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SHAWN NA SOGGARTH:

THE PRIEST-HUNTER.

AN IRISH TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

BY M. ARCHDEACON, ESQ., Author of the Legends of Connaught;" &c. CHAPTER VII.

There were three persons assembled, on the Sunday we have treated of, in what was termed the library of Ingram Castle, a dim-lighted room with oak pannelings and compartments, and which contained some hundreds of volumes seldom or never opened, with the exception of some of the recent statute books. The principal person of the trio was the redoubted Sir John Ingram himself, a tall, swarthy man of middle age, and with features of peculiar sternness. The next in standing was Arthur Ffolliot, sen., who possessed no distinctive marks of personal character beyond a floridness of complexion and a rotundity of paunch that did speak strongly of fleshly indulgence, and an eternal smile that ought to have told of everything but "a mind at peace with all below." The third was Attorney Baker, a man too well known to the illfated Catholic gentry in his neighborhood, with a small, inflamed, ferret-like eye, and cheek as fleshless and colorless as his own parchments. --And, Sunday as it was, the latter was seated at a table, spectacled and deeply engaged in examining a number of papers and statute books, niled before him, as it was only the evening before he had returned from Dublin, after a protracted sojourn there; while Sir John walked to and fro the room, with some marks of impatience, and Ffolliot looked occasionally at his watch, occasionally from the lawyer to Sir John, and occasionally at a paper he held in his hand.

"I am now confident, Sir John," said Baker. taking off his spectacles and rubbing his hands wth glee, " that we have a clear case against the M'Donnell property, Arduff, as I have this moment in my hands quite sufficient proof that Alexander Keeogh (the blind) was a relapsed papist, and, of course, was incompetent to make any settlement, so that, though his nephew is, or affects to be, a Protestant, his title can be readily set aside, coming from one incapacitated by act of parliament—I will not trouble you with the act-to confer such title."

"So far you have done well, Baker," observed Sir John, with a stern smile, "as that stripe of Arduff, which runs in between my two quarters at the sea, has been a complete eyesore, and the sooner you take steps to attach it at once more to the property nature intended it it to belong to, the better. But what of William Eighter particularly?"

"It's my decided opinion," said Baker, in a measured and important tone (we divest the reply of its technicalities) "that, as far as Sir Ulick Bourke's property is concerned, there is clearly no title to him. In fact, in my judgment, it is a point blank forfeited one, of which a discovery was made about thirty years ago ;and though I know a large sum was paid to the government, with many others under the same circumstances, to ward off the effects of this discovery, as you are aware of, Sir John, yet, as the new grants have never since, to my knowledge, been perfected, the want of title must be-that is-I think it must be fatal. But as this is a matter of high importance, I should like to have some opinion besides my own."

" No, by heaven! exclaimed Sir John, striking the table energetically, "we shall seek no better authority than your own. We have other serious charges against Bourke, or M'William, as he chooses to call himself, who has dared to give us opposition on more than one occasion;and we will crush him-aye, crush him root and

"Very well, Sir John, I shall commence the proceedings at once; and, I think we could include Maddeu's little adjoining property, which

15, I believe, in the same predicament. "O damn the fellow, never mind him at present. His property is too insignificant, and be

hasn't the spirit to give provocation." "You're right, Sir John; his little patch is but what the savages here would call a fodeen," him that, as the patch was beneath Sir John's notice, it would suit very well for an attorney to bles for my aunoyance, I warn you, I shall manmake a discovery against him in his own favor. "Then," continued he, " of or Sir Robert, conformist, as he has become." A look of peculiar meaning from Ffolliot, who flung down the paper he held with a start, on bearing the name, arrested the half-formed words he was about to utter, and, without a second's hesitation, he resumed, utterly reversing the words and the import of what he had intended to express-" that circumstance in itself will oblige us to be more cautious, so that we must exercise patience till till the young reprobate shall have committed day or two, he had no doubt they should be less your contrivance be very claimsy indeed." For even inclined to do it," replied Shawn, fill-, any farther, you dhrunken barge"—he took an-

some overt oct which will lay him entirely prostrate before us."

ATHOLIC

"O, give him as much line as you please;there can be little fear of his escaping," observed Sir John-" but who dares to make this riot in our very presence?" he added fiercely, as the voice of Shawn was heard in the hall calling down the usual imprecations on his head of he shouldn't see Sir John forthwith, no matter who was with him.

A scuffle then ensued for a moment—the door was unceremoniously thrown open, and Shawn, with blood-stained face and garments, made his unexpected entrance.

"How now, scoundrel," said Sir John, angrily, 'do you dare to brawl in the very castle, and approach us, even while engaged, without permission, and bearing about you the filthy marks of drunken ricting? Overmuch indulgence to a ruffianty nature and the effects of drink have made you forget the awe our presence should inspire; but a brief period in the dungeons or the stocks will soon bring you to your senses again."

A good deal abashed by Sir John's wrathful tone and stern aspect, as well as by the presence of Baker, who, he well knew, liked him not over well latterly, since he had appropriated to his own use some unholy spoils which the attorney had intended exclusively for himself, Shawn, despite the native assurance so long tolerated, slunk into a corner, stammering in an apologetic tone, "Sir John, I wouldn't attempt to throuble your noble honor at all now, partic'larly whin you wor so well ingaged"—he could not suppress a villainous sneer, despite the check he had received, as his eye glanced from Ffolliot to Baker-" barrin to show you afore the blood was dhry, the usage I'm like to get from the priests for my loyalty, since your noble honor went to protect one o' thim with your own hands, as the story goes."

"Come hither, sirrah, in the light." Shawn advanced towards the window; and Sir John, after having examined the damage his satellites had received, asked bim, in by no means a sympathising tone, how many blows he had re-

"He sartinly sthruck me only wanst, Sir John. But Yallow Tom never tumbled one o' your noble honor's beeves with such a blow;signs on me, it knocked me dead for nearly a quarther hour."

"Then there was but one priest?"

than enough."

"I wish we had a score of such hitters in the fifth troop. Arthur would have no objection to command such fellows-eh, Ffolliot!"

"I should think not indeed, Sir John," re-

sponded Fiolliot. " Did he strike you without provocation-or are you sure that he was a priest at all ?" asked

Baker, coolly. "Am I sure!" replied Shawn, in a tone of all the intricacies of the penal statutes. irritation, produced by the utter want of sympathy he had met with. "Yis, as sure as I am that you're hatchin' roguery this minnit, an' that you'd chate your own mother."

Sir John gave vent to a low chuckle, while Ffolliot observed. "Mr. Mullowney, you should learn to be more respectful to your superiors ;and I think you should not interrupt Sir John on the Sabbath, and while engaged on business, call him) will be a serious obstacle in the way of with a story that concerns only yourself."

"True," said Sir John, "as if it were of the

Shawn glared from Sir John to Fioliot, whom showered.

"Well, then," he said, "may be I could tell get Sir John to offer such terms." misther Ffolliot a story that might consarn him a little, seein' that his own son sull goes purty

often to visit the papists o' the lake cottage." "Of whom do you speak?" asked Ffolliot,

for your only, by his mother's account," respond. ed the ruthan, with an impudent grin.

"When was he there to your positive knowledge and beware of what you say? If your said Baker, the thought occurring readily to information prove correct, you shall be rewarded -well rewarded; but if you are inventing fa-

age to have speedy and heavy satisfaction." last night, whin I saw him returning with my the father and sister from Arthur's neighbor- ple sed you wor helpin' to consale them?"

"Ha! the tables are turned, Ffolliot, I see," said Sir John, with his own grim smile.

Shawe now decaded to the trio, that the Cornet had repeatedly visited the cottage, since the removal of Sir Edmund and his daughter to it. the poor drunken conformist's perceptions, are direct the servants to place you under the pump nor tell you, if I did know. O, God forgive von. He also stated his conviction, that it was to Balliutubher Father Kager had proceeded, and will be enabled easily to prevail on the sister to hips on your vile bones !" We have laid our hands on additional proof, or that, if a party were sent thither with him in a give up her views and change her residence, un-

enabled to capture both the priests, either in the cottage or neighborhood; and, after some further plotting and conversation, it was arranged, that the party should be despatched for that purpose, and with particular directions to ransack unceremoniously, every corner of the cottage and grounds, and that it should be under the command of Cornet Ffolliot, for the purpose of compelling him to the irksome duty of giving | game, with two such trumps in my hand." annoyance to those he loved as his father disliked them, while his sergeant was to receive strict injunctions, to see that the duty was sternly performed.

Shawn was now dismissed with a double gratuity, in order that he might reconnoitre for a day or two, before the party should be despatched. Ffolliot and Baker soon after left Sir John also, after having assisted him to sanctify the Lord's Day, in the manner described.

"The conduct of Arthur is very undutiful and provoking," observed Ffolliot, as the pair emerged from the castle, " in thus continuing his visits to such noted recusants, after my having peremptorily forbidden them, and insisted on his not thinking further of the girl."

"It is provoking, indeed. If it had even been before that drunken Bob became a conformist, there might be a chance of large settlements with her. But now, the connexion would bring only disgrace and beggary, if he took it into his head (like a gosling as he is) to marry the girl."

"Marry, Sir! you want to drive me mad .-Marry her, after all the pains I have taken in planning his aggrandizement! By heaven, he should sooner marry the kitchen-maid. No, no, I'll soon clip the brainless gosling's wings; and it'll go hard, or I shall also drive the old recusant and his scheming daughter from the neighborhood, and put them out of the way of giving me further annoyance."

"But have you not yourself to blame in any degree? Did you ever give encouragement to the intimacy of the parties?"

"Why, I believe that foolish woman of mine, up to her death, gave some kind of sanction to their acquaintance. But what of that? The girl is beggared now, together with being a marked and irreclaimable papist; and I shall sever the acquaintance for ever, if the jade was to be sent across the water."

"Aye, but that wild brother of her's, undutiful as he has been, I hear has been always attached to her; and there's no saying what desperate thought might come into his head, if any "That was all, Sir John; an' that was more | violent steps were taken towards her. Heigh ho! we have all our own rubs. God help all industrious, and not over-wise fathers, that waste time and takent, in accumulating for thankless offspring. You see how that unfortunate boy of mine, after squandering a large portion of my ed him closely, and, despite his wrath, he conhard-earned property, thought fit to become a common soldier, when I thought I had him almost fully qualified to engross a deed or prepare a brief, and nearly as well versed as myself in

> "Well, we've had enough of an unpleasant subject-my undutiful son will, I think, be bet- hunter, helping himself to a glass of brandy with ter managed, however. But you startled me a the coolest effrontery, while his host, by compulgood deal, a while ago, about the Lynch pro- sion, glared at him with fierce astonishment,-

> from your looks, though at the same time, in health, Sir Robert-but (after finishing his glass reality, the conformance of Sir Robert (as they and smacking his lips twice or thrice) how many a discovery."

"Pshaw I damn all nonsense between you and slightest consequence, it his vile carcase was line. We know one another a long time, Adam, pommelled into a mummy, and particularly by a my boy; and you're aware I have no objection to be generous, when it's worth my while. Sir John has ample room and opportunity elsewhere he could have strangled where he stood, and on for extending his lands. Make the Lynch eswhom the bitterness of his heart was instantly tate mine, and the two thousand shall be made four. It would be a long time before you could

my old friend. But seriously, after long consideration on the subject, though, in the end, we time-" yer health agin, Sir Robert-I'm not might effect our purpose in the way you wish, still, if the dissolute conformist was watched and hu- there's always a good out an' sup in the Hall, "Ov Cornet Ffolliot, that I suppose stands mored, a purchase could be cajoled from him, which would, in my opinion, be the readier and more certain way. I shall lend it every assist- dollar." ance in my power, claiming, of course, the same remuneration."

"Well, perhaps you are right, as least as far | garth." as appearances may be concerned. But it must he always understood that, whatever mode of ud report not takin' a friendly warnin' in civility. management may be necessary with him, it shall, Why, there's a brace o' priests this minnit in the "Why, he wasn't there, I suppose, since late by no means, interfere with my plan for expelling neighborhood, an' what ud you think if the peo-

hood." "And it need not, my dear sir. You are ing from his seat, utterly enraged by the falsity alarming yourself with shadows. One of the of this accusation, "that your sole object in objects of your suspicion, Sir Edmund, is, I understand, on the very threshold of death; and sult me. But would you think if I was to myself, and that I'd pull the tongue out sooner not so sharp, but that, with my assistance, you for half an hour, and then wear a couple of John, for your hardened heart and all the dis-

"Then the sooner we begin to act, the bet- | ing a third glass with undisturbed composure;

RONICLE.

ter." "Well," soliloquized Baker, as he entered his nion, "Mr. Ffolliot, since he has picked up the wealth, is becoming more rapacious than Sir John himself. At all events, I must manage my cards badly indeed, if I don't play a winning

CHAPTER VIII.

Sir Robert Lynch was sitting, after dinner, half stupified after a hard day's hunting and drinking. There were abundant materials for carousing, before him; but he was alone, for, conformist even though he had become, his unnatural conduct to his father and sister had by no means tended to make his company sought after by his seniors, while the younger and more thoughtless were, to some extent, kept aloof by his well known proneness to the boisterous and quarrelsome over his cups, so that he was frequently left, since his acquirement of the property, to the enjoyment of his own thoughts, as

He had dismissed a groom, whom he sometimes admitted to join him over a bottle, and who had helped him to pass the last couple of hours, in discussing the merits of dogs and horses, and was enveloping himself in a cloud of smoke, from the pipe, whose contents he was inhaling, when Shawn na Soggarth, after having reconnoitred from without, entered the room unceremoniously.

"Well, Mr. Mullowney," said Sir Robert, as he eyed the audacious intruder with a glance of half batred and half fear, " what weighty matter brings you to Lynch Hall at so late an bour ?"

"Why, faith, nothing at all, masther—Sir Robert, beyant that bein on a little duty in the neighborhood. I jist dhropped in to ask how your noble honor was."

"And does a contam-a fellow like you intrude into our very dining-room, and at such an hour, without the rouse of any business whatever ?"

"Poo, mastin - Sir Robert, I knew I had welcome her. it any hour, now that you an' me's on the right side"—he seated himself on a chair at the end of the table, with one of his impudent leers, as he continued, "an' the Hall was always a place that a man never passed without curing himsel' of the druth, an' hunger, even in the ould times, afore yer ancesthors had gumption to turn to the right side."

The eyes of their descendant flashed fire, and his band was mechanically stretched towards a bottle, with the intention of levelling it at the intruder's head. But he saw that Shawn's eye watchtrolled himself, only saying bitteriy, "Well, Sir John shall know in the morning of your intrusion and insolence, as I am sure he would not tolerate | world." you in using such insolence towards men of birth

and family." "O masther Robert," said the unbashed priestthere might be many a thing it ud be betther "Yes, but you saw I took a hint very readily | Sir John ud know nothing at all about-your times were you at church for the last five or six weeks?"

> "What affair is that of yours, sirrah?" said Sir Robert, with a start.

"Arralı be aisy now, Sir Robert; maybe it isn't faith. Do you know what ud be the fine, an' who it ud go to? You haard too, I suppose, ov such a thing as a relapsed Papist, an' know what ud be his punishment; an' I can tell you there's more nor one ud give a thrifle to know as much about yer honor's ways as we do. But as "Your terms are most liberal beyond doubt, I have no spite in the world agin you, an' you're none o' my riglar game" -he filled a second goin' to make an informer o' mysel', purvided for a poor fellow passin', an' that you grease his fist now an' thin with an odd balloon (guidea) or

"You shall be taught to repent this presumption, as sure as your name is Shawn na Sog-

" May be it's yoursel', masther Robert, that

"I see clearly now," roared Sir Robert, startcoming here, this evening, was to annoy and in- to get intelligence out o' me, that I don't know

'an' you'd be right, masther Robert, as it might not tell well to have me assaulted in such a notdwelling, after having parted from his compa- ed place as the Hall, not to talk that it ud be ill your commons to do so, afther all the love an' likin' I'm afther showing you. But as I'm well rested and refreshed now, here's long life to you, Sir Robert, and many thanks for your kind treatment-only be a little partikler about goin' to prayers and other religious duties, as the clargy say."

Sir Robert had stooped to rekindle his pipe; and Shawn, seizing from the sideboard the nearest bottle to him and, placing it between his inner coat and cothamore, (outside, or great coat) moved more leisurely out of the hall than he had entered it; his worried and indignant entertainer (against his will) following fast behind him, vowing herce vengeance against the menials if they ever permitted his steps to pollute the threshold again.

Shawn now directed his steps to the cabin of his sister, Nancy Mullowny alias Loughnan, which was distant about a mile from the Hall.-Nancy was, at the time now treated of, a youthful window, with the care of a couple of infant children and a few acres of ground, with some cattle left by her late husband, Tom Loughnan. She was rather comely in person, and a gentle, kind-hearted, affectionate creature; and was accordingly, despite her brother's evil reputation, a general favorite among her scattered neighbors. She possessed also, in a high degree, her countrywomen's strong religious feelings, and felt, of course, keenly and bitterly the infamy of her brother's course, so that for some time past they seldom exchanged words, except when, at long intervals, he found it convenient, as now, to make her cabin an asylum for a few hours

His present unlooked for and most nuwelcome visit was a source of peculiar annoyance, as the youngest of her children was apparently sick to death, and she had, that morning received a promise from Father Bernard, that he would visit the child in the evening.

"This is a cool reception, Naney, for a brother that didn't darken your doors for a twel'month afore," he said, flinging himself on a seat by the fire, while she moved to the opposite end of the little kitchen on his entrance; but I know how it is: there is no welcome for me any where, among high or low, strangers or friends, because I'm too loyal."

"You know well, John," she said, "that nobody was ever gladder to see another than I used to be to see you, ever an' always, till-

" Well, to give the divle his due, you wor always the best o' the family. So here sit down an' take a toothful o' this?'-he drew forth the bottle of brandy he had taken from the Hall-"an' tell us how your gettin' on at all in this "No, John, you know I was never fond o'

the dhram dhrinkin'. But I'm glad to hear you axin' nathrel questions. May the Lord touck your heart an' put nathrel feeling into it.' "Well, Nancy, as you won't have a taste, I

must take a pull myself. Here is your health; an' rale beautiful stuff it is. An' how's the poor gorlaghs? It's long since I seen thim."

"Wan o' them, little Bawnyeen, is, I'm afeard, John, goin' - goin' to a better world"and the eyes of the mother filled with tears;but any way," she continued, rubbing them away with her hand, "it does my heart good to hear you inquirin' that way for them."

"An' why wouldn't I have love and likin' for my own flesh and blood, and the purtiest little craitheers in the parish? I know people ses I'm this and that; but you see now I have the nathrel affection still. Yis, Nancy, an' to show you I've a leanin', too, even for the clargy, that they say I'm always persecutin', I know there's two o' them, this minnit, in this neighborhood; an' I could tell them something that might save them from harm."

His sister looked eagerly into his face; but there was something in its expression, that instantly repressed the information she was about to give on the impulse of the moment. "John" she said, starting from his side, to which she had gradually approached, "there is wickedness still in your countenance, an' it's for no good you're makin' those inquiries."

"Now, Nancy, to show that you're an onshough, an' suspectin' me in the wrong, bring me to the house the priests is in, an' I'll tell them what I know to your face, or I'll tell it to you now, an' you can carry it to them yoursel'. while I stay here till you return."

"No, no, no, John," she exclaimed vehemently; "I see now what you're afther. You want grace you're bringing on our name."

"Hould yer tongue an' don't aggravate me

afore helpin your devilish schemes, that arrested by military force, torn from his flock, and the curse o' God III folly, sooner or later. Other brought to Turin; the Archishop and Bishop of discount must be allowed for men who had passed John, John, do you remember long ago, when I Black said the meeting of that evening showed that the spirit of Irish nawe used to be kneekn' together to our poor mother, (the beavens be her bed this day !) and wor afeard fo speak out ; an' how she used to the family? I often dream of those days, and wonder to myself can you forget them intirelyyou can't John: you must think of them sometimes, wild as you are."

"Hould yer tongue, an' be d-d to yer dhrunken, toolish head."

"John, there's but the two of us in the world now, and if ye wor to know how it makes my heart bleed when I hear them talk of my only brother with curses; an' how often I'm on my knees praying to God and the Vergu to change your heart-

"To the Wergin, ye sthrap! Well I knew

you wor a papist in your heart all along."
"O, John asthore, my only brother," she exclaimed eagerly, laying her hands on his sholder and looking earnestly into his face, " you have been persecuting holy men and doin' every sort of wickedness for may a long year; and what have you by it, barrin' the curses of the world? Give up such doings then at wanst this blessed night, an' lave Sir John's employment, on' I'll share the last mouthful I have in the world with deceitfully preach up add extol universal liberty.

You well know, Venerable Brethren, how by these you; or we'll both go to some other country where he'll never find or hear of you again."

" The glory of hell to you, ye dhrunken madwoman, what talk is this to a loyal man, and a and Episcopal Dignity, and the whole Clergy, suffer, thrue christian? Why, you ought to be hauged or thransported without judge or jury for it .-But let us have no more clacking"-he raised the buttle agin, and both foot and tongue began the bottle ugin, and both foot and tongue began the Holy Roman Church, and our Venerable Breto exhibit still stronger proofs of the extent of three the Archbishops and Bishops, to the great his libations, as he continued—" but tell me at glory of their name, exult in bearing all the trials wanst where - where's those dogs o' priests, as I am sure you know it, an' I'll give you part o' the re-ward which 'll be a round pen-penny."

" Not for the weight of myself in goold, John, even if I knew it. That the tongue may rot from me that day that I'd spake a single word to help your cursed plans!"

"Thin may the ser-seven divils"-we shall not complete the hideous imprecation-" if 1 don't give you worse us usage, nor ever your you, only you can't hear her.3 (To be continued.)

ALLOCUTION OF OUR HOLY FATHER POPE PIUS IX.

DELIVERED IN THE SECRET CONSISTORY. JULY 13, 1860.

VENERABLE BRETHRES-It is known and clearly visible to all that a most cruel war hath lately been stirred up against the Catholic Church by the sons of darkness. Inspired by a devilish malice, calling evil good, and good evil, and putting darkness for light, and light for darkness, they try, by all kinds of wicked achemes, thoroughly to destroy the Church and her sacred teaching, (as if it ever could be done) and to extinguish and utterly uproot every sense of Christian Paith, of virtue, and even of the natural inw of justice, decency, and honesty. Every one knows how sad and unhappy the condition of our coost holy religion in Italy is at the present time, by the wicked conspiracy and contrivance of these men who, waising according to their own desires in implety, and straying from God's path, strive to comat and overthrow both religion berself and all things sucred. Therefore, with incredible grief of zoni. We are forced to deplore the new and very grievous wounds which have been and are daily inflicted by unjust usurpers of legitimate power in ftaly, upon Our Apostolic authority, upon the Catholic Church and her Sacred Ministers, property and rights. For in various parts of Italy unjustly subjected to Sardinian sway, public schools have been founded, in which, to the greatest injury of souls, every erroneous, false, and depraved doctrine, sltogether opposed to the Catholic Church, is pubnitacked. All know that innumerable pamphlets, newspapers, and writings of all kinds have been issued from the laboratory of Satan for the ruin and perdition of souls, and published with most shameful and abominable pictures; by which means these implacable enemies of religion, and most skill--d artificers of guilt and fraud, endeavor to despise and ridicula the sacred mysteries of religion, the precents and cenerable justitutes of the Church, her isws, and her censures; to corrupt men's minds, and to turn them from the Catholic religion; to encourage and foster a dissolute and licentious life, and every monstrous impiety ; to attack the sacred Ministry and the Vicar of Christ on Earth with insults, calumnias, and reproaches; to subvert the command of all legitimate power, and to procure the destruc-

These enemies of the light, and of the truth, do not fear to lay violent and sacrilegious hands on the consecuted servants and the Patrimony of the Church For, when the Sardinian Government usurped the dominion of the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza, it wickedly expelled on the 19th of April last, the Monks of the order of St. Benedict, dwelling in the Parmesan Monastery of St. John the Evangehat. Again, by a decree of the 10th of last May, it ordered the Seminary of the Clergy at Piacenza to be closed, in order to be revenged on the Bishop of Pieceuza, who had properly abstained from performing the sacred ceremonies which were enjoined he the civil power. Next, this most watchful Bishop was selzed, torn from his diocese, taken to Turin, and sentenced both to imprisonment and fine. The same penaltics were also inflicted on the Vicar-General of the Lishop, and on some of the Canons of Piacenza. For the same cause, both in Our usurped Provinces of the Amilia, and in other places subject to the uninet Sardinian rule, many illustrious Bishops, Car Venecable Brethren, and Ecclesiastics, and u, inhers of religious houses, have been grivously and most unjustly harrassed and exposed to a most severe inquisition, of whom also not a few have been arrested and either driven into banishment or cast into prison. For the sume cause, the Pro-Vicar of Bologna was torn from the side of his Cardinal Archbishop, at the very time when the latter was giving up the ghost. He was put into prison, and afterwards seateneed to both imprisonment and fine. Moreover, when the most illustrious Archbishop had departed this life, the preperty of the Archbishopric of Bologna was immediately subjected to the admidistriction of the Government.

other long pull from the bottle—"if I wasn't tindher hearted lid-have your self and yer brits, the most pious Bishop of Faenza, thransported many along day are long and are self-day with a dangerous man in neglecting worship and beligned presses, that it's he doubt not be thrown information against an large again and the duty of a loyal man or woman to inform afterwards sentenced to imprisonment and fine. For again 1 and take care how soon I'd do it still."

At the County Antrim Assizes, two gentlemen forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen came forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution; which was grating. Some 1-500 Icishmen come forward at a segonded the following resolution. The resolution of the segonded the following resolution of the segonded the foll own mansion; and the Archbishop of Ferrara has undergone a variety of persecutions.

You know also the most serious losses which reliyou used to be taichin' me my prayers, that we gion and hor servants have lately suffered in Sicily, say you'd turn but a good man, and a credit to the government of the legitimate ruler. Two Religious Orders, which have rendered the greatest services to Christianity, have been suppressed, and the members have been driven into exilor. It is especially to be deplored, Venerable Brethren, that some of the Clergy have been there found, forgetting both their God and their daty to the people as priests, to the greatest scandal and indignation of all good men, have not blushed to lend their help to the enemies of the Church and of all justice, and to take part with

> Moreover, in Our usurped Provinces, several diocesses have been deprived of their pastors, to the great danger of the Faithful, as the Pastors, on account of the conditions imposed by illegitimate powr, were unable to enter them. This among other things clearly shows what the chief aim of these men is, who by most wicked and sacrilegious crimes aspire to usurp and destroy the temporal Sovereignity of the Roman Pontiff, and this Apostolic See that when the temporal power and Majesty of the Pontiff and of the See have been crushed and overthrown they may be more easily able to attack the Catholic Church. We abstain from recounting the many other crimes of the same nature, by which these men afflict and persecute the Church and its consecrated servants, while with perfidious wickedness they everywhere and always treacherously and

grievous crimes, committed to the greatest sorre and indignation of all good men. We and Our Apostolic Authority and this Holy Sec, and your Order

injury, violence, and contumely.

But in this great distress We feel no small joy in beholding with what brilliant faith, patience, and constancy both Our beloved Sons the Cardinals of and mistortunes inflicted on them, without any just cause, and in strenuously defending the cause of the Church and of justice. We rejoice, too, in perceiv-ing how firmly, with few exceptions, the Italian Clergy, which is worthy of all praise and mindful of its vocation and duty, follows the illustrious footsteps of its Bishops, endures all afflictions and oppressions,

and splendidly performs its duties.

But while We are borne down with heartfelt grief, mindful of Our Apostolic Office, We shall never cease with the support of Divine aid, from fearlessly defending with Our whole heart and strength the cause don't give you worse us usage, nor ever your of the Church divinely intrusted to Us by Christ fool or a husband gave you?—he staggered to-wards and seized her by the hair, when one of in this your most noble assembly, and before the whole Catholic world, We entirely and with the room where both were lying, "Mauher, man- greatest possible enruestness condemn and reprobate her, (mother, mother) don't be fightin' with that and We protest and will never cease from protesting wicked man. Poor Baunycen is crying for against the violation of Ecclesiastical Immunities, the contempt shown to the Cardinalitial and Episcopal Dignity, the affliction of all orders of Ecclesiastics, and the subversion of all the rights of the Church and of this Apostolic See.

But for all this time of convulsion, for all this great war against the Church, for all this trampling upon all Divine and human laws, and contempt of the Priesthood, let us not lose courage, Venerable Breth-ren. For Heaven and Earth shall pass away, but the words and promises of the Lord will not pass away, and, as you well know, the most flourishing Empires, Kingdoms, Nations, and districts may be dissolved, rained, and destroyed, but the Church, founded by Christ Our Lord, and constantly supported and enlightened by His Omnipotent Virtue, can never fail or be uprooted; is not conquered by persecutious, nor lessened, but increased and adorned with new and ever more brilliant triumphs.

For this is the peculiar property of that she conquers when she is wounded; she convinces when she is accused; she wins when she is desorted.

But let us not neglect, in all faith, hope, and humility of heart, day and night, with ever livelier zeal, to implore and to be seech the God of Mercies, that by the merits of His only begotten Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ, He would mercifully be pleased to have compassion on all prevarientors; to flood them with His heavenly grace; to enlighten, convert; and lead them back unto Himself, so that all errors being routed, and all iniquities removed, His divine religion and its saving doctrine, which is so conducive even to the temporal happiness and peace of kingdoms, and of peoples, may more and more from day to day grow, flourish, and extend its rule over the

And now, addressing Ourselves with heartfelt offection to all Our Venerable Brethren, the Prelate of the whole Catholic world, We again congratulate them and the Faithful entrusted to their care on their extraordinary faith, love, and obedience to Us and the Chair of St. Peter. We openly and publicly acknowledge the grateful feelings of Our soul to Out We openly and publicly Venerable Brethren and the Faithful for the wonderful zeal with which they do not cease in every way

to alleviate Our sorrows. We doubt not that Our Venerable Brethren, with the piety, devotion, and sacerdotal zeal which distinguishes them, will persevere with still greater courage and energy, together with the Faithful entrusted to them, in defending with constancy the cause of the Church, and of this Apostolic See, and in constantly approaching, together with Us, the Throne of Grace with their most fervent prayers and those of the Faithful, and imploring the most powerful patronage of the Immaculate and Most Holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God, that this great and violent storm may be dispelled; that the Catholic Church may obtain the peace she sighs for, and everywhere enjoy her own liberty; that all wanderers from the path of truth and justice may enter into their own nearts and be converted to God, and, declining from evil and doing good, may walk in the ways of the

THE IRISH DRIGADE. (From the Tublet.)

It is no matter of surprise that the enemies of Ireand, of religion, and of the Holy Sec, should engerly seek for and delightedly gloat over every scrap of evidence however slight, that can lessen or destroy the effect of that magnificent demonstration of Ire-land's faith, and zeal, and devotion, which has been afforded by the voluntary tribute to the Pope, and the envolment of the Volunteer Corps for the defence of the Holy See. When those crowded and enthusiastic meetings were first held last winter to declare the sympathy of Ireland with the Severeign Pontiff, his wrongs and his affliction, the cry was that this was all barren work and empty show. Would Ireland give money, would Ireland send men? Words were but words, which flew through the air and hurt not a stone. Where was the money, and where were the men? Ireland's answer was not long in coming. The priests and the poor of Ireland sent

litary service. It turns out that a certain discount tionality was not dead yet; it had survived the remust be allowed for men whose motives in going peated attempts made for its destruction. (Cheers.) were unworthy of their comrades, and of the cause which they embraced. It turns out that a certain cognise for the Irish the same right they seemed to discount must be allowed for men whose resolution recognise in other nations. They would not get and whose perseverance failed when brought face to | what they wished, but the effect would be good. face with the inevitable hardships and meonveni-ences of a soldier's life. What of that? It may be that more caution might have been exercised in the liberties of foreign nations. One of the speak-ers stated, amidst loud cheers, that there was now a selection. It may be that a want of judgment has gleam of hope for Ireland, the declaration of the been evinced in those who, without experience or time for deliberation, undertook the energies duty of the oppressed peoples everywhere alone giving forwarding the volunteers from Ireland. What of them courage. The resolutions were all carried that? nished the Holy Father with a body of brave and the press and the chairman, and appointing ward devoted soldiers, who, when all have been eliminated from their ranks who were unworthy to associate with them, still remain a glory to their country, and a first rate corps of volunteers for the defence of

There has been insubordination, there have been rows, there has been discontent, there have been difficulties of course. What else could have been expected? Men do not become soldiers in a day, and never were men brought together with so little to assist them in the preservation of discipline at starting, or under circumstances so calculated to afford room for the action of the ill-disposed, as the Irish Volunteers. There was no help for it. But have they not well and nobly overcome the difficulty? Those who wished to return have been permit-

I to return. They have come home, and Rome ! their comrades are well rid of them. But when much is made of the hundred who have returned, of beir disappointment, their hardships, and their comdaints, what is to be said of the thousand who remain? The more that is made of the few who return the more are we entitled to make of the many who remain. The Times of Thursday publishes a letter rom one J. O'Brien (the name of Jemmy O'Brien has already appeared in Irish history), and we are sorry that our space does not allow us to republish the document. It is probably the production of a discontented Volunteer, though from internal evidence, we have little doubt that it has been extensively in the Times' office. J. O'Brien says he was one of the fools who were trepanned by the suggestion that it would be a grand thing to support the Papal Temporal Power. He was but a short time in Macerata when he found it was not to fight for religion that he had gone out, but for a Temporal Government, with which, in his opinion, the Italians are deservedly dis-satisfied. He looked about from the slopes of the Appenines, and the cultivation of the country did not seem so superior as he had been told it was. When he had got to Rome he found confusion, "tossication" and dismay. He and 16 others took steps to be sent home and were sent home. And the remaining fourfifths of his long letter are filled with details of the ingratitude shown by the French Captain to a countryman of the Victors of Fontency; with an account of the "fierce and ferocious bugs" on "Napoleon's pallet" at Marseilles; with doleful complaints of short commons on the journey through France; and with protests against the report, unparalleled in his "little stock of historical and biographical knowledge," or in "the annals of ancient Greece and Rome," that a certain number of Irish had been sent home from Rome in disgrace at the request of the

J. O Brien has quite exclusively proved that he was unfit to be an Irish Volunteer in the service of the Pope. We only trust for the sake of the Queen and the country, that, in case of a war with France, he may never be allowed to fulfil his threat of revenging himself on the "fierce and ferocious bugs' of Marseilles, by coming forward to "generously sacrifice his life in defence of the most glorious constitution in the whole world." Such soldiers as J. O'Brien are not likely to be of much use either to the Pope or to the Queen.
But must not the Times be hard put to before it

could condescend to publish this rubbish, and devote a column and a balf to it? It is too late-the mischief has been done—the predictions and taunts of the Times have been already dealt with. Ireland has already given her money, and sent forth her sons in defence of the Holy See. The few J. O'Brien's who got out among them have been already expunged .-Those who remain will have difficulties and hardships, and perhaps, dangers to endure. We can only hope that they will face and conquer them with a spirit worthy of their country, their race, and their

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

At the Secret Consistory held on the 13th ult., at the Vatican, the Holy Father announced, among other appointments to bishoprics, that of the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrain to be Bishop of Gabala in partibus, and the Coadjutor to the Right Rev. D. Denvir, Bishop of Down and Connor.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL .- The Freeman's correpondent writes of the division :-- "Mr. Cardwell having explained that the bill would not increase the grant to Maynooth, but was merely intended to give the trustees power to allocate a portion of it to the repair and sustentation of the building, Mr. Spooner stood up and moved his amendment. He said he didn't care what the object of the bill was; it was a Maynooth bill, and that was all he felt bound to consider, and, therefore, he should oppose it. Sir William Verner, who wore a queer suit of fustian, similar to that in which gamekeepers are seconded the amendment, and Mr. Newdeattired. gate followed with his usual tirade of abuse. No Catholic member in the house thought it worth his while to reply to the rabid nonsense uttered by the member for North Warwickshire, so the division was called, and poor Mr. Spooner found, to his ineffable disgust, that he was beaten by nearly three to one, the numbers being, for the second reading 135,against 57. The Irish members present were 44 in number, of whom 4 voted for Mr Spooner, and 40 against him. The four Spoonerites were Mr. G. L. Golo (Enniskillen), Mr. Anthony Lefros, (Dublin University), Mr. Vance (Dublin City), and Sir Wm. Verner (Armagh.) The following honorable gen-tlemen, professing "Liberal" opinions voted with Mr. Spooner-Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Coningham, Mr. Crauford, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Tite, Mr. Whalley, and Mr. James White, the new member for Brighton.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND .- The movement in favor of the restoration of a native Parliament to Ireland has extended to the Irish residents in England. A large meeting was held at Liverpool on Tuesday .-Mr. Black, who presided, said :- "The doctrine upon which they founded the claim put forward that night was promulgated by the English Government, to the effect that any people dissatisfied with their rulers, had a right to rebel, and to employ every means, whether moral or physical, that God had given them, to do away with such a Government, and to form one which would be congenial to their own feelings," (Loud cheers.) The speaker then read the passage in the Queen's speech on the affairs of Italy, an extract from Lord John Russell's Aberdeen speech, and from a leader in the Times. As Irishmen, he said, they came forward now to put the sincerity of the £50,000 to Rome as their voluntary offering. We | English Government to the test. They would tell say the Priests and the poor, for it was from the that Government that the Irish were dissatisfied with [land] Act should be appplied to all those parts of

He knew that the British Government would not re-Emperor Napoleon that the cause of France was that of the oppressed peoples everywhere alone giving The great result remains, that they have fur- | unanimously; and, after thanking the members of committees to get signatures to the national petition for repeal, the meeting closed.

> The Rev. Peter Conway, P.P., of Hendford, has answered Mr. St George's letter, in which that gentleman endeavoured to rebut the case made against him for refusing to give, sell, or let ground for a site for a Catholic church and school in Headford. Mr. St. George disputed Father Couway's statements as to the distances of three Catholic chapels from Headford; but the Rev. Mr. Conway has had the distances measured; and substantially justifies his assertions. Of course he does not omit to point out that, as far as Mr. St. George's case is concerned, the existence of other chapels in other parishes, which have congregations of their own, is no satisfaction to the Catholics of Headford for the want of a proper place of worship for themselves. Mr. St. George made also a number of small but immaterial points in his letter, which Father Conway disposes of seriatim, and the fact remains as it was brought before Parliament and the public, a glaring instance of a state of things which every wise landlord would naturally wish to assist Father Conway in remedying instead of continuing it.

In the Irish Poor Law Continuance Bill, Mr Hennessy has already succeeded in introducing one new clause, and he proposed a second, which would have been carried but for deference to the remonstrances of members, who complained that they had been given to understand by the government that the bill was to be simply a Constitutional Bill, and nothing more. The clause in question contains the important provision, to which it is understood that the government assents, that the maintenance and education of pauper children in Ireland, under the age of 12 years may be conducted outside of the workhouse.

The Irish poor Law question is in good hands and

is once more before Parliament. The O'Donoghue calls the attention of the house to the case of the Rev. Mr. Fox, Chaplain of the South Dublin Workhouse, whom the Poor Law Commissioners have dismissed by a scaled order, without stating any justification for the step. The Rev. Mr. Fox simply did his duty by reporting facts which occurred under his own eyes and on which his testimony was amply confirmed by the examination of witnesses. He has been arbitrarily dismissed, and the Commissioners have invited His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin to name another chaplain. His Grace refuses on the ground that he will not be party to a wrong, and that his spiritual authority is not to be exerted at the will of the Commissioners to screen gross acts of impropriety, and to punish the faithful priest who did his duty by exposing them. To do otherwise would be simply to give official notice to the Catholic clergy that they must have no eyes to see anything, however fingrant, in the conduct of Workhouse officials, under pain of dismissal. A serious conflict has therefore begun, and from the spirit which has already been aroused, it seems certain that it will be waged with vigour. In reality there is more involved than the single case of injustice and oppression towards the Rev. Mr. Fox. The Poor Law Board has contrived to make itself thoroughly unpopular in Ireland, and if the Government were wise, it would see the inexpediency of upholding possible, and no better opportunity is likely to occur for proving the necessity of getting rid of them We shall be told that authority must be supported. But that is our principle. Always and everywhere we are in favor of supporting authority. But the way to undermine authority would be to support men who have forfeited their claim to obedience and respect, and the way to support authority would be to fling them overboard, and to take care to enlist good seuse and right feeling on the side of authority by making better appointments — Tablet.

THE NATIONAL PETITION. MR. LARIGAN, M.P., AND Mr. Nicholas O'Neill Power.—The patriotic member for Cashel has set an example to those honograble members of the House of Commons who are resolved to maintain the nationality of Ireland. He has requested the editor of the Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford Examiner to affix his name to the National Petition. Nicholas O'Neill Power, Esq., of Snow Hill, co. Waterford, has favored us with a similar request. Mr. Power's adhesion to the cause of Ireland ought to have been acknowledged long since. He was the first estated gentleman in this part of the country who directed his signature to be attached, and who honoured us with a communiction to that effect -Mr Lanigan, in conferring upon us a similar favor, has enabled us, we believe, to announce the first signature of a member of parliament which has been appended to the petition .- Nation.

THE GALWAY HARBOR BILL.-We are glad to perecive that the County Grand Jury bave again under-taken the responsibility of forwarding the improvements required in our harbor .- Galway Vindicator.

The determined attitude which has been assumed by the Gaiway and Dublin shareholders in the Trans-Atlantic team Navigation Company," must appear to have had, so far, most excellent results; and the refusal of the Government to confirm the Canada transfer was indeed, after all, a fortunate occurrence. The resignation of the Board in globo together with a prospect of the transfer of the entire administration to Dublin, where sound, clear management is sure to be obtained, and where ample money assistance can be furnished to any fair and honest extent, are hopeful signs that the concern will yet be found to be everything that its unbiassed supporters have all along said of it. If Mr Lever will add to the "self-sacrifice" of his sent at the Board that of his seat for Galway, and entirely disconnect himself and his friends from the concern, it will be a timely and a happy riddance. We believe too, that the Government are willing to carry out the spirit of the arrangement made by their predecessors, provided they can only see their way to do so consistently with public duty. If the Iriah Members will only give their utmost influence and most energetic assistance to the bona fide shareholders of the Company until they see it fairly out of danger, and if the latter will, on no terms, relax in their exertious to free themselves from the profligate and absurd mismanagement which they have horetofore allowed in their affairs, there can be no doubt about their ultimate success .- Weekly Register.

A Privy Council was held on Friday at Dublin Castle, when a proclamation was issued directing that the provisions of the Peace Preservations (Irepoorest classes of the community, as contrasted with foreign rule, but well they knew that would not be the county Armagh not already proclaimed.

ward the following audacious assertion in its issue of last Monday evening: — "The Constitutionnel puffing a pamphlet written in Dublin and published in French version at Paris, under the title of 'La Question Irlandaise,' says"— Now, as we believe we may without presumption style the learned and distinguished author of "In Question Irlandaise" our friend, we give the most unqualified contradic-tion to the assertion that the brochure was written either in Dublin or in England. It was not even translated in Dublin. The editor of the Mail knows that the writer sent his card to the Times, with that stinging letter, which the Times had the gross dishonesty not to publish, or even to notice. The writer, Monsieur Marie-Martin, never was in Ireland, but he has placed Ireland under a heavy load of obligation for the prodigious labour and the vast talent which he has devoted to the argument of her cause. The translator, who sent his manuscript to be printed in Dublin, is a patriotic and highly talent. ed Irish gentleman, whom we have the happiness to rank amongst our personal friends, but who line lived in Paris, and has not seen Ireland for the last Thus, there is not the remotest twenty years. shadow of a shade of truth in the assertion of the Mail .- Tipperary Examiner.

CRIME IN IRELAND .-- The assizes now nearly over throughout Ireland are remarkable for the very considerable diminution of crime. In Mounghan, Judge Ball had to announce to the grand jury that "there were but two prisoners, and those for petty larcen. ies." At the Roscommon Assizes there were only seven for trial, and the heaviest of these was a case of manslaughter arising out of a drunken fray; the whole of the cases were disposed of in half a day. In Clare Judge Hayes announced only four prisoners for trial, and one serious case among them. In Meath the Lord Chief Justice said, "The calendar is perfectly free from agrarian crime." In Limerick Baron Fitzgerald, addressing the county grand jury said, "It is very gratifying to find that in such an extensive county there are only seven cases for trial and only one of magnitude." At the city of Limerick Assizes there was no criminal business, and Judge Hayes received a present of "white gloves" from the High Sheriff. At Wexford, Mr. Justice O'Brien had a light task; he had only "a few words to addres to the grand jury, and though the two only cases were both manslaughter, one was in fact more like a police case of furious driving. tice Keogh told the King's County grand jury that "no crime had been committed since the last assizes," and there were but four bills sent up, old cases remaining over. In Westmeath the same judge congratulated the grand jury and declared that "there never was so little agrarian outrage in the county." In the extensive county of Down Judge Ball found that " substantially the cases on the calendar were reduced to three." In Wicklow the Lord Chief Baron said, "The calendar is very light, and there are only two cases, neither of which will take much time." In Leitrim, Mr. Sergeant Howiey told the grand jury that "there were only two cases, the most important of which was a change of maliciously killing a goat," and the learned Sergeant added, "I am bound to congratulate you on the very peaceful state of the county, which is a credit to you gentlemen." We might add to these extracts, but we have given enough. - Dublin Paper. THE ORANGE OUTRAGES. - COUNTY OF ANTEIN

Assizes. - Several Orangemen having pleaded guilty to taking part in an Orange procession, the Solicitor General said :-- " Having regard to the events which have passed, and are passing around us, I thought it desirable that the people should be informed of the duty cast upon them by the law, and of the resolution of those charged with the administration of justice that that law shall be firmly and importially enforced. Unwonted tranquillity prevails in Ireland. There is peace in her homesteads, and security for property and life through the great majority of her counties. The jails are comparatively empty, the convict prisons have fewer inmates than at any former time-the judges are relieved from much of their wise, it would see the inexpediency of approximate they can congratulate the grand juries on the inter-their cause against the deep and strong resentment of Fa-which they have provoked. Their treatment of Fa-proving condition of the kingdom. But in this proving condition of the kingdom. But in this proving condition of the kingdom, but in this proving condition of the kingdom in the proving condition of the kingdom. But in this proving condition of the kingdom in the interpretation of the kingdom in the proving condition of proud, and justly proud of its productive industry, and its advanced intelligence—the people are still distracted by the mad fury of sectarian strife-a social war continues to be waged in the desecrated name of religion; and statutes, framed by the wisdom of successive Parliaments for the suppression of demonstrations wholly incompatible with social harmony and Christian brotherhood amongst the subjects of the Queen, are openly defied or astutely evaded, with results of bitterness and conflict, and outrage disgraceful to the civilization of our age and country. Even now, in this great town, unsurpassed, as it is, in industrial energy—almost unparalleled in commercial progress—the Government has been compelled to limit the constitutional privileges of the community by the application of the Peace Preservation Act, in order that lamen able and murderous riots, continued for weeks together, might be put an end to, and the infatuated multitude prevented from slaughtering each other in the open streets. And but yesterday, in a neighbouring county, rich in all the appliances of wealth and happiness, we have seen the summer dust laid with the blood of the subabitants. One unhappy man has been sent prematurely to his great account. Another lingers in the agony of a death of violence; and an inquiry is in progress which, whatever may be its issue, and whomsoever that issue may affect, will develop a state of things which all Christian men of all creeds and classes must blush for and deplore. Seeing that these miserable results have risen from the indulgence of religious rancour and disregard of the law which forbids its demonstration, I have desired to prove to the people that that law will be put in action vigore et ri ore, without respect of persons, for the prevention of those processions, which are the source of such fearful evils, and of the bloody and barbarous conflicts which they unavoidably produce; and that that law, as in the case before the court, at once will reach those engaged in such processions and those who encounter them with violence, which it cannot tolerate. I have lately been engaged in promoting the suppression of a secret association, comprised of members of one religious profession, which, I am happy in believing, is fast passing to extinction and it is right and necessary that the universal supremacy of the law should be vindicated with reference to all, whatever may be their views, sectarian or political, who venture to deny it a voluntary obedience. These cases have arisen out of a procession which took place on the occasion of a funeral-an occasion which, of all others, should solemnize men's spirits and induce them to subdue their evil passions, and cultivate kindliness and tenderness one for another; and that this day's preceedings will inform the community that they are not forbidden to concern themselves in such illegal acts only at particular times or on special anniversaries, but that justice will oring them within the operation of its penalties, if at any time or on any occasion they venture to make party de-monstrations which tend to create animosity amongst the people of the realm The Processions Act exists not for the peculiar restraint of any party, or the peculiar protection of any. It aims to preserve the Catholic from insult by the Protestant and the Protestant from insult by the Catholic. It is the common interest of all houest men, and leval subjects

and peaceful citizens to yield submission to it, and

if that submission be not yielded willingly, it must

be, and it shall be, strenuously and sternly comchanced to be casually touched by the toe of a Oapelled. So much, my lord, I have thought it not tholic, the (imaginary) insult would have been resented by the whole Orange fraternity—the unoffenduseless or unbecoming in my place, to say, on the chance that my words may have some little ining Catholic would have been severely maltreated, fluence. As to the cases before your lordship, you will deal with them wisely and justly, according to and it would have been useless for him to seek re-dress. Times are changed—the lilies and badges of the disclosures and the informations before you, and the same kind are fallen into disrepute, and those who display them are liable not only to bear kicks I earnestly hope and pray that the result will be conducive to the interests of public order, the supand buffets from those they insult, but they must pression of party strife, and the moral and material progress of our common country." His Lordship (Mr. suffer condign punishment for their evil deeds. The undergrowl of the small organs of the faction only Justice Fitzgerald), in sentencing the prisoners, said: merits contempt-it is unworthy of notice, as it -"Robert Bell, John Kelly, and Henry Clellahao, simply ventilates impotent malice, and cannot avert you have severally pleaded guilty to a charge of a the doom impending over the blood-stained fees of law and order. The consummation is nigh-let us very serious nature. I have looked over the inforassist to perfect it .- The Irish government have promations in the case, and I find the offence described therein by Constable Hamilton. He describes the claimed the entire county of Armagh; it is well funeral of a person named John Gilmore—that about they resolved on that step, as it will deprive despetwo o'clock in the day he met the funeral procession radoes of arms, who never should have been permit--that it consisted of 1,000 men with seven flags, ted to possess them. We hope the authorities of accompanied by fifes and drums, such as Orangemen the present day will not imitate those of 1796-7 He then describes the flags, and states that who disarmed the people of this county, and then the parties were sashes and other emblems-that he gave to the Protestants the guns taken from the heard drums and some party tunes played-that two Catholics, to enable them to wreck and murder the of them were "The Protestant Boys" and "The defenceless. The Catholics are right to be dubious Boyne Water" A case could not well be described of those in power, as it is hard to distinguish friends in language that comes more directly within the profrom foes. The government, when proclaiming Arvisions of this act, or to show that they committed the mischief which this act is intended to repress. magh, should have proclaimed the parishes of Marolin, Donagheloney, and Tullylish, in the county Down; and Killeman, in Tyrone. Those parishes And so far as I am concerned, I am determined, both on this and every other occasion, to lend my are the hotbeds of Orangeism; they surround the parishes of Seago and Shankhill, in which Porta-down and Lurgan are situate. The Orangemen of this part of Armagh can carry their arms there and assistance in administering the law in putting this act in force, and in force with vigour, so as to uproot the system productive of such evils. I might point out many other instances in which those proconceal them; and Catholics here are not safe from cessions have ended in bloodshed, and too frequently midnight attacks by Orangemen from those places. in loss of life. It was but a mere accident that on This plunder of the government, committed either this occasion, the one in question, we had not blood-shed, and probably loss of life, for I learn from other through ignorance or design, should be promptly rectified .- Cor. Irishman. sources of information that there were not only party

emblems and tunes, but also fire arms with some of

the parties, and that shots were discharged on the

a funeral. It is true; but you may be guilty of an

offence against the Party Processions' Act as well

at a funeral as otherwise; and the occasion which

Constable Hamilton describes was when you were

returning from that funeral. In place, therefore, of that mitigating the offence, it seems rather to

aggravate it. You were attending the funeral of a

dead companion, which should rather have induced

you to a state of peace in your own mind and in-

duced you to refrain from those riotous appearances,

and from playing party tunes and displaying em-blems which you all know are calculated to provoke

a breach of the peace. I would not be doing my

duty to the law and the public if I were to pass over

this slightly, or without imposing upon you a sub-stantial sentence. The sentence which I now im-

pose is, that each of you be imprisoned for six calen-

dar months. And I have further to add this, that

this sentence is imposed, not only as a punishment

tell you, if this warning does not do, if it becomes

my duty to carry out the law on another occasion, I

will not stop at six months' imprisonment, but will

exert the whole of the powers which the law gives

THE LATE ORANGE MASSACRE AF DERRYMACASH .-

LURGAN, JULY 23, 1860.-The investigation into the

recent murderous Orange outrage at Derrymacash

has terminated, and nine of the Orange party have

been committed to Armagh jail to await their trial

at the March assizes for felony. Nine more charged

with throwing stones (on the same occasion) have

been admitted to bail, and nine others, against whom

information has been taken for a similar offence,

will also he admitted to bail. This is very well for

a beginning. If the prosecution is properly carried

out, the Orange malefactors will receive condign

punishment, and society be saved from future out-

rages. It is to be hoped that, in this instance, at

least, justice will not be robbed of her due-that the

full award of their evil deeds will be meted out to

the felons-and that the prosecution will not end in

solemn farce, as did the prosecution against the

murderers of the M'Oorrys, and some others tried for the murders of Catholics in different parts of

Ulster during the past few years. Already the firm

demeanor of the magistrates of Lurgan—their promptuess and attention in bringing forward evi-

dence to sustain the charge against those concerned

in the murderous outrage-has terror-struck the

Orangemen, and they are beginning to feel that they

are as amenable to the laws as other people. Their usual caution and low cuuning fairly deserted them

men wished to wreak their vengeance on a Catholic

locality, they brought a gang of strangers to the devoted hamlet, and while the "childer," as they familiarly termed the junior members of the party,

commenced the affray by insulting the Catholics,

and either hurled stones at them or broke the win-

dows of their houses as they passed along, those

known in the neighborhood pretended to make peace

and let the strangers perform the work of destruc-

tion. To identify such desperadoes was a very diffi-

cult task, and even if some of them were identified,

there was enough of volunteer evidence to swear

them out. The almost constant impunity from pun-

ishment which the Orangemen experienced, encouraging them to believe that they might commit any

outrage with safety. Hence, at Derrymacash, they

made no attempt at concealment, but went openly

about the murderous outrage. They were caught in the perpetration of their crimes, and brought for-

ward to answer for them amidst general execration.

The outrage was decidedly one of the most wanton,

unprovoked, and cowardly, ever perpetrated by the

blood-stained faction, and the really enlightened

public and the press throughout the United King-

dom, while expressing their abhorrence of the atro-

cities, call loudly for the total suppression of a so-

ciety that fraternises with such savage bloodthirsty

wretches. Now is the time for the total extinction

of Orangeism-let the people join in a general peti-

tion to break up the lodges-those foul dens of fac-

tion -in which the dark conspirators meet to plot

against the public safety. Nothing else can or ought

to content the people-any other measure would be

useless-for as long as the lodges are suffered to re-

main intact, Catholics cannot feel safe from noonday

aunorance and nocturnal outrage. They can feel no

confidence in the laws, and the peace of the country

will ever be endangered. There cannot be the shadow of an apology offered for the continuance of the

lodges. The members of these diabolical fraterni-

ties are the most turbulent and disloyal portion of

the people; constantly outraging the laws, and ever

provoking the neaceably disposed to breaches of the

peace. By their outrageous conduct they peril the

safety of the empire, for those really anxious to sup-

port its stability, when they observe the excesses of

the faction winked at by those in authority, become

disaffected, and care not what change may come so

it may rid them of the desperadoes. The right-

thinking public demand the annihilation of the fac-

tion, and it is satisfactory to know that the press

concur in those views. Of course there are excep-

tions, but they are confined to the pigmy organs of

the low faction who sympathise with the turbulent

wretches who violate the laws. It was indeed gall-

ing to those worthies to see the Orange felons

brought up to answer for their outrage at Derry-

macash. "Eight Protestants," they exclaim, in the

bitterness of their sorrow, " were brought up hand-

cuffed." Prodigious-what an indignity, indeed-

why eight loyal Orange Protestants, interrupted in

their loyal pastime of shooting unarmed Catholics,

suffered real injustice to be interfered with? They

should have been brought up on a triumphal car,

with a herald in front to proclaim their glorious

achievements, and usher them into the presence of

the magistrates to receive civic crowns to reward

their merit. There was a time when Orange delin-

quents would have been so rewarded -- there was a time when if an Orange lily lying on the road

at Derrymacash. Formerly when a gang o

One of you said you were only attending

ORANGEISM. - It is clear that the virus of this naional cancer may be easily extracted by summarily excluding every Orangemen from the bench and the jury box. This is the suggestion of the hou. member of Kildare, but there is nothing new in the suggestion; it merely recommends that that should be carried out retrospectively which the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland, with misplaced consideration for the Orangemen, desired Lord Lieutenants of counties in Ireland to do prospectively. Every one recollects the outcry made by the Conservative press and its supporters, against Chancellor Brady when he thought it necessary to adopt this course after the Orange emeutes at Belfast and elsewhere; but the sanguinary outrages at Derrymacash have rendered a more summary cleansing of the Augean stable absolutely indispensable, and under the renewed and greater exigency of the case, Mr. Cogan's remedy for the deep-rooted and wide-spread evil of Irish Orangeism promises to be more radical and efficacious We sincerely trust, therefore, that the Government will adopt it in their forthcoming bill, since it will exclude from the sent of justice every man who, for your offence, but as a warning to others. And I being a member of the Orange Society, must needs approve of its principles, connive at its acts, and support and favor his fellow-members, even when in carrying out those principles they violate the law by such fatal outrages as were committed by Orange hands at Dolly's Brae in 1849, in Belfast in 1857, and recently, with such fearful results, at Derrymacash.

> "Divide et impera" has always been the English motto in Ireland. And now as ever they enforce the hellish policy by arming a brutal Orange garrison, disarming the people of the country by Ocercion Acts, and secretly encouraging, while affecting to disapprove, the savage use of deadly weapons by the armed minority against the bulk of a defenceless because DISARMED population. If Ireland had her own Parliament, if Ireland governed herself as she has a right to do, nothing like these Orange outrages could occur for one moment longer; for if the Catholic population of Ulster were permitted to exercise their natural right to possess arms, and to carry them in selfdefence, not another shot would be fired by any Ulster Orangemen. The personal cowardice of these murderous miscreants is well known to every one that knows at all the North of Ireland. A dozen brave men, armed at all, would put to flight a hundred of them at the first show of stern resistance. But the English Government arms the coward rabble, and places the brave peasantry a powerless victim beneath its feet; for the disarmed cannot resist, and in this case must not even if it could, for such is "the law." Take away the "Imperial Government" and the hands of the Orange garrison of England will. indeed, be no longer on the throats of the Irish peoole. And this is precisely one of the cogent reasons why every well disposed Irishman longs that God may "take away the Imperial Government" for ever. It is indeed, in one sense, true, that on this last occasion "the combatants were not English tyrants on the one side, and Irish patriots on the other."-The day for so blest a combat is not, this year. But in another sense, in that intended by the writer, it is utterly untrue. The murdered Catholic peasantry are of the Irish, to whom alone of right belongs that land in which they can hardly yet be said to live .-The drunken gang of Orange murderers represent most effectually those whom their fellow countryman affects candour enough to denominate "the English tyrants" of Ireland. They are no section of the Irish people at all. They are the blood-thirsty descendants of a planted English social garrison.-That they are born in the territory once foully wrest-ed from its ancient owners makes no more "native Irishmen" than to be born in a stable would make a horse of Gulliver's Yaboo. - Irechmun.

> THE CORRCION ACT .-- The re-enactment of this mensure gives just offence to all parties. The Irish Times (a conservative paper) says:—"Under the quiet title of the 'Peace Preservation Act Continuance Bill,' Mr. Cardwell proposed to perpetuate a code more fitted to the latitude of Naples than of Ireland. This act gives the ministry the power of proclaiming any county, or all counties in Ireland at an hour's notice. It is an algerine act of the most severe character, and ought not to be tolerated in any country, said to be free, without stringent necessity. Only a few days since Mr. Cardwell congratulated the House upon the peace, the progress, and prosperity of Ireland. He stated, and stated truly, that crime had rapidly diminished, and that our prisons were nearly empty. He drew a picture of almost Arcadian tranquillity, and yet ends by proposing the most severe act ever imposed upon a conquered country. He vonchsafes to give no renson for this. A murder has been committed some-where, and therefore an arms act was necessary; that is all the reason he can allege. If the committal of a murder necessitate an arms act, then every county in England should be proclaimed, for there is not one which is not stained by murder infinitely more horrible than anything which has occurred in Ireland for sixty years. The plain truth is that Irishmen are distrusted by the ministry, and Mr. Cardwell has yet to learn that he who unjustly distrusts the loyalty of men is the best fomenter of sedition."-The Irishman (Nationalist) says- If the Bill should pass, -why then we are no worse than before. Ireland looks now beyond the English Parliament. She now cares less even than ever for its doings. We believe in the Future; but not in such a future as can come from that. While the faith lives in us, we can live on. We feel that we have yet but to possess our souls in patience,-for a time. The end is with God ; and in silence we know that each one of us can prepare ourselves for His grace to come. So be it. then. In the meantime we can commend no better thing to our people than that with which we last week opa new year of advice to those who have yet to make an Irish Nation. Our 'representatives' submit to a Coercion Bill, Let us of the un-represented prepare ourselves (at least in all unproclaimed districts), by a movement, each man of us, to arms!"

Dies -On the 4th ult., at the patriarchal age of 82 other Christian country that has the spirit of man-years, Patrick O'Brien, Esq., of Cornhill, Tipperary. hood left in its borders, would combine to exter-

Albert" takes out a telegraphic message from her Majesty, received in Galway, to the Prince of Wales, who is expected to have arrived in Canada. It conveys the pleasing news of the accouchement of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

At the banquet of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society, held at Cork on Wednesday, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, after giving a glowing de-scription of the climate, position and scenery of Ireland, said that nearly half of the whole surface of Ireland was devoted to pasture. He observed that with this immense quantity of capital occupied in the production of live stock, too much caution and vigilance could not be taken in providing against the recurrence of occasional bad seasons, such as that through which we have lately passed.— Weekly Rezister,

In a very able speech, remarkable for its prudence and moderation, Mr. Cogan drew the attention of the House of Commons last Friday night to the subject of Orange party processions. Mr. Cardwell an-nounced the determination of the Government to carry out with greater strictness the provisions of the Processions Act, and to introduce a bill for that purpose. We have no doubt of the honesty of the rish Executive, and if strenuously aided by the Irish Members we can entertain no question that something effectual will be done at this crisis .- Weekly Register.

CORK COUNTY RECTION .-- The action brought by Alderman MacCarthy, of this city, against Mr. John Pope Hennessy, M.P., for the balance of expenses incurred on behalf of Lord Campden, at the recent election, having been referred, at the request of Mr Hennessy, to the arbitration of the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore, The O'Donoghue, M.P., and Mr. John O'Hagan, of the Munster Circuit -was decided on Friday last at Morrisson's Hotel, Dublin, after a long and patient investigation, by an award in favour of Alderman MacCarthy, of £1,000 (the full amount claimed by him), with costs of cause, arbitration, and of award. Alderman Mac-Carthy conducted his own case. Mr. Hennessy was epresented by his brother, Professor Hennessy .-Cork Examiner.

VERDICT FOR MR. J. O. LEVER .- The great record of "Harnett v. Lever," the trial of which occupied three days, and excited considerable interest, terminated on Friday evening in a verdict for the detendant. The plaintiff was a passenger on board the Indian Empire, and the action was brought to recover damages, laid at £2000, for breach of contract, work and labor, and alleged ill-treatment during a voyage of 35 days from New York to Ireland. It will be remembered that the vessel encountered very tempestuous weather, and with great difficulty reached land. The jury brought in a verdict substantially for the defendant on all the issues, and accompanied the finding with strong observations, exonerating the captain and officers of the ship from imputations which had been attempted to be cast upon them by the plaintiff. As affecting the character of the Galway line, the trial was regarded as one of great importance, and the result has afforded the utmost satisfaction to the friends of the Atlantic Company.

The following on Irish harvest prospects appears in a Dublin letter:—" If the summer of 1859 was one of the driest in the memory of the present generation, so must the corresponding season of 1860 be remembered as one of the wettest and least favorable for the ripening of cereal crops since 1862. Fortunately, however, nearly two months still remain, when fine weather may fairly be expected; so that at worst it may be that, although unusually late, the barvest may be as productive on the average as it has been in more promising years. In Dublin it has been raining, without the least intermission, for the last eighteen hours, and, as the wind is in a had point, it is to be feared that no immediate improvement is at hand; and, in addition there is a chillness in the air which must greatly retard the ripening of corn, and, indeed, of all other crops. In the southern counties matters—at least, in the early part of the week just closed-were much better than in other parts of the kingdom. In Cork, Tipperary, and Limerick-all corn-growing districts-- the prospect was cheering, and from other quarters there were no complaints of unusual backwardness. The alarm about the potato failure is fast dying out, and although the blight has shewn itself in several places, the return of sunshine, it is believed, would repair the mischief, and prevent the extension of the disease."

SWALLOWING THE CAMEL. - The powers of fiction are marrellous. They have the liveliest possible fancies, and we are astounded at the number of things they daily produce, which, coming from ordinary people, would be stigmatised as atrocious falseboods, but, emanating from such interesting persons, must be spoken of respectfully as agreeable literary productions of the imagination The accounts which these people send to the credulous fools in England and elsewhere, whose money they fatten on, of conversions in Ireland, beat anything in the history of Baron Munchausen. If you could only believe them, they must have converted Ireland twice over already, so enormous are the figures they give; and the only wonder that remains is what becomes of their converts, for they are never seen in the flesh? Do they eat them? We fear they do. It is amusing to record a small sample now and again of the powers of these gentlemen in the line of fiction. And here is one of the latest which we find embalmed in the following paragraph from the Roscommon Herald :-" Our attention has been called to a report of a committee of Presbyterians which apneared in Saunders's News Letter of the 12th instant, and was read by Dr. Edgar at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. After alluding to the success of their Bible-readers and Colporteurs at Carrick-on-Shannon and Hollymount the committee make the following statement with regard to Boyle : 'While our Boyle Scripture reader visited 1,100 Roman Catholic families, our Colporteur in the same district visited only 284, but he sold 454 books, and distributed 594 tracts and 600 periodicals.' This statement has not even the colour of truth. No Presbyterian Scripture-render lives in this parish, and as to the number of his visits to Roman Catholics, it is not surprising if we be ignorant of them, since we have still to be informed of his own local habitation and his name. Could he have visited 1,100 families without the knowledge of the vigilant clergymen of the parish? Could be even isit one family is a village without others knowing it? But it is a mere waste of time to reason on the matter. There are not altogether in this parish 1.100 Catholic families.

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE AND SUICIDE IN THE COUNTY GALWAY. - The Galway Vindicator of Saturday has the following paragraph :- "Letters received in town to day from Eyrecourt, in this county, narrate a shocking occurrence. A man named Eyre made an attempt to cut his father's throat, in which he partially succeeded, and then he cut his own throat in a dreadtul manner. The father is a retired sergeant of the Galway Militia, seventy years of age. The son had just returned from America, and was of a wild character. Family quarrels led to the dreadful catastrophe. Some slight hopes of the father's recovery are entertained. The wound of the son is of a serious character, and fatal effects are expected." A correspondent of Saunders states that Robert Eyre, who inflicted the wound on his throat on Thursday, died on Saturday.

THE DRUSES OF IRELAND .- We have, of late been horrified by accounts of the bloody cruelties of the Druses in Syria. They are a race of anti-Christian religious fanatics, who seem to count that they are doing their God a service when they tear tender children limb from limb. It is very shocking and heartily do we wish that France, Russia, and every Disp -On the 4th ult., at the patriarchal age of 82 other Christian country that has the spirit of man-

The Galway Vindicator states that the "Prince | minute the Druses, and to break to pieces the Turkish abomination at Constantinople, which protects | One of the difficulties, and perhaps we might say kish abomination at Constantinopie, which protects and fosters the Druses. But we have a Turkish abomination nearer our own shores. There are English a Minister, and more especially a British Minister, is speaking "Druses," animated by the same hatred of obliged to be explicit where silence is of the utmost the Cross that stirs these Asiatic monsters. In another column we give some account of the sports and pastimes of the Irish Orangemen, on the 12th of July in killing "Papishers"-hacking and hewing them, as the Druses did in Syria the inoffensive Christians. It is the same spirit, and deserves the same punishment. We have nosympathy with the present system of despotism in France; but when France comes to that historical page of the Idees Napoleoniennes, when she will have practically to settle her "little account with England, we hope the ruling power in France will not forget the deep and long-cherished sympathy of the French people with the Irish. Let the Irish question," by all means, have its full importance attributed to it. And should it so happen that every one caught with the Sibboleth of Orangeism on his lips were to be hanged to the nearest lampposts along the streets of the towns in Ireland, we could only say, when all was over that the world was well rid of one of its gravest scandals N. Y. Free-

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER. - We (Tublet) congratulate our readers on the good news which continues to arrive from Rome of the improved health of their beloved Pastor the Cardinal Archbishop. His Eminence has driven out, and derived benefit from the air and exercise. He mends daily. The carbuncle from which he suffered, and the wound left by the operation, are healed, and he is about to leave Rome for a visit to the country. The return of His Eminence to England is anxiously expected; people now look forward to it with a sanguine pleasure which contrasts strikingly with the depression and despondency caused by the receipt of the alarming news which arrived some weeks ago. The universal sense of the irreparable loss which has been spared us makes every one eager for the opportunity of evincing the attachment and the value felt by the Catholics of England for the great Churchman to whom they owe so many and such lasting obligations.

NATIONAL DEFENCES-INCREASE OF THE ARMY .-A minute of the defence Committe at the Horse Guards, relative to the report of the Royal Commissioners for National Defences was issued yesterday. The Committee concur with the Royal Commission as regards work for the arsenals and dockyards, and the number of men necessary to garrison them; but the present strength of the regular army, and express a hope that it may be placed on a scale corresponding to that of the other branches of defence, for they add that it can never be forgotten that, however essential and valuable the Militia and Volunteers may be, they can only be treated as reserves, and as auxiliaries to meet any great emergency which may arise.

Volunteer Cosps. - A Parliamentary return shows that in a radius of twenty miles of the general Postoffice, London, there are 234 companies of enrolled Volunteer Riflemen, with a main strength of 18,988. The Volunteer Artillery in the counties of Kent Devon and Hants, amount to 33 companies, with a main strength of 2,235; of Rifles in the same counties, the companies are 113, and main strength 9,696 The return does not give the actual number of any

The evidence taken by the committee on military organization, discloses the fact, that there are at this moment only 2 rifled cannon in the British navy, while there are 600 on board the French fleet.

MANUFACTURE OF RIFLED MUSKETS .- Sir Sidney Herbert has given Parliament some information on this subject. During the past year 90,508 rifled guns have been manufactured at Enfield, being at the rate of 1,740 per week. The average is at present 1,900, and will shortly be 2,000 per week .--30,000 rifles have also been received during the year from manufacturors.

THE TALKING MANIA IN PARLIAMENT -In a beidiscussion in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, i.e. ed Brougham said that, whether it was owing to the superhuman eloquence that was now so abundant, or the deeply interesting character of the reas mag, the House of Commons was rapidly justifying its ancient etymology, and becoming a parliamentum, a colloquium, a place of talk, and of nothing but talk.

(Laughter.) Circumstances Palmerston's words which the country would not have attached to them twelve years ago. When Sir John Burgoyne drew from the Duke of Wellington that important letter about the state of the National Defences which appeared in 1847, not even the great name and reputation of the great captain could fix the public attention upon the subject. No one would then listen to anything that savored of war with any European state; and if perchance the question was discussed as an after dinner topic, the civilians pooh-pooled the chimerical alarm of the red-conts, and tonsted "the wooden walls of Old England."-But circumstances have changed amazingly since. The wooden walls which sixty years ago were considered so sure a shield that even Mr. Pitt could not persuade a habitually facile and obsequious Parliament to fortify the dockyards, have nearly disappeared; the screw has usurped the functions of the sail, and thus materially diminished the pre-emi-nence of our sailors, and Magenta and Sufferino have given significance to incidents which, when the Duke gave the warning, were looked on as trilles if not chimeras. When, therefore, Lord Palmerston alluded to the army of 600,000 disciplined and brave men, ready to move in any direction, and at a moment's notice, at the word of the Emperor of the French, and to the enormous expenditure incurred by France during the last ten years to raise her navy to a par with ours, and stated that this expenditure could not be required for mere purposes of defence, as no nation could think of invading France, or of attacking her if she kept the peace, and then pointed out the utter inadequacy of our means of defence if these vast proparations should be designed for our harm, he carried with him the assent of his auditory, and secured the success of his motion both in and out of the House. When, however, the First Minister alludes to those clouds in the horizon which portend the bursting of a tempest, and while admitting that the enormous armament of France may not be raised for the deliberate purpose of aggression, observed with great truth that the possession of such immense power often prompts to aggression, and when he further remarks that France need no longer apprehend an attack either on the side of the Alps, or the Pyronees, while Germany is only too auxious to preserve her own frontier, we are tempted to inquire whether the policy of his own Cabinet has not been very effective in producing the state of things which now causes him so much alarm? If England had not offended Spain, hrown Italy into the hands of Napoleon, alienated Austria by applauding the Franco-Sardinian invasion of Lombardy, and then prevented the fulfilment of the treaty of Zurich, Lord Palmerston could not have stated as he did on Monday night, that neither by the Pyrenees nor the Alps, nor on the German frontier, was France now in danger of an attack. -Certainly the Emperor Napoleon is deeply indebted to Lord John Russell for a foreign policy which has made him master of the Continent, and put it in his power to assail our shores if he should be so disposed, without the slightest cause for dreading a diversion in our favor by any friendly ally in any quarter of the globe. Lord John, we know, heartily hates the Pope, but with all his Calvinistic animosity against the Papacy and the Catholic Church, we doubt if even he would consider the expulsion of the

policy has secured to the Emperor of the French .importance to the safety of the State. Though responsible for his acts, yet the country will not rest content with his assurances that certain works are necessary for national defence. He must lay bare the weak points, and state from what quarter danger may be apprehended. This was the most embarrassing part of Lord Palmerston's duty on Monday night, but he performed it well; and now that it is proclaimed to the world by the first Minister of the Crown, that the great Naval Arsenal of Portsmouth has no better sea defence than a paltry saluting battery, that Portsmouth and Devonport are scarcely more secure, that Sheerness is defended by one serviceable gun, and that London, with its vast wealth, which prompted Blucher to exclaim "what a fine city to pillage!" and which offers so tempting a prize to an invader, is absolutely without any defence, it only remains for Parliament to give practical effect to the wish of the nation by at once enabling the Executive to take those measures for the defence of the capital and the cradles of our naval superiority. - Weekly Register.

The Court of Chancery has done well in compelling Mr. Prince, the founder of the Agapemone, to disgorge with interest and costs a sum of £5,728 which he had absorbed by iniquitous pressure upon a lunatic woman. He is justly punished and exposed It may, however, be doubted whether that venerable Court does not cause more ruin and broken hearts in any one year of its existence than all the Agapemones (the legitimate fruit of the great Protestant delusion.— Weekly Register.

We had fancied that no exhibition of English bigotry could have taken us by surprise; but we have been fairly beaten. The following paragraph has gone, uncontradicted, the round of the London papers :- A deputation had an interview with Viscount Palmerston yesterday, to present a memorial respecting the appointment of Mr. W. B. Turnbull to the office of calendarer of the foreign papers in the State Paper-office. The deputation consisted of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Calthorpe, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir W. Verner, Bart., M.P., the Rev. Sir N. Chinnery, Bart., Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., Admiral V. Harcourt, Major Giberne, the Rev. T. Alexander, Dr. Cross, Dr. Street, the Rev. W. Scott Moncrieff, Mr. Peter Cator, and Mr. Charles Bird. The memorial was signed by 2,500 persons, of whom 10 were Peers, 18 members of Parliament, 10 baronets, 95 magistrates, 518 clergymen, 553 dissenting they declare their opinion as to the insufficiency of ministers, besides several generals, admirals, and other officers in the army and navy, heads of colleges literary and other gentlemen. Mr. Kinnnird at the same time presented a similar memorial from Scotland, signed by 3,500 persons. All this because a man appointed by a Protestant judge for merely literary qualifications to merely a literary office, turns out to be a Catholic! We sincerely believe that no other country on earth could furnish so disgraceful a spectacle. The names of these ten Peers, eighteen members of Parliament, and the rest, ought in common justice to be put on record, that future time may know, not only what bigotry and prejudice can come to, but who were the sufferers who exhibited the most malignant type of the malady .- Weekly Ragister.

> The trial of the schoolmaster, Haptey, for the manslaughter of one of his pupils, a boy named Cancelor, took place at Lewes on Monday. The evidence for the prosecution was of a most revolting character, and revealed, on the part of Hopley, a system of cold-blooded bratality which has rarely been sirbussed in the annals of crime. The testimony of the servant who slept in the room next to that in which the final flogging of the poor boy took place was sufficiently conclusive as to the cause of his death; but if an atom of doubt on this point had existed it would have been effectually destroyed by the statement which Hopley had made to Sir Charles Locock, and which showed that he had acted with fearful cruelty towards the unfortunate deceased. -Not all the eloquence of Serjeant Balkatine could save Hopley from the fate which he had justly merited. The jury found him guilty, and Chief Justice Cockburn scatcaced him to four years' penal servirade.

ORANGEISM AS SEER IN ENGLAND. - But look again, how the vice-regal Government has telerated that abomination over there in Ireland. Our readers are aware that a vast proportion of that country is "prothat is to eus, ealijeet to a milder form of martial law, under which a person found carrying arms without special licence may be sentenced to transportation. Considering that the summer assizes prove Ireland to be the most penceful and moral part of the empire (the gools being almost empty), that " Coercion Bill" seems most painfully unjust. But what is strangest about it is this : that the parts of Ireland which have never been " proclaimed are the parts especially notorious for Orange riots. Every year, regularly, the Orangemen raise a dreadful riot in Belfast. They murched through the streets with drums and muskets, and in defiance of feeble or (worse) partizan magistrates and inefficient police, wrecked the houses of the Catholics and shot at the inmates - for these fellows are the Druses of Ireland. Still the government did not interfere; still these murderous ruffians were allowed to retain their arms. At last the humbler Catholics hold a meeting, and combine to buy guns to defend themselves; then the Government inerferd at once : Belfast was proctimed, and all parties disarmed. Of course, this measure late and with a suspicious onesided look about it, has not tended to increase the people's respect for our British justice, though it has fortunately secured peace. In the same way (though for years wide districts of peaceful Catholic countries of Ireland have been proclaimed) it is only now, after the Orangemen have committed a wanton and brutal outrage that, at least, the Irish executive " proclaims" the Lurgan district, so long famous for Orange atrocity. All this is shocking; every honest, liberal, and loyal Englishman amongst us must feel indignant at it; and we unhesitatingly declare that successive governments have been guily of a grievous crime against the well-being of the empire in not having long ago put their heel on that foul monster of Orangeism, and trampled the poisonous life out of it. As it is, Parliament should not dissolve without doing something in the matter. The crisis is a grave one. Dangers bom on every side, and this is not the time when we can afford to triffe with the entraged feelings of our Catholic Irish fellow subjects. These Orange miscreants have always been a source of trouble and weakness to the empire; and, believe it, if the hour of danger should come, it is not on such as they we should find it safe to rely. The Irish members in Parliament should look to this matter at once; if they do their duty, the Government, we apprehend, will not be wanting. Lord Carlisle, we are sure, is wise and patriotic enough to do his part. After the admirable speech of Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, the Solicitor General, the other day, and the wise and honest address of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald on the state of the law, it is palpable that what we now want is not new legislation alone, but the removal of Orange partisans, the appointment of able and honest magistrates, and the prompt and stern enforcement of the existing laws. If such men as Mr. Monsell, Mr. M'Guire, The O'Donoghue, and such equally good and sound Catholic members will combine with the other really liberal and the bonest Conservative members, too, who must deplore this Orange ruffianism-and energetically assist the Government at this junctere, we are persuaded that effectual steps for the suppression of this vile and illegal combination, which is a scandal on the age, and a sad disgrace on the British empire, will be instantly taken .- Weekly Regis-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE __AUGUST 17: 1860 17

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HONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Though the reports from the seat of war in Italy are somewhat vague, and indeed conflicting, it would seem that the Neapolitans had evacuated Sicily, with the exception of the citadel of Messina, and that an expedition under Garibaldi's orders had landed, or was about to land on the coast of Calabria. Disturbances are stated to have occurred in two Neapolitan regiments, and great commotion prevails at Naples and at Rome. An outbreak at Armo, in the Papal States, had been suppressed.

The Syrian expedition is determined upon .-Twelve thousand European troops, half to be fornished by France, are to be forthwith despatched. The massacres had ceased, but the Christian population were still in biding. The domestic news is of little interest. The Imperial Parliament had voted a sum of two millions for fortifications, Louis Napoleon's letter to M. de Persigny having, in soite of its pacific declarations, had no effect in producing a conviction in favor of the French Emperor's non-hostile intentions. The adjourned investigation into the Lurgan massacre has fully brought out the fact that the Orangemen were the aggressors from first to last; that they fired upon the Catholic chapel, which act was the signal for the row :and that, in anticipation of the result, they had at band a large supply of firearms and ammunition. The details of this brutal slaughter of Irish Catholics have created a deep impression on the Continent; and if the European Powers deem it their duty to interfere for the protection of Christians in Syria, we see not why by parity of reasoning, they should not interfere for the protection of the Catholics of Ireland, and insist upon an end being put to the brutalities of the Orangemen, or Irish Druses.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is now in Canada. On Wednesday he visited the Saguenay; ou Saturday he will land at Quebec; and about 2 p.m., on Friday next, the 24th inst., he may be expected in Montreal, where, we are sure, he will be received with a hundred thousand welcomes.

TO OUR READERS.

With the date of the present number commences the Eleventh year of the existence of the TRUE WITNESS, and we may be permitted to avail ourselves of the occasion to indulge in a short retrospect with regard to our past, and in a few observations as to our future.

pledge given by us ten years ago to make the Catholic paper; unconnected with party, and held accursed by Catholics of all origins; and political so far only as the interests of the Church and religion are connected with, or in booted from their ranks, as a traitor to their any measure affected by, the action of the Legislature and the Civil Magistrate. I'urely secular politics we have carefully eschewed, as their discussion cannot, as all experience shows, be ever shall be-the policy of the TRUE WIT- and more public action were taken in the prehonorably or profitably conducted by the Catholic journalist. The Church is of no party; she seeks only the honor and glory of God, and the spiritual welfare of all her children; it would be to compromise her dignity, and to impair her powers of usefulness, to entangle her in the meshes of secular polemics, or to represent her as in any way linked to the fortunes, or committed to the principles, of any political party.

For these reasons we have always and energetically denounced as degrading, and inimical to our best interests, any alliance of Catholicsas members of a spiritual organisation-with either of the two parties which in Canada wage incessant war for the spoils of office, and the fat things of Ministerial patronage. We have denounced as the bane and disgrace of our cause the office bunting proclivities unfortunately only cal existence has been shaped or determined. too rife amongst us; and we have not failed to hold up the place-beggar-whether he plies his filthy trade beneath the banner of the "Ins" or of the " Outs." of Ministerialists or of " Clear-Grits," -to public and well merited reprobation. Seek you actions, consult the interests of the Catholic Church above all things and before all things; for the sake of those interests sacrifice every personal and every party consideration, and avail yourselves of all your influence, of all the political power or privileges which the laws of the State under which you dwell confer upon you, to promote those interests-this has been, and ever shall be the sum and substance of the political creed of the TRUE WITNESS, and of its counsels to its readers. Let the time-server, the timorous, the double-dealer, the hypocrite. and the place-begger so shape his political course, and so true his sails, as 'o advance his nersonal objects, and best to catch the fickle ever varying breeze of popular favor; he it the one study of the Catholic, in every situation of life, to do his duty to his God and to his Church, regardless of human opinion, and reckless of consequences. He who is not ready to sacrifice all for his religion, who loves place or party more than his Church, is not worthy of her, is a disgrace to the name of Catholic.

to be wondered at, if the TRUE WITNESS has encountered strenuous opposition, and has drawn down much vituperation upon his head. It is true-we seek not to conceal it-it is perfectly true that our policy will enrich no man who adopts it; that it will secure for no one any chance even of a share, in the distribution, or in any re-distribution of official patrouage; that it will fail utterly in procuring for the greediest pluce-beggar a situation even as a scavenger. life with any design of thereby advancing his material interests, of making for himself a position in society, or with any other design-latent even-than that of devoting his every faculty to the service of the Catholic Church, and of community-must, of necessity, indignantly repudiate it, its adherents, and its advocates. The place-beggar, the office-seeker, the political adrenturer, must, we say, be hostile to the TRUE WITNESS and its policy; all who look upon polities and political alliances as a means for adselves to offices of honor, influence, or emolument, must condemn it; and consequently, both from Ministerial, and anti-Ministerial place-beggars, from needy political adventurers of every stripe, and from the sordid army of candidates for municipal honors, we have received violent scribers the name of no person who does not reopposition, and no small amount of vituperation and abuse; for all of which we humbly but heartily thank God.

And we may also add with no less pride and gratitude that, after a cool, dispassionate, and strict examination of our conduct in the several disputes or controversies in which, from time to time, we have been involved, we can see no cause to retract a statement, or modify any single expression to which we may have given utterance. Sincerely we may boast that we have wronged no one, accused no man unjustly, put unfair constructions upon no man's actions. On the contrary, charity has forced us to keep back unpleasant truths, and to deal gently, perhaps too gently, too tenderly, with our adversaries. If at all we have erred, it has been by our too great reticence, by our undeserved moderation and tenderness; and in that we have been too ready to place confidence there where confidence was ill bestowed, too unwilling to believe the slightest evil of those of whom it were a stretch of charity to think aught of good.

What we have been in the past, that shall we be in the future. As in the former we defy any one to detect any variableness or shadow of turning, so to the last hour of the TRUE WITness' existence will we continue steadily to pursue the same career, without swerving either to the right hand or to the left; unmoved by clamor, and indifferent to abuse, careful only to study the interests of the Church in Canada, and m all things, and unreservedly, to submit ourselves to those to whom by God's Holy Spirit the governance of that portion of the Lord's rineyard has been comitted. In these alone do French or British, Protestants or Catholics, is we recognise any right to criticise our actions, or to dictate our policy.

And if of that policy the non-connection of Catholics in their religious capacity, with any altogether unfounded insinuations against Cathoparty in the State is an essential feature, so also, lic loyalty, of the Commercial Advertiser. This is the following enunciation of our political faith: -That union-close and cordial union-betwixt all Catholics, irrespective of national origin, or of dividing lines betweet East and West, is essential to the prosperity of the Catholic Church; and that he, who upon any pretence whatsoever, attempts to array Irish Catholic against French Canadian Catholic, or French Canadian Catho-We have faithfully endeavored to redeem the lic against the Irish Catholic, or to breed dis- by the Commercial Advertiser we need say but cord amongst them, is an enemy to the Church little; for the Minerve and hers of our French TRUE WITNESS essentially and exclusively a of Christ; that his tactics or policy should be that he himself, if nominally a Papist, should be cause, as a mercenary Judas, and as the most for courtesy, and as unbecoming the Christian dangerous enemy both of the Irishman and of and the gentleman. Still it would be well, for the French Canadian. This has ever been-this the sake of the peace of the City, if stronger NESS. Union amongst all Papists, brotherly mises, so as to give the world assurance how gelove, and mutual interchange of good offices, betwixt the children of Catholic Erin and of Catholic France; and war, war to the knile, to every man, to every party, that attempts, by word or deed, to put asunder those whom, in the bonds of one common faith. God Himself has joined together. As Catholics, we have a common enemy in the form of a rampant Protestantism, allied with a rampant demagogueism. In our union alone consists our power of resisting this formidable combination. United as brothers we shall stand and triumph; divided, we shall fall, most deservedly and most ignominiously. To be a humble instrument towards the cementing of that indispensable union is our highest ambition, as it ever has been the principle by which our politi-

From this principle we deduce the urgent duty of French Canadian Catholics to give their aid to their brethren in Upper Canada, on the School Question and against Orange aggression. From the same principle we deduce the duty of the Cafirst the Kingdom of God and His justice; in all | tholics of Upper Canada to give their aid to their brethren of Lower Canada fighting for their civil and religious liberties, menaced by the "Clear Grits" and Protestant Reformers of the West. From it we deduce the duty of Catholics of all origins to resist even to the death any attempt that may be made—no matter by whom, from what quarter proceeding, or by what specious cle :arguments defended-for giving a preponderance to the Protestant element in a united Canadian Legislature. We insist upon equality of representation, or Repeal of the Union pur ct simple; no other conceivable alternative even exists which it would be safe for Lower Canada to accept, or under which there could remain any assurance for the integrity of her peculiar religious institutions. Every, grievance of which the Catholics of Upper Canada have to complain proceeds from the already too great influence of the Protestant Reform, or anti-Catholic

Canadian assistance. But why insist upon facts Igraceful scenes in the City Council were men which are patent as the sun at noon? - which none but knaves deny, or fools can fail to per-/

In the principle above enunciated our readers will perceive the explanation of our entire career as journalists; whilst from our consistency they may be assured that from that principle, no matter how unpopular its advocacy may make us, we will never swerve one hair's breadth. We In a worldly point of view our policy has nothing need therefore, say no more upon the subject, to recommend it; and he who enters political but will pass at once to another matter in which the material welfare of the TRUE WITNESS is concerned. We allude to the dilatoriness, and indeed the dishonesty of many of our nominal subscribers.

To those who have fully discharged their pepromoting the spiritual interests of the Catholic | cumary obligations to this office, and they too are many-we return our thanks; but to the other, also very numerous, class of defaulters we would address a few words of remonstrance. If the tone of the TRUE WITNESS offends you, and as there is no prospect that its tone will be altered or modified to please you, give up the paper if vancing themselves in the world, of raising them- | you will, but at the same time do not defraud the printer of the subscription due. If you wish still to receive the paper, then pay for it accordiag to the terms, and begin by discharging your arrears; and to all we would give notice that henceforward we will place on our list of submit six months subscription in advance. This we trust is enough upon this subject, to which it is painful, almost humiliating so frequently to recur-Even editors have a right to claim the proment of monies owing to them; and we se not why they alone of all men should ' expected to sue as for a favor, for that which a grare entitled to demand as their duc.

> THE ROW IN THE CITY COUNCIL. - That the beastly-to use the mildest form of expression-that the beastly and blackguard language used by a fellow of the name of Homier who disgraces and misrepresents one of the Wards of Montreal in the City Council, and to a certain extent endorsed by others of his colleagues, should have provoked the indignation of all the English speaking portion of the community is but right; that it should have elicited strong, indeed violent censures from the British press, is by no means surprising; but it is most ungenerous to hold all French Canadians accountable for the insolence of two or three rowdies their compatriots; but it is most unjust, and indeed most diabolical, for a portion of the press to sound the tocsin of civil war; and by mendacious insinuations endeavor to arouse the demon of religious, as well as national, discord, amongst the subjects of one Sovereign, whom we all respect, and to whom our allegiance, whether we be cheerfully tendered. We allude, it may be easily anticipated, to the intemperate language and indeed is our sole reason, our sole excuse, for alluding to the painful occurrence at all; for certainly, as a general rule, the proceedings of our City Council present no attractions to, and offer no fitting theme for the comments of, the

Catholic journalist. On the national aspect of the question as raised cotemporaries, have already handsomely and energetically repudiated the language of M. M. Homier & Co. as disgraceful to their compatriots, as a blot upon their well deserved reputation netal amongst Canadians are the sentiments of the Minerve. The insult was public, so therefore should be the reparation; and for the honour of our fair City it is to be hoped that her Council Chamber may not much longer be polluted by low blackguards and scurrilous buffoons. We rely however, with confidence on the good taste and chivalrous feelings of our French Canadian brethren to do justice upon the delinquents; and to give swift and ample satisfaction to those who have but too good cause to be pained by the wanton insults offered to them by fellows, familiar with the French language indeed, but utter strangers to the high and refined sentiments which have generally characterised Frenchmen and their descendants in every quarter of the advert to the religious aspect of the question, as brought forward by the Commercial Advertiser.

That journal insinuates, indeed more than insinuates, that the scene in the City Council was but one amongst many symptoms of a deep rooted, wide spread aversion to British rule amongst French Canadian Catholics; and that this aversion and disloyalty are the natural fruits of their religion, are fostered by the Church, and brought to maturity by the teachings of the Jesuits. can place on the subjoined extract from its arti-

"The prime movers in this conspiracy, and the instigators of these men-(" Homier & Co,")-are foreign Jesuits, who contrary to law and to public po-licy, have been allowed to locate themselves in our midst and to repeat here the machinations by which they have been recognised in every clime which their presence cursed as the disturbers of nations."

We might here remind our blustering cotemporary that the very reverse of what he asserts is the truth: that in the last century, the expulsion of the Jesuits, the closing of their Colleges, and the destruction of their influence over the education of the rising generation, were

notorious for their repudiation of priestly influence in general, and of "Jesuit" influence in particular; that they were "Rouges" of the reddest; and as thoroughly indoctrinated with anti-Catholic or Protestant principles as the most devoted adherent of the French Canadian Missionary Society could possibly desire a born Papist to be. Their demagogueism and their rebellious sentiments, are the immediate result of Protestant principles, and are directly opposed to the teachings of the Catholic Clergy of Canada, who are now, as they were in '37 and '38, the preachers of dutiful obedience to all lawfully constituted authorities. But to insist upon the loyalty of our Clergy, and the soundness of their political principles, would, at the present moment, be a work of supererogation on our part.

What we would desire to direct our Catholic readers' attention to in the above paragraph, is its bitterly anti-Catholic tone; and from thence to deduce the conclusion that, as Catholics, they can neither sympathise with the objects which its writer has in view, nor have resource to the mode of action which he pretty forcibly suggests. True, Irish Catholics, as well as English Protestants, have only too good cause to feel indignant at the style in which by a handful of ill mannered ruffians, they have been treated; but this just and natural indignation can afford no legitimate pretext for their assisting the hereditary enemies of their race and creed " to crush the serpent of French nationality beneath their feet"-for such ', the avoved design of the Commercial Advertiser, and of the action to which he would fain stimulate Irish Catholics; in the hopes no doubt that the " serpent of French nationality" being fairly crushed beneath Orange hoofs, the serpent of Irish nationality, and the demon of Popery shall speedily share the same

Earnestly, but respectfully, therefore, would we exhort our Irish Catholic friends to beware of the insidious counsels of the Commercial Advertiser; to reject with scorn his simulated sympathy, and to spurn his treacherous professions of good will. That Orangemen, that "Clear-Grits," and that "Protestant Reformers" should conspire for the overthrow of Jesuitism in Canada, is but natural; but it would be most monstrous for Irish Papists to iom with them in their nefarious designs. Such a policy would be not only a crime, it would be a blunder, as thereby the latter would but prepare for themselves a day of terrible and well merited retribution. It is as a Protestant that the Commercial Advertiser invites the cooperation of Papists to "crush the serpent of French nationality;" it is as the apostle of Protestant Ascendency" that he seeks to avail himself of their right arm, to expel the demon of

Jesuitism, and to put down .'opery. We tell him however in conclusion, that the "Jesuits" against whom he seeks to provoke mob-violence, by his cowardly and mendacious tirades, are here by as good a right as he is, and that here in spite of him they will remain. That if he, or any of his rascally crew of Orange ruffians, dare but wag a finger in anger against them, there are men in Montreal who well know how to punish his or their insolence; and who will show that it is quite as easy, and quite as incumbent upon them to "crush the serpent of" Orangeism, as to crush that of "French nationality." The Commercial Advertiser evokes " Lynch Law." We advise him to beware lest by his incantations he indeed raise the foul fiend; which may haply-as has often been the case with wretched and imprudent wizards-turn upon him, and rend him.

And we plainly tell our Irish Catholic readers that he who excites them to join in deeds of violence or aggression against any of their fellowcitizens is their worst enemy; that, only by legal and peaceful means it is allowed to them to seek redress for wrong or insult done them; and that by joining Protestants in a crusade against French Canadian Catholics, and those whom the Commercial Advertiser holds up to nonular fury as " Foreign Jesuits," they would be but preparing a rod for their own backs, and nutting weapons in the hands of the most inveterate enemies of their own nationality, and of that faith which they hold in common with the great majority of the French Canadians. It is our duty as Catholics, to cultivate friendly relations with all men, of all creeds of all origins; we should all frown down the first attempt to kindle anew in our mixed community the scarce extinguished embers of religious and national discord; but above all it is our duty and our interest, to live in the closest harmony with our coreligionists, and brethren in the Catholic Faith.

A HINT FOR THE SWADDLERS .- The conviction seems to be gaining ground, that Protestglobe. Enough however, upon this topic; let us ants would do well to direct their missions towards the outcasts of the Protestant world; and that even in a worldly point of view, the conversion to Christianity of the thousands of non-Catholics by whom the existence of society is seriously menaced in Great Britain and other non- stain from giving any recognition " to any secret Catholic countries, is an event more to be desired than the downtall of the Pope, or the perversion of myriads of Romanists to the faith of don Times has at length made the discovery that Such at least is the only interpretation that we the practical heathenism of his brother Protest- citizens of all denominations. The Orangemen ants of London alone, presents an ample field for have been aptly and most justly entitled the the exertions of the man of God, whose heart is bent rather upon winning souls to Christ, than upon furnishing matter for a "most interesting" report to the old lady supporters of the " Mission to Romanists." The great organ of British tellectual condition of the Protestant metropolis:

"If anybody wishes to be an Apostle to the Gentiles, or as we now call it, a hissionary to the heathen, he need not wait to learn half a dozen languages, or spend a fortune at a college, or purchase an outfit, or cross one or two oceans, or run the risk of being enten by savages. He has only to walk a couple of miles in any direction in this metropolis, or equences. He who is not ready to sacrifice all element over the government of the Province; swiftly and indeed inevitably followed by the just in their being able successfully to check the furnace to the name of Catholic.

Holding and asserting such principles, it is not the position of the province; and the complete the control of the province; swiftly and indeed inevitably followed by the just in their being able successfully to check the furnace to the name of Catholic.

Once indeed, in an evil nour, nas ton and uncomplete insult been offered to the Catholics of the public worship of the God-land by the official reception and acknowledgements of that influence; and this dess of Reason. We might also remind him they can only lope to do by means of French that all the pronument actors in the late dis-

much of, its faith as if they were the intended objects of the projected mission to Central Africa.

Why should churchmen be compassing sea and land to make proselytes, and to swell muster rolls, when they seem utterly indifferent to the personal results for which they are making themselves responsible? On the other hand, why should Dissenters desire to conceal the well-known fact, that the most neglected masses of our population are nominally church

Neither is the practical heathenism of British Protestants peculiar to the lowest or poorest classes of society. It is the characteristic of every grade; and as we ascend in the social scale, the traces of its existence are still, and everywhere around us, in the form either of a blank infidelity, or a grovelling superstition.-Here again is another sketch of evangelical Protestant society from the hands of the mighty Thunderer :-

"The knavery and credulity which reign in the lower sections of the so-alled religious world surpass, as it is, all belief. Let any one make it his business for a few weeks to examine the tests, the fancies, and the prejudices of the various theological cliques which divide this community, and he will come to the conclusion that the trade of a religious leader is still one of the most lucrative to which an adventurer can apply himself."

And herein lies the secret of your French Canadian Missionary Societies, and other evangelical organisations for de-Catholicising Papists. The prime instigators of these evangelical associations are men, pretty generally blighted in fame as in fortune; swindlers, and, in Canada, almost universally, fraudulent bankrupts. These gentry aspire, as the means of retrieving their ortunes, if not their reputations, to the post of religious leaders; and as it is much easier to display a hatred of Popery than to give practical evidences of a love of Jesus, much easier to denounce Romanism than to put on the Christian voke, these aspirants after the "lucrative" post of the "religious leader" invariably commence their career in the " No-Popery," or evangelical line of business. With a good opening, such as is pretty sure to present itself every two or three years; with a brazen face, a good command of words, and an utter disregard for the precents of truth and charity for his stock in trade, your evangelical adventurer will, in a community like ours, rise in a short time, from a position of obscurity and poverty, to one of notoriety and comparative wealth. Evangelicalism, or the profession of sound evangelical Protestant "No-Popery" principles, is still, in spite of the extent to which the market is stocked, about the most lucrative business going; whilst it does not exact the possession of any moral capital, such as honesty or chastity, from those who pursue it .--Indeed, the total absence of these qualifications is indispensable to him who aspires to be a successful evangelical "religious leader."

And herein too is the explanation of the difficulty of finding amongst Protestants, missionaries for the heathens of Protestantism. There is in general no reputation to be gamed, above all no money to be made, by the conversion of those poor knaves, and hence the aversion of the leaders of the Protestant religious world to engage in so non-lucrative a piece of business. Missions to the South Sea Islands, where the profits of a lucrative commerce can be combined with the doctrines of the Cross-above all Missions to Romanists are popular, and for the reasons above assigned, in the evangelical world. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," is a text which is an especial favorite with, which is always in the heart, if not on the lips, of the modern Protes,ant missionary; and as a consequence it follows that he rarely feels a " serious call" to a Mission whose wages are likely to consist of kicks rather than

Of the success which generally attends the career of the "religious leader," the Times especially adduces the case of the Rev. Mr. Prince, a Protestant minister, and founder of a modern Protestant sect, known as the " Agapemone," and which may be looked upon as a strictly logical development, or offshoot of evangelical Calvinism. Indeed, as the Times admits, so close is the connection, that " any one who will take the trouble to examine the religious 'experience' of 'Brother Prince,' as described in his journal, will be struck with the resemblance between the phraseology of that singular production, and that which is commonly to be met with in the more orthodox publications of the Calvinistic school" Times; and the same journal also recognises the fact that these Agapemone Protestants with their Cavinistic phraseology, and practical filthiness " are only extreme instances of what is passing among us continually." Such being the case, such the moral and intellectual condition of British Protestantism, we think that we may again reiterate the question so often by us addressed to the F. C. M. Society-" Where are the Missionaries wanted ?"

Our esteemed cotemporary, the Ottawa Tribune. expresses his hope—in which we entirely concur-that in laying the corner stone of the new Government buildings about to be erected at Ottawa, H. R. the Prince of Wales will aborganisation unrecognised by the laws or institutions of the country." What the Ottawa Tribune would assert of Free Masonry, we would a Chiniquy, or a Belial Achilli. Thus the Lon- also particularly assert of Orangeism-an institution deservedly odious to Catholics, and to ail good Druses of Ireland; and indeed their brutalities towards the Catholics of that country are not exceeded by the atrocities of the Eastern Orangemen in Syria towards the unhappy Christians,-For the sake of our illustrious visitor, and for Protestantism thus describes the moral and in- the peace and credit of Canada, we trust that no attempt may be made to foist upon his notice, a society which has long been the curse and the disgrace of his mother's empire; and whose progress has always, and everywhere, been marked by outrage and civil strife -- by the blood of murdered Catholics, and by their widows' tears .-Once indeed, in an evil hour, has foul and un-

BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE.—The vacancy named Driscoll (who has since died) was so badly is the Diocess of St. Hyacinthe, caused by the death of the late lamented Mgr. Prime, has been filled up by the appointment to the See, of the Rt. Reverend J. Larocque, Bishop of Cydonia in partibus, and for several years the Coadjutor of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. Upon this appointment we congratulate the Catholics of St. Hyacinthe; but, at the same time, we cannot but express our regret at the loss which the people of this City will sustain in the departure of the exemplary Prelate who for so many years has labored amongst them in the cause of his Divine Master.

MEETING OF THE BISHOPS OF CANADA .-The Bishops of Canada, from their several Dioceses, are expected to meet at Quebec towards the end of this week, in order to present, as a body, the Address of the Catholic Hierarchy to the Prince of Wales.

QUEBEC TRIBUTE TO THE POPE .- An esattribute our apparent neglect of his interesting communication to the fact of the editor's absence from Montreal. We hasten however to heartily sorry, and hereby tender our excuses.

The collection taken up in the Diocess of Quebec has already reached the splendid sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ; of which, Six Thouthis great success :-

From Notre Dame de Quebec, and the Religious Communities,\$3,581 St. John's Suburbs,..... 581 30 St. Patrick's Church, 619 41 St. Roch's Suburbs,..... 952 23 St. Sauveur Suburbs..... 438

* \$6,171 94

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—In reply to a deputation to him, His Lordship the Bishop of Montshall, in so far as practicable, (during the holidays) take part in the procession. By no portion of his mother's Canadian subjects will the Prince be more heartily welcomed than by the Catholics of all ranks-by Bishops, priests, and aymon; by none will more sincere prayers for his health and happiness be offered up.

A Row in THE CAMP. - The Anglicans of the Upper Province are at loggerheads, and the chief officials of the sect are fiercely assailing one another through the columns of the press.-It is not easy for mere on-lookers to find out what all the row is about; but it would appear that the government Bishop of Huron denounces the "theological teaching of Trinity College"which institution is supported by Dr. Strachan, another government official of the Anglican sect —25 "unsound and unprotestant." Hereupon a letter appears in the Upper Canada journals, over the signature of John Toronto, wherein the paraging remarks upon Trinity College have drawn upon him the righteous indignation not only of every churchman in the diocess, but of amusement to a profane public.

A GENERAL ELECTION .- The Toronto Coloneist (Ministerial), in an editorial upon this subject, seems to think the rumor of a "dissolution of Parliament before the close of the present year," is sufficiently well founded to deserve serious attention.

"CANTATA IN HONOR OF THE VISIT OF H. R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES" .- Translated from the French by Mrs. J. L. Leprohon:

We have to thank the publishers for a copy of this loyal effusion. The translation has been skillfully executed.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Belleville, August 11, 1860. Sir-I presume you are aware that the Mayor of this town, whose name is William Hope, is a "Pro-testant Reformer" of the "Clear Grit" element, and one who has invariably exhibited his bigotry when an opportunity for a tirade against Catholicity presented itself. This man was elected last January to rule over us the current year, in preference to F. M'Mannamy, Esq, who had filled that office for three years previously with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens, and whose popularity it was thought was so unquestionable that neither himself nor his friends (who are the leading men in this town) made any effort to secure his return. Not so with Hope, however, who had been working night and day to secure bis election. He was supported, not by the respectable portion of our citizens, but by the "riff raff" and blackguards who, like their brethren in the United States, always resort to highhanded measures at elections, and who succeeded in electing their candidate by a majority of nine. This would have been all very well, if, after he had been duly installed and taken the oath of office to perform bis duties fearlessly and impartially, and without favor or affection to either party, he had conducted himself towards Catholics and respectable Protestants who opposed him in the same way which he did towards his "Clear Grit" brethren. But such is not the case. Catholics may be assaulted, and have their heads cut open, as was the case here a short time ago, and our model Mayor, when applied to for redress, refuses to take proceedings to bring the aggressors to justice. Why? Simply because the fathers and friends of the assaulting party assisted to pitchfork him into the position which he now disgraces. Ever since he was sworn into office, he has been like the bandle of a jug, all on one side; dismissing cases where Catholics have been the complainants, and inflicting the severest penalties upon them when they happened to be the defendants, and the prosecutors "Clear Grits" of the "Protestant Reformers' stamp. We have shut our eyes hitherto, thinking he would amend his conduct; but as he is demeaning himself in a most unprecedented manner, the time has arrived when his doings should be made public, and himself held up to the execuation and indignation of all honest men. An affray occurred here about two

beaten that doubts were entertained of his recovery. since been arrested, and is now in jail. A young boy (a Catholic) of ten or twelve years of age, was brought before him about three weeks ago for assaulting a female child; and this model Mayor of ours construed the case into "an attempt at rape," and committed the poor child to jail, where he has to remain until released on bail, or discharged by habeus corpus. His decision in this case evinces his complete ignorance of the law of the land; for none ever heard of a person of the age I have stated, either in England or this country, or any other country where English law prevails, being committed for the offence I have referred to. If he will read criminal law in Hale's Pleus of the Crown, he will obtain some information upon this point. This child's father opposed which the levee takes place so soon after the Prince's Hope at his election; and hence the cause, together arrival as to make its observance impracticable. with "ignorantia legis," of the decision. Not many days ago, a man attempted to commit a rape upon lain escaped, but was arrested on last Tuesday; and teemed Quebec correspondent will be pleased to although the case was fully proven against him, and it was the duty of the Mayor to have committed him to the cells, to be thence delivered on an application to the judges, or one of them, of the Superior Court, the Mayor thought the case one of "aggravated asrepair the unintentional slight, for which we are sault," and admitted the felon, who is about fortyfive years of age, to bail. The defendant was in this case—a Protestant—a campant "Clear Grit," while the prosecutor, who is also a Protestant, belongs to the opposite party. Refusing the warrant was bad enough in all conscience; but when the sand, one hundred, and seventy-two dollars have been received from the Catholics of the City of Quebec. The following are the particulars of Quebec compounded, all right-minded and sincere-thinking men, whether Catholics or Processants, who value the purity and chastity of their wives and daughters, and desire their fires as to be protected from the contagion of such a rison as I have described, must scout with indicate the conduct of such a man as is now unto: sately our Mayor. Happity for this land the day of such opinions as

are entertained by the Mayor of Belleville, and his friend Mr. Wallridge, has passed over it; -- the eye of a purer feeling and more profound philosophy now beholds riches but as one of the aids to virtue, and sees in oppressed poverty only an additional stimulus to increased protection. Instead of being a Trustee for the morality of the people, and punishtreal has announced his intention to give instruc-tions, that all the bells of the Catholic churches of this City shall ring out a peal of welcome to the Catholic child, and the other person, and you can also perceive how he acts contrary to all British precedents and that the pupils of the Christian Brothers' schools the land, which he has sworn to uphold. What a pity he cannot be punished, as Alfred the Great used to punish corrupt and servile Judges. If their fault proceeded from ignorance, or inadvertence, they were reprimanded, or reproved, according to the magnitude of the offence; but neither birth, nor friends, nor power, could save the corrupt or for their informal and iniquitous proceedings. I might proceed and enumerate cases ud infinitum but it is quite unnecessary to do so. Although Mr. Hope thinks that his acts will not behold the light, still he is closely watched, and shall be held up to the gaze of all who desire justice.

A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Rawdon, August 12, 1860. DEAR SIR-A beautiful specimen of the dogheaded ape exhibited himself here in the Methodist Meetinghouse on the night of the 6th inst.; and with the little smattering of English the critthur has-though annears to be his native tongue-he was hardly over the signature of John Toronto, wherein the mounted on the platform, when he began to pitch Huron official is politely informed that his dispeople assembled in crowds to hear him, particularly the Methodist congregation. It is probable a few of them were dupes enough to believe his scurrilous Bishop of Toronto is known." Altogether it is of human nature. If he has the assurance to preresides in Montreal; calls himself Green; and I assure you he is calculated to do much mischief whereever he makes his ungodly appearance. I remain yours, Dear Sir,

Orserver.

THE SICILIAN FROGS.

A FABLS. You've all read in (Esop, or Phoedrus, or Gay, How the trogs of their king were complaining one day. And to Jove sent petition from out of their bog, To send them a King more "the thing" than a log.

How Jove, t From above, Their petition approve-d, And with great condescension, And immediate attention.

Pitied their plight, And promised a King to their mind before night.

There comes a wailing o'er the sea, There comes a shadow o'er the lea; The frogs pop up their heads to see What all this noise and wail may be; And though it is nought to you or me, King Log is better far than he. A mighty long-legged, long-necked Stork1. As ravenous as any Turk, Alights him down upon a log, To take possession of the bog, And forthwith gobbles up a frog. Frog after frog in quick succession, Without one moment for digression, Complaint, dissent, or mute expression, Adown this swan like throttle follow:

[All your Liberals have.] When night her dewy wings had cast, O'er woodland, les, and mountain fast-Ness; o'er the lea and out the marsh, Come croaking plaints and murmurs harsh, Against this new-found tyranny, O'er suffering nationality.

Bless me! the fellow must be hollow,

And has a "mighty ducent swallow."

MORAL Thy sufferings, beauteous Sicily, May many—yea! and grievous be; But o'er again beyond the sea, You seek for heaven-born liberty, Be certain that you know what thing, You're asking for—to be your king.

* The Bourbon. † Louis Napoleon. ‡ One Garibaldi. | Palermo.

N.Y, are disposing of their celebrated Bells as fast as they can cast and finish them. Last week they received for curiosity, and several persons visited the place ed orders for nine Church Beils, ringing weight from 550 to 1630 pounds; besides two ful Church. One of the Chimes is to be presented to Christ Church Indianapolis, Ind., by W. H. Morrison, Esq.; the other is a gift to St. Paul's Church, Petersburgh, Va., by Toronto Colonist. Mr. and Mrs. John Perkins, of La. These Chimes cost \$2,500 each. Including these, five full Chimes have been ordered from this establishment since the 1st of weeks ago between some raftsmer, in which a man | January.

We find the following in the Official Guzette.

1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will probably arrive at Quebec about the 17th or 18th of August, and will open the Victoria Bridge at Montreal on the 25th of that month. On or before the 2d of September he will visit Ottawa, and will spend Sunday (9th) at Toronto. His Royal Highness' subsequent movements will be regulated by circum-

2. Receptions or levees will probably be held by His Royal Highness at the following places: -Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton,

3. Any gentleman desirous of being presented to His Royal Highness at one of such levees, must cause his name and address to be left with the Equerry of His Royal Highness or with Licutenant Colonel Irvine, A. D. C., to the Governor General, at least one day before such levce takes place. An exception to this rule can only be made in cases in

4. All persons, not British subjects, or not habitually resident in Canada, must cause their name and address to be transmitted as aforesaid through the person of a young girl, whose father, upon learning which, immediately applied to His Worship for a the Counsel or Vice Counsel of their nation, if there warrant; but lo! he would not grant one. The ville be one at the place, and will be considered as prebe one at the place, and will be considered as pre-sented to his Royal Highness by such Counsel or Vice Counsel.

5. At the levee every person will bring two cards distinctly written, containing his name and office or Military or Militia rank [if any]. One of such cards will be delivered at the entrance in order that it may be compared with the list of names previously submitted, and the other will be ready by the A. D. C. or Equerry in waiting at the time of presenting. 6. After the announcement of his name, each Gentleman will pay his respects to His Royal Highness by bowing, and will pass on.

8. All addresses presented to His Royal Highness can, as a general rate, be presented personally, only at levees. An exception may be made when his Royal Highness may permit such addresses from Municipal bodies to be presented to him on his arrival at some station or place, and in some special

just one, he may well defy, may court, inquiry; for out of it he will reap triumph." Royal Highness, must be transmitted at least one day before it is intended to present them. At the same time it is particularly requested that copies of all addresses which it is desired to present to His Royal Highness may be forwarded, as soon after they are fromed and adopted as possible, to the Secretary of the Governor General, R. T. Pennefather, Esq., Que-

Governor's Secretary's Office. August 3rd, 1860.

FIRE CRACKERS.- The Mayor has issued a proclamation against the use of these noisy and dangerous missiles during the visit of the Prince of Wales. We trust that all good citizens will aid the municipal authorities in enforcing the by law, and sup-pressing such rough play. The Mayor has also issued a proclamation recommending that the 24th of August, the day of the arrival of the Prince of Wales malicious judge. He was made to suffer the punish-ment which he had unjustly inflicted; and if we may believe an ancient authority, forty-four magis-City Police during the approaching festivities. Pay should be observed as a General Holiday. The may believe an ancient authority, forty-four magis-trates were by the King's order executed in one year \$1 per day during 8 days. It is said, the Prince of and a slight fall in Britain. The price is \$4,40 to Wales will stay two nights in London, C.W.

> Montreal, during the Prince's visit is likely to be favored with the presence of gangs of burglars and pickpockets from the United States; against whose depredations as yet no precautions have been taken. In fact, we believe the Chief of Police has declined to secure the aid of detectives from New York and Boston. Circumstances have come to our knowledge which point to one of these gangs having already arrived : and we suggest to the Reception Committee the propriety of getting the services of good officers from Boston and New York to be stationed in the entrance of the Ball Room to prevent any of the swell-mob frnm these cities obtaining admittance, and carrying on their operations there. - Transcript.

A CANADIAN HEROINE .- A respectable aged lady of this county, one of the old loyal stock, presented and infamous falsehoods; but I am well aware the herself at the Clerk of the Peace's office at Niagara rather discouraging. every inhabitant of the Province to whom the majority got disgusted at the foul-mouthed specimen last week, to sign the address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales along with the old soldiers of 1812. The Clerk demurred to taking so novel a signature, ala pretty quarrel, and promises to afford much sent himself once more in our midst, we will be under the necessity of applying the lash to him. He though the lady insisted on her right, having done of the necessity of applying the lash to him. He though the lady insisted on her right, having done of the necessity of applying the lash to him. He though the lady insisted on her right, having done of the necessity of applying the lash to him. He though the lady insisted on her right, having done of the necessity of applying the lash to him. the country more signal service during the war than half the soldiers and militiamen engaged in it. We do not give the venerable lady's name as she might not like the notoriety; but we may mention that she is the same person whose name is recorded in the history of the late war as having observed the advance of Boerstlers American Army towards the Beaver Dams, and the male portion of her family being all away on duty, hastened on foot in the night through the woods and by-ways to the British headquarters, a distance of fifteen miles, and gave the in-formation that led to the attack on Boerstler, and the capture of himself and all his forces, a piece of very important service at that time. We say that the brave loyal old lady ought not only to be allowed to sign the addres, but she deserves a special introduction to the Prince of Wales, as a worthy example of the fire of 1812, when both men and women in Upper Canada vied alike in their resolution to defend the country against the manding enemy .- Niagara Mail.

> A BRUTAL Son .- The Ayr Observer says :- " Our usually quiet neighborhood was last week roused to a state of great excitement, by a report having reached us of an unprovoked and inhuman ontrage, committed by a young man named Hyilliards, on the person of his agod and infi m father. It appears that the old man who is considerably over eighty years of age, has for some time past been living with his son, no doubt expecting to end the few remaining days of his already advanced life, beneath the roof of that individual, who of all others should be the first to protect and support him. In the morning of the day in question; the old man proceeded to the barn to feed some hogs, taking with him for that purpose a tin pail. While thus engaged, the pail by some misfortune became slightly damaged, and the son making his appearance at the time, instantly and in strong terms upbraided his father for the injury done. Had the affair terminated at this stage of the proceedings all would have been well, but such was not the case. Having procured a horse-whip horrid to relate, this unfeeling monster proceeded, with his own hands, to inflict brutal chastisement on the person of his unoffending parent; and continued until the back of the old man presented a mangled appearance. It is to be hoped that the heard hearted monster may meet with that punishment his crucky so richly deserves.

> Supposed Relics of the War of 1812 .- Yesterday morning while some laborers were at work constructing a new bridge over the railway at the end Bathurst street, they dug up the skeletons of two human bodies, buried about 5 feet beneath the surface. It appears evident that their clothing had rotted away; and only one motal button, with the letters "U.S." marked thereon, was found near where the of curiosity, and several persons visited the place during the day. Search was afterwards made for

> EMIGRANION FOR 1860 .- It is stated that the number of emigrants arrived at Quebec this season, to the 4th of August, is 6,672, an increase of 788 over the number to the same date last year.

A report comes to us that Sir Edmund Head will return to England with the Prince of Walcs, and that Sir Fenwick Williams, Commander-in-Chief, will become Administrator until the new Governor SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE. is appointed .- Toronto Globe.

MR. McMicken Sape. - We are happy to be able to state that Mr. McMicken, M.P.P. for Welland, for THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by whose safety serious fears were entertained, has whose safety serious fears were entertained, has the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened turned up all right. Mr. Woodruffe, who is now in on the 20th of September, 1848, and Incorporated by this city, had a letter from him yesterday. Mr. Me-Micken had a hard time of it, however, on the lake.

His many friends in Canada will regret to learn that A. M. Ross' Rsq., the Engineer who superinten-ded the erecton of the Victoria Bridge, under Steit as long as it endures, is now the inmate of a huna- difficulty. tic Asylum .- Transcript. MR. Bnown's Policy.-Mr. Brown's attempt to

sereen his own blasted reputation, by attering unmeaning threats against the personal character of quent absence present reasons for expulsion. gentlemen in no way acce reable for the charges which have been preferred against him, is bringing upon his head the reprobation of every respectable journal in the country. Several articles on this subject we (Toronto Colonist) have already quoted, and the following from the Hamilton Times is, from its fairness and common sense, worthy of perusal:—
"We question the wisdom of the method by which
Mr. Brown parries the attacks of his assailants. It strikes every common sense man that the infamy of the charges against Mr. Brown lies in their false-hood. If they can be substantiated, no one will blame their originators. The exposure of hypocrites is a public service. But Mr. Brown dwells forcibly upon the fact that they affect his private credit. So 7. Colonels commanding districts, Officers and they do, unquestionably; but to a much less extent Members of the Active Force who may be presented, than they attaint his public reputation. And when will appear in uniform.

the Globe threatens to expose affairs purely private, and hints darkly at what he knows to the prejudice of individuals - Mr. J. H. Cameron, for instance-it looks as if Mr. Brown really feared an inquiry, and was willing to purchase silence by silence. This we regret to see. If Mr. Brown is conscious that the Edmondstone & Allan transaction was a fair and

> The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday lust.

The weather continued wet and cold till this mornng, when the sun is breaking through. A great deal of rain has fallen, which is all needed for vegetation, but, of course, it will not benefit the crops, which have matured, but are not yet secured. There is, however, a great breadth of grain already carried in Lower Canada. The season has been a very early one, upon the whole, notwithstanding the long drought and comparatively low temperature.

Wheat .-- A forced sale of 2,000 bushels affoat was made at \$1,15.

Flour is quite mactive, the transaction being only of a retail character. The wholesale price is \$5,45 to \$5,50 for fresh ground. There is no great supply in market, but the demand is equally light. Fancy is \$5,50 to \$5,60. Extras and lower grades are still

Oatmeal is dull, on account of increased freight \$4,45.

Ashes are very dull. Pots, 28s 3d to 28s 6d for firsts, and 28s 9d to 29s for inferiors; Pearls, 28s 3d.
Pork is held at \$22 for Mess, \$15 for P.M., and \$13,75, for Prime, at which prices there are transactions for consumption. The demand for the lower grades is good. Cut Meats, it in good condition, continue in active demand, but we hear of no parcels offering. Lard is unchanged.

Butter. The supply is fair for the time of year, and all that comes in of a good quality goes off readily at 13 to 14 cents,—the bulk of the sales being 13½ to 14 cents. Dairy Butter, if really good and in handsome small tinnets, would bring 15 to 16 cents, according to quality, wholesale. The retail price is

about 2 cents higher.
Lumber.—The Lumber trade at Quebec is quiet. A fine raft of White Pine, 70 feet average, was sold at 71d the owner being told that the demand this year chiefly ran upon smaller or larger averages. A large fall fleet is expected. The advices from Britain are

BONSECOURS AND ST. AND'S MARKETS.

Dressed Hogs, \$7 to \$7,50; Fresh Butter, is 2d to 1s 3d; Salt do., 10d to 11d; Egge, 8d to 9d; Apples. \$2.75 to \$3.

Remarks.—Very few farmers attended to-day, and the quantity of produce was limited. Sales are brisk, and prices are rising. A good many Quebec traders are purchasing poultry, eggs, &c.

All who suffer from coughs, colds, broughitis, croup whooping cough, and the most to be dreaded of all, Consumption, can find sure relief in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which always cure where other remedies fail.

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

A PLEASANT TRAVELLING COMPANION, and one that no traveller should be without, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentry, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it. It is equally effectual in curing scalds, burne, &c., Sold everywhere.

Birth.

In this city, on the 15th inst., the wife of John Patton, Esq., of a daughter. Died.

At Quebec, on the 11th inst., John Doran Esq., J. P., a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, aged

At Quebec, on the 11th inst., Mary Teressa Nicholson, aged 27 years and 8 months. Her funeral will take place from her mother's .esidence, No. 10 Water street, Montreal, on Sunday next, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully ; avited to attend.



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at the Sr. PA-TRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, 20th instant, to make arrangements for walking in Procession at the approaching Celebration in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

A large attendance is requested. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely. By Order,

WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

August 17, 1860.

PROSPECTUS

OP . HLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852. The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is lie went out in a small propeller and a heavy storm the leading object, embraces the French, English, coming on he was placed in a perilous situation for a time, but finally escaped — Toronto Leader.

Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under phenson, and whose name will be associated with ten or over fourteen years of age are received with

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, application and proficiency of their children. Imnorulity, insubordination, habitual laziness, and fre-

None but relatives, or those that represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For liaif Boarders,.... For Boarders,..... 11 50 "

Payments are made Quarterly and in advance. Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washng, 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 Drawing,..... 1,50 " Bed and Bedding..... Libraries, 10 "

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

ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY.

THIS well known Institution, situated in a healthy and beautiful locality, about Six Miles north of Montreal, possesses many advantages for the moral and scientific instruction of youth. This Academy, conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, whose attention is constantly directed to the morality of the Pupils confided to their care. This Institution is likewise peculiarly advantageous to parents or guardians desirous of removing their children from the contagion, and vices of the City, and of obtaining for them, at the same time, the benefit of a good Christian Education. The religious opinions of Non-Catholic Pupils are never interfered with; but compliance with the Rules is required of all.

The Course of Instruction comprises a complete Commercial Education, without exception.

Board and Tuition per Annum (104 months) including Washing, Mending, Bed and
Bedding complete, &c., Paid Quarterly
in advance, \$100
Board and Tuition exclusively. Classical Objects, Postage and Medical attendance

orm extra Charges. For further particulars, apply at the Institution, or by letter, pre-paid, to the Rev. J. REZE, S.S.C., President.

August 17, 1860.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's letter to the French Ambassador of London, dated 25th July, says: Since the peace of Villafranca, I have had but one thought and one object, to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with my neighbors, and especially with England.

Advices from Toulon state that the naval preparations are still being actively carried on.

The Emperor of the French is the most distinguished and the highest representative of the Liberal party; nurtured in sedition, and trained in rebellion against human and Divine authority, he has learned the secrets of his class, and confiscated for his own use the liberty for which he fought. After corrupting the sol-liers of a King he has made an army loyal to himself; after insulting the Roman Pontiff, he has proclaimed himself the protector of Rome; after proclaiming universal peace, he commences a general ing universal peace, he commences a general leon—Prince Plon-Plon with the Parisians—is the war; and after universal suffrage declared him offspring. Of course, if the first marriage of the late Prince Jerome was valid, of which there is not Emperor, he makes his own will suffice for the will of some thirty millions of men. He is the true representative of the Liberal school, and is, therefore, the most ruthless tyrant of his day .--Tablet.

Postponement of the Enrolment of Re-CRUITS IN FRANCE. -- If we are to believe affirmations which seem to be well-founded, says the Propagateur de Lille, the call to active service of the recruits of 1859, which ought to happen at the end of July, has now been ordered to take place after the harvest only, that is to say, in the last two weeks of September. At the same time the municipal councils are to be elected all

over the French empire.

The French consular reports received from Syria state that the massacres which have taken place are the result of a conspiracy of the Mussulman fanatics. The report having spread was about to drive away the Turks from Europe, they determined on exterminating the Christians in Syria. The French Consuls therefore state that the Porte will be unable to repress a rising which has been organised in its favour.

Under these circumstances the Emperor of the Powers who have signed the treaties of the 30th of March, 1856, to give their concurrence for an efficacious protection of the Christians in Syria, France, on her own account, will never fail in her mission of humanity, and is resolved upon unmediately sending an armed expedition to Syria.

The impression caused here by the deeds of the Orangist Druses in Lurgan, was anything but favourable to England; and her expedition to the East, with such sins on her conscience, is not likely to cause much enthusiasm. Her protege, Garibaldi, is still one of her great admirers, but he is one of the last; and he has lost half his prestige for having chosen for patron the nation that oppresses Ireland, protects the Ionian Islands, and hopes one day to have Sicily in return for her encouragement and protection .--Paris Corr. of Irishman.

THE IRISH QUESTION. - The continued attention bestowed by the continental press upon upon the grievances of Ireland is remarkable.-The Nord, which is not only the official organ of the Russian Government, but has also a semiofficial connection with the Government of Napoleon III, asks:-" Is it by English newspapers that we have been apprised of the petition which is being signed in Ireland for the Repeal of the Union, and which has already, in a few localities, miral Larrieu, who was going to the South Seas, it was found she could only sail, and the Admiral was received more than a hundred thousand signatures? No, certainly. And yet if, six months ago, a dozen citizens of Palermo had got up a petition demanding national institutions for Sicily, what a noise would not the newspapers of England and their foreign satellites have made about the mat-

The Duc de Gramont is said to have taken to Rome two propositions. The first, that Pius IX should recognise all that has taken place in Italy; the second, that, like the King of Naples in extremis, he should proclaim a constitution based upon the model of that of the year VIII., which the Emperor himself has been good enough to nut together in his own study, to save trouble to the Roman Congregations. The Pope has replied to the first proposition by repeating the Consistory that the invasion of the duchies was unjust, and that of the Emilian provinces sacrilegious. As to the second proposition, he has declared that the Cabinets could not doubt of his ardent wishes to grant liberal institutions to his subjects, since for ten years these Cabinets have been continually reproaching him for doing so; but that he can never admit any Power, whether Austria or France, to have the right of dictating to him the form of these institutions, and of summoning him to promulgate them whenever they chose .- Corr. of Weekly Register.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CHINA. - On the 25th of May the various ships, which had sailed from French ports, had brought to China 6.800 men, or a total of 7,500, of which the French expeditionary corps is to be composed. It is stated that part of the artillery, embarked on board the Fsere, has been recovered.

PRINCE JEROME AND MISS PATTERSON.-There is, of course, not much chance of Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte gaining his suit against the Imperial fa-mily in the public courts of justice; but that he will gain it in public opinion there is very little doubt. It is undeniable that the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte was legally married to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore—so legally, indeed, that the Pone himself refused to decree a dissolution, though ordered to do so by the Emperor Napoleon I. The marriage ceremony was performed in Baltimore, on the 24th December, 1803, by John Carroll, Bishop of Baltimore, in presence of Mr. Dallas, afterwards Secretary of the Trensury (father, I believe, of the present American Ambassador in London) M. Cotin, commissary of commercial relations of the French Republic, M. Alexander Camus, afterwards Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jerome's Kingdom of Westphalia, and Mr. John Comegys, Mayor of the City of Baltimore. The union was by no means a hasty and ill-considered one on either side, for Prince Jerome, at the time, but captain of a corvette, was rather inferior than superior in rank to Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants of Baltimore, and an exceedingly beautiful and accom-

peror afterwards wished to dissolve the marriages was that Miss Patterson was a Protestant, and his brother a Catholic. But the Pope himself, when applied to by Napoleon for a bull of dissolution, answered (letter dated. Vatican, June 26, 1805) — of the fleet in constant readiness. In Cherbourg there "The difference of religion, considered by the is a disposition very natural to make the most of the Church as an absolute impediment, does not exist between two persons who have been baptised, even when one of them is not in the Catholic communion. This impediment obtains only in marriage contracted between a Christian and an infidel. The marriages between Protestants and Catholics, although disapproved of by the Church, are nevertheless ac-knowledged as valid." The letter concludes by the unhesitating declaration of Plus VII., that he neither can nor will annul the marriage between Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Patterson. In spite of this solemn reply of the Sovereign Pontiff, Napoleon, by an Imperial decree, dissolved the union, without a shadow of reason or justification. Poor Jerome, who all along seems to have been truly fond of his wife, but who on this occasion, as ever, was deficient of energy and self-reliance, was then married, nolens volens, to Princess Frederica Catherina, daughter of the King of Wurtemburg, and it is of this union, as all the world knows, that the present Prince Napothe shadow of a doubt, Prince Plon-Plon, next heir but one to the imperial throne of France, is a bastard, and the young American lieutenant has to fill his place. It is nothing less than this question his desire to inspect the establishment is admitted which the French tribunals will have to decide be- without hesitation in Cherhouse. The members of fore long, if, indeed, the affair is allowed to proceed so far, without M. Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, receiving a polite notification from the Prefect of Police to take himself off, in the shortest possible time, from the territory of his Imperial Majesty - Paris Cor. of the Court Journal.

Upon this subject the Home News has the follow-

ing paragraph:—
"The Independence Belge, says the Paris correspondent of the Globe, was withdrawn the other day from circulation in France, for mentioning that certain law proceedings were in process on behalf of Miss Patterson, the late Jerome's first and valid The formes are, for the most part, empty-or are only wife, involving not only property, but social rank and other inconvenient results. Rumors of this have been rife in Paris, but of course no one printed them, and, to add to the explosion, certain signaamong the Druses that European diplomacy tures of Jerome to documents in possession of Madame Letitia Bonaparte Wyse were talked of as about to be enforced; in the latter case summary treatment was inevitable-not so with the Baltimore claims. It is generally understood in England that this Miss Patterson was sister to the late Marchioness Wellesley, but that is not exact; she was sister to Robert Patterson, who was the first husband of the subsequent marchioness; but that lady was a the French has declared that, although inviting granddaughter of Carrol, of Carrolton, an Irish settler, whose name figures among the signatures of the great Charter or Declaration of American Independence."

DEFECTS OF THE FRENCH NAVY .- The Paris correspondent of the Guardian reports a speech of the Viscomte de Kerveguen, who would seem to be a French Sir Charles Napier in the way of exposing real or alleged shortcomings in navy affairs:-After exposing many abuses and hardships in the system of pay and pensions and the personnel of the service, he attacked the materiel itself. He asserted that all the French ships of the line were too low in the water, and could not fight their lower tier of guns, even in a slight breeze. The American and English navies had now adopted an infinitely superior mode of construction. The Bretagne, so superb a ship to look at, had one tier almost under water; it was so, in fact, when first launched, until artificially raised, and even now the lower ports were almost always obliged to be kept shut. The vessel had cost £240,000, and had an engine of 1,200 horsepower. But she burnt 120 tons of coal per day, and had only stowage for 400, which rendered her steam power next to useless. Five or six other ships of the line, which he named, were fitted with engines of such unequal powers that it was impossible they could ever combine their movements with any effect An engine of 500 horse-power could never keep pace with one of 1,200. Six first-rate frigates had been been constructed, which the speaker also named. The machines were too heavy, the vessels sank too deep, were slow when they steamed, and incapable of sailing. Each had cost £120,000. The Souveraine was especially bad. When tried at Cherbourg for Adobliged to take the Duguay-Trouin, ship of the line, instead. The Souveraine was declared unfit for navigntion. The Imperatrice Eugenie was obliged to have her screw changed, and when a commission was sent to try her the concussion was found to be so great that in three days she would be shaken to pieces. The old screw was then replaced, with no better result. 'All this was deplorable.' The duty of constructing vessels was given to engineers who had never been to sen. Ten frigates are all begun at once on the same model, and if one prove a failure all the rest are so. The fregates blindes M. de Kerreguen also pronounced to be 'failures.' They were made to carry 570 men, 36 guns, four months' water, and 15 days' coal; but they would only carry 12 guns, and 4 days' coal; and a naval commission had decided that they should only take 100 charges per gun instead of 400, so that after a combat of three hours' duration they would be short of ammunition. The gunboats were equally bad and unsafe. He had seen four nearly lost at Cadiz because they were such bad sea boats. The new double-ceked transports for China cost as much as ships of the line, and yet carried only four guns, and must be laid up in time of war as incapable of defending themselves The speaker saw no inconvenience in mentioning these things openly, because every English cousul knew them, and kept his government au courant with what was going on. The government commissioner, General Allard, made a very indifferent defence to this attack, complaining of its 'unexpectedness,' and able, seemingly, to deny only one fact -viz, that of the Bretagne baving been artificially floated The government was evidently very much discomposed by the exposure, as all governments are apt to be on such occasions. It may serve perhaps to allay the foolish panies which render ourselves so ridiculous on this side of the water."-Times.

CHERBOURG .- Land at the commercial quay, stroll through the streets, walk into the country, you will meet everywhere groups of fine muscular young men in irreproachable uniform, and to all appearance as thorough sailors as ever trod a deck. They are so numerous that you meet at least four of these men for one male attired in civil costume. They are allowed plenty of liberty, and a fair share, if appearances and results are to be trusted, of intoxicating wines or spirits. But it must be confessed that one feature in the population of English seaport towns, which is only too large wherever sailors and soldiers congregate, is not visible to the naked eye in Cher-

bourg.

At nightfall, the men march to their barracks singing patriotic songs, which of course are as little complementary to their neighbours as our own "Arethu-sa," or "Hearts of Oak." Wherever sailors are to be found there are also grouped numbers of the infantry of the marine, nor are artillerymen wanting; but there are few infantry and no cavalry at Cherbourg, All these sailors are divided into equipages, or complete crews, regularly officered, and capable of subdivision, so as to be adaptable to line-of-battle ships or smaller vessels. They are all ready in their barracks, with straps stowed away and labelled, to march on board a ship when desired. An officer of one of these crews, to whom we spoke, assured us that in three hours from the receipt of the order the whole of a ship's complement would be safely stowed on board and ready for sailing. Making some alare unquestionably of a nature to permit of a sudden action in emergencies; and however unsuited to the British sailor the marine barracks may be, they give an admirable method for maintaining the personnel of the fleet in constant readiness. In Cherbourg there successes, such as they were, gained by the French navy in former wars. Thus we have the sinking of the Vengeur, and the battle of Algesiras, in every shop window, with many unknown episodes of their na-val history. All sorts of marine engravings and coloured prints are displayed in the streets, and the sentiment of the place certainly means war with England. But it is not so much aggressive as recuperative. It seems to say, "Look what we have done already with our imperfect means. Survey our present preparations and appliances, and judge what our future deeds must be!" There is an unquestionable importance in such a place existing within a few hours' sail of our shores. But perhaps a Frenchman might more reasonably feel indignant at the fortifications of Alderney, and at the position of the Channel Islands within a few miles of his own coast, watching Cherbourg, and as it were, completely outflanking it on its western access to the Channel.

The facility with which Cherbourg is thrown open to foreigners is astonishing to those who are acquainted with the vigilance and suspicious jealousy f our own Government in reference to the inspection of our dockyards and arsenals by strangers .-Any gentleman with his passport in form, who waits on the Port-Admiral, and can give a good reason for without hesitation in Cherbourg. The members of the yacht clubs, who visit the port are furnished with recommendatory letters by the agents of the clubs, and, on presenting them at the office, are furnished with printed orders for admission and free examina-Thus it was that we marched along the interminable piles of buildings and over the massive pavement of the Arsenai, duly accompanied by an honest gendarme, who seemed only too happy to give us every information in his power, and to show with alacrity all that was to be seen. On all the long ranges of slips there was only one ship, a two-decker, and she was undergoing the process of lengthening. occupied by very small steamers undergoing repair intended for the service of the port. In the large basin at the opening of which her Majesty was present, there lay two liners-one about to be broken up, two unmasted frigates, and one screw corvette; but in the wet and dry docks, at the extremity of the basin, the Bayard, the Napoleon, the Arcolle, and the Austerlitz, were under repair, and a large new screw two-decker, just launched, was being completed.

The piles of rifled guns and heaps of conical shot are not without their significance. But, after seeing La Normandie, and the condition she was in, we were better satisfied as to the peaceful intentions of the French Government than if we had read a dozen articles from the pen of M. Grandguillot, or a score of official remonstrances in the pages of our respected cotemporary the Moniteur. Any second-rate dockyard in England exhibits more sign of bustle and preparation; but it must be admitted, in the magnificent reserve of 8,500 men at Cherbourg, the French find themselves in the possession of the result of a great deal of care and elaborate effort, which we might envy. It did not appear to us, notwithstanding, that such an immense number of sailors were stationed in the place; but one of the officers affirmed that they amounted to that number .- Army and

HOLLAND.

The collections for the Papal Benevolence among the Catholics of Holland have produced £16,000 of which the Province of Limbourg has contributed £5,000. The private donations have amounted to a yet larger sum.

The Parliamentary Session has closed, and as a sign that common sense, justice, and charity, are resuming their sway over the Dutch mind, which they seemed in danger of completely forfeiting at the time of the outbreak of fanaticism, when the Catholic Hierarchy was restored, the clause of the Budget which provided for the expenses of Catholic worship, have been unanimously voted without any opposition on account of the increase of expenditure due to the restoration of the Hierarchy. - Tablet.

GERMANY.

Count Rechberg has addressed a circular to the Austrian Amhassadors accredited to the courts of the great Powers, containing information respecting the object of the interview between the Emperor of clothing. The rumour that Garibaldi had embarked clothing.

It appears from this circular that the Emperor of Austria had expressed a wish to confer with the Prince Regent of Prussia, not only on the general state of Europe, but especially on the German

Hopes are entertained that a cordial understanding upon the Syrian and Italian questions will resalt from this Conference between the two great

German Powers. A matual understanding had taken place between Austria and Prussia, from the Toplitz meeting, on most important questions of European policy.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA. - The maladyfof the King has become sensibly worse during the last week, and it is generally feared that the life of the illustrious patient is now fast drawing to its close. The physical pains from which his Majesty has been suffering have rather decreased, but the maintal decangement has become greater than ever before. The King is now said to be under the influence of visions and hallucinations of a fearful nature. Sometimes at night he will start up from his couch, and, addressing the imaginary spirits around him, will fill the air with

his cries; and then, again, at another time, he will sit for whole days and nights in a complete tornor. taking no refreshment and uttering no sound. The gardens of Sans-Souci, where, until within lately, he used to be wheeled about in a chair on rollers, now see him no more, and he is, to all appearance, dead to the outer world. Visitors, walking on the rose-crowned terraces of the New Palace, sometimes see a thin shadow, pule and trembling, flitting in front of the windows above, and are overcome with involuntary awe, on being told-" Das ist der kranke Konig !" And all this at the favorite residence of the most genial of Prussian Kings, the place built expressly to banish cares-Sans-Souci.-Berlin correspondent of the Court News.

The Austrian Reichsrath, or Imperial Council, has now almost the same powers as those upon which the greatness of our own House of Commons was originally founded. The old established taxation is still continued, irrespectively of the deliberations of the Council; but all future taxation, and all national loans, must be sanctioned by it before they can be levied or contracted. At present, the Council has only a veto on the measures of the Government; it has no power of originating measures, and in circumstances of peril the Emperor can dispense with it altogether. A measure which, though it cannot confer a ready. made and full-blown freedom, yet gives the country the amplest field for gradually conquering its own liberty, is naturally disliked by those revolutionists who hate reform because it is the remedy against the subversion and anarchy which they love. As the Italian Liberals desire auything rather than the improvement and consolidation of the Papal Government, which it is their one wish to undermine and destroy, so the Hungarians have been roused into a terrible excitement by these privileges conferred on the Reichsrath. The Magyars are organizing a mon-ster system of addresses and petitions against the measure, and already at Pesth there has been a less pacific demonstration. It is unlucky for Austria that she was compelled in 1848 to array her Schwe population against her Hungarian subjects; she has hersel! raised the question of nationalities, which, to all appearance, is destined to play so important plished young lady. The ground on which the Rm- lowance for a little exaggeration, the arrangements | a part in the future of Europe, and which at least |

offers the most convenient of all handles for foreign or revolutionary intrigue and intervention .- Weekly Register. ITALY. 'n cole ee markey

TURIN, JULY 26.—The object of the mission of the Marquis de la Greca is to bring about a compromise by which the King of Naples would accept the result of universal suffrage in Sicily, should the Western Powers guarantee the integrity of His Majesty's dominions on the mainland, and prevent Garibaldi from effecting a landing there.

The official Piedmontese Gazette announces that

the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries yesterday presented their credentials to His Majesty.

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT IN THE ANNEXED PRO-VINCES OF SARDINIA.—Some idea of the improved condition of the Duchies under the regime which they have exchanged for their former governments may be gleaned from the following translation of a letter addressed to the Messanger de Paris by one of its correspondents at Florence:-

FLORENCE, JULY 15, 1860 .- "We are living at a time when liberty has become a mockery and individual independence a chimera. Several respectable persons were assailed the other day, and beaten in the centre of the city, and, moreover, with the knowledge and in the sight of a large crowd, which indicates a species of complicity between the town, the police, and the aggressors."—Translated for the

Catholic Telegraph.
Thus M. M. Benemni, Mero, and two others, whose names I do not know, have been assaulted and beaten with sticks. The same treatment has been received by a religious on his way to the Hospital of St. Mary Nouvelle, for the purpose of discharging the duties of his ministry. On Monday Doctor Gherar-ducci was insulted at noon in the middle of Calzapoli street, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in escaping the hands of a raging mob, who cried aloud, "Kill the reactionary vaga-bond." Several other persons were similarly maltreated. The Contemporanean, an opposition journal, speaks of these outrages in the following

"To what a degree of moral perversion have the people of Tuscany, hitherto so highly spoken of, been brought! A civil war is what they now desire, and a fratricidal butchery is, therefore, provoked. Let us fling away the pen, since we are forced to take up the sword in our defence. Let us wield it; but before giving up the camp, before we resign the dignity of men, liberty, conscience, and right, let Samson with all the Philistines fall. A report has been circulated to the effect that the crinoline of certain Florentine ladies conceals a reactionary conspiracy, consequently crinoline is now pursued throughout the city. Thus four ladies have been covered with burns, and have escaped a miserable death by a mere miracle. It is not difficult to comprehend that this state of things cannot last long, and if the general uneasiness which is manifested in every countenance is nor allayed an outbreak as violent as that of '93 is to be apprehended.

There is every reason to believe that private letters are opened by the Government, despite the fundamental statute which guarantees their inviolability. I have nothing to add, except to remark that the general tendency of men's minds is against Austria, and very feebly in favor of Piedmont .- M.

DISTURBANCES IN BOLOGNA.—A letter from Rome

of the 14th has the following:—
"Bologua has lately been the scene of some disturbances by a kind of reactionary conspiracy. The Bolognese clergy had come to an understanding with that of Rome to have a procession on the same day and hour, and for the same object. The cures from the country parts were to enter the city at the head of the parishioners with cries in favor of Pius IX. and his Government. Several of them had already started on their way towards Bologna, when the Pied-montese Governor received notice of it. He thought it prudent to withdraw the troops of his nation, and to leave to the civic guard the care of dispersing the processions, which he designated as seditious assemolages. A slight conflict took place between the peasants and the guard, after which several of the cures were arrested."

ROMS .- A letter in the Cologne Guzette states that the Pope has refused to adopt any of the measures suggested by the French Minister, and has declared, if these changes are forced on him he would abandon his States. The Papal Government are kept in con-Austrian Ambassadors accredited to the Courts of Stant alarm by the rapid organisation of an army in with a strong force, with the intention of landing on the Italian coast, has increased the alarm of the Roman authorities. It is feared that Garibaldi may suddenly appear on the Papal territory, his real purpose being quite unknown. The Papal corvette, the Immaculata Concezione, with some small guard boats are stationed at Terracina. They may suffice to carry the news of the landing, if it takes place, but will be powerless to prevent it. Lamoriciere is doing his utmost to bring the Pope's land force into a condition that may enable him to attempt some defensive movement.

THE JESUITS .- A letter from Rome of the 14th published by the Monde, says:—"The Jesuits are mercilessly expelled from Sicily. There were 308 of them, and they left, followed by the regret of every respectable person in the Island. They were compelled to pay an exorbitant sum for their passage from Palermo to Rome, in a sailing vessel, which was five days making the voyage. A Maltese, whose piety recalls the days of Pagan persecution, entreated several of these worthy monks to go on board his ship, and to sanctify his house by living with him at Malta till the return of peace. A few of them accepted the offer. Others, whose health and advanced age required a southern climate are gone to Spain; the younger portion, on leaving Rome, procoeded to Louvain and Presburg in Hungary. same fate will befall the Jesuits of the Kingdom of Naples, 196 in number. The Constitutional Govern-ment has already dismissed them from the colleges of which they had the direction.

THE POPE'S "GUIDES A CHEVAL." To the Editor of the Tablet.

Dear Sir,-I think there are many young Englishmen who would be glad to be made aware of the following circumstances :- There is now in the Pone's service a corps of light cavalry, called the "Guides a Cheval," the terms of whose service are as follows: -They are all gentlemen, who serve at their own cost, and buy their own horses. The Government gives them forage for one charger each, and forage for one sumpter horse between two, and one trooper servant to two; quarters of course. They are commanded by a French cavalry officer of Royal blood, M. le Comte de Bourbon Chalus, a perfect gentle-man in every sense of the word; and all the young men in the corps (there are fifty) are gentlemen of the best families in France, and one Englishman, a Selby, whom it would be a pleasure to serve with. They are not engaged for any definite length of service, but with the intention of serving as long as the present troublous times last. They do the soldier duties of privates (the fatigues, as horse cleaning, &c., are done by the trooper soldiers), and rank, as regards rank, as officers. M. de Bourbon Chalus told me yesterday that his corps knew of no distinction of country, but embraced men of all countries, provided only they were Catholics, and devoted to the Holy See; and that he hoped to have many Englishmen in his corps. Are there no young Englishmen who will answer

to this appeal? If there are any, let them start at once, bring a useful horse (there are no good ones bere,) and their accoutrements, and join the Guides. You may give my name in confidence to any friend.

-Yours, &c., A Soldier of the Cross. Spoleto, 17th July, 1860.

Treverse The Regeneracion, a Spanish paper, states that the Queen of Spain has subscribed for 4,000,000 reals 1,000,000 francs) in the loan for the Pope.

NAPLES.—The view which we took of the concessions by the youthful King of Naples has been already abundantly confirmed; and we are in daily or hourly expectation of receiving a yet more striking and decisive confirmation than any that has yet reached us. So far, as we anticipated, they have completely failed. The men on whom he could rely have been removed; for those who complained so bitterly of the exile of Liberal enemies of the throne have been the first to insist on the exile of the conservative supporters of the throne. That the Royal Fleet cannot be relied on seems certain, and the general testimony is that the Army is not more reliable. Sicily is virtually abandoned. After a san. guinary engagement at Melazzo, the Neapolitan troops have withdrawn into the citadel of Messina, abandoning the town and the outworks; and the larger portion of the King of Naples' troops in Sicily have been recalled from the island to defend the mainland. The constitutional advisers of Francis II. have been urging their entreaties at Turin, at Paris, and London, for protection against Garibaldi. They offer to abandon Sicily to its fate, or to Universal Suffrage, if only Napoleon III. and Lord John Russell will kindly prevent Garibaldi from landing on the shores of Napies. Lord John Russell declines the undertaking. As usual, however, the ardent imaginations of the Liberals, has ouistripped the truth. Till Friday morning it was reported and believed that the King of Naples had recalled all his troops from Sicily, and that Garibaldi had in all probability already crossed. According to Friday's telegrams the city of Messina is still held, and Garibaldi had been personally engaged in the operations which followed the engagement between Medici and the Neapolitan garrison. The Dictator in whose favor the glowing enthusiasm of the Liberals over the whole world is now at at white heat, is at the head of a large force, he has a fleet at his command, and the news of his landing in Naples would surprise no man. Nothing has transpired to show that the humiliating efforts of the Constitutional Neapolitan Government to propitiate France, Sardinia, England, or the Revolution, have had any success. So far the Revolution is triumphant, and France, Sardinia, and England, are its Ministers. The enterprise of Garibaldi in landing in Sicily with a few hundred adventurers, and in the space of a few weeks conquering the island, is boasted of as the most extraordinary achievement of ancient or modern times. But with no desire to lessen the military prestige of the successful Buccaneer, we must still remark that victory over men who refuse to fight is an unsatisfactory test of prowess .- Tablet.

As regards the relations of this Government with foreign Governments, I believe that the position is much improved, and that despatches have just been received from the Ncapolitan Envoys in Paris and Turin to that effect. It is said that La Greca has seen the Emperor, who promised to use his good offices with the Cabinet of Cabinet of London. The suggestions were that a truce should be proposed between Naples and Sicily, and all volunteer expeditions suspended. I think that such a policy will be supported by France. It was deemed unreasonable that difficulties should be created in the way of the constitution. There is, certainly, much greater conadence here since the morning, and the Government is neach stronger .- Corr. Times.

France assented to the Neapolitan proposal, that the fleets of France and England, were to cruise off Calabria and Naples, to prevent the landing of Garibaldians.

Lord John Russell declined to accede, because England desired to maintain the principles of nonintervention.

Naples tranquil, but agitation prevailed in the Provinces. It is rumoured that the Royal troops were about

to evacuate the Citadel of Messina. Hostilities were suspended, and 15 Neapolitan steamers are reported to have left Naples for

Sicily. PALERMO (via Genoa), July 24.-In the engagement before Milazzo on the 16th and 17th in to the Neapolitans had 580 men put hors de combe. Garibaldi attacked the town of Milazzo on 20th

inst. with the bayonet. After a desperate combat the Neapolitans withdrew to the citadel.

The Convention agreed to by Garibaldi, save the Citadel of Messina will not fire on the town. The Garibaldian colors will take equal rank with

TURKEY.

Turkey has accepted the proposals for the intervention made by the Convention at Paris, with slight modifications.

England, Austria, and Russia are ready to send troops to Syria.

The massacres in Syria, which hitherto have been received on the authority of the statements of the sufferers, are confirmed by the reports of our consuls Nothing has been exaggerated. The worst proves to be true. On the 12th of May last, Consul General Moore, writes to Sir H. Bulwer from Beyrout that agitation and insecurity are on the increase in the Druse district of the Lebanou; that assassinations and reprisals are of daily occurrence; and that a party of Christians on their way from Deir-el-Kamar to Djezzin had been attacked by the Druses, and four of their number killed. On the 24th, he writes that a conflict throughout the Lebanon was inevitable; and on the 31st, after mentioning a report that the Turkish troops had fired on the Christians at Hapal and Baabda, and burnt their villages as well as some others, he says that artillery was used by command of Korsheed Pasha, though under what circumstances was not positively known. The outbreak being now general, the Consuls of

the European Powers on the 1st of June, proceeded to the Camp of Korsheed Pasha to offer their cooperation, with a view to stop the further destruction of life and property. The Pasha thanked them, and pledged himself to answer for the Druses. But still nothing was done. The Turkish authorities and troops were every where either indifferent, or conniving at, or actually helping in the work of massacre. At Hasbeya, Osman Bey, the Commander of the Turkish force, having induced the Christians to surrender their arms, crowded them in the Courts of the Serai, and for eight days, writes Captain Payster, of Exmouth, kept them with barely sufficient food to keep life together; "and then, when unable to resist physical debility, he opened the gates and allowed the Druses to rush in and massacre them to the number of 800 men, women, and children." On receipt of the news of the fall of Zable the Consuls went again to the camp of Korsheed Pasha and urged him to go with them at the head of his army and interfere, but he excused himself. At Deir-el-Kamar the Druses were joined by the troops in plundering the town. Early on the morning of the 20th June they set the town on fire in several places and commenced the massacre of every male in the place, from the old man to the infant at the breast, reserving a worse fate for the women. At 8 p.m., while this was going on, "His excellency Korsheed Pasha Governor-General of Syria, arrived, but taking no notice of the horrors committed by the troops or the Druses," writes Captain Paynter, "passed on to a station called Itaheen, which overlooked the town." He then issued an order to stay the slaughter, which was of course, disregarded, and the massacre went on. It was everywhere the same. Nay, Consul General Moore writes, "It is said that the combined attack of Monday on Zahle was only made on the appearance on the other side of the mountain of the Turkish soldiers.

A House of Commons Cheer .- No persons understand how to cheer like the country gentlemen. A cheer in the House of Commons means the rapid pronunciation of " Hear" so peculiarly that the stress

is laid upon the latter part of the word, and the sound, as it is thickened by the multiplication of voices, very nearly resembles Yah, yah, yah," A deafening shout of "Yah, yah, yah, "is raised as a song of triumph over the opposite side of the House; and when it begins to subside again, the country gentlemen burst forth in full cry, "Yah, yah," Etymologically, indeed, the "Yah, yah," of the present day is identical with the "O yes, O yes" which may still be heard in the courts of justice. Only the modern cry has a singular, pugnacious, insulting sound, and when "Yah, yah" comes in full chorus from the throats of innumerable men, whose business it is to cultivate their lungs, great is the excitement and the noise.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Three things that never agree—two cats over one mouse, two wives in one house, and two lovers after one young lady.

TEACHERS WANTED,

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

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

July 5.

NOW READY,

TWO MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF VICTORIA BRIDGE, (Summer and Winter,) BY

HUNTER AND PICKUP,

NEATLY TINTED, Accompanied with a HAND BOOK, containing a full and accurate description of the Bridge, &c., &c.

For Sale by E. PICKUP, adjoining Post Office; B. DAWSON & SON, R. & A. MILLER, C. HILL, and by Pickup's News Boys on the Cars. Montreal, July 25, 1860.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

DAME, MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DOR-

CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

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	Pupils of 12 years and up-	Pupils under 12 yrs.		
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Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French & English languages, with Writing and Arithmetic. Italf Boarders. Classes of Three hours a day. Music Lessons.—Piano-Forte, per Annum. Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Landress.	\$0.00 36.00 25.00 30.00 44.00 20.00 12.00	\$ 70.00 30.00 20.00 30.00 44.00 20.00 12.00		
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Geminastics, (Course of 20 12	,			

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

fessors. 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.

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SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

No Deduction made for occasional absence.

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Prayer Books, in VELVET, at reduced prices. GRAHAM & MUIR.

June 28, 1860.

SEE WHAT AYER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES FOR DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER. STOTT'S CROSSING, Talladega Co., Ala., 9th August, 1859.

DB. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass-Sir: I take my pen to tell you what your SARSA-PARILLA and CATHARTIC PILLS have done for me. I had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for six years, during which I was never well, and much of the time very sick. My liver was sore to the touch, and the Doctors said was congested. I suffered from severe costiveness and Diarrhea alternately. My skin often vas clammy and unhealthy : my eyes and skin often jellow. Occasionally I had a voracious appetite, but generally none at all. A dreadful sensation of oppression on my stomach, with languor and a gloony sensation of sickness all over, kept me in anguish. You cannot know how much I suffered from an indescribable feeling of distress. The long continumee of this condition, without relief had worn me ut so that I never expected to be better; but reading in the Christian Advocate, of your Sarsaparilla, commenced taking it with occasional small doses o our Pills, to regulate the bowels as you direct .from the first it had more effect upon my disorder han I supposed anything could have. I regained y health rapidly, and now after eleven weeks, enly as good health and strength as any other man.

Lay the "Dispenser of all good" shower blessings
to you.

John W. Stort. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., nd sold by all Druggists.

338 FROM BUMMAH

SHWAYGHYEEN, Burmah, March 6, 1856. Mr. P. Davis Dear Sir : Such is the great demand for the Pain Killer that I write you to send me as soon as possible, in addition to what I have hitherto ordered, 24 dozen bozes, (two dozen bottles in a box) and a bill for the same, that I may give you an order on the Treasurer of the Union to the amount of the same. N. HARRIS.

HENTHADA, Burmah, March 17, 1856.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son-Gents: * * * I am sorry to say the last box of Pain Killer sent me has not yet come to hand. The expense of getting the medicine is something "these hard times," but the want of it is of far more importance. * * * Send me as soon as possible, another box of the same size. (viz. \$50 worth.) I enclose an order on the Treasurer of the Missionary Union for the amount. Rev. B. E.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A Query. Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the whole human system Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently n fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:

VALUABLE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 10.

Having made use of the Oxygenated Bitters, pre-d by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other we cheerfully recommend them to the public, liaving they will fully sustain the recommendation the proprietor. We hope that this valuable re-

edy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS, \ U. S. Senators from WILLIAM UPHAM \ Vermont.

JAMES F. SIMMONS, U. S. Senator from Rhode

J. T. MOREHEAD, U. S. Senator. and formerly Governor of Kentucky.
L. 11. ARNOLD, formerly Greener of Rhode

WM. WOODBRIDGE, late Governor of Michigan.

Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTH-MA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

Prepared by S. W. Fowls & Co, Boston, and for

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velopes to match-at equally low prices. GRAHAM & MUIR, 19 Great St. James Street.

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NOTICE!

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

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

JOHN APCLOSKY'S

July 12.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

38, Sanguinet Street,

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

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

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

With respect to the change that has taken place in the above Establishment, it has been done only for the better management of the same; and I wish to inform the Public that I have not retired from the business, as has been circulated through the City in hand-bills. I am still the head Manager, until further notice

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

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No. 112, St. Paul Street, HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchaudise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

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SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only. Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment; and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europe, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assortment of Ludies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Retail.

April 6, 1860.

DRY GOODS.

St. Lawrence House, 93 M. Gill Street, Second Door from Notre Damo Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO. HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES CHE-NILLE HAIR NETTS, ali colors. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, JULY 2nd, Trains will

EASTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Quebec, Portland and Boston, at..... 8.30 A.M. Past Express Train for Quebec, (arriving at Quebce at 9.45 P.M) at Mail Train for Portland and Boston

(stopping over-night at Island Pond) Accommodation Train for Quebec, 1s-land Pond and all Way Stations, at 8.25 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit daily.

Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, and Detroit, at..... 9.00 A.H

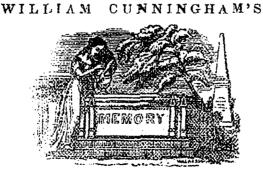
Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,

&c., at..... 9.00 P.M . These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

> W. SHANLY, General Hanager.

4.30 P.M

Montreal, June 27, 1860



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

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

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

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MERCHANT TAILORING,

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Best West of England Black Cloths. Black Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doeskins. Silk Velvet and Marseille Vestings. Ready Made Garments for all Seasons. Gentlemen's Gloves, in Silk, Kid, Lisle, &c. Gent's Half Hose Mermo, Cotton, & Lambs' Wool. Gent's Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. Gentlemen's Linen Collars in the various Styles. Gent's Fancy Regatta and Linen Fronted Shirts. Vests, Pants and Drawers in Merino and Cotton. Umbrellas, Portmanteaus, Travelling Scarfs, &c.

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Orders will be executed according to the Latest Fashions, with much care and despatch, at the same time consulting the peculiar wish of each Customer. Fall Summer Suit completed in one day.

Full Dress Suit within two days from the time ordered. Hosiery for Ladies, Gent's and Youths, of all sizes Linens, Flannels, Towelling, Long Cloth, Muslins,

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Music for TEN CENTS. Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe to the

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C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 197 Nassau Street, New York.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease: Scrofala and Scrofulous Assections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pim-ples, Puctules, Blotches, Bolls, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

And all Skin Discress.

OARLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. Ayen & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it hurst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and lonknoone beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Checimati and got it, and used it till it cared me. I took it, as you advise in small duess of a tenspoonful over a mentil, and used an observate form under the seab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my fielings that the discuss is gone from my system. You can well believe that I first what I am saying when I tell while fell on. My skill is now creat and a book at a feelings that the discuss is gone from my system. You can well believe that I fiel what I am saylog when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the spootes of the age, and remain ever gratefully,

Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

Althony's Fire, Mose or Erystpelus, Fetter and Salt Rhenan, Seald Head, Ring-worm, Sore Byen, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble welfes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sopt, 1859, that he has cared an involvable case of Propsy, which threatened to terminete faibly, by the persevering use of our Sarsaguella, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erystpelus by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck. Zebrian Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsapariila cured me from a Galtre—a hideons swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Rhoumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Prestor. Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
DR. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle curred me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an offection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and eavything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cared me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough." Rhoumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors. Enlargement, Ul-ceration, Carics, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cares of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not ad-mit them. Some of them may be found in our American Alumnac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Bielancholy, Neuralgia. Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the allerative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consump-tion, and for the Relief of Consump-tive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of threat and lung complaints, that it is uscless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its univalled excellence of recoughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subth- and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won as stroughy upon the confidence of mankind.

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada

P. F. WALSH,

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker, HAS REMOVED TO

178 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Next door to O' Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.)

CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECT-ED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS. Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles

Bay your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY. EF Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal sujerintendence.

No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be Worranted.

BUSINESS DEVICE: Mr Quick Sales and Light Profit. -CX

Nov. 17, 1859.

FIREWOOD.

1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD .- Pine, Hemlock and Tamarack-at \$3 per Cord. F. B. M'NAMEE.

FIRE BRICKS.

5000 FIRE BRICKS for Sale, Buckley Mountain, Ramsay's and Carr's

manufacture.

F. B. MINAMEE. St. Antoine Street

WHITE PINE.

100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Roc

Elm. 10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pins 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring
5000 do do 1 and 2 inch Flooring.
Parties intending to baild will find this the bes seasoned timber in market

FOR SALE.

3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 14, 14, 14, 15

F. B. MINAMER.

50 barrels of Best American Cement 300 Empty Cement Barrels. F. B. MINAMEE. THE Subscriber has two pair of BOE SLEIGHS for

hire, capable of carrying 50 tons each. Parties having large boilers, heavy castings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them. January 26. F. B. MINAMEE.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE. IN this splendid free stone building, one of the most beautiful of the country, there is given an educa-tion entirely destined to prepare young persons for commercial business, by teaching them particularly Arithmetic and the English and French languages. A crowd of English and French pupils from the cities and counties are now studying without distinction of origin or religion. The boarding is at a very

ACADEMY

low price.

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their pt. pils 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 Education

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TRRMS:
 Washing.
 10 50

 Drawing and Painting.
 7 00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C.W.; Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horun, 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.

able reference.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-

July 21st, 1858 CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

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

governed by quick sales and light profits. WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

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

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON.

THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respect-

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

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala—N. A. Coste. Aylmer—J. Doyle. Amhertsburgh-J. Roberts. Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville-P. Murray. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Caledonia-M. Donnelly. Cavanville—J. Knowlson.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Dathousie Mills.—Wm. Chisholm
Dewittville—J. M'Iver.
Oundas—J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships—P. Hacket. Erinsville-P. Guiney Emily-M. Hennessey. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.
Guelph—J. Harris
Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.
Huntingdon—C. M'Faul.
Ingersoll—W. Feathers ton. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley. London—Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel—O. Quigley. Loborough—T. Daley. Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rov. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Oshawa- Richard Supple. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran.
Peterboro-E. M'Cormick.
Pucton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quins. Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatierc-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Catherines, C. E .- J Caughlin. St. Raphael's-A. B. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto -Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

M. P. RYAN,

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

York Grand River-A. Lamond.

West Port -James Kehoe.

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,

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

Oata Flour Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Pork Split Peas Figh Corn Meal Salt June 6, 1860.

Tobacco Cigara Soap & Candles Pails Brooms, &c.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

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

City references, if required.

REMOVED.

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

INSURANCE OFFICE From Saint Francois Xavier Street,

No. 192, SAINT PAUL STREET, In the Upper part of Messrs. Lamothe & M'Gregor's Store.
J. LEANDRE BRAULT.

May 31, 1860.

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

MONTREAL, C.E.



CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,

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

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, Made by C. B. SEYMOUR, & CO., 107 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. Price, \$1 per Box; sent free by post.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.



THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL OHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepared to execute Orders for them to any extent that may be required.

These Bells are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICK-ERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elusticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great

Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are consequently more easily rung; and owing to the den-sity and also to to the well-known strength of the material, it is almost impossible to break them with ordinary usage.

These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c.,; and being sold much cheaper than Composition Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot

fail to commend them to public favor. Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight and a very material saving in price.

CHIMBS CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper

isage, in any climate. Printed Circulars, with descriptions, recommends tions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to PROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Montreal,

Agents for Canada.

January 7.

H. BRENNAN,



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

SEWING MACHINES.



F. J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES

20 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 and Shoe Trade :-

Montreal, April, 1860.

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

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

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, and must say that they far exceed our expectations; in fact, we like them better than any of I. M. Singer & Co.'s that we have used. Our Mr. Robinson will be in Montreal, on Thursday 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:

" with extra large shuttle. 95 00 No. 2 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE,

Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bariley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN OLOTHES WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 12 M.G1/1 Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Montreal, Nov. 1859.

B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES.

No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street,

Near the Hotel Due Hospital.

WM. PRICE,

ADVOCATE, No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

> M. DOHERTY. ADVOCATE.

No. 59. Little St. James Street. Montreal

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets,)

MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN, And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very ponot only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-

ers, will be unchanged.

Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.

D O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER. 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-

M'GARVEY'S

FURNITURE

244 NOTHE DAME STREET.

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

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each :- Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, ber Setz in Rosewood, B W. Oak, Chesnut and Ennamelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols. each; Mabogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to 4 dollars each; Spring Corled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Oots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices,

which will convince all of the fact that to save mo ney is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-

244 Notre Dame Street,

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

Cane and Wood Seat Chairs farnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required.

OWEN M'GARVEY, " Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-

April 26.

house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal. TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retnil

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER

MERCHANTS,

26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free

TERMS CASH.

All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery.

> PRICES. WINES.

Per Per Per gal. dozen. bottle. PORT-Finest Old Crusted 48s 4s 0d Other Brands, CLARET-Chateu Lasitte and 50a 5a 0d St. Julien,..... 12s 6d 24s 2s 6d

SPIRITS.

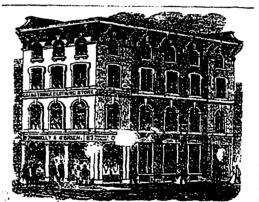
BRANDIES-Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848.... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s od 36s 3s od GIN—Best London Old Tom.... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 63 3d 153 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's Scotch..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s od 10s 1s od

ALES AND PORTERS.

ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's B. I.

ess & Co.'s...... 15s Od 7s 6d All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importations.

Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy Whiskey. May 31, 1860.



SPRING AND SUMMER. 1860.

STORE, Grand Trunk Clothing Store, 87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

> THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Docskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs,

Ties, &c., have now arrived. We also beg to draw the attention of the public to our Stock of SUPERIOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

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

House in our line. DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montreal, April 19, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL

TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUOHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU.

OOLONG. SUGARS.

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

IAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL.

B. W FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. OHRESE, Americ in (equal to English.)
WINES- Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,

in hhds. and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale. in bottles.
PICKLES, &c., -Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds,

Honey Scap, B.W. Scap, Castile Scap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Oloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Cil, in quarts and pints

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

and Shoe Brushes. and Shoe Brushes.

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

Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. at the lowest prices.

J. PHELAN.

THOMAS M'KENNA,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

GAS FITTER,

all hus browskit to they cotton offer

No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets.) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY,

PIANO FORTE TUNER, (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,)

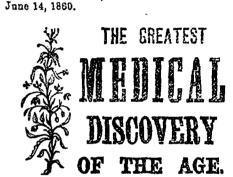
BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as well in Montreal as in the country, and neighboring towns, that he has commenced TUNING PIANOS

on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. All orders left at Mesers. B. Dawson & Sons, Great St. James Street, will meet with strict attention. March 9, 1860.

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. WANTS a SITUATION, by a Lady, to TEACH a SOHOOL, or to give instructions in a Private Family. She has a Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners for Montreal; and is qualified to impart a

sound English Education.

Apply to the TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C.E.: or to M. C. HEALY'S Commercial School, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.



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 hun-dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of crysipelas.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure innning of th ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ul-One bottle are scaly erruption of the skin. Two or thr.

ttles are warranted to cure the worm. vorst case of Two or three pottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a lessert spoonful; children from five to eight years ten 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 BALT 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

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 in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Lege: 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 Cintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Cintment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is beir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

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

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

ANOTHER.

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benchts received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One is particular suffered for a length of time, with a very The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,

Hamilton, C. W

March 3 1860.