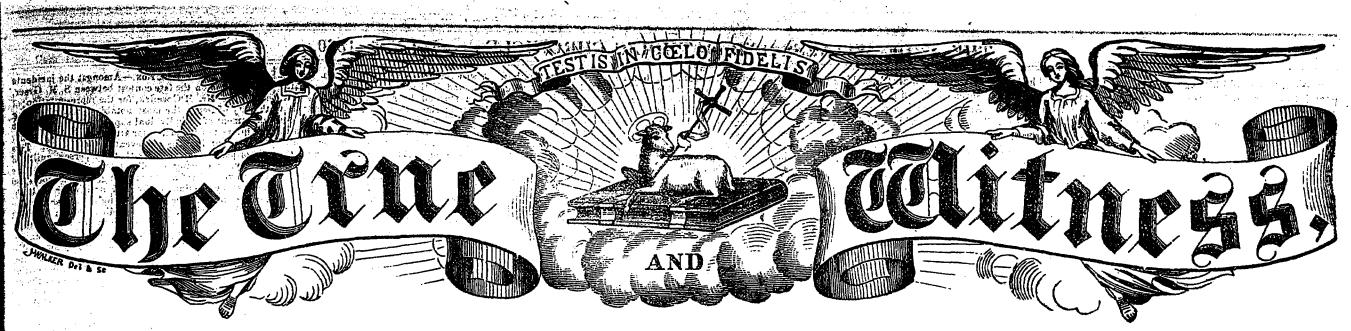
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CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. X.

CAPTAIN PATRICK MALONY; OR, THE IRISHMAN IN ALABAMA. (From the Boston Pilot.)

CHAPTER 111 .- HOW PATRICK ENJOYS & DECK PASSAGE ON A NORTH RIVER STEAMBOAT.

The first thing Patrick did, on landing at New York, was to see Mary O'Sullivan safe off the ship, and to her friends. The big English mate had got well of his black eye, but he swore ""Wall I connect the American State of th fierce oaths, and shook his fist viciously at Pa-

trick and Mary as they left the ship together. "Good bye, Mary," said Patrick, when he had found the brother who had sent for her.

"Good bye, Patrick," said Mary, from her full heart. " May God reward you for taking the part of a poor lone girl, and may our Holy Mother protect ye. Sure, I'll say the rosary for me. Come and see us, Patrick ; and now, good preached to the world ?" bye to ye." So they shook bands and parted. Mary kept house for her brother, over the grocery, till she got married; and Patrick studied the maps diligently, till he could fix on the best way of getting to Mobile.

"I'm off," said hc. " This big place is eating up my money, penny by penny. And it's thrue what Tim said about the Patricks.--There's enough of them here, any how, and I'd be one too many. I'll be off to Mobile, across the country, to the great lakes, bigger than all I'll have to put into my letther. I'll just go to Niegara Falls, on my way to Cincinnati, and take a look at the great cataract. It'll cost no more, and won't Norah be plazed with my romantic discription ?"

So off, one morning, on the Hudson. The glorious scenery of West Point, the Highlands, and the misty Katskills, look as well from the forward deck, as from the after promenade .--Patrick travelled as fast as the most aristocratic cabin passenger on board, and saw as much of the scenery. He voyaged with his eyes wide open, and few things escaped his observation.

He had taken his dinner of a couple of crackers and a herring, washed down with a drink of water, when he saw a tall, pale, melancholy looking personage in black clothes and white neckcloth, eyeing him attentively, as he walked back

" Well, yes; we think so." " But you're not sure."

" I shouldn't like to say I was sure. We are all fallible creatures." "Do you think St. Paul was a Methodist?"

"Well, yes; I expect he was." "And St. Peter? He was a Presbyterian

perhaps; and St. James was a Baptist? St. Thomas was a Campbellite, and St-Jude an

"Well, I expect the Apostles all believed the same thing whatever that was." "And taught different doctrines !"

" No; they all taught one doctrine-the doctrine that is in the Bible."

" Then, why don't you and your Presbyterian, and Baptist, and all the other brethren get together and try to find out what that doctrine was, ye, every night of my life, for what you did for that Christ taught his disciples, and his disciples

"Because we are fallible creatures, as I said before, and can't understand the Scriptures alike. So every one must read and judge for himself." "But suppose I read the Scriptures, and they

teach me to be a Catholic ?"

"Well, young man," said the preacher, looking round at the crowd that had now gathered about them, "that ain't a supposable case, for if you are a Catholic, you ain't allowed to read the Bible."

"No. How do you presume to stand there Ireland, and down the great rivers, that could run round England and ireland too, and water you have read your Bible, you have seen a comthem into the bargain. And it's something fine I'll have to put into my letther. I'll just go to here ;" and Patrick took a New Testament out of his pocket : " Here it is, printed at Dublin, authorised by the Archbishop, recommended by His Holiness Pope Pius Sixth. What have you to say to that ?"

"Well, yes-O yes ! but that's a Catholic Bible."

"And don't you know that the Catholic Bible was the only Bible in the world for fifteen hundred years; and that your Protestant Bibles have been in existence only three hundred years, and that Luther, and Calvin, and Cranmer, took the Catholic Bible and changed and altered it to suit their purposes, and so manufactured Protestant Bibles ?'

The crowd was now listening with great inlerest, and Patrick pursued his advantage. He and forward near him. Pretty soon he stopped had carried the war into Africa, and meant to keen it there. "But come," said he, " how are we to know which of your sects is right? Which sect takes the teachings of Christ as the Apostles received them ?" "Why, we must search the Scriptures .-That's the way to find the true doctrine." "Well, haven't the Presbyterians, and Baptists, and all the rest of you, been searching the Scriptures for three centuries? And aint there more sects now than there ever were, and new ones coming up every day? You all search the Scriptures, and you are more and more divided. You must find some other way than that." By this time the Methodist brother found out that he had waked up the wrong passenger, and was beating a retreat, but Patrick, with a spice of roguery, wanted just to give him a parting shot, so said he: "Now, friend preacher, however you came to be one, for surely God Almighty never sent you. and the Devil got a hard bargain if he did, before you attack a poor Irish Papist again about his religion, just get a little better posted in your own, and so good evening to your river-ence ;" and, amid the laughter of the crowd, the person walked off, and the boat arrived at Al-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860.

modore Perry, sent over a full supply of water casks. What a fine practical bull that would have been had an Irishman done it. It was a Murphy, and bravely composed his aching lumbs much greater blunderer-one Mr. Routine.

Arrived at the beautiful city of Cleveland, he was whirled across the great State of Ohio, through thousand acre corn fields, where they gather roasting ears with ladders, and boys climb the weeds after birds' nests. Then came a city ate their portion on a wood pile, while the neof smoke, and iron, and hogs; a beautiful river, groes took theirs' on a range of hogsheads on and by its bank a long line of western steamboats. But the prettiest thing he saw was the and put ashore some freight. The days passed they call the Queen City, though I don't know what tall spire of the Cathedral, with its glittering like the nights; hard, rapid work, with such rest cross, in the centre of the Queen City, and as men can get on the main deck of a western have been living on a steamboat, I worked my pasmany other cross-crowned spires clustered around steamboat. I am afraid that before they were it. He spent the Sunday in Cincinnati, went to at the mouth of the Ohio, Patrick would have

boy, wrote to his mother. On Monday morning, Patrick walked down to the river, to take a look at the steamboats, and ion. particularly those up for New Orleans. Patrick was well up in his geography, and had lost no opportunity to study the maps and guide books scattered over our great routes of travel. So he knew very well where he was, and where he

was going, and that is saying a good deal. Going down the inclined plane of the levee, piled with arriving and departing freight, he saw

a rough-whiskered man superintending the loading of a large New Orleans steamer, advertised to leave that evening. "Do you want a hand aboard this boat?"

asked Patrick.

The mate of the Reindeer looked at Patrick from head to foot, as if he took the measure of every muscle. He wanted hands; but Patrick was a green one.

" Can you work ?" said he.

"Try me," said Patrick, with a modest selfpossession, said to be national characteristic of his countrymen; and a very good one it is, for any fellow who has got to make his own way in the world.

"Well, get your traps, and report yourself here in a hurry."

"Excuse me, sir," said Patrick, touching his hat again, with the native politeness of a true Irishman-" but it takes two to make a bargain. You have forgotten the little matter of wages."

"Wages-twenty dollars a month for greenhorns."

"But I am going to New Orleans. I don't care to come back again." "Oh ! you'd rather stay and die of yellow "Perhaps you might find some body afraid of ghost you take me for ?" the yellow fever to take my place," said Patrick, quietly. "Ha! ha! Bangs; the boy is right," said the captain, who came along just now. " Take him down for the down trip ; there'll be plenty wanting to come up, and glad to work their passage." So it was settled that Patrick was to have ten dollars for the trip to New Orleans, which was so much clear gain, and a pretty little reinforcement for a purse that had strong symptoms of consumption. In half an hour Patrick had got his well-stuffed carpet sack from Mrs. O'Grady's hotel, and was hard at work till late at night, rolling hogsheads of hams and tobacco, and barrels of whiskey, the three great staples of Cincinnati, into the hold of the Reindeer. The furnaces were glowing, the steam hissing, at last the lines were hauled in, the bell rung for the twentieth time, and the Reindeer was sparred off, and with the steam rushing from her escape pipes, went roaring down the river; and Patrick found supper, such as it was, and rest where he could get it. "It is a hard berth you'll have here, my lad," said Long Mike, a countryman of Patrick's .----"Feather beds are scarce here." They were taking it comtortably on a row of tobacco casks. "It's better than being sea-sick," said Patrick. determined to make the best of his position, which is a sensible thing to do. "Just wait till we are routed to wood up ;--then you'll see," said Mike. "You'll have to march to the Divil's quick-step ; and if you don't get a billet of wood over your sconce, you'll be in luck." The words were scarcely out of his mouth before the signal to wood up was given : the boat rounded to the shore, torches were lighted, and the deck hands, Irishmen, Germans and negroes run over the gang plank and return back with loads of wood, while the impatient mate stood swearing on the guards, and hurrying up his forces till fifty cords had been taken from the river bank and piled around the boilers. Patrick, after this pleasant little exercise, in which his hands were torn and blistered, was sinking into a delightful slumber on some firkins of lard, when the bell rung again, and all hands were called to land and take on freight. "Niver mind bein' broken of your rest," said 1812, rowed in a boat nearly all one hot day, Mike ; "for it's nothin' when you're used to it. You are good at cypherin', no doubt, so you can this little experiment; and their government, jist add up all your half hours of slape, and heart of hearts.

ther, and Norah, and the children, and Father

to whatever fraction of the night's rest the chances of the voyage might afford him. In the morning, after the passengers, and offi-

cers, and waiters had had their breakfasts the deck hands got what was left. The winte men the other. In the midst of it they had to stop Low Mass and High Mass, and, like a good forfeited his wages for the trip for one good night's sleep in his own sweet bed at home.

Long Mike encouraged him in his own fash-

" It's a nate voyage we'll be having," said he, 'barrin' the snags, and the sawyers, and the boilers burstin'."

" And what is a snag, Mike?" said Patrick.

" It's a tall three, thin, with its roots fast in the bottom of the Mississippi, and its top just out of sight under wather. When the steamer comes fuil tilt on top of it, it goes plump through its bottom, decks, cabins and tuxas, and spits her just like a sucking pig, ready to be roasted for a Sunday's dinner.

"And a sawyer, Mike," said Patrick, always ready to increase his stock of information, "what may that be?"

"Arrali ! ye're a nice boy, an' I don't mind helping to finish your edification. A sawyer's like a snag, only it's not so well fastened at the bottom, and kapes bobbing its innocent head up and down, as much as to say, 'this way, Mr. Steamer, here's the boy 'll give you an Irish hoist, two pegs lower ;' and the first you know you have a hole in your bottom, and down you sink into the dirty wather, without time to bless yourself."

"But when the boiler burst," said Patrick, " that must be more sudden."

" Faith, an' you may say that same."

" Was you ever blown up, Mike ?"

"Yes, a great many times-by the mate, the big whiskered blackguard that he is."

"And I suppose you deserved it, Mike; but I mean by the steam."

"An' if I had, do you think I'd be here to

No. 47. -

Patrick said his prayers, thought of his mo- shape and scholarly, and a credit to his education.

" City of New Orleans, United States of America.

MY DEAR MOTHER, AND NOBAH, AND ALL! "Here I am, Patrick Malony, by the blessing of God, safe and sound, five thousand miles away from you, at the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, (just look in my Geography), among sugar, and cotton and negroes. As Cousin Tim said, its a great country ! I have not come to Mo-bile yet, but expect to be there, please God, day after to-morrow.

"My last letter was written at Ciacinnatti, that sage, and got ten dollars, (that's two pounds) in the bargain, and rode sixteen hundred miles, just com-ing down a river, and that's only a part of it. It's a warm climate here, or they could'nt grow the cotton and sugar cane. The river, as wide as a small sea, and as deep, runs on the top of a hill, and you must walk up to get at it. It's just a valley, turned topay turvey. I have been into the cemetery, where they bury the dead in ovens above ground; and the wells are dug right up into the air. You see them stand-ing twenty or thirty feet high, all over the city. Half the people are French, and don't speak Eng-lish, and would'nt if they could. I saked a pretty find, and would not in they could. Insked a pretty girl my way, and all I could get from her, with my politest bow, was 'Zhun say Pa :' which I presume meant ask my daddy, so I said, 'with pleasure, Miss, where is your Pa?' But all she said was 'Zhun say Pa.' I I I could find out her Pa I might have a word or two to say to the old above much by old bl word or two to gay to the old chap, may-be-only I can't talk the lingo. I shall buy me a book and learn it as fast as ever I can.

"New Orleans is a Catholic city, thank God ; that is one comfort. That is, the Freuch, and Germans, and Irish mostly are Catholics. I can't say that they practice their religions any too well, "rept the wo-men, who are pious and good everywhere, God bless them. The Americans have so many religions that it is hard to tell what they are. There is no lack of fine churches, and tall sceeples, only in the churches there is a big pulpit in place of an aliar, and instead of a cross on their beautiful steeples, they put a

weathercock, to know which way the wind blows. "Politics rans high. The newest party here is the natives, which means the Yankers that have just come here; and the foreigners are the old Freuch Creoles, who have lived here for generations.

"The first negroe I saw in New York scared me a little, but I've got used to them. They are funny fellows. Some belong to their masters, and some own themselves. A good sized negro sells for three hundred pounds, so I suppose that one that owns himself is rich to that amount, at least, even if the capital is not very productive. "I am off to Mobile to-morrow. Write to me

there. I hope to send you a little bit of paper that will be a comfort to you, in my next letter. Give my dear love to Father Murphy, and tell him I re-

and said :

"Fine scenery, up here, stranger ?"

"It's noble scenery, sir," said Patrick, not willing to be outdone in courtesy.

"I guess you are from the cold country," said the stranger.

"I presume Ireland was made when the rest were," said Patrick, " and is about as old any of 'em."

The stranger smiled a grim, sad, dyspeptic smile, and continued-

"I conclude you are a Papist, then."

Patrick's first impulse was to treat the white chokered individual as he had the mate, but a look at his sallow visage and attenuated frame disarmed him; so he quietly asked-

"And what may that be, sir ?"

"A Papist? why, a Romanist."

"But I just gave you a hint, hint's as good as kick to a blind horse that I am an Irishman. was never in Rome in my life.

"I mean that as you are an Irishman you are probably of the Roman Catholic persuasion .--That is what I meant. I hope no offence," said the poor man, meekly.

"Then permit me to suggest, with all the politeness in the world, and meaning no offence whatever, that you might as well have said so in | bany. the first place."

"Well, young man, the name don't signify .---It's all the same. You belong to that Church of anti-Christ, that synagogue of Satan, the idolatrous Church of Rome."

It was a hard trial for Patrick, and the first one of the kind he had ever endured. But he made a great effort, and smothered his indignation.

"Look here, my friend," said he, "you doo't look like a man to go round insulting strangers, tongue in your head, for the next lrishman you meet may not have my forbearance. But come, you have asked me some questions; suppose I ask you a few. What religion are you of ?"

"I'm an unworthy preacher of the Methodist his own, who talked with him of home. persuasion."

"And how came you to be a Methodist?"

"I went to a camp meeting, when I was a wild and sinful young man, about your age, and got religion."

"Oh, you got religion! And that made you a Methodist? Are all people who get religion in this country Methodists ?"

""Oh, no; there are good brethren who are Baptists, and Presbyterians, and Congregationalists, and Campbellites, and so on." "Only you are nearest right ?"

CHAPTER IV .- PATRICK FINDS HIS WAY TO NEW ORLEANS.

The night trip in a second class car oh the New York Railroad is not very exciting. When Patrick could keep awake, it seemed a long string of cities and villages. He was scarcely out of one before, with a shrill whistle, they dashed into another. After a long night, they arrived at Niagara; and Patrick stood on the brink of the world's grandest waterfall. He did not "put up" at the International Hotel, and and I would advise you to keep a more civil have his dinner of sixteen courses served by a regiment of negro waiters to the music of a band playing waltzes and polkas; but he got a very good dinner, nevertheless, at a neat little eatinghouse, kept by a pleasant little countrywoman of

> Twenty miles to Buffalo on a little steamer up the Niagara; the roar of the great fall growing fainter and fainter, and fading in the distance .---At Buffalo he took a deck passage on a steamboat to Cleveland, and saw, with wonder, the expanse of blue, fresh water in Lake Erie. He tasted the water to see if it was really fresh.-The British sailors on the Lake, in the war of perishing with thirst, and never thought to try when it fitted out the fleet, conquered by Com-! they'll make a good night's rest for you."

"An' if I had, do you think I'd be here to member all his good advice to me and shall try, describe it till ye, with all the particulars, as with God's assistance, to practice it. God bless you fever. We want our hands for the round trip." you might read it in the newspapers? Is it a all. Pray for your loving son.

"Then you was never blown up."

"Only in the way just spicified," said Mike. "Vell, I vas," said a stolid looking German, who had been listening to the conversation. "How was it, Hans? Tell us about it," said Mike, with a wink to Patrick.

"Vall, it vas on the Highflyer, number tree, as plow'd up on the Missouri. I was filling the vater puckets on the promenade teck, ant Capt. Kleinfelter vas stahndin' py to pilot house, ven she plow'd up."

"Then she was a highfiver and you too, I'm thinking," said Mike.

"Vell, yas, ve vas. Ze lasht I seen of to Captain, vas ven I vas goin'up, I met him on te smoke pipe comin' town, ant he says, ' Hans, give us a chaw tobacco.' He was in a hurry ; ant so was I."

A signal to wood-up closed this interesting conversation.

The Reindeer arrived safely at New Orleans, without being snagged or sawyered, or blown up like the unfortunate Highflyer. Patrick had looked, day after day, at the grand but sad monotony of the scenery of the Mississippi, down which he had steamed a thousand miles of almost unbroken forest, with woodcutters at intervals along the banks, and a few scattering plantations. But, on the last day of the trip, a new scene broke on his vision, he beheld on each side of the river, broad, level plantations, the beautiful mansions of the planters; the white-washed cottages of the negroes, like little villages clustered near them, and lovely gardens with orange trees of glossy green filling the air with their rare fragrance, while the golden fruit still hung upon their branches. After winding a whole day through this beautiful scenery, he saw the domes and spires, the forests of shipping, and the long lines of steamboats, that make the striking features of that great Southern Emporium.

CHAPTER V.

PATRICK FINDS COUSIN TIM.

Patrick helped to unload the Reindeer, and then walked up to the Captain's office and got his ten dollars : said " good bye" to Long Mike, Hans, the good natured Captain, and the rough, big whiskered mate; when he found the luxury of a good night's rest, of assisting at the early Mass in the noble St. Patrick's Church, and of writing another letter to his mother, and the dear ones at home, who were always nestling in

Suppose we read his letter. It was quite ship- 'I don't know.'

PATRICK MALONY. The trip from New Orleans to Mobile is a short and rapid one ; and when Patrick landed quite early in the morning, at the foot of Magazine street, almost the first man he met on the dock was his cousin Tim. "Oh! by the powers I an' is that you Pat ?---And ain't I the boy that's glad to see you any

how. Why, how you have grown ! Hav'nt they been putting guayno on ye, now? And how's aunt Bridget, and cousin Norah, and all the rest of 'em, God presarve 'em. Come now to the little saloon forninst here, and take a dhrop o' the crathur, jist for old times."

"Thank ye, Tim, I'd rather have some breakfast."

"Bother, now : won't a wee dhrop just give ye an illegant appetite; come along then, its I'll be thrathin' ye."

"You mean all right, Tim, but you must just excuse me about the winskey."

"Och! murther thin ! ye havn't been taking the pledge ?" exclaimed Tim, in consternation.

"Not exactly that, Tim, but Father Murphy gave me some good advice before I left the old nome, and I promised to follow it; and one part of his advice was to let alone the whiskey, so it's all the same as a pledge ; and when I saw what whiskey does for some of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen in New York, and Cincinnati and New Orleans, 1 made up my mind that it was good advice, Tim, and I shall just follow it to the letter."

So to Tim's great dissatisfaction, they went and got some breakfast together, and didn't get the whiskey.

"Not that it is a sin," said Patrick, " to drink a glass of whiskey, when you haven't promised not to; but because I don't need it at all, and mean to keep out of the way of temptation. If I got in the habit of it, I might spend my money instead of sending it home, and give a scandal to my religion, and to poor old Ireland in the bargain; and Ireland, at least, can't afford it. So, cousin Tim, you may just make up your mind that whiskey and Patrick Malony are strangers to each other, and don't mean to get acquainted; and it's no use for you to try to introduce us .-I am willing to be civil to any triend of yours. Tim, barrin' it's Mister Whiskey."

• Our friend Patrick probably refers to the tall cisterns, which certainly have the appearance be describes.

† Patrick's French has been neglected, or he would have known that 'Je ne sais pas'-was French for

THE TRUE WITNESS AND, CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .---=JULY 6, 1860.

pect I'd betther cut his arquaintance," said Tim warmed up to a good resolution.

*2

just after that forty dollars a month you wrote knows me." me about."

"Yis, Pat; and what would you be afther doin'? Wouldn't you like to be clerk to a cotton broker, with a fine salary ?"

"Don't talk nonsense, Tim. I've not been long in America, but I know better than that. I expect to earn my money with bard work, and and pulled sturdily for the lights of the steamer. I am ready for it. Now, where is the hardest work and the best wages?"

" How would you like to sail on a steamboat, up the beautiful Alabama river, with the romantic scenery and colton plantations? There's bard work enough, and good wages, of course, only you must work with the nagers, and get your sleep by cat naps, just as you can catch it. How would that shoot you, my boy ?"

" Just show me the steamboat, Tim, and you will see."

So they walked off to the Emperor, Cantain Sanford, with steam up for Montgomery.

"The top of the morning to you, captain," said Tim, who seemed to be quite at home .--"Are you wantin' any hands on your beautiful boat this morning?"

"Do you think I'd have a drunken, blundering fellow of an Irishman, if I wanted hands ever rough, but not ill-natured way.

"Of coorse not, your honor. Every body knows that you wouldn't have a man that drinks on your magnificent boat at any price," said might run his boat on a snag, and the other burst this country has gone on more successfully than was TENANT RIGHT.—In writing to the Tipperary expected, and more men have joined than accommo- Farmers' Glub, The O'Donoghue, M.P., says.—I feel Tim, with perfect seriousness, while the honest captain's face glowed like a furnace from his deep potatious. "" Bet here is a lad," continued Tim, "that niver takes a dhrop; and as for making a blunder, not a soul of his kith or kin was ever known to make one for generations .---Let me introjuce my cousin, Patrick Malony, to gant steamer as the Emperor; and happy's the day he'll be sailing under the ordhers of Captain Sanford."

" Well, find the mate," said the good natured so much money ?" Southerner. He was soon found, and Patrick, half an hour later, was hard at work loading the Emperor, while Tim went back to his easier berth ashore as porter to a grocery.

CHAPTER VI .--- PATRICK MEETS WITH AN AD-VENTURE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

The work on the Emperor was the same as that on the Reindeer; the landings on the Alabama river are nearer together than those on the Mississippi; and the fare, if anything, a little harder.

Captam Sanford was a tall, fine looking Southerner, with the easy, careless habits of his country ; great energy when roused to exertion : generally good natured ; with a violent temper when irritated. His wife and only daughter lived on a plantation near Montgomery, where a smart overseer took charge of the negroes and made three or four hundred bales of cotton in the year. Captain Sanford might have retired from the river long ago, but he liked the life to which he had become habituated. He knew all the planters, professional men, and merchants that usually travelled the route, and like to have his clust, drink his grog, and play his game of poker " as he sailed."

Mrs. Saudford expended her taste on an elegaut mansion and beautiful garden. Their daughter, Elleu, now sixteen years old, had received a fashionable education, and was the pride of her father's heart. She was beautiful and accomplished, and united the generous and noble traits of her father, with the taste and refinement of her mother. Patrick stowed his clothes bag in the little forecastle of the Emperor, and went to his work. He was always the first at a call, rapid and cheery in his work, and before three days the first mate considered him his most reliable deck hand. The negroes were strong and stupid, and not to be trusted where quickness and intelligence were wanting. The Germans were honest and steady, but did not always understand an order. Patrick was quick to understand, rapid to execute, never surly, never sleepy, never muddled with drink. He picked out the best fare he could among the coarse and greasy provisions for the deck hands. They ate out of a big platter, and drank their black coffee out of an iron pan. Patrick took the purest food he could select, and drank water. Next to Patrick, in intelligence, was a French liefugee, who had fallen into the habit of drinking which had led him into crime and exile. As he had had a good education, Patrick got him to help him at odd hours, to master his French, while he picked up his German from the Teutons.

it's a fortune. And here am I, a poor boy, with "And now for the work," said Patrick. "I'm not twenty dollars in the world. And nobody

He placed his hand on his breast to see if it were real, or only a dream of temptation; and as he did so, he felt the little prayer book in his side pocket, that had belonged to his poor fa-

ther. There was no more temptation. He looked up at the stars through the cloud-rifts, In a few minutes lie was on board.

"What the - did the fellow want?" said the mate, grufily.

"A message for the Captain," said Patrick, doubtful of the propriety of telling more truth than was needful.

"Then go and give it to hum. He might have hollored it, and saved us all this trouble."

Patrick made his way to the cabin and office. The Captain was playing poker with a party, all of whom were too drunk to see their cards, or take care of their money. The clerk was fast asleep, breathing sterterously, and snorting at times to rival the steamer. The first mate was in his berth. Patrick took a survey of the state of affairs, and then went quietly to his carpet bag, put the package among his clothes, and went to sleep.

Two important men on the boat besides Paso much ?" said the captain, in his careless and trick were sober : the pilot and engineer. Hard as the Captain drank himself, he would have discharged pilot or engineer, in whom he saw the slightest symptoms of intoxication; for one are about to offer themselves. The enlistment in berty of his associates .- Dundalk Democrat.

In the morning, after breakfast, Patrick calculated that he should find the ruling powers, Captain and Clerk, who is a second Captain in state of tolerable sobriety. So he went up to full. the cabin, and handed the Clerk the package your honor. ile's just the boy for such an ille- with the message of General Wilkins, who was one of the largest planters on the river.

" Hullo I" said Captain Sanford, " where did you see General Wilkins-and how came you by

" I went ashore in the yawl last night, sir, and the General gave it to me."

"Well, why didn't you bring it to the office at once ? What have you been holding it back for ?"

"Why, please your honor, I did come to the office last night, but Mr. Taylor was rather sound asleep," said Patrick.

"Haw! haw!--yes, I shouldn't wonder if he was; hey, Taylor?"

By this time all the crowd in Social Hall (the name given to the forward part of the cabin. where men smoke, drink, play poker, and talk politics) were listening, with their ears wide open.

"But why didn't you give it to me, then ?--wasn't asleep, was I ?"

"No, your honor; but you seemed so much engaged in the game you was playing, I didn't like to disturb you."

A roar of laughter burst forth from the planters and merchants. " It was that last game of poker, Cap.," said one. "I think the young man showed good judgment." And so thought the captain.

"What's your name?" said Capt. Sanford.

- " Patrick Malony, at your service."
- "How long have you been on this boat ?" " Just this trip from Mobile."
- " How much money have you got, Patrick ?" " Nearly twenty dollars, sir."

greatest excitement prevailed, but no accident oc with it. A wise ruler would put both down with a corred. The men were, indeed, all splendid looking strong hand, and if that were done the country fellows, the greater number measuring in height six, would not be startied by such incidents as that feet or thereabouts. One of them is 6 feet 51 inches. to which Mr. Whiteside alinded. But it must not When the next up train arrived, about 40 young men from Ballingarry and Killensule, proceeded to Dublin, to join their comrades, who went by the early fourteen persons arrested in Dundalk in the winter train. This was quite unexpected, and no demon- of 1853-4 on a charge of Ribbonism. In the month stration was visible, save when a cheer was given at of March following there was a fiercely contested the station, several persons congregated along the election in Louth, when Mr. Cantwell opposed Mr. line for nearly a mile the cause being soon ascertained, and as the train moved slowly along the fine the government candidate. Now, it is a notorious young fellows bade a farewell to their friends, and fact that the thirteen persons who had been arrested dear old native land in right good spirits. There were twenty-five fine respectable fellows went from Clonmel this morning (June 8) to Waterford en route ' defeat the candidate of the people ! to ltaly. They were accompanied to the station by the pay of the government candidate on that occasion !! a vast concourse of people, and were heartily cheer- | Some of them canvassed for him, and they had money a vast concourse of people, and were heartily cheered on the train leaving. Two clergymen went with ; with them, wherever they found it, to treat the elec-them. Kilmallock, June 8.-A considerable contin- ; tors, and those who cheered and should for the gent for the Roman emigration has gone forward from this station cheered by the blessings of the peo- then, were not those terrible characters Mr. Whiteple. On Tuesday a large number proceeded on their side has described them. They were white-headed way to Rome, and we all look forward with the deep- boys during the contest in Louth ; and, however it est interest to the future fate of those brave lrish- occurred, there was no prosecution instituted against est interest to the future fate of those brave lrishmen who are committing their fortunes to the defence of the noblest cause for which men ever strug-

gled and died .- Tipperary Vindicator. seven years of age, left this by steamer, for Livertheir starting, thousands of the inhabitants thronged the quays, and from time to time cheered vehement-ly for the "Irish Brigade," and when the steamer Champion.

Cork, June 9 .- The enlistment for the Papal army

dation can be found for. A telegraphic despatch has, in consequence, been received from England, directing the agents in this country to stop recruiting to the bill of the Government, it will, according to for the present, as there were no means of transport, my judgment, prove of very little, if of any value at all that regards the business of the boat, in a and the places of rendezvous in London were quite

FURTHER RESIGNATIONS IN THE POLICE FORCE.-We learn that there have been very numerous resignations in the Police Force in the county of Limerick within the last few days .- Tipperary Vindicator. THE PAPAL EMIGRANTS.—The following extract from a chivalrous young Irishman's letter will prove interesting :-

"Bodenbach, 28th May, '60. "Dear Father,-I would have written to you from Autwerp but we did not stop till we reached this place, travelling night and day since we left Hull, and yet we are not a bit tired. I hope you are all well at home. This is a delightful country. I shall describe it to you when I reach Vienna to-morrow morning. John Murphy wishes to tell the young men about Dowth that they are not men if they do not hasten out here.

Everything is cheap here, and cheaper still at Ancons. I send you herewith a German bank note and will shortly, please God, be able to send you the price of a pony. Brian Garrity is well, tell his mo-ther so. We will be home about Christmas, when we finish the work. Let all the lads coming out here have mustaches; only for ---- Murphy we

would be all lost, the ornaments on his face saved us all. I have seen a great deal of the Continent by this time :- Brussels, Antwerp, Malines, Cologne, Leipsic, Bodenbach, and nearly all the kingdoms of Bavaria, Hanover, Brunswick, &c. We received the best treatment everywhere; cabin passage, and first class by rail. All should come here—for we will make short work with Garibaldi and his banditti.-Already the Papal troops gave his volunteers a cou-ple of lickings. We will get our likenesses taken when we get on the regimentals at Ancona. Hurra, for the gold and green! I have picked up a large quantity of the languages-German and French; will soon speak them fluently. Give my affectionate remembrance to all in the dear old land. Good bye, dearest father and mother, ever your fond son, "W. J. O'REILLY."

-Drogheda Argus.

NEWS FROM THE EMIGRANTS.-Letters from our gallant young fellows who have emigrated out to Italy have begun to pour in upon us. It seems actually that, without an exception, the emigrants have joined the Irish Brigade the moment they reached the very first point at which they could be enrolled! We do not hear that any of them have engaged in any other employment, though there surely must be numerous other employments in such a beautiful country; and amongst the emigrants were able and competent young men of a hundred various trades, pursuits or professions. Can the Mail throw no light on this remarkable fact? Can the Express, the Warder, or the Packet explain why emigrants to Italy, perfectly free to choose for themselves (as the Government knows right well, by inquiry, that these men are) select of all employments that of a soldier in the Irish Brigade, although they know that they thereby choose a life of hardsbip, low pay, little case and strict discipline! Nay, more, they send home letters as full of rejoicing at their lot as soldiers of an Irish Brigade, as if they had received positions of lucrative reward .- Nation. THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS .- The Times has published a statement that a batch of Irish volunteers had wandered to Vienna :-- " And complained to an Euglishman of the treatment they had received, and expressed a strong desire to return to their homes .--They had been half-starved after leaving Belgium,-Mr. Sullivan, described as editor of the Dublin Nation, had told them they would better their social position by going to Italy." The editor of the Nation denies the truth of this story. He says, "the above statement is the latest dodge of the British Govern-ment to try and check the Irish emigration to Italy.— The story is false." This morning's Star says-"Notwithstanding the Government proclamation against foreign enlistment, recruiting for the Papal army is still being very actively prosecuted in various parts of Ireland. One singular phase of the movement is that the police are resigning in large numbers, in order to join the volunteer forces." EMIGRATION TO AMERICA .--- A correspondent of the this day hundreds of thousands of Irishmen in the United States, who would ask no greater boon from Heaven at this side of the grave than an opportunity to stake their lives to regain a foothold on their native soil. This is not to be wondered at, when we consider that the Irish are permitted to toil at the hardest labor, and at the lowest possible remuneration. All situations of ease or profit are steadily denied them, and nothing short of extraordinary ability, or else recreancy to his name or race, can procure any profitable employment for an Irishman." He adds: "There has not been a time in this country during eleven years, when there was more poverty, idlences, and suffering than at the present moment." THE ARRESTS .- Mr. Whiteside called attention the other night in the House of Commons to the arrests made in Dundalk on an alleged charge of Ribbonism. If he is to be credited, the confederacy called Ribbonism is one of a formidable nature, and exceed-ingly dangerous to the well-being of Ireland. We wish the learned gentleman could be induced to act an impartial part, and denounce Orangoism in equally strong terms. We have always said that secret sohave maintained that Ribbonism was the offspring of most vociferous cheering commenced, ending with Orangeism, and that whilst the parent was permitted | blister, which will st "Hurrah for the Pope and Gallant Tipperary." The to live and flourish, the child would keep company in Ireland.-Nation.

be said that the Ribbon fraternity are at all times copposed to the Government. There were thirteen or Fortescue, the then new Lord of the Treasury, and were to a man on the side of Mr. Forteacue, and they did their utmost to support the government, and They were in Whig Lord of the Treasury !! These Ribbonmen, them. Whether they were let off because of the assistance they gave Mr. Fortescue, the government candidate, or because there was no real foundation Sligo, June 7.—At elever: o'clock last night, nearly for the charge made against them, is more than we 100 gallant young fellows, from twenty to twenty- can say; but it is well known in Louth that they were not prosecuted. We are not going to say that pool, cu route for Rome. For two hours previous to there is any credible evidence against the parties who have been arrested lately in Duudalk. Certainly the evidence of such a character as the in-former is, cannot carry much weight with it. But commenced to move away, there arose a simulta- the entire affair should prove a warning to the whole neous cheer that re-echoed from Benbulbin.-Sligo community, not to engage in any enterprise, and not community, not to engage in any enterprise, and not to be concerned in any body or society of men where an oath is administered in secrecy, as a shield against is increasing very much in this locality. Un last danger. Experience has demonstrated that such an evening no fewer than 350 persons were enrolled at onth proves no safety, for nothing will bind the the North Chapel, and it is known that is many more to togue of the man who resolves to traffic in the li-

> convinced that unless some pressure is brought to bear upon the Legislature nothing can be done. As all; because it imposes no obligation upon the landlord, but leaves everything optional.

> ILLNESS OF BARON GREENE .- We understand that accounts have reached town respecting the illness of this venerable judge, which have caused considerable alarm among his numerous friends. It is said that his state of health is such that there is no prospect of his being able to resume his position on the bench. In consequence of the illness of this learned judge, the arrangements of the circuits will have to be re-cast this day .- Morning News.

It has been rumoured during the past week that it is the intention of Mr. Justice Ball soon to resign his sent upon the bench ; and that the Solicitor-General is the officer most likely to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. On Saturday the rumour was very general through the hall of the Four Courts.

The MacMahon Sword of Honour is progressing as rapidly as possible, bearing in mind the novelty of the article in Irish manufactories. The blade, double-edged, after the ancient Celtic manner, but of pure steel (not bronze), has been manufactured and ground-much of the gold ornamentation is also nearly ready .- Irishman.

THE WHIGS AND REFORM. -Let up one believe in the sincerity of the Whigs in their recent efforts to extend the elective franchise. The entire affair was a make-believe. They and their mercenary followers raised the 'cry,' in order to expel the Tories from power, and enter into their vacant places. That was the real object of Palmerston, Russell and Company; and to keep up the delusion, they introduced a bill for England, a bill for Ireland, and one for Scotland.—Dundulk Democrat.

We cannot speak hopefully of this weeks debate on the Irish Tenant Bill. Not one hundred members were present. Mr. Cardwell was the only Minister permanently on the Government bench. Even the Irish members did not attend in great force. Inadequate as is the Irish Secretary's mensures on the subject, according to Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Longfield, t goes too far ; while, if what Mr. Hennessy says of the virtues of the Irish landlords be true, the tenants would be better off without a Protecting Bill at all. He says they possess all the angelic virtues. Somehow the tenants cannot be brought to see the matter in that light, and before now they have made great. exertions to return to Parliament men pledged to attempt to shield them against the rapacity and despotism of their lords and masters. So sick of disappointment and delay on this question are we, that we are inclined to wish any boon passed into law if only to secure a legislative basis which may be made the fulcrum of future efforts .- Weekly Register. IRISH INTREPIDITY .- At the recent fair of Carrickmacross a Mr. Dempsey of St. Helens, Lancashire, attended to purchase horses. He went into Mr. Michael Duffy's establishment and in a hurry obtained change for what he thought was a £10 note. Next day Mr. Duffy, on checking his accounts, found he had £10 more than he expected, and he wrote to Mr. Dempsey, inquiring if he had made any cash mistakes. Mr. Dempsey, with all the confidence of John Bull in his inability to fall into any mistake, replied that he knew of none on his part. Mr. Duffy, however, knew better, and with his characteristic honosty, again wrote to Mr. Dempsey, who came over to Carrickmacross, 'and received £10 from him. The fact is most credible to Mr. Duffy. A correspondent of the lrishman exposes a great outrage recently committed near Navan. The Parish Priest of Johnstown had resolved to erect a school at Garlicross, where it was most seriously wanted. A respectable tenant on the lands of Colonel Taylor. of Ardgillan Castle, gave a site with the landlord's consent, and Colonel Taylor contributed a subscription. Funds were raised, and the school was built ; and, of course, the Parish Priest made patron .-Thereupon, Colonel Taylor's sgent went with two bailiffs to the schoolhouse, without any previous notice, forcibly ejected the teacher and his pupils, and nailed up the door ! The reason assigned is that somebody else beside the pastor of the parish was not appointed patron. Can this be true ? PAUPER DEPORTATION -At an inquest held a few days ago in the board-room of the Killarney Workhouse, on the body of a man named Daniel Shea, who had been deported from England to this country as an Irish pauper, and who died one day after his entrance into the Killarney Workhouse, a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the English authorities who had ordered the deportation. We have repeatedly called attention to this unjust, and cruel system of panper deportation, but there appears to be but little chance of our getting rid of the evil while an English Parliament is legislating for this country. We are ready any day to take back and find support for every Irish pauper in England, if the British Government will in exchange take home ber paupers from us-those shoals of her needy sons, whom she sends over here to fill situations which of right belong to Irishmen, and who abstract enormous sums of money in their easily-carned solaries. Let her give us back our own taxes and our own government, and we shall gladly relieve her of all further trouble with Irish paupers. But what is unfair is that she shall refuse to support those poor Irishmen, who, after having given her their useful labours, perhaps for many years, may become temporarily destitute on her shores; while we must continue to support, at a most expensive rate, and to the exclucietics, no matter of what hue, are not only foolish sion of our own countrymen, the flunkeys, the poor but exceedingly pernicious; but at the same time we relations, and the illegitimate children of her corsion of our own countrymen, the flunkeys, the poor rupt aristocracy. This is, indeed; unfair ; another Orangeism, and that whilst the parent was permitted | blister, which will stick to us while foreign rule lasts

CITTIOF DERRY BLECTION .- Amongst the incidents attending upon the late contest between S. M Greer, Attending upon the accountest between D. at Greer, Esq., and Mr. M'Oormick, for the representation of the city of Derry, the most notable is the impending indictment of an individual supposed to be acting in the interest of the latter, for attempted bribery, under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854. This act of parliament provides that the person guilty of bribery, or offering a bribe to an elector to induce him to vote or refrain from voting, may be proceeded against by criminal or by civil action, or by both, for the same offence. The civil action to recover the penalties provided, and the criminal action to inflict punishment. In the case, or rather four distinct cases, against this person, the evidence is given ro. luntarily; electors of great respectability swear distinctly that he tampered with them, and offered sums of £50 for a vote for Mr. M'Cormick. The petition which Mr. S. M. Greer has presented against the return of Mr. M'Cormick will be tried by a committee of the House of Commons within the next eight or ter. days .- Morning News.

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THE "PROENIX" PROSECUTION .- Mr. Whiteside has had the impudence to raise some question again, about his performances of last year, in attempting to damage the government which succeeded his, because they had found it " advisable" to drop the persecution he had commenced against the Irish people of Kerry and Cork. Mr. Whiteside presumes to repeat his old pretence, that what he called the "Phœnix Conspiracy" was connected with the "Ribbonism" of Ulster. Mr. Whiteside knows personally and officially that this is false. But he knows that it suits the object of his successors, like his own masters of the Derby regime, to confound the two as carefully as possible; and he knew that Mr. Cardwell would, us he did at once, answer that part of his speech by halmy acquiescence. So "the House" heard poor Daniel Sullivan, of Bonanc, again slandered in due form of official phrase by both Right Hon Gentlemen; yet Daniel Sullivan, of Bonane, was never proved guilty of anything, but was only found guilty by a jury notoriously packed by Mr. Whiteside's party, quite in the old style of '48. Mr. Cardwell, in answering Mr. Whiteside, alludes to Baron Greene having reported to him last summer that though he could not recommend Sullivan's "pardon," yet "there was nothing worse in his conduct than in that of those who had pleaded guilty, and been liberated on their own recognizances; and, thereupon, the present government last sum-mer "liberated Sullivan too." We have not been the apologists of the Phænix movement, nor shall we be; but we must not let this insinuation on the part of the Chief Secretary pass without reminding the public that no man pleaded guilty as admitting any offence,-that a technical plea of guilty was assented to by Mr. Whiteside's intended victims, after the change of government, on the usual understanding of what followed, -and that Daniel Sullivan was liberated in simple accordance with that understand. ing. Noue were "guilty."

THE IMMU LANGUAGE.-We, the Irish of to-day, no longer skilled in the soft speech of the Gael, speak the language of the Sassenach stranger. The musical Celtic tongue, in which our fathers delighted, has been dying out on the hill-sides and in the green vallies of Erin In the towns and cities it is almost unknown. In Colleges and Academies it is contemptuously excluded, or tolerated only as an antiquarian curiosity. Ermined judges insolently denounce it from the bench. Inspectors of National Schools are commissioned to pluck it out from the lips and from the hearts of the peasant children who gather to the schools. Still the love of that old language lingers amongst us-there are well-nigh two millions of our race within this island who can speak in the flowing accents of the Guel, and hundreds of students pore lovingly over its picturesque characters again. Yet, for all purposes of life, the English is now the language of Ireland. Let us console ourselves, for this, however, with the re-flection that that English which we do speak is wouderfully French-that, outside its Anglo-Saron structure, everything that is grandest in it-the words of intellect and poesy-the vocabulary of science the abstractions of philosophy the expressions of subtlest thought have been given to it by the Frenchmen who conquered England with Guillaume of Normanby-given to it by the Gaulish inheritors of the Latin tongue and civilization. We Irish gave the rude unlettered Auglo Saxons an alphabet long centuries ago: their French conquerors gave them all that has made their mosiac speech a language of civilized life. So much do these graceless Auglo Saxons owe to the Celts on every

The first return trip from Montgomery brought an adventure. In the night, there came a hail from the shore.

" Steamboat, aboy !?

"What d'ye want ?" shouled the second mate. whose watch it was, and who was a little boozy. " Send to Mobile !"

The Pilot rang the signal to "stop her." It was, and still is, the custom for the planters and merchants along the Alabama to send money. and messages or orders for goods, as well as freight, by the steamers ; and Captain Sauford. of the Emperer, was widely known and trusted.

But the night was dark, and the landing difficult; so that the mate called out, " Deck hands, there ;" and, as usual, Patrick was the first to answer.

"Here, Pat-what's your name, take the yawl and pull ashore, and see what's wanted .---Come, be lively ;" and he added a few more elegant expressions of his own, not polite to use nor necessary to mention.

Patrick jumped into the boat, and pulled out into the darkness; in a few moments he was at the shore, when the man who hailed them said,

"Here, take this package. There's thirtyfour thousand dollars. Give it to Cantain Sanford, or the Clerk, and tell them to deposit it for me, General Wilkias, in the Bank of Mobile the moment they get in. It's to meet a draft."

Patrick took the parkage, and thrust it into his bosom, and took to his oars.

"Very well; I shan't forget you."

"Here, my lad," said one of the planters, taking hold of him, and hauling him up to the bar; "you must drink with me. When I meet an honest fellow, I don't care whether he's in the cabin or on deck, he's got to drink with me."

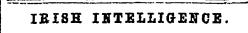
"I'm much obliged to you, sir,' said Patrick, modestly but firmly, "but you must excuse me.'

"What! You won't drink?" exclaimed the flery Southerner; "by —, you shall, or thar's no bars in Alabama. When I ask a man to drink, he must drink or fight 1?

" I'd rather not do either," said Patrick, again, "but if I must'-he paused a moment, whilst his good-natured friend handed along the bottle, from which he had already poured a good horn for himself-" it won't be to drink.'

Quick as a flash the man raised the bottle, and would have smashed it over Patrick's head. if Cantain Sanford had not caught the trascible gentleman's arm. He had watched the whole proceeding, and now gave Patrick the signal to go below, while he calmed the anger of his hasty friend.

A week from that day Patrick Malony was second mate of the Emperor, with sixty dollars a month wages; and it was not long thereafter, before he had the happiness of placing in the Post-office at Mobile a letter, containing a draft for ten pounds on the Bank of Ireland, addressed to the care of Father Murphy, for the widow Malony.



EMIGRANTS FOR ROMB .- Waterford, June 8 .- The ten o'clock train from Clonmel this morning brought cleven fine fellows from the districts surrounding the capital of Tipperary. They were en route to Rome and as they stopped upon the platform at the terminus, I thought I never saw a finer lot of well-built, healthy, athletic young mon. As they passed along the quays they were accompanied by a crowd of our citizens, who manifested the liveliest interest and indulged in repeated cheers for the emigrants. By the twelve o'clock train fourteen more emigrants from the same locality arrived at the terminus. believe their visit was anticipated, for a considerable number of persons had assembled to accompany them into the city. What is rather curious, none of them had any baggage with the exception of a small band-box or a little bundle made up in a handkerchief. They leave Waterford this morning.

Thurles, June 8.-By an early train this morning no loss than seventy athletic young men left this town for Italy, by Dublin, a good number being from the town, some of whom held respectable positions. More than a thousand persons visited the railway station. When the whistle was given for starting

side.—Irishman.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND THE GARIBALDI FUND. -Mr. Maguire intends, on Monday next, to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether any notice has been taken of a statement made in the Saunders' Newsletter of the 5th of June, to the following effect : -"We understand that our excellent Viceroy has subscribed to the Garibaldi Fund now being raised in this country. The lists are kept secret," &c. Aud, whether the statement is true that the representative of the British crown in Ireland has personally contributed, either secretly or publicly, towards such fund. - Express.

EXIGRATION .- The people are still liying from freland, if it were in 1800 as complete a pest-house as it was in 1848. A drain is going on daily which would be tantamount to the increase in a country of three times the size of Ireland, and is slowly, but steadily and certainly, depopulating this nation. The temptation in a great measure comes from the other side of the water. Persons who have made a home for themselves in the New World are so anxious to see their relatives and friends about them that by every means in their power they strive to raise funds to bring them across the water. Money comes hither yearly in hundreds of thousands for this purpose, and the consequence naturally is an enormous addition to those whom want of employment or necessity would drive from their bomes. Indeed, of those who so depart, not one in 50 is probably driven by the difficulty of fluding a means of subsistence here. But the acquisition of this money, while it opens an easy bridge to the adventurous across the ocean, has a cullateral effect hardly less powerful The country from which money is sent, it is argued, must needs be rich, and the people who send it prospercus. The conclusion is to a certain extent correct, but by no means entirely so. In America money is of smaller value in proportion to the ne cessaries of life than it is here; while careful observers, among whom was no less an authority that the great and philanthropic Father Mathew, assert that in the large majority of instances moneys sent from America to this country are not the easy offerings of superfluity, but are raised by advances on wages, and often hardly repaid with much pinching, and on small outlay by way of interest. Yet the tendency among the minds of the people is ever 'Westward Ho !' No family can be met with of which one, if not more, of its members is not writing home from America. Every servant-maid thinks of the land of promise, where wages are high, helps and mistresses nearly on an equality, and, shall we add husbands are thought more procurable than in Ire-land. To every young man there is held out the inducement of excitement, as well as vague, and very often fallacicus, hopes of bettering his condition. I cannot be denied that those feelings and motives have taken a deep root, and are very widely spread. For our own part we have, in the interest of the people themselves, and of the country which suifers by their loss, repeatedly endeavoured to expose the delusions which produce such effects."- Cork Examiner.

Tan Inisu Exopus .- The Clonmel Chronicle is becoming alarmed at the apparently never-ending flight of the population from the southern counties, and it oven speaks of Government interforence heing neces-sary to stem the tide. The trains are crowded with the wealthier classes of the peasantry.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 6, 1860.

The Cork Diocesan collection amounts to £4,142 | posts, distant about six miles, that the enemy was 17# 8d.

SICILY AND IRELAND .- The hypocrisy and inconsistency of English Governments are really astonishing. Here we have the noble, lords at the helm of affairs evincing the keenest sease of popular rights in the case of the Sicilians-justifying in fact the forcible overthrow of their lawful Prince. Will they be satisfied to have this principle remembered by the Irish people? Twelve years ago a few carnest Irishmen binted at the possibility of detaching this country from England, because the latter refused justice, nay, even the smallest concession, and what was the result? First, a special act of parliament was passed to procure the transportation of the men who dared to suggest what Crown Ministers now hold to be most commendable, and when this only partially succeeded, the Law of High Treason was put in operation, and six Irishmen were condemned to the scaf-fold. The sentence was not carried out for very good reasons, but the case was one in which the will might well be taken for the deed; and it certainly afforded throughout a fair sample of the way the British Government invariably respects the popular feeling in Ireland. It would appear, however, that a different spirit now pervades the Government, and that following up the opinions which they lately expressed in the House of Commons in favor of revolt in Sicily and elsewhere, should the events of '48 be re-enacted, the utmost encouragement and support might reasonably be expected from the ministry in so commendable an enterprise as the deposition of a legitimate Sovereign .- Tuam Herald.

An Observer informs us that the Oraugemen around Aughnacloy are lapsing into their usual state of July rapidity. It seems that one of them attacked a ballad singer who was intoning a song about "Erinn go Brath !" The Truagh men defend-ing the poor wanderer, a scuffle ensued, when magistrate and police sallying out, scattered the Trungh men and made some of them prisoners. He further states that the authorities then allowed the Orange mob to parade the streets, and reflects upon the partiality of the J.P. As the case is yet to be tried, and the defence of the prisoners is confided to so eminent a solicitor as J. M'Crossan, Esq., we refrain from publishing his letter, confident that if his statements be correct, they will soon receive fall publiity.—Irishman.

ORANGEISM IN LURGAN .- There is consternation in Orangeland," since the Lurgan magistrates recenty decided (on the 5th inst.) that dramming on the blic thoroughfares and in the streets is illegal, and promptly punished by fue and imprisonment those rowdies who disturbed the peace of our town on the 17th ult. In every quarter we hear the savage howls of impotent rage and baffied malice, bitter execrations are vented on the magistrates who and the courage to do a simple act of justice. These chullitions of spleen and hatred are ventilated through their little local organs with all the energy that stupid bigotry can give expression to, and in a strain of vituperation that could only be equalled in the police regions of Billingsgate. It is pleasant to hear the whining complaints of the faction that they cannot obtain justice at the Lurgan bench. This expression of their bafiled malice proves their dogged perseverance in wrong-doing, and their disrespect of | males and females committed at different periods, law, order, and the constituted authorities. Justice with them signifies the liberty of systematically annoying and insulting their fellow-citizeus, and any attempt to check them in their beadlong course of iniquity re-awakens all the bad passions by which they are distinguished. Had the Lurgan magistrates given them a triumph, by punishing the Catholics and setting their own rowdies free, they would have been extolled to the skies for their "just decision," and the drums would have been had out to celebrate the ovation. The pretended loyalists have now been taught that the laws must not be violated with impunity, and that the peaceably-disposed must be protected from insult and annoyance. The Cathoics were patient, and bore with too great forbearance the annoyance to which they were subjected ; but patience has its limits. They brought matters to a crisis, and the result has been most satisfactory. The Orange party, still thirsting for revenge, have, on their own account, caused summonses to be issued on some respectable Catholics, who were passing quietly along the street on the evening of the melee about their lawful business. As this new move of the Orangemen is clearly to give further annoyance, it is felt that they will be as signally defeated in their concucted scheme of vongeance next bench day as they were on the last. - Cor. of the Irishman. ORANGE VALOR AND ORANGE LOYALTY 1-" They

advancing. The troops were immediately assembled, having the night before received orders to be under arms two hours before day-break. The troops They were one thousand six hundred, or one thousand seven hundred cavalry and infantry, ten pieces of cannon and a howitzer. The ground was very strong by nature ; the French were about seven hundred, having left 100 at Ballina and 200 at Killala.

of the troops. . . When the troops fell into confusion, without the possibility of rallying them, there was scarcely any danger. . But they fired vollies without any orders at a few men before they were within musket-shot. It was impossible to stop them, and they abandoned their ground immediately afterwards." They ran away, in fact, from the handful of French soldiers, "and never halted till they reached Tuam, nearly forty English miles from the field of battle." "On the evening of the same day," says the writer in the Cornwall Maguzine, "they renewed their flight, and retired still farther towards Athlone, where an officer of carbineers, with sixty of his men, arrived at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 29th August, having achieved a retreat of above seventy English miles in tweaty-soven hours!" They could run fast, these have been gazetted this year to the close of May ; in Anglo-Itish" warriors. General Humbert, with his seven hundred ragged veterans, marched 150 miles, and "put to rout," says Plowden, "a select army of six thousand men," and at last he only sur-

rendered when he was surrounded by twenty-five thousand British soldiers ! These warriors who ran so fast were the men of whom Lord Cornwallis, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland wrote-" they delight in murder"-the murder of the unarmed peasantry-the men whom Sir Ralph Abercrombie bitterly stigmatised as "formidable to everybody but the enemy." Brave fellows! Six thousand of them, British soldiers, "Anglo-Irish" yeomen and militia, who were so skilful in slaughtering the helpless peasants and burning their cabins, took to their heels at sight of seven hundred French veterans !-These were the "Anglo-Irish" heroes whom the amiable traditions of the Morning Heruld favor .-Most true it is that of such quality are not the 'Irish peasantry who now seek service with Lamoriciere."-Irishman.

CRIME IN IRELAND AND BRITAIN. - The Times of Tuesday publishes an abstract of a "Return show-ing that the number of persons committed throughout the United Kingdom continues to decline." According to these statistics the number of persons committed in England and Wales in 1848 was 30,349 and only 16,674 last year; the committals in Scot-land also declined from 4,909 in 1848 to 3,472 last year, and in Ireland from 38,522 in 1848 to 5,865 last year! This decrease is gratifying and is in part to be attributed, says the abstract, "to the operations of the Criminal Justice Act, which enables the magistrates to deal with offences summarily with the consent of the accused; but the diminution of crime in Ireland," continues the report, "is most remark-able and satisfactory." The statistics given in the abstract then furnishes the relative proportions of and with regard to Ireland the return says, that while crime unfortunately increased among the female sex in 1859, as compared with 1844, to the extent of 5 per cent in England and Wales, and 4 per cent in Scotland, there was happily a decrease of 7 per cent in the proportion of females committed in Ireland. So far so good, since, however reluctantly the Commissioners are compelled in these statistics to acknowledge the higher degree of morality in Irish females. But, scarcely a single public document, newspaper article, or platform address, can appear on the other side of the Channel without a calumny, an insult, or a philippic of some kind or other, more or less viruleut against Ireland and the Irish. Consequently the report concludes with the prisoners arraigned before them - often, it is to be feared, to the frustration of justice-continues almost unabated, 571 per cent of the persons committed having been acquitted in 1844, 491 per cent in 1849, 40 per cent in 1854, and 53 per cent in 1859." Now, whilst this asperaion is cast upon Irish juries, various causes, none of them affecting the integrity of law alone would prevail; our glorious constitution the judges or juries, are assigued for the diminution of committals in England, Wales, and even Scotland. of committals in England, Wules, and even Scotland. be in jeopardy. The day of England's disgrace and This partial view is taken and given to the world in humiliation might inaugurate a saturnalia of brutal these returns, although it is well known to those soldiery ; crime and misery, such as the imagination who have drawn them up, that for the last few years Irish Calendars have been so light, and the cases noticed for trial were, comparatively speaking, of so mild a character, that white gloves have far more frequently adorned the hands than black caps the heads of the judges in their respective courts. It is moreover notorious that Irish juries contain a vast proportion of the Orange and Conservative element, and no one in the slightest degree acquainted with the tendencies of these gentlemen will affirm that they are very strongly inclined to deal too lenicatly with the prisoners at the bar "especially when they happen to be Papists. But, being amongst the initiated in matters of this nature, our deduction from the statistics before us are totally at variance with thuse which have been arrived at by the evidently prejudiced officials by whem the report has been drawn up. Our belief is, that owing to the vast preponderance of Orange Magistrates in Ireland. numerous prisoners are committed for trial where a beuch comprised of men of more liberal, unbiassed, and enlightened character, would undoubtedly have acquitted them, and justly so. Here then we have not only a set off against the number of committals. but also an unanswerable reason for the acquittals prouounced by Irish juries-a reason which, as none will venture to gainsay it who are acquainted with the constitution of the magisterial bench in this country-triumphantly meets, refuting the charge which in the words of the report imputes to Irish juries a determination to acquit prisoners arraigned before them -" often to the frustration of justice."-Attempts like these to account for the astonishing docrease of crime in Ireland, compared to England and Wales, are the reverse of creditable in public officers. The broad and glaring fact cannot be glossed over, that, according to their own s'atistics, the committals in Ireland which amounted in 1844 to 8 042 are now reduced to 2,735, being less by threefourths in the space of fifteen years, whilst in Scot-land there has been no diminution at all, and in England and Wales, where we heard of no white gloves given to judges, there were 12,470 committals last year against 2,735 in this country ! THE BLARNEY STONE .- The Anglo-Irish tradition connected with the origin of the word " Blarney,' as applied to an insinuating and persuasive address s, that one of the chiefs of the district having visted the court of Queen Elizabeth for the purpose of making an appeal to her, urged his cause with so much tact and eloquence, that the Queen on bearing the interpretation of his speech, turned to one of her courtiers and asked-" What part of Ireland is this goodly chieftain from ?" and having been answered. from Blarney," she ever after used the word, when any one of her courtiers sought by plausible representation to win her favour to their cause. The geuuine Irish tradition connected with the stone is given by one, who has had it direct from the voices which were affoat upon the air, while he was reposing by the wooded shores of the waters near. Blarney was a place of note in the Druidical ages. A huge Cromleach, or Druid-altar stands there still, in a space of wonderful beauty, a little below the Witch's Stairson the margin of the com-an. The Four Masters, at A M. 3501, mention the Carrac Blarne, or Rock of Blarney. The stone usually appealed to now, by the 'On Monday morning, 27th August, about an hour much farther down, built into the walls of the Castle; Lord Palmerston should remember that his position mitted to be quite illegal, and which involves heavy before sunrise, a report was received from the out- to kiss it, the nonphyte must be lowered head down- is by no means secure, and that his ill-considered penalties. It is certainly not Oxford University touching of line, is not the genuine stone. That lies

wards, by ropes. So the late parish priest of Blarney, Father Horgan, used to say, and he was a nan of great traditionary learning. Of course, at the period to which this tradition refers, though only 700 years since, the waters of the Lee, were far deeper than and cannon were then posted on a position previ- since, the waters of the Lee, were far deeper than ously taken, where they remained until seven o'clock. they are now and shells of great size and spleadour were abundant on the shore-Irishman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Weekly Register) have great pleasure in an-Nothing could exceed the misconduct nouncing that a further offering to the Holy See of oops. . . . When the troops fell into | £2,000 from the Diocese of Westminster was forwarded on Thursday to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. The Holy Father will have now received already upwards of £6,000 from the Metropolitan diocesse - viz. - Parochial Collections, £2,140; Presented by IIis Eminence from private donations, £3,200; Papal Fund, £2,000. The amount of the general collection for the Holy Father in the Diocese of Shrewsbury is £1,003. Several sums stumbles through a badly-lighted labylinth of corrihave, however, been sent by private channels from this diocese which would have made it about £1,500. BANKRUPTCIES IN 1860 .- The number of bankruptcies gazetted in the first five months of the present year was 418, being at the rate of 1,005 per annum. The average of the previous ten years was 1,090 per annum. In the London district 418 bankruptcies the Liverpool, 18; in the Manchester, 22; in the Birmingbam, 62; in the Leeds, 54; in the Bristol, 41; in the Exeter, 22; and in the Newcestle, 14.

NATIONAL DEFENCES .- The expenselof the works recommended or already in progress, including purchase of land, is estimated at 2,800,000l. for Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, 3,020,000l. for Plymouth, 765,0001. for Pembroke, 630,0001. for Port. land, 180,000/. for the Thames, 450,000/. for the Med-way and Sheerness, 1,350,000/. for Chatham, 700,000/ for Woolwich, 335,000/. for Dover, and 120,000/, for Cork. The armament of these works they estimate at 500,0002, and add 1,000,0002. for floating defences. The total is 11,850,0002.; of which about a million and a-half has been already authorized, though not voted. It is the intention of Government to proceed promptly and vigorously on a great portion of the Report, but to abandon the attempt to defend Woolwich. The estimate for Woolwich is not so considerable as to affect the financial aspect of the question at this moment; but it is proposed to expend in the eleven and three-quarter millions of the Report. -Times.

THE DIVORCE COURT .- This Court will not sit again before next November. During the present sittings their lordships have disposed of forty-six petitions, of which twenty-four were presented by husbands, and twenty-two by wives. In forty-two cases decrees have been granted, in one the petition has been dismissed, and in three judgment has not yet been pronounced.

THE CAPTURE OF LONDON .- If ever the invasion of England be attempted, the point to be aimed at by the invader will be the capture of London; and for the very simple reason that it alone will repay the costs and risks of an attack. If Portsmouth dockyard were destroyed, Devonport would remain; if both were lost, there would be Chatham ; give all three to an enemy, and we have Pembroke ; let them take all four, and England might still build ships in the Clyde and the Severn and the Mersey by private enterprise; better perchance, than in royal dockyards, the gunboat failures notwithstanding. An enemy would not be likely to place himself permanently on Portland Hill, or any other part of Eng-land to capitulate and make terms. What might happen if a conqueror were to get possession of the Bank of England, and appoint a General of Division Governor pro tem, who would make the bank par-lour his head quarters, and bid his soldiers mount guard over the bullion vaults, it is difficult to say .---With London in a state of siege, a Provost Mashal installed at the Mansion House, a park of Artillery on Tower Hill, the Royal Exchange and Guildhall converted into military posts, and foreign soldiers quartered upon the inhabitants, there would be no Quotations' of Consols on the Stock Exchange, nor any of the usual telegraphs or leading articles in the newspapers. The Government would be power-less for anything but 'making terms' with the invading foe : Parliament would be nowhere ; martial would be abrogated, and the monarchy itself might recoils from conceiving, might desolate our hearths | amount equal to the whole paid-up capital of the and homes; and destruction of property to the value of untold millions would involve paralysis of commerce, death of credit, stoppage of manufactures ruin of trade and the dissolution of every bond of law and society : nay, even this frightful calamity might be heightened by the horrors of the sack of London .- Cornhill Magazine for June. With advancing years our lively Premier seems more and more to lack wisdom. With the full knowledge that his government is in a decided minority in the Lords, and that his scarcely more than nominal majority in the Commons is composed of discordant and sometimes untractable elements. he seems bent upon alienating from his party many Members whose support any far-sighted Statesman, we should think, ought to consider worth some consideration. Instead, however, of exhibiting a spirit of conciliation he has this week endeavoured to rival Lord John Russell by a display of anti-Catholic spleen, and by giving his sanction to the most outrageous calumnies against the Papal Government. In making a statement on Tuesday night, relative to the Sicilian insurrection, Lord Palmerston positively distorted well known facts in describing the expulsion of some Tuscan and other revolutionary invaders of Perugia as "a sack and massacre" Those who read the detailed accounts of the affair as it appeared in our paper at the time, from well authenticated sources, must pity the noble Lord for assisting to propagate such deliberate falsehoods invented by the revolutionary faction without the shadow of a foundation. Nor was this all. After stating that application had been made from Naples to its foreign allies for assistance,, he had the audacity to couple in his denunciations the Pontifical Government with that of Naples. "It is," said Lord Palmerston, "the fault and fortune of Governments like those of Rome and Naples, when, by the cruelties and atrocities committed under their authority, their subjects have been driven to desperation and have revolted, that they appeal to all friendly Powers for assistance to remove the men who are the authors and instigators of the revolution. Those Governments forget that they themselves are the real and original instigators of those revolutionary movements, and if their prayer were granted, and steps taken to accomplish the object they desired, unless, which is very unlikely, they were prepared to siter their own courses, the first, most effectual, and only necessary step would be their own removal." Now, in the first place, we protest against the Roman Government being for a moment classed with that of Naples. With regard to the system of government hitherto pursued by Naples, we believe that its evils have been grossly exaggerated, but we protest against its being for a moment supposed that there has now or at any time within the last ten years been any similarity between the acts of the two Governments. We defy the most bigoted Protestant to substantiate any real grievance under which the people of the Roman States suffer ; and to denounce the Governments of Rome and Naples in one breath is to offer a deliberate insult to millions stance; and we would remind the individuals who of Her Majesty's subjects, and to the Sovereign Pon- | have thus displayed their sympathies with revolution tiff, with whom-although ultra-Protestants may that they have not only compromised the character cry "no peace with Rome"-England is diplomati- of their colleges, but have actually been guilty of an cally at least supposed to be on terms of friendship. act which the Attorney General has reluctantly ad-

reiteration of the Shaftesbury calumnies is not cal- | which should set the example of violating the law, culated to strengthen his Government or lead to a prolouged tenure of office. He once himself overa persistence in the style of language adopted by his the absence of himself, as well as that of Lord John Russell, would entail no loss upon a really Liberal Government .- Weekly Register.

A CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE .- The money paid, with slight formality, by the general taxpayer to the col-lector, has to pass through very mysterious cercnonies on its arrival at the head-quarters of the "department." Sometimes an unhappy individual has occasion to make such a final payment-say for property tax-himself. On arriving at Somerset House, and hunting till be finds the proper portal, out of many opening into the double quadrangle, he dor (on some of which the plaster is not yet dry), escaping as he can the pitfalls of steps, which open here and there beneath his feet, and are barely dis-cernible in the gloom Parsuing his inquiries, be gets sent up several wrong staircases, and is bandied about from No. 69 to No. 96, and from "Mr. Jones's office" to "Mr. Jacob's office." It is a rule, that nobody knows anything about anybody else's business in Somerset House. At length he actually reaps the reward of perseverance, by discovering the right office ;" where, of course, he proffers the money he has to pay to the elegant gentleman who sits at the table. Of course it is not received, but after being frowned into proper humility, and cross-questioned almost to an inch of his life, he is told to wait, whilst abate such a nuisance. We answer that it is abourd certain entries are made in a book, and some hieroglyphics scrawled on a printed " ticket." A bell is which come before us upon such authority, and unthen struck (they don't ring bells in Somerst House) and an attendant summoned from the messengers' room, into whose charge he is consigned. For the ensuing twenty minutes he is enabled to obtain as lively an idea of being "taken into custody," as is ever likely to fall within the experience of any honest and solvent Briton, who keeps outside the Russian or Austrian frontiers. His liveried guardian watches him like a detective policeman. For a while he might be excused for believing that he was suspected of an intention of stealing money from the place instead of paying it in. He is led like a helpall only about eight and a-half millions, instead of less victim (as he is) upstairs and down-from officer to officer-seeing more entries made-more hieroglyphics scrawled, and fresh "tickets" exchanged ; until at length he is ushered into a sort of cage, where he stands behind a wire screen until some of the functionaries on the other side can find time to take his cash, and give him his quittance. Woe be to him, even then, should be tender gold, and one of his sovereigns be light, even by a quarter of a grain ! He is ignominiously dismissed, with the sensation of being caught in an act of felony, and has all the ass round his church, or introducing a real cow and work to do over again. One can hardly wonder, if a live donkey into Strond Giapel (we forget the denext time he should save himself from a repetition tails), at least committed himself to some details of the troublesome process by sending his payment which made refutation possible that what human direct to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the being could refute the story that an old man and his title of " conscience-money." These formalities are, daughter, far gone in pregnancy (name, time, and perhaps essential-some to prevent blunders, or malfeasance in the office-others, to enable the department to satisfy the morbid longing of the flouse of Commons for "accounts and papers." To the taxpaying public, nevertheless, they occasion immeuse trouble and waste of time. Business-men, who are obliged to go through much of this sort of work in buying stamps, clearing cargoes, and the like, are obliged to keep a regular staff of clerks for this particular purpose. - Universal Review.

> COMMERCIAL FRAUDS .- In a memorial recently addressed to the Board of Trade (and published in the Money Market Review of June 6), Mr. W. F. Spackman, jun., furnishes the following recapitulation of the losses--amounting to an aggregate of nearly four millions sterling which have been sustained during the last three or four years through the inadequate system of audit of the accounts of public companies. The Royal British Bank .- Stopped pay-ment in 1859. The failure was caused by making advances to directors and others on improper and insufficient securities. Capital, £200,000 ; deposits, £540,000; on which 15s in the pound has been returned ; deficiency, 5s in the pound, £135,000 ; total £385,000. The Tipperary Bank .- Failure caused by the frauds of Sadleir. Accounts were wilfully falsified. Capital, £500,000 ; deposits, £700,000 ; total, £1,200,000. I believe the whole has been lost. The London and Eastern Bank .- In this case the notorious Colonel Waugh appropriated to himself an bank, and has since absconded and set his creditors the loopholes, a secreted scene of borroe was before at defiance. The loss exceeds £250,000. The West-ern Bank of Scotland.- Capital paid up, £1,500,000 ; deposits, £6,000,000 ; total, 7,500,000. Every cffort has been made to prevent a complete exposure of the affairs of this bank. I do not know if any return has been made to the depositors. At the lowest colimate, the entire paid-up capital has been lost-£1,500,000. The Crystal Palace Company. The frauds of Robson, committed by tampering with the transfer books, entailed a loss of £100,000. The Great Northern Railway Company.-Redpath's frauds, committed in a similar manner to Robson's. The auditors here were greatly at fault, as I understand that dividends were paid on a larger amount of stock than had been issued. Loss, £250,000. The Union Bank of London .- The frauds just discovered, committed by the head cashier. William George Pulinger, by means of a fictitions pass book, representing the account between the Union Bank and the Bank of England. The frauds are said to have eztended over a period of five years, and with a proper check in the nudit, ought to have been detected in the first half-year. Loss, £263,070. Total losses to the public, £3,898,070. It is satisfactory to find in the columns of a cotemporary such sensible observations as the following, with regard to enlistment in the service of the Pope. The Guardian says :-" Irish Roman Catholics complain that the Irish Government or policewe know not which-issues notices menacing with penalties those who may enlist in the service of the Pope, while the subscription for Garibaldi is permitted to go unchecked. Mr. Cardwell replies that there is a difference between warning people against the infraction of a penal statute and volunteering by anticipation a decision of a doubtful point of unwritten law. This is not, however, the whole account of the matter; since it has not been usual to prosecute persons taking service, in time of peace, under friendly Governments, such as those of Austria, Russia, and France. And if the question be whether one man has not as good a right to help the Pope as another has to help Garibaldi, we do not see how it could be answered in the negative. The Government will do wisely not to raise that question, since it cannot do so without making itself a partizan." A QUESTION ANSWERED.-The Italian Committee in London, who are advertising for subscriptions in aid of Garibaldi's expedition, have published a list of the names of those who have subscribed; and among many names which we are sorry to see linked with such an undertaking, we regret to perceive those of four Oxford Colleges-Ohrist Church, New College, Balliol, and Lincoln. We cannot for a moment imagine that the moneys represented as having been contributed by these colleges in their corporate capacity have been drawn from the college chests; but such is the only interpretation of which the form of the announcement admits. We beg to draw the attention of the authorities to this circum-

> for there are plenty of people who will be only too glad to make the most of such a precedent. Take, as an example, an advertisement which appeared in shot the mark; and procured his own downfall, and as an example, an advertisement which appeared in nothing is more likely to produce the same result as a Roman Catholic print last week. It runs thus :--"Repcul of the Union .- To the Nutionalists of Ire-Lordship on Tuesday last. This last escapade of his land. - A petition to her Majesty is now ready for is well calculated to aid the growing impression, that the absence of himself, as well as that of Lord John versal suffrage by ballot (on the principle so strongly advocated by her Majesty's Ministers, with reference to the late affairs in Italy,) to determine the opinions and desires of the Irish people, on the great question of Legislative Independence. Let the good and true men of every town and parish in freland take measures to make known the will of the people." It is easy enough to posh-pooh a move of this kind ; but is it not a legitimate and rational sequence of the policy of our government in the Italian question ? If universal suffrage is good for the people of Florence, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna-as Lord Palmersten and his Foreign Secretary say itis it not quite as good for the Irish, the Ionians, and the people of Oude? We asked the same question last week, and this advertisement is a very apt and pointed reply .- Union.

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"Cock AND BULL" STORES .- We have not given ourselves and our readers all this trouble without having another and a special object. We are constantly asked to notice and refute, if we can, the allegations of the Times and other papers, concerning the barbarities and tortures inflicted by the agents of the Neapolitan Government. We are told that we must either contradict them or submit to them, and that if they cannot be contradicted, it is monstrous to object to Garibaldi or anybody else who helps to to require us to contradict and refute statements supported by any evidence. They bear upon them all the indicia of fraud. They faraish no means by which their truth can be tested. If such things had ever happened it would be impossible that they should be brought before the wor'd in the manner in which they are presented to us. Thus the Times, May 31 dishes up a hanquet of horrors of which we will give a few samples. The Times expresses its conviction that the following facts " are essentially true." The details may be highly colored and a melodramatic air given to decils which are only stupidly horrible, but the evidence from so many quarters is concurrent! the names and dates are too fully particularised !! and the charges lave been too long uncontradicted for us to bare a doubt of their accaracy." This is the introduction; now for a sample of the facts: "Recently an old man and his daughter, far gone in pregnancy, perished under the lash." Observe, - no date, no place, no name, no witness, no reference to any ambority Why, the usual No Popery calomnies are more precise that, this, Mr. Thomas, with his story of the priest riding the jackplace, unknown), had recently peristed under the lash. Another sample is the story of Giovanni Vienna, of Messina, caught carrying a let rie cypher, put into a boat, and then pert into the water, kept there till he was " nearly a lifely a broad the writer must have thought on of Mr. Mentelioi and bis "moist unpleasant body"). " He is supposed to have since died." We can say of thevateri Vienna, of Messina, who, according to the Times is supposed to have since died, except that, by the Tablet, he is supposed never to have existed. Then in 1842, "it is said," that the people, making themselves masters of the police buildings, found rooms which have traces of the enormities there perpetrated it is so said.-But why should any one believe it. Ney, what right has anybody to believe or to repeat it without proof? We say the same of the wife and doughter of Capimir Arsimano. We say the same of the gridiron chair of Pontillo- of Bouno, when that prophets beads between their legs, and of the second by turning which Manoscalo crushes his victors' limbs. Bat then there is the letter in the Tomes of last Saturday from Beachy Parsonage G. W. Bridges' letter, who, on the 17th of February, 1844, tushed into" the disclosed region of death," and was the only Englishman who did.

" On removing one of the hage bookesses, come fresh plastered wall appeared concealed behind it; a passage was quickly broken through it, and the senses were almost overpawered by the steaming effluvia which issued from seven dark chambers municating with each other, where upon clearing us, such as wants the beat testimony to be believed. There lay human bodies, and the mutilated remains of such, in every state of death, and decay - bundles of rotting rags mingled with bones, and limbs, and filth filled the corners of the smaller rooms ; chains hong riverted to the walls above, whence some of these remains had dropped as they died-some still holding in their iron grasp the arms or ancles of their familebed victims. Skeletons, almost fleshless, were piled upon others, which were quite so, and placed on stone shelves which had served as their heds while living ; naked bodies, black and pulpy, were hidden beneath others more recently dead, yet alive with maggots ; and, greater harror still, two human bodies in writhing attitudes were hanging crucified upon the wall of the largest chamber, the recking, blood-stained stones of which held rusty spikes, corresponding to the outstretched hands and feet of others which had been so suspended, and still retaining the stringy remains of muscles torn to shreds, from which the heavier portions had dropped and lay in heaps of putridity beneath. Shricks of indignant horror arose from the infuriated crowd, a portion of which rushed back to the prison where the captured sbirri were secured, brought them out, and shot them down on the instant. Others remained raking and searching among the bones and bodies examining minutely the putril remnants of those they fancied might have been their fathers, brothers, or kindred, who had long been missing, but whose fate they knew not."

were formulable to everybody but the enemy." Such were the words of one of England's greatest warriors-that soldier who distinguished himself so signally in Egypt, General Sir Ralph Abercrombie. To whom do these words, so cruel in their withering scorn, apply? To the "Anglo-Irish" soldiery, militia and yeomanry, with whose help England, in 1793, scourged and slaughtered the unfertunate peasantry of ireland. Such scoundrels were they -such suvage brutes-such shameless cowardsthat this was the only language which the honest English soldier could find wherewithal to express his opinion of their infamy--

"Formidable to everybody but the enemy."

Who was "everybody ?" The unhappy peasantry of ireland, whose fields they wasted, whose homes they rifled and burned, whose wives, daughters, and children they treated with every insult and outrage. Similar to the testimony of the great General Abercromble was the evidence of that other British soldier, whom an Irish poet has immortalised. Sir John Moore. He had been in Ireland, too; and he likewise felt bound to record the atrocities of ruffianly Anglu-Irish landlords and their cowardly assassincommuny, to whose unparalleled brutality he attribuild the revolt of the peasantry. "Formidable to everybody but the enemy." Who were the enemy? Some seven hundred ragged, half-starved French veterans, who, under Humbert, overran half of Ireland, and made thousands of these peasant-slaughtering, house-burning, highway-robbing soldiers and ycomen run, as a crowd of schoolboys would fiv from the cane of the parish beadle. No wonder that General Abercrombic should describe these miserables as "formidable to everybody except the enemy."-Why do we refer to this to-day? To meet the insolent traditional standers of an insolent anti-Irish newspaper published in London. An English periodical is before us now-the Cornhill Magazineour cotempory, the Morning Herald, will admit it to be an impartal authority. The second number of that Magazine, from which we have already quoted, tells us how the gallant "Anglo-Irish" militiamen and Yeomanry - incendiaries and cut-thronts-as cowardly as they were brutal-distinguished themselves in 1798 In that year the French attempted an invasion of Ireland-storms scattered their ships -and only eleven hundred men (as you would say werely one regiment) landed under Humbert. To this mail force were opposed several thousands of armed "Auglo-Irish warriors." How did they behave? Let the Cornhill Magazine tell :- " The day after the landing, the French advanced towards Ballina the English garrison fled on their approach; and Humbert stationing there one hundred of his men, pushed on to Castlebur, where General Lake was prepared to meet him. The latter had previously escertained by means of a flag of truce, the exact bumber of the French, and had sent a message privily to the lishop, telling him to be of good cheer, inasinica as the great superiorty of his own numbers would speedily enable him to give a good account of the invading force. What did occur, when the French and English met is, perbaps, best told in the words of General Hutchinson, Lake's second in command during the affair. Cotemporary authorities, however, prove that Hutchinson has very much

"This indeed," says Mr. Bridges, " was a scene never to be forgotten-enough to sicken the thought that dwells on it, and to attest, were it needed, the usual and very accurate truthfulness of your assertions."

"The usual, and very accurate truthfulness of your assertions," is a phrase which indicates some wag, who, having jocalarly tested the capacity of the "Times" swallow by a Manchausen narrative, ends by a wink to the public, to make them understand that it is a hoax. But whether the letter was written by a jester or a mailman, whether from Beachly Parsonage or Bedlam, the Times, which was imposed upon by Mr. John Arrowamith's adventures in the Georgia Railway train, has been imposed upon again. And as one fool makes many, and as many people believe everything they read in the Times, who boast that they are far too wise to believe half that they read in the Bible, this vision of a maniac's nightmare, with all its impossibilities, has been accepted as a fact, and we have been gravely asked what have we got to say to it. Our answer is that, in this article, we have given from the Times, so many instances of gross falsehouds - falsehoods all told on one side and for one purpose-falsehoods concerning matters actually passing before the eyes of the whole world-falseloods which could not hope to live unrefuted for more than a few daysthat neither we nor anybody can be called on to investigate any statement published by the Times against the Government of Naples-far less any statements which bear with them such open, glaring, and unmistakable evidences of their falsohood and absurdity.-London Tublet.

It is not always the most ragged man that is the the most shabby fellow.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JULY 6, 1860.

The True Witness. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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18 PRISTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETOES, GEORG : E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES,

At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, G. B. OLERE.

TERMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them al the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office Pickup's News Deput, St. Francis Xavier Street ; and at W. Dalton's. No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE mail by the Anglo-Saxon contains some details of the long-talked of interview of Louis Napoleon with the Prince of Prussia at Baden, but of the real business transacted betwixt these august personages we have no reliable information. All the German princes were present, much to the disgust, it is binted, of the Emperor, who had proposed to binself a quiet friendly talk with the Prince of Prussia, without the intervention of witnesses. We are told also that, just as the " Empire is peace," so this Baden interview is the prelude to a Continental millennium, when the sword shall be beaten out into a reaping hook, and nation shall no longer rise up in arms against nation. All however is mere speculation ; nothing positive is known of what tran-pired betwixt the "Man of Destiny," and the mob of crowned heads who assembled to do him homage. Perhaps however we shall ere long have our German Question, just as we have had our Italian Question, and are apparently destined to have our Irish Question, or " La Question Irlandaise."

For this is the title of a new pamphlet announced for publication in Paris-whether with, or without the sanction of our illustrious ally who can tell ? Its tone may be judged of from a passage from the Dedication, wherein the writer addresses bimself to the Great Briton in the following significant terms :---

" Mr dear John Bull,-It is one of your oratorical habits to profess the warmest sympathy for suffering peoples You willingly applaud revolts if they occur outside your territory ; and the struggles of national independence, provided they do not attack British authority, produce cloquent admiration on your part. You subscribe at this moment for Garibaldi.

"What am I to think of these liberal manifestations ? According to certain people, when you are affected by the misfortunes of a nationality and you cry ' Bravo !' to a revolution, it is less through goodness of heart and generosity of sentiment, than from calculation and an acate perception of your personal interests. I know, on the other hand, what you would reply to anybody who should speak to you of the Hindons you bound to the cannon's mouth, or of the Ioniuns, to whom you refuse annexation to Greece. With that baughty assurance which char-

civilization throughout the world, the champion of Irish independence, who should raise the standard of Ireland's nationality, and who should do for Dublin, what the Sicilian filibuster has done for Palermo, would merit the thanks and applause of the civilised world. Should the Parisian pamphleteer adopt this line of argument, it is certain that his facts, or premises, could not be contradicted; and it is not easy to see with what arms the Great Briton, who shouts for Garibald, would attempt to refute his argument, or inferences, from these facts. It may be urged however that the "Great Briton" is specially privileged, and altogether superior to those moral laws by which ordinary mortals, and mere Papists are bound.

the sympathies of the friends of freedom and

From Sicily itself we have little important to report. Garibaldi is apparently organising, and is certainly enforcing with great severity the law of the conscription upon his Sicilian subjects; it is also said that he is preparing to carry the war across the Straits to the mainland, and to advance through Calabria upon Naples.

The domestic news is of no interest. A warm discussion upon enlistment for the Pope in Ireland elicited from Mr. Cardwell the confession that Government was utterly powerless in the matter; that it had done all it could do to prevent the emigration to Italy, but that it had either priest or layman.

The arrival of the Great Eastern at New York, after a voyage of 12 days from Southamptor, forms an epoch in the history of navigation. Though the time occupied by her trip may at first be deemed discreditable to her powers, it must be remembered that she was out of trim. and that her bottom was very foul. But her powers of endurance were severely and satisfactorily tested during the voyage by a smart gale of wind she experienced on the 19th; and it may now be assumed that the question of her merits both as to speed and satety, has been conclusively settled. We regret to learn that she encountered an accident in port, whereby severe injury was inflicted upon the port paddlewheel, which will occasion an additional expenditure of some thousands of dollars. It is said to be in contemplation to bring her round to Portland, where the authorities have been at much trouble and expense in preparing a suitable berth for the monster ship. From New York we hear of the sad fate of a wretched apostate of the name of McNemany. The unbappy creature upset his lamp, and was burned to death, in consequence apparently of being in such a condition as to be unable to take care of himself.

The Prince of Wales may be expected in Montreal about the 24th of next month.

On Monday last, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal commenced his Pastoral tour to the different parishes and missions of his Diocese.

in Ireland; that if a Garibaldi has claims upon atom this "mundane sphere" is when compared faught that polygamy was lawful; and, in Engwith the rest of the visible creation, we might land, the sanction of a Protestant Archbishop of without any violation of these principles, attribute to the Saints a knowledge of all "mundane" transactions, without any approximation ner. towards the absurd hypothesis of the "English

Catholic," that we attribute to them "omniscience and omninotence." It is possible-such are the degrading tendencies of heresy-it is possible that Protestants entertain such a low and erroneous idea of God as to assign to tholics predicate of His glorified creatures;but, if so, this convicts, not Catholics, but Protestants, of idolatry and gross religious error ; it is a convincing proof we say, not that Catholics think too highly of the Saints, but that Protestants think too meanly of God.

If an "English Catholic" merely betrays his ignorance of the true meaning of words when he assumes that a knowledge of what transpires in this finite " mundane sphere," is identical with omniscience, or infinite knowledge, in the concluding paragraph of his communication he approves himself to be not only an ignoramus, but

scurrilous and blasphemous: as for instance when he associates the name of Venus with that of the Blessed Virgin Mother ; of her who in her chaste womb held Him Whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain ; of her from whose virginal teats the Word made flesh, the Incarhitherto failed in bringing home an illegal act to nate God, included nourishment. " A beautiful improvement upon the vulgar worship of Venus. which was invented in the olden times to gratify man's yearnings," is the sentence passed by this silly and scurrilous blasphemer upon the honor which the worshippers of an Incarnate God render to her of whom God took flesh; and we believe that it would be beneath us seriously to enter into controversy with such a one, and upon such a topic. It is indeed but in structest harmony with the eternal fitness of things, that he who entertains such low grorelling ideas of God as to attribute to Him nothing more than what Catholics attribute to the Saints, His creatures, should also fall into most revolting error respecting the Incarnation, its due place in the Christian system, and her who was the fellow worker with God in that sublime mystery. Their opposition to the cultus of the Saints as taught and practised by the Catholic Church, betrays the false notions of God and His attributes entertained by Protestants; and in like manner their opposition to the cultus or religious honors rendered by the Catholic Church to the Blessed Mother of God, in particular, betrays their disbelief in the doctrine of the Incarnation, their incapacity to realise the fundamental truth that the "Word was made flesh." In fact, all heresies, or errors imply a misconception or denial of that sublime mystery, and are best refuted in terms of the Blessed Virgin-that is to say, by defining or assigning to her, her true place in the grand scheme of man's redemption ; and no one who truly comprehends the doctrine of the Incarnation as taught by the Catholic Church and as underlying her entire system-even though he refuses his assent to that doctrine-can fail to admit the admirable harmony, the logical coherence betwixt it and the "Mariolatry," or "Saint Worship," which ignorant but conceited

Canterbury, was never wanting to the amorous and lascivious Prince desirous of breaking the bonds which united him to a disagreeable part-

But whatever may have been the case, it cannot be denied that in England of to-day, the law of the land expressly recognises the dissolubility of marriage, and must therefore be opposed to that other law which a Bishop of the Church of England affirms to be the law of Christ. Now the law of the land, and the law of the Church Him no higher attributes than those which Ca- of England, being thus, upon a most important question, diametrically opposed to one another, it is of some interest to note to which of these laws so opposed-that of the land, or that of Christ-the dignitaries and Ministers of the Church of England yield allegiance. It is-as throwing strong light upon the claims of the latter to a divine origin, and to be a branch of Christ's Church upon earth-important to enquire whether in dealing with the matrimonial unions of its own professing members, the Church of England shapes its course according to that which it proclaims to be the "law of Christ," or according to " Acts of Parliament," directly opposed to that divine law. The theory of the Church of England is, we admit, that marriage is indissoluble-what, we ask, is its practice?

> Were its practise in conformity with its theory upon the question of marriage; did its Bishops and Clergy who confess that, by the law of Christ, marriage is indisoluble, and that therefore the human law which sanctions divorce is essentially anti-Christian, make their acts to conform with their professions, the second marriages of divorced persons would not be celebrated in, or sanctioned by the Church of England. Its Ministers would boldly refuse to admit to the participation of its sacraments persons living in a state of legalised adultery; and the Bishops of the Church would issue positive injunctions to their clergy, never to sanction by their presence the second marriage of a person whose first partner was living, even though he or she might plead an Act of Parliament, or the sentence of a Court of Law annulling his or her previous marriage; for even a Protestant must admit that it is incompetent even for the Imperial Parliament to repeal, or set aside the " law of Christ." Thus at least would the Church of England act, were it conscious of its divine origin, were it truly a member of Christ's Church, or were it anything but the creature of the same authority which, in direct opposition to the law of Christ, enacts that marriage is not indissoluble.

But the Church of England does none of these things, but on the contrary tamely submits itself to what it knows to be the anti-Christian legislation of the land. Not only do its ministers refrain from burling their anathemas at the heads i of persons, its professed members, availing themselves of the legalisation of divorce to contract fresh sexual unions during the lifetime of their first partners, to whom, by Christ's law, they had and clergy of the Church of England, take an active part in the violation of the Divine ordinance by assisting at, and giving the nuptial benediction to, impure and adulterous sexual unions, contracted in deliance of that law which the Anglican Bishop of Toronto assures us is "the law of the Church of England, which is the law of Christ." 'The Apostle bids his converts from amongst the Gentiles not to trouble themselves with scruples about meat and drinks, but | independence of opinion, out of those who are for conscience sake to eat whatsoever is sold subject to its baneful influences; and we should the shambles, without asking questions. The bishops and clergy of the Church of England in him enough of moral courage to hint a dislike seem to give an extended application to the Apostle's precept, one to which indeed he never could have dreamt that it would be stretched .--In practise, the doctrines of the Church of England with respect to its divorced members coming before it to ask its sanction and its nuptial benediction to their new sexual unions is-" Marry every couple that present themselves before you, and ask no questions for conscience sake." It is thus that our Anglican friends seek to reconcile their Christian theories with their anti-Christian practices; and to keep on good terms both with the law of Christ and the law of the land, though the two are mutually contradictory, and irreconcilable with one another. If on the one hand this monstrous inconsistency, this humiliating subjection to human law when opposed to Divine law-this glaring violation of the precept which leaches that it is better to obey God than man-pains and shocks us, yet it is not without its advantages to the cause of Catholicity; for it tends to drive conscientious and more abject in their wretchedness, than at any and reflecting men into the bosom of that Church whose theory and whose practise are in strictest harmony; and which never besitates, and never has hesitated, to brave the fiercest wrath of man, whenever man's law is, or was, opposed to Christ's law. Never-such men argue with themselves -never would the true Church of Christ, the true Catholic Church, lend her sanction, even in appearance, to an infraction of the law of Christ; never would she refrain from denouncing, and from thrusting back from her altars, should he have the temerity there to present himself, the disobedient son who, in defiance of the law of the Church, which is the law of Christ, should ion" in the United States :-dare to avail himself of an Act of Parliament renugnant to the Christian law of marriage; never under any circumstances would a divinely instituted society or Church countenance, by the presence of its ministers, the violation of the fundamental law of Christian society, "one with one and for ever." And yet the Church of England as "by Law Established," does all these things; the conclusion is irresistible, that the "Catholic cause," and "political parties;" she cannot be the Church of Christ. The sum bis denunciation of the practice of appealing to the

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW .--- The July number of this admirable Catholic periodical. containing articles on the following subjects, has come to hand ----

- I. The Papal Power.
- II: Dr. Arnold and Catholic Education.
- III. The Tyranny of Progress.
- IV. Politics at Home.
- V. Literary Notices and Oriticisms.

In his first article the Reviewer returns to a work published some years ago by M. Gosselin, the Rev. Director in the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, upon the origin of the temporal power of the Popes in the Middle Ages. The Rev. M. Gosselin, in his work, contends that that power formed part of the jus publicum of Christendom, and was conceded to the Popes by its several sovereigns. The Reviewer admits this; but contends that the Popes held their temporal nower not merely jure humano, but jure divino as well; that that power flowed as a necessary consequence from the relative positions of the two orders, the spiritual and the temporal -of the first of which orders the Pope, as Vicar of Jesus Christ, was the visible head or representative upon earth, and of the second of which. the Emperor, as chief of the temporal order, was head. Though the Reviewer thus claims a divine origin for the temporal power of the Popes, he is careful to restrict the exercise of that power to spiritual objects, or to the advancement of the spiritual order itself; it is an authority over not in the temporal order that he asserts, and temporal authority only in so far as "every temporal act on some side touches, and must touch the spiritual."

In the second article-the "School Question" or education, is rather glanced at than discussed. The writer complains, and perhaps with truththat the Catholic schools in the United States are. considered from an exclusively material or wordly point of view, inferior in several respects to the common or Non-Catholic State schools. This we say may be, most probably is, true; nor do we see how, considering the material advantages which State patronage confers upon the latter. or Non-Catholic common schools, it can well be otherwise. Put however the Catholic and the Non-Catholic school on an equal footing as before the State, and we doubt not from the zeal of our coreligionists in the United States, and the noble efforts of their Pastors, that the latter considered merely as an instrument for imparting material or secular information, would soon equal, if not outstrip, its hitherto more favored rival. It is indeed much to be regretted that the leading Catholic periodical in the United States, and we may say in North America, either maintains a strange silence upon the School Question-the most important politico-religious question of the day-or at best utters but a faint and uncertain sound thereupon. We do not question the Reviewer's perfect orthodoxy ; but we do fear that he is too much afraid of "public opinion" to been indissolubly united; but they, the bishops speak his mind fully and fearlessly upon a subject upon which his Non-Catholic fellow-subjects entertain such strong and deep rooted prejudices as the School Question; and that the fact that the "common schools" are an American "net" operates powerfully against his passing upon them a withering and justly deserved condemnation. The inevitable tendency however of democracy, such as obtains in the United States, is to squeeze all courage, all manhood, all be thankful therefore that our *Reviewer* has left to the Godless and tyrannical system of State-Schoolism which prevails amongst our democratic neighbors. There is no tyranny so relentless. so inexorable, and to its victims, so degrading, as the tyranny of " public opinion ;" and we cannot therefore be surprised to find that even the Catholic spirit of Brownson's Review is benumbed by its malign influences. In justice however to Dr. Brownson, we should state that the article on Education whose deficiencies, or sins of omission, we mention with regret, is not from his pen, but from a casual contributor. The article on the " Tyranny of Progress" is a learned and powerful article, the general spirit of which is decidedly adverse to the spirit of the age. It does not thence follow however that the writer is in error, or the latter in the right. What is certain is, that even in the maternal order, the only effect of the much vaunted social progress of the day is, if it makes the rich richer, to leave the poor poorer, more wretched, previous period of the world's history, of which we have any positive information. As the writer truly and forcibly observes of modern Protestant civilization : " there is more squalid misery, vice, and disease festering at this moment in any one of the great centres of civilization, than Dr. Livingston discovered in all Africa." The fourth article on Politics at Home is our favorite, and from the contents of a note at page 360, we are warranted in attributing it to the pen of Dr. Brownson himself. At its commencement we find the following observation (which we cordially endorse) on the tyranuy of "public opin-"The constitution and laws guarantee us the most perfect freedom of thought and speech, but public opinion, which in a Democracy, is supreme, and reigns as a despot, exercises here a more effectual restraint on both thought and speech than is, or can be exercised by the most arbitrary and despotic government in the Old World,"-P. 261. In like manner we heartily approve of the Reviewer's condemnation of an alliance betwixt " Irish vote," to the "German vote," in Ameri-The law of Christ asserts that marriage is in- | can elections ; his manly vigorous abuse of the place-hunting mania, as rife in the United States as in Canada; and his scathing exposure of theignorance and political immorality of those brawlers, who make the bestowal of government situations the test of the respective merits of political parties. In all these things-though by the Reviewer immediately applied only to the applicable to the social and political condition of Canada, that we cannot refrain from making

scierizes you, you would say, 'lasane are the people who do not appreciate the blessings of British civilization." Did not one of your Lords proclaim that Great Britain is the light of outions and the preservation of the world ?

"However that may be, I take you at your word. You admit that people ill governed have a right to require reforma, or to dispose of themselves as they piease. I du not require more.

" This fact being established, I will speak to you in a triendly tone, of a people who have more right to your interest than Hungarians, Poles, Lombards, Romans, Siciliaus, or Neapolitans. ht is the Irish of whom I wish to speak.

"Do not exclaim You will per-mit me, I hope, were it only for my own instruction, to study ' the blessings of English civilization' in Ireland. Where shines 'the light of the world' have I not a right, and even a duty, to enlighten myself?

" And, moreover, if by chance there are some reforms to be accomplished-amall or great-would you not be glad that I had attracted your attention to that neglected part of the United Kingdom ? There are certain services which friends owe each other. Frieudship ubligee, and, as one of my classics says,-Un veritable ami tonjours dur, inflexible,

". Sur me fautes jamais ne nous laisse paisible." line to you consequently, my dear John Bull, that of right belongs the dedication of these pages.

"Your frank neighbour,

"JOHN OF PARIS."

This question of "oppressed nationalities" is certainly an embarrassing one, and one with which the "Great Briton" were he endowed with a very moderate amount of foresight would be losth to meddle. Sicily may have been sadly misgoverned by the Neapolitan Bourbons, and Sicilians may have many a sound grievance to urge against the Kingdom of Naples. But however oppressive may have been the latter towards its island neighbor, there is no wrong than can be urged against it, which has not its counterpart, aye and more than its counterpart, in the British Isles; there is no act of cruelty, no injustice of which Naples has been guilty towards Sicily. which has not been equalled, if not exceeded in cruelty and injustice, by British legislation towards Ireland ; and assuredly in Sicily there is no such monster grievance, no such crying iniquity, as the Protestant Church as "By Law Established," nor are there betwixt the Sicilians and the Neapolitans those ineradicable differerces of race, language, and religion which distinguish the Catholic Celt from the Protestant Anglo-Saxou who bears rule in Ireland. These are facts which " John of Paris" will no doubt bring out in strong relief; and from these facts as his premises he may perhaps-who can tell?

AN "ENGLISH CATHOLIC."-Over this signature in the Kingston Daily News a very silly person naively makes confession of his ignorance, and asks the following question, which of itself affords conclusive proof of the truth of his previously made confession. He asks whether

the Catholic Church considers the B. Virgin :-

" an omniscient and onnipotent being, who can at all times, and at the same moment of time, listen to and attend to the prayers of so many millions of the faithful scattered over this mundane sphere" [a vile phrase that same "mundanc sphere :" why could the doited creature not say " carth" at once like a Christian ?]-" or, in other words, whether she is considered as possessing the attributes of God ?"

These questions are easily answered; though after all it is doubtful whether it be not too great a condescension on the part of a Catholic -not an "English Catholic"-to notice such silly twaddle at all. We reply however thus :---

The Catholic Church-meaning thereby the Church in communion with the Apostolic and Roman See-does not consider the B. Virgin to be either "omniscient or omnipotent," or aught the Echo-an Anglican journal-the reverend but a finite though highly exalted creature, who owes all she has to her Creator, the One Eternal Infinite God Whose name be blessed for ever; and in like manner the Catholic Church would account it rank blasphemy to attribute to that highly exalted but still finite, or limited creature, any one of the attributes of her infinite and unlimited Creator.

We may believe of the Saints reigning with Christ, and of His Blessed Mother in particular, that they are, that she is, no longer subject to, or limited by, the same conditions of time and space as those by which we of this " mundane sphere" are limited-without attributing to the Saints and the Blessed Virgin, any one of the attributes of God, of the Absolute and Unconditioned ; we may believe them to be even as are the angels, and as therefore possessed of faculties far transcending our limited faculties, without believing them to be either omniscient or omnipresent .----As we have before had occasion to remark when treating of this subject, the infinite is not a multiple of the finite, but its contradictory. Infinite knowledge, or omniscience, differs from finite knowledge-no matter to whatsoever extent the is a holy thing in Sicily, it would be no less holy kind; and bearing in mind what a mere speck or of the Reformation on the Continent expressly

Protestants denounce as idolatry.

Instead therefore of disputing with our Anglican friend, we would content ourselves by earnestly recommending to his serious meditation the words of the Nicene Creed, as contained in his own Liturgy :---

"Who was Incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary."

ANGLICANISM AND DIVORCE .--- In our discussions with our Protestant cotemporaries upon the Marriage Question, we have often insisted that, even by Anglicans, the indissolubility of the marriage tie was recognised; and that, in theory at least, the Anglican, as well as the Catholic Church, taught that the law of Christ relative to the sexual unions of all baptized persons was one with one, and for ever." Always have we given credit to the Anglican Church for having, a spite of its Protestantism, retained certain fragments-highly valuable even though only fragments-of Catholic truth.

That in so doing, we have only done justice to Anglicanism, is manifest from the language held by the Protestant Bishop of Toronto at the late Synod of the Anglican clergy. According to gentleman is reported as having thus delivered himself on the Marriage Question, and the Divorce law :---

"The law of the Church of England, which is the law of Christ, is, that marriage is indissoluble, and on this foundation the law of marriage, which is the oldest, the greatest, and the most universal of all social institutions, has ever rested in England. It was thus settled at the Reformation, on the basis of Holy Scripture, and the just restraints by which it is guarded, appear to have been in harmony with the entire scale of the public almost to the present time.'

We accept the reverend gentleman's declaration in so far as the law, or theory of the Church of England is concerned; but we must be permitted to express our respectful surprise at the other portions of his remarks. If the Reformation settled anything as to the marriage question in England, it was to declare it no longer indissoluble; and in practice, the law of the land on the same question has ever been opposed to that which the Protestant Prelate tells us " is of the matter is this :-the law of Christ." It was, as every schoolboy knows, impatience of the restraints imposed by Catholicity upon the Sovereign's headstrong passions that led to his rupture with Rome; and if in any one thing the spirit of the Reformationwhether as it developed itself in Germany or in England-and its essential opposition to Catholicity, be more prominent than in another, it is in its opposition to the ancient law of the Church

dissoluble.

The law of England is the direct contradictory of the law of Christ, inasmuch as it asserts that marriage is not indissoluble.

The Church of England recognises, in theory, the law of Christ with respect to the marriage unions of its members, but in practice humbly United States-there is so much that is directly -draw the inference that, if armed insurrection latter may be carried-not in degree, but in _____ One with one, and for ever." The fathers conforms itself to the anti-Christian law of the land.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JULY 6, 1860.

some extracts.

Having alluded to the tyranny of "public opinion" in democratically organised; communities, the Reviewer continues :-

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The journal that undertakes to enlighten and correct the opinion of its own public has no lease of life, and it will be as speedily and as effectually suppressed with us, as by the police in France would be a journal that should dare question the wisdom or justice of the Imperial regime, or the Imperial policy. No periodical with us can live except on condition of pleasing the special public it addresses, and that public, be it what it will, is impatient of contradiction, and requires the journal it supports not simply to tell it what is true, right, and just, but to defend its opinions, prejudices, sympathies, and anlipathies. It supports a journal only on condition that it is devoted to its cause, or its convictions and sentiments. A slight exception, no doubt, must be made in the case of the Catholic public, which has some conscience, but even the Catholic public would soon drop a journal that constantly contradicted its political convictions and sentiments, however conclusive the reasons it might give, or however unexceptionable in a religious point of yiew it might be, while its devotion to the Catholic cause would effectually prevent its circulation among non-Catholics, however acceptable it might be under the point of view of politics.

Moreover, we are opposed to the alliance of the Catholic cause with political parties. The Uhurch is self-sufficing, and we wish her cause to be compromised by no real or apparent league with monarchies or republics, aristocracies or democracies,---the Republicans or the Democrats, the Americans or the Nationals. No one of these parties are Catholic and no good can come to religion by making the prosperity of the Catholic cause dependent on the success or defeat of any one of them. Catholics have the same political rights and duties with other citizens, but the interests of their Church do not require them to throw all their influence on the side of any one of these parties, not even in case it promises to elect now and then a nominal Catholic member of Congress or of a State Legislature, or give to a few brawling politicians, whose fathers were Catholics, a place in the Customs, or a clerkship in the public offices. With the strong anti-Catholic sentiment of the country, no Catholic known to be firmly devoted to his religion, and publicly associated with the defence of Oatholic interests can be elected or appointed to any office of importance. To succeed politically, except in one or two localities, one must be an indifferent Catholic, and an indifferent Catholic in office is of less service to Catholic interests than the most bigoted non-Catholic. Nor is it a sufficient reason for opposing a party that it refuses to elect or appoint do not say which crime appears to have been thus Catholics to office. To be elected or appointed to disposed of; but there has evidently been one of a office is no man's natural right, and should never be very grave nature, which will pass unexplated by regarded as the chief end of politics. No man has any punishment. Either Mr. Gowan did commit the the right, prior to his election or appointment, to de- | scandalous offence with which he was charged by the pend on office for a livelihood. Offices are created, two girls; or the girls have committed what if possiare supposed to be created for the public good, not for the private benefit of individuals, and the man more alarming offence against him. It is certain who cannot get his living without an office, has rarely that one of the chief witnesses has been spirited the right to get it at all.

We have always considered it, under a Catholic point of view, a gross blunder on the part of those was tampered with by pecuniary offers, the primary twenty-one Catholic members of the British parliament, who by their votes threw out the Derby ministry, and put in the Palmerston-Russell ministry .-The Derby ministry did not appoint Catholics to offlice, but they conceded more to Catholic interests than than has ever been conceded by all the Whig ministries that have ever governed the United Kingdom. What they lost by displacing Lord Derby and installing Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, -- two of the worst enemies Catholicity has in Great Britain, and the very worst men for Catholic inter-ests to be had at the head of the government in the present state of affairs on the Continent,-was poorly compensated by having four or five Catholics ap-dointed to subordinate places in the ministry. If the Derby ministry had remained in power we should not have seen Central Italy annexed to Sardinia, or the Bmilia wrested by an unprincipled revolution from the Holy Father. So far as Catholic interests are concerned we should have little to regret in our country were the so-called American party to rise to place and power. Its open and avowed hostility is ance of the case worse for Mr. Gowan." -- Montreal less to be deprecated than the coquetry of the De- Herald. mocratic party, every whit as bostile, and coquets with us, not indeed because we are Catholics, but because the great body of us are naturalised citizens and cast what is insultingly called " the foreign vote."

THE GOWAN CASE .-- We alluded in our last to the startling charges adduced against this notorious Orange leader, without, however, expressing any opinion as to his guilt or innocence. Since we last wrote, the case has again been discussed in the Police Office, when, strange to say,

it was found that the principal witness-one of the girls-together with her father had been mysteriously spirited away-nobody can say whither, or by whom. It was proved that persons had waited upon the girls, offering them money to keep out of the way, or to withdraw the complaint, and unfortunately for the ends of justice the manœuvre has proved only too successful.-In consequence, the case has been dismissed, and Mr. Gowan returns to his Lodge a free man.

We offer no comments of our own upon this most strange and disreputable piece of business, contenting ourselves with laying before our readers the remarks of the Toronto Globe and Montreal Herald :---

"MR. GOWAN'S CAES .-- We regret to be compelled to say that this case has not terminated in a satisfactory manner. The disappearance of one of the girls with her father, and the offer of money to the mother of the other girl to induce her to withdraw the complaint, are circumstances of too extraordinary a character to be passed over without further inquiry. Without going deeply into the case, we must say that either the girl Stocks and her mother have been guilty of perjury, or else they have not received justice at the hands of the Police Magistrate. It is not sufficient for him to say that the testimony is not adequate to convict, and to dismiss the case. It is for a jury to judge of the completeness of the ovidence; if there is no case, but, on the contrary, proof of a conspiracy, he should commit the girl Stocks and her mother for trial. He has left the case in the worst position for all parties ;he has neither secured the acquittal of Mr. Gowan, nor cleared the complainants from the imputation of bringing a foul charge against an innocent man.-Toronto Globe.

The recent prosecution against Mr. Gowan appears to have ended very much as prosecutions which are directed against wealthy or powerful persons in the United States, are said almost always to end, that is to say in the accused party escaping from any inconvenience. The whole affair has too much of the appearance of a crime, hushed up among the persons implicated, the accusers and the public officers. We ble is a graver, and certainly as regards society, a away from the City, or at least has not appeared, and it seems also that the mother of one of them source of which does not very plainly come out in the Police reports of the Toronto papers.

The effect of such an impotent conclusion of so serious a business is such as might be expected. An Upner Canadian contemporary, which is managed with a singular amount of judgment, has not hesitated to publish the statement of a correspondent, who having read the deposition of the girl Stocks, does not fear to say that the depositions which Mr Gurnett thought so contradictory, as to make it unsafe even to hold the accused to bail, are contradictory only on wholly immaterial points. The editor of the journal to which we refer---the Ottawa Citizen---remarks that it, would be hardly matter of surprise if a girl ten years old, displayed confusion of manner or testimony under the badgering of a Police Court; but he adds that his informant " volunteers a copy of the entire testimony in proof of the fact that the little girl's testimony, on the material point, was straightforward and unvarying, whilst at least, one circumstance, elicited on cross-examination, rendered the appear-

Strikingly illustrative of the truth of what we advanced in our last, respecting the "two mea-

thorities were guilty who placed the County Court House at the disposal of the Grand Lodge of Orangemen-adjourning their own deliberations for that purpose in order to make room for the assembled Orange delegates ? If-as our Upper Canadian cotemporary contends - " the has been the scene of operations more or less exten-Hall of Justice is no place for the portrait of sive for some weeks, and, more lately still, the Townthe Pope"-assuredly it is as little fitted for the place of meeting for a secret politico-religious society; and was there alive in the bosoms of our cotemporaries a single spark of the sacred fire of justice; were they, however feebly, animat- Nessrs. Hungerfort have opened a pit, which is said ed by the principles of " fair play," they would not applaud the earnest and consistent Protestantism of Judge Aylwin, and leave the conduct rations have been commenced. Indications of conof the County of Carlton officials uncensured, uncondemned.

Heartily do we endorse the principle that, from the Public Buildings, to which men of all origins, of all creeds, are compelled by law to and soft that it may be cut with a knife like cheese, contribute, all party, all denominational emblems should be banished; and that above all, our Courts of Justice should be kept free from all such offensive displays. But-and here is the essential difference betwixt us and our Protestant cotemporaries, a difference again illustrative of the essential difference betwixt Catholicity and Protestantism-whilst we would apply that principle to all parts of the Province, and to Catholics and to Protestants alike-the latter, or our Protestant fellow-citizens, would limit its application to themselves, and in their own behalf; and result of whose investigations we may shortly whilst insisting to the uttermost farthing upon be able to lay before the public. In the meantime what is due to themselves, they claim for them- we should advise people to keep cool. Copper or no selves also the right to despise, to set at naught, copper, this excitement won't pay. There may be a and to trample under foot, the feelings and the and we believe, in most cases, that where three or most cherished rights of their Catholic fellow- four times the intrinsic value of a property is offered citizens. In a word, whilst the portrait of a and refused, it may be regarded as a symptom of the Pope in a Lower Canadian Court House drives them into a state little short of Irenzy, they insist, almost as upon a right, that the Court the mines. The Shefford road would furnish a far Houses of the Upper Section of the Province more direct route for explorers who desire to visit, shall be placed, when needed, at the exclusive other Townships besides Acton. disposal of the Orange Societies !

MESSRS. GRAHAM AND MUR - No. 19. REAT ST. JAMES' STREET, MONTREAL. -We have received from the above, the first number of Dumgan & Brother's splendid edition make our railways. Montreal Gazette. of Haydock's Family Bible, and of their Life of the Blessed Virgin, translated from the Italian of Monsignore Romuald Gentilucci. Both these works are recommended to the public by the highest ecclesiastical authorities on this Continent, and are published in the Messrs Dunigan's best style, illustrated with several handsome engravings.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Graham & Muir of the " Aspiratrons of Nature,' by J. T. Hecker, author of "Questions of the Soul." We should add that Messrs. Graham & Muir are agents in Canada for the well known Catholic publishing house of Dunigan & Brothers of New York ; and that the Catholic visitor to Montreal, and the venerable members of our Canadian Clergy, would do well to give their handsome and extensive establishment in Great St. James' Street, a call-as therein they will find all the best and latest productions of the Catholic press, brought out in the highest style of art, and on most reasonable terms. In short we look upon the Book Establishment of Messrs. Graham & Muir, as a most valuable acquisition to the Catholics of Canada in general, and of Montreal in particular.

ARNULL PIC-NIC OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .-This event will, we perceive, take place on the 18th instant, at Vaudreuil. In the meantime, the Committee of Management (whose qualificat ns for ca sures" of Protestantism,---its "two standards of tering cannot be excelled) are indefatigable in their exertions to make it the principal Fete of the season Amongst the many games to be introduced will be one of Lacrosse, the members of the Erina Club having undertaken to encounter a number of Indians from the Lake of the Two Mountain ; and as a purse, containing a sum of money, will be awarded to the victors, we think this set-to will prove an interesting bart of the proceedings. The splendid Band of the St. Patrick's Society, Prescott, will be in attendance; and as the Grand Trunk Railway Company have signified their willingness to carry passengers from that locality at a moderate charge, it is probable the members of the National Society from Prescott and Ogdensburg will take part in the hilarities of the day. We believe our Irish Catholic citizens were the pioncers of Annual Pic-Nics on a monster scale; and in originating such we are well aware that they were solely actuated by a desire to procure Funds to assist the good Pastor of the St. Patrick's Orphan House in supplying the many necessaries requisite for the inmates of that praise worthy asylum ; as also to enable them to minister to the wants of many of their distressed countrymen. We need not observe how well they have succeeded in their good intentions. The members of the Society are now anxious to have a St. Patrick's Home, to enable them the more fully to carry out their charitable designs; and as the necessity of such a benevolent in-stitution is universally felt, we consider this a most favorable opportunity for every true-hearted Irishman to help to carry out such an exemplary project.

MINING FAVER .- In many parts of the townships | market except at a sacrifice. The deliveries in the the mining fever rages, and has done for some time. The Waterloo Advertiser says :- In Roxton the excitement is intense, various mines of great reputed richness having been just discovered there. Milton ship of Granby, near the Eastern Terminus of the Shefford Railway, has exhibited numerous traces of what the miners call "favourable indications." About four or five miles from the line of road, the to be yielding rich returns, and on the "old Mark Hall place," which the railway crosses, similar opeper have also been found in Ely and Stukely, and, though the fever has not become epidemic here, yet it would, we dare say, be hard to find a man without "his pockets full of rocks." We have been shown a specimen of black lead found in Shefford, so fine and which, should it be found in abundance, will prove of great value. Specimens of gold and silver have also been discovered, as well as coal of an excellent quality, and it has been no secret for years, that iron ore, more or less abundant, could be traced in various Townships. We have been careful, heretofore, not to contribute towards exciting the public mind in relation to the copper fever, and, as it is, we vouch for none of the fabulous tales which are dicines in use for checking diarrhea, and removing told here. But the matter has gone so far that it the premonitory symptoms of cholera .- Cin Nonpamay as well be investigated, and we are not sorry to learn that a number of public spirited gentlemen have provided the means of a thorongia exploration of the country by practical geologists and miners, the few prizes; but there must be a great many blanks; fever, and ut the same time, as a sign that two fools met. We notice that the Grand Trunk Railroad Company advertised a cheap trip from Montreal to

The Granby Gazette speaks in the same sense ; and our own information for some time back has been to the same purport, with the addition that a gold fever may be expected to break out. That there is gold on the Caudiere and in other parts of the Townships there is not a doubt. Pains were necessary to keep down the fever years ago, when we commenced to

To us Canadians the condition of the Catholics in the United States is a prolific matter for reflection. We can tender them our sympathy-the more so as there is a class of men in our midst busily engaged in attempts to reduce the Catholics of these Provinces to the same degraded situation. When our Legislature meets every year annual and Liberal grants are made to our Catholic charitable institutions. In sums of from eight hundred to a thousand dollars our hospitals and orphan asylums are recipients of the bounty of the State. And though the abolition of secturian grants is a prominent plank in the platform of a political party, nevertheless we have been thus far saved from being deprived of the bounty. What would the Catholics of Canada say if, while thousands of dollars were being voted every year to the Protestant Orphans' Home, we could not obtain a dollar for our Catholic institutions? Yet this is about the condition of the Catholics of New York and Massachusetts; and it ought to make us rejoice more than ever that we do not live in a land where the *liberty* enjoyed is after such a fashion as that mentioned above. Look at the difference, also; between our Catholic members in Parliament and those of Massachusetts and New York. The Pilot says that not one Catholic member protests against the way things go in Boston. But what injury, owing to the vigilance of the Catholic members from Lower Canada, has George Brown been able to do to Catholics in the matter of grants to their religious institutions? None at all! Yet we can scarcely get some stiff-necked and stubborn persons to thank them for their services. Truly, we have reason to be proud of our country and its Parliament; and to point with pride to the difference

interior are falling off.

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Coarse Grains.-We hear of no transactions in Barley, Oats or Corn. The quantity of the latter in Chicago waiting shipment is still very large, and it must be moved shortly or spoil. It is difficult to say where it is all to find a market. Peas sell by the car-load at 70 to 71 cents for good per 66 lbs.

Flour is quite dull. Sales of Superfine have; been made at \$5,50 and a shade under. No. 2 participates in the decline, and could not be sold wholesale at over \$5,30. The lower grades are not much in demand this year, the supply of Coarse Grain being abundant throughout the country. The higher grades are in moderate demand for consumption. A few parcels of Sour Flour have been offered, but we hear of no transactions. Bag Flour remains at \$3 to \$3,15 per 112 lbs.

Pork remains without alteration.

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reil.

Butter .- A sale of ordinary to fair Store-packed as been made at 121c.

Potatoes have been sold at auction as low as 8d er minot, which does not nearly pay charges. Ashes are rather dull. Pots 28s 9d and Pearls

30s 6.1. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLES.-Voluntaily, conscientously, and with much pleasure, we recommond to our readers the above named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best me-

Caution !-- In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and lung diseases, will always prevail. Conmmption will claim its victims. These diseases, if aken in time, can be arrested and cored. The remely is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

IT There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowns & Co., Boston, which has the written signaure of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York have ssued a perpetual injunction against Eaton and Jenkins for counterfeiting Ayer's Cathartic Pills, holding them responsible for the cruel imposition in what they have done and restraining them from further like injury to the public. If any class of our people more han another needs the interposition of law to shield them from imposture, it is the sick and suffering who are unable to protect themselves. A remedy so universally employed as Ayer's Pills by all classes, both to cure and to prevent disease, should as it does have every security the law can afford it, from counterfeit and imitation .-- Cubinet Schenactudy.

Died.

In Montreal, suddenly, on the 28th ult., Mr. John 'raser, Printer, aged 40 years and 3 months, a naive of Edinburgh, Scotland.

At his father's residence, on the 29th ult. Ferdinand Martin Guilbault, aged 21 years and 10 months In this city, on the 4th July, Patrick McGearry aged 21 years.

At Quebec, on the 2nd instant, Hamilton Robert' Rickaby, aged 33 years.

At Panama, on 31st May last, James S. M'Donald, son of the late Dr. M.Dodald, of the Baie du Febure. Mr. M'Donald had been employed by the Panama Rail-Road Company for several years, and is much regretted by his numerous friends, especially by the chief officers of the Railroad who, in him lose a servant whom they will find it difficult to replace. The fings of the different Consulates and vessels at Panama and Aspinwall were hoisted half-mast the day after his death, as a mark of respect to his memory. He was buried in the Catholic cometery, and service was sung in the Church of San Felipe. - Communicuted from Panama.

In the City of San (Francisco, California, on the 27th May last, John E Glackmeyer, aged 18 years and 6 months, eldest son of Mr. Edward Glackmeyer of London, C. W.

TEACHERS WANTED,

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

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

They appeal to us as foreign voters, as Irishmen or as Germans, not as Catholics.

There should be no distinction made between nataralised and natural-born citizens. Their rights are equal, and there should be no more objection to the elevation of the one than the other to any office to which either is constitutionally eligible. The objection dote as given by our Montreal cotemporary, tion is not that a citizen of Irish or German birth or descent votes or is voted for, but that he votes or is voted for as an Irishman or as a German, that the appeal is made to him on the ground of his former, not of his present nationality. The evil is in the naturalised citizens being made or treated as a class by themselves—in their acting or being induced or forced to act as a distinct class of citizens. No American can object to the election of a citizen of lrish or German birth; but every American ought to judges. While one of the members of the Bar was feel indignant at being called upon to select or to addressing the Court-then composed of Messrs. Lavote for a candidate because he is a German or an lrishman.

What the Reviewcer asserts of United States politics, we have always asserted of politics in Canada. There is, there can be, in Canada, no Isish, no German, interest, no interest of any placed there ?" Receiving no answer, he repeated the peculiar nationality, distinguishable from a general Canadian interest. In Canada, neither Irishmen nor Germans have any political duties, any political rights, or any political interests distinct, the whole business of the Court was stopped for that or distinguishable from the political duties, rights day. and interests of men of other national origins; and it is only the unprincipled demagogue, and place-bunter, who would ever seek to persuade the Montreal Witness. any of them to the contrary. As Catholics, a peculiar course of policy on certain social questions is no doubt often incumbent upon the ma- changes :--jority of our Irish population ; but this duty devolves upon them in their capacity as Catholics, not as Irishmen; it is a requirement of their faith, not a necessity of their national origin .---The Irishman or German-if a Catholic-who is faithful to the spirit of the teachings of his is faithful to the spirit of the teachings of his holy mother, and who conforms both his private ed on the occasion referred to. We wish we had a few and public life to her precepts-who is sober, honest, and truth-loving-and he alone, is the " good Irishman," or the "good German;" he who neglects or violates these precepts, is, no matter what parade he may make of his nationality, or what amount of patriotic bunkum he the British Government is, or professes to be, on may periodically expectorate-at best, bul a dis- terms of peace ; admitting also for the sake of grace to the land of his birth, as well as a cause argument, that a Court House is not the place in of grief to the Church, and a scandal to the Ca-, which the portrait of the temporal head of the tholic community. These are the truths brought Catholic Church should be displayed-seeing that out by the Reviewer, or deducible from his admirable article-an article which tells too many truths, and tells them too strongly to be a gene- cal, all denominational insignia should be exral favorite either in the United States or in cluded from the temple of justice-admitting all Canada. With the usual Literary Notices and this, we say, we would still ask how it happens ville, grieviously wounding five persons in its vicinity. Criticisms is concluded one of the best numbers that Protestants, who are so acutely sensitive One of the wounded a young man named Latour, one of Brownson's Review that has ever made its upon all matters that concern themselves, are so appearance, and which we strongly recommend obtuse as not to perceive the offense against to the careful study of a Catholic public.

right and wrong"-- is an anecdote related by a correspondent of the Montreal Witness, together with the comments thereupon of the Upper Canadian Protestant press. Here is the anecfor whose accuracy of course we do not pretend

to vouch :---

STRANGE SCENE IN A QUEBEC COURT .- A scene of an unusual description occurred in the Court of Queen's Beuch this morning in Quebec. Upon the Court meeting, an oil painting of Pius IX., in a large gold frame, was observed in the most conspicuous place in the Court Hall, and within a few feet of the fontaine, Duval, and Mondelet, three French and Roman Catholic Judges, and but one Judge of our old country extraction and a Protestant, Mr. Justice Aylwin,- the whole of the proceedings of the Court were abruptly terminated by Mr. Justice Aylwin,who said : " By what authority has that picture been interrogatory in energetic language, and, receiving no answer again, he said that he would not sit there so long as the picture remained in that place. He accordingly left the bench, and there being no quorum It appears that the picture was introduced into the Court House with the permission of the three French Judges. So much for the exclusion of old country people from the Bench .- Correspondence of

Hereupon we find the following comments in one of our Upper Canadian Protestant ex-

We cannot record the above without at the same time expressing our hearty and unqualified approba-tion of the public spirit of Judge Aylwin. The Hall of Justice is no place for the portrait of the Pope, and the Judge was perfectly right in maintaining his Protestant principles in the energetic and uncommore of such earnest and consistent Protestants holding public offices in this country .- Ed. Star.

Now without attempting to defend the propriety of placing in a public building of Canada the portrait of a European Sovereign with whom thereby offence may be given to our non-Catholic fellow citizens, and that all party, all politi-

A Texas journal, speaking of one of the Protestant clergymen of that part of the country-a Rev. Mr. R. P. Thompson-gives the following description of the progress he is making in general piety :---

"He is"-eavs the Texas writer-" breaking himself of the habit of swearing, and reads the Scriptures quite fluently."

Here is an example, an excellent example for our French Canadian Missionary Society to follow. Why should not its members begin to reform their own conduct ? Why should they not disgorge some of their ill-gotten wealth, make atonement for some of their fraudulent bankruptcies, their innumerable swindlings, and robberies committed on the poor ? That would be indeed a Reformation.

CITY COUNCIL .- At the Meeting held last night, the Rev. Mr. Prevost, and J. U. Beaudry and Henry Kavanagh, Esquires, were appointed Catholic School Commissioners; and the Rev. Messrs. Snolgrass and Kemp, and W. Lunn, Esquire, Protestant School Commissioners for the ensuing two years.

A canuon burst on Monday ovening at Boucherof whose legs the doctors have amputated, has declared that not knowing the consequences, he had obtuse as not to perceive the offense against placed an enormous quantity of powder and earth in justice and decency of which the Protestant au- the cannon.-Gazette.

between the manner in which charitable institutions are treated here and in New York and Massachusetts. We truly pity our co-religionists across the lines for the unfair mode in which they are treated by their State Legislatures ; but we cannot, at the same time, help feeling proud at our own superior condition in Canada. - Toronto Mirror.

Sunday rioting seems to be as much the order of the day in Toronto, as it long has been in London, at St. George's-in-the-East. The following is from the Toronto Colonist :---

On Sunday afternoon a most disgraceful scene took place in the College Avenue just after the Wilinmsites had been endeavoring to twist the Scriptures to suit their own peculiar views. Two rather rustic looking individuals, had been listening to the arguments advanced by the disciples of . Williams, when suddenly some six or seven rowdies came up, and one of them, without hesitation struck one of the aforesaid rustics a violent blow in the mouth. for some alleged uffence he had committed towards a female acquaintance of one of the former some short time previously. The attacked parties endea-vored to place themselues on the defensive, but they were soon overpowered by the others, who, in the most cowardly and ruffianly manner possible, fell upon one of the men in question, striking him several successive blows in the face, and when they had as they thought, sufficiently pommelled their victims, one of the party named Rooney, with the greatest coolness imaginable, gave the man a violent kick in the face as he was falling to the ground. If such scenes as this is to be tolerated in the College Ave-nue upon the Sabbath day, and if the Word of God is to be turned into ridicule and contempt, as has been the case for some Sundays past, then those beautiful pleasure grounds will become nothing but an arena for wickedness, and a terror to the peaceable citizen.

THE CATTLE DISEASE - We again hear rumors of of the ravages of the pleuro-pneumonia, but it is quite possible they were no more authentic than those previously published. It is confidently asserted that it has made its appearance in the State of New Pork. If so, it is travelling hitherward. We understand that the Board of Agriculture are taking some steps, at the instance of the Government to decide upon the best course to be pursued under the circumstances.-Montreal Gazette.

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

The weather has been cool at nights, with bright sunshine through the day, but still there has been no rain in this vicinity worth speaking of. The pastures are so burned up that feed of all kind is wanted for cattle, and thrifty farmers are sowing such green crops as may yet prove valuable for fall and winter.

In Toronto markets Wheat experienced a rise at the close of last week of from 5 to 10 cents, partly on account of diminished supplies, and partly on ac-count of news from Europe. Fall Wheat was \$1,35 to \$1,41, and Spring \$1,10 to \$1,12.

Wheat.-There are no transactions that we hear of. The quantity arriving is considerable, but it is all for shipment. Indeed it could not be sold in this

THE Subscribers respectfully announce, they are exclusive Agents in Canada for the extensive, and well known CATHOLIC Publishing House of ED-WARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, New York. The Trade can now be supplied from the Warehouse of the Subscribers,

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ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. ANNUAL GRAND PIC-NIC.

THE Officers of the Society have much pleasure in announcing that their ANNUAL PIC-NIC will take

VAUDREUIL,

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July;

And in order to afford an opportunity to the Working Classes to participate in the festivities of the day, arrangements have been entered into with the Grand Trunk Rail Road Company, for the convey-ance of visitors, at an extremely muderate charge.

It is in contemplation to introduce a variety of Games of a novel and pleasing description, a synopsis of which will be advertised upon the completion of arrangements.

The strictest care will be exercised by the Employes of the Company; and it is almost superfluous to observe, that every attention will be directed by the Committee of Management to the entertainment of those who countenance the proceedings.

The Cars will START from the Depot at POINT ST. CHARLES, at HALF-PAST SEVEN A.M., arriving at Veaudreuil about Nine; leaving there in the Evening at half-past Six o'clock.

13 There will also be a TRAIN at THREE o'clock P.M., for the accommodation of parties unable to leave in the morning, TICKETS, 28 6d each; Children under 12 years

half-price:

WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec:

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JULY 6: 1860.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. Tagailla are to adt al soft

The meeting of the Emperor Napoleon and the Prince of Prussia at Baden-Baden takes place today (10th June). With the Prince there comes to this Royal and Imperial interview a string of German Sovereigns-the King of Hanover, the Duke of Cobourg, the King of Saxony, on the invitation of the Prince Regent, the King of Bavaria, and the King of Wurtemburg. It is not for nothing that these Potentates are about to lay their beads toge-ther in princely conclave; nor will it be the least extraordinary feature connected with their meeting that so many German Sovereigns have been brought together at what appears to be almost the command of a ruler whom they avowedly regard with distrust and dislike. It will be interesting to hear what our own Government knows of this affair, because Prussin is one of their strong points : and, if the Prince Regent should yield to the fascination of the French, it is easy to see that this strong point will not profit us much in the event of our needing its aid. lt must also be gratifying to the Whigs to reflect that the supremacy over Europe which Louis Napoleon is skilfully and effectively asserting is the fruit of their revolutionary spirit .-- Tablet.

It is not certain whether the Emperor will be accompanied by any of his Ministers to Baden They are, perhaps, regarded as an encumbrance in travelling-in fact, as impedimenta of no real use. The Emperor is his own Minister, and any secretary will do the business as well. Still, for the sake of ap-pearance it may happen otherwise. The Prince of Prussia will, it appears, be attended by Count de Manteuffel, Chief of the Military Cabinet; General D'Alvensleben ; Lieutenant-Colonel Schimelmann ; Admiral, or Commodore, de Loi; Marshal Count Puckler; M. Ilain, Counsiller de Cabinet; and the private Secretary De Bork.

Private letters received in Paris from Naples state that the King, Francis II. has resolved to grant the people of the Two Sicilies a constitution on the mo-del of that by which the Emperor Louis Napoleon governs the French. The basis of this constitution is to be universal suffrage. This news, however, has not been confirmed, nor is any faith attached to this tardy concession of the Neapolitan Government .-In French circles people will have it that Prince Alfred of England is to be King of Sicily !

The Potrie announces that the Commander de Martino, sent to Paris on a diplomatic mission by the Neapolitan Government, left last evening for Fontainebleau.

The same paper announces by a telegraphic despatch that the Neapolitan squadron has captured, to the south of the island of Ustica, two ships, laden with volunteers, arms, and ammunition which were

going to Sicily. We (Tublet) learn from the Paris correspondence of the Universel, of Brussels, that the French Goveroment has recently allowed the Pontifical loan to be negotiated in France; and has also permitted a committee formed in Paris to recruit for the Pontifical army. Several Deputies are members of that committee.

The latest reports from the French prefects dwell upon two subjects, as especially calling for the attention of Government-the probability of a bad harvest, and the really fearful stagnation of trade.

It is stated by the Dublin News that at this moment one of the ablest writers on the French Imperial press is engaged on a pamphlet on Ireland, destined to create a profound and startling sensation. Our contemporary says :--

'From the position of the distinguished writer, and the relations supposed to exist between the Imperial Government and the journal with which he is connected, we cannot at present say how far peculiar influences may affect the appearance of the work : but by an advertisement which will be found in another column, our readers will perceive that the French author has adopted the new and truly significant arrangement of publishing (should the pamphlet be permitted to appear) simultaneously in Paris and Dublin."

PROSECUTION OF M. PREVOST PARADOL .- We take the following from the Times Paris correspondent, Saturday, June 9 :-

"The attention which is now almost entirely absorbed by Sicily may soon be divided by an incident of another kind. The Government have resolved to prosecute M. Prevost Paradol, the author of the pamphlet, Les Anciens Partis, from which I have alrendy given some extracts, and the seizure of which I mentioned on Friday. The publisher is included

obliged to expinin and defend the policy of the Government before an Assembly really, free, that is to say, invested with the power of judging that policy and of modifying it in time, what Liberal deserving of that name would not have sacrificed even his attachment to peace or his inclination to war? We appeal to all those whom the detestable doctrine of the sovereignty of the object has not gained and with whom the seclusive ardour of personal opinious has not stifled all respect for the dignity of their country.

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" There are Freetraders and Protectionists among the Liberal party; but there will not be found one partisan of the Treaty of Commerce. All unhesitatingly admit that the constitution gives to the So-vereign the power to conclude treaties of the kind, and alone to dispose of the fortune of the nation ;but all admit it with equal sorrow.'-P. 32. "'Never until to-day has a great country been

seen which is not menaced by foreigners, and that the whole world only desires to leave at rest, diverted so constantly from its own affairs and enveloped, right or wrong, in other people's affairs .-France breathed for a moment during the short in-terval which separated the Grimeau war from the war in Italy, and it was already easy to perceive that the attention of the country thus brought back to itself caused it to take into considerasion its internal situation, and might have restored its taste for liberty. But this repose endured for too short a time, and from the emancipation of the Moldo-Wal-Inchians to the emancipation of the Italians there was but one step. We had scarcely given a constitution to the one when we were required to hasten to conquer the independence of the others; and after more than one treaty signed, more than one annexation accomplished, and more than one Congress missed, nobody will dare to say that we have arrived at the conclusion of this second adventure. Quite the contrary. The interlude is sufficiently filled with our differences with the Holy See, and by the concussion which the Treaty of Commerce has just produced. We would willingly say that the three knocks have been heard, and that the curtain is rising for another act-that of the Sicilian insurrection. Something like this was enacted during the public feativities which were given to the people of Paris at the time of our infancy. Two theatres were crected in the Champs Elvsees, and military parades succeeded each other through mt the day. The two theatres gave their representations alternately. When the curtain was let down on one side with a triumphant discharge it was raised on the other, and the musket shots recommenced louder than ever. The crowd remained between the two theatres, open-monthed, absorbed in this warlike contemplation, and forgot everything else. One may comprehend and smile at one day so passed, but are we here to live in such a manner, and is that the

picture that ought to be drawn of the existence of a nation.'-P. 40. "Such are the passages denounced by the Government as calculated to excite to hatred and contempt, and as calling for the application of the pe-nal law. MM. Dufaure and Berryer will defend M. Paradol, so that we are likely to have a recurrence of the Montalembert trial and that of the Bishop of

ITALY.

Orleans."

The Sardinian Government, so far as I can make out-for, remember, I am not and do not wish to be in their confidence, lest my connexion with them should interfere with my office as an independent and impartial observer-this Government and their partisans are as sanguine as men may well be. They have full faith in the non-intervention of the Great Howers. Had it not been for the blundering comisuch of that unlucky, priest-slaying Zambiarchi, they have no doubt but the Emperor of the French would by this time have fulfilled his oft-repeated promise to remove the French garrison from Rome and all the Roman States If, they just argue, Napoleon III. abandons the Pope to his fate, much more will he leave the Nespoliton Bourbon to his own de-TICC3.

Meanwhile, what say the men whose confidence does not so readily keep pace with their wishes ?-Why, in their judgment, Napoleon's mind is an inscrutable guif. He may be unable to carry out his pected at Vienna, and will be sent to increase the original design, but he is not willing to relinquish it to the last. His object was and is, not the deliver-TNE PONTIFICAL LOAN, -A Pastoral Letter from auce of Italy. but its objection, direct or indirect, to France. The primitive plan was an Italian Conat its head-the Pope ederacy, with the Pope

the English Admiral of the fort of Constructively hear that at the French Foreign-Office it is positively affirmed that the occupation has taken place, but that it is not desirable it should be spoken of in the It is not now easy to understand how, with It is not now easy to understand how, with such a fact, if it be true. It appears that the Neapolitan Government has offered to grant a constitution to its people-a constitution resembling as closely as possible that which the Emperor of the French has given to his subjects; and that the offer made through M. Brenier, the French Minister at Naples, has been accepted at the Tuileries. If this prove correct, surely the Neapolitan people must be more advanced in sound political knowledge than is go-nerally supposed. If it be safe to give them such a large measure of liberty as France enjoys, their political training must have been rapidly completed .-The Commander de Martino, who comes here from the King of Naples, is described as of a very conciliatory character. He is said to have unlimited powers to submit the whole question to the French Emperor, with a view to an arrangement. It is too late, however, to do anything with Sicily, except to recognize its separation from Naples; and it is much to be doubted whether the admitted ability of M. de Martino will prove so entirely successful as is de-sired.-Cor. of the Times.

Garibaldi has assumed the dictatorship of Sicily, administering the Government in the name of the Piedmontese King. The Great Powers have been appealed to at present without effect on behalf of the King. According to a telegram from Surin, dated Saturday, General Garibaldi had formed his Government, consisting of Baron Pisano, Foreign Affairs; Crispi, Interior ; Orsini, (a Sicilian) War ; Abbe Coligni, Public Worship. It is positively stated that 24,000,000f. were found in the Treasury and caisses de depoi. This seems probable, as Garibaldi, in a letter to Bertani authorising to contract a Sicilian loan, says, "We have immense means for paying every one." We learn from Naples that the Neapolitan troops in Sicilly are about to be concentrated at Syracuse, Messina, and Agosta, all of which are still held by the Royalists.

SARDINIA AND SIGILY .- The Paris correspondent of the London Herald quotes private letters from Turin which state that the Sardinian Government will have to support Garibaldi, and, therefore, go to war with Naples, or it will have to put down an insurrection at home, so excited is public opunion becoming in Piedmont. It was reported, as a kind of half measure, Cavour was about to send a Commissioner Extraordinary to Sicily, Orders had also been given to prepare for sea all the men-of-war at Genoa and Spezzia.

The persecution of the Church by the Cavourists still continues. The Turm Gazette states that twen-ty canons of the Cathedral of Piacenza have been arrested, and conducted to Turin, for declining the escort of the National Guard at the procession of Corpus Christi The same paper announces that the Cardinal Bishop of Imola, in the Romagna is to be prosecuted, and his property seized by the Sardinian Government. Canon Ortalda, of Turin (as we learn from the Armonia) has been arrested, and the Rector of an Ecclesiastical College in that city has also been subjected to great indigaity by the police. At Casalpusterlengo, in Lombardy, the inhabitants opposed by force the arrest of their parish priest .-Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

THE ARMY OF VENICE .- A Vienna letter of the 7th June says :---

"It was asserted to-day that, in anticipation of eventualities which may arrive in Southern Italy, the Government has resolved to increase the effective of the second army in Venetia, commanded by General Degenfold. What appears certain is that a corps of cavairy is to be collected in the Italian in external appearance, for the matrimonial market, Tyrol, the part of the Austrian territory which is nearest to Lombardy. Already squadrons of light cavalry have been despatched from Vienna by railway, and two of the six regiments of cuirassiers stationed in Hungary since November 1859, are ex-

the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna was read on Whit-Monday from the pulpits of the diocese, to the Shot that the recolution Legations was now preparing for a further advance, wherefore the Holy Father was under the necessity of increasing his military force, to which volunteers from all Catholic countries were flocking, that, under the banner of St. Peter, they might defend the freedom of the Anostolic See and the law of nations. In order to meet these expenses for military purpozes, His Holiness has sanctioned the opening of a loan of £2,000,000 at five per cent. interest, making an annual sum of £100,000. The clergy and all who have at heart either religion, justice, or social order, are urgently implored to share themselves in the loan to the best of their means. Other Bishops have also put forth similar circulars in their dioceses. A letter from Vienna, dated the 10th June, in the Deutsche Nord-Zeilung, suys :--"Opinion is much divided here respecting the interview between the Prince Regent and the Emperor of the French. Some feel satisfied, others annoyed, but all agree in believing that the Prince Regent has committed an error by accepting the interview, and that it is the commencement of the humiliation of Prussia German patriots deplore this weakness of the Prussian Government. The Austrians pur sang, who regard the Prussians in the light of rivals, chuckle with delight." AUSTRIAN CONCESSIONS TO VENETIA. - The Austrian Government, with a view of reorganising the representative system of the provinces, is about to extend the authority of the Central Congregation in Venetia. A deliberative vote will be granted to it. On a large number of administrative questions, decisions of this Congregation will become law, upon being signed by the President. It will in future decide on judicial affairs without further appeal .-The only reservation made in favor of the Central Administration is the approbation of proposed expenditure, and revision of provisional treasury accounts. In order to re-establish the national character of the municipal system in Venetia, all the franchises and immunities granted by patent of the 26th April, 1815 are to be confirmed Never has promise been more faithfully fulfilled than that which, under no immediate pressure, the Emperor of Austria made to his subjects at the conclusion of the Italian war. It has been more than fulfilled. The Reichsrath is a Parliament as free spoken as our own, having its discussions as freely published, and differing from ours only inasmuch as its members are limited, and its character, thus far, more patriotic and less selfish. The Budget is submitted to a committee of its appointment, and composed of it members; and the Emperor has refused to effect the re-establishment of the Ministry of Commerce and public works, though approved unanimously by the Council of Ministere, until this committee has finished its task, because the re-establishment of the Ministry will increase the public expenses and the Government desires to act in concert with the Council of the Empire. Then we are told that in order to satisfy the admissible wishes of the Hungarians, the Minister for the Interior has frequent conferences with the Hungarian Members of the Reichsrath. And the same telegram announces that, though the organic statutes of the Provincial Diets are ready for promulgation, they await the approval of competent persons of the different provinces to he a nation, or is she to become the handmaiden of whom they have been communicated by the Government. - Tablet.

one end of Europe to the other, and the profound Paus, June 18. I belleve no telegrame of a trust. The Prince of Prussis was by no means willing to amount of iron for a man in vigorous health, it seem-emotion which agitated France! To witness the worthy description were received here yesterday di-breaking of this silence, to see responsible Ministers rectifrom Palermo. We feel the more disappointed Prince of Prussis was only when the blood, one human certainly, the other possibly 50.2.2000

scribe the joy felt among all classes when it was known the French Government was in accord with the Emperor Alexander on the Eastern question.

The Prusian Gazette, a semi-official Berlin journal, contains the following intelligence from St. Petersburg, which is important if authentic :-- " Our friendship and alliance with China have come to an untimely end. Continual acts of hestility practised by the natives of Maudschuria against the Amoor trading company rendered it imperative on the part of the Russian vice-government to interfere with military proceedings The newly-appointed Chinese viceroy of Maudschuria is doing all he can to harrass the Russiaus The latest accounts contain particulars of many hostilities perpetrated by the Chinese -Russian forts blown up, whole villages of peaceful colonists destroyed and plundered, the inhabitants brutally ill-treated. Since the resignation of Count the Amoor territory, and refuses to grant further subsidies to obtain that object; whilst private individuals naturally become faint-hearted and cautious, which of course checks all spirit of enterprise, so that it will not astonish the world to learn in a short time that the whole country has been abandoned by the Russians, and again reverted to the Chinese rule."

SWEDEN.

Much scandal, it may be remembered, was caused some time back by the banishment of six women from Sweden for becoming Catholics. Some amendment has since been made in the state of the law, but it is far from being perfectly tolerant. The ques-tion, however, seems to be making some progress, as lately in Norway two members of the Storthing pro-posed to suppress Art. 92 of the Constitution, which provides that all public offices must be held by "Norwegian citizens who profess the Lutheran religion." On a division, sixty-seven voted for the suppression of the article, and 44 against it. But the majority of two-thirds is required. The motion was consequently rejected, notwithstanding the plurality of votes in its favor. The matter will, without doubt, be brought forward again, but as the Storthing only meets once in three years, there will uot be an opportunity until 1863.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE JUNE 6 .- Sir Henry Bulwer has firmly pointed out to the Porte the necessity of repressing abuses, and said that upon such repression would depend the support of England. The Sultan has received these representations favorably, and has sent his portrait to the Ambassador.

UNITED STATES.

PROTESTANT IMMIGRATION .- Eight hundred Mormon emigrants from Europe landed at New-York on Wednesdyy. Two hundred others preceded them by a few weeks. They all pass on to Utah.

YANKER MORALS .- Are not elopements the order of the day? Are they not coming to be more pre-valent than any others species of crime? Divorces by the dozen are of common occurrence, and society is continually nauseated with the tales of guilt brought to light by the newspapers and the courts. We are not sure there is any remedy for this state of things as long as parents persist in training up their daughters in idleness, and sons in luxury and effeminacy-utterly ignorant of the true aim and object of existence, - with only a parlor education for the first and a "fast life" for the other, - having no greater care than to carefully fit their daughters and to establish their sons in "positions" among the corrupt surroundings of fashionable society, thus giving to both an outside show, which is entirely at war with the real business of life. -N. Y. Express.

A SECOND GRACE DARLING .- On the night of the 12th ult., Miss Moore, the daughter of the keeper of the lighthouse on Fairweather Island, just below which I should be glad you we Bridgeport, Connecticut, heard cries for help at a those who are really in want." distance from the shore, and determined that an effort should be made to rescue whoever it might be. It was too dark to tell the direction or the distance, but summoning two young men to her aid, she launched the boat belonging to the lighthouse, and ordered them tuo pull of in the direction of the cries, she herself holding the tiller. About two miles out in the Sound, they found a sailboat capsized, and clinging to it, two men, who were nearly exhausted. One of them was entirely helpless, but both were finally rescued from death by the courage of this brave girl, and brought safely to shore. Mr. Moore, the keeper of the light, has been for some years afflicted with ill-health, and when mable to see to the details of his office, this daughter assumes the entire management, trimming the beacon with her own fair hands. A DRAYMAN SUN-STRUCK .- A drayman, Patrick Donahue, who resides on Seventh-street, near Culvert, was sun struck, while driving on Broadway, detween Sixth and Seventh, wednesday afternoon. Ho was taken to his home and restoratives applied, and it is now believed that he will recover .-- Cincinnali Daily Press.

as they would abave put an end to the uncertainty "Prince, was assured that the Emperor, wished to make Hence sucher mode of inquiry was proposed. The is which still prevails in spite of the denials of the semi-official papers, shout the alleged occupation by RUSSIA. the Raglish Admiral of the fort of Castellamire. I A letter from St. Petersburg dated the 5th of June animals, by the oube tetrahedal, or several-sided hexagonal. This analysis entirely removed the doubts connected with the proceeding, for it demonstrated that the blood on the blade was that of a lower animal, and that on the handle was certainly human. A third line of investigation was pursued. 'All the inner surfaces of the human body are covered with a glairy looking fluid called "mucus," which is differently constituted, according to the part of the body from which it is taken. As observed through a microscope, that which is found about the upper part of the throat presents the appearance of a pavement of bricks or square pieces, hence it is called "tesselated." The mucus from some other parts is conical, looking like a pavement made of round pieces, flattened. A third kind, coming from the intestines, seems hairy, cilliated, waving as the tops of long grass under the influence of the wind. Examining the blood on the handle, which was now known to be that of a human being, it was found not to present the pavement-like appearance, but it did clearly show the wavy lines; it could not, therefore, have come from the throat, and as the traveller had Maarwieff, Russia appears to despair of realising the no wound except that on the throat, and as the blood brilliant dreams she once entertained of colonising on the blade was clearly animal blood and not human, no part of the blood on the knife could have been that of the unfortunate traveller, and therefore the landlord was discharged, when he gave the following statement :- Some days before, while out hunting, he killed several squirrels, and stooped to cut a switch with a knob at the root, on which to string his game; the knife slipped as he cut upwards, and it penetrated the abdomen. In his haste he wiped the knife clean with some leaves, clozed the blade, and in attempting to put it into his pocket, it fell on the ground; he picked it up and directed his steps homeward. In a few minutes one of the squirrels slipped off; he pierced it through with his knife, strung it on the switch, and had not used the knife since. This was plausible, and he showed the wound, not yet entirely healed ; but this could easily have been made to answer an object. The physiologist therefore proposed as a mere matter of curious interest, to examine the blood on the blade and also that on the handle. That on the handle was wavy, cilliary, with the largest amount of iron, showing that it must have been from a man of robust health, and the mucus from the abdomen is always cilliary and never tesselated. Again, the blood adhering to a knife penetrating a living body coagulates-that entering a body already dead never does. The blood on the blade, already shown to be that of a mere animal, was now found to be incoagu-lable. Hence, that on the blade was shown to be the blood of a mere animal already dead; that on the handle was the blood of a man in vigorous health, and could not have come from the throat, and almost certainly came from the abdomen. When the knife fell on the ground, the bandle touched some of the leaves with which it had just been wiped. Thus the chain of evidence for the landlord's innocence was unbroken and perfect. The real culprit was subsequently found, tried and executed, con-fessing his guilt. It is certain that, in the progressive march of science and art, the unchangeable laws of nature will be better understood-correcting the errors and fallacies of human judgment; and the testimony of Science will thus aid Justice in forming her opinions and enabling her to give her

> THE POOR MAN AND THE MISSIONER .--- There was a poor man who had lived for twenty years in great poverty, but though he had often been nearly destitute, and seen his six children around him crying for food, still his trust in the Divine Providence remained unshaken ; and he believed that in his own good time God would hear his prayers, and succour him in his distress. A celebrated preacher gave a Retreat during Lent that year, and crowds flocked to listen to him. His words created a great sensatian among his hearers ; and a gentleman personally unknown to him, came to the missioner at the conclusion of one of his discourses, and said . "Father, I wish to do a work of mercy, and would leave the execution of it to you. Here are a thousand crowns which I should be glad you would distribute among

decisions with her eyes open !- Scientific American.

"You must excuse me," replied the preacher; "I cannot undertake the office. You must be better ac-quainted with the poor in this neighborhood than I can be ; and besides, if it were known that I was able to give large alms. I should be so incessantly persecuted by beggars, that it would be a hindrance to my ministrations." But the gentleman was so ur-gent in his solicitations, that at length the good father was reluctant to refuse, and begged him to explain exactly in what way he would like the money to be spent. " That is to me a matter of indifference," replied the gentleman; but to simplify the business, it will perhaps be as well to give it to the poor person who comes to you : we may then believe that Providence has directed the disposition of the money." The next day the preacher took for his text this passage of Holy Scripture. "Nover saw I the just forsaken nor their seed begging their brend." The poor man was present, and heard this sermon ; and, is soon as it was over, he came to the priest and said : "Father, your sermons have been very instructive and I have derived great consolation from many of them : but I find a difficulty in believing all you have said to-day. In my own case certainly the words have not come true; for I have tried to serve God and live as a Christian for twenty years, and yet I am very poor, and almost destitute, and have nothing to leave to my six children but poverty and misery. I have trusted and prayed and hoped all this time fruitlessly; I cannot see what will become of us ; even my faith at times is sorely tried." "Well, my child," replied the priest, "then you yourself shall be a living proof of the truth of the Psalmist's words. Here are a thousand crowps, which were but just now placed in my bands, with a direction to bestow them on the first poor man who should apply to me for relief; you may therefore consider them as a gift sent to you by Almighty God." The poor man, transported with joy and gratitude hastened home to acquaint his family with the mercy that had been youchsafed to them; and they all united in thanksgiving to God who had so wonderfully helped them in their extremity, and in prayer for their unknown benefacter who had been the instrument of His bounty.

in the proceedings. M. Prevost Paradol was sumvesterday before the Judge d'Instruction, M. moned Rohault de Fleury, for examination. It took place in the judge's chamber, where, as usual, no one was admitted but the clerk, or archier, who takes down in writing the declaration of the accused, to be set forth against him at the trial. The examination or interrogation lasted hardly 20 minutes. Indeed, there was nothing to declare, for the pamphlet speaks for itself. M. Paradol was informed that he was prosecuted for an "attempt to excite to the hatred and contempt of the Government,' and this was the only count in the indictment. He was also informed that the tamphlet altogether was objectionable, but there were certain passages selected as affording special grounds for prosecution. M. Paradol gave a general denial to the charge of 'exciting to hatred and contempt,' & , and asked what were the passages specially incriminated. The indge replied that they were the following :--

"And let us ask, from parely philosophical curiosity, which is here below the more ancient of all parties It is the alliance, old as the world, of democracy and despotism; it is the iniquitons desire of unlimited power, making a pact with the blind instincts of equality ; it is this party, ever the same in different scenes, which upheld the ancient tyrannies of the East; it is this which created the petty tyrannies of Greece; it is this which founded the vast tyranny of the Cæsars amid the acclamations of the Roman populace, and its bands are still dyed with the blood of Cato. Such is the most ancient of parties, and the most formidable. It is in vain that Christianity and philosophy carry on warfare against this old enemy of the dignity of man; it reappears incessaully, and has not yet censed to infest the earth. Allow me, then, to tell you that the most recent of all parties, and the most deserving of the sympathy of generous souls, is the party which resembles that the least.'-(P. 17.)

"Despotism is the alloy; the pure gold is liberty.'-(P. 27.)

"When, for instance, the war of Italy was approaching us, when we felt it coming from all these signs, which the English poet so well calls the 'shadow of approaching events' ('Coming events cast their shadows before'-Campbell's 'Lochiel's Warning'), the Liberal party could have but one opinion on this enterprise in itself. Some condemned it energetically; others regretted, on the contrary, not having themselves engaged France in it; but all felt, and all said, as loudly as then it could be said, that the nation ought to be called in due time to use its influence on this great affair, and that its blood ought not to flow without its opinion on the matters. All equally suffered at hearing the justice or the reasonableness of that war disputed in every place where a Parliament exists-in England in Piedmont, in Belgium, even in Prussia ; everywhere, in fact, except in the Assembly of the Representa- ; was that no man stepped forward, even in vindicatives of France. It is true that this assembly was tion of the common cause of humanity, to prevent in its turn informed of this formidable question, but the dastardiy flowal troops from laying Palermo in it was only the day when our flag began to advance before the enemy-that is to say, the day when ever" good Frenchman had no alternative than to resign himself eagerly to make the last sacrifices. Up to that time neither the constitution nor the regulations permitted it to raise its voice; and what contrast more painful than this absolute silence in the midst of the great murmur which was heard from France? -- Cor. of Times.

more passive tool in the hands of France, presiding over a Diet of Italian States, whose conflicting views and interests allowed France a supreme control over their discordant deliberations. Sardinia, enlarged in the east, but weakened in the west, was to exercise no power except in obedience to French ascendancy. With that view Austria, though crippled and effete, was allowed to keep up a menacing atti-tude in the heart of Lombardy. The spirited conduct of Central Italy compelled the Emperor so far to depart from his programme as to abandon the cause of Dukes and Grand Dukes, and gave rise to the notion of an Iodian trinity-a division of the country into three States of the North, Centre, and South. Fariai, Ricasoli, Cavour, and still more Bologna and Fiorence, defeated even that scheme, and now we have been led to the new idea of an Italian duality, or of two great kingdoms, at Turin Is Garihaldi to be allowed to baffle and Naples even this last project? Suppose Garibaldi can manage to push forward, with all Europe looking on farme au bras; behold Naples and Sicily made one with Picumont, Lombardy, Tuscany, and the Æmilia; behold Vicior Emmanuel crowned on the emancipated Capitol, with the Pope either at Jerusalem,

at Avignon, or even at the Vatican, but only as Bishop of Bishops; and behold the alternative offered to Austria, either of selling Venice against all the gold, the pictures, statues, and manuscripts with which gold may be made, or else challenged to a struggle in which all the youth of listy will be brought to sit in arms for 10 years round the furtresses of the Quadrilateral, as before so many Troys; and the Italian race will be re-tempered and regenerated by a struggle renewing the exploits and sacrifices of the old wars of the Lombard League 1 is this what Napoleon wants? Is it what he wanted when he proclaimed at Milan that the Italians must all be soldiers that they might all become five men, or when he declared that France had accomptished her task, and the rest must be left to the Indiana themselves? Undoubtedly, the moment has come when Italy can far da se. A couple of charges with the bayonet by a handful of "Filibusters" has completely turned the scale both against her home tyrants and against that colossal Power which was hitherto her only foreign oppressor. Let us, then, see the effect of two more such charges with the Garibaldian bayonets. Will Napoleon laisser foire? We hear of the Toulon fleet sailing to Nuples. We hear of the Commendator De Martino travelling post-basic to the Tuileries. We hearominous news-that the non-intervention is limited to Sicily. It is an old trick of the French press to throw all the blame of an intervention upon England, as a pretext to justify the intervention of France They tramped up the tele-gram announcing the accupation of Palermo by the English Admiral, whereas the cruel truth ashes. Interference against the Bourbon no foreign Power attempts; will there equally be no meddling in his favour? The question lies now in a nutshell. is Victor Emmanuel to be King of Italy, or is Napoleon to be Emperor of the French and protector of two great Italian kingdoms? Is Italy to

Witchcraft in this country has been greatly exaggerated, and we are glad to notice that Mr. Hopkins. in a recent lecture before the New York Historical Society, has stated many interesting facts concerning the delusion, which should be placed before the public. The type of witchcraft in the American colonies was mild in comparison with the horrible cruelties and barbarities which characterised the foreign punishment of those supposed to be possessed by evil spirits. Altogether there were 460 accusations of witchcraft in the colonies, 32 executions, and 3 more who were condemned, but escaped. In contrast with this statement, it appears that in Geneva there were 500 witches consumed by the flames, within three months, and that 14 houses in England furnished 14 victims to the flames. - Boston Transcript.

SCIENCE AIDING JUSTICE .- The facts embodied in the following narration, in connection with a recent murder trial, show the value of scientific acquircments and are of exceeding interest to a large class of our readers :- " A traveller was found dead in his bed, one morning, at a country tavern. His throat was cut at the side, the instrument having pierced the carotid artery; the victim had been for some time wasting away by disease. The landlord was one of the most influential and highly-esteemed persons in the neighborhood, was extensively and well connected, and had a large and interesting family. Having been seen very late at night passing through the hall into which the traveller's door opened, the suspicions of certain persons were aroused ; and upon being taken into custody, a penknife was found in his pocket, with apparent blood stains on the large blade, and something similar on the very ivory handle. The knife was placed in the hands of an expert physiological chemist, for examination. The stain was tound to be of blood and not of iron rust or taint, as it contained albumen and animal fiber. The blood on the ivory handle contained a large

amount of iron, that on the blade comparatively little. As human blood contains ten times as much iron as that of animals, it seemed certain that the knife in question could not have entered a human body ; still there was a doubt, because in slow dis-cases there is a great deficit of iron in the blood, which deficit is a not unfrequent cause of death .---But as the blood on the ivory handle had the full erected in different parts of London. These oratories

THE FOOD QUESTON AND THE POLITICAL CRISIS .-The Daily News expresses a fear that autumn may see a shortening of time in several important branches of industry, and the cousequent contraction of the fund expended weekly in wages, with diminished occupation, diminished means wherewith to buy food and a diminished supply of food in the market,-The working classes of this country will, it is to be feared, have a severe trial to undergo. A deficient harvest also causes immediate disturbances in the Money Market. It is with such prospects before the country that a great party in parliament refuses betimes even to consider the most moderate concession of reasonable demands made in the people's name.

In consequence of the opposition of Bishop Tait and others to the proceedings of the High Church party in the Establishment, the Union makes a proposal as follows : - " In order to carry out the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England which are sanctioned by English law, but which English law cannot protect, we propose that oratories should be

الا مراجعهان موارد منهمها الافراد المراجع المنافع المنافع المنافع المنافع المنافع المنافع المنافع الم THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 6, 1860. a har a say and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING, "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND." JOHN MCLOSKY'S P. F. WALSH, MERCHANT TAILORING. No heretical Palmerston-Shaftesbury Bishop could MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS, Practical and Scientific Watchmaker, "OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for interfere with them." 38, Sanguinet Street, the Winter Months. And General Drapery Store, HAS REMOVED TO Every Pianist, North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little GOOD NEWS .- A Protestant minister writ-Should procure this weekly 178 NOTRE DAME STREET Every Singer, Every Teacher, THE CLOTH HALL, off Craig Street. Publication of Vocal and ing over the signature James Begg Cameron D. Piano Forte Music, cost-ing but 10 CENTS a D. (we know not to what particular sect a Con-Every Pupil, THE above Establishment will be continued, in all 292 Notre Dame Street, (West). vener belongs, or how to classify him)--makes Every Amateur, number, and pronounced its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and some very cheering admissions as to the progress By the entire Press of the Country, to be the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing of Catholicity in Scotland. In that land so long • The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World." Best West of England Black Clothe. plunged in heretical darkness, the light of Catho-Black Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doeskins. any amount of business with despatch - we pledge lic truth is once more beginning to dawn, and Silk Velvet and Marseille Vestings. ourselves to have every article done in the very best Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte promises to spread and increase even unto the Ready Made Garments for all Seasons. Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. manner, and at moderate charges. We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satiss, Velvets, Gentlemen's Gloves, in Silk, Kid, Lisle, &c. Gent's Half Hose Merno, Cotton, & Lambs' Wool. Music for TEN CEN'TS. perfect day. Here is what the Convener says Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Crapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds upon the subject, and by way of stimulating the Gent's Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. Subscribe to "Our Musicrl Friend," or order it of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Cur-No-Popery zeal of his brother heretics to the Gentlemen's Linen Collars in the various Styles. from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have tains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. establishment of an anti-Catholic Institute of Gent's Fancy Regatta and Linen Fronted Shirts. Vests, Pants and Drawers in Merino and Cotton. Music enough for your entire family at an insignifi-Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in The need of such an Institute is every day becom-

ing more apparent, for there never was a time since the Reformation when so loud a call was addressed to Protestants to be up and doing. Whilst our Re-forming fathers have gone to their rest and reward, s new generation has grown up in comparative ignorance of the principles of the Reformation, and of their sufferings and struggles. Rome has meanwhile been stealthily acquiring great social and political power. A large number of the English clergy have gone over to her ranks. Many of the great and no-ble of the land have been caught in her snares. The Government now trains her priests, pays her teachers, employs her emissaries in almost every depart-ment at home and abroad. A number of Jesuits have lately settled in Edinburgh, in addition to all pre-vious agents of Rome, and, from the large sums placed by the Romish Propaganda at the disposal of the Scottish Bishops, it is evident that a great strug-gle to subvert the Reformation is about to be made. To expose and resist all such attempts, and to seek to hand down the blessings of the Reformation in incrossing measure to the latest posterity, must be regarded as a paramount duty and great privilege by the people of God. Rome is uniting her forces to support any and every Government that will comply with herever increasing demands. At the present rate of progress her complete tri-

Scotland :---

umph in Britain must be regarded as only a question of time, whilst the experience of every continental nation proves that she is as deadly an enemy as ever to the blessed Gospel, and to every form of human li-berty and progress. Woe be to Britain if she ever again becomes supreme. In these circumstances it is surely high time that our future Ministers, should be thoroughly versed in the old controversy of the Re-formation, and that all our people should be prepared for the struggle to which they must be inevitably exposed, unless all that is dear and that was so dearly purchased is to be resigned without a struggle.

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June 21.

P.K.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1857. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son. - Gents. - For more than a year I was afflicted with a troublesome cough, attended with a yellowish frotby expectoration, and great emaciation followed. Whether it was a liver or lung cough I knew not, but there was an incessant tickling sensation in my chest. Calling one day at the office of the United States Journal, of this city, one of the proprietors strongly recommended me to try your Pain Killer. I sent and got the article, and was helped immediately, and am now well. This was last March. I withhold my address as my family and myself are averse to notoriety. That what I have written is solemn truth, is well known to the proprietors of the Journal. I write under the influence of grateful feeling. Yours truly, AMICUS.

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

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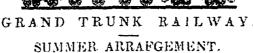
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AYER'S



PILLES. Are you sick, feeble, and coun-fully our sole, feeble, and coun-fully our sole, feeble, and coun-fully our sole, feeble, and coun-fully our sole of the right reason to sight our sole of the right reason to sight our sole of the right reason the source of the right reason out the disordered humans - F right be blood, and let the failt out the blood, the deragenees. While in this out the adverted in the deragenees the failt of the out the space. The same breading of the and common complaint, is also the in the blood, they are rapidly, and many of them suffering from the discre-tions. None who failed blood will be failed blood, they are rapidly and failed blood the discre-there are also the mather suffering from the discre-there are out the suffering from the discre-and the genere.

ders they care. Statements from heading physicians in some of the principal eitles, and from other will known public per-From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Fib. 4, 1949

DR. AYER: Your Fills are the paragraphic fills (Fig. 4, Fig. 4) DR. AYER: Your Fills are the paragraphic fill (in fig. great in mobilene. They have entrol my little daught of alcorons sores upon her hards and are that between incurable for years. Her nother has been her even on-ly afflicted with blotches and pimples on her even in her hair. After our child was circul, she nice even your Fills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGEUDES.

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Billous Disorders -- Liver Complaints.

tion to form the manners and principles of their pu-

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bers, the most beautiful Edition of the LIFE of the	debility and suffering, altogether rendering life a	bommine minine one offer	Clerk of Steamer Carnow.	uis mon a polite Christian busine principles of their pu-
P. VIRGIN ever issued. Written by Monsignore	burthen.	EASTERN TRAINS.	Billous Disorders Liver Complaints.	pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.
Gentilucci, Chamberlain of Honor to His Holiness.	After having tried every known remedy without		From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.	The Course of Instruction will embrace all the
Each part will contain a splendid STEEL EN-	effect, and despairing of ever regaining my lost	ON and AFTER MONDAY, May 7th, Trains will	Not only are your Pilla admirably adapted to their pur- pose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my prao-	usual requisites and account it embrace all the
GRAVING and several fine WOOD CUTS.	bealth, I was induced to make use of the Oxyge-	leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows : -	the Liver cory marked indeed. They have in my prac-	usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.
Part First now ready-price 25 cents-the remain-	nated Bitters, the good effects of which were imme-	DAY EXPRESS, for Quebec, Portland	i the proved more effectual for the cure of billious com-	, reactively,
ing Numbers will soon be issued.	diately visible on my health and system. Before	and Boston, at 8.30 A.M.	plaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is wor-	801101 10010
GRAHAM & MUIR.	using a whole bottle I was entirely cured; and I	For Portland and Boston, stopping over	thy the confidence of the profession and the people.	SCHOLASTIC YEAR.
Спалая & дот.	feel a pleasure in inducing all like sufferers as my-	night at Island Pond, at 5.60 P.M.	The conductive of the profession and the people's	TERMS :
- A set of the set	self to make use of this remarkable remedy.	Night Mail for Quebec, (Mixed Train	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856. Str.: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital	Board and Tuition
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT	THEO, CALDWELL.	from Richmond) at 5.00 P.M.	SIR : I have used your Pills in my general and hospital	
•		13 On Friday Evenings Passengers for Quebec	meating over times now would them and do not besitule to	
OF CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, De-	Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston;		say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regu- lating action on the liver is quick and decided, conse-	
votional and Historical Catholic Works, will be found	and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage &	can leave Montreal at 7.45 P.M., by the Special	quently they are an admirable remedy for derangements	Music Lessons-Piano
61 19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.	Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; S. J. Lyman, and by	Train, connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steam-	of that are an indeed. I have soldow found a case of	Payment is required Quarterly in advance.
Prayer Books in various Bindings; superbly Bound	Druggists generally.	ships, instead 5.00 P.M.	bilious disease so obstimate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.	October 29.
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GRAHAM & MUIR.	BURNETT'S COCOMINE-There is probably no prepar-	WESTERN TRAINS.		
	ation for dressing the hair, that can compete suc-	Two Through Trains between Montreal and	Dysentery, Diarrhos, Relax, Worms.	COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,
June 28, 1860.	cessfully with the Cocoaine, which is rapidly coming	Detroit daily.	From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.	KINGGRON GT
The same the second	into general use everywhere; and when once used		Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have	KINGSTON, C.W.;
THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,	gives such satisfaction that no one will be without it.	Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia,	ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes	Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev
ruomito or million, broilli,	We are informed by dealers in this place and vicinity	and Detroit, at	them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentery and diarrhan. Their sugar-coating	E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.
ADVOCATE,	that the sales are now very large and increasing fast	Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way	bilious dysentery and diarrhwa. Their sugar-coaling makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use	
· ·	-Dover Gazette & Strafford Advertiser, N. H.	Stations, at 4.30 P.M.	of women and children.	THE share best to be
Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.		Night Express Train, (with Sleeping	Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.	THE above institution, situated in one of the most
-	Sold at Wholesale by Lymans, Savage, & Co.;	Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,	From Rev. J. V. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.	agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now
	and by all druggists.	&c., at	DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary	completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro-
A YOUNG LADY provided with a Diploma from		• These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with	success in my family and among those I am called to visit	I FIGEN IOF LINE VILLIOUS CANARIMANIS THE SHEET I
the Catholic Board of Examiners in Montreal, and		the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South-	success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and	the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-
with warm recommendations from an English family	WANTED,	ern, and Detroit and Milwankie Railroads for all	nurify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have	I HOLI IN LINE IN THESE SPARE AT THE MAN AND THE I THE
in Upper Canada where, for three consecutive years,	A SITUATION as TEACHER in a Catholic School,	points West.	ever known, and I can coulidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. IIIMES.	
the instructed the children of the family, is again de-	he a person who can produce the highest Testi-	W. SHANLY,		
sirous of forming a similar engagement. She is com-	monials as to his applifications as an elementars	General Manager.	WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. DEAR Str.: I am using your Cathartic Fills in my prac- tice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the	I WILL INCINUE & COMPLETE Clearing and A
petent to teach French, and English, the Elements	School Teacher, from the Catholic Board of Ex-	Montreal, May 4, 1860	tice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the	I BUGULIUL, FARLICULAR attention will be always to the
of Music, Crotchet Work, &c. &c.	aminers Ausbeg		system and purify the fountains of the blood. JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.	
Apply to C. B. at the residence of M. A. Boucher,	Address, post-paid, to " J. O. B.," at TRUE WITNESS	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S		A large and well selected Library will be Open to
No. 360 Lagauchitiere Street, Montreal.	Office.		Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy,	the rupits.
	June 6th, 1860.		Paralysis, Fits, etc.	TERMS:
MO OGHOOT GOMMONONINDO			From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montrail, Conado.	Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-
TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.			Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of	yearly in Advance.)
WANTS SITUATION, by a Lady, to TEACH a	NOW PUBLISHING,		costineness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaim-	Use of Library during other So
SCHOOL, or to give instructions in a Private Family.	1 '		ing it for the benefit of the multiludes who suffer from	The Annual Session commences on the lat Septem-
She has a Diploma from the Catholic Board of Ex-	IN PARTS, (SVO. DEMI SIZE)		that complaint, which, sithough had enough in itself, is	ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.
sminers for Montreal; and is qualified 10 impart a	A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL		the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe cos-	July 21st, 1858.
sound English Education.		A STATE OF A	tiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the discase.	
Apply to the TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C.E.;	TREATISE ON ALGEBRA.	MEMORY NEWS	-	
or to M. O. HEALY'S Commercial School, No. 95, St.			From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.	CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.
Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.	First Part Just Ready.	A COMPANY AND A COMPANY AND A COMPANY AND A COMPANY	I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural	
June 14, 1860.	THE WHOLE, when issued, will be found to be a		secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also	THE subscribers has in course of construction a num-
	THE WHOLE, when issued, will be found to be a complete and comprehensive Volume on the Science.	and the second s	secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to <i>cleanse</i> the <i>stonick</i> and <i>copel vorma</i> . They are so much the best physic we have that I recom-	(Der of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES the company
و کار و سیادان با بیان می مانسی با دان می بیان اسیان و بر و بیان می بین مانس و بیان می بیان این و بیان می	For Sale at the Booksellers', and at the IRUE	MARBLE FACTORY,	They are so much the best physic we have that I recom- mend no other to my patients.	I Wheeler & Wilson's usiont which he intended a suit
INFORMATION WANTED,	WITNESS Office.			CDEADER LOAN ANY THAT HAVE BEED and houst far the
		BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-	From the lice. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.	UBIBUS. All WRO IDIED/ to SUDDIT themesters 1/1
OF CATHERINE HUNT, native of Ologhen King's		RACE.)	FULASKI HOUSE, DAVANDAB, GR., JAN. 6, 1855. HONORRD SIR: I should be uncrateful for the what	18 COOL CHERD Machine, will find it to their a function
County, Ireland; she was in Kingston about 4 or 5			your skill has brought me if I did not report my case	I to deler their purchases for a few wools until these
years ago. Any information as to her whereabouts	1	WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and	to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on ex-	I machines are completed. In price and quality them
will be thankfully received by her brother, PETER		all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS,	PULASSI HOUSE, Savanash, Ga., Jan. G. 1855. HONORED SIR: 1 should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold sottled in my limbs and brought on ex- cruciating neuraloge pains, which ended in <i>chronic rhea-</i> matism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the discase graw waves and waves, with he the advise of	Will Have no parallel as the subscriber intende to be
HUNT, West Farnham, C. E.	Arrowa Cathantia Dilla	and GRAVE STONES ; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE	the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of	governed by quick sales and light profits.

INFORMATION

IS anxiously solicited regarding two children, DAVID, and DENIS SHEEHAN, aged respectively 12 and 10 years, when they came out with their widowed mother, from Cork, in 1854, and were detained by sickness in the Quarantine and Marine Hospi-They were forwarded from Quebec to Montreal, tal. on the 24th November, 1854; and sent next day from thence to Cornwall, to their mother, who has never since heard of them. Any information sent to the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P.P., Cornwall, will give consolation to an afflicted and bereaved parent.

Editors of papers would do an act of charity, by giving the above a few insertions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. J. MAHER,

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

REMOVE ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

то No. 8, St. Claude Street,

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

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

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

Ayer's Ague Cure.

throughout Upper and Lower Canada

265 Notre Dame Street. Oct. 20, 1859. COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer,

IN DUE SEASON. THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable reference. P. TUOKER Collector of Acco 53 Prince St

cruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic sheu-matism. Notwithstauding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By per-severing in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855. DR. AYR: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout-a painful disease that had afficied me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

307 Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in shifted hauds, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incantious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever,

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Re-tail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and

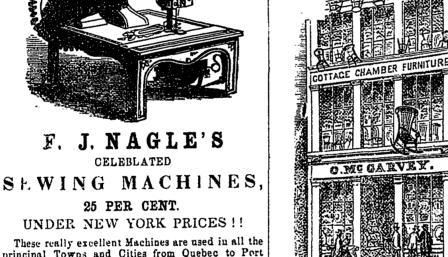
THE-TRUE-WITNESS-AND CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE. JUEY 6, 1860. THOMAS M'KENNA, THOMAS WALKER & CO., PATTON & BROTHER, AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. CAST_STEEL CHURCH BELLS. PRACTICAL PLUMBER Wholesale and Retail Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Uhisholm. NORTH AMERICAN OLOTHES WAREHOUSE, CALL CALL Mr. Oak Street Adjala-N. A. Coste. WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND PORTER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, GAS FIT TER. Aylmer-J. Doyle. Amhertsburgh-J. Roberts. Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron. MERCHANTS, 12 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, Arichat-Bev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville-P. Murray. (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL. 26 St. François Xavier Street, Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel MONTREAL. THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL OHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepar-Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. MONTREAL, constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee. BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., notice, at reasonable rates. BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received a well selected stock of Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Caledonia-M. Donnelly. Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Montreal, Nov. 1859. ed to execute Orders for them to any extent that may liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver free Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. be required. to any part of the city all goods ordered at their These Bells are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICK-Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Maguire. Jobbing Punctually attended to. B. DEVLIN, ERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, stores. September 15, 1859. ADVOCATE, PRICES. melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elas-Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. ticity of the metal the sound renetrates to a great Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. WINES. PIANO FORTE TUNING. Carleton, N. B.-Rev. E. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm distance. James Street. Per Per Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made Per gal. dozen. bottle. JOHN ROONEY, Dewittville-J. M'Iver. of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are con-PORT-Finest Old Crusted 48s 4s 0d sequently more easily rung; and owing to the den-RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. PIANO FORTE TUNER, Very Fine..... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d sity and also to to the well-known strength of the Egansville-J. Bonfield (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,) SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden17s 6d 3s 6d 42s material, it is almost impossible to break them with ADVOCATES, East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Good12s 6d 30s 2s 6d Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Erinsville-P. Gafney ordinary usage. These bells have been successfully introduced in MADEIRA-Fine Old..... 158 0d 368 38 0d OHAMPAGNE-Moet's Imperial, 908 78 6d No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as 90s 7s 6d some of the largest cities and towns in the United Emily-M. Hennessey. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis well in Montreal as in the country, and neighbor-Near the Hotel Due Hospital. Jules Munn & Co.'s. States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Fac-tories, &c., ; and being sold much cheaper than Com-50s 4s 2d ing towns, that he has commenced OLARET-Chaten Lafitte and Farmersville-J. Flood. TUNING PIANOS position Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot St. Julien,...... 103 0d 243 28 0d WM. PRICE, Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. on his own account; and trusts by his punctual-SPIRITS. ity and skill to merit a continuance of that patron-Guelph-J. Harris ADVOCATE. Humilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. fail to commend them to public favor. BRANDIES-Fine Old, 1848.... 60s 5s 0d Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s..15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN-Best London Old Tom....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d age which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. All orders left at Messre. B. Dawson & Sons, Great lugersoll-W. Featherston. placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight and a very material saving in price. St. James Street, will meet with strict attention. DeKuyper's Hollands..... 63 3d 15s 1s 3d Kemptville-M. Heapby. M. DOHERTY, March 9, 1860. Kingston-P. Purcell WHISKEY-Thin's & Ramsay's CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. ADVOCATE, Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. Scotch 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. No. 59. Little St. James Street, Montreal Thin's & Jameson's usage, in any climate. Irish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genu-Printed Circulars, with descriptious, recommenda-tions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the Parish of ST. JULIENNE will require, on the First of July next, a FEMALE TEACHER; one who will be able Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. FRANKLIN HOUSE, ine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d RUMS-Finest Old Jamaica...10s 0d 24s 2s 0d FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, (Corner of King and William Streets,) to instruct in both English and French. Montreal. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. ALES AND PORTERS. Agents for Canada. Address by letter, prepaid, to A. H. De Caussin, MONTREAL Secretary-Treasurer. quarts. pints. January 7. IS NOW OPEN, March 9, 1860. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. Oshawa- Richard Supple. Pale..... 12s 6d 7s 6d And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Prescott-J. Ford. Montreal, Lachine and Quebec, .. 4s 0d 2s 6d THE GREATEST Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po-Perth-J. Doran. PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guinpular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED ess & Co.'s Stout,.... 12s 6d 7s 6d Montreal and Lachine Porters,... 5s 0d 3s 0d H. BRENNAN. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as u FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. CIDER-Penner's, &c.,.... 12s 6d 7s 6d prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn All Casks, Jars and Bottles to be returned or paid ers, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it for on delivery. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. to their advantage to try the Franklin. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada and Toddy Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Whiskey. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, D. O'GORMON, Richmond—A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. May 31, 1860. ** No. 3 Crazg Street. (West End,) BOAT BUILDER, OF THE AGE NBAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to cures any part of the Province. SEWING MACHINES. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. Kingston, June 3, 1858. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples N. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid St. Cutherines, C. E .- J. Caughlin. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-He has tried it in over eleven bundred cases, and St. Raphael's-A. B. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. count. Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold-John Heenan. of Boston. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. Templeton-J. Hagan. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. pimples on the face. West Port-James Kehoe. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-SPRING AND SUMMER York Grand River-A. Lamond. ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the 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 choices: description :---Теав

Oatmeal Butter Toba cco Oats Flour





1860. Grand Trunk Clothing Store, 87 M'GILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, &c., bave now arrived.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING

never failed except in two cases (both thunder hu-mor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles

worst case of ervsipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hnmor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure sunning of th ears and blotches among the bair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

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,

Pork Hams Fish Salt June 6,	Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Split Peas Corn Meal 1860.	Cigars Soap & Candle Pails Brooms, &c.
	-	Brooms, &c.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL TEAOHER, will attend Gentlemen's Families, Morn-ing and Evening, to give LESSONS in any branch of English Education. Address-Andrew Keegan, 47 Nazareth Street,

Montreal. City references, if required.

REMOVED.

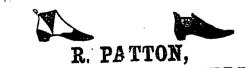
THE undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED his

INSURANCE OFFICE From Saint Francois Xavier Street, No. 192, SAINT PAUL STREET,

In the Upper part of Messrs. Lamothe & M'Gregor's Store. J. LEANDBE BRAULT.

May 31, 1860.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the "Queen's Engine House," MONTREAL, C.S.



CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,

No. 229, Notre Dame Street. RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, Made by C. B. SEYMOUR, & CO., 107 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

STREEL, M. --Price, \$1 per Box; sent free by post. ADE AT ALL DRUGGISTS. Moore. Address to this office.

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 and best assortments of months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to

any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

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

Toronto, April 21st, 1860. 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 pext, 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 "
No. 3 " with extra large shuttle. 95 00
Needles SOc per dozen.
EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.
All communications intended for me must be pre- paid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE,

Canadian Sewing Machine Depor. 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

INFORMATION WANTED of MARIA MOORE, a Mative of the county Westmeath, Ireland, who left Montreal about 4 years ago, by her Brother, William MAKER WANTED.



111.

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

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each :-- Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Oham-ber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and En-namelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols. each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each ; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dollars each ; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large as-sortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Gradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of

the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city. Please call and examine the Goods and Prices,

which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-VÉY'S,

244 Notre Dame Street,

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

Cane and Wood Seat Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required. OWEN M'GARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Farniture Warehouse, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near

TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE OHAIR-April 26.

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

In consequence of our extensive business, and great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled this season to offer Goods much lower than any House in our line.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montreal, April 19, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN)

GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS."

SOUOHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG.

SUGARS.

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

JAVA, best Green and Roasted

LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. do.

RICE. INDIAN MEAL.

B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES.

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

in hhds. and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal

Porter and Ale, in bottles.

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

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

SPICES, &c .- Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and SPICES, &c.--Figs, Frunes; Spices, whole and ground; Oinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutnegs, White Pepper, Black Popper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Oandles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sar-dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;-Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Obalk, &c., &c.

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

March 3 1860

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Influmation 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 fuid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs : this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

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

Price, 25 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1956.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return yeu my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing yon, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

> ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

ANOTHER.

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

Hamilton, C. W

the French Square, Montreal.