Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER V .- NARRATING ALL THAT BEFEL GRACE WILLOUGHBY IN THE WOOD OF GLIN-DARRAGH.

The young lady traversed the Castle-yard without observation, and with a light step, and a heart charged with no graver feeling than girlish curiosity and love of frolic, she passed under the castle-gate, and down the narrow road leading from the castle to the old bridge, which, with five high and narrow arches, crossed the river within some hundred yards of the old building. The sun had still some twenty minutes of his course to run, and was beginning to sink among the piles of crimson clouds, which, like a gorgeous couch, seemed softly wooing the god of day to his repose. The young lady, in her rich, red mantle, paused for a moment, and, leaning over the grey battlement, looked up the chafing wayward stream. On one side rose the hoary walls and massive towers of the castle, with its narrow windows glittering in the red sunbeams, and its ivy nodding and waving in the light breeze of the evening. On the other hung the wild wood of oak and thorn, whose branches gnarled as the twisted horns of the wild deer which had once strayed proudly among their glades, overhung the wimpling flood, and caught the gilding and mellow light of the departing day. Between these objects, thus closing in the view, the dim hills and the far off peaks of the mighty Galties, faintly caught the level light in the filmy distance; and all seemed wrought with such a wondrous harmony of coloring, and such a melting softness of outline and shadowing, that, with the fresh sounds of the sighing breeze and rippling water, and the distant baying of village dogs, the lowing of the far-off kine, and the softened beating of the mill-wheels, mingling in the varied hum, and gently filling her ear with within her with the tenderest joy and sadness, and rapture, blended in strange absorbing ecstacy; so that as she looked at the loved scene of all her brief existence—the old towers among which she was born; the river, whose hoarse voice and changeful moods, and fitful eddies and dark nooks, had been her familiar and, as it seemed, her kindly companions, from the time that memory had traced its earliest childish records; and the dear old wood where, with her fond nurse; she had wandered in the long autumn days, and gathered her infant treasures of bramble-berries and frahauns. As she looked at all these familiar, friendly scenes of her untroubled and gentle life-the home of all her store of happiness remembered or to come-tears, pure tears of tenderest joy rose in her dark eyes. quivered like glittering diamonds on her long lashes, and one by one fell on the bosom of her own loved stream, and mingling in the rejoicing and geotle affections still more dearly than ever current, seemed to blend her fond remembrances security of a home, never yet clouded by one fleeting trouble-in all the trusting repose of a pure young heart, that never yet was grieved by disappointment, or wrung with the paugs of fear and sorrow-guileless as an angel stooping from Paradise over this vexed world, the fair girl looks upon the chafing river, and never dreams . that such a thing as danger haunts the dear scenes of

her childish sports. This reverie or rapture is broken; she has on a sudden heard the song again; and with a half laugh, and a sudden start, resolved no more to forget the purpose of her ramble, she lightly descends the steep side of the bridge, and wanders by the river's bank through the hoary trees. among whose trunks and boughs the level light is streaming; and now she approaches the very spot where the songstress pours her melody;but, ere she reaches it, the object of her search is, as ill-fortune wills it, in motion-is gone-a screen of brushwood bides her effectually; and

still the lady follows. The sun had almost touched the verge of the distant hills, and the loneliness of the placetogether, may hap, with the ominous associations curiosity which had led her thus far, some little admixture of doubt and fear. She looked back; firm tonethere was light, she thought, sufficient to see her home again, ere the sun had sunk, and to Sir Hugh Willoughby's daughter. Pray, allow 'allow her time to pursue the invisible minstrel me to pass on.' as far as the nearest screen of brambles, from under which, it seemed, the sounds were rising. prise, and then repeated with a grin-She now approached it closely; the sounds were almost at her ear; and peeping through the bushes, she discerned a portion of the figure from which they proceeded, huddled up in a sort you've a purty face of your own, acushla. sof bower, or rather lair. All she could distinctly see was the hand of the singer which held a twig, with which the emphasis of the fierce and lent familiarity of the fellow. Sir, it is growtwig, with which the emphasis of the nerce and ing late, and the twilight is falling; do, sir, I plaintive song was marked. On a sudden, as ing late, and the twilight is falling; do, sir, I she watched this form, a sharp whistle reached entreat, allow me to go homeward.

her ear from some distance behind her. The

to his very ankles, supplying his only stitute for all round. the combined appliances of coat and vest .-lady felt considerably enhanced by observing the long straight blade of a skean shining under the parted with affright, her light form thrown back, and a gentleman !' and her head raised, stood like a startled deer, irresolute, and gazed at the squalid ruffian figure before her with a fascination which seemed recin return upon her with a look of mingled curiosity and menace.

ATHOLIC

As they stood thus, the whistle was repeated; thickest of the underwood, and was lost to her passage? sight. The apparition had appeared and vanished again with such astounding suddenness and

never approached herself, she well knew it to be yourself.' abroad and busy, she began, flushed and agitated the old bridge, which, once regained, she would not to be regained, poor girl, without the deadhest peril that ever yet were innocence and the instant her wrist w weakness exposed to. The danger moves be- gripe of her assailant. speed, fair girl, as you may, you do but approach it the faster; the danger is before you—moves towards you—see it comes is in the faster. towards you—see, it comes—it is here.

As she pursued her homeward path with rapid tread and beating heart, she came on a sudden name, spur on thy good steed rowel-deep, spur senses, the triumphant soldier had planted his break the spell of the enchanter's power, and set knee upon his breast, and secured the remaining the heavenly captive free again. He watches and brainbles, full in front of a figure, in dimen- foam - ride for your life - for your life, Sir pistol of his fallen opponent. All this happened her with a fixed, stern look, in which is seen sions much more formidable than that she had Hugh - thy daughter - the praised of every with the rapidity of last encountered, and in aspect scarcely less repulsive-a buge, square-shouldered fellow, arrayed in a blue laced coat, three cocked hat and plume and jack boots, affecting a sort of demimilitary attire, with a sabre by his side, and a pair of pistols stuck in his belt, occupied the to peal this summons in his ears, and ring the nathway directly before her.

At her sudden appearance he had instinctively laid his coarse red hand upon the butt of one of his pistols; but one second sufficed to draw it again, and with a "ho-ho-hum!" be set his feet had grasped the tiny wrist of the beautiful lidy, apart and his arms akimbo, as if prepared to dispute her passage, and eyed her with a look half jocular, half brutal. If the manner and bearing of this personage were calculated to alarm the young lady, there was certainly in his visage very little to reassure ber. His face was large and broad, and suitably planted upon a powerful bull neck; a pair of glittering, piggish eyes were set apart in his head: his nose was drooping and semewhat awry; and a quantity of coarse reddish hair occupied his upper lip and chin, between which were glittering the double row of his tobacco-stained teeth, as he grinned faceti- peared. ously in the face of the affrighted lady.

'And where are you going, my colleen dhas, in such a murdherin' burry?' inquired be, in a strong brogue, while at the same time he extended his arms to prevent the possibility of her passing him; 'where is it you're going, my colleen beg, in all this foosther,' and approaching her still more nearly, he continued-

Oh! Colleen, it's not goin' to leave me, An' breakin' your promise you'd be, An' forgettin' the kisses you gave me

In undher the crooked oak tree?' The young lady's color came and went with mingled alarm and indignation, and her heart beat so fast that she felt almost choking, as this connected with the wild, sweet minstresly which coarse and ruffianly figure drew nearer and nearlured her on-had already inspired, to allay the er to her; with a violent effort, however, she mastered her agitation sufficiently to reply in a

'I am going home, sir, to the castle;-I am

The fellow uttered a prolonged whistle of sur-

' Sir Hugh Willoughby's daughter 1-oh, ho ! so much the better, my colleen oge. Come, lift up the bood, and give us a peep, for they say

'Sir, I pray you, suffer me to go on my way,' urged she, now thoroughly alarmed at the inso-

a female, as she had expected to behold, but a paying your way, my girl. There you stand- sward. wild, shock-headed boy stood gazing with a grin the purtiest girl in the seven parishes, as I'm with the exception of a torn embroidered waist- ever a purty wench need desire to look at.

'Sir, let me go-I must go home,' said she There was something savage and repulsive be-yond expression in the face and bearing of this jocular manner had given place to one of savage brawny urchin—an impression which the young and sullen determination, which rendered the familiarity and the endearment of his language but the more menacing and repulsive. 'Sir, you will

'Too old an officer not to know when I'm ferocious menace and defiance. well served,' replied he, advancing; 'and too much of a gentleman not to thank fortune for not to offer rudeness to an unprotected girl? procal, for he also stood motionless, and started her favors. Come, come, sweetheart no nonsense.

'Let me pass-let me pass,' said she, almost breathless with terror; 'let me go, for these are your punishment shall be sharp and lasting!' and the boy, without more delay, dired into the my father's woods, sir. How dare you bar my

'Come, come, come, none of your nonsense; rapidity, that, were it not that the sprays of the with me,' replied he sternly, 'Monam an purty for branches were still quivering where he had plung- dhroul! what's your ould father to me; I wish otters.' ed through the thicket, she might have doubted I had him for five minutes here, foot to foot, and whether the spectacle had not been indeed but hand to hand, the bloody ould dog, and you'd the ideal creation of her own fancy. hand to hand, the bloody ould dog, and you'd see what crows' meat I'd make of him. Look in Too late repenting the rashness which had led my face, darlin', thanim an dhioul! you'll see her to so sequestered a spot at such an hour, and I'm in earnest; an' I tell you what it is, mayourunattended, at a season when, though danger had neen, it's often I shot a better woman than

Heedless of every menace, while in an instant. to retrace her steps through the wood toward a thousand thoughts and remembrances, and a thousand agonised appeals whirled in frightful feel herself again secure. But that bridge was chaos through her mind, the young girl, in wildest terror, uttered shriek after shriek, while at hurled by the arm of a giant, it plunged far the instant her wrist was grasped in the massive

hew and crush the cowardly monster into dust. Oh! good Sir Hugh come, come—in heaven's tongue, the pure, and bright, and beautiful, the idol of thy pride, and love, and life-thy child, for whose sake thou dost hold thy life-blood cheap-thy child, thy child, is struggling in a right to look for? ruffian's grasp. Oh! for a messenger of mercy alarm through all the chambers of his heart .-Oh! beautiful Grace Willoughby, art. thou then, indeed, defenceless? Not so; for at the very moment when the hand of the brawney villain

a deliverer appeared. Through the wood of Glindarragh there wound an old bridle-track-it scarcely deserved to be called a road - which, entering the wooded grounds about a mile away, followed its wild and sequestered course among the thick trees and brushwood, until it debouched upon the more trequented road just by the Castle-bridge .-From this lonely road, which passed scarcely two hundred yards behind the spot where Grace Willoughby held parley with her insolent and ruffianly assailant, an unexpected deliverer ap-

'Holloa, fellow! forbear thy rudeness; or, by the mass, I'll teach you a different behavior !-Do vou *hear, scoundrel?' cried a deep, stern voice, in a tone less of anger than of haughty and contemptuous command.

There was something in the suddenness, as well as in the tone of this interruption, which instantaneously diverted the attention of the ruffian from his intended victim, who, half dead with fear and agitation, staggered backwards, and supported herself, almost breathless, against a tree. At the same moment that he relaxed his grasp, be had turned in the direction of the speaker, and beheld, some thirty yards away, at the far end of the little glade in which he stood, mounted upon a powerful black charger, blazing in the splendor of a gorgeous military uniform, the figure of a tall man, of dark complexion and singularly handsome features, the character of which was at once melancholy and stern. His own black hair, instead of the monstrous peruke then fashionable, escaped from beneath his broad leafed, white plumed hat, and fell in clusters upon his shoulders; his burnished cuirass reflected the last red rays of the half-hidden sun, and the scarlet skirts, which, falling from beneath it, reached to the tons of his huge jack-boots, glowed and glittered with gold lace; his buff leather gauntlets reached half way to his elbows, and his good sword danced and clanged by his side.

Before time for further parley had elapsed. this cavalier was within ten steps of the burly Late—to be sure it is, darlin', responded be, militia-man; and in an instant; springing from bole. What I say, I say and so good night." chiselled and so stern, darkly sumounted with

figure started up, fully confronting her, and not with a chuckle; too late to let you pass without his military saddle, confronted him upon the

HRONICLE.

'Stand there, good Roland,' said he, throwing of something between wonder and terocity full tould; and here stand I, a dashin' officer of the the bridle on the horse's neck, and instantly in her face. He was a mass of rags and filth, king's militia, an' as fine a fellow, my darlin', as strode up to the ill-favored fellow in the blue knocks. But, never mind; I owe you no grudge suit, who, nothing dismayed, awaited his apcoat, which might have fitted a full-grown man, Here we are, all alone, my beauty; an', sure proach with no other indication of emotion than and which descended, in very incongruous finery, enough, the twilight is fast falling, an' the bushes a glance to the right and left, as if to see that, a glance to the right and left, as if to see that, in case of a scuffle, his movements might be unbrows, and resting his right hand upon the butt of one of the pistols which stuck in his belt, he set his left arm akimbo, and squaring himself folds of his vest. The beautiful girl, her lips let me go-I know you will; you are an officer while he planted his feet asunder firmly in the soil, he eyed the young soldier with a look of villian has not hurt her.

'Who and what are you, sirrah, who shame demanded the stalwart cavalier, in the same deep tones of contemptuous command. 'Forbear, scoundrel, and begone, or by Saint Jago !

'Pish! man; do you think to bully me? rejoined the suffian, with a darker scowl. 'I don't want to be at mischief; but if you put me -this sort of balderdash will never go down to it, I'll blow a brace of holes through your purty face, ma bouchal, and give you to the

> The dark eyes of the soldier flashed fire, as with the speed of light, his sabre gleaming in his hand, he sprang upon his brawney adversary.

' You will have it, then!' roared his opponent, while at the same instant he levelled one of his dragoon; but as instantaneously a whirring sweep of his adversary's sabre, missing his fingers by scarcely a hair's-breadth, struck the from his hand, and, spinning through the air as if away into the stream, flinging the foam from it about a yard high into the air, and before the weapon had yet touched the water, the swordsman, dashing his sabre hilt into his antagonist's face, struck him so astounding a blow, that he

And now, what have you to plead why I should not rid the earth of you this moment ?-

with a look of the deadlest significance. The prostrate object of this menacing address

in return, stared with a vacant look, which gradually kindled into astonishment, and almost iov. in the face of the stranger; and in a brief interval of a second or two, in a tone which bespoke the extremity of wonderment and surprise he replied by a few hurried sentences, and, as it seemed, of vehement interrogatory, in the Trisk

"Hey day!' cried the officer, rising hastily, so as to relieve the defeated combatant, and drawing himself up to his full height, and folding his arms, he coolly looked down upon the swollen with a smile, or a sneer-it might be eitherwhile he calmly added-

I little expected to have met 2004 here. Mr. Hogan. Get up, and shake thyself, man; this have passed this dangerous cover. You are still is but child's play compared with what we have both encountered in other countries. You were not wont to be so easily upset, though, sooth to ther.' say, you seem to have had a tolerably heavy buffet.'

"I've met my master, that's all," said the fellow, as he pressed his broad hand upon the wound he had just received, and then looked gloomily upon the blood which covered his fin- his master's steps with the submissive docility gers; but no matter; I take it in good humor; and affection of a well-trained dog, now snuffing and, as you say, it's not the first time I've seen the color of my own blood.'

'Not the first, but murvellously nigh being the last, rejoined the tall soldier, contemptuously. Get up, sirrah, and begone! I spare you for the sake of our former acquaintance; though as you well know, your pranks in Flanders would have been better requited by a rope's-end, the wheel, or the gibbet, than thus. Up, sirrah, and depart l'

So saying, he discharged the pistol among the wounded man. who had now arisen, crestfallen and bloody, from the ground.

There—take it; and let me see you walk down you pathway as far as the eye can follow." continued he sternly ; 'and, for old acquaintance

'Short courtesy-short courtesy, sir,' rejoined the fellow; 'but it's all one to me. It was your way when you were little more than a boy; and soft talk dosen't come with years and bard for this night's work, and mean you no wrong.-So good night, and no harm done."

Having thus spoken, the ill-favored personage in the blue-laced coat furned upon his heel, and embarrassed by branch or bramble; and, this strode rapidly down the little path, without once precaution taken, he drew his beaver with an air turning or pausing on his way until he was lost of grim determination firmly down upon his among the deepening shadows and thickening brushwood in the distance.

'And what has become of the girl ?' exclaimed the dragoon, 'I had well nigh forgotten her. Ha, by the mass, swooned or dead! I trust the

In truth the poor girl, terrified by the peril from which she had just escaped, and scared and shocked by the scene of violence - the first she had ever witnessed-which had been enacted in her presence, but the moment after, had indeed lost all consciousness, and sunk in atter insensibility at the foot of the oak tree, against which she had leaned for support.

From the shallow river brink he took water in his hand, and throwing back the crimson hood he dashed it in her face; and, as consciousness slowly returned, he had ample leisure to admire that miracle of beauty. Pale as monumental marble were the matchless features, round whose beautiful stillness wantoned her rich golden ringlets in the fitful breeze of evening; her small and classic head rested on the high knotted roots of the old oak tree, all unconscious, and nothing long horse-pistols in the face of the advancing dreaming of dangers, bygone or to come; and in the perfect features, and the softly oval face, moveless though they were, there reigned a look so sweet, so heavenly, and withal so noble, that weapon so tremendous a blow, that it leaned she seemed an existence too guiteless, pure, and lofty for this earth, a native of another sphere, a messenger of preternatural grace and goodness, arrested in her Leautiful and bounteons wanderings, even in the wild wood where she lay, by some too potent magic looked in enchanted slumbers. And he, the handsome stalworth warrior, who bends over her with haughty brow rolled over and over headlong upon the sward; and eyes of fire, might seem the predestinated and in the next instant, ere he had recovered his champion, chosen and appointed from his birth to omething of wonder and admiration, as well there may; for in all his wanderings in foreign lands and splendid courts, it never yet has been Speak, miscreant: - what mercy have you a his fortune to behold a face that could compare with that on which he gazes now. Yes! the The swarthy dragoon cocked the weapon spell is broken—the glow of life returns, in the while he thus spoke, and eyed his truculent foe faintest, finest tint; like the first blush of the coming morning it steals over her death-like cheek, and gently flows into her parted lins in ruddier streams; and now the long, dark lashes remble : and now she sighs from the very depil & of her innocent, true heart; and now her eves are opened-beautiful eyes! dark, lustrous, soft -she looks around in wild alarm-she essays to rise-she draws her mantle closely round her, and glances round in fearful haste, but the dreaded form is no longer there, her defender stands beside her; and she knows that she is safe.

The darkness of night is fast descendingyou may have far to go,' said he, gravely and respectfully, after a pause of a few minutes had and bloody face of the soi-disant militia-man, allowed her time fully to recover her scattered recollections. 'Pardon me, when I say it were meet for you to sursue your way as speedily as may be; you shall have my protection untill you faint-prithee lean upon my arm. So your path lies this way-'tis well, then, our way lies tore-

> Thus speaking, he led the beautiful and trembling girl through the pathway she had that evening so joyously traced; and side by side in silence they reached the road, and stood upon the antique bridge - his good steed following in the crisp grass by the path-side, and now with cocked ears and glowing eyes lifting his head to catch some distant sound.

Never since the five tall arches of Glindariagh bridge first rose from the dark flashing waters of the chaffing stream, did its grey battlements enclose two nobler and more handsome forms.-Never yet did glittering court or gay saloon behold a pair so meetly matched for grace and stately beauty, as did that wildly-wooded steep old bridge in Munster: and never yet was trees, and handed the smoking weapon to the beauty of two different orders more gracefully contrasted than in the youthful soldier and the fair girl, on whom, as side by side they traversed the broken road, the last flush of the glorious sunset fell in soit splendour. He so tall, so dark, so stern-his glossy black bair flowing to his sake I tell you, that if I see you attempt to load shoulders his face colorless, except for the clear again, or even so much as aton to look back upon olive tint, which might almost become a Moorme, I will send a leaden messenger after you, ish prince, so clear a daik was its hue-his eyes straight enough to find you even through a hey- so full of speaking fire-his mouth so finely

baughtier, sterner beauty than reigns in his?-While she, poor, fluttered Grace-her noble brow shaded by the rich curls of her hair-her varying dimples as the wimpling, sunny tide that flows so gently by them — flushed with the at once repulsive and intimidating. He wore a mantling glow of agitation—hangs on his arm, mantle of dusky red, which seemed to have seen tremblingly, modestly, yet with the ineffable loftmess of true nobility, and all the pride of artless purity. Thus they move side by side, the very types of sternness and softness, he elaborhabiliments of martial equipment, according to absolute slovenliness, he could not have su ceed-the punctilious but magnificent style of those ed more admirably. This is the identical sallow, days, and she with but a simple hood and cloak of red cloth thrown hastily over her dress.

They had now reached the centre of the ancient bridge, and the soldier paused, as the dusky towers and battlements of Glindarragh Castle

'Can these be - are they,' be said, after a breathless pause, ' the towers of Glindarragh?' The lady assented.

'These-these, then, are the towers of Glindarragh,' repeated the tall soldier, with an exed fixedly upon the aucient fabric. 'Glindarragh Castle, and ancient home and rightful properity of the banished O'Briens.'

He paused for a few moments in silent contemplation of the building, and then, with a sigh he suddenly turned to pursue his way.

'Where does your home lie?' he inquired, in a saddened tone. "I would sain see you in safety beneath its shelter; the times are perilous and the night draws on.'

'Glindarragh Castle is my home, sir,' said the girl, with simple dignity.

'And you?' said he quickly.

'I am Sir Hugh Willoughby's only daughter,' she rejoined, proudly, while she raised her head, and the hood falling backward left her golden ringlets to the rising night wind.

The dark cavalier instinctively withdrew his arm and recoiled a pace or two, while a swarthier glow for a moment crossed his haughty countenance; and as the fair girl marked his ungracious action, and looked in his stern and now almost forbidden countenance, she felt, she knew not why, a pang of wounded pride, a feeling something akin to humiliation, disappointment, and even to sorrow. Turning haughtily from her, he drew near the battlement of the bridge, and raising his powerful voice, he called for some one to approach. The summons being answered, and the sound of advancing steps being andible in the distance, he turned again towards the half offended girl, and said, with the extremest coldness, and even severity -

"I have now done a soldier's duty: you are sale, and here I leave you in the care of your own people. Spare your thanks for those who can accept them; as for me I will not. What another as freely as just now, I ask for it no acknowledgment but this, that you tell Sir Hugh Willoughby, from from me, that I neither intended a favor nor accepted thanks—that a long account of a very different kind remains between us still unclosed, and that in these unsettled sternly to the test, he may perchance hear again of Turlogh Dhur O'Brien.

curls from his forchead, and the grim omen, the with an almost servile salutation. triple scar, deeply sunk in his bold and lofty brow, for the first time met her eyes. With a full upon him with stern abruptness; and fixing slight and haughty salutation he raised his plum- himself more firmly in his seat, while he eyed his ed hat, and as the messenger from the castle companion with a look of fiery scorn and defireached the spot, he sprang into his war-saddle, struck the spurs into his horse's flanks, and in a moment the bereditary enemy of her father's 'here I am, sir, what do you, or what can you home was out of sight.

CHAPTER VI .- THE PEUD OF THE COUSINS, SHOWING THAT GREY LOCKS DO NOT AL-WAYS MAKE COOL HEADS-AND THAT A BLACK HEART MAY BEAT UNDER A RED MANTLE.

While Grace Willoughby was lightly crossing the old bridge of Glindarragh, upon the eventful ramble whose adventures we have just recounted, and at a distance of some balf dozen miles from the scene of our last chapter, there occurred an accidental meeting between persons strikingly contrasted in many respects. Two old roads, one descending the precipitous front of a furzeclothed, rocky bill, the other sweeping round its base, among the stunted sloes and hawthorn trees, which skirt the banks of a wayward trout stream, converging at a point where the brawling rivulet is overspanned by a steep old bridge, whose grey battlements rustle with a luxurant mantle of ivy, darkened under the shadow of clustering bushes. Over this stream the united roads are carried by the bridge, and thence day learn, I, alone, have everything, in this to along the lower country, under a double row of ash and elm trees. Descending the steepest of these roads, toward the bridge, rode a cavalier, to serve you, willing to be your friend-your followed by a mounted servant; the gentleman bumble friend if you will but try me; you shall was advanced in years—perbaps a winter or two past sixty, as nearly as one might guess; his countenance was bold, frank, and imperious—his features somewhat high and marked—his eye or your new?' responded the old man, with a keen grey, shadowed by a thick, grizzled eye- grim sneer. brow-his figure was portly, but firm and robust; he wore a dark green coat, cut in the cumbrous fashion of the time, with huge cuffs rolled back to the elbow, showing abundance of shirt sleeve and ruffles, and all richly overlaid with gold lace-a pair of huge jack-boots encased his legs, the folds of a laced cravat fluttered upon his breast, and from under his broadleafed hat the curls of a handsome peruke escaped in masses upon his shoulders. He bestrode a tall, well-trained hunter of iron grey; and his saddle was covered with red plush, trimmed with gold. In a word, his equipment was that of a country gentleman of wealth and worship in his day; and his aspect and bearing those of a man accustomed to be heard with deference; and, perhaps, too little habituated to restrain the impulses of a somewhat fiery and impatient lemper.

Moving towards the same point, at the same time, by the lower road, and, unlike the gentle- somewhat less austere.

that grim moustache-can human face wear a man in the green suit, unattended by a servant, rode a lean, athletic man, with a hooked nose, dark prominent eyes, of piercing black, a sallow complexion, and a certain unpleasant expression face so soft, so exquisitely turned - so full of of mingled energy and meanness, it might be treachery, in his face, which gave it a character much service; and in all respects, except in the quality of his steed, had he been studying how best to mark his contempt for those proprieties of fashion which the elder cavalier seemed so ately attired in all the gorgeous and splendid carefully to cultivate, without descending into sharp-featured man, who, three years before, upon a certain moonlight night, was leaning over a map in that rich, London saloon into which we have already looked.

As the elderly gentleman cautiously walked rose in their grim and massive proportions before his horse down the steep descent, he suffered his eye to wender moodily over the broad landscape, an undulating plain of many miles extent, bounded by a range of blue hills, softened and dimmed in the haze of the evening, and clothed with misty wood in many a sweeping line, and irregular mass, while the winding river, between its pression of deep melancholy interest, as he gaz- bosky banks, shone like burnished gold in the sunset glow, in which all the broad scenery was steeped; and while thus listlessly employed, his attention was arrested by the ringing trainp which announced the approach of the other horseman. He looked first carelessly towards the advancing figure—then again more jealously and at length, with a darkened brow, and a scornful smile, he averted his gaze, and muttered-

> 'My pious, mass-going kinsman ;-so stead my fortune. I had as as lief meet his brimstonemaster, the honester devil of the two; if he have any shame or grace left, he'll try to avoid me.

> Had the speaker been able to dive into the bosom of that ill-favored cavalier, he would have found within the polluted and fiery depths of that moral Gehenna, somewhat to kindle into hercer flame the smouldering fires of bygone feuds-and, maybap, to darken his bold heart with the shadows of dismay: - he would there have read the fearful records of subtle, deeplaid, deadly schemes, even now ripe for execution, and already moving towards their purpose -of which he, the unconscious, proud old man -he and his fortunes were the fore-doorned

The recognition, as it seemed, was mutual ;for the object of this not very complementary soliloquy checked his steed, as if ic momentary indecision; but in that brief interval, a thought which had often before occurred to him, but never until now with practical effect-2 strange and sudden thought, smote with the vividness and power of lightning upon his mind. As if he resolved that the meeting, from which the other so scornfully and bitterly recoiled, should actually occur, he spurred forward, so as to reach I have done, I would do again for you or for the bridge before the arrival of the elder horseman; who, observing the manceuvre with profound contempt, haughtily determined, upon his part, neither to seek nor to avoid the interview. which his hated kinsman seemed resolved to thrust upon bim. It was thus that, as he descended the farther side of the deep bridge, at a leisure times, when truth and treason are brought walk, he found himself riding beside the cavalier in the red cloak.

'Sir Hugh Willoughby ?' said the latter, rais-As he thus spoke, the light breeze blew the ling his hat, with a doubtful smile, and stooping

'Yes, Miles Garrett,' said Sir Hugh, turning ance, which seemed to threaten the possibility of a collision much sterner than one of mere words; desire with me?

Sir Hugh had not raised his voice unduly, and his companion was too cool a diplomatist to notice his looks or his emphasis; he, therefore, con-

tinued calmly, but cautiously-'It is a long time, Sir Hugh, since we have

' Would it were longer-what then?' rejoined

the knight, curtly. 'Maybe nothing-and maybe a great deal,

Sir Hugh, replied his kinsman tranquilly. 'Sir Hugh, will you hear me patiently? nay, pardon me when I say it, you must hear me. Condemn no man unheard; least of all one who, however remotely, claims kindred with yourself; one, besides, who respects you, who bonors you, who wishes you well, and means fairly by you. Sir Hugh, I will be heard in my own defence. You have wronged me deeply, wronged me for years; if you but knew how much, your generous spirit would grieve for the injury, and atone for the injustice. But I seek not to inspire remorse-1 ask for no concessions; though, as you will one me most deplorable quarrel, to forgive. But enough-let us look to the future. I am willing not need to repent of it; on the faith of a Christian man, you shall not-'

· Which faith do you swear by-your old one.

"If I have changed from what I have been, Sir Hugh, and in more respects than one,' rejoined he, 'I may not be the worse man now-'Truth for once, at least,' replied his compa-

nion, suddenly.

'I am altered thus far at least for the better, you will allow,' replied Miles Garrett, with unruffled but earnest calmness, while he stealthily scanned, in the lines of his companion's countenance, the effect of his words: 'I am, a: all events, improved in this, that I can now command the self-denial to seek an interview like this-the humbleness to bear with whatever reception you may please to accord me - and the patience to submit to suspicion and affront from vou. without resentment. This, Sir Hugh, you will acknowledge is a change-and an alteration for the better too.'

Well, and what then?' rejoined the knight, in a tone which, though far from courteous, was still

Merely that I am prepared, come what may, to try this one case more for peace, rejoined Miles Garrett; that I am willing to encounter the mortification and disgrace of repulse and rejection, rather than leave one chance of reconciliation untried .-Did I court your favor or friendship, Sir Hugh, when your friends were in power, your prosperity unclouded, your prospects secure. No-but now that matters are in some sort reversed-now that your star has set, and mine burns high and unclouded-now that I have, I care not to conceal it, powerful friends, and prospects which, were I an ambitious man, might well have dazzled me, in this my hour of fortune-when malice cannot conceive, nor ingenuity invent a motive for the act, but the single purpose of having all the past forgotten and forgiven-variance reconciled, and discord reduced to harmony-I come to proffer you the free use of whatever interest I command - to tender you my services, whenever and however they may stand you in need-and to offer you--- he was on the point of saying 'my hand. and of suiting the action to the word; but fearing to hazard so bold an experiment so soon, he checked himself, and concluded - and to offer you, in a word, my poor friendship, and all that such an offer can imply.'

. Miles Garret, you are my kinsman, as you say, replied Sir Hugh, speaking hesitatingly, and for the first time in a tone which did not indicate actual bitterness of feeling; there is no denying that - my cousin in the second degree; and I will go with you so far as to say, that it were better that peace were between us, if so it may be, than strife; may, more, it seems to me your offers look fair, and it you mean not fair as well as speak so, I profess I cannot comprehend thee; - but'-and the old man paused.

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DIOCESE OF KERRY .- The Very Rev. J. Mawe, P. P. Tralee, has been just appointed by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, his Vicar-General for the diocese of Kerry, in the room of the venerable Dean M'Ennery

DRATH OF ARCHDRACON LAFFAN. - We regret to aunounce the death of the Very Rev. Archdencon Laffan, P. P. V. G. Fethard, (Tipperary,) which took place suddenly on Friday morning last, at his residence in that town. The rev. gentleman was universally beloved, and his death has caused the greatest sorrow throughout the whole district.

NEW CATHEDRAL FOR THE DIOCESE OF CLOCHER. -On Tuesday next the foundation-stone of the new Cathedral, which the present most revered occupant of the See founded by St. Patrick has projected, will be laid under circumstances of peculiar interest. The site of the Cathedral will be the most suitable which the town of Monaghan or its neighborhood affords. and the church will prove one of the most attractive objects in the surrounding scenery. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Lord Bishop of Clogher for his exertions to invest his pontificate with occasions of patriotic as well as religious interest. The commencement of the Cathedral will afford an admirable opportunity for the practical display of those feelings which must be entertained towards his lordship for the support which he has ever given to religion, and for the proof he has afforded of the abiding love which animates him for our country. Of course, it need scarcely be mentioned that enormous expense will attend the building of the Cathedral; but we, who have been so often called upon to record the generosity of the Irish people, feel no doubt that ample means will be forthcoming. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam will be the preacher on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone.

CONVERSION .- Mrs. Constable, widow of the late Robert Constable, Esq., Rock Lodge, was received into the Catholic Church on Monday last by the Rev. Edward Maher, C.C., Mullinahone. This is the third member of the Church of England, belonging to the parish of Mullinahone, whom Father Haber has received into "the one true Church" within a very short period .- Cor. of Nation.

The Rev. John Nangle C C, dennounced Ribbonism recently in Sligo. The Very Rev Malachy Brennan, P P. Ahamlish and the Very Rev P Kelly, Drumcliffe, also exhorted their respective flocks on the evils of secret societies, at the same time warning them against joining with any disturbers of the peace in the shape of a fight.

THE RHY. P. MACNAMARA, P. P., GLANK, AND THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS .- Mr. Maguire has called for, and has been informed that he will receive a copy of the correspondence which took place between the Rev. gentleman and the magnates of the Dublin Custom-house. The honourable gentleman, when the documents are printed, intends to make a motion on the subject, and the O'Donoghue, with the O'Conor Don, and other members, have pledged themselves to sustain Mr. Maguire in his motion. The Rev. Mr. M'Namara ought to be prepared with all that is necessary, to make out a good case against the Commissioners. It is really too bad that three irresponsible, ignorunt Englishmen should be invested with the power of setting at nought the appointment of a Catholic chaplain by his Ordinary. The anticipated motion will be an

interesting one.-Connaught Patriot. EVICTIONS -- CALLAN WORKHOUSE. -- The names of the three occupiers of the lands of Red House, near Callan, who were evicted last April, are John, Thomas, and William Cantwell. John Cantwell and his wife and seven children, entered the Callan Union Workbouse, on Wednesday last. The case of the Cantwells is a hard one. They met sickness in their families, and nothing runs away with the means of poor people so much. The wife of one of them was five years bed-ridden. They paid £12 for seed potatoes last year, and besides that sum, which was a mountain to them, what an amount of labour in putting down that crop, which failed, and they had not a meal of potatoes in October. Every one recollects how much the poor farmers lost in the spring of 1860, by the scarcity and dearness of fodder. I knew some careful and provident farmers, who thought they had a penny for the rainy day, and who required all their means to support their stock at that time. The poor Cantwells mot their share of that calamity, and badly they were able to bear it. They lost cattle. They were industrious and saving and all their misfortunes came from Him, whose will be done. One of the tenants was in a better position than the others, on account of getting some help from his family in America. He paid rent last winter, and sowed a crop of wheat, and very recently erected some buildings. It must be painful to one who wishes that Irishman, however they differ in religion, should live in peace together, to have to speak harshly of the clergy of any portion of our countrymen. But is it not notorious that one who wears a mitre in Tuam finds no pictures so refreshing for his contemplation as desolated home-steads, shricking widows, screaming orphans, groaning invalids, broken-hearted wretches, and pale-visaged starvelings .- Cor. of Kilkenny Journal.

THE MAYORALTHY OF DUBLIN FOR 1862. - Alderman Dinis Moylan, J. P., was on Wednesday unanimously chosen by the Liberal members of the Corporation as their candidate for the civic chair in the year 1862. A deputation, consisting of Aldermen Roe, Campbell and Carroll, and Dr. Gray, was nominated to convey to Alderman Moylan the decision of the committee. It is stated that Alderman Moylan has acceded to the request to allow him self to be put in nomination. The mayoralty for 1862 has been rather coveted, from the circumstance of the Prince of Wales coming of age in that year, and the consequent bestowai of the dignities, among which are baronetcies for the Lord Mayors of Dublin, London, and York, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The Cork Examiner is to be issued daily, commencing with the number of June 15.

THE BISHOP OF ORLBANS AND THE TRADES OF LI-MERICE. -- The congregated trades of Limerick through their intelligent and active secretary, Mr. Charles J. Carrick, have had the honour of addressing the illustrious Bishop of Orleans, and expressing to him, as will be seen, in admirable terms, the feelings of gratitude, respect, and admiration produced by his noble appeal on behalf of the persecuted and evicted pcople of Partry; and furthermore, it may be thought for his glorious vindication of the liberty of the Church which he adorns. The letter from the trades conveys to the eminent and eloquent French prelate the renewal of the assurance that the bond of sympathy between the Celtic races, which the prelate leads and loves in his country, and the one to which the trades belong in this, is inseparable and indissoluble. And the trades have had the additional honour of the subjoined reply, in which the great-hearted and generous prelate reciprocates with truly Christian kindness and condescension the expression of warm respect and regard which were opportunely and well conveyed to him :-Mechanics' Institute, Limerick, May 12, 1861.

Mr Lord-The members of the Limerick Mechan-

ics' Institute are anxious to convey to your Grace

their profound feelings of gratitude-for the noble and generous advocacy of the Irish Colt, together with the able and eloquent appeal for the poor and persecuted victims of landlord misrule in this country-made by your Grace under the dome of St. Roche, that touched the heart-strings of your countrymen in the cause of the distracted and ill-used children of St. Patrick. The recollection of such devoted charity shall never be erased from the breasts of honest Irishmen; and by us, as a congregation of working mechanics, shall for ever be held dear and We are actuated by no other desire than to express before the world that we are not forgetful of the good rendered to our poor by the illustrious Bishop of Orleans, and the generous people who responded with such munificence; for gratitude is a quality in which the Irish heart was never deficient. We trust that your Grace will not look on this as presumption, coming from an organisation of the sons of hardy toil in this City of the Violated Treaty and particularly as this historic spot was the cradle of Irish valour which shown resplendent at Fontenoy and Landen. But my Lord, French sympathy is not a matter of yesterday, for it has in a variety of shapes given token of its existence. France at all times had a tender regard for the Irish Cell and the links that bind glorious France with Catholic Ireland can never be severed, and the thought thrills through us that we have still in France a flower of Irish valor in the "hero of Magenta." Nor can we be unmindful of the era when the French squadron was tossed on the angry waters of Bantry, nor of the years of famine, when starvation struck down in this land our purest and bravest. French sympathy was not then found deficient. No, my lord, it was not; and the recollection of such humane and charitable feelings vibrates through our souls, and tells us not to fear that the day is near hand when the mighty arm of glorious France shall emancipate those long persecuted peoples of the earth that sigh to Henven for deliverance, and when that day comes we earnestly hope that poor Erin shall not be forgot-ten. I shall abstain from recapitulating events belonging to the past, as the history of this country and the spirit that all times actuated the Irish Celt are too well known in France; and I beg to assure your Grace that for the truths you have spoken we shall ever feel indebted, and that your illustrious name shall be held sacred and immortal by every true Irishman. With profound veneration, and wishing your Grace length of days, and a happy death when God shall call you to Himself-I have to be, my lord your very humble and obedient servant. CHARLES J. CARRICK,

Secretary of the Congregated Trades. Monsigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, Paris.

[REPLY.]
Sir.—I am deeply affected by the letter which you have had the goodness to write to me. Assuredly I do not merit all that you are kind enough to say to me, but I amonly the more grateful to you; and whenever it shall be in my power to serve your holy cause I shall do so with great pleasure. Please to sceept for yourself and to present to all your dear brothers the homage of my profound and religious devotedness.

FELIX, BISHOP OF ORLEANS. Mr. Charles J. Carrick.

Limerick, Mechanics' Institute. - Munster Neice.

THE NATIONAL PRITION. - The O'Donoghue, M. P. has published the correspondence which has taken place between himself and Lord Palmerston and the home Secretary, relative to the presentation of the National Petition. The documents are merely of a formal nature, and with the exception of the last, which we give below, possess no feature of interest. The O'Donoghue asks Lord Palmerston what are the proper steps which he should take in order to have the petition presented to the Queen, and Lord Palmerston tells him to apply to the Home Secretary. The O'Donoghue then makes application to the Home Secretary, when he is informed that if he sends the petition to Sir G. C. Lewis it would be presented to her Majesty at an early opportunity. The O'Donoghue forwarded the petition accordingly, and after the lapse of three weeks received the following letter, which, as be says himself, "contains all we are to get in the shape of a reply" .-

"Whitehall, June 4th, 1861. "Sin-I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to inform you that he has had the honor to lay before the Queen the petition (which was placed in his hands for that purpose) of a large number of natives of Ireland, on the subject of the restoration of their Native Parliament and their Legislative Independence .- I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"HWADDINGTON. " The O'Donogbue."

From the correspondence of The O'Donoghue with the English officials, which we publish, it will be seen that the National Petition has been presented to her Majesty, and that a notification of that fact constitutes the only reply she will give to it. The O'Donoghue will now bring the question before the Parliament, and thus try what the Ministers will say to it. When we learn their reply, then the people of Ireland will have somthing to say to it. - Nation.

CLERESHIP OF THE PEACE, COUNTY GALWAY .-Robert Power, Esq., solicitor, has been appointed Clerk of the Peace for the county of Galway, in the room of James Kelly, Esq. deceased.

AGENT FOR THE SEAFORD ESTATE .- William Parsons, Esq., J. P. formerly agent for Hugh Montgomery, Esq., Greyabbey, has been appointed by Colonel Forde, M.P. to the agency of the Scaforde estate, vacant by the death of the late Arthur King, Esq .-Downpatrick Recorder.

THE POSTAL SUBSIDY .- In the house of Commons on Monday, petitions were presented by Mr. Blake, for the restoration of the Galway postal subsidy, from i04 inhabitants of the parish of Ardmore, county Waterford; 116 inhabitants of the parish of Newtown and Kill, county Waterford; 900 inhabitants of the parish of Killinagh, county Cavan; 355 in-habitants of the parish of Donoughmore, county Tyrone; 126 inhabitants of the parish of Loughree, county Antrim; 47 inhabitants of the parish of Portrush and Bushmills, county Antrim; 250 inhabitants of the parish of Ballymacnab, county Armagh; 64 inhabitants of the parish of Brut, county Done-gal; 158 inhabitants of the parish of Drumsnat, county Monaghan; 122 inhabitants of the parish of Clough, county Down, and 90 inhabitants of the parishes of Cumberupper and Leamount, county Derry ; by Mr. C. Portescue, from the Parish of Bromintee, county Louth; by Lord John Browne, from Westport Claremorris, and Swineford Board of Guardians; and by Mr. Sullivan, from the mayor and corporation of Kilkenny.

SONETHING LIKE A PHTITION. - Among the petitions resented to the House of Commons on Tuesday night in favour of the restoration of the Galway subsidy, decidedly the petition of the evening was that presented by Mr. Blake, M.P. for Waterford, signed by the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir and many of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Belfast. It measures fully 40 yards, and bore upwards of 5,000 signatures. The honourable gentleman having read it through, proceeded, by direction of the Speaker, to bring it to the table, and, as he did so, whether by accident or design (many strongly suspect the latter), left bebind him, somewhat after the fashion of a spider, a long thread of what appeared to be a never-ending web of paper-for, by a process which would have done credit to an Indian juggler, the more the document was gathered up the more appeared to come, though he turned to the members around him for aid. Dr. Brady and others on the lower benches came forward and gathered up the precious manuscripts in armfuls—still more came—until at length it looked doubtful whether the tail could ever be made to reach the table. As might be expected, the entire house became enormously amused at the transaction, and peal after peal of laughter greeted the apparently sincere efforts of the member for Waterford to discharge his task At last the Speaker evidently considered the joke had gone far enough, and re-peatedly called order, but to no effect—the member was not out of order, he was labouring hard like a sailor hauling in his cable, but there seemed to be no chance of his realizing the adage of "the longest tether coming to an end.". Yard after jard of the document had been rolled up, but long coils of it still lay like the great sea serpent along the floor. The bearer after some time approached the bag for the reception of petitions, and was proceeding to drop the protest of Belfast, yard by yard, into it, when one of the clerks, anticipating that this process would be nearly as lengthy as the previous one, rushed rather angrily forward, and, to the infinite amusement of the spectators, gathered up the numerous folds as best he could in his arms, and marched off. - Freeman's Journal.

STEAM NAVIGATION OF LOUGH ERNS .-- A highly influential and numerously attended meeting was held in Enniskillen on Saturday, for the purpose of deciding about placing a steamer of light draught on Lough Erne. Lord Erne and many of the local gentry were present; also Mr. Scott of the firm of Rogerson and Co., and Mr. Wm. Kernaghan, who has been so active in the matter. Lord Erne, who has subscribed £500 to the enterprise expressed himself sanguine as to its success. His lordship consented to be appointed chairman, and the Rev. J. G. Porter, who has invested £1,000, to be vice chairman. Mr. Kernaghan entered into some details and explanations relative to the boat, and the anticipated traffic which he expects to be large. Mr. Scott whose firm invests £500 in the enterprise, spoke in glowing terms of the scarcely equalled loveliness of Lough Erne, and expressed himself certain that once the lake has got fair play in respect of facilities for seeing and navigating it, there will be quite a rush of tourists to its waters. He made a number of calculations as to working expenses, receipts, &c., and decided that the profits would be unusually large. He believed, and so did many others present, that a second boat would soon be needed to supply the demands of the traffic created or developed by the first. Several other gentlemen expressed themselves in favor of the enterprise, which, they believed, would be very successful. The requisite amount of money is now subscribed, but considerably more local help is expected. The boat is to be on the lake in August, and to cost about £4,000 when affoat here. This meeting, which will be fully reported in the local paper, seems to have turned that which has been so long spoken of into an accomplished fact. Lough Erne will no longer be the sleeping beauty of Ireland .- Cor. of Nation.

The Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company, which has for many years enjoyed an enormous monopoly, appears to be at length threatened with the fate which usually in the end overtakes all voracious monopolists. They will now have to contend with a serious opposition from a company just set on foot for establishing a line of steamers to ply between Dublin and Kingstown, concurrently with well-appointed omnibuses to ply by the road. No one seems to sympathise with the railway company, which appears to have given to the public the least possible accomedation for the highest possible fares and I have little doubt that the new project will prove successful and remunerative .- Cor. of Weekly Registor.

THE O'DONOGHUE AND JOHN BULL .- The O'Donoghue has attracted the malice of John Bull by his open declaration in reference to Cavour; but the Kerry chieftain disdains to learn from the Saxon "the art of trimming;" freedom of thought, without freedom of speech, would be of little value. The auticipated curse has but fallen on the principal foe of St. Peter's See, somewhat sooner, prehaps, then was expected; yet sooner or latter it was to come-else the history of the past might be deemed little better than a sham. The newspapers say that Carour died in one true faith, after receiving all the rites of the Catholic Church: let us hope, then, that Heaven will forgive the repentant sinner, although the evil, of which he was the instigator, will live long after him. In beautiful Italy, before the revolution, might be realised the poot's dream of happiness; if Dante were now living he need not go below, to depict the infernal regions. Lady Lennex (daughter of the Marquis of Normanby), who has been resident in Italy for the last fifteen years, powerfully contrasts its past and present state but while spoliation and the sacrifice of national and private rights seem there the order of the day, the boast of England, the old champion of legitimacy, is non-intervention. - Tipperary Free Press.

STRIKE OF LINEN WRAVERS AT LURGAN .- LURGAN 8th June.-A strike has taken place among the linen weavers of this town. Placards signed by members of the body have been extensively posted, calling for a meeting of the trade, with a view to laying a case before their employers. No disturbance of the peace has occurred.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has, by an order in conneil, dated 29th May, 1861, appointed the following gentlemen to be governors of the Sligo District Lucatic Asylum, viz: - Joshua Kell, Esq. J. P., Dromahaire; John Jehnstown, Esq. J. P., Friarntown, county Leitrim; John O'Donnell, Esq. Lurkfield, Manorhamilton; and Hugh O'Beirne, Esq. D. L. Drumsna.

SERIOUS RIOT AND MICHEMENT. - PALLASKENRY, 11 June.--I am sorry to say that a serious riot took place in this town, in which the Rev. Mr. Waller received a severe blow of a stone on the head. It appears the reverend gentleman is Rector of Castletown and connected with the Irish Church Mission Society, who have sent Scripture readers to Pallaskenry, and who are in the habit of hanging outside their houses, on boards and placards, what appear to have excited the people to an awful pitch. The peasantry appeared in larger numbers, and were it not for the interference of the police, serious consequences would have occurred. As it is, both the police, Mr. Waller, and Scripture readers, and their houses, were all smeared with mud; and on Mr. Waller leaving, and under the protection of the police, he received a blow of a stone in the head, of a serious nature. The place continues in a great state of excitement. Over forty persons have been summoned by the Police for the next Petty Sessions.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY .- NEWTOWNLIMAVADY, June 7.-William Ross, Esq, of this town, gave an entertainment on yesterday, on the grounds attached to his house, to several Orangemen to celebrate the appointment of S Blacker, Esq, to the office of Grand Master of the Orange Society of Ulster. Drums and fifes continued playing during the day, but within the grounds.

THE DERRYVEAGH EVICTIONS-APPRAL ON heard their tale, and thought it vain at the moment BEHALF OF THE SUFFERERS.

The almost unparalleled calamity that has visited Derryveagh-the dreadful work which has been carried out against the unfortunate unoffending tenantry is now universally known, and the oppression and power of Landlord Law in Ireland exhibited before the civilised world. It is not our present purpose to dwell on the injurious operation of the "Landlord and Tenant Law," loudly as it calls for consideration on the part of the legislature. We have more pressing matter on hand-that is, to appeal to the public at large, to culist the sympathies of all good men for the two hundred and forty human beings, who, for no fault of their own, have been expelled from their own happy homes, to perish, as many of them assuredly will, if aid be not promptly afforded them. For whom do we appeal? Is it in behalf of a people guilty of outrage of a tenantry who forcibly held possession—owing large arrears of rent, and who had left their landlord no other alternative than to bring the law to bear against them? Certainly not; and we may here repeat what has been already expressed in a letter to Mr. Adair from the Rev. Henry Maturin and the Rev. Daniel Kair, and which, we are convinced, is strictly true and justly due to this much maligned and injured people-" Most of the people of Derryveagh are known be to quite harmless persons, and not capable of lending themselves to the infliction of injury, or even pain to any human

being." We might stop here as far as the character of this unoffending people is concerned, were it not that in addition to the grievous injuries already inflicted upon them, specific charges have been brought in, and in order to palliate the barsh treatment to which they have been made, to make the public believe that a former proprietor of the Derryveagh estate was put to death by the people of Derryvengh, that Mr. Adair's steward has been murdered by them, that the Rev. Mr. Maturin's offices were maliciously

burned down by them. To refute these charges, we refer the public to a letter on the Derryveagh evictions addressed by the Rev. Mr. Maturin to the editor of the London Times, in which is given the following testimony respecting the character of this people-"I beg to inform you, as a resident within a mile of this property for the last thirty years, that, during all that time, up to the present charges, the people on the property have been in peace and quietness with their neighbours, and in perfect good will with their landlord, James Johnston, Esq." It has been alleged by Mr. Adair, as one of his reasons for evicting the tenantry of Derryveagh, that a number of his sheep were made away with on his mountains; but, an upplication having been made for compensation for those sheep, by his stewards, was, on investigation, rejected by a bench of magistrates sitting at Churchhill, in the neighbourhood of his property; and the sheep were afterwards found dead on the mountains by his tenantry and the constabulary, having perished, as well from the neglect of his shepherd, as from the inclemency of the winter. Subsequent to Mr. Adair's purchasing the chief rent of Derryvengh property, he claimed a right to the game. Mr. Johnston, who was then the landlord, disputed this right, and gave strict orders to a man named Currin, his gamekeeper, and some of his tenantry, to spring the birds, and thus prevent Mr. Adair from shooting them. Out of this act of obegience to their landlord has been concerted a further charge, viz .- that "Mr. Adair was attacked by an armed body" on those lands. No violence was offered to Mr. Adair on this occasion. On the contrary, he attacked Currin, the gamekeeper, treating him very roughly, and throwing him to the ground. Twelve months afterwards Mr. Adair rented Derryveagh from Mr. Johnston, at forty pounds sterling, over and above that paid by the tenantry. And now we leave the public to draw their own conclusions as to the motive for evicting these poor people who had paid all rent up to last November. These innocent, hopeless have now been driven upon the world without a home or a house to shelter them. Many of them are old and infirm, many are young and helpless. About fifty of them have already been forced rage in November blew over, that he was safe for at to seek shelter in the union workhouse, where their degraded position-their hopeless condition, and contact with wretched associates, have broken their spirits, and made them objects of the deepest sympathy, even with the officials of that establishment. The poor women are constantly to be seen moping about the yard in a state of abstraction, and melancholy brooding over their own sad fate and that of their little families. One man, poor Michael Bradley, who has a wife and several children, a man of excellent character-has become a perfect maniac. The remainder, to the number of one hundred and ninety-four, unwilling to throw themselves on the degrading and wretched relief afforded by an Irish workhouse, until the last extremity, have taken refuge among their friends and neighbours throughout

their little savings. Many of them are already in a most pitiable condition, wandering about in a state of half nudity, and suffering many other hardships and privations And in a short time all of them will be reduced to the same deplorable state. Several of them are in a state bordering on insanity from the contemplation of the gloomy prospect before them. To meet the exigencies of this melancholy case to relieve the necessities of these children of oppression, and afford them some aid to sustain them in their trying position, and enable them to procure for themselves the means of independent support, we appeal to the public at large, we appeal to the sympathies of the humare and benevolent of all classes and creeds. We appeal to the tenantry of Ireland to extend their aid to these sufferers of their own class. An appeal having been made in vain to their own landlord, Mr. Adair, we appeal to the humane landlords throughout the United Kingdom in behalf of this downtrodden people. We appeal to all who love justice and hate oppression to manifest by their charity their abhorrence of the wrongs perpetrated upon them. We appeal to our brethren and friends in Australia, and America, and throughout the world.

the surrounding district, their scanty means not

enabling them to go elsewhere or start in business,

whilst they are daily eating away the remnant of

To receive contributions on their behalf, and apply them as their judgment may direct, a committee of the following clergymen and gentlemen has been appointed, viz .: - The Right Rev. Daniel M'Getligan, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, Ballyshannon; Rev Samson Jack, Presbyterian Minister, Gartan, Letterkenny; Rev. Thomas Diver, P.P., Kilmacrenan; Joseph Gallagher, Esq., Chairman of Town Commissioners, Letterkenny; Edw. Murray, Esq., solicitor, do; Rev. John M'Menamin, R. C. A. do; Rev. Charles O'Donnell, R. C. C. do; Rev. Henry Maturiu, Rector, Gartan, do; Rev. Daniel Kair, P.P. Churchill, do; Rev. Michael O'Trail, Glenswilly, do. Contributions in each or P. O. Orders, or clothing, may be sent to any member of the committee.

HENRY MATURIN, Rector, } Secretaries. DANIEL KAIR, P. P.

NEW EJECTMENTS BY LORD PLUNKET.

To the Editor of the Connaught Patriot. DEAR Sin-Again does the "Christian bishop" come out in the exercise of his apostolic mission. He served on Monday last a number, I cannot now state how many, of ejectments on his unfortunate tenantry. As usual in all his cases, the pretences aggravate the crime. The pretence is now "non-payment of rent." But listen. Some time ago his agent was down in Partry collecting the rents; some of the tenants had not the rent at the very moment he happened to open his office: they came, however, the

to offer their rent until another spirit would come over the dream of the new agent, one Henry. There, however, was (and is) the usual half-year's rent, but it would not be accepted until May-day arrived, and then the "Christian bishop" became entitled in law to a full year's rent. He bided his time-took out processes, and has served the creatures at this moment with processes of ejectment for rent, which no other landlord in Ireland will claim for the next three months. I implore of you, sir, to make this heartless case known to the public. As I left my house vesterday, the very soul was wrung out of me at the sight of so many creatures gathering about and meeting me along the road, asking counsel, and if nothing else, a word of encouragement in this " hideous" case. Will any man say it is to secure the rent the "bishop" has recourse to this harsh and cru-el proceeding? The tenants offer, without excep-tion, the usual half-years rent. That he will not take, but, at the present moment of almost starvation in the mountains, he exacts with 10s costs ! the rent usually called for in the month of October. And he is a Christian Bishop! I am on my way to London. I am again going to appeal to public sym-pathy against the proceedings of the man of God. Most likely he will again have occasion to write to the British Ambassador to shield him from the exposure of this his newest evangelical deed. But I now, once for all, implore of the honest journals of the country to look to the case. I recoil from exposing a picture of general destitutions; but now, in my temporary absence, I beg of any humane gentleman, or number of gentlemen, to run into Partry —to travel from house to house for a few days and from the lips of the people themselves to learn all they suffer in body and mind at the hand of the "successor of St. Paul". I give this invitation publicly, and abide the issue taken in my absence. I put it to the heart of every honest man, is this the time-the beginning of the senson that always presses most on the poor peasantry, especially when the potato has failed, as it has in the mountains of Partry within the last few years—is this the time to process for rent not to be paid by any other tenantry in Ireland for three months to come. And this process is served by the Bishop of Tuam and Peer of Ireland." -I remain, &c., PATRICK LAVELLE. PARTRY IN PARLIABLET. - MR. MACHARON, the

member for Wexford, will bring the case of the Partry Evictions on an early day before the House of Commons. Nothing very remarkable will follow, we feel quite certain. The House of Commons will not be shocked by the doings of Bishop PLUKERT. The English Parliament would probably give him a vote of thanks rather than a vote of censure for his unroofing of Irish cabins, and utter rout and break-up of a number of Irish Papist families. Why should Bishop Plunker fear to be arraigned before the House of Commons? It is not he that will really be on trial-it is the Law, the desolating, the destroying Law, that must, in the first place, he chargeg with the atrocity. The House of Commons is the workshop from whence that Law has been supplied. Its artificers will not condemn Bishop Plun-KET. They have put the weapon into his hands, loaded, and simed at the people's hearts; he has only pulled the tricker. Yet it is well to get the Partry deeds talked of in the British Parliament; it is well to publish them wherever they can be published-to break as frequently as possible the silence which our enemies wish should be preserved on all Irish grievances. Both the law and the Bishop need exposure. Our readers have learned from the letters of that untiring guardian of the poor people, the Rev. Father LAVELLE, that the wholesale evictions of last November did not satisfy the bigoted and inhuman fury of the Bishop. He has supplemented his work since then, and picked out the few remaining Papists who had dured to "call their souls their own," and who, somehow, escaped the November swoop upon Partry. The last eviction has taken place very recently. It was that of old John Pren-DERGAST. -and his large family, consisting of a wife and eight children This poor, but honest and industrious man imagined, when the Bishop's burst of least a year to come. He ploughed, manured, and sowed his land, and he fancied he might be able to reap the crop-of which, in any case, but little would fall to the share of himself and his family. But Lord PLUNKET was only biding his time. When the crops began to peep over ground, and hope, brighter than their young green shoots, began to spring up in the heart of the poor old man, and he fondly dreamed that he should have wherewithal the mouths of the little ones about him-then, down with a crash like thunder came the black wrath of the merciless Bishon upon him! Then was he torn from the fields he had tilled -then was he in his old age cast brokenhearted on the road-side, in the midst of his children, homeless and hungry. The British Parliament will think all this well done. But is there no chances of getting the case brought before the French Senate? There are humane men in that illustrious body, and this

is a question of humanity.-Nation. IGNORING THE LORD LIBETHNANT.-The Marquis of Normanby complains that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been placed in a most humiliating posiion by his colleagues at the other side, who cancelled the Galway Subsidy without so much as intimating their intention to him. It is but justice to the noble Marquis to say, that he would not have taken such a snub from a Postmaster, or even from a Prime Minister, when he was the Queen's Lieutenant in Ireland, nor would they have dared to offer it. He was their trump card. It would have endangered their whole game to tamper with him. But these men seem to think that the present Lord Lieutenant is nothing more than a distributor of strawberries and syllabub in her Majesty's Park the (Phonix,) and not to be consulted on affairs of public concernment any more than his Private Secretary or his Gentleman at Large. If Lord Carlisle submits to be thus made light of, it is altogether his own fault. It may be his easy good nature; but in his place, he ought not to forget that

"Mere good nature is a fool;"

or it may be the tedium vila (we mean of Irish life) which makes him indifferent to all the political movements of his friends in Downing street, and wish to see "the end of it." If that be the case, however, he ought to relinquish the post he occupies and return to his private station which he both loves and adorns. Lord Eglington's word was pledged, but not more stringently than Lord Carlisle's, to befriend and support the Galway Packet Station. Now, does any one imagine that the Postmaster General of that administration could have ventured -supposing him to be even as malignant a fac to Ireland as the Lord Alderly himself-to frustrate and stultify that engagement? Yet, Lord Carlisle is a nobleman of as high honor as any one of his order, and not more than a dozen of them surpass him in ability; but he lacks the energy which makes public men formidable and causes vulgar audacity to cower before them. Hence, as Lord Normanby says, they have "put him in a most humiliating position."—Dublin Evening Mail.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GALWAY.—The fact of the grival in Galway, on Tuesday last, of a steamer with passengers and merchandise, direct from the great Norman emporium of Havre to be forwarded by the Adriatic to New York, is highly significant. t ought to leach our government wisdom, if their prejudices are capable of being overcome by anything. How would they look if a French company were to take up the running, and a subsidy from the Tuileries put their sordid breach of faith to an open shame before all the world ?- Evening Mail.

An order in council, dated 29th May, has been issued, directing the erection of a lunatic asylum

COUNTY MONAGHAN SUMMER ASSIMES .- Our approaching assizes have every chance of costing the sheriff a pair of white gloves. Up to the present there is no case, either on bail or in custody, for trial. Litigation seems in an equally low state-the only cases on the civil side being issues sent for trial from other counties .- Northern Standard.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY .- CALLAN, 7ти June. - John Drineen. a respectable farmer, was shot dead on a road leading to his own house, on this day. It appears he was seen in company with a man named Michael Phelan, who had a gun with him. Phelan absconded. This murder is at present wrapped in mystery, as the deceased and Phelau were on the best of terms, and were never known to have any previous misunderstanding.

INJURY TO THE WHEAT .- We regret to learn that many of the farmers in the neighborhood of Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, are ploughing up their lands in which wheat had been sown last winterthe grain, on examination, being found rotten in the ground, thus causing much disappointment and loss. We fear the same complaint will be made in other

The last Counaught Putriol says: During the week there were occasional showers. Vegetation is progressing,-the corn, pointo, taraip, and cereal crops are much improved, and every appearance of an

abundant hay crop. The Free Press, Clonmel, says : Recently Gerald Fitzgerald, Sub-sheriff, accompanied by a force of police, proceeded from Ballynonty to Lanespark, the property of the Irish Land Company, for the purpose of evicting some of the tenants "improved" off the land, at the dictum of the company.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BOARD OF AUMIRALTY.-We understand that Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Gray, late in command of the squadron at the Cape of Good Hope, has accepted the appointment as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, vice Rear-Admiral R.S. Dundas, de-ceased. We believe we are also correct in stating that Rear-Admiral Pelham will resign his seat at the Board in consequence of ill-health. His successor has not as yet, however, been named .- Morning Pa-

The Bristol Mercury relates the case of a man who, at one shot, killed three pigeons, wounded a fourth, broke seven panes of glass, and cured a rheumatic cripple by frightening him into the use of his

The number of workmen required in the erection of the Exhibition Palace of 1862 is about 35,000, and the bills of quantities include 5,000 tons of concrete, 60,000 tons of bricks, 22,000 tons of mortar, 10,000 tons of iron work, 600 miles langth of planking, 500 tons of sheet glass, and 600 tons of paints.

A number of Norfolk and Suffolk emigrants have returned in the Great Eastern, in consequence of not being able to obtain work in the United States.

The most recent report as to experiments on the Armstrong gun represents that with a charge of 100lbs. of powder, it can send a missile with force enough to break through any iron plates for ship armour that have bitherto been made.

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION-TWENTY LIVES Lost .- The neighborhood of Chesterfield and Derby has been filled with consternation from a serious accident at the extensive Clay Cross works, twenty miles from Derby, on the north branch of the Midland Railway, the proprietors of which are Mr. W. Jackson, M. P., Sir Morton Peto, M. P., and others. The accident occurred between four and five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, by an eruption of water from an old pit; but although it rushed in with extraordinary velocity, the bulk of the men were enabled to retreat to the mouth of the shaft, and were drawn up to the surface in safety. We regret to say that no less than twenty-one men still remain to be accounted for : and as it was two hours before the ton of the level at the bottom of the pit was filled with water, it appears unaccountable how it was these poor fellows did not escape with their fellow-workmen. The scene at the pit mouth, after the news of the accident had spread through the town, was was one of the most harrowing description. The parents, wives, and children of those who were left in the pit, congregated round the shaft, and their piteous cries rent the air, although some of them were willing to hope that some of the unfortunate sufferers might be found alive. Notwithstanding the exertions being made some days will probably clapse before the works are drained sufficiently to in the usual way; in the case of orphan children no recover the bodies. The amount of coal produced at the above works is about 300,000 tons per an-

num. The Great Eastern is to sail from Liverpool on Monday, the 24th instant, for Quebec, for the conveyance of troops to Canada. The circumstances which have induced Her Majesty's Ministers to despatch this body of troops need not (says the Morning Post) excite the slightest apprehensions either in the minds of our military economists at home or in those of our irritated and impulsive friends in the neighboring republic. At the present time there are stationed in Canada two regiments of the line, exclusive of one local corps [the Canadian Rifles] and two or three companies of artillery. Recently the wing of a regiment has been sent from Halifax to nut down some disturbances which have unfortunately occurred in the island of Newfoundland .-Sir Fenwick Williams, the Commander-in-chief in Canada, having regard to the disturbed state of the neighboring republic, has strongly urged upon the Home Government the necessity of increasing the military defence of the country. Our contemporary adds:—"The 3000 men now about to sail will only be sufficient to place Quebec and Kingston in a state of security. But whilst the loyalty of the people of Canada is undoubted, no reasonable man either in this country or the province can ignore the fact that in the Northern States more than 200,000 men are in arms-men who misinterpret the neutrality of England, and who would, if it suited their pleasure, just as soor make a raid into Canada as invade the Southern States. It is to meet contingencies of this kind [contingencies not very probable, but nevertheless not altogether impossible that the Imperial Government, in compliance with the request of Sir Fenwick Williams, has determined to station in Canada an army sufficient to garrison its fortresses and to protect its exposed and extended frontier. This simple measure of precaution cannot be construed, even by the perverse ingenuity of the New York press, into a menace to the Northern States. The policy of this country, both in Canada and in England, is to preserve a position of strict neutrality; but this object, in a province which lies next door to the scene of civil war, cannot be attained unless Canada has to rely upon some force better disciplined and organized than her active volunteer corps or her sedentary militia. The sympathies of Canada are so strongly in favour of the Northern States that we believe a recognition of the new Confederation by this country under any circumstances would be eminently, not to say dangerously, unpopular in the province. These considerations show the wisdom of the determination at which the Government has arrived to place Canada in a position to repel foreign aggression and to enforce that neutrality which it is the obligation of every British subject to observe.

A LEGAL POINT IN THE AIR .- A balloon ascent was made in Bristol, when the aeronaut was accom-panied by two gentlemen of the city, one a Mr. R. Saunders, solicitor, better known amongst his friends as "Bob Saunders," and Mr. West a merchant. The attorney was a queer humorous fellow, and when the party had got up to their greatest elevation, he pullparty had got up to their greatest elevation, he pull- forms of petitions to parliament against Popery ed a pistol from his pocket, and presenting it to (laughter). He objected to the Catholics having left the office, and offered the rent, but it for the county Mayo, capable of accommodating 250 was refused. What could the creatures do? They went home with the money in their pockets; others to parliament against Popery ed a pistol from his pocket, and presenting it to (laughter). He objected to the Catholics having his companion said: "Supposing I should shoot you separate schools, because, as the vast majority of now, in what country would they lay the indictment ratepayers were Protestants. he thought it unions to parliament against Popery ed a pistol from his pocket, and presenting it to (laughter). He objected to the Catholics having his companion said: "Supposing I should shoot you separate schools, because, as the vast majority of now, in what country would they lay the indictment ratepayers were Protestants. he thought it unions to parliament against Popery ed a pistol from his pocket, and presenting it to (laughter). He objected to the Catholics having his companion said: "Supposing I should shoot you separate schools, because, as the vast majority of now, in what country would they lay the indictment ratepayers were Protestants.

for murder?" This and similar freaks made his com- that the rates should be applied to separate estabpanion so nervous that, as soon as they touched terra firma and threw out the grappling irons, but before they could lay firm hold of the ground, Mr. West jumped out, and as he was a large man, his act had the effect of lightening the balloon, so that it shot up again into the firmament. Mr. West, however, walked home, and, on inquiry being made of his friend and the balloon said, "They were gone up towards the moon once more, and, for his part, he never wanted to see Bob Saunders again." However, the latter got safely back to the earth and his clients.

A man living at Nantyglo, who keeps pigeons, a few weeks ago came to the resolution to decrease his number by shooting some of the young birds, taking care not to injure any of the old ones. This was rather a difficulty, but after he had shifted from one side to the other for some time with the loaded gun in his hand, four of the young birds stood well for a shot, and he fired. Down fell three pigeons quite dead, and a fourth being winged fluttered about. But the shot produced other results more remarkable. Seven panes of glass in a house in the distance were broken, and a basin of broth and a spoon were thrown down, the basin being broken and the broth spilt. The crash so startled a man who was at dinner, and who had not been able to move for rheumatism for months without his crutches, that he ran to the front door without them, and commenced jumping about in the front of the house, declaring that he was shot in the forehead, although there was no mark to be seen. The man who had discharged the gun, becoming alarmed, hastened to the cripple as soon as possible, and finding that he was not hart, told the woman of the house that he would pay all the damages done to the window. She, however, was not willing to receive a farthing, saying it was the best thing that had happened to her for a long time, and she would willingly pay all damages herself, as they had been trying a great many remedies before, all to no purpose; but now the man was quite cured, and she could not think of taking anything. The sportsman, however, insisted on paying. The cured man went to work on the morrow, and has not touched his crutches since. The sportsman belongs to the 2nd Breconshire Rifles, who may now safely assert that it possesses one of the best shots in the world-a man who killed three birds, wounded a fourth, broke seven panes of glass, and cured a rheumatic cripple, at one shot.

IRISH CATHOLICS IN WORKHOUSES IN ENG-LAND.

LONDON, June 11th. - The select committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in England, met again to-day in room 18 of the House of Commons, to consider the treatment of Catholic poor in the English workhouses.

The chair was taken by Mr. Villiers, President of the Poor Law Board, and the other members of the committee-Lord E. Howard, Mr. Kekewich, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Ayrton, Sir W. Jollife, Mr. Monkton Milnes, Mr. Bazeley, Colonel Pennant, Mr. Bonverie, Mr. S. Estcourt, and Mr. Alderman Sydney.

The first witness examined was Mr. Turner, one of the guardians of the St. Pancras Union. In reply to questions put by the chairman he said-My object in coming here is to show that the demands of the Roman Catholic priests are exorbitant, and ought not to be granted; these claims are set out in a pamphlet published by the Roman Catholic Publishing Company—these are, a registry of the creeds of the inmates, admission of Roman Catholic priests, appointment of chaplains, separate schools for Catholic children, &c.; he considered it would be inquisitorial to allow the priest access to the creed register, because they might wish to change their religion; the Catholic inmates and every opportunity of writing their grievances, if they had any; if any persons stated at St. Paneras workhouse that they were Roman Catholics, they would get privileges as to going to Mass, which others have not; a list of the names of such persons was kept at the work-houses, and if any Roman Catholic wished to go out, reference would be made to the register to see whother the person's name was entered there as a Roman Catholic; the Roman Catholic paupers in St. Pancras were allowed to go out on Sundays, and they would be allowed to go out on saint days if they were to ask the master; as regarded the children, if the parents had any wish to have them brought up as Roman Catholics it would be done, to make a similar rule with regard to them; there ought to be no inquiry into the creed of Catholic children (laughter); they ought to go to the school inquiry was made as to the religion of the parents; although it might be known that they were Roman Catholics, he was of opinion that all orphan children ought to be brought up in the religion of the Established Church (laughter); there was a chaplain to teach them all alike (laughter); with regard to adults, he thought Roman Catholics should be allowed to listen to any minister who might come.

To the Chairman - An assistant missionary had informed him that a number of Catholics had applied to him to have the ministrations of a Protestant chaplain.

The Chairman-That is a very remarkable fact, Mr. Turner, and, perhaps you will state what you know of your own knowledge?

The witness read a letter from an assistant city missionary, in which he said that during the three years he had attended the workhouse the Catholic nmates appeared pleased with his instruction, and in no case had any objection been raised. Mr. Kekewich-But that is not evidence of an ap-

plication by Catholics for a Protestant minister. Mr. Bird, Secretary to the Protestant Alliance,

vas the next witness called. Mr. Villiers-What are you, and what is the Pro-

testant Alliance? Witness-I am the Secretary, and the Alliance is an association of gentlemen of various religious denomications (all Protestants, however), and of all

Mr. Villiers-And what is their object? Witness-The object is for the defence of Protestantism, and to resist the encroachments of Popery

hades of political opinion.

(laughter). Mr Villiers-And what is it you apprehend from Popery, as you call it?

The witness then went on to say that the Protestant Alliance was apprehensive that if Catholic chaplains were appointed and recognised, they would gradually obtain great influence among the people, and make Catholicism, as it was once, the dominant Church; he was of opinion that as Protestantism was established religion of the State, all descried and orphan children should be brought up in it; be was in favour of religious freedom for all classes, and he believed that the Roman Catholics inmates

of the workhouses had perfect liberty for the exercise of their religion. The Chairman-What experience have you had on that point?

Witness-I have not had any (laughter). Mr. Villliers-Then, will you confine yourself to

what is within your own personal knowledge? The witness, in continuation, said he and the Protestant Alliance believed that if Roman Catholic chaplains were admitted to workhouses they would proselytise the inmates, and he objected to all pro-

Mr Villiers-And do you think the Roman Catholic priests would have success in proselytising if they were admitted? The witness shook his head, and said, "I would

be afraid of them" (laughter).
In reply to the Chairman the witness said that poor law unions sent to the Protestant Alliance for now, in what country would they lay the indictment | ratepayers were Protestants, he thought it unjust | June 20.

lishments for any particular creed; he was opposed to the nayment of Roman Catholic chaplains, and he looked with great disfavour on the appointment of paid Roman Catholic Chaplains in the army, the navy, and in gaols.

Mr. Rezeley-If a prison contained half Protestants and half Catholics, would you have a Protestaut chaplain, and no chaplain for the Roman Catho-

Witness-I would (laughter). Mr Monckton Milnes-Then do you object to the payment of Catholic chaplains under any circumstances?

Witness-I do, because I believe their teaching is erroneous. Mr Villiers-Then, why would you pay Protestant

Chaplains? Witness-Because they profess the religion of the State (laughter).

Mr Villiers - But you know Protestant chaplains

won't attend workhouses for nothing.

Witness-Oh, if I could get them to attend for nothing I would be very glad (laughter). Mr. Villiers-Then, you would take all you could gratis (laughter). You admit that poor and ignorant people ought to be instructed in their religion, and you know that people must be paid to instruct them; how, then, would you provide for the instruction of Catholic paupers in workhouses who

were poor and ignorant? Witness said that he thought that if Roman Catholics considered their poor ought to be instructed they ought to provide that they should be attended by their own priests, as Dissenters were by the ministers of their own religion; he objected to a creed register being kept at all; in the case of sick persons in workhouses he would allow a Catholic clergyman to be sent for on the application of the

Mr. Villiers-How long is your society establish-

Witness - Ten years.

Mr Villiers-And do you find the Roman Catholies increasing, notwithstanding?

Witness-well, that is a question which I would not like to pass an opinion upon (laughter).

To Lord Edward Howard-If Roman Catholic chaplains in the army make converts, as I hear they do, I would consider it a great injury to Church and State Haughter].

The committee then adjourned.

UNITED STATES.

The Right Rev. Louis de Goesbriand, Bishop of Burlington, Vt., has returned from Europe to his See much improved in health.

DRATH OF MOTHER ELIZABETH. - Mother Elizabeth who was one of the first Sisters of Charity in this, Diocese, and who has been for over half a century a member of the Community, died at the Orphan Asylum in Fifty-first street, on Saturday night, the 22d inet - N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

Loan Lyons, and the other foreign ambasendors at Washington, will, it is said, remove their head quarters to Baltimore until the nation i troubles shall have been settled.

VIOLENT STORM IN MASSACHUSETTS - Boston, June 17 .- A severe bail storm with thunder and lightening passed over a portion of Plymouth County Sunday afternoon causing a great destruction of trees, growing crops and windows. At Sandwich there was a tornado partially unroofing some buildings and demolishing chimneys.

PORE TRADE OF THE WESTERN STATES OF AMEsica .- The number of hogs killed and packed for 1860-61 was 2,125,507; average weight per hog 4791bs. Of this quantity Ohio supplied 624,798, and Illinois 512,991. Large quantities were also cured in New York, Bultimore, and Philadelphia, and other eastern cities, which were shipped from the west by rail. The above returns give 5] per cent increase on last year in weight.

The correspondence of the New York Herald save; There is a gross negligence or cruel indifference in the administration of the Commissary's and Quartermaster's Departments here in regard to providing for newly arrived regiments, and promptly milling requisitions which need immediate attention. The red tape atmosphere of Washington city seems but as to orphan children it would be preposterous to have thinted these departments, in which promptness and despatch are indispensible to their usefulness and the comfort and health of the soldiers. every day there are just complaints made, Menris that whole regiments are left whole days after their arrival without ratious, or with an insufficient supply The Twenty-Eighth regiment of New York arrived here at last date, and up to their marching out to their camp at Meredian Hill were without any provisions. The Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, which arrived a few days ago, are so scantily supplied that the men and officers are already begging for their proper allowance. A few days ago one of the ambulances bringing to the hospital here the men wounded in the affair at Vienna, was run off with by the horse for want of a martingale. The surgeon in attendance asked for one to enable him to return immediately and bring in the rest of the wounded. He was told to make out a requisition, but although the martingale was needed without delay, it could not be ubtained until the requisition had been passed through all the books of the denartment, which it was said would require two or three days. In the mean time, the ductor could, if he pleased, go buy a martingate, or let the horse run away with the wounded men, or let them wait until the red taps routine of the Quartermaster's Department would allow them to be brought safely to the hospital. These occurrences are inexcusable. Il is bad enough for the government to be swindled by contractors, and amiable and officious committees that assume to aid Uncle Sam to do the purchasing but it is even a greater outrage that the soldiers should suffer, when provisions and supplies of all kinds are abundant, and the promptness of officials is alone necessary to afford them every comfort the regulations allow.

TRIED TO KEEP HIM FROM THE WAR .-- A volunteer in the Second Ohio Brigade, who had been granted a few days' furlough prior to leaving for active service, returned to Champ Dennison on Thursday with his "trigger finger" wrapped up in rags. He replied to the curious inquiries of his comrades concerning it, that his wife hitterly opposed his desire to enlist for three years, and during his visit home she took chisel and mallet, and, while he was asleep, chopned off the end of his finger, under the supposition that such mutilation would cause his rejection by the mustering officer. Imagine her disgust when her obstinate husband informed her that as he was a drummer it could not affect him. The soldier insists upon going, and his "better half" is supposed to be disconsolate.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED IN BOSTON HARBOR. - Yesterday afternoon the pleasure schooner Hiawatha, of South Boston, containing a party of thirteen men, was struck by a squall and capsized in Lighthouse Channel, and sunk. Six of those on board were drowned and at last accounts none of the bodies had been recovered. The names of the drowned were George Neilson, and Thomas Kelly, of South Roston, and Denis Flynn, James McCarty, Thomas Wright, and Denis McCorliff, of Boston Proper.-Journal, June

Arrival or Mornous .- The ship Monarch of the Sea, Captain Gardner, arrived at this port Wednesday, June 19, from Liverpool, having a general cargo and 954 Mormon passengers. This is the largest number of Mormons that ever arrived in this port in one vessel, all of which are in fine bealth and good condition, and will leave to day for Umh or salt Lake City, where they intend to settle .- Daily News

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 8 PUBLISHED BYERY PRIDAY BY THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR GEORGE E. CLERK, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

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

TRRMS:

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, 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 Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Sireet, opposite Messrs, Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite th Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1861.

To Correspondents. - Several communications have been received, which will be attended to as soon as the editor, who is absent, re-

Cavour is dead-gone to his last account ! The prayers of the Catholic world have reached the throne of the just and eternal God, and one by one in his own good time, is he striking down the enemies of His holy Church. The fatal deeree has gone forth-" thou cans't be steward no longer"--- the Angel of Death hastening in its fulfillment has swept over Turin, and Count Cavour is summoned before his God. Could we have followed that poor stricken soul across the threshold of eternity, and seen it as it stood bewildered in the first blaze of the God-head, we should have felt in all its intensity, how utterly vain it is even for the most cunning and powerful ones of this world to battle against their God. Cavour's soul is alone in the presence of its Maker-alone before the tribunal of the just Judge. Alone? No! for that dread tribunal is being thronged by his accusers .-grey-haired priests shot down by a brutal soldiery; -- the thousands of simple peasants slain in the Abruzzi-the whole armies of soldiers slain in an unholy war are there; while from North to South of Italyfrom tertile plain and vineyard and rugged cliff -from hamlet, town and city, cry upon cry ascends against him, of robbery and sacrilege and desecration of all that is neld sacred in heaven and on earth; and there are clouds of winged accusers burrying in, and thronging round the judgment seat of the Most High to prefer their plaints against him. The Angel of Rome is there, bearing the keys and triple crown; in his hand he bears a scroll whereon is written in eternal characters the title deed of his masterthe successor of St. Peter-" Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church."-He demands Amelia and the Romagnia at the hands of the accused. The Angels of Naples and Sicily are there demanding their kingdoms from the spoiler. The Angel of the Churches is there, bearing on his scroll the indignant protest of the Saviour -- " My house indeed is a house of prayer, but you have made it a den of thieres." He demands back the temples of God defiled and desecrated by an infidel rabble. The Angel of Gods little ones is there-his scroll bears the terrible denunciation, "Wo to that man by whom scandal cometh; it were better far that a mill-stone should be banged about his neck and that he should be cast into the uttermost depth of the sea." He demands back | Catholic Priests. the souls of those millions of God's "little ones," whose religion has been mocked, and whose faith bas been shaken. And where now are the aiders and abettors of his crimes? Will the ruffian bands of Garibalds, or the hired stelettos of Mazzini aught avail him now? Will the subtle wiles of the infidel Napoleon defend him from a single one of his accusers? Will al! the arms of France and Piedmont save him now from the just judgment of his God? But it is not given to mortal man to say, what has been the decree pronounced in that dreadful Council Chamber. God grant that ere the soul had left the body one ray of true repentance shot across it, and changed its blood stains into purest snow. This only do we know, that he who fights against his God is in very truth an idiot; for this madness it was, that long before the Almighty fiat had moulded this little world of ours into a consistent form, had peopled hell with devils. It may be that for a time God has permitted this unboly warfare-this modern war of the giants -until unthinking men have supposed that His hand is shortened and (impious thought!) that sation;" but sooner or later in his own good time, he will disperse the clouds that have wellnigh overwhelmed the land, this time in a deluge of infidelity, and will pour the sunbeams of his divine protection on the earth. Is it that this death of Count Cavour must be taken as the the crowd that the priest had been shot down, their

But whether the beginning of the end is here, or whether it be still far distant, and there be yet in store still further trials for Holy Church in Italy, this we know for certain that this unholy that direful retaliation would have followed." war will ere long turn to the discomforture of those who wage it. Other Cavours my arise equally crafty, unprincipled and sacrilegious as he who has but just now stood before the Eternal Judge; Garibaldi may still strut upon the scene in that red shirt so emblematic of the wholesale murderer-the Galantuomo may still rob the Church and be "an honest man;" France may for years to come bave a badly-masked infidel upon ber throne-England may applaud and secretly subsidise the Italian infidels, because they would obliterate as much as in them lies the slightest vestiges of revealed religion from God's earth still we know that it was written of old as though in prophecy for these our days, against those that have "stood up and met together against the Lord and against His Christ," that He that dwelleth in heaven shall laugh at them; and the Lord "shall deride them. But I am appointed King by Him over Sion His holy mount preaching His commandments."

SACERDOS.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND RIOTS .- We made a few remarks some weeks ago upon the insolent, and as we were even then fully persuaded, unjustifiable comments made by a section of the Protestant press, and also by the Governor of Newfoundland upon the conduct of the Catholic clergy during the recent deplorable election riots .-Since then we have received additional details, and from these it appears that the Catholic clergymen were throughout most active in their endeavors to preserve the peace, that in so exerting themselves they exposed themselves to no inconsiderable amount of danger, and that the Protestant press is at last obliged to do justice to these "Romish" priests.

The origin of these Newfoundland riots is still somewhat obscure, but they seem to have been provoked by the high banded measures of the Government in excluding from Parliament men whom the proper authorities had declared duly elected. In one instance, after making such a return, the returning officer made oath before a magistrate that he had perjured himself, and had been frightened into making, knowingly, a false return. This fellow, who by his affidavit is proved to be both a liar and a coward, was one of those against whom the fury of the mob was

The origin of the row is not however our business. No doubt the conduct of the rioters was abominable, and no good citizen will ever attempt to palliate such acts as they were guilty of. The question is not as to the merits of the row, but as to the conduct of the Catholic Clergy, and whether they deserved the reprimand, or rather insult offered to them by Governor Bannarman in his letter to the Bishop. Some extracts from the St. John's Newfoundlander, a paper which we find quoted by the Montreal Witness of the 18th ult.,-who again is not open to the suspicion of being prejudiced in favor of "Romish" priests, or of an anxiety to do them justice -will throw considerable light upon this question. The row commenced when Messrs. Hogsett and Fury were driven from their places in Parliament. Hereupon the Newfoundlander

"It was with the utmost difficulty that the crowd who surrounded the Colonial Building could be restrained from violent demonstrations by the presence of the military and police forces, and even by that which always proves more powerful than either or both-the presence and exertions of the

" At one moment, in spite of all these restraints, a riot seemed inevitable, and the Chief Magistrate. Mr. Carter, rend the Riot Act, which was then handed to Col. Grant, R. N. C., in command of the military. The crowd, however, soon after became gradually more tranquil; and it is hardly possible to overestimate the services of the priests in the preserva-tion of peace throughout the trying hours from 2 to 6 o'clock. They never ceased moving about among the crowd, calming, soothing, counselling them, and putting down the angry torrent which threatened from time to time to sweep all before it. They succeeded at length in inducing group after group of a vast multitude to break up and disperse.

Then as our readers know the military were called out; the rioters became only the more excited, and proceeding from one act of violence to another they provoked the order to "fire."-Still throughout these scenes of violence the Catholic Clergy were everywhere present, endearoring to allay the angry passions of the mob. and, heedless of their own safety, to preserve peace. The Rev. Jeremiah O'Donnell was shot down whilst engaged in this eminently Christian and patriotic service. The Newfoundlander says of him :-

" Among the wounded, we grieve to say, was the Rev. Jeremish O'Dennell, one of the most esteemed and loved priests in the island. Exhausted from his previous labors of the day, he called a respect-He has abandoned his Holy Church, and deliver- able man named Patrick Mirick, whom he saw in the crowd, and took him to lean on and help him ed her over to the machinations of the devil through, while he entreated and implored them for habited in the decentful garb of "modern civili- the love of God to keep the peace and retire to their bomes. While thus engaged in the Divine work of peace, this most amiable and worthy priest received a shot which passed through his ankle. He was taken into a neighboring house for a while, and then in a most painful and prostrate condition carried home on a bed; poor Mirick, who was with him, was shot in the thigh, and, of course, very seriously injured. When the alarm rang through

critical juncture came again the most praiseworthy services of the Catholic Clergy and Judge Little. They positively left no means unemployed to restrain the people, and had they done less than they did, we are assured by undoubted eye-witnesses,

And these are the men, and these the services, which a Protestant press, and Protestant officials have rewarded with insults, and invendoes that to the Catholic Clergy are attributable the scenes of violence which the latter did their utmost to avert. Truth must however come out at last and it is certainly very satisfactory to find the Newfoundlander bearing honorable testimony to the meritorious conduct of the Catholic Clergy of Newfoundland copied by the Montreal Witness. To them it now seems is due the suppression of the roots, and the preservation of the community from acts of "diretul retalia-

The following letter from the Right Rev. Bishop of St. John's, Dr. Mulloch, will throw new light upon the subject :--

"Sir:-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of yesterday, and beg respectfully to make a few observations in reply to the charges it appears to contain against the Catholic priesthood and people. Your Excellency states that in your experience in this country you have never seen the Catholic Clergy use their influence unless at the height of the storm, but never at the beginning of one when it might prove so beneficial to the peace of society. I wish Your Excellency had stated some case in point. I never knew the peace of the community to be imperilled that the priests did not use every exertion to save it, and whether in the beginning or middle or end of a storm even at the risk of their lives, their influence as on last Friday, has always been on the side of law and order. On that day when a set of assassins fired on an unarmed multitude and wounded seven persons, one of them it is feared mortally, it was to the presence and influence of the priests alone, who were near the spot, that the aggressors owed their lives, and what appears incredible, I have not heard as yet that any one of those persons has been taken up. Surely if there be any form of Government existing, four days would not be allowed to elapse without an enquiry into the shooting of seven persons. Justice demands an investigation, and the persons who fired the shots should either be declared justified by the circumstances or indicted as assussins. However, the horrible fact remains that seven people are shot, and the Government up to Monday loes not as far as I can learn, inquire whether justifiably or otherwise. This is a grave subject for a

Parliamentary inquiry.
"I can't agree with Your Excellency that the elective franchise is any cause of difference among Catholics and Protestants. Both equally exercise it and most of the Catholic districts, St. John's East, Placentia, and Bay Bulls, return Protestant members. I believe a great responsibility, as your Excellency remarks, attaches to those on either side who deter the electors from freely exercising the franchise, (as in O'Neill's case) and I regret to say that every influence that could be brought to bear by threats or otherwise has been had recourse to by several members of the Protestant party as they call themselves. This can be proved not only by parole evidence, but by letters from these parties also, as I understand. With Harbor Grace I have nothing to do, it is not in my diocese. I heard that there has been disorder to great extent there and that the Convents even have been threatened by a Protestant mob, but I received no communication from that quarter myself, and Your Excellency has the means of coming at the truth by examining both parties and not taking the statements at either side. Your Excellency states that you are a friend to toleration, and I don't doubt it, but the Catholics, with the greatest respect for your Excellency, can't recognise the term as applica-ble to them. They enjoy as a right all the privileges of British subjects. Here no man's religion is a bar to any right or employment, they admit no ascendancy, they are perfectly satisfied with the equality they enjoy under the sway of the Queen. I am most happy to find the distressing circumstances of the last few days will be made the subject of a Parliamentary en quiry. A few months ago Newfoundland was remarkable among the neighboring Colonies for the total absence of Religious dissensions. The disruption of this happy state of things under Your Excellency's Government came not from the Catholics. Every insult that a ruffian press, whose patronage or praise of any Government is infamy, could heap on them and their religion, every calumny that malice could invent were daily disseminated among an excitable people. Continued appeals to the Protestants to arm themselves with revolvers, filthy insults by defiling a chapel, appeals to the most ignorant portion of the Protestant population to take the law into their own hands, personal vituperations, lying charges of general disorderly conduct, while the Judges on the Bench were commenting on the lightness of the Calendar; all this going on for months, while the Catholic papers preserved decency at all events has at length produced the fruit to be expected from it. Add to all this a general belief among Catholics disseminated I know not how, but which I always endeavored to combat, that the Authorities were in direct opposition to every thing Catholic, and that every effort would be made to deprive Catholics, if possible, of the rights guaranteed them by Responsible Government. With all these facts Catholics are most desirous of a Parliamentary enquiry .- One thing will be proved by it, that amidst all the insult and provocation the Catholic clergy and people received, neither I nor my clergy wrote or spoke a word against any individual of the other party, and our advice to the Electors was to select the best men they could find among the candidates, irrespective of country or religion. As long however, as reci-pients of pauper relief are allowed to vote, and as that relief is in the hands of irresponsible persons, to be used as bribes to their pauper constituents, the people will, despite of all the clergy can say, be demoralized. Without a change in this dishonest system there can be no Government properly speaking; and as long as the heavy taxes I pay are irresponsibly administered and used by parties whose only means of living are politics, for their own advantage principally, I will always consider, and on every occasion proclaim the Government who sauc-

tions it as participators in the fraud. † J. T. MULLOCK. Sr. Joux's, April 30, 1861.

We are happy to inform our readers that Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, has returned from his protracted visit to Rome in excellent health and spirits. His Lordship was in Montreal on Tuesday and Wednesday this week, and left for his Diocess on Thursday morning. Bishop Horan left Canada in November last; visited the land England and France to the "Eternal City," death of Count Cavour must be taken as the the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of Count Cavour must be taken as the the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of Count Cavour must be taken as the the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been show down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been down, their death of the crowd that the priest had been death of the crowd that the priest had

of that ancient metropolis, which is, and ever shall be, the " centre of Catholic unity. On his return, he visited Belgium, and parts of Prussia, and also Scotland.

His Lordship, we understand, has been eminently successful in his mission, and preserves a grateful remembrance of the kindness he received from the Holy Father, and from the Principals of the Irish College at Rome, by whom he was invited to preach on St. Patrick's Day. It is gratifying to learn that the Festival of Ireland's Patron Saint was duly honored there.

Having resolved to bring to Kingston the 'remains of Bishop Macdonnell, the first Bishop of that diocese, who died 22 years ago in Edinburgh, that his venerated ashes might rest near the flock he tended so long, and with so much zeal, and who still fondly cherish his memory,-Dr. Horan had the necessary steps taken, with all due ceremonial, to remove the coffin, which was fully dentified, from the vault, to Glasgow, whence it will be conveyed to Kingston, where great preparations are being made for the reception of all that is left on earth of the faithful pastor and the beloved prelate.

Finally, His Lordship paid a parting visit to Ireland, the luxuriant verdure and beautiful scenery of which, and the free and friendly manners and generous hospitality of its inhabitants, especially amongst his brethren of the clergythe highest and the humblest-is the frequent theme of his interesting conversation.

In our last we called attention to the coincidence of the present political opinions of the Toronto Freeman, with those always insisted upon by the TRUE WITNESS, and especially in 1859, when we were arguing against the monstrous proposition, that Mr. George Brown and his following of "Clear-Grits" were the "natural allies" of Catholics. In the Freeman of to-day, we cheerfully recognise a fellow-laborer and a valuable one in the field in which we have long humbly toiled, and we are thankful for this accession to the Catholic cause. The following extracts from our Toronto cotemporary's issue of last week will show how completely he has adopted, and how forcibly he advocates the political views which, from the day of its first publication, the TRUE WITNESS has always adhered to :-

SEPARATE SCHOOLS-THE TEST FOR CA-THOLIC VOTERS.

On the 4th of last November, we announced our disconnection with political parties. This declaration was approved by hundreds of our subscribers, who were opposed to the previous political course of the Freeman, more especially in its leaning to the policy of Mr. George Brown. A most reliable friend -who now rests in his grave - writing to us in Decr. from the neighborhood of Windsor, after having travelled from this city to that point, diverging en route for miles from the Great Western Railroad on either side into the country, said :- " I have not expressed any opinion respecting the views of your subscribers on the merits of the Freeman; but, now that you have entered upon a different course, I feel myself at liberty to say, that I have not met one Catholic since I left Toronto, to the present moment, who took the Freeman on account of its politics. They support it purely because of its being a Catholic paper; but they condemn its support of the Opposi-

It afforded us great satisfaction and encourage ment to have our views endorsed by more than one thousand of our Western readers-men of practical Cutholicity and sound judgment-men who, remote from the strife of parties, and, from the seductive and demoralising influence of corrupt political cliques and tricksters, weigh calmly and dispassionately the principles, the movements and the honesty of men. These unbiassed and incorruptible jurors, who conned over carefully the evidence submitted to them in the acts, votes, and published opinions of public men. on both sides ... who reflected amid the solitude of the forest, in the grey dawn of early morning and in the tranquil hours which they enjoy after their day's toil upon men and measures, favorable and hostile to the interests of their class and creed, have rendered an unmistakeable verdict. They have said we cannot lend our support to men who openly profess their determination to destroy our Separate Schools, to oppose Freedom of Education, and who omit no opportunity of declaring their hostility to our religious and charitable institutions. The unanimity which characterizes this verdict is singularly and strikingly Catholic. Without comparing opinions, without any preconcerted arrangement, without the exercise of any extrinsic influence; but guided wholly and solely by the promptings of sound common sense and the unerring voice of conscience, those unsophisticated, hard-fisted, sterling sons of the Church, have reached their conclusion. It may be said that they are not politicians, and, by consequence, cannot be regarded as competent to pronounce an opinion upon important matters of State policy. True; but at the same time, they are Catholics, and are guided by higher motives, and actuated by nobler and more exalted principles, than politicians for the most part follow. It it is the people who speak; and in this instance "the voice of the people is the voice of God." It is the people, enunciating a truth in perfect harmony with the interest and well-being of religion, in consonance with the cherished views of tens of thousands of our co-religionists, who have sounded the warning note, and deaf, indeed, would we be to the voice of duty, and derelict to our obligations as Catholics, if we refused to liston.

Happily, it cannot be said that the Catholics of Western Canada, in uniting together to demand Freedom of Education, are acting without the sanction of their spiritual guides. Far otherwise. Upon this paramount question the Bishops, Priests, and all practical members of the Catholic Church, are unanimous. All other topics, which regard even the most important temporal concerns, dwindle into significance, when viewed in comparison with the moral Catholic training of our youth. Provide for this, and all will be well; neglect it, and the enemies of our Church will achieve the most signal triumph.

While a sound and healthy opinion pervades our body generally, on the School question, we are sorry to find some pro forma Catholics among us, who of his forefathers, and then travelled through from weakness, mistaken notions, or a base abandonment of principle, surrendered in order to attain their own selfish ends; are prepared to sacrifice the where he spent four months, including that most wretched instalments of rights and justice already interesting period to every Catholic, lay and in our possession. Such men are wicked and danclerical—Holy Week. He has had full time, be such, they are insincere and dishonest. They are by the political wisdom of a Washington.

tal souls, these recreants say, "it is all ciap-trap, " it is the old story."

In the above there is not a sentiment expressed. not a word which we do not endorse, and which we have not repeatedly expressed, when treating of the monstrous and degrading alliance of Catholics with George Brown and the Protestant Reformers. We have now only one thing left to pray for; and that is, that the Catholics of Lower Canada will join heart and soul with their Western brethren to extort justice to the Catholics on the School Question.

We have received the Pastoral Letter of the Third Provincial Council of Cincinnati, from which we make some extracts of general interest to the Catholic reader. Two subjects of prominent importance present themselves to us -" THE POPE" and "Common Schools:" in both these subjects, we give the words of the Prelates of the Archdiocess of Cincinnati:-

Nor do the disastrous times upon which the world has fallen, both in Europe and in America, present any valid cause for discouragement; for, as the entire history of God's dealings with His people abundantly proves, the Church has never been more flourishing than when menaced with disaster, and surrounded by danger. God usually delights to draw light out of darkuess-post tenebras lucem. At the very moment when the storm is most lowering, and when it most threatens the bark of Peter with shipwreck, Christ usually arouseth Himself, like a giant, from His seeming slumber, and commandeth the winds and the waves, and suddenly there cometh a great calm! Were ours a merely human Church, founded by men and depending for its continuance and prosperity upon the actions of men, it would be otherwise; it would then be necessarily affected by human causes, and it would share in all the manifold vicissicudes of human affairs. Such has been the history and fate of all the sects established by men outside of, and in opposition to, the Holy Catholic Church founded by Christ and built upon a rock. The older sects have changed or failen, and new ones have arisen emidsi their ruins, destined themselves in time to share the fate of their human predecessors. The number of sects now in existence, lamentably great as it is, is small in comparison with that of those which have long since perished and been forgotten. Like man, they have their youth, their manhood, their old age, and their consequent decrepitude—the harbinger of that coming and certain death, which is the lot of all human institutions.

Only the truth of God abideth forever. The Catholic Church has continued to exist, in undiminished beauty and vigor, during the eighteen centuries which have elapsed since Christ first sent forth His apostles to teach all nations, with the solemn promise then made to them that He would be with them all days even to the consummation of the world. Heaven and earth may pass away, but His word will not-cannot-pass away. A most striking confirmation of this consoling promise is found in the great fact of modern history, that, while during the eighteen centuries past, dynasties have changed, thrones have tottered, sceptres have been broken, around the Catholic Church, and her whole pathway through history has been thus strewn with ruins, she alone has stood erect amidst the crumbling wrecks of human greatness, the only unchangeable and undying institution on the face of the earth! No one can question or even successfully obscure this great historical truth; no one can rob the Church of this immortal glory, emanating from the throne of God, with whom there is no change nor shadow of vicigaitude.

Clad thus in the panoply of God, and having her crown, wreathed with a thousand victories gained over the powers of the earth and the gates of hell, glittering with undimmed splendor upon her brow, the holy Catholic Church can entertain no fear for her future. It God be for us, who shall be against us? What if our beloved Pontiff Pins IX., after having been treacherously and sacrilegiously robbed the greater portion of his small ter for his support and independence a thousand years ago, is now encompassed with danger, under the protection of a false friend who seeks to deliver him un to his enemies, and who at the same time, like Pilate, washes his hands and declares that he is guiltless of the blood of the Lord's anointed ; -even this sad condition of things should inspire no feelings of serious alarm for the final issue. The Holy See has often before encountered and triumphed over similar, if not even greater dangers. The persecution of the sainted Pontiffs Pius VI. and Pius VII. is still fresh in the memory of men, and so also is the brilliant and fitful history of the great military chieftain who was the principal agent in the oppression of the latter Pontiff; the rock of St. Helena was but a fit, and we may add, a necessary sequel to the attack on the rock of Peter!

What we should do, Beloved Brethren, under these afflicting circumstances, is to sympathize with and to pray for our venerated and beloved Pontiff, and to contribute liberally for his support, now that his ordinary resources have been cut off by treacherous men disguising their sacrilege under the mask of a zeal for liberty. And we earnestly recommend, that in all the Dioceses of our Province in which collections have not yet been taken up for the Pope, this duty of filial piety should be discharged at as early a date as possible, the most appropriate time for each diocesan collection being previously fixed by the Bishop. Well knowing, as we do, the piety and the noble generosity of our faithful people, we are convinced that they will cheerfully respond to the call wherever it will be made. It is question of supporting the common Father of the faithful, who labora for the good of all his children throughout the world and we feel quite assured that they will never permit him to endure any suffering which they can alleviate.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We think that few candid observers will fail to have remarked the progressive demoralization among the youth of our country, and to regret that the system of Common School education has not certainly succeeded in obviating this downward tendency, to which we may fairly ascribe much of the present alarming condition of our affairs. Under the influence of this plausible but most unwise system, the rising generation has been educated either without any definite religious principles at all, or with false, at least, more or less exaggerated and fanatical principles. The system itself, if carried out according to its alleged intent of abstaining faom any definite religious instruction is well calculated to raise up a generation of religious indifferentists, if not of practical infidels; and if not thus carried out, its tendency is to develope false or very defective if not dangerous principles. The facts we believe, sufficiently prove that the influence of our Common Schools has been developed either in one or both of these directions. We can scarcely explain in any other way the manifest moral deterioration of the country, which is probably the very worst feature in our present troubles. No candid man will deny, that public virtue is now very far below the standard to which it was raised in the earlier and purer days of the republic, when our fathers admired the moral herosm, and were guided

ried out, not morely because its operation is very anjust to ourselves, but because we consider it radi cally defective and wrong; but our appeal has been made calmly, and with due regard for the feelings and even what we might consider the prejudices of

others. We feel it to be our most sacred and our most splemn duty to rear up our children in the know-ledge, fear, and love of God; and we regard this as the essential elemen t-as the very foundation, the life and soul of all sound education among Christians; that which, in fact, distinguishes the latter from education among pagens. As this religious training is not possible in the Public Schools as at present organised and conducted, our children are necessarilly excluded from them, as effectually as they would be by locks and bolts; unless, indeed, we were to become so dead to faith as to be willing to sacrifice the religious education of our children for a merely worldly convenience. But thank God! we have some faith yet left in the midst of this cold world of utilitarianism; and hence, after paying our due proportion of the common taxes for the support of Schools which are thus virtually closed against se, we feel constrained to erect others, at enormous expense, for the Christian education of our own children. Whatever else may be said of us in explanation or denunciation of our opposition to the Common School system, our worst adversaries cannot but admit our sincerity, proved as it is by what is usually regarded as a conclusive argument in this ego-the large expenditure of our money for this pur-

In a country so divided in sentiment as ours is on the subject of Religion, the only system which would be fair and equitable to all, would be that which would make education, like religion and like all other important pursuits, entirely free; and if taxes are collected from all for its encouragement and support, to apportion the amount of these taxes fairly among the scholars taught certain branches up to a certain standard, no matter under what religious or other auspices. This system would elicit educational industry and talent, by stimulating competition; and we have not a doubt that it would lessen the cost of education, greatly extend its blessings, and render it both sounder and more widely diffused .-It would satisfy all classes, and it would render the Schools really Public and Common --- which they certainly are not at present except in name. The young State of Taxes has already adopted this just principle in her public school system, and there is every reason to believe that its operation will be found to be so beneficial as to eucourage other States to follow the equitable example. We earnestly commend these reflections to all the fairminded and impartial among our fellow citizens. Why should there be an odious and expensive State monopoly in education, any more than in religion? Why should the State undertake to monopolize education any more than commerce? Why should the sacred rights of parents over their children be disregarded and trampled under foot by salaried State officialssalaried too by moneys collected by force of law from the very parents who are thus denrived of their sacred and inalienable right of educating their children according to their consciences? In one word, why should education be less free in this republic than it is in the monarchies of Europe, even those which are usually represented as the most absolute and despotic? Why should our happy and free republic be behind England and even Austria in the matter of free education?s Yet such is unhappily the fact, established by abundant evidence.

The reason, to the impartial speaker, is obvious. Political liberty is far more generally diffused in the United States than in Great Britain, only have a dozen to hear him." but personal, or individual liberty is not held in so high esteem in this side of the Atlantic as it is those countries of the Old World, which has Canada. still preserved a considerable portion of the ancient Catholic medieval constitutional principles. The theory of modern democracy is, that as against the majority, the minority have no right, and that as against the people acting in their collective capacity, the individual has, and can urge no rights. The spirit of democracy is as essensially "Absolutist" as that of any Military or Asiatic despotism which ever crushed and de-

Not until the feeling a principle of " individualism" can be evoked amongst the people of the United States, until such as the man is looked upon as a living soul, as well as a voter; or, in other words, not until the fundamental principles of modern democracy shall have been repudiated, and those of Christianity embraced in the United States, can we expect any important change to the advantage of Catholics in the Common School Laws, since that change must be preceded by a recognition of the rights of the individual parent, as against the majority, and of the Family as against the State. This again presupposes a very considerable amount of Catholic training; for it is to the Catholic Church that we are indebted for all true notions of liberty, and for any and every social advantage that we may possess over the nations of antiquity. In proportion as communities recede from that Church and her type of civilisation, they draw nigh unto ancient heathenism, and its Absolutist forms, of which State-Schoolism is an essential egredient. " Free education" is at present an impossibility in the United States, because their government is based upon the principles of Protestant democracy, and because their people have never passed through that system of Catholic training, which alone can inspire respect for the "individual" because it asserts his dignity as a living soul.

We have been requested by the Committee ptapointed to distribute the funds collected for the re-lief of the Sufferers by the Inundation of the 14th 15th and 16th of April last, to publish the following

result of their labours :-						
Statements of Receipts and Disbursements.						
Subscriptions received\$4,617 67 Which amount has been distributed as follows,						
viz., in cash through St. George's Society to 158 sufferers\$444 45						
Irish Prot. Ben. Soc'y 393 do 810 00						
St. Vincent de Paul 399 do 566 67						
St. Patrick's Society 1021 do1921 82						
St. Andrew's Society 222 do 533 33 School of Industry, special donation,						
1 barrel oatmeal and 5 00						

Distributed in wood through the various Societies.... Total expenses of collection and distribu-16:40 Lion....

\$4,617 67 TROMAS RYAN, Chairman. ALPRED LAROCQUE, Sec. Treasurer. Montreal, 27th June, 1861.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS. With the exception of this district, the whole of Lower Canada may well be spoken of as a Catholic country. In the Eastern Townships, however, the Protestant element is large, and perhaps preponderates. That district has been cursed with a large Yankee immigration and the French Canadians therein settled have had their morals and their faith corrupted by too close contact with their impure neighbors. The Eastern Townships are the favorite haunts of the Colporteur or tract-pedlar, of the iticerant Swaddler and Methodist ranter. They form a very Protestant Goshen, surrounded on all sides by "Romish"

And from this district, as might naturally be expected, come the greater portion of our more abandoned criminals. Murders, rapes, abortion cases, are the peculiar distinguishing fruits of this Protestant Goshen. And yet why call at Goshen? Why not, with Judge Alwin, characterish it as the Sodom and Gomorrah of Lower Canada?

For it was in these terms that, on the late trial of a filthy brute named Patterson convicted of a case of child-murder whose details are too revolting for publication, Judge Aylwin described the moral aspect of those Eastern Townships, as reported by the Montreal Gazette of the 28th ult., speaking of the fearful prevalence of the crime of child-murder in this Protestant section of Lower Canada. His Honor characterised the moral condition of the locality "as second to the state of Sodom and Gomorrah, and which if not checked would overturn the very foundations on which civilised society rested." Alas! this Protestant Goshen is a very sink of iniquity and all uncleanness. "Abortion Doctors" are as numerous as the Colporteurs and the Swaddlers! It is the plague spot on the moral surface of Catholic Lower Canada, the one blemish upon her fair fame.

Ministers take up their testimony against this foul spot, and condemn it. At a recent meeting of the Anglican Clergy in Montreal, a Rev. Mr. Scott of Dunham thus graphically portrayed it. We copy from the Montreal Gazette of the 20th ult:-

"From the general character of the Townships, s person might go about there in the character of a mountebank-call bimself a teacher of any kindand receive more attention and more support than a clergyman. Even if an Indian woman were announced to speak, the house would be filled to overflowing, while an educated English pastor might

A pretty character this from Protestants as to the state of the only Protestant district in Lower

AN ERROR CORRECTED. - The Montreal Witness of Friday last has the following para-

"The great Cheval de Bataille of the True Witness for the elections is going to be very similar to that of the Christian Guardian, namely, public money for denominational education.

This is incorrect, in so far as the TRUE WIT-NESS is concerned. We do not ask one cent of public money for educational purposes of any kind; all we masst upon is this—That we be not taxed directly or indirectly, for educational pur- any controversy with their authors; but to point poses, or for a system of education, to which as out the gross inconsistency of which our Cana-Catholics we are conscientiously opposed. We hold as towards "State-Schoolism," precisely the same position as that held towards "State-Churchism" by the advocates of the Voluntary Principle. If that principle is sound in religion, it is sound in education; if its application to the Church is good, so is its application to the School; and we defy any one to adduce any semblance even of an argument in favor of compulsory taxation for educational purposes, which s not equally strong in favor of similar compulsion for religious purposes. "State-Churchism" and "State-Schoolism" are in principle, iden-

We do not however insist upon the application of the Voluntary system either to Church or School; all we insist upon-and as a right not as a favor—is this: That, if we be taxed for School purposes, or if money be taken from the public purse for a similar object, we be allowed to apply the sums so received to such Schools as we please, and that a fair share of the public monies be given to us to be devoted to our educational system. If to this the Witness objects, then, as he values consistency, we call upon him to join us in denouncing all State taxation for Schools, all appropriations of public funds for educational purposes; and as he is a Voluntary in religion so we call upon him to be a Voluntary in education. If he cries "Down with State-Churchism," le t bim also cry "Down with State-Schoolism."

We showed in our last number of the Banner the effects produced by Popery on its votaries, the Popish Priests, by expesing their gross immoralities and crimes; and the first article of this number vividly portrays the gross and immoral crimes of the Popes. We now follow up those two articles by another, \$4,250 27 showing the gross licentiousness of the system of Popery, in whatever form or garb it may appear, whether in those sinks of iniquity called numeries (alias brothels,) Society of St. Vincent de Paul, or any other Popish confraternity, called by whatever name or dressed up in whatever catching phrase Popery may please to term it. There is no mistake about the matter; Popery is the same—a gross, immoral, sinfully, and awfully wicked system.— We believe that there has been no crime batched

in hell, the devil being its father, that has been per-petrated in this world of ours, but what has been committed by Popes, Cardinals, Bishops and Priests, in connection with this mystery of iniquity.

We do not believe that interests of the Catholic Church will be materially injured, or those of Protestantism promoted, by such rabid effusions of the evangelical press as those of which the above is a fair specimen. On the contrary, we think that they will do good, because they must convince bonest and well meaning Protestants that, in some respects, and on certain points the Catholic Church has been grossly maligned; and will therefore prepare them to believe that, in other respects and on other points she has also been maligned by her Protestant enemies.

Our "Nunneries" for instance - " Sinks of iniquities" and "brothels," as the evangelical Banner and as George Brown style them-are well known to no small portion of our Protestant fellow-citizens in Canada. In seasons of public calamity the latter have worked, and generously worked, together with the inmates of these "brothels," and with the infamous Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in carrying relief to the wretched, in giving bread to the hungry, and in drying the tears of the widow and fatherless children; they have seen the minates of these 'sinks of uniquity," kneeling by the bedsides of the sick and dying, moistening with sisterly love the parched hips of the fever-stricken wretch, often without a murmur, but with joy laying down their lives as the sacrifice of their Christian charity. How then can Protestants be brought to give credit to the hard words of the saintly Banner, against the numeries, or to put implicit faith in its equally honorable, gentlemanly, and trust-worthy attacks upon other institutions, and other practices of the Catholic

Neither should Catholics feel angry with the obscene and ribald attacks upon their religious communities, their Sisters of Charity and Religious Societies, with which such organs of Protestant public opinion as the Banner, the Montreal Witness, and the Toronto Globe are constantly filled. The editors, the readers of those journals, even the most illiterate, know that in those attacks there is no truth; and the chivalrous and high-initided amongst our separated brethren are but disgusted with the cowardly slanders which a George Brown, or a Gavazzi heap upon the heads of the meek and unoffending Sister of Charity and the Romish priest. Every man possessed of the feelings of a gentleman must feel that there is something offensive in the very name of evangelical Protestant, and must blush to hear the odious appellation applied to himself. Pity, not anger, should be the predominant feeling in the breast of the Catholic as he reads the dirty libels of the adversaries of his Church; shame and sorrow that his coreligionists should so 'far degrade themselves as to publish such obscenities, and cowardly attacks upon unoffending women must be the lot of every Protestant into whose hands they fall.

We publish them, not to contradict them, not gue against such arguments, or to enter, into dian Protestant press is guilty. With almost one voice they joined in outery against the TRUE WITNESS for repeating, upon the authority of the Protestant press of the North of Ireland, and of distinguishing Protestant clergymen, that the late " Revival mania" had had the effect of driving numbers of its victims into the madhouses and the brothels of Belfast, and this assertion we substantiated by statistics emanating very men who find this statement of psychologifor their Protestant cotemporaries who brand for instance, and the Convent where so many "brothels" and "sinks of iniquity." At every invariable rule of Protestants to have two sets of weights and measures-one for themselves, and another for their Romish fellow-citizens.

The death of Cavour has taken Europe by surprise, for the magnitude of the event rendered it impossible to realise it, and after the event all is stupefaction. All acknowledge his talents but the party of order regret their application. Like Mirabeau he had evoked the revolutionary spirit, which he found it impossible to govern. He sight. lived long enough to find it turning his master, and hence as death. During his illness the real state of the illustrious patient had been concealed. Bullettins were issued, but they were concise and unsatisfactory. At 6 o'clock on Wednesday June 6th a bulletin announced that the fever still continued without any notable change. approaches. Could it be? Yes; the burried whis-

Then, and not until then, did the people of Turin learn the true state of the case. Cavour had been given up by his physicians-he had resigned himself into the hands of God's holy ministers, and was about, after his reconciliation with his God, to be fortified on his last passage with the Bread of Eternal Life. Truly God willeth not the death of a sinner, but that he " be converted and live." He died at 7 o'clock on Thursday, June 6th. May his soul rest in peace! What will be the probable consequences of the death of this misguided politician, time alone will shew. That he was the head and soul of the revolutionary party in Italy, is certain;but he was at the same time, to a certain extent, its moderator. He was the only barrier Italy had against the demons of the Mazzinian and Garibaldian schools. Will the mad dream of Italian Revolutionism be totally dissipated—or will the hellish horrors of the French revolution be inflicted on sunny Italy. Men may speculate, and as their speculations are realised or falsified by future events, they will be dignified with the name of prophets, or stigmatised as dreamers; but God only knows what is in store for his Church. There is a Providence that governs society, and which gives, when it so pleases it, great and terrible lessons to people and to kings; and however, a proud science may give its explanation of the fact, Christian people will look upon it as a stroke of God's providence to man. Vox populi: Vox Der. It is God who has struck down Count Cavour, cries out the artisan and nion to all the pretended explanations of a false hand is not shortened. Let us not presume to dictate to bim the time.

HIEREUS.

To the Editor of the True Witness L'Avenir, 26th June, 1861.

DEAR Six-Would you oblige me in giving to the public the following "Legal Intelligence." The Seneur Canadien has already apoken of the case in favor of Jean B. Eric Dorion; and certainly some Catholic newspaper must say something in favor of Father Royer. If you think that this is not well, you will be kind enough to take substance of it .-In so doing, you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Drummondville, June 22, 1861. Dogio vs. PERE ROYER.-This was an action instituted by Jean B. Eric Dorion, better known as L'Enfunt Terrible, against the Pere Royer, one of the Peres Oblats, a Catbolic Missionary Society, before Mr. Justice Short, in the Circuit Court for the County of Drummond, to recover the sum of £24 10s, with the usual conclusions for contrainte par corps, as and for the damages suffered by the plaintiff, by reason of certain alleged slauderous expressions used by the defendant, both in public and private, against the religious character of the plaintiff, whereby his elec-tion prospects had been injured. The facts of the case, as they appeared by the pleadings and evidence, were in effect as follows:—

It would appear that the Reverend defendant held retraite at L'Avenir, in the said County, from the 14th to the 20th of January last; that at the termination of said retraite, it was proposed to present an address of congratulation and thanks to the Rev. Father for the great zeal that he had shown, and also for the good results that were apparent from his labors; that the plaintiff consequently drew up such address, and procured the signatures of a great mato refule them, for we cannot condescend to ar- jority of the congregation, and the plaintiff and another were named to present the address; that just previous to the time when the address was to ground is \$4,05 to \$4,20. The higher grades contihave been presented the defendant stated from the pulpit that he was not in the habit of receiving addresses for labors such as his; that the best proof he could receive of the success of his labors would be, that the people should persevere in the good cause they had commenced; but that even if he were disposed to receive addresses on such occasions, he could not do so at the hands of a person who had not himself made his retraite, and conscquently could not be sincere in presenting it. The plaintiff also charged the defendant with having at different times counselled divers persons not to associate with him or listen to his speeches. The defendant, by his plea in effect, admitted making use of the words attributed to him in the church, but justified himself on the grounds that he had been informfrom purely Protestant sources. And yet the ed that the plaintiff was not a religious man, and evidently merely wished to make use of that occasion to forward his political views. Some fourteen cal fact so revolting have not a word of censure witnesses were examined on the part of the plaintiff, and about ten for the defendant, and with the exception of one or two of the plaintid's witnesses, they the convents as brothels - the Grey Nunnery all agreed as to the words used by the defendant in the pulpit. As to the charge of having spoken in private against the defendant, there were only two Protestant ladies receive their education as of the plaintiff's witnesses who had heard any thing; "heathels" and "sinks of initiative." At avery and from them it appeared that the defendant in the Sacristy immediately before confessing them, had step, under all circumstances, we find it is the cautioned them against associating with the defend-invariable rule of Protestants to have two sets of ant, he not being a religious man. One of the witnesses stated that he had never till then divulged what he then heard; but the other admitted that he hed told the plaintiff and many other persons. It was urged for the defence that as to the latter charges, they were private and confidential communications never intended to be published; and as to the words spoken in the pulpit, it was evident they could only be actionable in case that the plaintiff could show that the defendant had been actuated by express malice, and that the plaintiff had in fact suffered actual dumage thereby-neither of which had been proved; but, on the contrary, it was shown that un to that time the defendant was a perfect stranger in that locality, and did not even know the plaintiff by

His Honor in rendering judgment, entered minutely into all the facts of the case, and concluded by dismissing the action with costs, on the following grounds-That, as to the private communications, it was evident that they were spoken not with any intention of slandering the plaintiff, but with Academy is fixed for the eleventh of July, at 10 the view of doing a service to the persons addressed; o'clock, A.M. that if the plaintiff's feelings had been burt thereby, he had merely to thank the party who was, to say the least of it, so indiscreet as to divulge what had been privately told him. That as to the words spoken Crowds already thronged the approaches to the in the pulpit, it was clear that the defendant had a hotel of the Minister. At seven the sound of a perfect right to refuse a compliment, and to state the reason for so doing; and that in fact if he thought small bell announced the near approach of the cortant the plaintiff was acting hypocritically, it was tege of the Holy Viaticum. Nearer and nearer it his duty, as a minister of religion, to state the fact. that the words spoken were false, but, on the conper ran through the astonished crowd "to make trary, it having been proved that the plaintiff had room," and the solemn and awe-striking procession passed under the portal of Cavour Palace. fendant; but in this he had wholly failed, as he had

also as to the proof of the damages suffered. For it did not appear, even by the plaintiff's declaration, that the private character of the plaintiff had been in any way attacked; and no special damage had been shown to have resulted from the words complained of. The action was dismissed with costs.

CITY ELECTION.—First day—Centre Division-Rose, 459; Holmes, 343. East Divi-sion-Cartier, 861; Dorion, 807.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

į		М.	Ü.	Ind.
	Dorchester Langevin	1	0	0
	Loudon Carling	1	0	0
ı	Montmorency Cauchon	1	0	Ô
1	Ottawa City Scott	ī	Õ	ō
1	Jacques Cartier Dr. Tasse	i	ŏ	Õ
į	Montreal West M'Gee	ô	i.	-
ı	Argenteuil Abbott	ì	ō.	ŏ
i	Glengarry D. A. McDonald	0	1	Ď
I		1	ó	-
I	Northumber-	ī	U	0
Į		0	1	0 -
I	1004 11 604)	_	_	_
1		0	0	1
l	Bellechasse Remillard	0	0	1
į	Three Rivers Turcotte	1	0	0
1	Compton Pope	1	0	0
1	Brockville Hon. Goo Sherwood	1	0	0
1	Cornwall Hon. J.S M'Donald	0	0	1
ı	Kingston Hon. J. A M'Donald	1	0	0
ì	Hamilton Mr Buchanan	ì	Ō	Ō
	Chateaugusy Mr Starnes	ō	ō	ī
I	Terrebonne Viger	Ď	ï	õ
	L'Assomption A Archambault	ŏ	i	ŏ
	Victoria Dunsford	ŏ	i	ŏ
	Carleton Powell	ĭ	ô	ŏ
	South Ontario Mowatt	ó	1	-
i	West Durham Munro	Ô	1	0
	St Maurice Desaulniers	-	•	0
	East Northum- 2	1	0	0
	berland Biggar	0	1	0
	derinia			-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST LEWIS SUBURBS QUEBEC .-More than fifty tenements were yesterday destroyed by fire, in this good city of Quebec which boasts of having the best supply of water of any place on the christian peasont; and we would prefer their opi- continent. Over two hundred people were rendered houseless, and \$25,000 worth of poperty was destroyscience. And let the Catholic take good cheer ing of the Convent bell giving the first alarm. It for the future by this terrible lesson. God's Scattering was confined to the dwelling of Constable Plante, in Scott Street, whose wife said she was in the garden at the time, and that there had been no fire in the house since noon, A few pailsful of water would then have extinguished it; but unfortunately there are no water-pipes in Scott Street, and owing to the regulations of the Water Works authorities, there was none at that time in the neighbourhood. The wind being pretty high, and the houses all of wood, the fire soon spread, and in haif an hour several tenements were in flames. The water was then turned on, but that part of the city being very high, and the supplementary reservoir not having been built, it issued from the hose in a a miserable stream, deficient both in force and quantity, so that, although the Police worked bard, a number of laboring men from the shipyards, as well as from the neighbourhood, seconded their efforts, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery rendered efficient help, they were unable to stay the flames untill, born upwards by the wind, they had completely destroyed all the houses on both sides of Scott Street, from that were it broke out up to that of Mr. Walcott, which was injured but not burned pown. A complete forest of chimnies is all that now marks the spot where some two hundred people resided yesterday morning. — Quebec Chrsni-

> ORDINATION .- On Sunday last, the Venerable Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, held an Ordination in the chapel of St. Joseph's College. On this solemn occasion the clerical tonsure was conferred on Mr. J. Boucher, of Lothbiniere, and Frere J. B. Beaudin, O. M. I., of St. Constant, C. E. Freres J. B. H. Genin and J. B. Baudin received the four Minor Orders, and Mr. Thomas Duhamel, of this city, the Order of Exercist. The Rev. Camville Gay, of the Diocese of Gap, France, was promoted to the Holy Order of Priesthood.

> On the same day His Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a number of the students of the college. - Ottawa Tribune.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour continues exceedingly depressed. Old ground is held at \$4, but without active demand. Fresh nue to maintain their value for consumption. Fancy \$4,75 to \$5. Extra, \$5,60 to \$6. Double Extras \$6,50 to \$7. No 2 is in better demand at about \$3,70 to \$3,85. Bags are \$2,35 to \$2,45.

Wheat continues very depressed, and quotations are uncertain. Single car loads are about 90 cents, but for desirable lots affoat or in store considerably nigher prices are asked.

Ashes. - Pots are in better demand to-day, and rather more than yesterday's quotation of \$5,65 has been paid for desirable lots. Pearls are still very dull and not wanted. The nominal price is about

Pork .- Mess, \$16 to 17. There are no transactions

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



THE above-named Association will meet in its rooms, Mr. Toupin's Buildings, (adjoining Ontario Bank) Place D'Armes, this (Friday) Evening, at Eight o'clock precisely.

The attendance of Members, and their friends, is requested.

P. E. RYAN, Rec. Sec.

ST. LAURENT ACADEMY. THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION, and the distribution of prizes will take place on the 10th inst. The examination will commence at 8 o'clock in the morning precisely; the distribution will be made in the

CONVENT OF ST. LAURENT. THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION, and the distribution of prizes will take place on the 11th inst. The examination will commence at 8 o'clock in the morning precisely; the distribution will be made in the

LONGUEUIL CONVENT. THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES in this

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

> > OFFICE:

Union Buildings, 28 St. Francois Xavier St.

MONTREAL. M. F. COLOVIN,

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

P. Reichbergereichen

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JULY 57, 1861.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Monitour, after announcing that France intends to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle now going on in the United States, publish, several articles specifying the measures of neutrality which French subjects are to observe. No vessel of war or privateer of either of the belligerent parties is to enter or remain with prizes in French ports or roads more than 24 hours, except compelled by stress of weather. No sale of prizes, &c., will be allowed in French harbors or roads. No Frenchman is to take a commission from either of the two parties to fit out vessels of war, or to receive letters of marque, or to aid in any way the equipment of vessels of war, or privateers. No Frenchman, whether residing in France or abroad, is to take service either by land or sea with either party. Every Frenchman, whether residing in France or abroad, is to abstain from every act which by the law of nations may be considered hostile to either party. Any Frenchman who does not conform to those orders will not have the protection of his Government against such acts or measures as may be taken by the belligerents.

The Moniteur announces the settlement of the question of the government of the Lebanon, and gives the following details in addition to those already known. The Governor of the Lebanon will have the rank of Muchir, and will reside at Der-il-Kamar. Order will be maintained in the mountains by militia recruited from the inhabitants of the country. Turkish troops are only to advance into the Lebanon on the requisition of the governor.

A Brussels paper mentions an interview the other day at Fontainebleau, between the Emperor Napoleon and Count Timercati, the representative of Victor Emmanuel. According to this Belgian authority, the Emperor is said to have thus addressed the Ambassador of the King of Italy: I was obliged,' said the former, 'as a Catholic Sovereign, to recall M. de Talleyrand when your army invaded the States of the Sovereign Pontiff. I could not do otherwise than protest against the infraction of the law of nations. But now that the grave closes against Cavour, and that great dangers are to be feared from the Italian you may assure the King of my sympathy, and tell him that our official relations shall be shortly renewed.

PARIS, June 10 .- The Gazette de France of to-day publishes a telegram, stating that in the recent fights between the Turks and the insurgents in the Herzegovina the former were defeated. Dervisch Pasha was marching with 4,000 men against the insurgents, by whom his vanguard had been beaten. His troops were discouraged, The Beys or sub-governors of the provinces had refused to recognise the concessions made to the Christians in Omar Pasha's proclamation, as being in opposition to the dogmas of the Koran. A telegram, dated Constantinople yesterday, has been received here, announcing that the international Conference, in its sitting of Friday last, resolved that the governor of Lebanon should be appointed for three years, and that he could not be dismissed without a previous understanding between the Porte and the great Powers. At the end of the three years the Porte is to come to a fresh understanding with the Powers respecting the government of the Lebanon. The Conference unanimously resolved that the governor of the Lebanon might be chosen, without distinction, from among the Christian subjects of the Sultan in any province of the empire. The same telegram asserts that the settlement of the question is a definitive one.

The Post's Paris correspondent writes :- " Altho" the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France has not yet become a fait accompli, it may be considered as definitely resolved on. It will take place under certain reservations, so far as as Rome is concerned, which, for the present, will not be the capital of italy. This does not imply that, on the day when it may suit a Pope to concede to the King of Italy the establishment of the seat of his Government at Rome, France will oppose such an arrange-

Pants, June 10 .- The real King of Italy is dead! The man most necessary to the revolution, the only one who could moderate it and regulate it, has slipped away! It is impossible to calculate the consequences of this event; but it is evident that it gives a new turn to matters, and will cause difficulties out of which Napoleon will try to make profit, and to return to some modified form of the treaty of Villafranca. Such at least is the general opinion, of which I try to make myself the correct interpreter. Last week, this Government was on the point of recognizing the Kingdom of Italy; the recognition is now adjourned, in spite of the remonstrances of the Opinion Nationale. Thus it is that God mocks the designs of men, and after making His servants feel their own imposence, at last comes to their aid in His own time. It is difficult to see where Italy will find a second Cavour. Minghetti, Bastogi, Fanti, and other celebrities of new Italy, will try in vain to stand in his shoes. Ricasoli will stand but a very short time, in spite of the support of the Tuileries: Victor Emmanuel would have preferred Ratazzi who had rendered him certain very important personal services. In the distance the man that looms on my view is Massari, the youngest Parliamentary secretary, the only one who seems endowed with talents equal to his ambition. They say that the Emperor for the moment has forgotten his beloved Triveme, and occupies himself in communing with himself while taking solitary walks through the Park of Fontainebleau. He stood in great awe of Cavour, and now wants a man of his own in Italy, and he knows not who to choose. The following is a proof that his attitude with regard to the Church is unchanged. In the provinces lately stolen from the Holy See there is going on a real reaction against Piedmout and its taxation. Many gentlemen of the Marches, and even of the Legations, have either never ceased, or have recommenced a correspondence with Rome. The Duke of Gramont seized several letters, and sent them to Paris. They were received there on Friday evening, May 31, and the next day enclosed to Cavour, who had not strength left to open the letter, big with the fate of some individuals who had already received warning of their danger. Such are the degrading offices which French diplomatists are expected to fulfil.

I have already informed you that in the beginning of the Italian war Prince Gortschakoff required the Cabinet of the Tuileries to engage never to wake up the Polish question. Walewski swore the oath at the very moment when Pion-pion was conspiring with the principal Polish exiles of Paris. The Emperor Alexander has now written a cold letter to Napoleon, reproaching him with his want of faith, napoteon, reproaching that with his want of faith, and threatening to desert him in the Italian and Eastern questions. This sudden boldness of Russia is to be explained by her new alliance with Prussia, and by the influence of your resident at St. Petersburg, a man of no ordinary capacity, and, though faithful to liberal principles, no friend of the Poles.

In the matter of minor news, I must tell you that the publisher and printer of the Duke of Aumale's pamphlet have received orders to surrender themselves prisoners to-day. We have never witnessed such a persecution. At Paris, the talk is almost more about Mires than about Cavour; this affair is full of awkwardness for the Government; what ever Mires says or writes will now have more publicity than Berryer or Montalembert could count upon for their greatest efforts of eloquence. In the provinces, the elections have assumed an unexpected importance. One success of the Opposition would do incalculable damage to the administration. The triumph of a single independent candidate would only men in France whose words are not subject to rest of the deputation being afterwards ordered to only fitting from the control of the Senator Segur d'Aguesseau pressed upon him contosiastically. Before

to his constituents, which no French paper has dared leaving, the people called for the Empress, to print; if you will publish it, perhaps it will come who appeared in the balcons and affecback to us through the columns of Galignani.—

"Gentlemen, when I heard that the Minister of the The same letter states, that her Majesty leads a Interior, had ordered the Prefect of the High-Pyrenees to declare to the Mayors of the Canton, as-sembled at Euz/St. Sauvent for the work of the Council of Revision, that at the elections of June 15th for the partial renewal of the General Council I was no longer to be the Government candidate, I with a full consciousness of my constant devotion to the, Emperor, and of my sincere attachment to all Persigny against Senators and Deputies who thought until its labours are terminated. they might use the new liberties so cleverly inaugarated by the decree of November 24, will not prevent the truth from being true; and truth, as we have recently seen, has received three mortal blows in the acts and discourses of this Minister. One, by the publication of his pamphlet, 'France, Rome, and Italy, outraging the Pope and the French clergy; another by his extravagant enthusiasm for the revolutionary manifesto of Prince Napoleon; and the third, by his double-barrelled telegraphic de-spatch, which, in combination with the singularly similar language of certain journals of Paris and the provinces, has deceived France and Europe about the attitude, the ideas, and the all but unanimity of the Senate with regard to the opinion of the Government, and to the subversive policy of that manifesto. A simple citizen who dared to attempt such a manosuvre, would find himself at the bar of a police court for the publication of false news of a nature calculated to disturb the public peace. It is to revenge bimself on me for the truths I thought myself bound to tell him publicly in my letter to my friend M. Larcade, that Persigny would cut off, or, better, would expel from the General Council of the High-Pyrenees, the citizen who in all circumstances, for the last thirteen years, both before and after the incomparable election of Dec. 10, in the Legislative Assembly at the decisive moment of the Coup d'Etat, in the Scuate and out of the Senate, and as Vice-President of the Council of the Department, has been ever unchangeably and heartily is word and deed faithful to the Emperor, and devoted to the national cause of his dynasty. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to appreciate this proceeding. I have had the honor to address my respectful complaint to the Emperor, but at present I have received no reply. I shall still continue to fulfil with the same disinterestedness and the same freedom my cuties as a good and loyal senator; my conscience tells me that my conduct has given me a new claim to your regards, and I think myself more than ever worthy of that unanimous election with which you honoured me eighteen months ago. Still, after an acquaintance of nearly three years, I am too cordially attached to you to wish by a renewal of my canvass to expose you to the aunoyances of all kinds to which you would be inevitably exposed during an election so vengefully carried on. For my part, I will never hold anything which is only held during the good pleasure of that minister; and I send by this same post my retirement from the Presidency of the Mutual Aid Society of Pouyastnie. Accept, gentiemen, my best wishes for the prosperity of your delicious Canton, to which I remain inviolably attached, and the assurance of my highest esteem for yourselves. "Comte de Segur d'Aguesseau, Senator."

Is there any country in the world, think you, where the first persons in the State treat one another in this way, or are so treated by the Government?-Correspondent of Wecky Register.

The elections for the Councils-General began on the 18th June throughout the French Empire. With the exception of Paris and the newly-annexed denartments, the result will not be known for some lays; but the fact cannot be passed over that these elections seem to have stirred up public spirit more than any domestic event for a long time back. We have seen addresses and circulars of candidates more animated and more precise than formerly; independent candidates in greater number; men of note and position once more appearing, after a silence of years, to solicit the suffrages of their fellow-citizens; a portion of the press assuming a tone which must surprise the Minister of the Interior, who spontaneously invited them all to the contest; an exceptional importance attached to these elections by another portion of the press professing what are called revolutionary principles, which, however, they manage to reconcile with strictly absolute government; and the importance attached to the contest by the Government itself is evident from the efforts its agents are making to defeat the candidates who call themselves independent. Whatever the result, all admit that the country seems at last disposed to take a more serious part than hitherto in ts own affairs.

M. Estancelin, who held a diplomatic office for some time under the Orleans Government, comes forward as a candidate for the canton of Eu, in the department of the Seine Inferieure. In his address to the electors he gives the following reasons for seeking their suffrages :---

"When a domestic calamity falls on you you put on mourning and you live for some time in retirement; but when the period of mourning is over you eturn to the line of conduct required by your position in the world. I was a representative of the people on the 2d of December (1851—the date of the coup d'etat). I was grievously affected by certain measures; but years have passed by; events have succeeded events. I am a landowner; I pay my taxes; I have interests, my own and those of my farmers, to defend; I am a man of order, obedient to the laws, and I do not see why I should be a sort of home refugee while I still can be of use to my country and to my fellow-citizens, and thus show myself grateful for their good will towards me. I have given you the reasons why I quitted the Council-General; I have also given you the reasons why l desire to return to it.'

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

VIENNA, June 8 .- In to-day's sitting of the Lower House the Minister of Finance declared that the the provincial Crown domains.

The Minister also stated that the sale of the property was to be deferred until the new regulations of the Bank should have been agreed upon. The proposals in reference to Ministerial responsi-

bility and the periodical assembling of the Reichsrath were adopted. VIENNA, June 11 .- The Polish and Czech members

of the Lower House have made a proposal that the Emperor should prorogue the sittings of the Council of the Empire until a representation of the whole Monarchy be obtained, and that he should immediately convoke the provincial Diets.

The Emperor has promised to grant an amnesty to those persons committed for political crimes in Bohemia who should request His Majesty's pardon. RUSSIA.

THE EMPREOR AT MOSCOW .- A letter from Moscow

of the 4th, in the Nord of to-day gives some interest-

ing details relative to the sojourn of the imperial family in that city. The following is an extract. Yesterday a touching manifestation took place 8,000 delegates from the provincial manufacturers, representing 70,000 men, presented bread and salt upon a silver plate to the Emperor. 200 of them were introduced to his Majesty at the Chateau of Alex andria. The senior member of the deputation, an old peasant, who belongs, or rather did belong, to Count Nesselrode, commenced by thanking the Emperor for rise a, whole crop of them. In the meantime, the his benefits. His Majesty, in replying, exhorted these members of the two Parliamentary bodies are the worthy people to work and to fulfil their duty. The

very quiet life at Alexandria, and that this visit to Moscow is in performance of a pious vow made last winter, during the illness of one of her children.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 10th inst. state that the Emperor of Russia has appointed Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, immediately said, 'I am very sorry for the Govern- and brother of General Cortschakoff, who died rement.' As this was said, not through pride, but cently at Warsaw, President of the Commission entrusted with drawing up the new laws for the kingdom of Poland. The Commission will meet on the your interests, I repeat it. All the rage of M. de 1st of July next at Moscow, and will remain there

POLAND.

BRHSLAU, June 8. - According to advices received from Warraw, an ordinance has been published there enumerating the articles of dress which the inhabit ants are prohibited from wearing-namely, square caps, Polish tunics, aramanth-coloured waistcoats and neckties, coloured boots and shoes, and any dress of a showy color or unusual cut. It is said that the Grand Duke Michael is expected

at Warsaw. THORN, JUNE 18 .- It is stated that a courier arrived yesterday at Warsaw, bearer of the Imperial decrees granting reforms to Poland. These reforms are said to make satisfactory concessions to the country. Their publication is expected very shortly. ITALY.

It is announced from Rome that a consistory will be held on the 17th June. The Pope will pronounce an allocution, and appoint, it is said, four American bishop. There is also talk of the promotion of six cardinals.

The Holy Father, of whose health sinister reports were in circulation last week, has been completely restored to health. Ricasoli, for the present, is thrown into the immense breach which the death of Cavour has occasioned. Among the difficulties of replacing the departed statesman, besides the great improbability of finding an equal intellect, we must reckon the indisposition of Victor Emmanuel ever again to submit to such entire and absolute dictation as the late Count had come to exercise over him. -A Turin correspondent of the Monde remarks on the curious contrast of the extreme journals concerning Cavour: -" While the Catholic papers, the Armonia and the Campanile, only formally register their constant opposition to his principles and policy, but heartily celebrate the greatness of his endowments, and his Christian end, the revolutionary papers, the Unita Italiana and the Diritto, publish articles that are really insulting to the memory of the man to whom their party owes its position in Italy." It is instructive to note the atter silence with which the Turin correspondent of the Times passes over the religious passages of Cavour's end, while he dwells with the greatest complacency upon the political common-places and prophecies which the dying statesman uttered in his delirium. The Italian revolutionists seem to be ashamed that their leader should have died a Christian. All that has yet passed since the statesman's death tends to confirm our view that the Catholic party will be the one which will have most reason to mourn his premature removal.-Weekly Register.

Turin, June 7. - The obsequies of Count Cavour have been performed with Royal pomp. All the bodies of the State, the authorities, and various deputations joined the procession, which was followed by the whole population. During the funeral ceremony frequent discharges of cannon took place. All the houses were draped with black.

Tours, June 8.-The Neapolitan and Sicilian provinces are struck with consternation at the death of Count Cavour. At Palermo all 'the shops were closed on receipt of the mournful intelligence... The official Gazette of to-day confirms that the King has ordered the remains of Count Cavour to be interred in the basilica of Supergo. The King will receive Baron Ricasoli to-day. The Opinione insist that the new Premier should confine himself to appointing Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Marine and should carry out the programme of the late Count Cavour. Turin, June 9 .- The remains of Count Cavour

have been transported to Villa Saurena. It is believed that they are only provisionally deposited there. A subscription has been opered among the bankers of Genoa and Turin, for erecting a monu-ment to Count Cayour. The municipality of Turin another monument. It is asserted that Baron Ricasoli has accepted the mission of reconstructing the Ministry.

REPORTED ILLESSE OF GARBALDI. - Turin, June 3-The Nationale of to-day states that Garibaldi is rather seriously ill at Caprera. GENOA, June 9 .- The journal Movimento of to-day

gives a most positive denial to the statement made by the Nationalites, that Garibaldi is ill.

TUBIN, June. 10. — The new Ministry has not yet been constituted. A report is current that Baron Ricasoli will assume the Presidency and the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, and Signor Monabres of It is said that Signori Fanti, Cassinis, and Natoli will quit the Ministry, and that the other Ministers will remain in office. General Desparviere will, it is asserted, accept the portfolio for War, Signor Lissoni that of Justice, and Signor Sella that of Agriculture. The municipality of Florence will erect a mausoleum to Count Cayour at Santa Croce.

TURIN, JUNE 11-THE NEW MINISTRY .- The Turin Guzette of to-day asserts that the new Ministry has been formed as follows: - Baron Ricasoli, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Minghetti, Interior; Signor Bastogi, Finance Signor Scialoga, Commerce: General Della Rovere. War ; General Menabrea, Marine ; Signor Mighetti, Justice; Signor Desanctis, Public Instruction. We read in the Italie of Turin : -" We believe we may announce that his Majesty the Emperor of the French, after the immense loss which Italy has experienced, hastened to express his regret to the King, assuring him of his friendly intentions, of his sympathies for Italy, and his desire that he may surlanded property possessed by the National Bank was mount the difficulties which such a grave and unex-the property of the State, and never formed part of pected event must occasion." The Independence states that M. Thousenal has officially communicated to the courts of Vienna and Madrid the ressons which have determined the French government to accept Victor Emmanuel as the King of Italy.

Turin, June 12 .- The Opinione of to-day says :-The list of the Gazetta di Torino is definitive. The only modifications that have been made are the following .- Baron Ricasoli will direct the Ministry of War for a period of two months. Signor Cordova is appointed Minister for Agriculture, and Signor Peruzzi Minister for Public Works. It is believed that the official announcement of the new Ministry in the Chambers is delayed by the absence of the King from Turin. A Council of Ministers was held

yesterday." Roms, June 12 .- A subscription has been opened here for the future erection of a monument to Count Cavour in the Capitol.

Tourn, June 12.- In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Baron Ricasoli announced the formation of the new Ministry, and said that in accepting so great a burden he and his colleagues had yielded to a sentiment of duty.

Paris, Tuesday, Juno 18.—The Paris papers of

to-day publish news from Naples to the 15th instant, stating that the towns of San Marco and Bignano, having risen in insurrection, had been taken by assault by the Italian troops. Twenty of the inhabitants were shot for having

burnt alive four Piedmontese. Both towns were afterwards set on fire, and the

inhabitants deported into the neighbouring villages. SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, June 18 .- The English Minister has protested before the federal Council against the asser- of 48 Conservatives to 68 Liberals.

tion of France that the opposition offered by England to the annexation of Savoy and Nice was the principal reason why France had not ceded the neutral territory of Savoy to Switzerland.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 8 - An official denial has been given o the rumour of a treaty between France and Spain for securing the possession of the Antilles.

The Patrie of June 12 says :- "The Spanish Admiral Pinzon has received instructions to the effect that if the Emperor of Morocco should not consent to exchange Tetuan for Mogadore, the Spanish squadron is to take possession of the latter place by force, and disembark there the troops now encamped on the coast of Alagon. ..

MADRID, June 12 .- The Spanish squadron, lately stationed at Algesiras, has sailed in the direction of Palma. Admiral Piuzon has left for Tangiers with two vessels.

the confinement of the Queen, which has been announced by telegraph, and a list, extending to severai columns, of the great dignitaries of State and public functionaries who were present at the palace on the occasion. The Infanta to whom her Majesty gave birth was presented to these personages by H. R. H. Don Sebastian. Telegraphic despatches, announcing the happy event, were immediately sent to all the Sovereigns of Europe, and several of them at once returned congratulatory replies. That of the Emperor of the French was as follows :-

"The Emperor to his Majesty the King of Spain-The Empress and myself congratulate your Majesty on the happy accouchement of the Queen; and we beg of you to express our sentiments to her."

CHINA.

THE TABPINGS IN CHINA. - The correspondence which has been laid before Parliament respecting the opening of the Yang-tse-kinng river to foreign trade gives a deplorable account of the Taeping movement or rebellion, and seems fully to justify Vice-Admiral Sir J. Hope in writing, as he does, that he can regard it in no other light than that of an or-ganised band of robbers. Their policy is, after plundering such towns as they can capture, to convert those they hold into mere garrisons, excluding the general population not essential to their wants, and to destroy those of which they do not retain possession, in order to render them useless to the Imperial Government. Mr. Parkes says in an account of his visit to Hwang-chow, which is 50 miles from Hankow, on the 22nd of March, that the city was entirely deserted by the people, and the houses gutted by the rebels. When he was there less than a fortnight before it contained a population of 40,000; they had now all fied. The general appearance of the rebels was that of a mob. He was introduced to the Tac-ping Prince, Ying-Wang, who described himself as charged to relieve Nganking, which was besieged by the Imperial forces. Mr. Parkes suggested that he should not move upon Hankow, which he had some intention of doing, as it is one of the ports at which we were established, and would seriously interfere with our commerce, and in this he readily acquiesced On the 24th of March Mr. Parkes was at Nganking, where he found the rebels had destroyed all but the few streets necessary to shelter the garrison. He reached Woo-hoo a few days afterwards, and reported that the site of its extensive suburbs can now only be traced by brick heaps and the same may almost be said of the city itself; it has been known as one of the principal emporia on the Yang-tse. Taeping, a place of some note 20 miles from this, presents a like scene; "the city is obliterated." The lately flourishing port of Soo-chow is quite destroyed, and miles of country round it will soon be covered with jungle. The party who visited it flushed teal in the city moat, where a year ago it was barely possible to find a passage, from the immense number of boats. The banks of the Grand Canal, along which is a broad road, are literally white with human bones; human remains lie about in all directions, but the water is supposed to cover a still larger number of victims. The fugitives, however, are now re-turning to the villages around Nankin, and they will soon be peopled, unless again disturbed. Sir J. Hope, in his despatch of the 6th of April, says he considers the only course to be to endeavour to obof our consular ports, which would then become only stronger than the sides of any French surp, places of security in which the Chinese merchants stronger than those of the Warrior heiself. We should like to know all the conditions of the experihas taken the initiative in regard to the erection of and their ingenuity could devise modes by which the produce of the country could be brought there in defiance of every obstacle. This seems the more feasible from the circumstance that trade has been conducted in a singular way between Shanghai and Soo-chow, with the latter in the possession of the rebels; it appears that there is a society having friends among both the contending parties, and for a heavy consideration their boats are allowed to trade unmolested, to the large number of nearly 5,000. The men have a regular system of signals and passwords, and it is not improbable that fear of giving provocation to such a large body has more weight with the Imperial officer than the bribes.

(From the London Tablet)

The Catholic party in the Belgian Parliament and in the country succumbed in 1857. In the months of May and June, the Catholic majority in the Chambers was overruled by mob law and street riots, the proposed "law of charities" was withdrawn, and Par-

liament was prorogued.

The Catholics were divided and disheartened, and the Liberals, Infidels, and Freemasons boasted that the country was on their side. The communal elections in October, which had always been decided on personal and local considerations, were used for the first time for a trial of strength between the great political parties, and the anti-Catholic and anti-Conservative reaction gained a decisive victory. The Cabinet of M. Decker and Vilain XIV resigned, and a Liberal Ministry assumed the reins of power, M. Charles Rogier, being Minister of the Interior, and M. Frere Orban, Minister of Finance. They dissolved the Representative Chamber, and the general elections on the 10th of December, resulted in the return of 70 Liberals against 46 of the Catholic party. Since then the Liberal party has governed Belg-

ium, and both religion and liberty have suffered in consequence. But the vast majority of the population are attached to their Clergy, to their religion, and to their liberties; and the Liberal party, on the whole, has been more anxious to maintain itself in power than, by indulging its anti-social and anti-Catholic desires, to provoke an opposition that might

Of late, the Catholic party has been regaining strongth and confidence, and the elections for the renewal of one half of the Chamber which took place on the 11th have been watched with intense interest. The Provinces of Liege, Limbourg, East Flanders, and Hainault have had to choose new representatives. The Catholic party, which numbered forty-eight votes, calculated on gaining ten sents, which would exactly give them half the Chamber.— The important city of Ghent, which returns seven members to Parliament, was carried by the Liberals in 1857, and the announcement that the Conservatives were about to undertake the reconquest of the ancient capital of Flanders, caused men to look forward with great interest to the elections which have just taken place.

The result is now known, and though favorable, it does not fulfil the expectations of our friends.-The Catholic Conservatives have succeeded in retaining four of their candidates at the head of the poll in Ghent; but three Liberals have been re-elected there... On the other hand, the Liberals have gained one seat at Alost ... This reduces the Ministerial majority by six votes, from 20 to 14, the numbers now being 51 Conservatives to 65 Liberals, instead

med and migriron Men-of-War.

In the matter of iron-cased ships the French Admirality have taken one line, and our Admirality has taken the other. The French have convinced themselves that iron-cased frigates will supersede all other vessels as fighting ships; and they are building a new navy, therefore, as fast as they can do it. The Duke of Somerset did not pretend to deny that what was recently stated in the House of Commons was true. France has so many ironsides in hand, and is making such exertion to complete them, that in a year's time or so she will have a fleet of some six and twenty armour-plated vessels a force equal even in mere numbers to our Mediterranean and Channel squadrons together. The Italians too, and the Spaniards are each preparing their iron-cased vessels, and it is, of course, possible that Spain and Italy may be in alliance with France .-All this while we have only seven iron-plated frigates in hand; so that, for the moment, if these ves-The Maria Gazette contains a long account of sels are really such impregnable fabrics as they are said to be, we are clearly behindhand, and might be ounced by telegraph, and a list, extending to sevelate columns, of the great dignitaries of State and argument of Sir John Pakington's speech the other day. He looked at the case from this point of view, and urged our admirality to protect the country by immediate exertions of some kind or other. That there was something in the matter, thus considered, is plain from the intentions which Lord Clarence Paget announced; but there is also a really strong case on the other side, and the Duke of Somerset's statement brought it out very forcibly:

> The French, it is true, are building all these vessels, but they are building them very indifferently. Our Admiralty can see all their mistakes as they go on. It seems as certain as possible that in 12 months time their models will be utterly superseded. The Achilles, for instance, will probably be as far in advance of the Gloire as the Gloire was in advance of an old sailing frigate. Even with our present experience we are a long way shead of the French -not, indeed, in results but in ideas. For example, the Duke observed, that if it should be advisable to make defensive preparations of some sort without loss of time, we could do so very easily by finishing off as ironsides some fabrics which had been commenced as wooden two-deckers "I do not think." continued his Grace, "that they will be very efficient; but these ships will be at least as good as the French." In other words, our very makeshifts will be as effective as the best productions of our neighbours; and this, we dare say, is true enough. Not that the French are incapable of turning out good vessels; they are among the best shipbuilders in the world, but they are in such a burry to "reconstruct" their fleet, and the true theory of these new vessels is as yet so imperfectly apprehended, that the results must from the very nature of things be imperfect too. All this is so very clear, and in this respect we are so completely on the safe side, that the only question is as to the security of the country during the "infancy" of the new science, What should we do, for instance, in the event of war, if an enemy could meet our half-dozen ironsides with a fleet three times as strong? To this it it is briefly replied that orders have actually been given for the immediate completion of five of the makeshift yessels described above, and if these are at least as good as any others afloat, while our six or seven originals are far better, we could not be taken at any great disadvantage.-Moreover, we could push that system of conversion to almost any extent. If there was any " pressure," we could cut down our three-deckers, plate them with iron, and send them out to keep the seas till we had got better vessels built. But the Duke had another argument also, and a most important one it was.

> We have assumed throughout that these ironcased frigates are really or practically invulnerable; at any rate, that they are so much less vulnerable than other ships as to possess an incontestable superiority. But it happens that within the last few days this supposed impregnability has been brought seriously into question.

"I now fied," said the Duke, alluding to very recent experiments, "that Sir William Armstrong's guns have fired through eight-inch iron with the greatest facility."

In point of fact, an Armstrong's bolt of about 110 lb. weight was sent through and through a target not ment before founding a conclusion upon it, but, if all is true that is reported, the science of attack has once more become superior to the science of defence, and ironsides are comparatively worthless. Our fleet of gunboats, if each vessel carried a 100 lb. Armstrong gun, would be a match for all the iron navies of Europe. Government, indeed, has been proceeding upon this calculation, and has been serving out these tremendous engines to the ships of our fleet, so that if for the moment they should be inferior in powers of defence they might be superior in

All this, however, does really show the extreme difficulty of the problem, and goes far to justify the hesitation which our Admiralty has shown. Duke of Somerset admitted with perfect candor that Government got perplexed by its own experiments. The more they try, the more they are puzzled. First, it is found that armor plates, if strong enough to resist a shot, are too heavy for the vessel to carry.— Then, when a new ship has been laid down with flotation enough to carry thicker plates, it is found that plates of the new thickness can be pierced by a new projectile, and so are no longer to be relied upon. In fact, one of our departments is working against another, and each gots the upperhand in turn. In the Victoria Dock lies the redoubtable Warrior, on which all the resources of the Admiraity are concentrated, so that she may take the water proof against attack. Just across the river stands the Royal Gun Factory, where all the science and organisation of master-minds are employed in manufacturing engines for the destruction of such vessels as the Warrior and her kind. As soon as we have succeeded in one place, we succeed again in the other, and the second success destroys the first. The French are only carrying out one idea; we are elaborating two. They are building ironsides as fast as they can; we are experimenting upon iron ironsides, and at the same time developing new powers of artillery. It is because we learn so clearly what a gun can do that we are puzzled over the armour by which a gun can be opposed, and at length, just now, instead of precipitately building ironsides, we are supplying our old ships with new 100-pounders. The Duke of Somerset's explanation was not only very interesting, but exceedingly frank, and it

is impossible to deny, after what has now been said, that the problem before our authorities is enough to perplex them. We can only trust that during this period of transition they will never allow our actual means of protection to be sunk below a safe standard. - Times.

A Parliamentary Return has been published this week, giving an account in detail of the expenditure for commissioned chaplains in the year ending March last. The allowances to the troops of officiating clergymen in the army were as follows: - Great Britain, Protestants, £7,161 ! Roman Catholics, £2,025. Ireland, Protestants, £2,442; Roman Catholics, £1,491. Abroad, Protestants, £5,406; Roman Catholics £1,. 229; making the total sum paid to Protestant clergymen, £15,009, and to Roman Catholies, £4,745. The sum of £1,907 was spent last year on the purpose of 12,210 Bibles; 13,571 Prayerbooks, 7,753 Roman Catholic Testaments and Prayerbooks, 3,628 Presbyterian Bibles, and the remainder on miscellaneous tracks. The return states the number of Catholic chaplains to be 18, while there are no less than 64 Protestant chaplains. The greater number received pay at rates varying from £182 to £292 per annum. The highest amount of pay given is £400 a year.

LETTER FROM SMITH O'BRIEN.

TO THE PROPLE OF IRBLAND. If any argument were required to convince an intelligent Irishman that Ireland will never prosper until we possess a parliament invested with entire control over the resources of this country, surely sich an argument would be suggested by the humilisting attitude in which the Irish members have been placed during the debates of last week. A proposal is brought forward by the Government for the repeal of the duty on paper. Many of the Irish members considered that measure to be eminently useful and descring of support. Yet the constituencies of Ireland call upon their members to oppose this useful proposal, not because they disapprove of it, but because the Government which brings it forward has signified its intention to deprive Ireland of the subsidy which has been granted to the Galway Atlantic Company. By various organs of public opinion those members who are zealous advocates of a repeal of the paper duties have been urged to vote against their convictions simply with a view to extort from Lord Palmerston's government the restitution to this country of a fraction of the revenue contributed by Ireland to the imperial Exchequer. Is such a course of proceeding consistent with the dignity of a great nation? Can we hope for the respect of foreigners when we are thus wanting in respect for ourselves? Does any rational Irishman doubt that a steam communication between this country and America would have been established long since if Ireland had possessed a domestic parliament? Would it not be a course more worthy of a high-spirited nation to instruct its representatives to demand a repeal of that union which subjects us, from week to week, to this sort of degrading humiliation, rather than to invite them to belie their declarations, and to record their votes in opposition to their own convictions as well as in opposition to the general interests of the United Kingdom. In suggesting these queries for consideration. I offer no opinion as to the claims of the Galway Company to a continuance of their contract, or as to the competing claims of the Shannon, or of Cork. If the Galway Company, through the mismanagement or peculation of the Englishmen who established it, shall be found unable, after a fair trial, to fulfil its engagements, that circumstances will not deprive the Irish nation of its right to apply a portion of our revenue to the encouragement of steam communication between an Irish port and America. Personally, I am desirous that the Galway experiment should receive the most indulgent trial; but, if the Galway Company were to become bankrupt to-morrow, the right of Ireland to a subsidy for steam communication with America would not be in the slightest dogree impaired. Though no longer a representative of the Irish people, I yet feel myself entitled, as one of yourselves, to ask my countrymen how much more of insult, of wrong, and of humiliation, they are disposed to undergo rather than emancipate themselves from this galling yoke of servitude by re-establishing the legislative independence. Ireland in conformity with the enactment solemnly recorded in 1783, by the Parliament of England, in the following terms :- (See statutes of 1783.) Be it declared and enacted, &c., "That the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by His Majesty and the Parliament of that kingdom in all cases whatever; and to have all actions and suits at law or in equity which may be instituted in that kingdom decided in His Majesty's Courts therein, finally and without appeal from thence, shall be and is hereby declared to be established and ascertained for ever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable."-I have the honor to be, your faithful servant and WM. S. O'BRIBN. friend. Cahirmoyle, June 3, 1861.

The Cunard Company are building a new vessel to be named "Scotia," which, excepting the "Great Eastern," will be the largest merchant steamship in the world. Her length is 396 feet; breadth of beam 471 feet; depth 331 feet; tons burden, 4,050. The engine will be nominally 883 horse-power, but acttually a great deal more. Her hull is of iron, like the "Persia," which vessel she will exceed in capacity by 500 tons.

The Council of Legal Education in London bas founded a law studentship open to the competition of the students of the various lans of Court, and English, Irish, and Scotch students who crowd that great centre of legal learning. This time a student of the Catholic University in the city has carried of the involving a periodical trial of strength among the

An Austrian journal states, that M. Moritz-Diamant has discovered a mode of manufacturing paper from maize-leaves, which is carried out on a large scale by Count Carle de Lippe-Weissenfeld. The success of M. Moritz-Diamant's invention is such that not only is every description of paper produced, but that manufactured from maize-leaves is stated to be considerably tougher than any ordinary paper made from rags, while it is entirely free from the imperfection of brittleness common to straw paper.

How O'CONNELL "SOLD" MR. RUSSELL .- Mr. Rus sell who now represents the London Times in the United States, is the same gentleman who was sent by that journal to Ireland to report O'Connell's speeches, during the Repeal agitation. One of the first meetings he attended was in Kerry. Having heard of Mr. O'Connell's politeness, he thought he Cards of Admission 25 Cents. Children under would ask that gentleman's permission to take a verbatim report of the oration. The "Liberator" not only consented, but, in his oiliest manner, informed the assembled audience that " until that gintleman was provided with all writin' convaniences, he would'nt spake a word," assuming an extra brogue, which was altogether unnecessary. Russell was delighted. The preparations began, and were completed; Russell was ready.

- "Are you quite ready?" asked Dan. "Quite ready."
- "Now, are you sure you're entirely ready?"
 "I'm certain, sir. Yes."

The crowd becoming excited and impatient, Dan

"Now, 'non my conscience, I won't begin the speech till the London gintleman is intirely ready."

After waiting another moment or so, O'Connell advanced ; eyes glistened ; ears were all attention ; and the reportarial pencil arose. Dan gave one more benignant smile on the correspondent, winked at the auditors, and commenced his speech in the Irish lunguage, to the irrepressible horror of the present editor of the " Army and Navy Gazette," and to the infinite delight of all Kerry.

In addressing a jury upon one occasion, the celebrated Lord Jeffrey found it necessary to make free with the character of a military officer who was present. Upon bearing himself several times con-temptuously spoken of as the "soldier" the son of Mars, boiling with indignation, interrupted the plead-

Fulton applied steam to the great practical uses of the age; Morse has brought Galvanism to be the daily servant of millions of men. Newton unraveldoes in medicine. He turns the great discoveries in mists available for the wants of every day life. His medicines for the low prices at which they are sold, bring within the reach of every man the best wis-dom and the best skill of modern times. [Wilming-used in time. This fact should be made known to ton, Del. "Statesman."]

THE POLES AND THEIR PRISON. Eighteen miles from Warsaw stands the largest fortress in the world, a fortress with casemated and bomb-roofed barracks for 40,000 men, and with a circumference of 11 miles. Whether this fact is generally known or not, it is certain that very few Englishmen, very few persons of any country but Russia—have been allowed the opportunity of inspecting this wondrous stronghold. Nor, I believe, is our Government at present in possession of any plan or sketch of the immense works; and, as evidence of the jealousy with which it is hidden from the eyes of stranges, I may mention that special permission from the Czar is requisite to enable any foreigner to enter it .-The fortress is called Modlin, or the New Georgian : in Russian, Novo-Giorgiewsk .- Once a Week.

How to "GET ON" IN THE WORLD .- There is a world of wisdom" in the following quotation, brief as it is:-" Every schoolboy knows that a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half-a-dozen blooming responsibilities and their mo-ther will make a higher and stronger flight than the bachelor who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world tie yourself to somebody."

THE PRINTER'S DOLLARS .- Where are they? A dollar here and a dollar there, scattered over numerous small towns, all over the country, miles and miles apart-how shall they be gathered together The type founder has his hundreds of dollars against the printer; the paper maker, the building owner, the journeyman compositor, and all assistants to him carrying on his business, have their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollar. But the mites from here and there must be diligently gathered and patiently hoarded, or the wherewith to discharge the large bills will never become bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his widely scattered dollars something like the following:-" Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes, and all manner of fractions into which you are divided collect yourselves and come home? Ye are wanted Combinations of all sorts of men, that help the printer to become proprietor, gather in such force, and demand with such good reasons your appearance at this counter that nothing short of a sight of you will appease them. Collect yourselves, for valuable as you are in the aggregate, singly you will never pay the cost of gathering. Come in here in silent, single file, that the printer may form you into battalions, and send you forth again to battle for him and vin-dicate his feeble credit." Reader, are you sure you hav'nt a couple of the printer's dollars sticking about

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

HIPPOPOTAMUS!

HIPPOPOTAMUS!!

HIPPOPOTAMUS!!!

FROM

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

LONDON.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

M. GUILBAULT, Proprietor of the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Montreal, has the honor to announce to Public that he has succeeded in consummating such negotiationses will enable him, in the course of a few days, to add to the attractions of the Zoological Gardens, the renowned

HIPPOPOTAMUS

From the Royal Zoological Gardens, London, this rare and wonderful specimen of Natural History having been purchased by G. C. Quich, Esq., and brought to this country at an expense of over THIR-TY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It is the first and only specimen of its kind which has ever been exhibited in America, and is the only one seep in Europe since A. D. 318. It was captured in Nubia, on the Nile, a distance of over fifteen hundred miles above Cairo, by order of Abba Pashs. Viceroy of Egypt, and presented to the British Zoological Society, where he monopolized public ing the first year of the exhibiton in Lordon amounted to 360,402, being an excess of 291,507 persons over any preceding year.

The preparations for the reception of this ROYAL MONSTER in Montreal have been made upon the most extensivescale.

AN ENORMOUS TANK

has been provided in order that the public may have an opportunity of witnessing the sportive gambols of the huge beast in his favorite element. He is at all times under the charge of his keeper Salsams who has had the care of him from the hour of his capture, and for whom "Bucheet," or "Lucky Dog," as the animal has been named, evinces much affectionate attachment.

ten years half price. June 6.

MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

No. 2, St, Constant Street.

OWING to a great many Pupils of the Higher Classes of the above Establishment having gone to business, and some of the Preparatory Pupils having been promoted, there are vacuacies for more in both Classes.
Parents, desirous of availing themselves of the many superior advantages derivable from a Select

School, will do well, on account of the number being limited, to apply without delay.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on moderate Terms.

For particulars, apply at the School. WM. DORAN, Principal.

DIPTHERIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that DREAD-RD DISEASE, DIPTUBRIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water-two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, led the mazes of the stars and made their motions and we advise every one afflicted to give it one trial the mariners guide on the trackless ocean. What It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read these men have done in their departments, Dr. Ayer, what Dr. Walten writes us from Coshocton, Ohio: "I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER Science and Physics to use in the cure of disease, cures this new disease, Diptheria or Sore Throat, that and makes the occult discoveries of the great cheis prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy; and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when

And the second of the second o

FOR SALE,

THE LARGE STONE BUILDING, situated on the Old LACHINE CANAL, formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and now the property of the Sisters of Ste. Anne.

For terms of Sale, apply on the premises.

The Sisters avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the public that towards the end of SEPTEMBER next, they will OPEN their BOARD-ING SCHOOL for young Ladies.

WANTED,

A SITUATION AS FEMALE TEACHER, by a person qualified to give instruction in the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, in MUSIC, DRAWING, and NEEDLEWORK of every description. The highest Testimonials can be produced.

For particulars, apply at this Office. May 16, 1861.

T. RIDDELL,

(LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP,)

HAVING commenced Business on his own account, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant,

No. 22, Great St. James Street,

(Opposite B. Dawson & Son,)

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

Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail. Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS,

INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c. A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION.

Montreal, May 4, 1861. DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM FACKET SHIPS.

PARTIES wishing to bring out their friends, can procure TICKETS at the following Rates :-INTERMEDIATE.....\$30

STEERAGE,..... 25 available for any Steamer of the Line during the

890800. Apply to

G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street.

Montreal, 30th April, 1661.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal support extended to him during the past twelve years, would announce to them that he has just completed a most extensive and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-TURE, -- the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furni-ture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chesanut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for cash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to purchasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buy-ers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

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

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 121 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

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

OWEN McGARVEY,

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

> ANGUS & LOGAN, WHOLESALE

PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS, No. 206, Saint Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

If A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand. WILLIAM ANGUS. THOMAS LOGAN

Ayer's Ague Cure.

CARD OF THANKS.

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

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, In-fluenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breath-

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

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

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Posboster, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per bex. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplongh & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

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



Ayer's Pills Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, end diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these Pills are found to cure many varieties of disease.

ettee of disease.

Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. B. W. Cartwright, of New Orleans. "Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but vary certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

"Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but if find their beneficial effects apon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people." Dyspresia -- Indigestion.

DYSPERSIA -- INDIGESTION.

From Dr. Henry J. Knox, of St. Louis.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cored some cases of dyspersia and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them." Dysentery - Diarrhoea - Relax.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Palls have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperions I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for billous dysentery and diarrhoa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the uso of women and children." INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRESSION.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Midwife in Baston.

"I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the initural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS.

CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vasghn, Montreal, Casada.

"Too much cannot be said of your Priss for the cure of conferences. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacions as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, sithough had onough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe outlieness to originate in the liver, but your Priss affect that organ and can the disease."

Impurities of the Blood — Scropula — Err-sipelas — Salt Rheum — Tetter — Tumors — Rheumatism — Gout — Neuralgia. From Dr. Erekiel Hall, Philadelphia.

From Dr. Eckiel flall, Philadelphile.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the exerctories, and carry off the impurities that stagnate in the blood, sugendering disease. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEADACHS—SICK HEADACHE—FOUL STOKACH—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS

—F178—&c. Firs — E.C.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

"Dean Dr. Arre: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pries better than to say all that we ever treat with a purpative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with discase, and believing as I do that your Pries afford as the best we have, I of course value them highly."

Most of the Pills in market contain Memury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no morrury or mineral substance whatever.

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and stery ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and cave. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all pulmonary complaints; for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Astima, Crour, Whodenes Cough, Sconemis, Interiert Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflictof, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the paluces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherar Prevonal is known as the last of all remedies for diseases of the throat and langs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own scones when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon any thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and boon diseared, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the affilicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, · LOWELL, MASS.

AND SOLD BY Lyman, Savage, & Comiat Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and through-

out Upper and Lower Canada.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

No medicine is more prompt in is action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., then Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholers morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmab, from their un wholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable autidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c. Rev. J. Benjamin, lute Missionary in Burmah.

Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medi-

Eor Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman. Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

ST. JOHN'S MANUAL.

QUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DE-VOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE PAITHFUL,

Illustrated with fifteen Steel Engravings, after new and exquisite designs,

A new Catholic Prayer-book, 1201 pages, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the faithful in this country.

ABRIDGEMENT OF CONTENTS. Meditation or Mental Prayer.

Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the

Instructions on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations.

Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Passion.

Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Prayers at Mass for the Dead, Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who

cannot attend actually.
College, Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Sea-90LS.

Vespers, with full explanation.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with Instructions. The Office of Tenebra.

An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Pen-Instructions and Devotion for Holy Communion-Prayers for Mass before Communion - Mass of

Thunksgiving after Communion GENERAL DEVOTIONS.

Devotions to the Holy Trinity... to the Holy Ghost to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord, the Passion the Holy Eucharist, the Sacred Heart; Devotions in the Blessed Virgin; Little Office. Office of the Immaculate Conception . . Rosary.

Devotions to the Holy Angels. to the Saints, general and particular.

Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances, &c., &c. Prayers for various states of life.

DEVOTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SICE. Order of the Visitation of the Sick. Prayers before and after Confession and Communion. Order of administering the Holy Viatacum. . Instruction on Extreme Unction .. Order of administering it .. Last Blessing and Plenary Indulgence. Order of com-

mending the departing Soul. The Office of the Dead. the Burin! Service for Adults and Infants. . Prayers for the Faithful Deperted.

Manner of receiving Profession from a Convert. Litanies of the Saints. . of the Most Holy Trinity. Infant Jesus, Life of Christ. Passion . Cross. . Blessed Sacrament. . Sacred Heart of Jesus. . Sacred Heart of Mary. Immaculate Conception. Holy Name of Mary. St. Josaph. St Mary Magdalen. St Patrick ...St Bridget. St Francis. St Iguntius. St Francis Xavier. . St Aloysius . . St Stanislaus . . St Teresa . . St. Francis de Sales. St Vincent de Paul. St Alponsus Liguori. Litany of Providence. of the Faithful Departed; of a good intention .. of the Will of God ..

Golden Litany, &c., &c. No Prayer-book in the language contai er number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonized Saints and Ascetical Writers, approved by the Church.

Various Styles of Binding, price \$ 1 and upwards.

Wholesale and Retail, at No. 19, Great Saint James Street.

J. A. GRAHAM.

PROSPECTUS OF A LARGE AND BLABORATE

MAP OF CANADA WEST. MESSRS. GEO. R. & G. M. TREMAINE.

OF TORONTO, PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the County and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Lines and Lot Lines, Railways Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled Roads

between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others. Also, all Lakes and Harbours; the correct courses of all Rivers and Mill Streams; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables; a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them

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

It is also intended to exhibit a History of the Province, Showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof; the exact place where Battles have been fought, or where other

remarkable events have occurred, &c., &c. &c.
The Map will be published in the best style, with Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal

Towns, on an enlarged scale.

13 It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvass bandsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscibers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and con-

> ROBERT KELLY. Agent for Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Maginn. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Curleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy Dathousic Mills.—Wm. Chishoim

Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Egunsville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collias Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Ermsville-P. Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis.

Farmersville -- J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Guclph-J. Harris. Hamilton-P.S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor.

Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. London-Rev. E. Bayard. London—Rev. E. Bayard.
Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Markel—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa - Richard Supple. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran.

Peterboro—E. M'Cormick.
Peterboro—E. M'Cormick.
Peteron—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Quebec—M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Teufy. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay.

St. Athanese-T. Duna. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Canghlin.
St. Rapkael's—A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Trenton-Rov. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold-John Heenan.

Thorpville-J. Greene Tingwick-T. Donegan Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shaver Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy.

A. CARD.

DR. R GARIEPY, Licentiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quebec.

OFFICE-No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET, Near St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL.

May be Consulted at all bours. Advice to the poor gratuitous. Feb. 14.

L'UNIVERSEL.

sels. Belgium, and devoted to the dete lic interests, of Order and of Liberty. The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about

\$5.33, per annum-for six months \$2.85, and for three mouths \$1.50-not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Sucscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universal at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Borns & Lambert, 17 Port-All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and re-

mittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brusgels, Paris or London. March 28, 1861.

M. P. RYAN,

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened the above Store, and will be prepared to attend to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will have constantly on hand a supply of the follow-

ing articles, of the choices' description :-Tess Oatmeal Butter Tobacco Oats Flour **Oigars** Pot Barley Pork Soap & Candles B. Wheat Flour Hams Pails Split Peas Fish Brooms. &c. Corn Meal Salt

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

June 6, 1860.

September 21.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other i mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-

oular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circuiar. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

NEW TRUSS! NEW TRUSS!!

ALL persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon any thing hitherto invited, and to combine all the requisites of a

PERFECT TRUSS. Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

No. 13 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Surgical Dental In-

PROSPECTUS

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion. None but relatives, or those that represent them,

are allowed to visit the boarders. TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Half Boarders, 6.00 For Boarders,..... 11.50 " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance.

Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges.— Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices. Washing, \$1.20 per month

50 11 11

 Drawing,
 1.50 " "

 Bed and Bedding.
 60 " "

 Libraries,
 10 " "

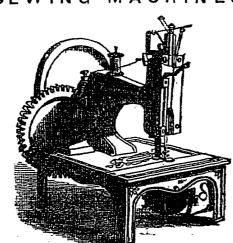
 Libraries, All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials. August 17, 1860.

H. BRENNAN.



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

SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brus- SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!! These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

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

Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had 3 in use for the last twelve months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind.

BROWN & CHILDS. Montreal, April, 1860. We have used Eight of E. J Nagle's Sewing Machines in our Factory for the past twelve months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every

respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, EEQ. Dear Sir,

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday next, and we would be much obliged if you would have three of your No. 2 Machines ready for shipment on that day as we shall require them immediately.

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES Are capable of doing any kind of work. They can stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally

PRICES: No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 85 00

" with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c 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 Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

T. C. DE LORIMIER. Advocate,

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and

Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, Being No. 8 Ruglan Terrace, MONTHEAL, O.B.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

B. DEVLIN,

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

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

Successors to the late John M'Closky, 38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

THE above Estatlishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch-we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best

manner, and at moderate charges.
We will DYE all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Orapes, Woollens, &c., as also SCOURING all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtuins, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

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

CONDITIONS: | Pupils of | Pupils

	12 years and up- wards.	under 12 yrs.
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French &		
English languages, with Writ-	\$	\$
ing and Arithmetic	80.00	70.00
Half Boarders	36.00	30.00
Classes of Three hours a-day	25.00	20.00
Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per		
Anoum	30.00	30.00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00	44.00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00
Laundress	12.00	12.00
Bed and Bedding,	12.00	12.00
Gymnastics, (Course of 20 L	essons) Ch	arge of

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

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attend-

ance at the commencement of each Term.

No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

ACADEMY

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS. Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compa-tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-tion to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

: Emriit	
Board and Tuition	70 00
Use of Bed and Bedding	7 00
Washing	10 50
Drawing and Painting	7 00
Music Lessons-Piano	28 00
Payment is required Quarterly in advan	108.
October 29.	

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya lo half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

RERGIN AND CLARKE,

(Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien,)

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,

No. 48, M'GILL STREET, (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,)

MONTREAL,

HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends. and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the OLOTHING Business in all its branches.

READY-MADE CLOTHING CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders punctually attended to. May 16, 1861.

J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO.,

GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICE: Corner of Youville and Grey Nun Streets. (Foot of M'Gill Street,)

MONTREAL. Constantly on hand, best qualities of OOAL -Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do. Broken, S. M.; do. Egg, S. M.; do. Stove or Walnut; do. Chesnut; Lackawans; Scotch and English Stesm.; Welsh, Sidney, and Picton; Blacksmith's Coals.

Also, Oils of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay; Oakum—English and American, &c., &c. Orders promptly executed.

PLUMBING.

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

REHOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment

TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,)

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force

Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.

Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. ON and after MONDAY, the 10th of JUNE, Trains

will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows :-EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 9.30 A.M.

Express Train to Quebec, (arriving at { 4.00 P.M., Mail Train for Portland and Boston 7 (stopping over night at Island Pond) 5.00 P.M.

at,..... Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way 8.00 P.M. Stations, at 5

A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Obarles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS.

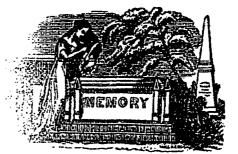
Day Mail Train for Ottawa, Kingston, 7 8.45 A.M. Toronto, Detroit and the West, at... Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Brockville and Intermediate Stations

Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Ottawa, Kingston, Toron- 11.30 P.M. to, Detroit, at

† These Train connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, 6th June, 1861.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, 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 Canads, 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 for-

mer prices.
N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand, June 9, 1850.

GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING

Takes O direct active ex-

STOVES, THE most economical Stove known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also a good assort-

ment of MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON RAILING, &c. RODDEN & MEILLEUR.

71 Great Saint James Street, Montreal, March 28.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX. IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS. No. 112, St. Paul Street.

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Salcons,

&c., &c.
P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE OLOTHING, which be will Soll, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estab-lishment and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's,

and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and April 6, 1860.

D. O'GORMON,

12ms.

BOAT BUILDER.

Retail.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles

and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore month. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

> Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

pimples on the face.

worst case of ervsinelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all inmor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly 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 care salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation 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 conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it is to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

ventor.

For Scale: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the suface; 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 Ointmeat, 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 fiesh is helr to. Price, 2s 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 TRUB WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ABYLUK, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asymptotic lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the

pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your 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 in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Staturs of St. Joseph, Hamilton, O.W.