towards freedom taken by the British nation since '88, bas been a protest against the Revolution, against Whig principles, against the triumph of Dutch William of glorious Glencoe memory, and against the events which Orangeism commemorates .---To every such step therefore has Orangeism, which is but Whiggery raised to its highest power, offered the most unscrupulous and strenuous opposition.

The suppression of a nationality, the degradation of a brave loyal and chivalrous people, a prosperous treachery, a successful rebellion, and the cruel and unrelenting persecution of a relu

PROTESTANT JUSTICE AND MOB LAW .-Catholics may well complain of, but have no reason to be surprised at, the injustice of which they are often the victims at the hands of their Protestant fellow-citizens ; seeing that the latter are as unjust to their fellow-Protestants, who happen to sin against the great Protestant tradition, as they are to Papists. The Pusevite, or Anglican High-Churchman, fares no better than testant public. Neither for one, nor for the other is justice to be obtained, or protection from the savagery of mob law.

We read such paragraphs as the subjoined, which we clip from the London Times, and we naturally ask-" What steps have the authorities taken, or are they about to take, to vindicate the majesty of the law, and to protect their unoffending subjects, from insult, outrage, and murder ?"

"THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GROEDE'S-IN-THE-EAST .- The disturbances in this parish were not confined to the church last Sunday evening, although the rioting within the sacred edifice was us determined as upon any previous day. Mr. Dove who intoned the prayers, was interrupted from be-ginning to end; and the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Mr. Ward, of Dalston, shared a similar fate. As soon as the blessing was pronounced from the altar, the congregation rushed en musse to the doors, instead of remaining to shout and howl as they have usually done. They collected in the yard round the entrance to the rectory, and as the clergy and choristers passed in they were hooted and hustled. Two or three choristers attempted to make their way home, and for that purpose wen: out into Cannon-Street, where their appearance was the signal for a terrific uproar. They were followed by several hundreds of people, who hissed and yelled, and threw at them dirt, stones and any thing else they could obtain Once or twice the choristers, who wore round collars similar to those adopted by Roman Catholic priests, and long coats, made a run for it, but the mob ran too, and increased in numbers at every step. On arriving in the Commercial-road an attempt was made to beat the choristers, and a desperate rush was made upon them but three or four policemen who arrived at the time kept the mob back as well as they could, and the choristers darted down a narrow street. The mob followed and drove them back into the Commercialroad. At this time they seemed undecided as to the course they should pursue, and one of them tried to go back so that he might take refuge in the clorgy-house in Oannon-street, but the mob refused to let him do so, and drove him and his triends in an opposite direction along the Commercial-road, on reaching the top of which they made another attempt to escape by running down a street at the rear of Whitechapel Church, into the Whitechapel road The mob, which at this time consisted of at least 1,000 persons, followed them with loud exectations, and matters threatening to become serious two of them took refuge in a coffee-house. Peremptory orders were should by the mob that the Pusey ites should be turned out, and turned out they were to be knocked about by their ruffianly assailants. I was now suggested that the only way by which an escape could be effected would be by the police who were present blockading the entrance of one of the narrow streets after the choristers had made a dar: down, and this strategem succeeded, although the police had a desperate fight with the mob in the efforts to keep them back. Where the choristers eventually got to nobody seemed to know, but they managed to escape their assailants, who rushed af ter them as soon as the police abandoned their posi tion at the top of the street, after valiantly main-taining it about ten minutes. On the previous Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Ibbetson, curate of Morpeth, who took part in the service, was followed in a similar manuer, and took refuge in a public-hous in Bethnal-green, from which he was elected on the demand of the mob. He at length escaped by jumping into a Hansom cub, which was passing at the time and driving off as fast as he could .- Times.

The Catholic Government, say of France, or Austria, which should quietly allow the perpetration of such outrages, week after week, upon its Protestant subjects, would be held up to the evecration of the Great Briton, as conniving at, 2 accessory to, the crimes of the rioters. We it, however, as the sole remedy applicable to the circumstances, to recommend the closing of the Protestant place of worship, and the silencing of the Protestant Minister, our separated brethes would make the welkin ring with their clamory against the tyranny and injustice of the Catholic authorities. And yet this is precisely the remedy recommended by the London Times in the case of the Protestant rabble, who hebdomailably worry and assault an unoffending man against whom no semblance even of an illegel o immoral act can be urged. If this be the only redress which the British Government has to of fer to its own Protestant subjects, the victims ( Protestant brutality, how can we be surprised that it should fail altogether in securing protection to the obnoxious Papist ! The Times admits that the assailants of the Rev. Mr. King, and of those whom it describe as " some wretched boys who officiate as choris ters," are "ruffianly to the last degree;" beasts in the image or perfect resemblance anti-Catholic rioters all over the world; and ye recognising this fact, the leading organ of Pro testantdom, of a people which piques itself upon its conservative tendencies, and its respect for law, order, and fair play, can offer no belte counsel than that of abject submission to the dir tates of a beastly Protestant mob, and a virtual abnegation of authority on the part of the civi magistrate, in favor of a filthy rabble which abo minates anything and everything that savors of Catholicity. It is better-so argues the Time -that one innocent man be unjustly sacrifice than than the country be put to the expense an trouble of quelling a daugerous Protestant riol The counsels of the Times will probably be act ed upon. And so a most dangerous precedent in favo of "mob law"-one too which the many-head beast will find many an occasion to apply-sha have been established ; and perhaps, indeed p bably, we are destined ere long to witness renewal of those hideous scenes which, under th name of the "Gordon Riots," disfigured en the hideous XVIII. century, of which the Par sian outrages upon Christianity a few years late were but a teeble copy, and in which the inheren indelible character of Protestantism was mad manifest to the world. A mob is the most 1957 table of monsters; its thirst for blood cannol b slaked, its brutal appetites are increased by w a beast that should be mowed down with grap will be but the more exorbitant and mesistible

Great excitement prevailed at Rome, whither, sus: at the last tidings General Lamoriciere was bastening, and who by this time must have a very respectable force of Irish Volunteers at his back. A speedy collision was looked upon as almost ipevitable.

Victor Emmanuel bas, it is said, rejected the proffgred alliance of Naples, having it is supposed cast a covetous eye on Sicily and other portions of his neighbor's domains, which he longs to annex. Russia had strongly protested against the active assistance given by him to Sicilian filibusters, and threatened to withdraw its Minister from Turin.

The domestic news is of little importance .-The Christian character of the British Governmeat has been strikingly exemplified by the rethe teaching of Christianity in the Govern- of the " Clear-Grits" and "Protestant Reform- livery is due to their respective Post-Offices.

can we expect to behold it the habirual and favorite pastime of all classes, and of all ages, as archery was in the olden time; and until it becomes that favorite and universal pastime. the rifle will never be an English national weapon, in the same sense as the long-bow was, in the days of bold Robin Hood and the Plantagenet kings.

Her Majesty's steam gun boat Flying Fish, the advance of the Prince of Wales Squadron, arrived at St. John's N. F. at 11 o'clock on Wednesday. The main squadron would leave Davenport on the 11th.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE CENSUS. - The Clear Grit organ is sorely exercised in spirit by the dread that the approaching Census will establish the fact, that the numerical superiority of the population of Upper Canada over that of the Eastern section, is by no means so great as the advocates of Representation by Population have for some time past been in the habit of representing it to be. An excess of Four Hundred Thousand of souls is the very least that Mr. George Brown claims for Upper Canadaor with which he will be content; and he even menaces something very like civil war, open rebellion, and the disruption of the Imperial connexion, should the inexorable logic of facts-as the modern phrase is-give the lie to his pretensions. Thus speaks the Globe upon the Cen-

"If it is a correct one, Upper Canada will have a prependerance of 400,000 over Lower Canada, and rather than grant us representation in accordance with that number, the Eastern Province will consent to the disruption of the existing Union and the establishment of two or more local governments with some 'joint authority' for the management of matters common to all. If the Census is a bogus one" - (that Is to say, should its results not verify Mr. George Brown's anticipations)-4" and an attempt is made to continue Lower Canada domination ten years longer, there will not be found ten men in Upper Canada other than office-holders, who will submit to it. The Imperial Government dare not run the risk of such an ontrage. It is as much as their British American empire is worth to attempt it."

These be "braze worts" Mr. George Brown, and calculated to strike terror into the bravest hearts entrusted with the management of the British Empire ; yet will they have but litle effect on the result of the coming Census. Facts and figures are stubborn things, and will not

Messrs. R. C. McDonough, Qubee, and John Cary, Kingston, are respectfully informed that their papers have always been duly mailed in the Montreal Postsult of a motion in the Horse of Lords to allow bend even to suit the place-hunting exigencies Office and that the blame of any delay in their de-

gion-these are the events that Orangeism annually commemorates on the 12th of July-selecting as its here one, who if not a skilful general, was indeed a brave soldier and a prudent statesman; but who inorally was one of the most cold-blooded, unprincipled scoundrels of an age most remarkable for its profligacy in the annals of modern history-as witness the ever execrable massacre of Glencoe perpetrated by express orders of Dutch William, the Orangeman's hero. Yet it is meet that such a man should be, as it were, the patron Saint of such a society .---All bodies of men must have their signs, their banners round which to muster, their war-cries at which to charge or rally, their heroes. saints or martyrs. So British Protestantism, in gencral, has, as its martyrs, or representative men ; its Cranmer and its Titus Oates ; its Bedloe, its Latimer, its Ridley, its Dangerfield, and such like -of whom, some suffered on the scaffold, at the stake, and others in the pillory, and at the cartstail-their bellowings audible of all men. and as Macaulay says, frightful to hear. So too Orangeism must needs have its representative man, its patron saint, to whom with Bacchanalian rites. obscene homage is duly paid. At this we cannot marvel, neither do we complain, for the cause and man are most worthy of one another; but we marvel, we do complain, when in utter contempt of facts as recorded on the pages of history, the advocates of Orangeism challenge respect for its loyalty, and its adherence to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

We must then take the liberty of entering our protest against the portrait of the Orangeman as drawn by the Toronto Colonist of the 12th inst. We cannot admit the loyalty of a society which now cheers Garibaldi, and smiles on Continental demagogueism, and but a few years ago treacherously conspired to bar the succession of Queen Victoria to the throne ; nor can we recognise any resemblance however remote, betwixt the bastard children of Cromwellian sutlers, and the brave Cavaliers of England and Scotland, who on the scaffold, and on the battle field, like a Montrose and a Dundee, shed their hearts' blood to oppose that order of things whose establishment Orangeism commemorates. Yet must we acknowledge the fidelity of our Toronto cotemporary's portrait in one or two instances-as for instance when he boasts that Orangemen "hate Roman Catholicism in the abstract, and have no love for Roman Catholics, in general." This is no it feeds on. Above all, an anti-Catholic meb doubt strictly true; and being true, the question arises-whether in a mixed community the ad- shot, or trampled down under horses' hoofs; " ministration of justice can be safely committed to to be treated with, or conciliated by, concession Orangemen who hate Catholics, and the religion for if once its claims are yielded unto, its below of Catholice.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 20, 1860.

Let a mob once feel that in one instance it ean enforce compliance with its will, and there is no longer any law possible save "mob law." If allowed to close an Anglican church in one district to-day, it will claim and enforce the right to close a still more obnoxious Popish Chapel in another district to-morrow; if it be allowed with impunity to hunt Protestant choristers, because the "wretched boys'" apparel savors of Popery, how can it be restrained from hunting actual Romish priests and veritable Sisters of Charitable? And even if a Protestant mob were to content itself with this ! but the chances are that, emboldened with impunity, it would not so content itself; but that the evil to which the Times prompts it, and which it applauds, so long as Puseyites and Papists are alone the victims, it would repeat with fatal effect upon institutions which the Times may perhaps venerate, but which a Protestant mob, such as that which now regularly hunts Mr. King's choristers, hates as cordially, and from stronger motives, as it bates the Mass, or musical services is the Church of England.

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## " THE TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE"-By the Rev. Æneas M'D. Dawson, Ottawa.

We have received, and have perused with much pleasure and profit, the above-named work, from the nen of the Rev. Mr. Dawson, of Ottawa. It originated in a lecture by him delivered some short time ago in St. Andrew's Church, of that City ; but being earnestly pressed to give his vindication of the rights of the Holy See to the world in a more permanent form, the Rev. gentleman yielded to the request of his friends; and adding largely to his original discourse, he bas at last furnished us with the volume under review.

We commend it to the careful study of the Catholic public of Canada. If the facts therein adduced are not startling by their novelty, they are at least convincing by the excellence of their arrangement, and the lucidity of the arguments which the author thereon bases. Not only is the personal character of Pius IX, amply vindicated, and the several acts of his Pontificateincluding those which have been the most unfavorably commented upon by a hostile Protestant press-placed in their true light, and shown to be in perfect harmony with the well established clemency and liberality of the reigning Sovereign Pontiff; but the principles of the Papal Government in general, the origin of the Temporal Power of the Popes, and the influence of that Power upon European civilisation, are all admirably discussed, ably vindicated, and couclusively established, by the authority and testimony of, m many cases, Protestant writers and witnesses .---The Appendix contains several very valuable documents, which throw much light upon the designs of the revolutionary party in Italy, and the morality of their leaders.

" CARDINAL AND DUQUET, VICTIMS OF '37 AND '38"-A Lecture delivered by J. A. Mousseau, Advocate, before the French Canadian Institute, upon the second Anniversary of its institution, May 16, 1860. Price, 121 cents.

Although we would not attempt to justify armed rebellion against legitimate authority, although we do not pretend to adopt all the political sentiments expressed by M. Mousseau, and though we are firmly convinced that the success of the insurrection in which his heroes, M.M. Cardinal and Duquet, were engaged, would have been fa- It is his reverence for this holy book also that der homage to their disinterested devotion to what they believed to be the cause of their native land, and the courage with which they met their fate, when, having appealed to the sword, the sharp argument of the sword was retorted against them; and to put ou record our abhorrence, both of the injustice of which the British Government, through its Canadian agents and advisers, was guilty towards Lower Canada, and of the cowardly brutalities perpetrated in the name of law and order during and after the insurrection, upon the poor habitans of Lower Canada, by many of the volunteers. These gentry in many features resembled the loyal Orangemen of Ireland in '98-in their promptitude to flee from danger, their aversion to exposing themselves to the risks of battle, their propensity to pillage, murder, and violate feeble women, and in showing themselves-in the words of an Irish writer-"formidable to every body except the enemy." Thank God, these unhappy days are over, and it would be well if the memory of them could be buried in eternal oblivion. Yet must we not wonder if the friends and relatives of the "victims" should still dwell fondly on the many noble traits which these gallant and well meaning, even if in some points, much erring, men exhibited ; and which it is the object of the author in his eloquent, indeed brilliant discourse, to hold up to the admiration of his fellow-countrymen. The brochure is for sale at the office of M. Plinguet & Co., and it is intended that the proceeds be applied to the fund for erecting a monument to the victims of '37 and '38.

YOUR MODEL ENGLISHMAN. The Oanadian world is doubtless aware that there is such a personage as John Bull. In his proportions he is somewhat obese from excess of feeding, and his intellect, though certainly not from the same cause, may be said to be so too. Not that we would wish to insinuate that he is totally ignorant -- by no means; he knows a thing or two in cottons and calicos-can strike a good bargain, and is particularly partial to three letters in the alphabet. Not that he picks these letters out with any degree of consecutiveness. Not at all. He has a way peculiarly his own of calling the muster roll. Like his own traditional " Jack Horner". eating his Chrismas pie, he appears to have a predilection for the middle first, though he by no means despises the crust. The consequence of this predilection is that L is the first letter he selects for his model alphabet; and to this he grants the first place, giving it two dashes (thus £) through its middie to shew the emphasis of its position and qualifications. He nexts selects the letters S. and D., apparently at random from the extremes of his schoolboy alphabet, and there rests content. These are " Belles-Lettrcs"-that is to say, always provided they are on the proper side of the Ledger. Not that he despises literature-especially newspaper literature. This he devours gulpingly with his coffee and muffins every morning for breakfast. But still it must be a peculiar kind of newspaper literature to take his fancy, and the newspaper editors--shrewd fellows |--- know his taste to a turn. After a mouthful of "Consols and the Markets" by way of a 'coup d'appetit" nothing goes down so lusciously with him as a good fat lie "a la anti-Catholique." This, if prepared by a skilful cook, is sure to elicit innumerable rubbings of his fat chubby hands,-together with certain cachinations which, to the uninitiated, sound remarkably like the incipient rumblings of au earthquake. And yet he is no bigot, at least be says so; but "he hates Popery." Like his horned namesake, a purple coat has been known to throw him into the most violent paroxysms, f and he has made a special law against men wearing long skirts to their costs.‡ Anything below the knee is deemed to be encroach

ing very decidedly upon an Act of Parliament. In religious matters, he is considered a very pattern of toleration, which he has shewn by robbing the Ca-tholics of their Cathedrals, Parish Churches, and Abbey lands, and afterwards graciously allowing them by Act of Parliament to find others for themselves; so that a certain wit once told the Bishop of London, that the proper way to get Protestant churches was to let the poor Catholics build them with their penny subscriptions, and then to pass an Act of Parliament to take them from them. His liberality and love of toleration are further evinced by his allowing the Irish Catholics to pay any amount of millions annually for the maintenance o some half-dozen fat (English) Charchmen, and giv ing them in return, though somewhat grudgingly, a new thousands of a "Maynooth Grant." But then he makes up for this perhaps too great liberality by the strictness of his circuit the strictness of his views on theological questions by allowing the necessity of Baptismal regeneration to be an open question, and marriage to be dissolved by an easy course of law, whenever either husband or wife may deem it convenient, thus making what was once vulgarly supposed to be a Divine institution, an -"I'll-have-you-as-long-as-you-behave yourself" kind of a thing. But then he loves his Bible, and is particularly anxious that the rest of the world should love it too. For this end he prints no end of Bibles in all shapes and sizes and languages, but unfortunately is not very particular as to the correctness of his printing, which has somewhat frustrated his desires, in as much as some stupid people, and especially those Papists-slow fellows1-will persist in thinking that the word of God should not be dealt with lightly. This however "he don't see," and consequently sends off ship loads of them to all kinds of outlandish places, feeling confident (some malicious people, and especially those Papists, say he has a superstition that way) that the very sight of them alone, if only for a moment, will turn a tatooed New Zealander into a decent Christian as quick as you can say "Jack Robinson"-to use one of his own expressions; and certainly if the sight of a Bible will do the trick, a ship load of them ought. Be that as it may-so great is his zeal in their distribution, that it is on record that when a certain store-house in

Australia burst its sides, (not with laughter) and fell down without any previous warning or apparent cause, it was found, on examination, to be suffering from a plethora of Bibles, which the mice (not Hanoverian rats) had made bold to make their nests of. tal to the national and religious interests of causes his gold-besters to use it to this day, cut Lower Canada, we may yet be permitted to ren-bold their gold leef in the low smeared with red to bold their gold leef in the low smeared with red to hold their gold leaf in. # But he is a kind-hearted sort of a fellow, and is particularly indignant at a certain cousin of his called America, flogging his own niggers; though slanderous tongues say he used the lash pretty freely himself in Ireland, the Ionun Islands, and India. Apropos of nigger whip ping, he is seriously thinking of giving up flogging his brave soldiers and sailors ; but lest the drummers should be out of an honest job, he thinks he will give them the flogging of a certain class of husbands, who are becoming very common of late. 11 Such is your model Englishmau, who dreams by day and night of Anglo-Saxon superiority. Alas for frail humanity, if this be superiority ! SACERDOS.

peated applause and encores from the delighted listen-ers. The "Village Queen"—a moral drama in three sets-was well performed, and the Vacation Song joy-fully sung by a band of the smaller children. In the second part of the programme, we had an interesting episode, bringing us to the times of Childebert-1st -when he marched against Amalarie, King of the Visigoths. The scene passed in a dungeon, in which Clotilda, Amalaric's wife had been imprisoned for her persevering in the Catholic faith, and refusing her husbaud to join Arianism. The language in this drama was very fine, and the characters were well sustained. But the treat of the evening was a lyric scene, taken from Scripture, and exquisitely sung by Misses Stanley and Bowes. The voices of these young ladies were equally sweet, and agreeably different. The performance closed with an Address, read by Miss Fitzpatrick, and a song composed for the occasion, the chorus ending with the words-God bless our Pope In the name of the audience, the Bishop thanked

the children for the amusement they had afforded. His Lordship stated that in looking over the programme he had feared (and so had I) they had attempted too much ; but indeed great as was their task, they had accomplished it admirably. Then our good Bishop told us a secret. It is so good one I cannot keep it from you. These charitable joung ludies addressed a letter to their Superior, requesting her that the money which it would cast to procure prizes might be added to the Tribute to Ilis Holiness. Adding to this the handsome sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the proceeds of last evening's entertainment, we cannot praise too highly the zeal and generosity of the pupils of the Congregational Convent of Kingston.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, ILISH BRIGADE.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY PIC-NIC. - This anxiously expected event came off on Wednesday last with great success. The day was all that could be desired, and the numbers who availed themselves of the occasion so great, that twenty-five cars could not contain them all .--Arrived at Vaudreuil, every one proceeded to make enjoyment the business of the day; but its most interresting feature was a well contested Lacrosse match betwirt the members of the Erina Club and twelve Indians from Caughnawaga. The latter won the day, but their opponepts covered themselves also with honor. Great credit is due to Ed. Murphy, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, to Messrs. Healy, 1st Vice-President, Richard M'Shane, and the other | time spent in so doing. gentlemen of the Committee, for the excellence of their arrangements, and their indefatigable efforts to promote the pleasure and comfort of the party.

AN EVANGELICAL CAMP MEETING .- We have often expressed our opinion as to the morality of "Camp Meetings, Revivals" and · Love Fcasts; but we are not aware that we have ever spoken more harshly of them than they richly deserve, or than they are spoken of by the Kingston News, a decided by zealous Protestant paper, and therefore, an unexceptionable witness against Protestantism.

It is to the News then that we are indebted for the following picture of an evangelical "Camp Meeting" which took place on the 24th of last month :---

"On Sabbath, the 24th ult., there was a "Camp Meeting" held some miles from Odessa, C. W., under the pretence of improving (?) the morals of men, and inculcating (?) the precents of the gospel of prace; where, according to their printed circular, several parties were by themselves, " licensed on the Lord's Day I to cook and have teas, coffeeses, cakes, &c., in readiness at all hours for the rowdies, and pocket the proceeds of course! Others, taking courage from this went there and sold confectionary, cakes, and grog! The market proved so good on that Sabbath that an old Roman Catholic woman declared she had made more on that Lord's Day, by selling grog, than she did for the last siz months ! The consequences might be easily anticipated. The men got drunk-tought like devils-shed blood-broke bones-tore down tents-forced women into the woods-thrashed whole families - had law suits ! The reports or items from the "seat of war" at first were that some were killed, but there are none dead yet ; however, the recovery of some of the heroes is doubtful. Upon the whole it was a scone of juliany riot, drunkenness, vice, bloodshed, and debauch, enough to disgrace Sodom, Rome or Spain in their darkest day ! The churches were left vacant, and pious old men and women, who could not walk, were crowded out by the young and the impious, who wanted to enjoy the spree, and were left at home without preaching, in order to see how many there are between Cobourg and Kingston that had no respect for the Lord or His Day. Of the parties that prayed, and preached and fought, I believe the latter were the most carnest, except when a chance to proselytise presented itself. - Well may the Oburch of Christ complain, when receiving such professed guardiaus." The Toronto Christian Guardian noticing the brutal " Camp-Meeting" assures us that it "scas eminently favored with the divine presence." This reminds us of a profane jest about " seeking the spirit," which we will not repeat. lest our Methodist friend should also put us down as profage.

MOVEMENTS OF H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES .- We find in the London Times the annexed semi-official programme of the Prince's visit to this Continent : "We understand that the arrangements for the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada are now completed, and are as follows :- His Royal Highness will start from Devopport, upon the 10th of July, in Her Majesty's ship Hero, Captain G. II. Seymor, which will be accompanied by Her Majesty's ship Adriadne, Captain E. W. Vansittart, and Her Majesty's ship Flying Fish, Captain C. W. Hope. The Prince will be attended by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle; the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, the Earl of St. Germans; his Royal Highness's Governor, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce; and the Equerities in Waiting, Major Tees-dale, R.A., and Captain Grey, Grenadier Guards; and Dr. Acland, his Royal Highness's physician. Mr. Engleheart, Private Secretary to the Duke of New-castle, will accompany his Grace. The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23d of Aug. and the opening of the Victoria-bridge will take place a few days later. His Royal Highness will popresent Her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold Levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both the Canadian provinces. On his return from the western districts it is intended that his Royal Highness should drop all Royal State, and assuming the title of Lord Renfrew, under which he has before travelled upon the Continent of Europe, his Royal Highness will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States. It is understood that the President, Mr. Buchannan, baving in an autograph letter to the Queen expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, his Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city, and that his Royal Highness has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York. His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country

We direct the attention of persons furnishing to the large and varied stock of Furniture offered by Mr McGarvey of Notro Dame street. Anticipating the demand which will be accasioned by the Prince of Wales' visit to this city, Mr. McG. has imported splendid sets of Drawing room and Dining-room Furniture, Cottage and other Bed-room sets, Easy Chairs, Book Cases, Sofas, and overy other description of furniture. A visit to McGarvey's store will repay the

about the middle or end of October."

MELANCHOLY COOURSERVES .- Last evening the city was startled by a runour that a private of the Royal Canadian Rifles had been killed by a comrade. The rumour proved too true, and the facts, so far as we could ascertain them, are these :- Private Keugh was absent from roll call, and a picket commanded by lance-corporal Ryan was sent in search of him. They found him at Logan's Farm, amid a crowd of civilians, but he resisted their authority, in which it is said he was aided by the crowd, who threw stones at the picket; in the melce Corporal Ryan drew his sword and with a back-handed cut across the neck, caused almost instant death to the unfortunate Keogh. His body was taken to the barracks, and Ryan was handed aver to the civil authorities. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned by the Coroner's jury, and Ryan is now in prison on that serious charge. - Pilot, 12th inst.

MILITARY FURBRAL .- James Keugh, the Canadian Rifleman who was stabled by Corporal Ryan of the same regiment, was buried on Saturday, with full military honours, by his comrades. The Band of the Regiment, a firing party and a full company of the rifles attended the funeral.—Gazette.

A DESPERATE SCOUNDERL CAUGHT .- The public will be glad to learn that a well known, notorious and desperate character, who answers to the name of James McDonald, and several other aliases, and who has been prowling about Chatham for a couple of years past, is at last in the hands of justico. He was a watch. After a brief hearing, McDonald was fully committed to the Sarnia gaol for trial. For some time, McDonald has frequented the northern section of the towship of Dover East, where several daring depredations have been committed, in all of which it is belived McD. has been a leading

SALLE D'ASILE .- Another of these useful instituions is now being erected on Mr. Alfred Pinsonneault's property, corner of Victoria Avenue and St. Oatharine Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs. The buildng will be 130 feet long, by 37 feet in width.

5

## " Time tries all things," and has proven that Wisar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy, par excellence, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, influenza, and "last, not least," consumption, B3 There's a vile counterfeit of the Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepare by S. W.

FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the written signature

A SCALD or BURN can be easily cured by the use of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is equally effectual in curing headache. pain in the stomach or howels, dysentory, dirchea and cholera. No family should be without it.

## Birth.

of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

In this city, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Michael Bercan, of a son.

## Died.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Francis Redmund, aged 43 years

## EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

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

CONDITIONS :

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	Pupils of 12 years and up- wards.	Pupils under 12 yrs.
oard and Tultion, embracing all the branches in the French &		
English languages, with Writ-	\$	\$
ing and Arithmetic	80.00	70.00
alf Boarders	36.00	30.00
lasses of Three hours a-day usic Lessons-Piano-Forte, per	25.09	20.00
Annum	30.00	30.00
usic Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00	44 00
rawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00
aundreas	12 00	12.00
ed and Bedding,	12.00	12.00
Gymnastics, (Course of 20 L he Professor.	essons) Cl	arga of

C M

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

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

No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter.

Terms of Payment : 6th Sept, 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

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## SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment.

Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 woeks) in advance-viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May.

Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Aunum, . \$30 44 By a Professor, ... Drawing, Painting, ..... 20

Classes of Three hours, ..... 25-20 Chair and Desk, furnished by the Pupil.

The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental Needle-Work

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE .- The collection for the Holy Father, at Trenton, Diocese of Kingston, has already amounted to the handsome sum of \$290, which, for its extent, does credit to the zealous Catholics of this mission. It is expected that, before the subscription list closes, the above sum will be considerably augmented. The Rev. H. Brettargh, in his wonted spirit of generosity, has given the princely sum of \$40 .--Well done, Reverend Sir, you are now, as ever, true to the cause.

STATE-SCHOOLISM .- We read in the Echo. an Upper Canadian non-Catholic paper, that at the Synod of the Anglican denomination in Huron, it was carried by a large majority :---

"That this Synod polition the Legislature of Canada so to amend the Common School Act-that it will secure to the Church of England population of into action-soon rich strains of music floated thro' Upper Canada the same privileges as those accorded the Hall. The fine old Irish sirs, ever new and to Roman Oatholics."

". Little Jack Horner sat in a corner eating bla Christmas pie-

He put in his thumb and pulled out a plum saying-What a good boy am I?" English Nursery Rhyme.

+ When Bishop Wiseman was appointed Cardinal, and Archbishop of Westminster.

t An Act passed in the reign of Queen Victoria probibited Catholic Pricats appearing in the streets in cassock or any distinctive dress.

tt Out of 20 samples of gold leaf books, we found 18 made up of fragments of a Protestant Bible ! and two, of parts of Eugene Sue's works.

itt See a new Bill before the Commons for inflictflicting corporal punishment upon busbands who maltreat their wives.

## To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Kingston, July 17th, 1860. Dran Siz-What a pleasant evening yesterday was! I should feel I had not appreciated it, did I not hasten to inform you how it was spent, knowing

its object will meet with your warmest sympathies. The Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame, who, you are aware, have a large institution, here generally close the scholastic year by a public examination. This year however we were deprived of this pleasure for a still greater one. The pupils, having passed a private examination, prepared a musical and dramatical entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be added to the collection for our Holy Father. This entertainment took place yesterday evening. The examination Hall was handsomely fitted up for the occasion ; and at an early hour a large audience anxiously awaited a prop hchini the scenes. HisLordship the Bishop presided; in the assenibly, we also noticed a number of the Rev. gentlemen of the Diocese. The curtain opened, and presented to our view a beautiful stage. The scenery was one of the many delightful spots on our own river St. Lawrence-the Thousand Islands. Seated on a platform were the young Ladies and dear little children of the Institution. How pretty and simple they looked in their becoming uniform-a happy ex-

pression on their youthful countenances, no doubt the mirror of their peaceful hearts. Gazing on a scene like this, we could not but form bright hopes for the future. But our eyes alone were not to be brought beautiful, and so admirably sung, called forth re-

The Toronte Mirror thus discourses upon the benefits which the Union has conferred upon Upper Canada :---

"The condition of this Province previously to the Union, was not so flourishing, that we should be anxious to be restored to its wretchedness. There was a poverty in the country which repelled emigration. Our population was less than half a million, our revenue--amounting to £60,000-was only sufficient to pay the yearly interest of the public debt, we had no credit, our position was oue of deplorable and hopeless ruin. Lower Ganada meanwhile prospered ; her tressury was overflowing, her population quintupled ours, her revenue was amply supplied by a levy of two and a half per cent Olosed up from any outlet to the sea, there was no remedy for our distresses; and, if the Union had not come to our relief, poverty and wretchedness would have been the only inheritance of the country to this generation. Upper Canada has certainly no right to complain of the Union. It has been wealth, population, and public credit to her-has added a million to her numbers, swelled the revenue of the Provinces to \$5,000,000, and made her bonds negotiable in the money marts of Europe."

When the population of Upper Canada was not a fourth of that of the Lower Province, the Protestant Reformers could see no injustice to Lower Canada in that the principle of equality of representation was forced upon it. It is only to day now that the relative position of the two sections of the Province is changed that our clear seeing friends can perceive the crying injustice of a principle which when applied, in their favor, but to Frenchmen and Papists, they without a murmur acquiesced in. Is who has two measures and two balances?

McDonald has frequently threatened the life of Ohief Constable Goodyear, and always went armed with a bowieknile and revolver. It is to be hoped now that justice will be meted out to the ruffian .- Chalhum Planet.

HORRIBLE MURDER .- While picking berries a few days ago, a man by the name of Sager came across a newly made grave in the woods. His suspicions being aroused, he attempted to uncover the grave with a stick, but the night coming on he was obliged to desist til the morning, when he returned with some assistance. Un reaching the grave they discovered that it had been opened during the night and the contents removed. A search was immediately instituted, and on Sunday the body of a man with the head dissevered from the body, and three bullet holes through the side, was buried in a grave recently dug. As the body was devoid of clothing and without the head, it cannot be recognized. At present it is impossible to say who the unforturate man was. It is said that about a fortnight since a cattle buyer landed at Mill Point and went into the country and purchased some cattle, which he brought back to the Point to be kept until he purchased another drove, for which purpose he left on another journey into the country; that he has not been heard of since, and the cattle have not been called for. It is probable that he has been murdered and then robbed.—Hastings Chronicle.

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

Wheat and coarse grain .- We have nothing to reuort.

Rhour has been active, and we quote fresh ground No. 1 at \$5,45 to \$5,55. The other qualities remain unchanged, with few transactions. Oatmeal, fresh ground, of good quality, is \$4,50.

Peas continue at 70 to 75 cents, according to quaity, quantity, &c. The demand is fair. Pork .- Mess is held at \$21 in retail, and Prime

and Prime Mess continue both dull at \$13 to \$131 for the former, and 131 to 141 for the latter. It would, however, be difficult to force the sale of a quantity,

Ashes .- The price of Pots is firm, and gradually tending upward. The supply is very fair. Sules of Pots at 293. to to 293. 3d. for firsts, and 30s. 6d. for inferiors, less deductions. Pearls remain at 293. 9d. to 30a. without animation.

THE TIMBER TRADE.-The spring and early summer fleets have nearly left Quobec, and though they have taken a great deal of Timber, there is a large stock remaining, which is continually being augmented by fresh arrivals. There is but little demand, and the greater part of lumbermen are laying up their rafts for the fall trade. In Montreal the supply of lumber of all kinds is fair, but the demand is fair, on account of the great amount of building, fencing and other improvements now going on.

BONSBCOURS AND ST. ANN'S MAUKETS.

Oats, 28 3d to 28 6d ; Peas, 33 6d to 33 9d ; Buckwheat, 23 9d to 3s; Bag Flour, 16s to 16s 3d; Oatmeal, 11s to 11s 3d; Butter, Fresh 1s 2d to 1s 3d; Salt, do. 81d to 9d; Eggs, retail 7d, and 61 whole-sale; Potatoes, 3s to 3s 6d; Hay, \$11 to \$15.50; Straw, \$3 to \$4.50.

There was a small attendance of farmers and a there not a curse from of old pronounced on him poor supply of Produce. Hay and Straw are coming to market in large quantities.

No Deduction made for occasional absence. A GOOD STEREOSCOPE,

## With Six Beautiful Views, for

ONE DOLLAR.

GRAHAM & MUIR have received a large assortment of superior STEREOSCOPES and VIEWS, which they offer for Sale at much lower prices than usual.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,

VERY SUPERIOR.

in handsome Mahogany Cases, only SIXTY CENTS a Set and unwards.

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on as liberal Terms as can be obtained in New York, thus saving the expense of importation. Although the publications of Dunigan & Brother are acknowleged to be superior in style, their prices are not higher than those of any other Publisher. Oatalogues can be had on application.

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## NOTICE.

I-WISH to inform my Customers and the Public, that I am atill in SANGUINET STREET, and that I do not wish them to be deceived by such false statements as have appeared for some time in several of the French papers of this city. And I have no connection with any other Establishment in this city, only in Sanguinet Street.

JOHN MCCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

FOR the Parish of St. CANUT, C.E., a FRENCH and an ENGLISH TEACHER, qualified to Teach the usual Branches taught in a Country School. Address, (post-paid) stating Terms and Qualifications,

"THE COMMISSIONERS, St. Canut, C.E." **....** 

July 12.

July 6.

#### 8.5 358 1 2.5 -THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 20, 1860.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

It has been rumoured that an interview between Napoleon III. and the Emperor of Austria is on the tapis, and that the King of the Belgians is to be of the party. Should this meeting be realized it will probably have a much more business like character than that which has just taken place at Badeu-Baden.

The Chronicle is assured that while at Baden the Emperor Napoleon made the following assertion to the assembled kings and princes : - "I sincerely desire peace with all Europe. The French journals upon another. The Emperor spake of this matter to have ever asserted this: I repeat it to your Majes, the Pope at the hour of his coronation, and hinted ties and Highnesses. Those foreign journals which clearly enough that he expected the Pentiff to make at all times accuse me of wishing to aggrandize my territories, and of wishing to make war against my as serious the monstrous proposal, but he was not neighbours, are in the interests of my adversaries, and are, therefore, not worthy of serious consideration."

Since the return of the Emperor from Baden, orders have been given by the Minister of War to send | lid marriage. Cardinal Casselli and Cardinal Fesch the regiments concentrated on the eastern frontiers of France to their several depots. General Ulrich, commanding a division in the department of the Ain, received a telegram on the 17th instant, which instructed him to divide his corps, composed of four regiments of infantry, between the towns of Cahors and Cambraa, the opposite extremities of France.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT WITH STEEL PLATED SHIPS or WAR-Great preparations are being made at Toulon, for an experiment to be tried with the steam frigate Glorie. This vessel is to be impelled by all the power of steam to strike against a ship of the line, and to endeavour to cut her into two with her bronze prow. The steam engines of the Glorie, are enveloped with mattrasses to protect them from being too much shaken by the force of the shock -Every precaution against accidents has been adopted by skilful engineers. The experiment is to be tried against the ship of the line, Montebello, which Miss katterson was sent back to America with her is now old. Should it succeed, several large ships will be built on the plan of the Glorie.

THE CHURCH AND THE GOVENNMENT. - The Moniteur publishes an Imperial decree, officially appointing the Abbe Maret as Bishou of Vannes, as already stated, but which is dated the 25th ult. This delay between the nomination and the publication of the decree [remarks Galignani, would seem to show the the extent of the difficulties which were at first thrown in the way of the nomination by the Court of Rome, in consequence of the new bishop being well known for his decided attachment to Gallican principles.

The Independance Belge gives the following letter as having been addressed by the Minister of the interior to M. Parisis, Bishop of Arras :--

"Monseigneur-You have on several occasions applied to me to obtain the revocation of the measure which prohibits the daily journals from publishing the pastorals of the Bishops. Several other members of the Episcopate have expressed the same wish. The Government was of opinion that if limited to purely religious subjects, destined alone for the clergy and the faithful of the diocese, the episcopal papers would have received requisite publicity by being read from the pulpit, from the printed notices in the churches, and from the publication in the official form, according to custom. During a polemical discussion, every day increasing in violence, the Government foresees the grave inconveniences from the pastorals of the Bishops being mixed up with the worldly tumult of the press, and taking their place in the columns of the journals to be exposed to all the imprudent or violent comments of the writers whom may choose to attack or defend them.

" Several of the Bishops, not appreciating this protective measure, and some of them having comlained of it almost as an oppression, it has been deeided not to continue it. The press may from this day not only publish, but freely discuss, the episcopal pastorals. I shall undoubtedly make use of the powers confided to me, nowever, as far as possible to prevent this liberty from being abased : but you will certainly allow with me, Monseigneur, that my agency will be efficacious in proportion too as these episcopal documents shall be scrupulously confined to spiritual matters, and solely animated by the spirit of peace, moderation, and obedience to the laws of the land, by which, in their high wisdom, these documents will tend to moderate the violence of daily polemical discussion.

"Pray accept, Monseigneur, &c., "The Minister of the Interior,

internal arrangements of the Confederation would every precaution which the fact required, for the valid celebration of the vite, and at a later period, be unswervingly maintained." The New Gazette of Prussic of Berlin says :-

wher. Buonaparte's agents argued for its nullity, they were unable to discover even a colorable pretence for the conclusion at which they arrived. When the first Buonaparte had ascended to the throne of 'We learn, from a source entirely worthy of credit, that the statement which has been made as to a projected marriage between the hereditary Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt and the Princess Alice of Eng-France, he saw from that elevation that the Royal families of Europe might become his relations, and land is well founded, and that the recent visit of the the first experiment must be made somewhere. All two Hessian princes to London was relative to the his brothers were married, not always creditably, and proposed union. Prince Louis of Resse, who was Jerome, as the younger, was chosen for the victim. born in 1837, is captain of the 1st Regiment of Prus-It is true he was already married, but when did a sian Foot Guards, now in garrison at Potsdam He Buonaparte respect law? It was therefore necesis the eldest son of Prince Charles of Hesse, and nesary to annul the American marriage before eatering phew of the Grand Duke, but is heir presumptive to upon another. The Emperor spoke of this matter to the thrane, owing to the latter having no children.

use of his power on behalf of the imperial schemes.

Pius VII. declined the task, and refused to consider

permitted to be at peace, for no sooner had he re-

turned to Rome than the Imperial couriers harassed

him with formal demands for the annulment of a va-

forgot their catechism to please the Emperor and at-

tempted to betray the Pope into the Emperor's hands,

by suggesting doubts where no doubts existed, and

when the Pope-who, to satisfy the importunity of

The Emperor, unable to make the Pontiff his ac-

complice, took the matter into his own hands, and

pronounced the marriage of his brother Jecome

and Miss Patterson null and void. The King of

Wurtemberg, newly created, then appears on the

scene, and his daughter is betrothed to Jerome the

lawful husband of a living wife. When kings are

mean and base, their meanness and baseness are pro-

portioned to their dignity, but, unhappily, the mean-

ness of the King of Wurtemberg was repeated on

a greater scale when an Archduchess & Austria

became the concubine of Napoleon Buonaparte.

children repudiated and disowned by Jerome, who

ally ig himself with a Royal house, satisfied his

brother's ambition and completed his own disgrace.

Contingent in Tuscany last year, and who had pre-

viously married a daughter of the King of Sardinia,

is the son of Jerome and the daughter of the King

of Wurtemberg. The legitimate issue of Jerome

deference to the Imperial decree of 11 Ventose, an. 13,

sued from it. That evil deed is now among the past

and by many forgotten, but it ought not to be

forgotten, for the same spirit of lawless contempt

and selfishness may be developed again, and exer-

cised even in the same matter; it is now legalised

in England, and has a court specially devoted to

it. The First Emperor,' when he solicited the di-

vorce of his brother, gave as his reason his anxiety

to prevent the growth of Protestantism in France.

He regarded it an evil thing that the wife of his

brother, who was a Protestant, should be recognised

and when the sovereign Pontiff maintained and de-

fended the just rights of a defenceless woman,

Bounsparte had the meanness to say that the Pope

favoured heretics, and betrayed the duties of his

function. He had not filled the cup for His Holiness

when he said this, for on the celebration of the

illegal and invalid marriage between Jerome Buona-

parte and the Princess of Wurtemberg, he in-

formed the Pope officially of the fact. The Pope,

however, was not to be coerced, and the Emperor

was told in reply that the American marriage alone

was valid. Pius VII. stood up for justice when

Buonaparte claimed to be the Emperor of Rome.

suis l'Empereur," were his insolent words addressed

to the Pontiff, and which express a principle not

forgotten or renounced by those who inherit his

power. The Revolution is to be a religion, and its

independent; hence the efforts of the first and second

. Voire Saintete est Souveraine de Rome, mais j'en

his persecutors, examined the question for himself-

found none whatever.

### AUSTRIA.

Advices from Venice announce that the Austrian Government is making preparations for war. The quantity of aumunition which arrives daily by Prieste is enormous Four corps d'armee are already complete, and the fifth is shortly expected to be so. There are 70,000 men established in an entrenched camp at Peschiera, and 40,000 are in position on the frontiers of the Romagna.

The interview between the sovereigns at Baden has brought about an understanding between Austria and Prussia as regards the reorganisation of the military constitution of the Confederation. The Prince Regent of Prussia has invited the Austrian Cabinet to send a military representative to the conference on that question, which will take place at Baden. Austria has sent a colonel of the General Staff.

" The official Wiener Zeitung says :--

"'Strict military inquiries relative to the embezziements of the late General Eynatten have proved that no charge of dishonesty can be raised against any other functionary in his department."

The Marquis de Moustier delivered yesterday to Count Rechberg a note from M Thouvenel, dated the 21st inst., and of which a copy has been simultaneously addressed to all the Powers who signed the final act of Vienna, in order to claim from them the official recognition of the accomplished annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French Empire.

"Not only from this Note, but from this verbal explanations added by the Marquis de Moustier, it results that France maintains without variation the the Prince Jeroma who commanded the French programme arranged by her about two months ago. She accepts a European Conference in order to examine in common the modus of reconciling Article 92 of the final Act of Vienna with the Treaty of Tuis not numbered among the Imperial family in rin. At the same time the Marquis de Moustier statthat is, March 2, 1805, which annulled the lawful ed that the French Government would be opposed marriage, and discovned the children which had is- to any cession of the territory of Savoy.

## SWITZERLAND.

The report of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly on the Savoy question concludes by requesting the renewal of the powers conferred upon the Council on the 4th of April last, to follow up the affair.

The Federal Council has received the official notification that England has declared, in reply to M. Thouvegel's note, that she accepts the first proposal of France-namely, the meeting of a Conference.

An interesting circumstance is reported from Switzerland. The Gazetle of Lucerne announces that an address of the Swiss to Pius IX., having more than 150,000 signatures appended to it, has been presented, by means of the Central Committee, to the Pon-tifical Charge d'Affaires at Lucerne. The address is written in four languages spoken in Switzerland, German, French, Italian, and the Rhetian language It is bound in an elegant volume, with the inscription in Latin of "The Swiss Catholics to Pius IX." On the cover is a vignette, painted in oil colors, by Deschwanden, representing the Ascension.

### ITALY.

The Sardinian Government has proposed to its Parliament a new law, by which the penal code now in force in Piedmont shall be extended to the usurped Provinces of Central Italy, and on the 16th of June the Piedmontese Chamber voted the law by 164 votes against 20.

chief is to be its Pontiff. Its principles are to be anti-Christian, and its end atter godlessness. But it cannot attain its end while the Vicar of Christ is By articles 268, 269, and 270, every priest who publicly utters a discourse containing a censure on the laws or institutions of the State, is liable to two Empire to enmesh the Pontiff and to overce him thousand francs line, and a year's imprisonment.-The same penalty attaches to a priest who may be by brute force, because no other way can be found by which his ruin may be brought about. The stealing of the Romagna is but a beginning, and the found guilty of troubling the public conscience and the peace of families by an undue refusal to discharge promise to protect him in Rome is but a disguised his own functions. invitation to evil men to seize upon the outlying ter-

This, as the Armonia observes, is at any rate an admission that the recent arrest and imprisonment of so many Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests, for re- learnt that there and others such recruits were regufusing to sing the "Te Deum," or to solemnise the feast of the Statute, has been a mere outrageous and illegal tyranny on the part of the Government. The Sardinian Government loss arrested and imprisoned priests and prelates for the commission or omission of certain acts, and it is only now engaged in enacting that these acts and omissions shall be prohibited by law and putishable. This is that mo-dern liberty, for the repudiation of which we are denonneed as being so illiberal as favouring despotism and abhorring Progress. There was a despotism once, which made smiles and tears treasonable crimes and punished them with death. There is no difference in principle between that ancient tyranny, and the tyrangy of the Revolution. The principle of both is the same-viz, the substitution of the arbitrary will of others for a man's rights over himself and his acts. In liberated Italy, a refusal to sing at the bidding of others is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. A jury will decide whether the refusal, if any, was a due or an undue refusal. A jucy will decide whether the priest's refusal to give Sacramental absolution was a due or an undue refusal. And the fortune and liberty of the priest are to depend upon the jury's opinion whether or not he ought to have absolved his penitent. And this is liberty !- London Tahlet. The Corriere Mercantile, of Genoa, states from Bologue, that the trial of the Rev. M. Ratti, Vicar of the Diocese, for alleged contempt of the Government on the occasion of the late festival of the Constitution, took place on the 21st. The public prosecutor proposed to the Court a sentence of forty-two month's imprisonment and 2,500f. fine. The case was postponed. On the 20th the tribunal of Forli condemned Father Barbiana, superior of the College to one year's imprisonment and 2,000f. fine for the same alleged offence. The Turin correspondent of the Journal de Bruzelles suys, " Ourdinul Corsi continues to receive from Italy and France letters of homage and condolence. They emanate not merely from the clergy, but from several important person-#ges."

expended more than 100,000 crowns in repairing the that the various factions, which were undermining ees of the Roman Government are in such an em- them in their most foul and licentions work. The barrassed state. A deplorable event has just occurred in the Pontifical army. Count Palfy, a member of one of the most distinguished families in Hungary, captain of cavalry in the Pope's service, shot himself, in consequence of having been publicly reprimanded and placed under arrest by General Gregorio, for not having exocuted some orders to his satisfaction. General Gregorio has been summoned ent temper, possessing no military talent. It is said that all the preparations are concluded for a revolupriests,' and ' Viva Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.' At Velletri the cry of the revolutionisis will be Viva la Madonna-Viva Garibaldi.' Monsignor Gelio, the Pope's delegate in that province, appears to be ignorant of what is going forward there, although several of the Government servants are said to be in league with the chiefs of the revolution .--The Holy Father has elevated Archdeacon Manning, Vicar-General of Cardinal Wiseman, to the prelacy. The Government has sent troops to Fermo and to Ascoli, where a landing of volunteers was feared. A battalion of Irish has been organised. It is called the Battalion of St. Patrick. All carts entering the city with hay are searched, lest they should contain fire-arms. The famous Colonel Zambiunchi has been lodged in the prison of Florence."

GRN. LAMORICIEBE.-Intelligence has been received from Rome aunouncing that General Lamoriciere had been nominated Grand Cross.

We find the following in the French correspondence of the Times :-

"Private accounts received from Rome, of the 15th June, state that General Goyon, Commanderin-Chief of the French forces in that city, has demanded a reinforcement of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. General Lamoriciere, who is on the best terms with General Goyon, is making

preparations as if he expected shortly being attack-He is bastening the formation of the Papal troops, of which two Swiss and two German regiments are now complete, without reckoning the gendarmerie foot and horse, presenting an effective force of 4,000 men. A Franco-Belgian battalion is likewise to be formed and another regiment is being trained on the model of the Algerian ritlemen. One battalion which is to serve as a model, and from which are to be selected the non-commissioned officers for other regiments, is commanded by M. de Charette. A squadron of guides, which is to serve as General Lamoriciere's escort, is commanded by M. Bourbon Chalus."

FATHER FELLETTI .- Father Felletti, so well known for the part he took in the Mortara affair, has just received a most signal compliment from the Dominican order to which he belongs having been elected prior of the great convent of Minerva at Rome, the usual residence of the general of the order.-Star.

CLERICAL PROMOTIONS. - His Holiness has been graciously pleased to issue his Apostolic letter in form of Brief, naming the Very Rev. Dr Manning, Provost of Westminster, one of his Prothonotaries Apostolic, ad instar Parlicipantium. On Saturday, the 16th, he was invested with the insignia of the College, by Mgr. Frattini, its President, and in the evening returned the Pope thanks.

His Holiness has been further pleased to confer on the Very Rev. W. Thompson, Canon of Hexham, the title of Cameriere Segreto, of the first class.

The Pope has also conferred the title of D.D., on the Rev. D. Gilbert, of St. Mary's Pro-cathedrai, and on the Rev. Herbert Naughan, V.P., of St. Edmund's College.

THE POPE'S IRISH VOLUNTRERS .- The Journal du Havre says :- " Among the passengers who two days ago arrived at Dieppe from England were twenty-six Irishmen who were on their way to enlist in the Pope's army; but as their passports were not in order, they we e sent up to Paris to be placed at the disposition of the prefect of police "

A writer in the Daily News says :-" In passing Malines, where the Antwerp line of railway joins the Oologne line, I found a considerable bady of Irish volunteers, who were awaiting reinforcements before they proce ded further. Some wore dressed like townsmen. Dec' anics, and the like; others like country laborers - the whole booy appearing to represent every variety of occupation in their own country. I

Palace of the Bateria at a moment when the finan- the reigning Catholic dynasty had England with case of Mortara, again, any one with half an eye might have seen, was got up in England more re-cently, and stamped with the steel of the English Parliament for no other end than the most diabolical one of encouraging the Italian revolutionists to pursue their lawless and destructive course. The acts told the infidels of Tuscany, those infidels which English emissaries had made, that they had to Rome by telegraph, and it is said he will be the sympathy of the English Government, and might placed on half-pay. He is said to be a man of vio- calculate on it in whatever they might see fit to do calculate on it in whatever they might see fit to do for the overthrow of the civil power under which it had placed them. So far their sapping and mining tion in the provinces up to the gates of Rome. In have succeeded, to the great degradation of the peothe provinces of Frosinone and Sabina banners are ple, and with great loss of the faith. It is notorious prepared, having on them ' Respect religion and the to all at Florence, Protestants residing there are free to own, indeed many of them mention it with fisgust, that the same thing has been going on for a length of time which has been carried on at Olinton and other towns in Ireland to corrupt the people's faith. Money has been freely given, so much weekly, to numbers of noor, half-famished creatures to abjure their religion. Whether they become infidels or anything else it matters not to the tempters. If they give up the faith of their fathers that is enough. - Weekly Register.

NAPLES AND SIGILY .- "On the occasion of the mission of the Commander de Martino at Paris, no interchange of autograph letters took place between the King of Naples and the Emperor of the French. "In order to give a motive for his mission, the

Commander de Martino was instructed to recall that when the Court of the Two Sicilies was in 1852 the first to recognise the re-establishment of the empire in France, Nacoleon III. declared he would not forget the friendly step of the King of Naples.

"In execution of the orders of the King, the constitutional Neapolitan tricolour flag has been hoisted at Fort St. Elma, and was saluted by the whole artillery of the forts."

The Central Revolutionary Committee at Naples has issued the following appeal to the inhabitants of Naples. It is dated the 15th of June :--

"Inhabitants of the City of Naples. -- Too long already have your silent tears watered the land of Samnium, too long have Italian brows been bent before crime and infamy.

"Incessantly menaced in your persons, in your property, in your bonour, for 40 years you have been the playthings of the ambition and of the tyranny of a handful of men. With us you have deplored the ruin of the national finances; you have seen taxes levied to provide for the pleasures of an imbecile Bourbon, and become the booty of a few nobles who ostentationsly displayed their luxury before you as if it were a patent of nobility.

"You behold daily your fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, subject to cynical tortures and immolated by a barbarous police. Blood asks for blood, and that of your relations and defenders of your rights cries for vengeance.

"Staves bought by money in South America did not tolerate such odious treatment, and we, Neapolitans, born free men to live where our fathers lived as rulers, how could we have submitted to such exactions, have endured such sanguinary outrages?

"But let us bid a truce to timid regrets; let us leave lamentations to the tyraut; the future does not rest in his complaints. Hitherto knocked down by the cowardice and villiany of example, taken by the contagion, our brains were confounded like those of slaves.

"At the sight of victorious Sicily, at the magnanimous example of Piedmont, at the powerful voice of Garibaldi, let our hearts throw off a shameful torpor, let us seize weapons to conquer chastise and liberate. Let Vesuvius respond to Etna, and the Appenines be the conducting wire of deliverance to our brothers of the North.

"For a long time, Neapolitans, we have tolerated that which could not be avenged without shedding the blood of our fellow-citizens. For a long time we hesitated to commence an impious struggle with our brethren led astray by pretorian uniforms. "But by the side of the duties of the citizens are

also those of the father; the hour has come to cast aside an anjust sensibility, to escape from the curse which weighs upon bad fathers and slaves !

"Let the mask be dropped ! Let every man select his course; between honour and infamy traitors only can hesitate, and cowards only remain undecided. Let everything within our reach become a terrible wenpoy, from the deadly rifle to the sharpened lava of Vesuvius; let us rather be crushed under the ruins of Parthenove than tolerate the tyraphy of the Bourbon, and, if he needs must reign, let him reign in a churchyard. "Brothers, await the orders of your committee; distrust bad nows, and especially silly manifestations only suited to encourage the oppressor, to intimidate the weak, and to delay the day of redemption. " Sons of the Samuites, invoke the courage of your ancestors; sharpen your swords and prepare silently, for, we swear it unto you, the struggle is near at hand. " Neapolitans, you are sons of Italy. Italy extends from Mont Cenis to the blood-stained waters of Sicily. Rise in the name of Italy and of liberty ! " Those who shed their blood for your sakes come courageously to you, and you fight against them ! "God said to Cain, - Unhappy man, what have you done with your brother?' italy will say to you, -' Cursed brothers, what have you done with your brothers? " Each drop of blood shed in Sicily is a malediction on your heads, on the heads of your children, and of your children's children. Neapolitans | Italy forgives you ; but you must rise like the flames of your volcanoes against those who do not wish to allow Italy to exist! Despatches from Naples, dated the 27th ult., state that deplorable events had occurred there. The French Ambassador, Baron Brenier, while passing through the Strada di Toledo, where much agitation was prevailing, received several blows on the head with a loaded cane. He fell senseless and was carried to the palace of the Legation, where he received the necessary attention. "Baron Brenier having counselled liberal reforms, the attempt on his life was attributed to the anti-reform party. It was hoped that his wounds would not prove serious."

" BILLAULT."

DISCONTENT IN PARIS .- A good many arrests, says working classes in Paris on account of muriniurs at the present state of distress, which is undeniable.-The food question bids tair, unfortunately, to supersede all others. The weather is still most unpromising, and the harvest in France must necessarily be very deficient. The French Government, it is said, in order to be prepared for the contingency of an indifferent harvest, has ordered considerable purchases of bread-stuffs in America.

HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS .-- The English papers teem with complaints of the high price of provisions. I don't know exactly what London prices may be just now, but I rather think those of Paris will beat them hollow. My butcher-not by any means one | Emperor Napoleon was to represent the common inof the dearest-tells me this morning that he is charging his customers the following prices for meat :- Fillet of beef, 2s. the lb. ; rump steaks (and fearfully tough they are), 1s 2d; inferior beef for making soup (bone included) 9s; ordinary joints of pentedly said, hoped by this interview to give a veal and mutton are 11d. the lb. I have reduced these quotations into English money that you may the more readily make a comparison. It is a comparison this country. Declarations to the same effect had mon saying in England when mext is dear, "Wby don't vou eat fish?" Alas ! the bountiful sea offers frank and genuine manner with which they had acsmall consolution to the Paris housekeeper. The protectionist laws, passed for the benefit (?) of French fisheries, and which are unfortunately about to be renewed for a long term of years, prevent the | that he had acceded to this interview on the condi-Parisians from deriving any benefit from the railway tion that the limits and the integrity of the Father-communication with the coast, which ought to make hand were not made a subject of discussion. In fish as cheap here as at Billinsgate. Salmon is at this moment sold at 3s. 6d. the lb. A single mackerel cost 1s., and a small pair of soles as much. Vegetables and fruit were never known to be so dear as in all this he had given a new proof of how dearly now. Bread remains at 8d. the 4lb. loaf, and the he valued the common interests of all Germany. He Government will not allow it to be higher, whatever thought it the object, not of the German only, but may be the price of corn, but the bakers are in a state of quasi rebellion because they are forced to sell at this rate .- Letter from Paris.

The death of Prince Jerome, once King of Westscandal which he committed, nothing loath, at the imperious dictation of his brother the Emperor of vation of his brother to the thrane of France gave him an opportunity of showing on a grander scale the atter absence of principle, common to him with too many others, which stained the men of his generation. Without more abilities than his neighbors he lived upon them, satisfying all his desires, without scruple, and in his old age recovering almost the ephemeral diguity he had lost, but which by his own capacity be could neither have acquired or retained

ritories of the Church .-- London Tablet. PRUSSIA.

THE BADEN CONGRESS .- The National Zeilung gives a Paris letter, have lately been made among the the following version of the Prince Regent's speech to the German potentates assembled at Baden-Baden :---

"His Royal Highness began by expressing his thanks to the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemburg for complying with his wish that they should be present at his interview with Louis Napoleon. He then thanked the other sovereigns for having hastened to Baden-Baden to assist the two Kings in the execution of their purpose. He said that he looked upon

this event as a guarantee for the future support of Prussia by the minor Sovereigns in the day of common danger to Germany. The intention of the Prince Regent in acceding to this interview with the terest of Germany in the presence of the Sovereign of France, and in this he had been essentially assisted by the co-operation of so many of the German Sovereigns. The Emperor Napoleon, as he had reproof of these peaceful seutiments to Germany, and to allay the excitement which had been raised in been received by all Sovereigns present; and the cepted these declarations must have convinced the Emperor of the French of the credit attached to his asseverations. The Prince Regent went on to say granting this, and coming to Baden-Baden, the Emperor had acknowledged the integrity of Fatherand. The Prince Regent, on his part, believed that also of the European policy of Prussia, to preserve the integrity of Germany To do this would be ever the object of the Prince Regent; and be would

not allow himself to be diverted from the fulfilment phalin, reminds us of his pust existence, and of the of this task, even though his nution of the progress and fical aim of the German and Prussian policy were not shared by some of his allies. There could the French. He himself, if left to himself, would be no doubt of the loyal character of his endeavors have led an obscure, if not a decent life, but the ele- to effect a reform of the Federal constitution. and to gather the forces of Germany in a way which would secure their prosperous development. These exertions had not been made with the intention of breaking the legal and international tie now existing hetween the Governments of Germany. The action he was raised above them, and without a patrimony of his Government had assuredly shown the Sovereigns that, although no extensive reforms were aimed at for the moment by Prussia, there were yet certain points of constitutional import upon which he was resolved to make his stand. Austria had Before his brother became Emperor of the Freuch, | latterly taken steps for a rupprochement to Prossia. Jerome Buconparte had married an American lady | The Prince Regent held these advances in high estiin America, in conformity with the laws of the mation, and his German allies would be informed of Ohurch, and those of the United States. There was | their eventual progress In maintaining this adoptno doubt about the validity of the marriage evclesi- ed course of policy the Prince Regent was in good astically or civilly, for even if the young Jerome had hopes that the various German governments would neglected any ceremony prescribed by the local successively be induced to concur with him. He French law, that omission could not prejudice a tuar-hoped that, in consignence of this interview, the on his repentance. He subsequently hung himself riage on American soil, and there could be no possi-ble difficulty in the matter, because Jerome and not in their resistance to every act of foreign aggression, address to the Cardinal Vicar with this anecdote.--What was the uproar made in the Honse of Commons ble difficulty in the matter, because Jerome and not in their resistance to every act of foreign aggression, run away from home for the purpose of contracting hat also feel inclined to approach more nearly to his The absence of Cardinal Mattei has given rise to and throughout England, some years ago, about the sidering they are able to spend six months away from a clandestine marriage? Jerome and his wild wire views on matters of internal policy. He concluded many reports. The truth is, the Cardinal has in-

ROME.-The Times publishes the following Roman

letter, dated the 19th June :-"The 14th anniversary of the election of Pius IX. was 'celebrated the day before yesterday. On that occasion the Holy Father received the congratulations of the Cardinal Vicar, in the chapel at the Vatican. The speech of the Cardinal was very brief. The Pope, in his reply, thanked the Sacred College for the congratulations addressed by them, and for their good wishes for his tranquillity and peace of mind. Last year, on a similar occasion, Pius IX. used very strong language when speaking of the enemies of the Ohurch and the usurpers and despoilers of the possessions of the Holy See. The Pope asked the prayers of all the faithful for the reestablishment of peace, and that those who had wandered from the right path might return to it, and that none should change like the privat John Hinchberger, of Littus, in Austria. In 1848 this priest became the disciple of the spostate Ronge, and was chosen head of the sect of the Rongists of Vienna. He was excommunicated by his Bishop, but absolved

larly transmitted to Vienna, where they were drilled and put into uniform. The Austrian Government appears, therefore, to be taking quite as active a part in culistment from Ireland as the Papal Government. I may add, that these men appeared not unlikely to make good soldiers, if I may judge from the fact that they conducted themselves in a very orderly manner and marched off from the railway station at the word of command with the regularity and mace of an English regiment."

Another correspondent writing from Boulogne says that 32 Irishmen passed through that town on their way to join the Papal troops; yesterday 40 more landed. These recruits had arrived by steamer direct from London.

A letter from Rome received June 28th, says a battalion of Irish has been organised. It is called the battalion of Saint Patrick.

We have of late heard much which is untrue of the disaffection in the Pope's dominions to the Pon-tifical Government The lower classes, it has been said, are in their affections, utterly lost to the Holy Father. We are in a position to give the most positive denial to this. The agricultural population of the Papal realm are to a man on their Sovereign's side, ready to sacrifice property and life in his defence. The noble-minded General who has put himself at the head of the Papal troops could give many instances of their loyalty and devotion. He could give as instancees of these what no one residing in that country (Italy) could have the hardihood to gainsay, as they are manifested every day. Whereever General Lamoriciere goes in the rural districts he is met hy.offers of assistance in every shape and form. If horses or mules cannot be had to convey from one place to another, the little farmers stops the plough, and sends his oxen to do the work, without a moment's delay. No one of them requires to be asked to do anything. The turbulent spirits who have in other ports of Italy lent themselves to the revolutionary movement are unknown in our ru-ral districts. Of the inhabitants Virgit might still sing, "Oh happy, penceful swains!" for it is obvious to all that no subjects on earth are more attached to their Sovereign than they are to the Sovereign Pontiff, whose paternal sceptre is over them. Nor is this the consequence of no enemy having tried to sow three-the seeds of insurrection among them. Everything has been done for some years that could

be done to do this. The efforts have only failed because the people felt they had nothing to complain of which man could redress-now and then heavy rains deloging their beautiful fields and damaging their crops.

We admit that the same foul attempts to mislead the simple have not been mide in those portions of the Papal territory we are speaking of, which were made to undermine the faith of the inhabitants of Tuscany. The success of the revolutionary party in Florence has been owing, every Protestant there knows, entirely to the previous success of the infidel party, who, anstained in their infamous traffic of perverting the people's faith, by unlimited funds contrider the patronage of the British Government, to bring about the miserable state of things in Tuscany What was the uproar made in the House of Commons - duly married by a Spanish Bishop who had taken by assuring them once more that his views on the correct the displeasure of the Holy Father by having peace, but an open avowal on the part of England gislators. "- Weekly Register.

### SPAIN.

We rejoice to state that the Spanish Government, by the medium of its Charge d'Affaires at Turin, has presented a protest to Count Cavour against the assistance indirectly given by Sardinia to the Sicilis n revolutionary party. Should the remonstrance of Spain remain without any effect, the Spanish Legation will be ordered to quit Turin .- Weekly Register.

### RUSSIA.

PETRUSBURG, June 23.-It is said that by order of his Majesty, Count Stockelberg, the Russian Minister at Turin, has been instructed to declare to the Sardinian Cabinet that, should the Sardinian Government not henceforth prevent the departure for Sicily the expedition in course of organisation in the different ports of Sardinia, Count Stockelberg, with the whole personnel of the Legation, would quit Piedmont.

The Times seldom speaks the truth on any subject except by accident. On Thursday, however, it made an admission which it is well to reproduce here, not that it matters to us how the Protestant Bishops embated by English bigots, have labored for years, un- | ploy their time, but because the Times has avowed what everybody else had long since thought .- viz. that in the words of our cotemporary, " There are thirty Prelates always in the House of Lords ; they are not overburdened with ecclesiastical work, con-



Whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Branchtis,

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after MONDAY, JULY 2nd, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows :-

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN. - During the last five years tion, and Incipient Consumption is mestimable. 1,960 persons have been sentenced to imprisonment by the metropolitan magistrates (including the City) for aggravated assaults on their wives or other women. The average has been 392 a-year, and it may be assumed from the two returns, in which a distinc-tion is made, that about one-third of these assaults were upon the wives of the offenders .- Standard.

fraud and forgery as secretary to the Lancashire Mu-

that Loan Society.

THE NEW BALLEE OF PEEDLES .- A burgess of this gravely-pleasant town sellyed forth into the Green, having that same day been made a magistrate. He stumbled against a cow, the milker shouled to him, "Man! haud aff ina coo;" " wumman !" said he, looking sternly at her, "wumman ! I'm no a man,' I'm a bailie."- Scotsman.

It is stated that the grave of the Earl of Worcester, who was buried at the time of Henry VIII., is to be opened for the purpose of ascertaing whether it contained the model of a steam engine invented by him and buried with him.

TAXING BACHELORS AND GERSE .-- The following is taken from the report of the proceedings of the Connecticut Legislature :---" Bill to tax goese and batchelors, taken up. Mr. Harrison was opposed to the provision taxing batchelors. There was a tax already laid upon a go so, and any man who had lived 25 years without being murried could be taxed under that section." The bill was postponed.

Money in your purse will credit you--wisdom in your head will adorn you--but both in your necessity will serve you.

### ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

THE PAIN KILLER.-Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah, Jan. 5th, 1857, says : within the past four years I have used and disposed of above are hundred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two hundred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent oc-casions to use it, both on my self and others. One aight, while sleeping in an open Zayate, I was a woke by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On my examination, I found that I had been bitten by a Centipedo. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says : I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on on it in the dark, if need be.

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

## INFORMATION WANTED,

OF CATHERINE HUNT, native of Cloghen King's County, Ireland; she was in Kingston about 4 or 5 May the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings years ago. Any information as to her whereabouts on you. JOBN W. STOTT. Will be thankfully received by her brother, PETER Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., years ago. Any information as to her whereabouts on you. LUNT, Wost Farnham, C. E.

.″µ¢¢

## HOME TESTIMONY.

BOSTON, April 18, 1852. } No. 48 Union Str. 5

Mn SETH W. FOWLE .- Dear Sir :- Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden Cold, which resulted in a very severe Gough, with violent pains in the Side and Chest. I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of Wistar's Balsain of Wild Cherry, and immediately sent for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsani, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might

yet live many years.

Respectfully, MARY ROWE. We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs Rowe having been an inmate of our family.

WILLIM DENNETT MARTHA DENNETT.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrabner. Prepared by S. W. FowLE & Co, Boston, and for

sale by Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, wholesale agents for Montreal.

SEE WHAT AVER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES FOR DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER.

> STOTT'S CROSSING, Talladega Co., Ala., 9th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. ATER, Lowell, Mass-Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your SARSA-PARILLA and CATHARTIC PILLS have done for me. 1 had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from severe costiveness and Diarrheea alternately. My skin was clammy and unhealthy : my eyes and skin often

yellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appetite, but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach, with languar and a gloo-my sensation of sickness all over, kept me in anguist. You cannot know how much I suffered from an indescribable feeling of distress. The long continuance of this condition, without relief had worn me out so that I never expected to be better; but read-ing in the Christian Advocate, of your Sarsaparilla, I commenced taking it with occasional small doses of your Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct .--From the first it had more effect upon my disorder than I supposed anything could have. I regained my health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks. enjoy as good health and strength as any other man.

and sold by all Druggists.

## EASTERN TRAINS.

Day Express for Quebec, Portland and Fast Express Train for Quebec, (arriving 

(stopping over-night at Island Pond) 4 60 P.M. commodation Train for Quebec, 1s-

land Poud and all Way Stations, at 8 25 P.M

## WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains Letween Montreal and Detroit darly.

Day Mail, for Torento, London, Saruia,

- aud Detroit, at...... Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way 9.00 A.M
- 4.30 P.M Stations, at.... Night Express Train, (with Sleeping
- Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,

3.00 P M the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West.

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, June 27, 1860

## WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



## MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

RÁCE.)

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

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

Ayer's Ague Cure.

while full off. My skin is now char, and I know by by Sching - that the discuss is group from an asystem. You can well believe that I feel what I am see in each a 1 fell you, that I hold you to be one of the apendes or the age, well remain ever gratefully, Yours, ALERED B. TALLEY.

(3) Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystoclas, Petter and Salt Rheetm, Scala Hend, Ring-worm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy. Dr. Robert M. Proble writes from Salers, V. Y., Pol-Sopt., 1853, that he has enred an invertait over of Dropsy, which threatened to termines *Fire*, by the perseventing use of our Surseparibles and a constant attack of *Matiguant Englifetus* by large doses of the same, says be cured the common *Emplions* by it con-stantly. stantly.

## Bronchoccle, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zehnlon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, vertex: "Three bothes of your Sarsapeville curved me from a  $Galter \rightarrow n$ bideons swelling on the neck, which I and suffered from over two years."

## Rheumatiam, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Riscumatian, Gout, Liver Complaint. INDERENTIATE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
Du, J. C. AVER. Sit : I have been allieted with a pain-tic dynamic hierarchics for a long time, which baffield the skill of physicians, and stack to me in split of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarasgarilla. One both cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I are far better then before I was stateded. I think if a wonderful medicine. J. FRIZAM. Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afficient for years with an offection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thang, and every thing filled to relieve me ; and I have been a broken down may the Liver. My beloved pastar, the Rev. Mr. Eapy, advised preterry year Saraspatilla, levenue he said be heavy you, are any thing you made was worth trying. By the blees pre of Ged it has cured two, and has so multied my blood at to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The levenue is and of you is not had, good complet."

Schizzus, Concer Tumors, Kulargement, Wa-coration, Carles, and Exfediation of the Notics.

Agreat variety of enses have been reported to us where guess of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not ad-pit 0, as. Some of them may be found in our America Abagnet, which the agents below named are pleased to diraish graffs to all who call for them.

infinish graits to fill who can for from. By spepsis. Heart Discare, Fits, Epilepsy, Metometoly, Neuralgin. Show connection entry for a first particulation of the sub-by the alterative power of this medicine. If stimu-ther the who from the vigorous action, and thus a coronnes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the pressenties of the people, and we are consider that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs. Colds, Influenza, Ronreeness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipicat Consump-tion, and for the Relief of Consump-tive Futients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

stages of the Disease. This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any there is a remedy so universally known to surpass any there is a state of threat and lung complaints, that it is the describence for coughs and colds, and its truly is described excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly is described excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly is described excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly is described excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly is described excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly is a layer not some personal experience of the carth-is an living trouby in their midst of its victory over the oral living trouby in their midst of its victory over the oral living trouby in their midst of the throat and lungs. A self know, the dreadful fatality of the set disorders, and and they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not describe than to assure them that it has now all the vir-rase they it did have when making the cures which have wor so strongly upon the confidence of markind. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lovvell, Mars. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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

The Course of Instruction will embrace all sual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

## SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS :

Board and Tuition	570	00
and of Decentic pedicine.	-	00
Washing. Drawing and Painting.	10	50
mane mesona - Pano.		00
Payment is required Quarterly in advar October 29.	28 Ice.	90

## 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 pro-vided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid cducation 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 (paya le halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septemper, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

## CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

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

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street. Oct. 20, 1859.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON.

THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable reference.

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

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JULY 20, 1860. 1.12. 1. 15 THOMAS M'KENNA, THOMAS WALKER & CO.; PATTON & BROTHER, CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS. AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Wholesale and Retail PRACTICAL PLUMBER Alexandria-Rov. J. J. Chisholm. NORTH AMERICAN OLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND OIDER. Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aylmer-J. Doyle. CILL . . . AND WHOLERALE AND RETAIL. GAS FITTER, MERCHANTS, Amhertsburgh-J. Roberts. 12 M'Gull Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, Antigonish-Rev. J. Camerou. BRG to inform their friends and the public generally, MONTREAL. (Between Notro Dame and St. James Streets.) Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. that they have just received a well selected Stock of Brockrille-P. Murray. Belleville-M. O'Dampsey MONTREAL. THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepar-ed to execute Orders for them to any extent that may Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER OLOSSTS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Brantford-W. M'Manamy. of expense. Montreal, Nov. 1859. TERMS CASH. Caledonia-M. Donnelly. Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best mannee. K9 All Oasks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-Cavanville-J. Knowlson. be required. These Bells are made by Messars. NAYLOR, VICK-ERS & OO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, Jobbing Punctually attended to. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Maguire. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. B. DEVLIN, changed on delivery. September 15, 1859. ADVOCATE, melodious sound, neculiar to steel, owing to the clas-PRICES. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. ticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. PIANO FORTE TUNING. WINES. Carleton, N. B.-Rev. E. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm distance. James Street. Per Per Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are con-sequently more easily rung; and owing to the den-JOHN ROONEY, Per gal. dozen. bottle. Dewittville-J. M'Iver. PORT-Finest Old Orusted.... 483 48 0d Very Fine.....125 6d 30s 2s 6d SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d 42s 3s 6d Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL PIANO FORTE TUNER, sity and also to to the well-known strength of the (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,) material, it is almost impossible to break them with East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins ADVOCATES. 30s 2s 63 Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. ordinary usage. These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, 36s 3s 9d BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as Erinsville-P Gainey CHAMPAGNE-Moet's Imperial, 90s 7s 6d well in Montreal as in the country, and neighbor-Near the Hotel Due Hospital. Emily-M. Hennessey. Other Brands, 50s 53 0d States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Ohurches, Fac-tories, &c.,; and being sold much cheaper than Com-Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. ing towns, that he has commenced CLARET-Chaten Lafitte and TUNING PIANOS BL Julien,..... 129 6d 24s 28 6d Wи. PRICE, position Bells, this fact in connection with their on his own account; and trusts by his punctual-ity and skill to merit a continuance of that patron-Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot SPIRITS. ADVOCATE. fail to commend them to public favor. BRANDIES-Martell's & Henage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great Hamilton-P. S. M'Hepry. Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. Huntingdon-O. M'Faul. Ingersoll-W. Featherston nessy's, 1848..... 60s 5s 0d St. James Street, will meet with strict attention. Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. M. DOHERTY, GIN-Best London Old Tom.... 128 6d 30s 29 6d March 9, 1860. and a very material saving in price. DeKuyper's Hollands..... 63 3d 158 18 3d Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. CHINES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCCRACY. ADVOCATE. WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper London-Rev. E. Bayard. Scotch ..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d No. 59. Lutte St. James Street, Montreal Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. usage, in any climate. Thin's & Jameson's THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the Parish of ST. JULIENNE will require, on the First of July next, a FEMALZ TEACHER; one who will be able Printed Circulars, with descriptious, recommenda-Irish..... 85 4d 208 2s 0d Old Rye and Genutions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FRANKLIS HOUSE. Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Kelehor. Merrickville-M. Kelly. FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, ine Upper Canada, 48 0d 109 18 0d (Corner of King and William Streets,) to instruct in both English and French. Montreal, ALES AND PORTERS, Address by letter, prepaid, to A. H. De Caussia, New Markel-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Agents for Canada. MONTREAL, quarte. pints. Secretary-Treasurer. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. January 7. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. IS NOW OPEN. March 9, 1860. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Pale..... 153 0d 83 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, King-And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Oshawa- Richard Supple. THE GREATEST Prescott-J. Ford. Mr. Ryas would say to the Friends of this very po ston, &c., old in bottle ..... 49 0d 33 6d Perth-J. Doran. pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED PORTER-Truman & Co's and Guin-H. BRENNAN, Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet ess & Co.'s..... 15s Od 7s 6d Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-Quebec-M. O'Leary. ers, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it Raiodon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelliown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teofy. All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importations. to their advantage to try the Franklin. Depot for Genuine Upper Osnada Rye and Toddy BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Whiskey. D O'GORMON, May 31, 1860. Richmond-A. Donnelly. No. 3 Crazg Street. (West End.) Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. BOAT BUILDER, **OF** THE AGE. SRAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. hand for Sale. also an Assortment of Oars, sent to CUICE St. Athanese-T. Dunn. any part of the Province. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett SEWING MACHINES EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. Kingston, June 3, 1858. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E.-J. Uaughlin. St. Raphael's-A. B. M'Donald. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples N. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and count. never failed except in two cases (both thunder hu-St. Romunid d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sex. mor.) He has now in his possession over two hun-Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles Thorold-John Heenan. of Boston. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of West Osgoodc-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. York Grand River-A. Lamond. pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils SPRING AND SUMMER. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the 1860. M. P. RYAN, worst case of erysipelas. COTTACE CHAMBER FURNITURE One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-Grand Trunk Clothing Store, No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure ranning of th ears and blotches among the bair. 87 M'GILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS. (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, Four to six bottles are warranted to care corrupt THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Oloths, Doeand running alcers. PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. TAKES this opportunity of informing his many J. NAGLE'S skins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, anderclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, friends in Causda West and East, that he has opened vorst case of ringworm. the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to CELEBLATED Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the follow-O.MCGARVEY. Ties, &c., have now arrived. 1111 nost desperate case of rheumatism. 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Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

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

