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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

No. 3.

TURLOUGH O'BRIEN; OR, THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER.

CHAPTER XVIII.—THE WARRANT.

Almost at the same moment when the old servant thus planted himself against the chamber door, were heard upon the outside, voices and the noise of feet; the latch was raised, and there followed a loud and peremptory knocking.

'Leave the door, Donovan—stand aside, I command you,' cried Sir Hugh, vehemently.

With a mute gesture of despair the old domestic obeyed, and at the same moment the knocking was still more loudly repeated.

'Come in, whoever you be—come in,' cried Sir Hugh, sternly.

The summons was hardly uttered ere it was complied with, and Miles Garrett, accompanied by an officer, and strange to say, by the identical red-faced sinister-looking personage who had a few evenings before placed Grace Willoughby in such fear and actual peril, in the wood of Glindarragh—the ruffian Hogan, accounted precisely as he had been on that eventful day, and all three followed by a party of soldiers, entered the chamber.

'Ha, Miles Garrett,' exclaimed Sir Hugh, in unmeasured amazement.

His gaunt kinsman answered not, but turned upon him a look before whose ominous significance, in spite of his constitutional hardness, the old knight felt a certain sinking of dismay.—The hard features of the unexpected intruder were unnaturally pale, and through the habitual cunning of his eye glared something wolfish, as with a rapid sweep it took in the contents of the chamber. He waved his hand to his soldiers, who halted at the door, and advancing some paces into the apartment, without removing his high-crowned hat, he paused by a little chamber, and resting his gloved hand upon it, drew himself up to his full height; and eyed the old knight still in silence with a look in which agitation and hatred were strangely blended.

'Miles Garrett,' said the old man slowly, and with subdued sternness, as he returned his gaze, 'there's ruin in your face; speak out, man—what is your message?'

'One that you need scarce be in such haste to hear,' retorted Garrett, slowly and with something bordering upon a smile, but so hideous and unearthly that it bore no more resemblance to what a human smile should be than the fire damp of a graveyard does to the blessed sunshine of a summer's day.

'Do you know that gentleman, sir?' he added, sternly, pointing toward Hogan, who was standing with his legs apart and his arms folded, leaning impudently at Grace Willoughby, who, terrified at his presence, stood trembling, while her color came and went in quick succession, behind the old knight, and clinging instinctively to his hand.

'Do you know that gentleman, sir?' repeated Miles Garrett, with louder and more insolent emphasis.

'Spare your breath, sirrah,' retorted Sir Hugh, reddening with indignation; 'I'm not to be frightened by loud talking, and you know it.'

'So much for the respect you pay the king's commission,' said Garrett, glancing at the officer, to call his attention to the fact. 'You have, however, yet to learn, sir, that his majesty has servants who will firmly do their duty, and who will enforce submission and obedience, though they may fall in procuring that respect which every loyal subject cherishes for the authority they hold.'

'Miles Garrett, once for all, speak plainly,' cried Sir Hugh, stamping passionately as he spoke. 'What is your business here?'

'To arrest you,' replied Garrett, gruffly, and fixing his malignant eye steadily upon the old knight, for he had now perfectly recovered his self-possession.

There ensued a pause of some moments. 'How?—me!' at last exclaimed Sir Hugh. 'Ay, you, sir—you,' retorted Garrett, with fierce and insulting emphasis.

'Me! and for what—upon what charge?' urged Sir Hugh, glancing indignantly from man to man. 'Tell me, sir—in God's name tell me, what am I accused of?'

'Treason—high treason—levying war against the king,' replied Miles Garrett, coolly.

'Treason!' echoed Sir Hugh, vehemently—'treason; the charge is false, all false; you you know it, none better—false, false as your own black heart—villainously false! Oh, Miles Garrett, Miles Garrett, you double-dyed villain; this is all your doing. Yes, you d—d traitorous scoundrel! Oh! that you but dared to leave this feud to the arbitrament of the sword; old as I am; that I could, but meet you foot-to-foot, and hand to hand, in a fair field, and strike but one good blow for my life; but I forget myself; I am half a child, and do but heighten your cowardly triumph by chafing thus in the meshes. I will be more a man.'

He turned to his terrified daughter, and while he spoke some words of affection and comfort in her ear, Miles Garrett, addressing the officer, placed a letter in his hands.

'This, sir,' said the latter, 'is for my superior in command. Corporal O'Higgins, take this letter to the colonel.'

The man departed, and Garrett continued, turning to Sir Hugh, and a second time pointing toward the ill-favored personage who accompanied him—

'You know this gentleman, I presume?'

'I know him not,' retorted Sir Hugh, more calmly; but if he were a gentleman, methinks he would know better than to stand covered, as you do here, and in a lady's presence.'

'This gentleman is a chief witness against you,' continued Garrett, with a stern emphasis upon the word, 'and, as I venture to predict, will prove a conclusive one. Upon his information you are about to be arrested and removed; and upon his testimony you are likely ultimately to lose your life. Am I sufficiently intelligible?'

'And who or what are you, sir, who are so very ready to swear away the life of an innocent man?' asked Sir Hugh, bitterly.

'Who am I—phew! What the devil does it matter who I am, or what I am either?' replied Hogan, with a grin and swagger—

'My thrade's a horse doctor, acushla, says he, 'An' I'll cure you for nothin', alians ma chree!'

These verses he sang with coarse buffoonery, and then continued—

'What is it to you what I am, any more than that I'll tell the truth, an' if that puts a nail in your coffin, it's no fault of mine, surely.'

'Hold your tongue, sir, interposed Garrett, bluntly. 'It seems, then,' he continued after a brief pause, and turning again toward Sir Hugh—'it would seem that you are not acquainted with the person of this gentleman, he was about to say, but the recent exhibition restrained him, and he modified the phrase—'of this deponent. Well, observe me, sir, I desire to acquaint you with the nature and substance of his charge; I shall deal with you directly, and above board.'

'Directly and above board!' repeated Sir Hugh, slowly and sarcastically, and then with a bitter smile he shook his head.

'Ay, sir,' continued Garrett, doggedly, 'you shall be dealt with indulgently beyond what I fear you will eventually appear to have deserved.'

'Miles Garrett,' cried the old knight, vehemently, and with an expression which struggled between rage and strong disgust, 'forbear to mock me with this loathsome cant. Enjoy your villainous triumph, like the bloody and crafty man you are; but insult me not by naming indulgence, directness, honesty—in connection with your atrocious mission of perjury and blood.'

'This it is to hold the king's commission of the peace in times like these,' ejaculated Garrett, with a smile of contemptuous resignation. 'What rebel ever liked his punishment yet? Strike high or strike low, 'tis all one—no pleasing them!'

At this moment a firm and rapid step was heard, accompanied by the clang of the long cavalry sword ringing upon the pavement, and Col. TurloUGH O'Brien entered the room.

The blood which but a moment before retreated to her heart, had left her cheek pale as monumental marble, now sprung tingling through every channel to the beautiful face of Grace Willoughby, in a tide so full and warm, that her very neck, and even to her temples, glowed with bright vermillion; and her eyes, hitherto fixed in wild alarm upon the strange and dreaded actors in the scene, now sank to the ground.

As O'Brien entered he removed his plumed hat, and bowed with grave, it might almost have been sorrowful respect, Sir Hugh and to the beautiful lady who clung by his arm.

'Have I your permission,' he said, in a constrained and somewhat haughty tone, addressing Sir Hugh, 'to confer for a moment with this gentleman, Miss Garrett, of Lisnamore, whom,' he added, with a slight bow to that gentleman, which was as slightly returned, 'I presume I see here now.'

'Colonel O'Brien,' replied Sir Hugh, proudly and sadly, 'you have the power, and for aught I see to the contrary, the king may soon give you also the right, which I believe you claim, to use this Castle of Glindarragh, and all belonging to it, even as you list.'

'This comes,' observed Miles Garrett, with a savage sneer—for the blush which, at the entrance of the handsome soldier, had mantled the face of the beautiful girl, and still more, perhaps, Sir Hugh's allusion to O'Brien's ancestral claim, had somehow roused the worst passions, of his evil nature into keener activity—'this comes of men usurping what they cannot keep. Cuckoos ought not to build in falcon's nests!'

TurloUGH O'Brien's dark eye flashed for one moment upon the last speaker, with a look whose

proud and savage fire might well have warranted the image which its glance rebuked; and Garrett, ugly, ungainly, and repulsive—requited the noble glance of the soldier with a look to the full as firm, but one in which caution and craft alone tempered the undisguised and sanguinary ferocity which now lighted up its awakened significance.

Adverting his glance from Miles Garrett almost as quickly as he had first bent it upon him, Colonel O'Brien turned again to Sir Hugh, and with an air and tone of proud respect which touched the old knight, he said—

'I have your permission, then, Sir Hugh Willoughby, to remain here for a few moments!'

'You have, Colonel O'Brien—you have,' returned the old man, in a tone more gentle than he had yet employed; 'and though the question be but a form, I thank you—with all my heart I thank you—for the courtesy which prompts it.'

Strange to say, the very friendliness of spirit in which this slight respect was greeted by Sir Hugh, had the effect of repelling the stern and haughty nature of the younger man; in an instant the habitual remembrances of inveterate feud were awakened, and the deep chasm of hereditary hostility yawned again between them. He bowed coldly to Sir Hugh, and, turning to Miles Garrett, observed—

'I shall glance again at this letter, the contents of which as yet, I am but imperfectly acquainted with.'

All this while Mr. Hogan, with his hands buried in his waistcoat pockets, stood whistling in profound contemplation of one of the old portraits which hung upon the walls, and with his back turned full upon the speakers; and in the deep recess of the window, TurloUGH O'Brien was soon absorbed in the perusal of the letter.

'Sir Hugh Willoughby,' resumed Garrett, with singular calmness and gravity, 'it is fair you should know what has been sworn against you. This Mr. Hogan lost some cows and horses about the beginning of this month; he procured a warrant of search, and having reason to suspect that your herds had stolen them, he proceeded hither with his friends; and mark what follows: just ten days since, at fall of evening, he asked leave, under this warrant, peaceably to look for his cattle.'

'Peaceably!' echoed Sir Hugh. 'Good! sir, proceed.'

'Peaceably,' repeated Garrett, 'to search for his cattle concealed, as he believed, within this castle; he was accosted from the shot-hole overlooking the gate by you, sir, and denied admittance, insolently and peremptorily denied admittance; he then fixed the warrant itself upon a staff.'

'Would he swear it was not upon a pike-staff?' said Sir Hugh, with indignant and sarcastic emphasis.

'Upon a pike-staff, was it!' repeated Garrett, quickly, and paused in anxious silence for an answer; while his eye, intent with cat-like vigilance, watched every movement of his prey.

'Go on, sir, go on—if you mean to speak more, go on,' said Sir Hugh, with intense and bitter scorn.

'Yes, sir, if you will; he conveyed it to you, as you say, upon a pike's end,' resumed Garrett; again pausing for a second or two at the last word; but receiving no answer from Sir Hugh, he quickly continued, raising his voice as he proceeded, 'You, sir, received it, tore it to pieces, threw it to the winds with your own hands, and defied the poor gentleman who claimed admission in virtue of its authority to enter; and now, like a vaporing coward—ay, sir, start and scowl and glare as you may—a vaporing pot-valiant coward, you dare not, dare now avow your own braggart action.'

Miles Garrett had well calculated the effect his words were likely to produce upon one of his hearers at least, for, boiling with rage and scorn, the old knight was upon the very point of giving rash and vehement utterance to all that Garrett most desired to hear him speak. There was, however, another listener upon whom his language wrought to very different purpose, so suddenly that it seemed as though an apparition had started from the floor, TurloUGH O'Brien stood between Miles Garrett and the enraged old gentleman.

'Forbear!' he cried, in a tone of stern and deliberate command, as, with outstretched hand, he warned Sir Hugh; 'forbear—speak not for your life—speak not a word—for your child's sake, speak not.'

The suddenness and energy of the apparition which thus interposed, in all the impressiveness of command and warning, effectually checked the impetuosity of the knight, and a dead silence of some seconds followed.

'Sir Hugh Willoughby,' continued the soldier, almost sarcastically; 'there is a homely adage which says that least said is soonest mended.—Beware of ungoverned passion—and rush not into admissions which may touch your life.'

Come, Sir Hugh, be a man, and a calm one, or so surely as you stand there, and living at this moment, your enemies will take you in the snares of death.

'Oh! he is right, he is right, dear father—he speaks truly,' said Grace passionately, throwing her hands about the old man's neck, and clinging to him in agony of love and terror; 'answer them not, dear father—for my sake answer them not. Oh! good sir,' she said, with a piteous smile, as she turned to Miles Garrett, and pleaded sweetly with him, all unconscious of the hideous passions with which she thus essayed to parley, 'he is hasty, easily moved, but kind and gentle, and forgiving; for pity's sake, sir, do not chafe his spirit now.'

'Grace—Grace, my girl,' said Sir Hugh, turning to her, sadly and sternly, 'speak not to that bad man; you know not, perhaps you never may, wherefore I say it; but, my child, speak not to him, look not upon him, avoid him as the incarnate curse of our family—one that has been the great destroyer of all that, for us, time can never, never with all its crowding changes and chances—never restore again. My innocent child, my darling—my only, only child—I will not tell you more; but, once for all, hold with him no communion.'

He kissed her forehead with a melancholy fondness, as he concluded.

'Colonel O'Brien,' said Miles Garrett, eyeing the officer askance, while his face grew white and livid with concentrated rage, 'you attend here under the direction of that letter, and to obey my orders; beware, sir, how you exceed your duty.'

'Pshaw, sir, reserve your lectures for your bailiffs and constables,' retorted TurloUGH, with cold contempt; 'we both act under orders, you as well as I, and yours are not, and cannot be, to treat your prisoners as dangerous admissions.'

'I know my duty and its limits,' replied Garrett, while his face grew paler and paler, and the scowl upon his brow grew blacker and deadlier, 'and one of its behests is to unmask all treason and to expose all traitors, no matter, Sir Colonel, whose livery they may wear.'

'Sir Hugh Willoughby,' said the soldier, coldly, and without appearing to have so much as heard the last observation of Miles Garrett, 'you are my prisoner; I arrest you under this warrant, which has been handed to me for execution. This second paper is a summons directed to you, and which I now deliver, to attend the Privy Council in Dublin Castle.—It is my duty to provide an escort for your safe conveyance, which shall be done; and now, Mr. Justice,' he continued, turning to Miles Garrett, 'I am responsible for Sir Hugh Willoughby's appearance, and shall deliver his person into custody in Dublin, as required. You have no further business here, I presume.'

'None, sir,' replied Miles Garrett, with an affectation of carelessness, 'none. You are now accountable, and let me tell you, sir, an error on the side of strictness is more easily mended than one the other way. You scarcely can be too rigorous for caution in this case; 'tis enough to meet rebellion in the North; we must not let it spread into the South; examples must be made, and shall before long; above all, be strict and do not scruple in all respects to treat him as a military prisoner, for such he virtually is; in a word, sir, alike for others' warning and his own security, exercise severity. You understand me—severity!'

'Severity! good, sir,' repeated O'Brien, coldly. 'Have you anything further to suggest before you depart?'

'One word more—one word,' continued Garrett, as he directed a look, in which malignity and meanness struggled for the ascendancy, toward the old knight and the beautiful girl who clung to him with all the moving agony of love and terror, 'I would have you prevent communication between the prisoner and other persons, even those nearest to him in kindred; on that very account, perhaps, the most dangerous with whom he could hold intercourse. You will see the necessity of this measure.'

'From the young lady, his daughter, you mean?' inquired TurloUGH O'Brien, in the same cold tone.

'Certainly, most certainly,' replied Garrett, eagerly catching at the suggestion which, relieved him from what even he felt to be the embarrassing necessity of being more explicit.

The father, with a mute gesture of despair, drew his daughter still more closely to him; and, with a bursting heart, and false face, gazed on her loved countenance, while she, clinging to him: with the very wildness of fear and love; turned her imploring eyes in mute appeal from Miles Garrett to the soldier, who, with stern and thoughtful brow, was moodily pacing the floor to and fro. One quick glance he stole toward his prisoner, and addressing Garrett, said—

'No doubt the course you name was safest—wisest.'

'Clearly,' interrupted the magistrate. 'Would this duty had fallen to another's lot!' ejaculated TurloUGH.

'But then,' resumed O'Brien coldly, 'the lady is very young—almost too young to share in treasonable enterprises. What think you?'

Miles Garrett shook his head.

'You really apprehend danger to the king's government in this young lady's being admitted to converse with her aged father?' said TurloUGH, sarcastically. 'Do I understand you rightly, Mr. Garrett—are you serious?'

'Take your own course, sir,' replied Miss Garrett, hastily; 'and if there be any miscarriage in the matter, on your head be the consequences.'

'Nay, but would you have me separate them from this moment?' persevered the soldier;—'were not that undue severity?'

'Sir, I have said my mind already on the matter,' replied Garrett, doggedly. 'Your duty is plain; what your conduct may be I pretend not to divine.'

TurloUGH bit his lip, as he for a moment fixed his eye steadily upon the magistrate. He turned, however, sharply on his heel, without speaking, and walked to the window.

Meanwhile Garrett prepared, though lingeringly, to depart.

'You will need to make all possible despatch,' he said, once more addressing O'Brien, as he drew on his gloves; 'you have a weighty responsibility cast upon you, sir, and I venture to caution you, as a young man, against yielding to any influences, save those of duty only.'

As he spoke, he glanced at Grace Willoughby with a significance so obvious that, spite of her fears and agitation, a feeling of a very different kind for a moment overcame her, and she blushed so deeply that even from her neck to her very temples glowed with the crimson tide. Thus she stood overwhelmed with confusion and maidenly resentment, still holding by her father's arm, and with her eyes turned to the floor, while her quickened respiration was visible through the heaving of her silken bodice.

'Enough, sir,' replied the soldier, sharply and emphatically; 'and let me caution you in turn against intruding gratuitous advice where impertinence may be resented, and where its repetition may be punished. I have no more to learn from you; your presence is useless to me, and obviously painful to others; so, in mere decency, methinks it were better to withdraw.'

Miles Garrett was on the point of retorting; but the prudence of villainy prevailed, and he restrained the angry emotions which experience had taught him to control. He tapped Hogan upon the shoulder, pointed the way to the door, and having glanced hesitatingly for a moment or two successively at the other occupants of the chamber, he turned abruptly, muttering something between his teeth, and without addressing one word to those whom he was leaving, strode gloomily from the room.

Overcome with the agitation of the scene through which she had just passed—her heart wrung with feelings the most agonizing and exciting—poor Grace Willoughby no sooner saw herself relieved of the hateful and dreaded presence of those who had just departed, than, yielding herself up to the torrent of passionate grief and affection, terror and tenderness, which had long struggled in her bosom, she threw her arms around her father's neck, and covering him with kisses, wept and sobbed as if her heart would break.

TurloUGH O'Brien, meanwhile, stood stern, dark and silent, in the deep recess of the window, looking forth with compressed lips and a clouded brow upon the retreating forms those from whom he had just received his dread commission. He suffered this uncontrollable burst of feelings to expend itself without interruption, and it was not till many minutes had passed that he again addressed the fallen master of Glindarragh.

'Sir Hugh Willoughby,' said he, 'I am now, as you are aware, accountable for your appearance in Dublin: your person is in my keeping. I shall place you, however, under no unnecessary restraint. You are a gentleman, and your word is all I require to assure me that you will not attempt escape, while under my charge. We must reach Dublin within five days, and the sooner, therefore, we leave this the better. We have a hundred miles of bad road before us, and twenty miles a-day is as much as my men are accustomed to travel.'

'I am your prisoner, sir,' replied the old knight, with melancholy dignity; 'you have a right to command my movements. In trusting to my honor, as you propose, you will not find yourself mistaken. One request I have to make, and that is, that my poor child may be allowed, as you have heard her so earnestly entreat, to accompany her old father on this unexpected journey. We shall be prepared to set forth, if need be, this afternoon. My daughter may come with me.'

'Surely, surely, Sir Hugh,' replied the soldier,

having improvements executed on their own account, who in former years opposing their landlords when they proposed to have similar works executed for them. From the west the inspector of drainage writes that the expenditure on drainage is regarded as tending more than anything to keep the labourer from emigrating, because these works give him steady and generally well-paid employment during what are termed the idle months of the year, and this consideration is likely to increase the number of applications for loans. In much of this district grazing and cattle-feeding is preferred on account of its producing the greatest immediate profit with least outlay; but were thorough drainage has been effected the return is found to be greater than was anticipated. There is a satisfactory report also from the south, and though complaint is made of the high rate of wages, "nearly double what they were," the inspector in Tipperary writes that the labourer now understands the work, and the employer gets value for the difference in amount. Land which before drainage was only worth 10s. an acre is now letting for 40s. Besides drainage works there is an increasing desire for improved farm buildings, for which loans are also made; but loans (under the new Act) for building labourers' dwellings have hardly as yet commenced. The Commissioners report also on the progress of various public works. The works at Donaghadee are rapidly advancing to completion, and even now such steamers as are contemplated for the postal service between that port and Portpatrick may safely use the harbour in any state of the tide or weather.

DUBLIN, August 7.—The death of Lord Herbert has been received here with a feeling of regret, for there was no place where his character was better known or more respected than in Ireland, and by no class more than Catholics, who retain a grateful remembrance of his services in their defence during the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which he strenuously and perseveringly resisted by his votes and speeches. He was also looked up to as a model landlord, his dealings with his numerous tenantry in this city and large suburbs having been invariably characterised by the largest liberality. Indeed, his practical motto as a landlord, might be expressed by the words, "Long leases and moderate rents" nor did he ever in any one instance attempt to impose upon a tenant the degrading condition of sending his child to a school where its faith would be undermined as a preliminary for ensuring favourable terms. On the contrary, layman as he was, he stood out in conspicuous and noble contrast to the exterminating Bishop of his own Church—Lord Plunket; for he invariably set his face against proselytism in all its phases knowing, as a man of high principle and common sense, that it was a system calculated not only to demoralise, but to train up a generation of abandoned hypocrites. There is one act of the lamented nobleman which was but little known during his life, but which redounds so much to the honor of his memory, that I feel peculiar gratification in recording it. A large portion of his property was situated in the three parishes of Donnybrook, Booterstown, and Bray, and with a view of enabling the Parish Priest of each of those parishes to keep a sufficient number of Curates for the spiritual wants of his Catholic tenants, he divided among them each year, out of his private resources, the handsome sum of £200, in the proportion of £90 to each of the two former, and £20 to the latter. This sum he paid through the Board of Charitable Bequests, and the gift was unfettered by a single condition which could render it distasteful. Whether this valuable and much-needed endowment ceases with the life of the deceased nobleman, or whether he made arrangements to render it perpetual, I am not at this moment in a position to state; but, what a lesson does the conduct of this excellent man teach those miserable bigots who, in the light of open day, and without a blush upon their foreheads, carry on the nefarious traffic of purchasing Catholic souls.

ANTRIM CASTLE.—THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.—The all-absorbing feature of the oak-room is the recess. In it rests "the Speaker's chair of the Irish House of Commons recalling to memory many a thrilling episode of the historic part of Ireland—"Speaker Foster, Gratian, Flood, Castlereagh, Hussey, Burgh, Yelverton, Fitzgibbon O'Neill, Connolly, Curran, 1782, and the Union. All who addressed that chair are gathered to their fathers save two—the amiable and patriotic Lord Charlemont and Sir Thomas Staples Bart.—the latter the revered and respected father of the Irish Bar in general, and in particular, of the north-east bar, which includes within its orbit the circuit of Antrim Castle. The urbanity and gentle courtesy of this fine old Irish gentleman of the "olden time" has endeared him to the north-east bar—a body of gentlemen of high intellectual ability and cultivated and polished minds, whose nice preception of the amenities enable them keenly to appreciate the superior qualities of so admirable a president. The chair is of solid oak. The arms of it are formed out of one entire piece. The top is rounded into a half circle, and is elevated considerably over the head of the person seated in it. Above the chair, ranging round the dark wainscoted wall of the arched recess, are fifteen shields suspended—the arms painted heraldically, and in chronological order, of the various Speakers of the Irish House of Commons commencing with Sir John Davis, the first Speaker in this parliament of James the First in 1613; and ending with the right Honourable John Foster, the fifteenth and last Speaker, in the year 1801. In the centre of the recess, and over the chair are the arms of Ireland—the harp and crown and above them the arms in full of "Speaker Foster." The Speaker's mace, which is preserved in the plate room in the basement story of the castle, as well as the chair, is in the possession of Lord Massarene, who guards them as precious relics of Irish nationality. His grandfather, the last Speaker, afterwards created Lord Orill, vacating the chair, when he declared the Act of Union passed, took them with him, and answered the numerous applications afterwards made by the government for them with the memorable words—"When that body which owned the chair and mace, and entrusted them to me, claims them from me, I will restore them." From "Antrim Castle" by Clonaboy, in the Dublin University Magazine.

PROTESTANT JURY PACKING.—The Tipperary Advocate complains bitterly, and apparently with great justice, of the constitution of the jury panels in the North and South Ridings. The North Riding Panel, it says—"might as well have been concocted by the worshipful Grand Master of an Orange Lodge for aught of liberality that is visible in its construction." This, it will be admitted, is not calculated to inspire the Catholic public with any great degree of confidence in the administration of justice in Ireland. Only 30 Catholics are placed on a list of 122 names for the North Riding Panel, and these 30 are so manipulated as to their location on the list, that whilst more than three Catholics cannot be on any jury, there will, in the vast majority of cases, be no more than two, often only one, and occasionally none at all! By way of illustration, our contemporary shows that there are only 8 Catholics amongst the first 40 names, giving a proportion of 5 Protestants to one Catholic, although the population of the Riding contains only one Protestant to every 14 Catholics. For the town of Nenagh, with its 5,686 Catholic inhabitants, there are only 6 Catholics on the panel, that is, one for about every thousand in round numbers. But when we come to compare the numbers of Catholics with Protestant jurors for the entire North Riding, the disproportion will appear in a still more glaring and inequitable light, there being only one Catholic juror for every 3,382 Catholic inhabitants placed on the list, whilst it contains one Protestant juror for every 74 Catholic inhabitants of Tipperary? Shall it be said in the face of the world that an equitable proportion of their number were placed on the panel, the cases coming before them would not be as fairly and truly

tried as by the same number of Protestants? It may, of course, be urged, that as the vast majority of the population are Catholics, if the majority of the jury were of the same creed their decision would incline to the side of their co-religionists. But is not the converse of this line of argument capable of a construction which would go equally far to prove that no Catholic could expect impartial or unbiassed decisions from a jury, three-fourths or the whole of which was composed of Protestants? There is no more important, or more responsible privilege conferred by the constitution on the subject than that which is involved in the functions of a jurymen, and as that privilege is extended to the duly qualified Catholic as well as to the Protestant, there cannot be a greater injustice, to say nothing of the insult and indignity, than that those who are entrusted with the duty of carrying out the intentions of the constitution, should withhold all but the shadow of the privilege from the great majority and bestow the entire substance upon the infinitesimally small minority.—Dublin Telegraph.

PROTESTANT TACTICS, OR HOW CONVERTS ARE MADE.—The Dublin Morning News says:—It was at the close of the Fast in the Desert, when our Divine Lord was hungry, that the Devil asked Him to turn a stone into bread; and, next, bringing Him to the pinnacle of the Temple, he tendered Him the glory of the kingdoms of this world, if he would fall down and worship him. Thus, in the midst of the Famine, did the Angel of Darkness send his emissaries to tempt the starving poor of Ireland. Brigades of itinerant evangelists, men whose appropriation of Scrip was more generally credited than their interpretation of Scripture, announced to the Shaftesburys, the Spencers, the Whalleys, and other credulous bigots of Exeter Hall, that fabulous numbers of Irish Papists had been converted from the errors of Romanism. Reverend Major Dallas, Very Reverend General Ridley, Right Reverend Lord Oranmore and Brown, and the Most Reverend Father in God, Lord (Baron) Bishop Plunket, distinguished members of the Church Militant, certified, as to the heavy loss of the Romish enemy, in the campaigns in Connamara and Mayo, while a portion of the Irish, and nearly all the British Press confidently and continually asserted that, at length, the work of the Reformation was complete in Ireland.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS (IRELAND).—A return to an order of the House of Commons, shows that the number of pupils on the rolls for the last quarter of 1860, and whose religious denominations have been ascertained, were 548,123, thus divided:—Established Church 30,860; Catholics, 455,582; Presbyterians 59,086; others 2,607. The Banner of Ulster, which is the official organ of the Presbyterians, hails the appointment of Sir Robert Peel with unqualified satisfaction, saying,—"Sir Robert Peel will bring to his task ample powers to make him at once the popular lord of the Lodge in the Phoenix Park, and the industrious head of the Irish office. With the warm-hearted people of Ireland, the youthful head of the house of Peel is likely to become a special favourite. The very recollection that upwards of half a century ago his father, then only 22 years of age, wielded the same power in the vicinity of Dublin Castle, cannot fail to have its influence, and to stir up feelings of emulation which must reflect on the son something of the greatness of the father. For the new Secretary a glorious future looms in the distance, and for the sake of the time that is gone—for the honour of the greatest and most gifted of Britain's modern senators—we trust that Sir Robert Peel will never forget the fame of his fathers."

A CLEVER SWINDLE.—LIMERICK, TUESDAY.—A circumstance of bare-faced swindling, which occurred in this city on yesterday, has given rise to much gossip amongst all classes, owing to its novelty of occurrence. It appears that a young gentleman, clerically attired as a minister of the Established Church, put up a few days since at a hotel in Roche street, of which Mr. John Molony is proprietor, entering himself as the "Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, en route to Killarney," and stated to the hotel-keeper, in the way of conversation, "that he was specially engaged to preach before the Queen during the royal visit to the romantic lakes of that part of her Majesty's dominions, but that it was to be kept a perfect secret until the Queen actually arrived!" As matter of course, every possible attention was paid to the supposed reverend gentleman, not only by proprietor, but waiters, chambermaids, &c., to whom strict injunctions were issued not to breathe his name and strict secrecy was accordingly observed by all. His chops at breakfast were made savoury and done brown; his lunch was punctually placed upon the table precisely at one; he dined at six, and subsequently enjoyed each evening half a bottle of wine and two glasses of brandy punch. So far, all went right, and in the day time he strolled about the city, viewing its curiosities (if curiosities were to be seen), and deeming it advisable to add a new suit to his wardrobe, he entered the establishment of Mr. O'Connor, master tailor and military outfitter, William-street, where he fitted himself and ordered the clothes home to the hotel, first directing some slight alterations to be made. The carpet-bag of the would-be reverend gentleman was of small size, but this passed unnoticed, being accounted for by the fact that "great men never travel alone with luggage." The master tailor sent the suit of clothes to the hotel by his messenger, to be delivered to the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, with bill for amount. They were again fitted on, and pronounced "all right," the weaver asking the messenger if he had balance of change between the tailor's bill and a £10 note, to which he replied in the negative, whereupon "the reverend gentleman" exclaimed, "Oh, never mind; I have business at the bank, where I am just going, and on my return I will discharge this bill in the meantime you can remain here and await my reappearance." The reverend gentleman then proceeded to the bank—that is to the bank of the Shannon, where he took steam down the river, and has not since made his appearance, leaving his carpet-bag, which was filled with hay, behind him, for the tailor and the hotel-keeper to notice at. The police are on the qui vive, and as it is said that this reverend gentleman is known, there can be no doubt of his speedy capture.—Limerick paper.

A FAIRFIELD EVENT.—Early on Tuesday morning a mounted policeman, from Mullinahone, conveyed intelligence to Mr. Shee, coroner, that a fearful tragedy had just occurred in that town. It appears that about eight o'clock on Tuesday evening one of its most respectable and respected traders, Mr. James Kickham, after his drapery establishment had been closed retired to his bedroom. Soon after a shot was heard, and on proceeding to the spot, he was found lying on the floor lifeless. We have since heard that the deceased was shot accidentally; however, pending the inquest, we are unable to give full particulars.—Channon Chronicle.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUGUST 6. THE GALWAY CONTRACT.—Dr. Brady asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Her Majesty's government were prepared to say they were agreed to restore the Galway contract, the service to commence from six months from the present date, provided the company satisfy the government that they had efficient steamers for the purpose. Lord Fermoyle would also ask the noble lord whether, in considering the question of postal communication between Ireland and the United States, the claims of the harbour of Cork, the most commodious harbour in the world, would be duly and fairly considered before they decided the question. Lord Palmerston:—On a former occasion I stated to the house the general view of Her Majesty's government upon the question of Post-office communication between the United Kingdom and North America, and more especially a rapid communication with St. John's, which gave facilities for

telegraphic notices, would be a great advantage to the commerce of the United Kingdom. My opinion remains unchanged. I do not think the advantage would be less to the United Kingdom because that arrangement, supposing it to go through Ireland, would be beneficial to Ireland. I think we ought to look, with regard to that country, in the same manner in which a large landed proprietor would look towards a portion of his property the natural resources of which had not been properly developed, and upon which a judicious outlay of capital might amply repay him for the extra expenditure bestowed upon it. Considering that Ireland has hitherto been less rich than Great Britain, and; therefore, has contributed less in proportion to the revenue of the empire, I think that if it can be shown that any arrangement of this sort, while tending to the advantage of the United Kingdom, tends also to develop the interests and resources of Ireland, there will be a double advantage in entering upon it (hear, hear). That appears to have been the ground on which the late government sanctioned this scheme of the Atlantic Company, upon which Parliament sanctioned it, and upon which the present government adopt it. The Company, however, appeared unfortunately not to be possessed of capital, and other means adequate to perform the services they were engaged in. The company had been adopted by a very large portion of the people of Ireland. It was taken up there, not simply as an advantageous speculation, but as a national work, and under the idea that it would tend to develop the industrial and commercial resources of that country. It was with great regret that Her Majesty's government felt themselves compelled to put an end to the contract, because at that time, through unfortunate circumstances wholly beyond the control of the company, they were totally unable to fulfil their engagements. A committee of the house has been employed in investigating that matter and their report is to the effect that the Post-office was justified in putting an end to the contract under the circumstances I have mentioned. But they concluded their report by a strong recommendation that the claims of the company to re-employment might receive a favorable consideration from the government (hear, hear). Thinking that the establishment of this Post-office communication would be of advantage to the empire at large, I should be very much disposed to adopt the recommendation of the committee, and to give a favorable consideration to the claims of the Galway Company whenever they might be in a condition to show that by the capital which they could command, and by the shipping in their service, they had a reasonable prospect of being able to fulfil the engagements they were prepared to enter into with the government (hear, hear). I must say I do not think the company is at present in that condition. The question is whether, at this moment, we are prepared to enter into such a contract: I do not think we are. All I can say is that, if when the proper time comes, the Atlantic Company should be in a position to show that it has the requisite capital and requisite power to fulfil its engagement, and should apply for a renewal of its engagement, we shall look favorably upon that application, and be prepared to take it into our serious consideration, with a view of submitting to parliament any proposition we might think fit to found upon that application. On a former occasion I said that I thought in any future arrangement open competition should be resorted to; I must admit that my opinion is a good deal modified by the report of the committee and by what has taken place, because, although unquestionably a new contract, not founded upon any antecedent circumstances, for postal communication with any part of the world, open competition would be the only proper mode of proceeding, there is much to be said in the case of a vast number of persons, many of them of limited incomes, who have vested their small means and savings in an enterprise which has been sanctioned by two governments and by a resolution and vote of parliament. We are, therefore, very much in favor of giving them the first offer (hear). My noble friend (Lord Fermoyle) raises another question, assuming that when the proper time comes an arrangement will be made between the government and this company, namely, where will be the proper port of departure. I must leave that subject to subsequent consideration, supposing the contract to be made. Whether Galway, which geographically appears to be the most central and proper port, or whether Cork, which has advantages of its own, or whether Foynes, which is also recommended, is the best port of departure, is a question I do not think we are now called upon to consider. That is a matter of practical detail to which I am quite sure those in authority will give every due attention (hear, hear).

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The sun sets on the workday of the year almost too quietly. There is something in this mysterious stillness which itself sends the mind in search of that which shall relieve it from suspense. No Sovereign ever surveyed a larger or more prosperous and peaceful empire than ours. The prospect is too wide, its grandeur is overwhelming, its blessings too suggestive of Him that giveth and that also taketh away. No epitaph on the labours of a Session ever so fitly concluded with the solemn admonition and the pious text. But a year ago you could have divined that the capital of the great nation we are proud to claim for kin would be the scene of a sanguinary war, and her streets crowded with the fugitives of the day's disaster? That is the form of their retribution. What may be ours? There is no need to be gloomy, but it would ill become us to rest on our supposed superiority to our own national offspring. That is not the genuine spirit of this country. The real feeling of the British people is truly represented in the humble and moderate, yet confident, tone of the Royal Address before us. We are enjoying, we cannot but know, such peace, such unity, such order, such wealth, such advancement in all material and social matters as was never yet seen. But let us beware. The whole World, Old and New, tells us how soon all this may be suddenly checked, thrown into ruin, and laid under clouds and darkness. So let us tread warily, slowly, and modestly, lest we should suffer the greatest of all misfortunes,—a thankless security.

HOME-MADE SPIRITS.—A parliamentary return issued on Tuesday shows that the quantity of home-made spirits distilled during the year 1860, in the three kingdoms was as follows:—In England 7,863,525 gallons; in Scotland, 13,046,536 gallons; and in Ireland, 6,474,670 gallons. The Globe, in its leader on the battle in America, says that England may draw a lesson therefrom, for it shows the enormous difficulty of a general manœuvring, with volunteers and without trained officers. The use of cavalry has also been conspicuously shown; as the North has neglected this arm altogether, and the South is not rich in horse; but the few sabres present inspired great terror, and the charges of the handful of "Black Horse Cavalry" contributed materially to disorganise the fugitives.

Dr. Woolf, writing to the Guardian, says:—"The number of inhabitants of Geneva amounts to about 64,000; among them are about 40,000 Unitarians, 18,000 Roman Catholics, and about 2,000 belonging to the Societe Evangelique, and about 150 to the sect of Monsieur Malan. There are also a few Irvingites in the city of Geneva. But I have to observe that the members of the national Churches of Geneva and Lausanne, professing the faith of the Unitarians, are greater persecutors than even that follow John Calvin was,—so that the noble-minded Earl of Aberdeen was forced to remonstrate with the persecutors of Lausanne. So Mr. Wright does not gain anything by it. The most holy people in Geneva—and the mildest people in Geneva—have been the Roman Catholics; witness Madame Guyon, Francois de Sales and many others.

TWO DISSIDENTING MINISTERS AT LAW.—At Cardiff Assizes, was tried an action of libel brought by one Dissenting minister (Gravel) against another (Owen). The meeting at which the libel complained of was composed, was that of a Baptist Society held at Treforest. The libel has been distributed by thousands, and not only did the grocery business which the plaintiff combined with preaching fall off, but he could get no one to engage him to preach, at funerals or elsewhere. The plaintiff was called and proved that he used to get £30 a year by preaching, but he could get nothing after the libel was published, nor was he even permitted to receive the sacrament. In cross-examination, he said that he only preached at funerals over eminent persons; but he had preached nine times in a fortnight at funerals. He stated that a Mr. Morris, while breaking the bread for the Sacrament, said, "As sure as Turpin is hung, I will do something now," and immediately took plaintiff by the collar, and "rose his fist against him." Mr. Justice Crompton expressed his regret that such scandals should go on in a religious denomination, and tried in vain to induce the parties to come to some arrangement. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

During the last year above 2,000 children have been born daily in England; but death struck down above 1,300 a day, and reduced the natural increase of population to little more than 700 a day.

RELIGIOUS REFORMERS.—It is amazing to see how warlike Religious Reformers are becoming in this age; how they love the companionship of rifles and bayonets. Signor Garavazzi's oration in the Chester Music Hall on Tuesday was redolent of the odour of gunpowder: and even the hall in which the new apostle of the truth sought to enlist the sympathies of the people of Chester was decked out with the gaudy symbols of battle. Such being the spirit of the labourers, one is curious to know what is the nature of the work they propose to accomplish. If there was something sadly incongruous in the object of the meeting and the surrounding commitments, the contrast between the orator and the grave and reverend gentlemen by whom he was supported was more striking still. Whatever these gentlemen may have thought of what they saw, their faith in their proteges must have been woefully staggered by what they heard. In fact, the Chairman deemed it necessary, when the business of the meeting was over, to obtrude a laboured apology for the sayings and doings of his friend, which proved the most fatal blow to the orator's credit that could have been administered. Apology is really out of place when a professed teacher, presenting himself in the most solemn character in which one man can stand up before his fellows, crows like a cock, and strives by an exaggerated and unseemly mimicry to provoke roars of laughter from the spectators. It is fatal to the validity of the Churchman's excuses, that even in Italy, earnest and serious-minded men do not think it necessary to have recourse to these antics to influence the minds of their impressionable fellow-countrymen; nor has the firebrand whom he apologised for being able to secure for himself any degree of respect even from the sympathetic audiences of his native country. It is observable that the Chairman passed by without notice the most important of the orator's statements; assertions which must have horrified the good gentleman behind him; those particularly in which he repudiated all connection with themselves, and derided the possibility of their active interposition in behalf of the truth doing any good in Italy. Not one poselyte, they were told, had been made by all the English missionaries that had been despatched to evangelise Italy, while the sales of pious tracts which had been translated into the language of the country, and sent out by the Tract Society, were so much useless lumber. All help was vigorously repudiated except such as took the shape of money. The strictest non-intervention in religious matters save in that one important item, is what the Signor vehemently demands; while, strange to say, not the faintest intimation was given with regard to the manner in which the despised Englishman's money, contributed for the conversion of Italy, was to be applied. There could have been but few who attended the lecture of those who felt any interest in the welfare of Italy, and desired to have some authentic intelligence of the present prospects of that country, who did not come away deeply disappointed. Here was one who had taken an active part in the great convulsion which has recently shaken that country to its centre, and yet, he had nothing to tell them which was not familiar to every English newspaper reader. He could have given us some interesting information as to how his own efforts to enlighten his own fellow countrymen had been received, but from that he prudently abstained. We have heard how successful he was in Naples when uttering his political invectives under the protection of the bayonets of the red-shirted Garibaldians, but little has been said of the reception given him whenever he ventured to abandon politics for religion. His hearers would have liked to have known how far the minds of the Italians are prepared for that reformation in religion, which he repudiates himself, but which his English friends are sending him round the country to collect money for. In the absence of any contradiction on this point, we must be content to receive, as proved, the oft repeated assurance that there is not the faintest trace of any religious movement perceptible in Italy; and if that country is to be raised to a higher condition of religious and intellectual life, the work has yet to be commenced, and it must be undertaken by men of a higher, or at least a different order of mind to Signor Garavazzi. If the orator was careful to abstain from giving his hearers any exact information with respect to the present state of the Italian people, still more chary was he of his explanations of his future method of operations. Having apparently, no very clear notion of anything except venting his hatred upon the Pope, it was probably as well that no allusion was made to this point, particularly as an amusing and effective oration might be delivered without encountering it with any such awkward details. This, in fact, appears to be the sum and substance of the orator's aim. His idea of the method by which a change in the religion of his fellow-countrymen is to be wrought scarcely rises higher, according to his own representations, than that of blowing up the Pope with gunpowder. The reverend gentleman's picture of himself as another Guy Fawkes stealthily proceeding to apply the match to the barrels of powder that had been secreted beneath his ratiacum, was one of the finest bits of acting in the evening's entertainment. But the feat of blowing up the Pope is one thing, to change the faith of the Pope's adherents is another. There was something inexpressibly offensive to any one of proper feeling, in the vulgar abuse of the man Pope Pius the Ninth, in the low jesting upon his physical peculiarities. A railing against Constitutional Government might, with equal justice, fancy he was forwarding his cause by indulging in scurrilous jests on the personal appearance of Queen Victoria. The man Pope Pius the Ninth is nothing; the Papacy existed before him, and it will exist after him. The question is, not how to blow him up, but how to affect the minds of that vast communion, outnumbering by millions all other churches and sects put together, which acknowledge him as its head. How is it that while the Pope himself is reduced to a position of the most abject humiliation, the system of which he is the representative is stretching out its roots and taking a firmer hold of the human race in every country in the world? These are matters of absorbing interest; but they are those to which Signor Garavazzi, apparently, scarcely gives a thought; and why? because, as he has distinctly said, he is not a Protestant, he is not a reformer, but simply a mere destroyer. His ambition and his religion extend no further than doing to the Pope what Garibaldi did to the troops of Victor Emmanuel, did to Francis II. It was in vain that the reverend chairman eagerly gave a flat contradiction to the orator. In a matter of this kind Signor Garavazzi must be al-

lowed to be the best authority, and we prefer the English language as used in its plain literal sense by the Italian, to the non-natural interpretation put upon it by the Englishman. It is because Signor Garavazzi is a mere destroyer that with all his ability he has made no impression whatever upon the minds of his own countrymen; and it is because he makes no claim to any loftier character than the best friends of Italy in this country have ceased to anticipate any benefit to the cause of religious or intellectual improvement from his narrow-minded and passionate partisanship.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE IN LONDON.—A very remarkable matter is at present occupying the attention of the police. On the 31st ult., a gentleman named McKenzie, resident at Pinalco, received a letter requesting an interview with the writer, "Angea Roney," at a house in Herbert street, New North road. Having a knowledge of this person, from a previous introduction at Madrid, Mr. McKenzie duly attended the appointment, and met the young woman. While conversing with her, two men, named Emil Schelk and Carl Hemmel, also with him at Madrid, suddenly entered the apartment, and without uttering a word, seized him by the throat and wrists, Schelk then observing, "I have an account to settle with you, and will do it now by murdering you." Mr. McKenzie almost strangled by the united efforts of the men, was fast losing consciousness, when the woman Roney interfered, saying, "Don't," or "You shall not murder the man," and it would appear that this induced them to release him. Finding that he was thus enthralled, the apparently intended victim resolved upon a final effort for his life, and after a pause, in which some hesitation as to the mode of proceeding was apparent, he dashed at Schelk and succeeded in getting him on the ground. This was scarcely accomplished when Hemmel made an attack upon him, got the best of the struggle, flung him down heavily, knelt on his chest, and grasped his throat. The now almost overpowered gentleman yet contrived at intervals to call "Murder" and "Police," upon which Schelk said, "Stop his noise. Choke him." In manifest obedience to this demand, a towel or some other article was partly thrust into his mouth. Then there was a call for a rope to hang him. This was brought in by the woman Roney, who, in some way, again evinced her influence, for the cord was tightened round his legs and arms, instead of his throat, and having been thus secured, he was carried into an adjoining apartment. The threats to murder him if he made the slightest outcry, or did not comply with all that would be required of him, were frequently repeated, the men holding at the time heavy bludgeons. There was then a brief consultation, some papers were brought and placed on a bed, and these Mr. McKenzie was required to sign, and, under fear of his life, did so, his right hand being released for the purpose, while the other was secured to his leg; after which all three decamped, bearing the documents, whatever they were, with them. This outrage was said to have lasted from shortly after one o'clock, mid-day, until twenty minutes past five o'clock, when, by the assistance of a girl who entered the room, Mr. McKenzie was enabled to escape. Mr. Humphreys has procured a warrant for the parties mentioned, who are Germans.—London Telegraph.

FALL OF AN AEROLITE.—To the Editor of the Times.—Sir, I was this day a witness of the fall of an aerolite, I believe, unprecedented size. As I was driving my wife and children in the vicinity of my house, a rushing sound, gradually increasing in intensity, made itself heard, until at last, with a roar and a scream which still seem to ring in my ears, a flaming mass plunged itself into the road at the distance of a few yards from my pony's head. My wife and two children were naturally much alarmed, and directed some haymaker who was at work in an adjoining field to dig for it, while I drove to a friend's house close by. The pony broke out into a profuse perspiration, trembled all over, and showed every sign of the greatest terror. On my return to the spot, after an absence of about 20 minutes, I found that the labourers had succeeded in disintering what proved a most magnificent aerolite, of such a size and weight as I do not believe to be on record. Its shape is an irregular ellipse, the major axis being 11 1/2 inches, the minor axis 7 1/2 inches; the weight is 83lb. The men who dug it up informed me that it had buried itself nearly 6ft in the ground, and was redder when they reached it. Indeed, when I returned it was too hot to be touched with impunity by the naked hand. While cooling, the crystals assumed, while constantly changing, the most beautiful prismatic hues. Its specific gravity I have satisfactorily ascertained to be greater than that of iron, but from the imperfect means of testing at my command I am unable to determine the exact ratio. At the moment of its fall the sky was perfectly cloudless. A strong smell of sulphur was diffused immediately after the descent, and I have found several crystals of that element in the cavities on the upper surface, which have escaped abrasion from the soil. Perhaps some of your numerous scientific correspondents will be able to state whether I am right in my opinion as to it being the largest on record, in which case I will present it to whatever museum may be deemed the most appropriate; otherwise, I shall deposit it in the library of the Mechanic's Institute at Lancaster. I remain, your obedient servant, AUGUSTUS H. DENHAM. Chorley Rectory, near Lancaster, August 1.

The following is the substance of the London Times' comments on the farcical battle of Bull's Run:—"After the first surprise was over, and when the 'God bless me! you don't say so!' had been said, we think we never heard of a battle in which 75,000 men seem to have been engaged on each side, and which fell so blank upon the public ear, and engaged so little European interest. The fact is, that we do not like to laugh, and the sense of the ridiculous comes too strong over us when we would be serious. It is a great battle without the dignity of danger or the painful interest of great carnage. There are all the ridiculous incidents of stark fear and rabid terror, without much real peril and with very little actual suffering. We begin to feel that we have been cheated out of our sympathies. When this war broke out we English all pictured to ourselves two earnest sections of the same population inter-laced in mortal combat, warring to the knife and to the death. We received by every mail little samples of an atmosphere of blood and thunder and war and wounds. All America appeared to us, poor dupes! like a fresh exploded mine—all smoke, and fragments, and torn limbs. We fancied our kinsmen, reckless, furious, flying at each other's throats, and careless of their own safety. At the same time that they were shaking their knives at each other, they were shaking their fists at us. We trembled for what we were fated to see. We held our breath for the first shock of battle between these two young giants. We shut our eyes against the deadly struggle. We are calmer now. We are all calmer. We are satisfied that these warlike athletes, who were issuing such dire threats against any one who should dare to offer to separate them, are not so very reckless. Since their dispositions have assumed 'the character of open war' they have been carried on upon strictly humanitarian principles. If we are to believe the American press, an American battle has never yet been so dangerous as an American passenger boat, and not much more so than an American railway. The hostile forces shell each other out of strong fortresses without losing a single life. They fight a battle in Western Virginia which determines the fate of a district at the expense of less than a score of casualties; and a great stand-up battle is fought between 150,000 men, ending in a panic and a twenty-mile run; and when the 'Grand Army of the Potomac' reaches Alexandria the New York Herald reports that 'the killed on our side will be between three and five hundred.'"

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Rumors are again in circulation—similar to those which preceded the late Italian campaign—of a serious misunderstanding betwixt the French Emperor and the Austrian Government. The latter is at present hardly in a condition to undertake a war, and in this perhaps is to be found the secret of Louis Napoleon's bold and hostile tone. The Hungarian Diet has given in its ultimatum, refusing to accept the terms proposed by the Imperial authorities at Vienna. It refuses to send Deputies to the Reichsrath, or Imperial Parliament; and insists upon the recognition of Hungary as a separate and independent State, connected only with the other members of the Empire by the political accident that the King of Hungary is also Emperor of Austria.

Still the Italian problem presents no prospects of a speedy solution. The Sovereign Pontiff has not dismissed Mgr. de Merode from the Ministry; and though this may not lead to any immediate action on the part of the French authorities, it cannot but be very disagreeable to Louis Napoleon, whose ambition it is to play the part of dictator at Rome, rather than that of a simple ally and protector. The health of the Sovereign Pontiff is quite satisfactory, and Rome is tranquil.

General Cialdini is making but little progress towards the suppression of the Bourbon reaction and the subjugation of the Two Sicilies. He has taken into his counsels the agents of Garibaldi, and the friends of Mazzini—men thoroughly unprincipled, and whom no wickedness can appal. By help of these tools he hopes to succeed in quenching the last flames of loyalty, patriotism and love of liberty amongst the Neapolitans. The Times' correspondent, who of course represents everything in the light most unfavorable to the latter, is obliged to confess that hitherto the sanguinary measures of Cialdini have failed of their object; and that the "brigands," if occasionally repulsed, are far from being discouraged or even weakened, but have merely retired to the mountains with the view of taking up a stronger defensive position. The same authority reluctantly admits the existence of a "widely spread conspiracy" for the destruction of the intrusive government "in which not merely the brigands, but the inhabitants of the towns are engaged." Symptoms of disaffection in the ranks of the Piedmontese army—in which there are many old soldiers of the Bourbon monarchy—are not wanting, and desertions are constantly occurring in spite of the precautions of the officers.—Victor Emmanuel may call himself King of Italy if he will, but he has a hard task before him before his kingdom can become un fait accompli.

The domestic news is of slight importance;—but our readers will be glad to learn that the steamer Etna, for whose safety fears were entertained, has been heard of. She had been obliged to put back to Queenstown under sail, her machinery having suffered considerable injuries.

The Civil War in the United States lingers on, marked by no very important features since our last. To the enthusiasm with which the first appeal of President Lincoln to the people of the

Northern States was answered, has succeeded an apathy, or indeed aversion to the prolongation of the mutually disastrous conflict, which manifests itself in the daily increasing difficulty of filling up the gaps in the ranks of the Federal army. To make amends however for this indifference and want of military ardor, the Northerners are very active in suppressing every vestige of personal liberty which they have hitherto, in spite of their democratic institutions, tolerated; and in putting down every expression of opinion of which the most sweet voices of the majority do not altogether approve. Grand Juries smell treason in the simplest paragraph; detect rebellion in the faintest indication of any recognition of Southern rights, by a Northern journalist—and "present!" the offending editor accordingly, whose paper is forthwith suppressed. Neither Liberty of the Press, nor Liberty of the Person, has any existence in the Northern States, except upon paper. Amongst the publications thus arbitrarily treated, we find the name of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, an ancient and honorably distinguished Catholic periodical, conducted with consummate ability, as will be admitted by those of its contemporaries who on several important points dissent from its conclusions. In short, the worth and the intelligence of the country are crushed down by a despotism as cruel as any the world ever witnessed, and the "Free Republic," the chosen home of democracy, is become the den of an unclean mob, the very stronghold of absolutism and tyranny by brute force. Such are the first apparent results of the civil war. They have dissipated effectually the strange delusion that democracy and freedom are identical, and have shown the world how frail a thing must be that boasted American Constitution or system of "self-government, which is unable to bear the first serious strain to which it has been exposed. Of the effect of the war upon the political influence of the United States, and upon their commercial prosperity we need not dilate; but even its social and domestic consequences are amusing if not edifying. Thus we find it recorded that a patriotic matron of Murfreesboro' N. C., the wife of a Mr. Charles Foster has applied for a divorce, upon the ground that her husband is an "abolitionist."

PROTESTANT JESUITRY.—With Protestants the terms "Jesuit" and "dissembler"—"Jesuitry" and "craftiness"—are almost synonymous. Indeed, both in Webster's Dictionary, and in that published by Dr. Worcester, we find the words "Jesuit," "Jesuitical" so defined; and this prejudice against the Jesuit is so deeply rooted in the Protestant mind, especially amongst the ignorant who of course constitute the majority, that it is almost useless to attempt to eradicate it.—No society, no body of men, have ever been the victims of such constant calumny and unscrupulous malignity as have been the children of Loyola. Always since their origin—and it is their glory and their best title to the love and respect of the Christian world that such should have been the case—have the Jesuits been the foremost object of the hostility of the combined forces of infidelity and of Protestantism. Lewd Catholics have made common cause with Protestants in this anti-Christian war. During a great part of the last century, all the Protestants, all the prostitutes and all the scoundrels—crowned and uncrowned—of Europe, were up in arms against the Jesuits. Infamous sovereigns, such as Louis XV. of France with his filthy army of concubines—cruel and unprincipled statesmen such as Pombal—avowed infidels such as Voltaire—and evangelical professors, marched lovingly together beneath one banner, on which was inscribed the truly Protestant device—"Ecrasez L'Infame." The Jesuits succumbed to the storm; and the French Revolution, the Reign of Terror, and the public worship of a naked strumpet on the high altar of Notre Dame, soon proclaimed to the world the reality and extent of the victory.

But the worst cause must needs have its plausible pretext; but the greatest knaves must advance some specious reasons in explanation of, and as an excuse for their most knavish actions. So too the great anti-Jesuit league of the XVIII. century had its pretext, its manifesto, in which it proclaimed to the world its reasons for declaring war against the Society—and this pretext was the dishonesty and immorality of the Jesuits. It was the pure love of virtue, the desire to restore Christianity to its pristine purity and loveliness, and nothing else, which forced all the profligates, drunkards, cut-throats, gamblers, hoary debauchees and gorgeously painted harlots in royal chambers, together with the stinking gin-drinking denizens of the stews and brothels in the suburbs—to cry out for the suppression of the Society of Jesus, and the expulsion of its members. The teachings of the Jesuits were incompatible with the refined tastes of Continental Europe which delighted in the "Chevalier de Faublas;" the virtuous Pompadour and the chaste inmates of the pair aux cerfs, could not breathe the atmosphere polluted by men who obeyed the instructions of a Loyola, who followed the example of a St. Francis Xavier, and

Carlyle's History of French Revolution, and Frederick the Great—passim.

encouraged the superstitious practices of a St. Louis de Gonzaga. The Jesuits were accused of corrupting the morals of the eminently Christian and exemplary eighteenth century. They were accused of teaching the most infamous of doctrines—that it was lawful to commit perjury and murder; that the ends justified the means; that to take an oath with a mental reservation to violate it, was perfectly legitimate and honorable; and we know not what other horrors besides.—These accusations were aptly supported by a formidable array of garbled quotations, of passages from the Fathers' writings divorced from the context; and when these failed, by forgery, and falsehood. By these arms did the combined forces of Harlotry, Infidelity, and Protestantism triumph over Jesuitism.

Of course, when so much dirt has been thrown some of it must have stuck; and though no educated man, no scholar or student of history would dare publicly to repeat the calumnies against the Jesuits which found extensive circulation, and easy credence in the last century—as for instance, that they instigated the crime of Damians—still the impression amongst Protestants, especially among the vulgar and illiterate, that Jesuits hold and inculcate peculiar and infamous doctrines respecting the obligations of an oath, and the duty of truthfulness is ineradicable. Have they not seen with their eyes, and in their own excellent newspapers, the very words of the Jesuit text books which teach the lawfulness of false swearing? have they not heard them with their ears, repeated from evangelical pulpits? "What further need have we of witnesses!" they exclaim in the spirit of the high priest and the Sacerdotalism when the great master of the Jesuits stood arraigned as a criminal before them—"What further need have we of witnesses? Have we not read it in the Record, and in the Gospel Messenger, peradventure in the columns of the Montreal Witness? Did not Brother Blatherskite make it—oh! so graciously—the subject of special supplication to the throne of grace at the last hebdomadal prayer meeting? Did not that eminent man, the Reverend Mr. Abednego Slyme insist thereupon in that sweet and soul-searching discourse upon the text "Come out of her my people."—Rev. xviii 4.—which he delivered at the urgent request of the "Apostate Priest's Protection Society?" "What further need have we of witnesses?" So judgment is given against the Jesuits by an intelligent Protestant jury.

Such a vast and unwieldy mass of credulity and prejudice cannot be easily overthrown; nor do we design to attempt even the more than Herculean task of cleansing the Protestant mind of the accumulated filth and superstitions of ages. Only we would remark, that if "Jesuitism" be the synonym of "deceit"—perjury a jesuitical practice—and mental reservation an institution of Loyola—then are evangelical Protestants in general, and Anglicans in particular, most consummate Jesuits.

Everybody we suppose is aware that the Anglican clergyman before he can hold a benefice, must subscribe the "39 Articles," and solemnly proclaim, before God and man, his belief in all that is therein contained; so that, according to the Declaration which precedes those "39 Articles," it is strictly prohibited to any man to draw the Article aside any way, but shall submit to it in the plain and full meaning thereof; and shall not put his own sense or comment to be the meaning of the Article, but shall take it in the literal and grammatical sense.—Book of Common Prayer.

This is the solemn promise which every Anglican clergyman makes, the solemn obligation which he voluntarily and deliberately contracts, when he accepts office under the ecclesiastical establishment of Great Britain. Nothing can possibly be plainer, or conceived more explicit.

And yet everybody knows that there is, perhaps, not one amongst the Anglican ecclesiastical office-holders who believes the "39 Articles" which he subscribes; or—so blunted is the Protestant conscience—who makes any secret of his disbelief therein. Men sign the Articles, and reserve to themselves the right to disbelieve and to deny openly any one of them to which they may take exception; and this right a Protestant public, indifferent to truth, and tolerant of perjury, cheerfully recognises.

This wholesale and notorious mockery of truth, which is fast bringing religion into contempt, has long attracted the attention of many serious and well disposed Protestants—amongst others of Lord Ebury; and has prompted them to agitate for a revision of the Anglican Liturgy and Articles. This agitation has however met with strenuous opposition from the Prelates and the influential portion of the Protestant press; for so notoriously rotten is the fabric of Anglicanism, that the first interference therewith will bring the entire building toppling down about the ears of the rash innovator. Lord Ebury finds therefore little sympathy in Parliament; and the London Times, the exponent of British Protestantism, openly defends the practise of falsehood and perjury, upon the grounds that the subscriber to the "39 Articles," subscribes with a "mental reservation" or "understanding,"

which exculpates him from all sin in the eyes both of God and man. "Everybody," so urges the Times "knows that the subscriber does not believe, and will not teach as true, the Articles which he solemnly professes to believe, and promises, so help him God, to teach. Nobody knows, it is true, how much, or how little of those Articles he believes or disbelieves; but it is generally understood that the subscriber's individual conscience, or private judgment, is the sole standard by which he will, as an Anglican clergyman interpret and expound both the Liturgy and the Articles. This unblushing avowal of a doctrine which Protestants calumniously impute to the Jesuits, we find in a late number of the London Times; and as it is a moral curiosity, and a striking instance of Protestant regard for truth, we lay some extracts thereof before our readers:—

"Lord Ebury has given up one task and taken up another, which, however, if we are not much mistaken, he will find quite as puzzling an one as that which he had abandoned. The revision of the Prayer Book he finds a large subject; the Prayer Book covers a good deal of ground, and this ground is hedged in by all sorts of inveterate prejudices. Let us try then something simple at first, says his Lordship, something perfectly easy and rudimentary, a relaxation of the terms of subscription.

"An alteration of the terms of subscription sounds a simple sort of thing, as if everything you had to do was enclosed within a short compass, and you had only to change a word or two in a formula. But what a world of questions, controversies, distractions, comparisons, and decisions is contained in this little nutshell! Many people have gone into this question, and by no means stupid people either, but they have most of them left off with the confession that they might have employed their time better, and that it was a very unmanageable subject.—Paley proved to demonstration that all the clergy could not possibly subscribe to everything in the 39 Articles, because the 39 Articles, when analyzed, proved to contain three hundred and forty theological propositions; and it was contrary to possibility that ten thousand persons should be all of the same opinion on so many subjects. The terms of subscription, however, were not in the slightest degree affected by that discovery; people went on very quietly signing the Articles as before; nor, probably, if a deeper theological chymist had discovered three hundred and forty thousand implicit propositions, would it have made much difference.

"The truth is that, as everybody knows, the terms of subscription are practically constituted by the understanding which accompanies them,—an understanding of historical growth, thoroughly recognized and sanctioned; and, in fact, an essential part of the doctrinal fabric of the Church. Everybody knows that everybody is doing who signs the Articles,—all the Bishops know, all the Bishops' chaplains know, all University Vice-Chancellors know. It is as settled an understanding as that which accompanies the Queen's veto, or the Champion's challenge, or the conge d'elire; and it is this circumstance—that the terms of subscription proceed to the extent they do upon an understanding—which makes this such a difficult matter to deal with. For, how are you to express an understanding, and an understanding of the exceedingly balanced and complicated kind which this is,—which is not an understanding that you may believe nothing, because nobody would say that an open and avowed infidel was justified in signing the Articles; nor yet an understanding, as the fact of recourse to it implies, that you must believe everything; nor yet an understanding as to any precise medium between these two extremes; but which is, nevertheless, an understanding which works well, which is not practically abused to any large extent, and which secures for the Church on the whole a believing and orthodox clergy?"—Times.

There might be some excuse offered for this kind of "mental reservation" or "understanding," if it were known how far it extended; for if we know the sense in which a man swears, the precise form of words employed is but of secondary importance. But the Protestant casuist exacts no such condition; and he allows the meaning of the oath or subscription to be determined by the unexpressed "mental reservation" or "understanding" of him who subscribes; and which "understanding" of course varies with every individual. Indeed, of the same individual, it can hardly be predicated that he will adopt the same "mental reservation" or "understanding" to-morrow, as that which he applies to-day as a salve to his conscience, and as an anodyne to scruples ament perjury and false swearing.—Thus we see that, according to the moral standard applied to the most solemn acts of the teachers of truth and of revealed religion, it is lawful to subscribe Articles which the subscriber disbelieves, provided he do so with a "mental reservation" or "understanding," known only to himself, which no one can express, and of which no one can determine the limits.

Where there is so little regard for truth amongst the teachers, it is not to be expected that its obligations should press very heavily on the taught; where it is "understood" that a man may deliberately lie before God, and without offence may solemnly profess to believe that which he disbelieves, it is not wonderful that the duty of telling the strict truth to an importunate tax-gatherer is not generally felt or acknowledged by a large class of that Protestant community which takes its lessons in morality from such guides as the Anglican clergy and the London Times. Accordingly we find the latter complaining of the strange disregard for truth displayed by the Returns of the Income Tax; "which," says the London Times, "always suggest some curious and rather anxious speculations on the subject of an Englishman's conscience."

"We have a great respect for that conscience, but we do not believe it to be morbidly sensitive," continues the same great Protestant moralist; who then proceeds to give his reasons for doubting the morbid sensitiveness, or indeed delicacy, of that conscience he so much respects. Those reasons are based upon the incredible and manifestly fraudulent Returns of the Income Tax; from which it appears "that in all Great Britain, there are little more than twenty-five thousand persons receiving £500, or more from

trades and professions." We continue our quotation:—"According to the Return, that is the total number of bankers, merchants, shipowners, manufacturers, shopkeepers, tradesmen, of all sorts, lawyers, medical men, engineers, surveyors, artists, and professional men of all kinds in this island deriving as much as 500l. a-year from their callings. In other words, there is only that number of trading and professional incomes of that amount; and everybody who receives 500l. a-year by the exercise of his wits or in the way of dividend from a business is one of an exclusive class of only twenty-five thousand Englishmen and Scotchmen so fortunately situated."—Times.

Yes! strange as it must appear to those who have heard, or read, about the wealth of the industrial classes of Great Britain, about the "merchant princes" of London, the enormous fortunes accumulated by successful lawyers, physicians, bankers, and professional men of all classes, if—(there is much virtue in an if)—if the Returns made by these classes can be relied upon as true—there are only 6,073 persons enjoying a professional income of £600 in all England, Scotland, and Wales; and only 1,965 persons receiving an income of £900 from similar sources! Well may the Times conclude that the conscience of the English professional classes is not "morbidly sensitive."

The explanation of the phenomenon presented by the Income Tax Returns is, however very simple. The professional classes follow the example of the Levite, and subscribe Schedule D of those Returns upon the same principle as the latter subscribe the 39 Articles; that is to say with a "mental reservation" or "understanding" known only to themselves. We may be permitted to doubt if the Chancellor of the Exchequer approves of this practice as enthusiastically as does the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Globe is frank and outspoken in its hostility to Lower Canada. That its designs, and the designs of its party, are to swamp the "inferior race" is a fact of which they make no secret:—

"We care not, in fact, what mitigations are put in by Lower Canada. Grant to Upper Canada greater representation than Lower Canada in any shape, and representation by Population will very soon afterwards be conceded. Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coule."—Toronto Globe.

The Globe is correct. Any, the slightest, concession by Catholic Lower Canada to the unjust demands of the Protestant section of the Province would be fatal to the autonomy of the former. Give Upper Canada an inch, and it will, so the Globe assures us, take an ell. Forewarned, forearmed.

We confess we are often perplexed by the tone of the Ministerial organs, or by journals so styling themselves, in both sections of the Province, upon the important, and to Lower Canada vital question of representation. The Leader of Toronto, and the Quebec Chronicle of Quebec, both pretend to be Ministerial organs, and they both, the one directly, the other indirectly, advocate concession to the clamours of the Clear-Grits and Protestant Reformers. Is there then, division in the Ministerial camp? or is it in contemplation to treacherously sacrifice the rights of Lower Canada by making the question of "Representation by Population" an open question in the Cabinet? We hope not; but on a matter of such transcendent importance the intentions of the Ministry should not be doubtful.

The Chronicle advocates concessions, hints at compromises, and plainly gives us to understand that the cry "stand and deliver" with which the Clear-Grits of Upper Canada incessantly assail our ears, is, though manifestly unjust, too strong and too determined to be any longer successfully opposed. Lower Canada must yield a little, says the Chronicle; the Globe, with a frankness that does it credit, and which should suffice to put the people of Lower Canada on their guard against the treacherous counsels of the Chronicle, tells us what will be the inevitable result of those concessions. They will be used as a means of extorting from us still further sacrifices; until bound, bleeding and helpless, Catholic Lower Canada lie prostrate beneath the hoofs of the Protestant Reformers.

"NO SURRENDER!"—This should be the motto of every true Canadian, of every Catholic. If perish we must, let us at all events perish with honour; if we must succumb, let us succumb with dignity, and not without a struggle; if it be doomed that our enemies must triumph, let it be our care to make that victory cost them dear, to make it a victory over which the victors shall have as much cause to mourn as if it had been a defeat. Let us, in short, sell our lives dearly.—"NO SURRENDER;" no talk even of surrender, compromise, or concession should be tolerated on the part of those who claim to represent us, and to protect our interests. All parley with the foe is treachery to Lower Canada and should as such be punished: all ambiguous language should be resented as an open declaration of hostility.

If we would not make another Ireland on this side of the Atlantic, if we would not entail upon ourselves and our descendants the curse of Protestant Ascendancy which has been the bane of Ireland—we must listen to no terms of compromise. "Repeal of the Union" pur et simple—or "Equality of Representation." This should be our ultimatum, from which no fear of consequences should induce us to withdraw one iota. Do the people of Upper Canada feel themselves aggrieved by being legislated for by a body in which they are not represented according to their numbers? If so, we have not the least desire to

perpetuate the grievance, and will cheerfully cooperate with them in redressing it by the only means in which it can be redressed without injustice and ruin to Catholic Lower Canada—that is to say, by repealing the existing Legislative Union. That Union the people of Lower Canada did not seek for, and are not interested in preserving; and if it entail wrong, or the semblance of wrong, upon the Protestants of Upper Canada, we will not only agree to its repeal, but will heartily thank God for being quit of a bad bargain.

Not that we are dis-Unionists upon principle, for we are content to bear, or put up with the existing Union so long as our Protestant neighbors do not use it as means for our degradation and persecution. We have however no desire, no ambition to add another to the long list of "oppressed nationalities," and feel no vocation for martyrdom at the hands of Mr. George Brown and his Clear-Grit Allies. We, as Catholics, desire peace, and equal rights for all. The people of Lower Canada do not desire to see Upper Canada ruled by Frenchmen, but as little will they submit to be domineered over by "aliens in blood, in language, and religion." If then the latter will not consent to a Union with the people of Lower Canada, except upon terms degrading, unjust, and ruinous, then in the interests of peace and of justice, we demand the Repeal, *pur et simple*, of that Union which was forced upon us solely in the interests of Upper Canada, and of which that section of the Province has reaped the greater benefit.

We will not pause to discuss the question whether that Union were desirable, or in any sense profitable, to Lower Canada. Our duty is to listen to the voice of reason which teaches that when one of two evils is inevitable, it is good policy to choose the less of these two evils. But, no matter how great the evils of Repeal of the Union, the evils of Representation by Population would be ineffably greater. Therefore, without any further consideration, we declare our perfect willingness to accept Repeal of the Union *pur et simple*—nay our earnest desire for it—if our Protestant and democratic enemies leave us no alternative betwixt that measure and "Representation by Population." If it is only justice for themselves, and not the power to domineer over Lower Canada, which the Upper Canadians seek, they will at once accede to those reasonable terms.

A METHODIST MIRACLE.—The age of miracles is past—the Protestant says, the moment he hears allusion made to any supernatural event in which a Catholic priest, or layman, bears a part; and though there is just as good evidence of the truth of many modern Romish miracles, as there is for the truth of the resurrection of Christ, or any other miracles recorded in the Jewish or Christian Scriptures, the presumed falsity of Catholicity imposes upon Protestants the illogical necessity of denying even the possibility of miracles, subsequent to the Apostolic age.

What they deny to Papists, however, they will claim very liberally for themselves. Many Protestant sects, such as the Mormons, the Spirit Rappers, and the Revivalists, assert a continued stream of miraculous or supernatural intervention down to the present day; and the Methodists with their characteristic modesty, are not less exorbitant in their demands upon our credulity. Witness the following story which we clip from a late number of the Toronto Christian Guardian:—

"A lad whose name is John Newton, (son of Mr. Richard Newton, a respectable member of our church here) when only six years of age, accidentally fell into a well twenty-two feet deep whilst engaged there one day in mid-wintering some cattle.

"The most remarkable feature in the event is, that of the boy getting up out of the well when no visible means were at hand to render any attempt practicable which might have been made in that way. If it should be thought that he might have effected his ascent by striding the opposite sides of the well and grasping the stones with his hands, that were impossible; for, a person so young and so small could never have accomplished his object thus, as the well was four feet in diameter and the wall thereof covered with ice.

"The parents of the boy knew nothing of the sad occurrence at the time it happened, and, in all probability, would never have known, in the sense they did, but for an interposition of Divine Providence in behalf of the lad's deliverance; in humble and grateful acknowledgment of which, I have been solely induced to furnish you with this account, that God thereby might be glorified.

"The first that the parents knew of their child's falling into the well, was the fact of his entering the house and standing before them apparently bewildered—his clothing stiffened with ice, and even now dripping with the watery element in which he had been plunged some three feet. On questioning the boy respecting the cause of his pitiable condition, he said he had fallen to the bottom of the well, and that, after adjusting his position, (for, from the wounds inflicted upon the top of his head, it was thought he must have been precipitated head-long into the well,) he made an effort to get out—which proving abortive, he called upon the Lord for help, and immediately he found himself lifted up at the well's mouth.

"This, dear Sir, is the testimony of a child; and, as this is a day of critics and hyper-critics, we have no doubt that many will treat it contemptuously; but be this as it may, for our own part we see nothing inconsistent nor impossible in the whole transaction. The thing is palpably clear.—The boy fell into the well—a miracle preserved him from being killed in the fall—while in the well he could not effect his deliverance therefrom—a Deliverer was at hand—though unseen, He was near; and that to save; and, in fulfillment of His own gracious promise, of which the lad availed himself, viz., 'call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee,' the boy was brought out safe, and his deliverer was none other than the great, gracious, and glorious, omnipotent, omnipresent, and omnipotent God!

We are not going to sneer at the above story, nor will we treat it as Protestants habitually treat other—at least equally well-attested instances of supernatural interposition in behalf of Papists.—

The arm of God is not shortened that it cannot save; and there is no more reason for rejecting a miracle in the XIX. century, because of its antecedent improbability, than there was in the first. An innocent Christian child may well (though the child of heretical parents), have been the object of that supernatural interposition; and it is therefore certainly not with the view of mocking at the Methodists that we give the story a place in our columns.

It is rather with the object, were it possible, of inciting to the calm unprejudiced examination of the evidence in favour of what are termed "Romish" miracles; that is, to supernatural interpositions from whence may logically be inferred the approval of Romish doctrines by the Power or Being, so supernaturally interfering. It will not do, it is not the symptom of a logical mind, to reject all miracles, because some, or even many alleged miracles have subsequently been proved false; it will not do to pooh-pooh all narratives whereinto the supernatural enters, because some weak-minded persons have been sometimes deceived, or because some pious legends have been accepted upon insufficient evidence. What we, as Catholics ask is, that our religion be not held accountable for the truth of any miraculous stories, not solemnly attested to and sanctioned by the Church; and that the Protestant in examining into the truth of such miraculous stories as the Church affirms, shall apply precisely the same laws of evidence as those by which conviction in the truth of the Bible miracles is wrought. Protestants do not pretend that an inspired witness, or witness credible in the supernatural order, can alone adequately testify to a miracle; and unless they resort to a line of argument which we see is coming in vogue again—that a miracle is impossible because it implies a violation of the laws of nature—they must either admit with Papists the truth of supernatural events subsequent to the Apostolic age; or reject as insufficient the existing evidence for the miraculous birth and resurrection of Christ.

They will, most likely, as a last resource fall back upon "the laws of nature," a term applied by the anti-Catholic to the correlation of physical phenomena. This is the Protestants' stronghold. A miracle, if a Romish miracle, is a violation of the natural or physical laws, and therefore an impossibility. Such is their reasoning, and their logic is worthy of their cause.

The answer to it, we humbly conceive, is this—That it is an absurdity to apply the term law to the forces of nature as exhibited in the correlation of phenomena. Law implies not only an intelligent lawgiver, but an intelligent subject or recipient of that law. Naught but intelligence can make, naught but intelligence can be in any sense the subject of, law, properly so called. We cannot, so far as we behind the material philosophy of the day, conceive even, of a dog or of a horse as in any sense the subject of law; much less than we can conceive of a law to which things inanimate are subject. We can conceive how they are the subjects of a "force" but not of a "law;" and the idea of "force" implies the idea of an ever present personal agent or factor, that is of a Providence, or thaumaturgic power.

As an instance of our meaning we will suppose a stranger visiting a town in a Protestant country on a Sunday, and finding all the shop-doors and windows closed. He would ask, perhaps—why are all these doors closed? all these shutters up? For an answer he would probably be told, that it was in virtue of a law, enjoining the closing of all places of business on Sunday. The stranger would no doubt accept of this as a satisfactory answer; yet unless a fool, or a modern philosopher, he would not suppose that the doors and shutters were the subjects of the law in virtue whereof they were closed. He would conclude that the law, in so far as law, acted only on the animated and intelligent proprietors of the doors and shutters in question; but that the latter, being inanimate and unintelligent, could not be the subject of law of any kind—for law necessarily presupposes intelligence on the part both of maker and of subject. Physical laws, are simply absurdities, for there are no such things. Physical forces there are and must be; but behind and directing those forces must be intelligence, which is surely not incompatible with the idea of Providential interference, or in other words, with the idea of miracles.

There is perhaps another process by which the Protestant will attempt to disprove the truth of Romish miracles. He will argue from the doctrine to the miracle, and assuming the falsity of the former, conclude to the falsity of the other. As against Romanism, Protestants hold infidel premises, and treat the idea of "answer to the prayer" of Papists as a palpable absurdity. Thus we find the Christian Guardian copying approvingly from the Paris Siecle a story in which is ridiculed the account given of the cure of a child in answer to prayer. "Are not statements," says the Siecle, "of cures effected by means of a Pater and an Ave of a nature to keep alive ignorance and superstition? We appeal to our readers to judge." In this opinion the Christian Guardian evidently coincides.—Prayer in the mouths of Papists—even that prayer taught by Our Lord Himself—loses all its efficacy, and must be classed as folly and superstition.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!—The Courier du Canada of the 26th inst gives an instance of the contempt into which the unhappy Chiniquy has fallen, even amongst his own people. It seems that this wretched man, devoured by that insatiable vanity of which he is the victim, and which so greatly contributed to his fall, presented himself for election to some office connected with the School Department at St. Anne. His opponent was a poor ignorant creature named Chartrain who had officiated formerly as bell-ringer in the Chiniquy meeting-house; and as if to mark their thorough appreciation of their pastors' honesty, morality, and intelligence, the electors of St. Anne actually gave this poor Chartrain the preference. Bankrupt in reputation, despised by all who know him, rejected by all his former dupes, the career of the wretched and degraded Chiniquy is fast drawing to a close.

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS.—Great efforts have been made during the past week to bully the Executive into granting a mitigation of sentence to the convicted "abortionist murderer" Patterson. The Government, to its great credit, has hitherto shown that it will not allow itself to be bullied into an act which would give a death blow to the administration of justice in Canada, and afford but too fair a pretext for asserting that crimes committed by an Anglo-Saxon and a Protestant, are more leniently dealt with than are those perpetrated by French Canadians and Papists. The sentence of death will, we believe, be carried out, and justice vindicated—for the scaffold is in the course of erection.

On Wednesday, 21st inst., the Review of the Montreal Volunteers came off on the Champ de Mars. The several Companies acquitted themselves well, and the steadiness and good drill of our citizen soldiers elicited very general applause.

Immediately afterwards, Companies 4 and 5, under the command of Major Devlin, and accompanied by Hardy's Band, marched to the grounds of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Picnic, and by their presence contributed in no small degree to the attractions of the occasion, and the success of the enterprise. At the close of the proceedings, Edward Murphy, Esq., as one of the Trustees of the Orphan Asylum, came forward, and eloquently returned thanks in the name of the Society. Mr. Murphy concluded by calling on Major Devlin to address those assembled. The latter gentleman, as spokesman of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, on making his appearance, was loudly cheered, and delivered a short, but very eloquent speech.

DESERTION OF SOLDIERS.—It is much to be regretted that desertion of late has been frequent from the regiments in Canada; nor is this at all surprising considering the means taken to seduce soldiers from their allegiance. In the neighborhood of our barracks are to be seen persons of American appearance sometimes actually in conversation with the sentries. No doubt, with American gold and other allurements, practising on the unsuspecting to persuade him to desert; hence the cause of frequent courts-martial. Perhaps it might be well at this moment, to inform the soldier that he has within his reach the means of making a good thing out of these seducing gentlemen—a better thing by far than by joining the American army, there to be branded with deserting his colours, ill-treated, hard-worked, and all—for no pay, and without redress, being a deserter.

It is this—

The 18th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes, sec. 1, reads thus:

"If any person, not being an enlisted soldier in Her Majesty's service, by words or other means, directly or indirectly, persuades or procures any soldier in the service of Her Majesty, to desert or leave such service, or goes about and endeavours to persuade, prevail on or procure such soldier to desert or leave such service, such offender may be prosecuted either in the manner provided by the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the first year of the Reign of King George the First, and chapter forty-seven, or in a summary manner, before any three justices of the peace for the district in which such offence is committed, and if convicted of such offence on the oath of one or more credible witnesses, before such justices of the peace, may be condemned to pay a penalty of forty pounds sterling, with costs, and may be committed to the common goal of the district, for a period not exceeding six months, and (if such penalty and costs be not forthwith paid) then for such further time as the same remains unpaid; and such penalty shall belong to and be paid to Her Majesty or to the prosecutor suing for the same. 2 V. (3) c. 16, s. 1."

Now, in plain language, the soldier has an opportunity of making a good thing by showing a little vigilance in looking out for these gentlemen. £40 sterling merely for the trouble of giving evidence, that he or his comrade has been tampered with by any person, having for object to persuade desertion, is no bad morning's work for a soldier, or for any civilian either who feels disposed to do his duty honorably towards his country. It might be well that this Statute (a short one) were posted up in the barrack-room, for the information of the soldier.—Montreal Gazette.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The meeting of the Provincial Parliament is further, *pro forma*, prorogued to the 1st of October, by proclamation published in an Extra of the Canada Gazette on Friday last.

THE RECENT THEFTS COMMITTED IN THE HOTELS.—Samuel Simon and S. S. Bayley, the young men arrested last Sunday by Detective O'Leary on suspicion of having stolen a considerable sum of money from a gentleman in the Donegana Hotel on the 16th instant, and committed a number of larcenies in some of the hotels lately, were brought up for examination yesterday afternoon. It appears Detective O'Leary, after a good deal of trouble, and with no other clue to the suspected party than a hasty description of Simon, succeeded in finding him in the Montreal House, when he arrested and brought him to the Station House.—Bayley was suspected of being an accomplice of Simon from having been seen in his company; and when both parties were taken into custody they offered O'Leary their watches and chains, with a cheque for \$500, on condition of his letting them escape and settling the affair. To the Detective's credit be spurned the offer, when the remark was made that matters were not the same here as in New York. Simon had a \$10 bill of the Bank of Toronto in his possession, which has been claimed; he also had \$24 and a \$2 bill and some change. The prisoners came from the States, and will be kept in confinement a few days longer to give time for the return to the city of an important witness. O'Leary's energy and faithful conduct in the matter from the beginning have been frequently spoken of in the highest terms.—Commercial Advertiser.

SERIOUS ASSAULT IN MR. HOFFMAN'S STORE.—Between twelve and one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Isidore Sampson, who keeps jewelry and fancy goods store, 132 Notre Dame Street, entered the store of Mr. A. Hoffman, 170 Notre Dame Street where he encountered Mr. Dinkelpiel, of the firm of Dinkelpiel and Bunsel, 253 St. Paul Street, and some altercation ensued respecting a debt. Dinkelpiel becoming excited struck Sampson on the head with a heavy cane he had with him.—Though the blow might have appeared trifling at first, the results were very serious, and Sampson was conveyed to his residence, 37 St. Constant Street where Dr. Boyer was called to attend him. Drs. Nelson and Frazer were afterwards called in. Mr. Cournot, Inspector and Superintendent of Police, subsequently visited the unfortunate man, in order to take his deposition, when he was found to be in a most deplorable state, his tongue being rendered paralytic from the effects of the blow, so that he was unable to utter a single word. He was only able to write the following words:—

"Dinkelpiel struck me (Sd.) I 'Samson."

A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Mr. Dinkelpiel, but he had not been taken into custody up to a late hour on Saturday evening.

Look out for interesting boys, wounded officers, now-a-days—pale youths with an arm in a sling. One such victimised the "New York Banks" out of \$2500. Society at Saratoga found him charming; patted him, and introduced him and his forged drafts to financial institutions, which he victimised adroitly.—Commercial Advertiser.

In consequence of the universal derangement and depression which the commerce of the United States experiences under the war, letters have been received from railway companies in the South and West, intimating their inability to carry out contracts entered into with the Grand Trunk Railway Company.—Ibid.

The Ottawa Citizen says that an officer of the Royal Navy, Captain Bayfield, accompanied by Mr. Killaly, of the Board of Works, has been visiting the more exposed points of the frontier, preliminary, it is understood, to the repair or construction of works of defence.

SUPPOSED MURDER ON THE WELLAND CANAL.—In consequence of some suspicious marks found on the body of the man drowned off the schooner Sweet Home, at Lock 3, on Monday morning, it has been thought that foul play had been employed, and the vessel was followed up the canal, and the whole crew including the captain, were brought down on the Welland Railway last evening to Port Dalhousie to attend an inquest on the remains. The man, we believe, was a Scotchman, about forty years of age, and had left a wife and family in the old country, and had been accumulating money in order to send for them. At the time of his death he had saved up about \$60. The crew were aware of this, and it is suspected that his death was resolved on in order to obtain possession of the amount.

MURDER IN PROTON.—On Saturday last, the 17th August, a murder was committed in the township of Proton, under very mysterious circumstances. Our information up to the hour of going to press is of the most meagre description. The murdered man was middle-aged and unmarried; was known to carry money about his person, usually in his vest pocket; and for this, no doubt, was murdered. Some men working in a field near by, heard the report of a gun, and remarked to one another—"Surely that isn't somebody shooting old—?" (We have not learned the name.) It was afterwards found to be even so. The unfortunate man was found murdered in his field. A bullet had gone quite through his body. His waistcoat, supposed to contain the money, was gone. We have not, as yet, heard of any clue to the perpetrators of the deed. Dr. Crawford, Coroner, went out from Durham to hold an inquest on the body. John Cressor, Esq., County Attorney was sent for to be present. We shall next week be able to present more particulars.—Owen Sound Times.

Mr. Thomas Ford, of London, C. W., was run over by an engine on the Great Western Railway, on Friday night last, while crossing the track, and had his right arm smashed to the shoulder. His life is despaired of.

"NO POPERY" IN CANADA.—A Canadian journal says:—"The Globe is galloping fast as it can back to the old No Popery standing ground. Hardly an issue now appears without some attack on clergymen of the Catholic Church, and some sneer at their 'priest-ridden' adherents. In two or three of the out-and-out Brown prints in this country the same tendency is observable. One has already gone so far as to declare that 'Popish power' is the great curse of the Province, and another talks of the great battle of Armageddon in a manner that leads to the belief that the editor prophetically fixes the locale of that event somewhere in Western Canada. And for all this the electors of East Toronto are undoubtedly responsible! There can be little doubt that Mr. Brown has been induced to this course by the sweet communion he has been wont to hold with Messrs. Howe and Anand. Those unprincipled individuals, although making every effort to re-open friendly negotiations with the Catholics privately chuckle over the success of their 'No Popery' cry, and extol, with exuberant glee, the cleverness of the policy which raised it. Their example, and probably their direct advice, has induced the discomfited and all but desperate Brown to go and do likewise.—Acadian Recorder, Aug. 17.

ANOTHER WHEAT PRST.—Within the past few days several farmers in the neighborhood of Kingston have transmitted to the Botanical Society of Canada ears of wheat and other grains infested with an insect, which, although individually minute, presents a formidable appearance on account of the vastness of its numbers. In some cases the little parasite completely covers the ears of grain; in fact the wheat is "dark with it." The insect in question is a species of Aphis, or plant-louse. It is not probable that it now makes its appearance in Canada for the first time; but this season its unusual abundance has served to attract the attention of farmers.

A HOOT "SERL."—Some enthusiastic American— he must be an American, because he jumps to a conclusion so hastily—sends us (Quebec Chronicle) the following paragraph from the New York Times, marked by him "please publish."

"OUR COMPLIMENTS TO JOHN BULL.—We beg leave to congratulate the capitalists of Great Britain on the splendid success of their first investment in the war loans of the Confederate States. Their first remittance, amounting to £40,000, fell yesterday into the hands of Uncle Sam, who will take good care that it is put to a good use. It will a good deal more than off-set the cash value of the muskets, baggage-waggons, cannon and canteens that fell into the hands of the Secessionists at Bull Run—and will thus contribute essentially to the most desirable result of keeping accounts closely settled between the two belligerents, as they go along. British capitalists may console themselves with the reflection that they have lost nothing, for their chance of getting their money back now is quite as good as it would have been if it had reached its original destination. Perhaps they might find it wise, hereafter, to intrust their little remittances to some one who can keep the important fact to himself a little longer than Mr. Serrell seems to have done. We trust the London Times will repeat its exhortations to the British capitalists about the danger of making loans to Americans."

We concur with our friend's request to "publish" with all the more pleasure because we find another piece of news about the matter in the New York Tribune, which shows that John Bull is not such a fool after all. It is this:—

"It is understood that the money found on Serrell, the messenger of Jefferson Davis, on board the Persia is worthless—it consists of post notes of the Bank of England, payable only to his order."

The very best medicines in use among us are those prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. He is a graduate of the Penna. University, whose connexion with that celebrated College of Medicine has conferred more distinction upon it, than its Diploma has upon him. His remedies have become household words not only in this country, but in almost every region of the earth inhabited by man. Their extraordinary fame has arisen from their extraordinary virtues, and these are certified by men of the highest station. We publish in our issue of to-day, a document signed by the Mayors of the great cities in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Brazil, each of whom certify that the physicians and druggists of their respective localities have given their assurance of the uniform good effects and superior virtues of Doct. Ayer's preparations. This is evidence which should satisfy the most sceptical, of their efficacy, and we beg our readers to refer to it. Especially do they speak with glowing praise of his Sarsaparilla—the beneficial effects and truly remarkable cures that have been realized from its use. [New York Sunday Times.]

Remittances in our next.

The St. Lawrence Academy will re-open on the 2nd September.

Died. On Monday, the 26th inst., James Crowley, aged 72 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Wheat per 60 lbs., Western and U. O. Spring 95c. Corn per 56 lbs., 40c. Large sales. Flour—Fine \$3 to \$3 20c; Super. No. 2, \$4 20c to \$4 30c; Superior No. 1, \$4 55c to \$4 60c; Fancy \$4 75c to \$4 85c; Extra \$5 to \$5 20c; Double Ex. \$5 50c to \$6 00c. Bag-Flour per 112 lbs, \$2 50c to \$2 60c. Oatmeal per brl, 200 lbs, \$3 60c to \$3 75c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pot, \$3 50c to \$6 05c; Inferors, 10c more. Pearls, \$6 15c to \$6 20c. Pork—The following quotations are nominal:—Mess, \$16 50c to \$17. Prime Mess, \$15 to \$16. Prime Lard is in fair demand at 9 to 9 1/2c for good. Tallow is very dull at about 8 cents. Butter per lb, good dairy 12 to 12 1/2 cents. Good store packed 11 1/2 to 12c. Poor and ordinary qualities are unsalable except as grease.—Montreal Witness.

LONGUEUIL CONVENT. THE DUTIES of this BOARDING SCHOOL will be RESUMED on the FOURTH SEPTEMBER. August 30. 4t.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, AUX PIED DU COURANT. THE Sisters of this Institution will RESUME the duties of their BOARDING SCHOOL on the 2nd SEPTEMBER. Montreal, Aug. 30, 1861. 2t.

WANTED, A SITUATION as TEACHER in a family, by a young Lady, who can produce the most satisfactory Testimonials, and who is competent to give instruction in English, French, and on the Piano. For further particulars, apply to office of the True Witness.

R. J. DEVINS, DRUGGIST, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public that he is now carrying on the DRUG BUSINESS, IN THE PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE, (Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Sauvage & Co.) where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of the very best English Drugs and Chemicals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Medical men and others requiring such articles.

Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer. A never-failing Remedy. In bringing these Powders to the notice of the public, he would beg to make mention that in them is contained the active principle of all vermifuges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the most tender years.

PURE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL, Direct from the Manufacturers, and prepared from the fresh livers immediately after the fish are taken. Recommended by the most eminent Physicians as the most valuable remedy in the world for Consumption and diseases of the Lungs. This remedy, so valuable when pure, becomes worthless or injurious when adulterated.

DEVINS' BAKING POWDER; A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, containing none of those ingredients which in other Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause of offensive breath. Prepared only by R. J. DEVINS, Druggist, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 29, 1861.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 2nd Sept., at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely. By Order, W. BOOTH, Rec. Sec. pro tem.

MASSON COLLEGE. THE return of the Pupils of this Establishment is on the 6th of SEPTEMBER, at 6 o'clock P. M. The luggage of the Pupils shall be conveyed to the College gratis. The price of Boarding and Tuition is \$72 per annum—\$16 for half boarders, and \$10 for day scholars. The first quarter should be paid in advance. Every month already commenced must be paid in full, without any deduction. August 22. 3t.

CONVENT, BEAUHARNOIS. THE Sisters of this Convent will RESUME the duties of their Boarding School on the Second of September. August 28th, 1861.

MRS. O'KEEFE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES, No. 15 Constant Street, WILL BE RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 2nd SEPT. The appropriation which this institution has met with from School Commissioners, and the parents and guardians of the children attending the Courses of instruction, encourages the hope of a continuation of the usual liberal patronage granted it. Montreal, August 14, 1861.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Temps publishes the following remarks on the last Session of the British Parliament. "The Parliamentary Session is about to close in England. It is the moment to cast a glance on the legislative labors of the Parliament, and on the position of the parties who there dispute the possession of power. The foreign policy of our neighbors is too frequently distinguished by a mixture of revolutionary passions and of selfish calculations. Nevertheless, one cannot avoid admiring the energy with which England has extracted herself out of dangers which on several occasions menaced her safety and her honor. The Crimean war gave her military reputation a serious check; a military revolt shook her authority in India; Chinese duplicity imposed on her a hazardous war at the extremity of the globe; it was found necessary to counterbalance in Italy and Syria the influence which generous intervention had given to France. Well! The indomitable genius of Great Britain came triumphant out of all these trials. England reorganized her army; repaired her fleets; fortified her coast; armed 150,000 volunteers; crushed the rebellion of the Sepoys; took advantage of our aid to open China; obtained the conclusion of the French occupation in Syria, and balanced the action of our arms in Italy by the action of her diplomacy. The power of the English abroad is far from being always beneficial, but the efforts by which they maintain that power are always worthy of admiration."

The following comments on Thursday's debate in the House of Commons are from the London correspondence of the Moniteur. "The declaration of Lord Palmerston on the French naval armaments has obtained no greater success than his previous ones. The leading London journals refuse to accept the policy, or the reasoning of Lord Palmerston—viz, that the armaments of England must be guided by those of France—that there is no possibility of a better understanding on this question; and that each nation must persist in a system of expenditure apparently interminable. These papers declare the notion to be monstrous—that France must not think of becoming a great maritime Power; and they see in the works going on in her arsenals a perfectly legitimate desire to secure the maintenance of her dignity and her safety. They affirm that the Emperor does nothing more than follow up the execution of the plans which he frankly made known some years back to Lord Malmesbury. Finally, they (the leading London papers) agree with Mr. Disraeli in protesting against those cries of alarm which are sure to be followed by large demands of money. On this occasion the Cabinet has evidently calculated too much on the credulity of the country, and it has only brought on itself the criticism of the country. The consequence, therefore, is a total difference between public opinion and the policy of the Ministers on this question. Every man in England wishes that she should have a strong and sufficient navy, and that the old maritime policy of the country should be kept up; but public opinion repudiates the notion that this policy must necessarily be inspired by a feeling of rivalry and jealousy towards France. The English people do not find so much to say about the addition of six new ships to the squadron of iron-cased ships. As to the reasons assigned by Ministers for that augmentation, they do not believe in these reasons; and they very strongly suspect Ministers of having padded them, not because they themselves believe in them, but because they regard them as the best means of inducing the House of Commons to vote the necessary funds. The result of the incidents is that on this question the country thinks in a more sensible manner than the Cabinet; that it has no fear or apprehensions as respects France; that England desires above all other things the French alliance; and that she will never permit her statesmen to lead her astray by vain alarms, or to persuade her that the Emperor has any hostile design against her. Consequently there is no reason, to a certain point, to regret this incident even in the interest of the good harmony between the two nations."

The political article in the last number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains some comments on the late debates in Parliament relative to Sardinia and the naval armaments. The writer (M. Forcade) is rather sharp upon Mr. Kinglake and Sir Robert Peel, and he treats with ridicule the apprehensions of Lord Russell that the Emperor may be forced some day by his Chambers to annex Sardinia; or, rather, M. Forcade thinks that what Lord John Russell said was mere prolepsis. He inclines to the belief that Mr. Disraeli's suggestion about an understanding between the two governments was marked by sense. "Such reasoning is most conclusive," he observes, "But nations and governments can do nothing to abdicate the independence of their political action. They cannot bind themselves by engagements as to the direction they give to their armaments, and which would bind them to a foreign control. It is not possible, therefore, to solve the problem of the just proportion of the maritime forces of France and England in time of peace by means of diplomatic arrangements. Is there no other way of attaining the same result; and must we despair of seeing two rational countries avail themselves of peace to reduce their war expenditure? No doubt the understanding is possible on other conditions. It depends entirely on the mutual confidence of the two Governments, on the mutual faith which they may have in their pacific intentions; but, as we say familiarly, confidence does not come by command. Between Governments and peoples it is founded on positive guarantees more than on personal considerations. The most solid of these positive guarantees is what results from the power of Governments. If our Chambers had a more direct or more sustained participation in the direction of affairs—if foreign Governments could read more easily in their manifestations the expressed tendencies of opinion, the expressed will of the country, on questions which interest it—it is certain that between France and England, for instance, a serious doubt could not long subsist on the real intentions of the two nations with regard to peace. In our day secret diplomacy does not suffice for all the necessities of international policy. These are questions, and among them the most important, that of confidence, which are resolved better between Parliaments by the frankness and freedom of discussion, than by conferences of Ambassadors or protocols. For this reason we earnestly desire the progress of our institutions towards liberty."

The Courrier de Dimanche publishes a piece of news which, if true, is not without some gravity. According to it the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg have positively contracted an alliance, and are both actively preparing to devise such measures as may be taken simultaneously by the two Cabinets in combatting a revolutionary tendency which menaces their existence. One of the first effects of this modern Holy Alliance will be shown in the protestation of Russia against erecting Italy into a kingdom. That an entente cordiale exists between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg cannot be doubted, but it is difficult to say whether it is or not of the precise nature M. Ganesco says.

In Genoa, at the last municipal elections, out of 4,052 voters only 245 voted! "Armonia, August 1st." A letter from Nice, addressed to the Diritto, says:—"The hatred accumulated in the hearts of the people of Nice against foreign domination, bursts out some times in scenes of violence against the police agents, the soldiers, and sailors, when there are any here. It is difficult to count a week without there being some heads broken." This must be impossible, surely, after the universal suffrage has given that Italian town to Napoleon!

It appears from the returns made by the officers appointed to take the late census that the population of Paris amounts to 1,700,000 souls. In the year 1789 Paris contained but 650,000 inhabitants;

in 1817, they amounted to 713,966, in 1841 to 935,261, in 1851, they counted above a million; and in five years afterwards they had increased to 1,174,346 souls. "AN IMPERIAL 'TIFF.'—A subject of no slight surprise among the persons composing the intimate entourage of the Court is the manner in which the Empress is quietly set aside just now. Her Majesty, who is usually the one person foremost in all amusements and pastimes, would it is thought, have particularly well enjoyed the sort of diversions that have been going on at Vichy, the military impromptu balls, charades, and other festivities of a remarkably unceremonious species; and it is thought rather odd that she should have been excluded from these whilst other ladies have been conspicuously associated in them. Some people even go so far as to tell you of grave dissensions between Louis Napoleon and his wife on the subject of Rome, and the assistance to be given to or the pressure to be put upon the Pope, and I am not prepared to deny that there are very wide divergencies of feeling and opinion upon this point between the imperial couple.—Paris Correspondence of the London Review.

ITALY. Our Weekly Register Roman correspondent reports that the health of Our Holy Father continues most satisfactory, and that Rome is perfectly tranquil. The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples had arrived in Rome. On landing at Civita Vecchia he was received with a salute by the French troops in garrison there.

The Protestant and revolutionary papers have been magnifying the reported dispute between M. de Merode and General de Goyon. It is stated, however, that General de Goyon has written to the Emperor and to the Minister of War, indignantly denying that he had been guilty of the extraordinary conduct for which the semi-official prints have been praising him, and requesting the insertion of a note to that effect in the Moniteur. No such note, however, has been permitted as yet, to appear. Meanwhile, the Roman correspondent of the Monde, writing on the 3rd inst., says—"The Pontifical soldier, who was reported as the subject of a discussion between Mgr. de Merode and General de Goyon, and whom that General had taken by force, and in spite of the minister, from the Pontifical prison, to have him judged by a French Court Martial, was yesterday unanimously acquitted and set at liberty." The fact is, that a great fuss about nothing has been made by the revolutionary party; the wish being father to the thought, that this alleged misunderstanding would in some measure alter the present state of affairs, even if it did not precipitate the evacuation of Roman territory by the French. We may add, our own Roman correspondent gave all the particulars of this soldier's case in our number of July the 20th; long before the Pays and other French and English papers thought of making it an occasion of calumniating a member of Pius the Ninth's Government.

The Monde correspondent states that M. de Cavour before his death did not sin through hypocrisy. He neither recognised, saw, or heard the Rev. Father Giacomo, and went into eternity without having made, or being able to make, the least sign of consciousness or repentance.—Weekly Register.

The soldier whom General Goyon had taken by force from the Pontifical prison, to be tried by a French court-martial, was acquitted unanimously, and set at liberty on the 2nd inst.

Another series of falsehoods which have been propagated all over Europe concern the summons to Rome of the Father Giacomo, the Administrator of the parish in which Count Cavour died. All Europe has been told that the Pope required the Friar to divulge the secret of the Confessional; that the Friar refused roundly, and that the Pope had confined him to the prison of the Inquisition. There is no limit to the malice of the inventors of falsehoods, or to the credulous stupidity of their dupes. Our Catholic readers are of course aware that the question to be put to Father Giacomo did not in any way concern what passed between him and his penitent in confession, but his own conduct, as to which it was important to know whether he had required a public retraction from the excommunicated sinner before reconciling him to the Church and administering the Sacraments. We are now informed by the Roman Correspondent of the Monde, that it is ascertained beyond doubt that M. de Cavour before his death did not add the sin of hypocrisy to his other crimes. He neither recognised, nor saw, nor heard the Rev. Father, and passed into eternity without giving, or being able to give, the least sign of comprehension or of repentance. Father Giacomo has already quitted Rome. He is a Franciscan Friar, but that in other respects he is anything but what he ought to be, is sufficiently well known.—Tablet.

The Lombardo di Milan publishes the following curious letter, addressed to the Pope by an old woman, once a celebrated dancer:—"At the advanced age of 78 I humble myself in the dust, and bitterly deplore having occasioned many scandals by dancing in theatres during a period of 25 years, and having heaped up enjoyment and riches by the practice of that diabolical art. At this time, when the Roman Government is enduring such great anguish, I venture, unworthy sinner as I am, to come feebly to its aid with the trifling sum of 500 Austrian livres, which I offer as a contribution to St. Peter's penny, imploring at the same time his blessing and prayers for myself, my deceased father, my daughter Charlotte, and her son Eustasio and Elizabeth his wife, and all the children they may have, and finally for all my children and posterity, to the end that the good may triumph and the wicked perish. His Holiness' humiliated servant and sinner, Giuseppa Talandra, Ex-Grand dancer of the Ancient Cisalpine Republic (sic)."

NAPLES, August 3.—Our city was the day before yesterday again defiled with impunity by sixty-four murders, committed against persons reputed as belonging to the Legitimist party. Cardinal Riarso Strozzi, Archbishop of Naples, a true type of charity and of virtue, was arrested and forcibly led on board a steam corvette, the Tancredi, and sent to Civita Vecchia. Forty ecclesiastics, among whom are several Bishops, have shared the same fate. On the passing of these victims of Piedmontese tyranny, the people shed tears and invoked the intercession of the patron Saint of Naples. Nevertheless, a few wretches, the refuse of our population, in the pay of the police, set up groans and insulting cries against the Cardinal and his companions in exile, and then most appropriately went to thank the Dictator, Cialdini, applauding under the windows of the Forestiera Palace, where he resides during the day. Terror and arrests without limit continue. Two ladies were arrested yesterday morning in the street. The editors of the Pietra Infernale, the Corriere, the Araldo, and the Settimana, have been thrown into prison without any legal form, and their journals suppressed. These journals, either Ultra-liberal or Legitimist, were guilty of exposing Piedmontese tyranny. Meanwhile the Sardinian troops continue to overrun the provinces, setting everything on fire, pillaging, and murdering. The orders of Cialdini are that those taken with arms in their hands are to be shot, and that the towns and villages which have given shelter to the Royalist bands are to be levelled to the ground. The "Generals" Finelli and Calabro overrun the Abruzzi, and the Pula like true barbarians, without leaving anything undestroyed on their way.

On the 29th and 30th of July, Royalist columns and the insurgent masses in various localities, in accordance with a general order, attacked simultaneously the Piedmontese troops and National Guard, who are obliged to support the former, on every point in our several provinces. The Royalists gained a signal success. In the Calabria, especially near Carpoli, the Garibaldian volunteers, the National Guards, and the Piedmontese, were completely routed. Finally, at Auletta an obstinate fight took place

in the town and its environs, and victory remained on the Neapolitan side, who, after a brilliant engagement, occupied with considerable forces the bridge of Campituro, one of the strongest strategic positions in the kingdom, which commands the way to the Calabria. The country about Naples is in the power of the insurgents, who have established their general quarters at Salerno, where several thousands of the riflemen of the old Neapolitan army are grouped, and are in possession of several field-pieces of artillery, which are admirably served by former artillerymen. On the confines of the Abruzzi and the Terra di Lavoro, the important town of Sorso is invested on all sides by the Neapolitans, and the Piedmontese are entrenched there behind barricades.—Cor. Weekly Register.

We translate the following from various foreign papers:—The Lombardian relates that "on the 27th of July the Commendatore Ambrogio, General Santoue, and Colonel Bosco, brother of the General of that name, were shot in the Castle of St. Elmo. All the chiefs taken with arms in their hands are ordinarily shot by General Finelli without any other form of trial." Another correspondence says that in the district of Isernia the Neapolitan veterans, in garrison at Ciriella del Tronto, having refused to march against the Royalist columns, consisting in great part of their former comrades, have been decimated. The same correspondence states that at Campobasso the governor of the province has had shot a great number of men, whose only crime was that their names were found on a list taken from an insurgent.

The Popolo d'Italia of the 27th ult., says that 25 gendarmes, while patrolling near Garano, found on an individual a diploma of Francis II. At Marano and Quiliano nobody knew the individual. Not to trouble himself with any further inquiry, the officer commanding the gendarmes asked for a Priest at Quiliano, and expelled the individual into the other world after he had made his confession.

The Armonia of the 31st ult. says—"At Somma, six men suspected of having intercourse with the reactionists, have been summarily shot. A pious and venerable priest asked the military authority to allow him to reconcile these unfortunate men with God. But the good priest was brutally repulsed with the answer 'You may confess them underground.'" The Gazette de France states that amongst the six victims was an old man of 80 and a boy of 14.

The Armonia of the 1st inst. says a correspondence of the Regno d'Italia reports:—"We have news from Sicily. The Ministerial Deputies were obliged to remain on board the steamer which brought them back to Palermo because the people gave them to understand that if they wished to land they ran the risk of losing their lives."

A letter from Naples, addressed to the Patria, says—"400 insurgents had been made prisoners at Auletta; but on going from there to Salerno, they mutinied, and 300 of them escaped; 80 were immediately shot. Thirty houses at Auletta were burnt, several of the chief inhabitants were murdered, and the streets were filled with dead and wounded. The Hungaria legion (in which there are several English riflemen), sent with two field guns, arrived several hours after the fight, and returned immediately to Nola which had been left without troops."

A letter from Naples of the 30th ult., addressed to the Journal de Bruxelles, says—"Cialdini held a meeting of the deputies and senators returned from Turin, and told them frankly that 'no illusion was any longer possible. They could very little reckon on Napoleon, who advised now hypocritically to use humanity to the brigands. All the aristocracy was opposed to Piedmont. Brigandage increased daily. He would use terror against the nobility and shed the blood of the masses.' The deputy, Prato, asked him if he could send for more troops. Cialdini answered, 'Chi la fa l'espaventa (he who does it must expect it); twice Piedmont has made war without any declaration, and now at any moment we fear an attack from the Austrians. Lombardy is a vast plain, without support or fortified points, and it would not be prudent to strip it of troops.' The consequence of this meeting has been the arrest of the Duke Popoli, Carlo di Foco, Cantelmo Stuard, and of Prince d'Ottojano and Giuseppe de Medici."

The correspondent of the Times has been writing week after week that the insurrection against the Piedmontese is not a matter of brigandage, but a civil war. He has stated several times his conviction that if the people were again called upon to vote the majority would vote against annexation to Piedmont. He has stated that the nobles, the Priests, the peasantry, and the majority of the people desire the restoration of the Bourbons. There is not a statesman in Europe with any regard for his character who will venture to assert that the Neapolitans do not detest the Piedmontese, and have not unequivocally shown their hatred for them. Since the wars in Spain against Napoleon I there has been nothing bearing such unmistakable marks of a national, lawful, and determined resistance to foreign invaders and oppressors. Since the Vendean war against the French Convention, there has been nothing bearing such unmistakable marks of a genuine, popular, and justifiable insurrection against an usurping Government in defense of a people's King, country, and religion, as the insurrection which Piedmontese invaders and Hungarian mercenaries are now striving to quench in blood. But the mind of England is diseased; a wicked spell and foul enchantment has blinded her to every sense of truth and justice, and has hardened her heart against every pleading of generosity or honor.—Tablet.

A strong report is circulating in Naples. One of the ships of the Neapolitan squadron has disappeared. The Government, being interrogated several times, answered that the missing vessel was undergoing repairs at Gaeta. Some time afterwards the Prefect of Police said that she had gone in aid of a ship which was grounded at the entrance of the harbour of Gaeta. After more particular enquiry, however, it appears the vessel and crew have absconded, no one knows where. This is the frigate Garibaldi, formerly the Bourbon. It was said that a short time ago the crew had given her the name of St. Pentito (the repented). This has caused the greatest sensation among the people.—Cor. of Tablet.

The Times correspondent takes a gloomy view of the political horizon, and predicts that Cialdini will have no easy work in completing the conquest of the Two Sicilies, he says:—"All the authorities have been theorizing, and decreeing, while the disease has been spreading daily more and more. If we leave the city and the immediate neighborhood, we shall find a similar state of things in every province in the kingdom, and it is only necessary to take the Official Journal to be assured that such statements are not exaggerated. I look over the number for Saturday, for instance, and I find telegrams from Sorso, Salerno, Oatannaro, Leon, Isernia, and Teracino, speaking of the concentration of brigands in various parts, of disarming of the National Guard, of the stoppage and robbery of a mail, of a syndic having been shot, and in two or three places of the arrest of a number of the brigands having been made. Now, instead of quibbling about the character of the individuals who form those bands, whether they are pure patriots, or the off-scouring of society, there can be no doubt that they are employed and supplied by foreign funds, and have sympathizers within the country among all classes of the population; and if these latter have not joined them it is because they have not the courage to do so, or do not think that the time has come yet. Of their complicity, however, with the brigands there can be no doubt, and I have marked it myself, and so have others well acquainted with the country, that in the approach of a band to a small place the 'codini' brighten up as if the Messiah were at hand. So it was at Amalfi the other day, just after the affair of Ravello, and in another place not far from it, when the national flag was pulled down, the people asserting that they had just

received 'good news.' The all-over with this is, that Victor Emmanuel sends some priests of the place, and we shall now have four rights and some things like quietness. These, it is true, are only two or three facts, but they came under my notice, and are very fair illustrations of what is the state of feeling in other parts. It is a mistake to suppose that they are 'the only soldati banditi who create these disturbances.' They gave an impulse, no doubt, to the movement which it would not otherwise have received, but the ignorance and the corruption of the people—say, from the highest aristocracy down to the lowest of the low-bred—provided materials sufficient for a counter-revolution.

For, let it be denied as strongly as men like, and smoothed down with the utmost care, the fact still remains the same, that in most of the towns there are many sympathizers with the reactionists, and intimate communications kept up with them. Confusion and suspicion prevail everywhere. Several arrests have taken place in the city this week, and important discoveries made. Many troops left for the Calabria on the 23d, and if the bands of the brigands are small, they are so distributed about the country as to keep every place in a state of palpitation, and to render necessary the separation of the troops. In the present position none but a dreamer could expect consolidation and progress, and I have nothing to tell you but a tale of misfortune.

Was it merely to sweep off a few bands of brigands, General Cialdini would do the work quickly enough, but he has to encounter treason lurking among the highest and the lowest classes; corruption baulked of its usual perquisites; a large and compact body of clergy who are omnipotent for evil among a great proportion of an ignorant population; and—perhaps worse than all—that passive resistance which springs from moral cowardice, and the 'laissez faire' spirit of Southern indolence. If he succeeds, as every friend of human progress would pray that he may do, he will win greater laurels than he has ever won before. More troops are continually coming in, and the address of the ex-Secretary General of the Interior, invoking the voluntary assistance of the inhabitants, is now put in a stronger form, and the communes are compelled to supply a certain number of persons to fill up the ranks of the "Colonne Mobile."

I am sorry to tell you that facts are continually occurring to show the justice of my views. In my last I told you that the Costiera, of Amalfi, had been disarmed, and the same step has been taken in places near Pozzuoli and Portici and under Vesuvius, and in various other quarters. It is only here and there, say some, that this has been found necessary, but the 'heres and theres' are numerous and increase daily; and if large masses of the population are so unsobered or so uncertain, how are they to be trusted in a case of emergency? Then as regards the National Guard of Southern Italy, it cannot be denied that as regards fidelity, discipline, and pluck they are but a broken reed, without disparaging the many honourable instances to the contrary in Naples and in the provinces. They were formed in a hurry, without scrutiny, and at a time when everything looked bright, and they have not shown that patience which is necessary to the realization of the benefits of liberty. I ground my assertion on facts. For several months we have heard of whole bodies of the National Guard being disarmed in country places, scarcely a day passes in which some instance of the kind is not communicated; now and then we hear of a Captain of the Guard being shot, and of some being arrested. They have been discovered not only in communication with the brigands, as they are called, but acting with them. This is an old story of many months' standing, which should have suggested some decisive measure, such as a scrutiny and a pruning of the Guard, but it has only been talked of, and now it would be impossible to know in whom to trust. Let me advert to the model body, the National Guard of Naples, four battalions of whom were addressed by Cialdini last Sunday. Out of 15,000 men I have no doubt that 7,000 or 8,000 good men and true are to be found, who have done honour and will continue to do honour to their country, but the fidelity, the discipline, and the pluck of the others are little to be trusted. In saying so I repeat only what has been said to me by members of the guard. "In case of an outbreak in the city," they tell me, "we should be afraid of an enemy at our backs. There is the Major of our battalion, for instance, who is a rank Bourbonite, and was the intimate friend of the Commissary of Police Merenda; and many of the small shopkeepers who think only of their carlini and ducats, would be against us. Then there are many advanced in years, fathers of families, and others full of vittu, who would at least be an embarrassment. A scrutiny was called for long ago, but has never been carried out. A scrutiny has been instituted, indeed, for all the new members of the Guard, but none into those of whom it is actually composed."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. PESTH, Aug. 8.—In-to-day's sitting of the Lower House, the draught of an Address from the Diet to the Emperor was proposed by M. Deak. The demands made in this Address do not differ from those contained in the first Address. It refuses the Imperial Rescript, and declares in conclusion that further negotiations are broken off. This Address was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, and it was resolved to send it to the Upper House.

RUSSIA. The following details respecting the Russian naval force are taken from official sources:—At the end of 1860 the effective of the navy was—Admirals, 95; other officers, 3,245; civil functionaries, 966; and sailors and marines, 55,216. The admirals, officers, and functionaries were fewer than at the end of 1859, but the sailors were 2,200 more. Of the total, 10 admirals, 2,332 officers, and 32,728 sailors were destined to serve afloat, and the rest for protecting the coasts. At the end of 1859 the fleet was thus composed:—Steam vessels—9 ships of the line, 22 frigates, 22 corvettes, 12 clippers, 79 gunboats, 2 yachts, 25 schooners, 8 transports, 49 small steamers, 11 sloops, and 3 floating batteries. These various vessels were of 36,935-horse power, and armed with 2,374 pieces of cannon. Sailing vessels—10 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 3 corvettes, 5 brigs, 17 schooners, 2 luggers, 3 tenders, 13 transports, and 12 yachts, the number of guns being 1,477. The total number of vessels was 813, and of guns 3,851. In the year 1860 the fleet was increased by the launching of the following vessels:—At St. Petersburg, a ship of the line, Emperor Nicholas I., of 111 guns; a frigate Oslabiya, 45; a corvette, Bagaly, 17; a floating battery, and various small vessels. At Cronstadt, a screw frigate, the Oleg, 67 guns, and the ships of the line, Sinope and Cesarevitch (number of guns not stated). At Archangel, a frigate, the Parzavel, of 63 guns, and a steamer, Solomoba, of 240 horse power and 8 guns. At Nicholas, two corvettes, Yastrob and Kretchete, each of 9 guns; two steamers, Aloncha and Tolytydyg, each of 2, and an iron screw sloop. At Albo, a sailing yacht, Zabava, for the Grand Duke Alexis. At Bjornborg, two armed clippers, Abrek and Vlandrick, each of 5 guns. At Northfleet, in England, an armed clipper, Haidamak, of 77. At Havre, in France, two gunboats, Morre and Tulene. In addition, the construction of several other vessels for the fleet was commenced both in Russian ports and abroad.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CZAR.—From a letter published in the Paris papers, and containing the most circumstantial details, it appears that at St. Petersburg a tragedy was on the point of being enacted, the effects of which had it been accomplished would have spread at least over one-half of Europe. A plot against the life of the Emperor Alexander, as well as against the lives of the different members of the Imperial family, has lately been discovered, in

which some of the highest members of the nobility and States functionaries were implicated. For some time past the house of a great functionary was the rendezvous for a great number of persons, who assembled there on divers pretexts. They were for the greater part government functionaries, retired officers, landed proprietors discontented with the law reforms, and individuals belonging to the different coteries into which the court is now divided. These personages, it is stated, became the centre of a conspiracy which aimed at the lives of the Emperor and his children, as well as the establishment of a constitution. The complicity of two ladies of the highest rank shows whom the conspirators had in view as their future Czar. Relations were also formed with some exiles, who were brought round by the promise of the immediate proclamation of a liberal constitution; a senator, who, on account of the favor he enjoyed at court, was considered to be the most fitting intermediary between the different malcontents; and the correspondence on the subject was carried on through him. However, the frequency of the meetings drew the attention of the servant to them, and a gossiping propensity on his part was the means of putting the police on the track, which they pursued, by the Emperor's orders, with the greatest circumspection. The letter further states that several persons who frequented the reunions were suddenly dismissed from their situations. This had the effect of, at once, arousing misgivings that they were discovered. Some strove to quit the country, and the ringleader in the plot became utterly deprived of reason. When all this was known to the Government, M. Patkul, the chief of the Russian police, made a domiciliary visit to the house of the senator, for the purpose of seizing all his papers. While doing so a colonel in the Russian army, and secretary to one of the ladies in question, came and displayed an order which empowered him to take possession of the treasonable correspondence. A warm contest ensued; but Patkul was the victor, and in the letters which he found was discovered the clue to the conspiracy. The two ladies were immediately ordered to leave St. Petersburg, and also forbidden ever to return there. But the fate of all the others has not yet transpired.

THE BLOCKADE. (From the London Times, Aug. 8.) There was, however, one little incident in the last day of the session, for which we must ask a moment's retrospect, for it is a little cloud which although only as large as present as a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole sky. Recent advices have told us that the American Congress had empowered its President to place ships-of-war of the Federal navy in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, there to collect dues upon merchandise bound to the ports in the possession of the Confederate Government. This is about as threatening a piece of news as we could well have received, and it was upon every ground desirable that Parliament should not separate without some expression of opinion by the Government upon the point thus raised. Mr. Wylie, on Tuesday afternoon, asked a question upon the subject, and Lord Palmerston, with characteristic caution, said no more in his reply than was absolutely necessary to show that the pretensions to collect duties off a blockaded port was inadmissible. Lord Palmerston pointed out that "such a proceeding, if adopted, would be a practical suspension of the blockade, because a port could not be effectually blockaded and ships prevented from entering it, while at the same time customs' dues were levied on their cargoes as if they had entered." It is very important that this answer should be rightly understood, both here and on the other side of the Atlantic. Lord Palmerston would, as we apprehend, be very much misunderstood if he were supposed to have any doubt that the project of collecting duties in the Atlantic Ocean is altogether unjustifiable by any article of the law of Nations. What he evidently meant, and what his words convey, is that if a blockading force should allow any one ship to enter a blockaded port by reason of payment of duties, the blockade is from that moment raised, and all the rest of the world have from that time forth a right to go into the blockaded port without hindrance. The right of a belligerent is, not to keep out whom he may please from a blockaded port, nor to make his blockade an excuse for levying blackmail upon neutral vessels, but to keep out all the world impartially. He may seal up the Port, but if he lets one vessel in his right is gone. This is Lord Palmerston's answer, and it is sufficient for the occasion. When the Federal cruisers willingly allow a ship to pass into a blockaded port upon payment of customs the blockade will be at an end.

Behind this, however, lies the further question, whether the Federal Government has a substantive right to collect duties at sea. If such a right exists, it may be worth its while to forego the blockade and rest upon the right to collect customs, treating ships attempting to evade payment, not as blockade-breakers, but as smugglers. We apprehend that such a right was never heard of. We are dealing with the claim of right. As a matter of convenience or arrangement we may, of course, collect our New York duties at Calais, or we may pay over our New York duties at Liverpool; but as a matter of right, the Federal Government has just as much claim of pretence to place floating custom houses in the British channel as off Charleston harbor or in the Gulf of Mexico.—There is not one of the many authorities upon maritime law who does not agree that every possible dominion over the sea must be enjoyed as an appendage to the dominion over the land, and as inseparable from the land. There have been conflicts of opinion as to how far this dominion extends out to sea. A cannon shot from the shore has been the most general measurement, and the common assent now seems to be that the dominion of the country extends as far as the sea can fairly be commanded from the land. When the dominion of the land is lost, of course the appendant dominion of the sea goes with it. The shore waters of the Atlantic and of the Gulf of Mexico are the highway of nations, subject only to the peculiar rights of the owners of the shores, conceded to them for the protection of those shores. Now that the possession of the land is in other hands, the Federal navy has no right there, except in common with the rest of mankind, or as belligerents. To station a ship of war there, and to enforce payment from ships of commerce, would be simply an act of piracy.

Not only is this plain international law, but it is plain common sense. For what does the Merchant pay duties on his goods? For liberty to trade in the lands of a foreign Prince or Government. But, can these floating custom-houses give him such liberty? They can only allow him to pass them unharmed.—When he has paid their dues to the Federal officers he may be excluded from Charleston or New Orleans, or he may be compelled to pay duties over again to the de facto Government of the country to which he is bound before he is allowed to enter. This would obviously be the actual fact. But, again, the merchant pays duties for protection in his dealings, and for the remedies of the law existing in the country to which he carries his adventure. Do these Federal officers profess to give him this? Those officers cannot go there! they are alien enemies! they have no more means of facilitating commercial operations than they have in Paris or Vienna. It comes, then, simply to this;—that these Federal ships of war have no more right in the waters of the Southern ports than any other ship of war has, and have no power of benefiting a ship beyond that of letting it go by unharmed. So long as they are blockading the ports they are within their rights as belligerents; directly they begin to levy duties upon the ships of neutrals they exceed their rights.

These things are very plain. There is no ambiguity about them, and that is quite as well understood on the other side of the Atlantic as on this.

We can afford to bandy a laugh at any quantity of newspaper nonsense about conquering Canada and Cuba...

UNITED STATES.

General Beauregard is a Catholic, and on the morning of the battle of Manssard, Mass was said and the Holy Sacrament administered to the General...

The Passports Struck.—After quoting the recent proclamation of President Lincoln on the subject of passports, the Buffalo Evening Courier pertinently remarks...

ENCOURAGING TO CATHOLIC DEFENSE OF THE UNION.—The Pittsburgh Catholic says:—"Should the Government triumph in its present struggle for existence, as triumph it certainly will, it is more than probable that 'No Popery' will become the party cry of many of its present supporters."

IF SUCH WILL BE THE RESULT OF THE VICTORY OF THE "NORTHERNERS" we pray to God that they may meet with another "Bull's Run."

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN THE U. STATES.—The following newspapers have been suppressed by the military authorities, or destroyed by mobs within the last few weeks:—State Journal, St. Louis, Mo.; Booneville Observer, Booneville, Mo.; Clinton Journal (mobbed) Kansas; Democrat (mobbed) Bangor, Me.; Missouri Bulletin, St. Louis, Mo.; Missouri, St. Louis, Mo. On this the Toronto Leader remarks:—"We take the list as it is circulated. But it is incomplete. The Empire State furnishes at least one other instance, and if a grand jury have their way, four in the city of New York will soon be added."

PLAIN TALK FROM COL. HEINTZLEMAN.—Colonel Heintzleman, who led one of the divisions at Bull Run, gives a very different account of the New York Zouaves from that which we have been receiving from themselves. As they tell the story, they displayed all the courage which was shown in that fight, but as Col. Heintzleman, their leader, tells it, they ran away at the first fire from the Alabamians, and could not be induced to rally again as a regiment, though many of the men attached themselves to other regiments, and fought the fight through. A Brooklyn regiment followed the example of the Zouaves. A Minnesota regiment, and a Michigan regiment both broke and fled as soon as they received the fire of the enemy. Col. Heintzleman ascribes the defection in these volunteer regiments—the regulars remained at their posts till they were cut down—to a want of discipline, and not to a want of bravery; but, nevertheless, the fact is as he states. The better disciplined volunteer regiments in the other divisions behaved well. The Ohio troops, the Irish regiment of New York, the Maine and Massachusetts volunteers are all spoken of in the official reports as behaving coolly and courageously. This proves that discipline is an assistant to courage, for without the one, the soldier might as well be without the other.

SINCE the failure of the Whale Fishing business, New Bedford, Mass., has gone into the Slave Trade, five slavers having been fitted out there recently by the enterprising Turistas of that section of Yankeeedom. These vessels were the Brutus, the Memphis, the Conore, the Atlantic and the Tahmaroo. The first-named, has succeeded in landing a cargo of slaves in Cuba.—Commercial Advertiser.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Under the control of the Catholic Commissioners of Montreal, No. 19, Coie Street, No. 19.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes of this Institution is fixed for the SECOND OF SEPTEMBER.

In virtue of a Regulation passed by the Gentlemen (the Commissioners) the Monthly Fee will henceforth be payable in Advance.

Music and Drawing will be taught at moderate rates. For particulars, address the Principal at the Academy.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

N. B.—Pupils living at a distance can have board at the Academy on reasonable terms.

PRIVATE TUITION.

J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of Classics, Mathematics, and Commercial Science.

BEGS to notify the Gentry of Montreal and vicinity that he is prepared to qualify at his Classrooms, No. 50, St. Joseph Street.

Young Gentlemen desirous of studying for direct Commissions in the British Army, of matriculating at McGill College, or of entering the Counting-house, on reasonable terms.

References.—Rev. Dr. Leach, LL.D.; Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Rector Howe, Captain McGill, Alex. Molson Esq., Hon. Messrs. Dorion and Holton, and the Revd. the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.

Montreal, August 22nd, 1861. J. M. ANDERSON.

No. 19, Great St. James Street.

THE Subscriber has received an assortment of Prayer Books, from London, in various elegant styles of Bindings, with Glaspis, Rims, &c., bound in velvet, Morocco, and other handsome materials, at prices much below the usual cost of such elegant Bindings.

A supply of Missals and Vesper Books. No. 19, Great St. James Street. J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

Montreal, Aug. 22.

NOTICE

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

MARY DONLEVY, Administratrix. Office: 95 George Street, Toronto. Post-Office, box 166.

MONTREAL

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A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education, is imparted on extremely moderate terms. The greatest possible attention is paid to the moral and literary training of the pupils. For particulars, apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 8th, 1861.

CONVENT OF LORETTO, NIAGARA FALLS.

THE LADIES OF LORETTO, from Toronto, have OPENED an EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT at their New Convent at NIAGARA FALLS, and are prepared to receive PUPILS on the 2nd of SEPTEMBER next. The beauty and salubrity of the position—its many advantages, easy of access—the most magnificent view from the Convent overlooking the great Falls, and the Rapids, but completely out of reach of the spray—the Museum and Botanical Gardens, open weekly to the Pupils, the grounds very extensive, and beautifully ornamented—the first-class Education which the Ladies impart—the tender care that young Ladies will receive at the hands of the Nuns—the advantage of being able to send to the Convent at Toronto in the Winter any young Lady who may desire it—all tend to render this Establishment one of the best in the country.

Terms, &c., to be known at the Convents—Niagara Falls, Loretto, Toronto, Guelph, and Belleville; and by application to their Lordships, Bishops of Toronto and Hamilton; Very Rev. E. Gordon, Hamilton; Very Rev. J. Walsh, V.G., Toronto, &c.; and also at the College of our Lady of Angels, near Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, DIRECTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF ST. ANN'S CONVENT, AT LACHINE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

The opening of the Classes will take place on the 2nd of September next.

THIS Institution contains in its plan of Education, every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness; in a word, every thing that constitutes a good education, corresponding to the condition of the Pupils.

A magnificent Garden and the position of the Establishment on the borders of the St. Lawrence, opposite the Sault-St-Louis, and at only five or six acres from the first Railway Station at Lachine, contribute to offer to the Pupils a most agreeable abode.

COURSE OF EDUCATION. The Course of Instruction contains the study of Religion, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, House Economy, Sewing, Embroidery, Music, &c.

The same Course of Education is followed in English by the Pupils who desire to learn but that tongue. The Pupils who follow the French Course will have an hour of English Class every day if their parents desire it.

CONDITIONS. For the Scholar year, payable at the beginning of each Quarter: £ s d Boarding entire, with Table Service... 18 10 0 Half-Boarding... 9 5 0 Washing... 2 0 0 Music Lessons (ordinary) per month... 0 10 0 Drawing, per month... 0 2 6

The Pupils of the Village, who do not board in the Convent, will pay yearly for their instruction... 3 0 0 The Convent will furnish Bedsteads, which the Pupils will hire at 2s 6d per year.

The Pupils who desire it will have a Bed complete for... 1 10 0 When the parents withdraw their children before the end of a quarter, nothing will be returned to them unless it be for superior reasons.

OOSTUME. The Pupils wear every day a Blue Dress with a Cape of the same colour, they should also have a White Dress.

OBSERVATIONS. 1st.—The Pupils generally receive no visits, except on Thursday. 2d.—Every year, there is vacation of six weeks; the Pupils who desire to do so can pass this time at the Convent.

TO BUILDERS. TO BE LET, by Contract, the Building of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, in the village of GRENVILLE, Canada East. For particulars apply to

JOHN HOWARD, Secretary of the Building Committee. Grenville, August 6, 1861.

TO TEACHERS. WANTED, a Female Teacher to take charge of a small primary School, in the Municipality of Lacombe, County of Terrebonne. Applications addressed to the Rev. A. Payette, Priest of St. Sophie de Lacombe, County Terrebonne, or to the undersigned, will be attended to.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sec. and Treas. to S. O. St. Sophie de Lacombe, 30th July, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MYLAN. When last heard of (in 1852) he was in Mobile, Alabama, United States. He was by trade a plasterer, and went out with Mr. William Dutton, of Mobile, since deceased. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his parents, James and Ann Mylan, No. 83, North Street, off Dale Street, Liverpool.

OF MARY JANE McALEIN, who left her Mother in the Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, early in April last. She was about ten years of age, fair hair, and slightly freckled. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her disconsolate parents, at Mr. Gordon's, Boot and Shoe maker, last house in St. Catherine Street, near the Papineau Road. Montreal, Aug. 15.

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY

THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Priests and Brothers of the Holy Cross, is agreeably situated in the beautiful valley of the St. Lawrence River, about five miles north of the City of Montreal. Removed from the City, it is particularly favorable to health and morals.

The Course includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, general Literature, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Book Keeping, Linear Drawing and Astronomy. The French and English Languages are upon the same footing—both taught with equal care.

A Religious Course suitable to the age of the pupils, is included. Pupils coming from other Colleges must produce a certificate of Good Conduct and Morals, signed by the President of that College.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, in Primary and Commercial Course, \$66 00 (The house furnishes for the above a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of boots and shoes, of which each pupil must have two pairs.)

Full Board, including bed, bedding, washing, mending, and table service, 100 00 Classical Objects, including Books, Paper, &c., if furnished by the house, 24 00 Instrumental Music, per Month, 1 50 Doctor's Fees extra.

Half Boarders for Primary and Commercial Course, per Month, 1 50 Half Boarders sleep in the house, and are furnished with a bedstead and straw mattress.

REMARKS: Every month already commenced must be paid in full without any deduction. Each Quarter must be paid in advance, either in cash, or in notes of from thirty to sixty days.

Parents receive every Quarter, with the bill of expenses, a Certificate of the health, conduct, morals, and improvement of their children. The Cleanliness of the younger pupils is attended to by the Sisters, who also have charge of the Infirmary.

August 8.

HORSE-SHOEING, BY JAMES MALONEY, No. 21 Craig Street, adjoining Gavin's Carriage Factory.

SHORT HAND. PHONOGRAPHY can be LEARNED in THREE easy LESSONS from a person now in this City, formerly a Reporter to the Press. This method of writing enables us to write as fast as speech by a little practice.

Enquire, and please leave address at this Office.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

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

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

To VOCALISTS, and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe, occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass, and clearness, for which purposes they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

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

For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., General Agents for the Canadas. May 30. im.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE,—the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$12 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent. to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

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

All Goods warranted to be as represented; or will be taken back and the money returned within one month. All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 12 1/2 per cent. to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

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

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

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

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several Cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the remedies of DR. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Pills, Acute Cure, and Cherry Pectoral), have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK, Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.

HON. ALBIN BEARD, Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT, Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK, Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN, Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER, Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN, Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY, Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON, Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP, Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN, Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES McFEETERS, Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH, Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, JR., Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK, Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE, Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL, Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON, Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL, Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HOGDEN, Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRITCHFIELD, Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR, Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH, Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH, Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON, Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE, Mayor of UTRICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON, Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL, Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them, Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them, Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Sarsaparilla Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community. Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community. Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. For Spring Diseases. For Purifying the Blood. For Scrofula or King's Evil. For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores. For Eruptions and Pimples. For Itches, Hains, and Boils. For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas. For Tetter or Salt Rheum. For Scald Head and Ringworm. For Cancer and Glandular Sores. For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors. For Female Diseases. For Suppression and Irregularity. For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases. For Liver Complaints. For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canada, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

"THE LAMP,"

A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, of Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, &c.: devoted to the instruction and amusement of all classes. Containing sixteen pages in double columns Weekly.

Subscription only 7s 6d a year in advance. The Lamp contains a large quantity of instructive matter, deeply interesting Tales; with BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS, the Lives and CORRECT PORTRAITS of distinguished characters. Views of new Catholic Buildings; Essays by eminent Writers; Poetry of a high character; Reviews of extracts from the newest and most agreeable Books; Abstracts of important Lectures, entertaining varieties; Notes on leading events; Progress of Science, &c., published by the London Catholic Publishing and Bookselling Company.

The very low price at which this most interesting publication is supplied, places it within the reach of all classes, and it is hoped that it will be found in every Catholic family as no better work can be put in the hands of children.

J. A. GRAHAM, 19 Great St. James Street, Montreal, Agent for Canada.

T. RIDDELL,

(LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP) HAVING commenced Business on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant, No. 22, Great St. James Street, (Opposite B. Dawson & Son.)

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

Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail. Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS, INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c. A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION. Montreal, May 4, 1861.

GUILBAULT'S

BOTANIC & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, 114 Sherbrooke Street, IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,

WHERE the largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, RARE BIRDS and MUSEUM CURIOSITIES, can be seen; and all sorts of amusement is attached to the Establishment. Among the novelties, a

SPLENDID BABY LION, Can be seen; also VENUS

With the three CUBS, whelped this winter in the Establishment. They are the first raised in confinement in America. Those who have seen them say it is worth a five dollar note to witness this beautiful group, wrestling and playing with the mother.

J. E. GUILBAULT Manager. August 2.

PROSPECTUS OF A LARGE AND ELABORATE MAP OF CANADA WEST.

MESSRS. GEO. R. & G. M. TREMAINE, OF TORONTO,

PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the County and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Line and Lot Lines, Railways, Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled Road between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others.

Also, all Lakes and Harbours; the correct courses of all Rivers and Mill Streams; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables; a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c.

The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if furnished by Canvassers, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon the Margin of the Map.

It is also intended to exhibit a History of the Province, Showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof; the exact place where Battles have been fought, or where other remarkable events have occurred, &c., &c. The Map will be published in the best style, with Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal Towns, on an enlarged scale.

It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvassers handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscribers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and condition.

ROBERT KELLY, Agent for Montreal.

CARD OF THANKS.

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

DIPHTHERIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that dread disease, DIPHTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water—two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it one trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what Dr. WALTER writes us from Goshooton, Ohio: "I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diphtheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing, to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to the world."

INFORMATION WANTED,

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

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.
 Alexandria—Rev. J. Chisholm.
 Ajala—N. A. Coste.
 Aymer—J. Doyle.
 Avignon—Rev. J. Cameron.
 Archaet—Rev. M. Girroir.
 Brockville—O. F. Fraser.
 Belleville—M. M. Mahon.
 Barry—Rev. J. R. Lee.
 Bradford—W. M. Manamy.
 Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Magian.
 Chambly—J. Hackett.
 Cobourg—P. Magniere.
 Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
 Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
 Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunpav.
 Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm.
 Dewittville—J. M. Ives.
 Egansville—J. Bonfield.
 East Haverbury—Rev. J. J. Collins.
 Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.
 Erinsville—P. Gaffney.
 Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.
 Furnessville—J. Flood.
 Gnanogue—Rev. J. Rosstier.
 Guelph—J. Harris.
 Hamilton—P. S. M. Henry.
 Huntingdon—G. M. Paul.
 Ingersoll—W. Featherston.
 Kemptonville—M. Heaphy.
 Kingston—P. Purcell.
 Lindsay—J. Kennedy.
 Lunenburg—M. O'Connor.
 Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley.
 London—Rev. E. Bayard.
 Lochiel—O. Quigley.
 Loberough—T. Daley.
 Lacolle—W. Hartly.
 Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher.
 Merrickville—M. Kelly.
 New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
 Ottawa City—J. Rowland.
 Oshawa—Richard Supple.
 Prescott—J. Ford.
 Perth—J. Doran.
 Peterboro—E. M. Cormick.
 Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
 Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
 Quebec—M. O'Leary.
 Rawdon—James Carroll.
 Russelltown—J. Ompion.
 Richmondhill—M. Teofy.
 Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
 Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
 South Gloucester—J. Daley.
 Summerstown—D. McDonald.
 St. Andrew—Rev. G. A. Hay.
 St. Athanas—T. Dunn.
 St. Ann de la Poutiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett.
 St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey.
 St. Catherine's—C. E. J. Caughlin.
 St. Raphael's—A. D. McDonald.
 St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.
 Starnesboro—C. M. Gill.
 Sydenham—M. Hayden.
 Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh.
 Thorold—John Hoensan.
 Thorpuille—J. Greene.
 Tynnick—T. Donegan.
 Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
 Templeton—J. Hagan.
 West Osage—M. M. Evoy.
 West Port—James Kehoe.
 Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M. Carthy.
 Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarvy.

O. J. DEVLIN,
 NOTARY PUBLIC.
 OFFICE:
 Union Buildings, 28 St. Francois Xavier St.
 MONTREAL.

M. F. COLOVIN,
 ADVOCATE, &c.,
 No. 30, Little St. James Street,
 MONTREAL.

A. CARD,
 D. R. GARIEPY,
 Licentiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quebec.
 OFFICE—No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET,
 Near St. Lawrence Street,
 MONTREAL.
 May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the poor gratuitous. 3m.

L'UNIVERSEL.
 THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catholic interests, of Order and of Liberty.
 The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about \$5.33, per annum—for six months \$2.85, and for three months \$1.50—not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
 Subscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Portman Square.
 All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brussels, Paris or London.
 March 28, 1861.

M. P. RYAN,
 No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET,
 (Opposite St. Ann's Market.)
 WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,
 PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,
 TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choicest description:—
 Butter Oatmeal Teas
 Flour Oats Tobacco
 Pork Pot Barley Oligas
 Hams B. Wheat Flour Soap & Candles
 Fish Split Peas Falls
 Salt Corn Meal Brooms, &c.
 June 6, 1860.

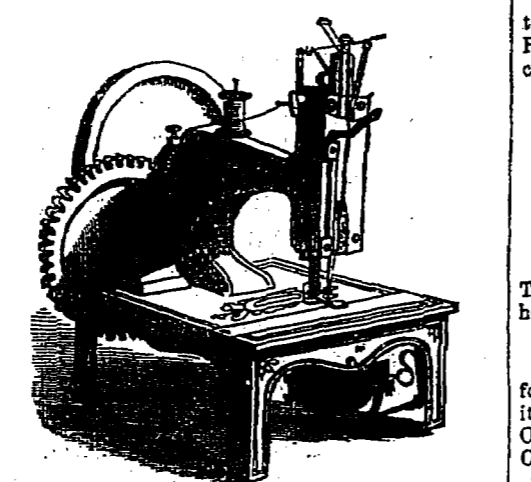
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
 [Established in 1826.]
 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for circular. Address
 A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

PROSPECTUS
 OF
SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE,
 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.
 THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1843, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.
 The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.
 Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty.
 Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion.
 None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders.
 TERMS OF ADMISSION:
 For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month.
 For Half Boarders, 6.00 " "
 For Boarders, 11.50 " "
 Payments are made Quarterly and in advance.
 Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.—Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices.
 Washing, \$1.20 per month
 Music, 2.20 " "
 Use of the Piano, 50 " "
 Drawing, 1.50 " "
 Bed and Bedding, 60 " "
 Libraries, 10 " "
 All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials.
 August 17, 1860. 4ms.

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

SEWING MACHINES.
 These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarnia.
 THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
 TESTIMONIALS
 have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:—
 Montreal, April, 1860.
 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.
 BROWN & CHILDS.
 Montreal, April, 1860.
 We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use.
 CHILDS, SCIOLES & AMES.
 Toronto, April 21st, 1860.
 E. G. NAGLE, Esq.
 Dear Sir,
 The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.
 Yours, respectfully,
 GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.



E. J. NAGLE'S
 CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINES,
 25 PER CENT.
 UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!
 These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port Sarnia.
 THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
 TESTIMONIALS
 have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade:—
 Montreal, April, 1860.
 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.
 BROWN & CHILDS.
 Montreal, April, 1860.
 We have used Eight of E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use.
 CHILDS, SCIOLES & AMES.
 Toronto, April 21st, 1860.
 E. G. NAGLE, Esq.
 Dear Sir,
 The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.
 Yours, respectfully,
 GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES
 Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally well.
 PRICES:
 No. 1 Machine, \$75 00
 No. 2 " " 85 00
 No. 3 " " with extra large shuttle. 95 00
 Needles 80c per dozen.
EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.
 All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.
 E. J. NAGLE,
 Canadian Sewing Machine Depot,
 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
 Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,
 KINGSTON, O. W.
 Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.
 THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.
 A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.
 TERMS:
 Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays le half-yearly in Advance).
 Use of Library during stay, \$2.
 The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.
 July 21st, 1861.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

T. C. DE LORIMIER,
 Advocate,
 31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,
 MONTREAL.
 Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

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

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,
 ADVOCATE,
 Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

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

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

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co.,
 MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,
 Successors to the late John M'Cosky,
 38, Sanguinet Street,
 North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.
 THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch—we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manner, and at moderate charges.
 We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woolen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c. Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Re-novated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.
 DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.
 No. 19,
 Great St. James Street.
 THE CHEAPEST MUSIC.

THE Subscriber feels pleasure in announcing that he is Agent in Canada for the
CHEAPEST MUSIC PUBLISHED.
 This Music, published in London, is distinguished for correctness, beauty of Engraving, and superiority in every respect, while it is sold for only about ONE THIRD the price of other Music, viz: TEN CENTS, (6d.), and larger pieces in proportion.
 Among others, the compositions of Ascher, Baumbach, Beyer, Beethoven, Cramer, Chopin, Grobe, Herz, Huxten, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Oesten, Plachy, Schuhoft, Thalberg, Weber, &c., &c.; besides, the popular and lighter compositions of the day.
 The Stock embraces Music of all kinds—English, French, German and Italian, Songs and Ballads, Dance Music, Piano-Forte arrangements, Duets, Solos, &c. Music for Beginners, and Instruction Books. Music for the Violin, Accordion, Concertina, Guitar, &c., &c.—all distinguished for elegance of appearance, correctness, and WONDERFUL CHEAPNESS.
 Catalogues can be had on application at
 No. 19,
 Great Saint James Street, Montreal.
 A liberal reduction to Schools, Colleges, Professors, the Trade, or others buying in quantities.
 STATIONERY of all kinds, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., Wholesale or Retail, at Lowest Prices.
 J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

ACADEMY
 OF THE
CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,
 KINGSTON, O. W.
 THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.
 The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
 TERMS:
 Board and Tuition, \$70 00
 Use of Bed and Bedding, 7 00
 Washing, 10 50
 Drawing and Painting, 7 00
 Music Lessons—Piano, 28 00
 Payment is required Quarterly in advance.
 October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,
 KINGSTON, O. W.
 Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.
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 July 21st, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S
 MARBLE FACTORY,
 BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)
 WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.
 N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada as good as much Marble on hand.
 June 9, 1859.

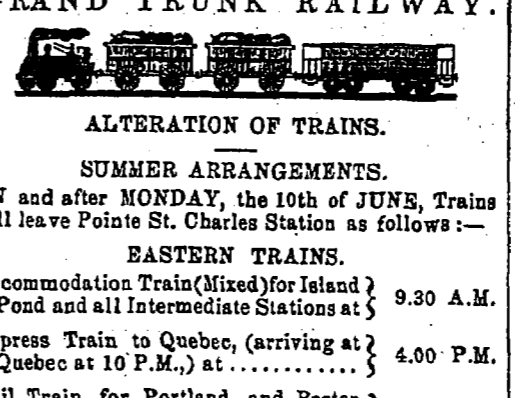
NEW CLOTHING STORE.
BERGIN AND CLARKE,
 (Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien.)
 Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,
 No. 48, M'GILL STREET,
 (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market.)
 MONTREAL.

HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches.
READY-MADE CLOTHING
 CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
 All Orders punctually attended to.
 May 16, 1861.

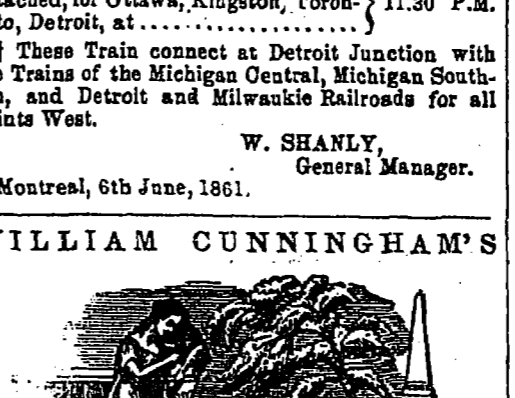
J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO.,
 GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AND
 DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL,
 &c., &c., &c.
 OFFICE:
 Corner of Youville and Grey Nun Streets,
 (Foot of M'Gill Street.)
 MONTREAL.
 Constantly on hand, best qualities of COAL—Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do. Broken, S. M.; do. Egg, S. M.; do. Stone or Walnut; do. Chesnut; Lacksawana; Scotch and English Steam; Welsh, Sidney, and Picton; Blacksmith's Coals.
 Also, Oils of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay; Oakum—English and American, &c., &c.
 Orders promptly executed.

PLUMBING,
 GAS AND STEAM-FITTING
 ESTABLISHMENT.
THOMAS M'KENNA
 WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has
 REMOVED
 his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment
 TO THE
 Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,
 BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS,
 (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.)
 where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.
 Baths, Hydrants, Water Cisterns, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner.
 The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.
 Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.
 Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
 ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
 SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
 ON and after MONDAY, the 10th of JUNE, Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:—
 EASTERN TRAINS.
 Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 9.30 A.M.
 Express Train to Quebec, (arriving at Quebec at 10 P.M.) at 4.00 P.M.
 Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) at 6.00 P.M.
 Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at 8.00 P.M.
 A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.
 WESTERN TRAINS.
 Day Mail Train for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit and the West, at 8.45 A.M.
 Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Brockville and Intermediate Stations at 5.30 P.M.
 Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit, at 11.30 P.M.
 These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West.
 W. SHANLY,
 General Manager.
 Montreal, 6th June, 1861.



WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S
 MARBLE FACTORY,
 BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)
 WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.
 N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada as good as much Marble on hand.
 June 9, 1859.



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GOODS' AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.
 THE most economical Stove known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also a good assortment of
 MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES,
 IRON BEDSTEPS,
 IRON RAILING, &c.
 RODDEN & MILLER,
 17 Great Saint James Street,
 Montreal, March 28. 3m.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,
 IMPORTER OF
DRY GOODS,
 No. 112, St. Paul Street,
 HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English; Carpets for Saloons, &c., &c.
 P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.
 Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.
 Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes—Wholesale and Retail.
 April 6, 1860. 12ms.

D. O'GORMON,
 BOAT BUILDER,
 BARRFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, O. W.
 Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.
 Kingston, June 3, 1858.
 N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
 MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures
 EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.
 From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.
 Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
 One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
 Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
 Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach.
 Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
 One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
 Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
 Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
 One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
 Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
 Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
 Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
 Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
 DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
 KENNEDY'S SALT-RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
 For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.
 For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
 For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.
 For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.
 For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
 For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.
 This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.
 Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.
 For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
 Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—
 St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston, May 26, 1856.
 Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made no prevalent among children; of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.
 ST. ANN-ALEXIS SHORB,
 Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.
 ANOTHER.
 Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.
 Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, O. W.

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