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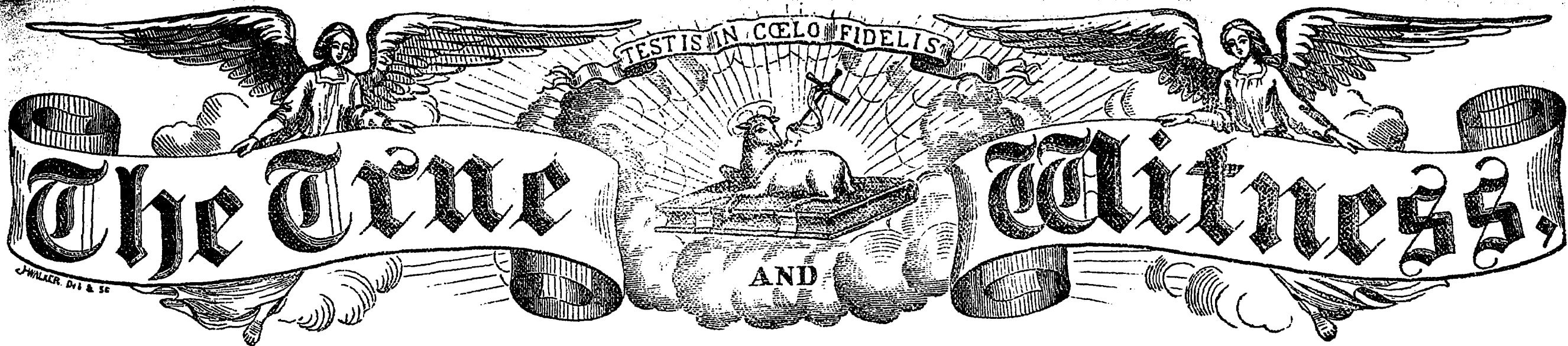
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. IX. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1859. No. 53.

REDMOND O'CONNOR; OR, THE SECRET PASSAGE. A PAGE OF IRISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER XIII.—THE SECRET PASSAGE.

A few moments before the time appointed, O'Connor and Tyrrell, accompanied by a trumpeter, advanced and took their stations on the plain, opposite the principal gate.

Wingfield, from a loop-hole in the battlements, watched with agonizing anxiety the preparations for the onset. "Death!" he muttered, "Clifford has met his match. The fellow sits his horse like a very pillar of iron!

It was long ere Clifford recovered from the stunning effects of the fall he had received. His helmet was removed and laid beside him, while the victor stood over him, his frame heaving with rage and disappointment.

"Art too proud to ask your life, fellow?" demanded O'Connor in a tone of thunder. "I am in your power," answered Clifford, rising, "and fear I do not deserve it."

"Then take it for the present; but how, in the fiend's name, did you come to play me false? Speak! did the assassin refuse to abide the issue of the challenge he accepted?"

"It is even so," answered the discomfited Clifford. "He chose rather to hide within his stone armor, and I only sought to sustain the honor of my country."

"You have lent yourself to a base piece of treachery; but I forgive you, considering the alleged motives. But by heaven, he shall not escape me thus. I will hang him, were England's army within view!"

The party returned, disappointed, to O'Connor's quarters, a hut of green boughs which the peasants had erected for his accommodation. Clifford, having given up his arms, was placed under a guard, with strict orders to use him properly and to supply his wants.

At last he fell asleep, and had scarcely done when he imagined his father came and beckoned him to follow. With an undefined feeling of awe which prevented him from speaking, he arose and followed the apparition, which led him to the bank of the stream below the castle.

freak of his fancy, he again settled himself for repose. Again was the dream repeated, and again did he awake to find all as before. He had scarcely fallen asleep the third time when the vision was repeated more distinctly than ever.

This time O'Connor sprang to his feet, and after assuring himself that he was awake, determined to search the mystery to the bottom. He was not one to yield to superstition, but the strange dream had gained such a hold on his imagination that he could not shake it off, and seizing his sword he started from the hut.

Fergus was immediately dispatched for Tyrrell, who was not long in making his appearance. "Tyrrell," said O'Connor, with more animation than he had shown for some time, "we must change our plan of attack. I have but now returned from a survey of the castle, and have concluded to attack it in the rear at the same time that you will take it in front."

"That is a simple impossibility," answered Tyrrell. "There is not a nook about the castle I have not examined, and the rear is far beyond the reach of our ladders and smooth as glass.—Our only chance lies in a bold assault upon the front."

"Nevertheless, I am determined to try, and only ask you to make a show of attack in front and leave the rest to me. When O'Connor's cry is heard within, push boldly forward and you will find us before you."

"Then your Spanish sojourn has made you acquainted with Satan!" exclaimed Tyrrell.—"I defy mortal man to enter from the rear, unless he mounted on the wings of witchcraft. However, if you are determined to try the hazard, I will not balk you."

"Then be sure you keep our people at a respectful distance till the cut-throats are cleared from the battlements, which will not be long, with God's help."

In a few moments O'Connor had placed himself at the head of his most tried veterans, and under cover of the woods gained the river by a circuitous course. At the same time, Tyrrell drew up the remainder on the plain, the display of their force being accompanied by music and the waving of banners, which, while it raised the enthusiasm of his own troops, served to keep the attention of the garrison fixed, and afforded O'Connor an opportunity of advancing unperceived.

the fury of a madman; oaths and groans rent the air, and no quarter was asked or given.—Each fought as if the success of the strife depended on his single arm. All fell back before the sweeping blows dealt by O'Connor, for every stroke left a foeman lifeless. At this juncture the besiegers came pouring over the wall from without, and attacked the garrison on all sides. Nerved by despair, the English forced their way to the hall, their enemies entering with them.—Here was the last and final struggle.

Here was the last and final struggle. The hall was soon crammed with men, and the fight was carried on foot to foot, and man for man, those without being obliged to remain idle spectators of the combat. Gradually the number of the English diminished, their death groans nerving the arms of their foes to greater deeds.

Fergus and Tyrrell advanced slowly and steadily, side by side, and at last reached Wingfield, who, since entering the hall, had been compelled to remain nearly inactive, owing to the crowd of his followers. He now stood alone with two companions, and the young Knight shouting "murder!" advanced to attack him.—Fergus and Tyrrell at the same time engaged the others, and between these six the combat was maintained with deadly hate.

"I ask my life," he muttered as he rose, his armor covered with blood. "That were a boon too precious for such a villain," answered the victor. "Bind him, men, and bear him to the dungeon."

While this was being done, O'Connor stooped over the body of Fergus and drew the dagger from the wound from whence his life-blood had ebbed. "May God receive your noble spirit, my brother," he sighed, looking upon the rigid features of his foster-brother. "You have fallen by the hand of the dark traitor, but your memory shall not perish."

Throwing his own cloak over the body, he rushed from the hall, and was met by MacCostello, who waved the keys of the castle triumphantly over his head and was hurrying in search of Alice. They met old Nan and her particular charge at the foot of the stairs, and while Eileen threw herself into her husband's arms, the old woman fell on her knees and begged hard for mercy.

"Kiss good mother," said the Knight kindly. "We war not against defenceless women, and you will better show your thanks by leading us to the other prisoner."

The old woman, happy to escape with her life, led the way up stairs and unlocked the door of the prison in which Alice was confined. The noise of the strife below had alarmed the fair captive, and they found her on her knees in an agony of terror. Her lover whispered her name, an exclamation of joy escaped her, and the next moment she was in his arms.

"Hast no word for me, sweet cousin?" said Tyrrell, entering and taking off his bloody helmet. "Nay, I will have no excuse," he continued, as she tried to utter something. "I know your secret and wish you all the happiness you deserve."

"But are my father, my mother, my uncle safe?" she inquired. "All, sweet one, as we could wish," answered her lover.

"Then, thank God, I am indeed happy." The old woman who had been a spectator of this tender scene, now came forward, and going up to O'Connor, timidly inquired—

"My lord, are you the son of Shane O'Connor?" "I am, good dame; but I pray keep your titles for those who value them. Hast any reason for asking this?"

"Follow me," said the old woman, "and I will show you what you would give your casque full of gold to see." Leaving Alice with her cousin, O'Connor followed the old woman through a labyrinth of passages, till she stood before a strong oaken door, and permitted O'Connor to look in. The young girl whom we have noticed before, sat with her back toward him. The noise of the assault had not reached her secluded chamber, and she seemed lost in contemplation of the objects seen from

her narrow window. So intent was her gaze, that she did not notice the entrance of the Knight, who stood silently behind her. Her long raven hair hung like a thick veil over her slender shoulders. He could not be mistaken in the beautiful profile of her face, for it was that of his own sister whom he thought long dead. An involuntary movement alarmed her, and turning, she fixed a long look of recognition on the intruder, and exclaiming, "my brother!" fell fainting to the floor. Her brother knelt beside her, and called her by the most endearing names. The old woman nudged the faces of her bodice and bathed her face and hands with water. She recovered slowly, and looking up into her brother's face, inquired, half doctingly—

"Is this a blessed reality? or is it one of those deceitful dreams?" "It is no dream, my sweet sister, but your own brother who embraces you."

"O how I thank heaven for this! What happiness, my brother, to behold you after such dreary captivity! But have you indeed mastered the usurper?" "We have indeed mastered him, Eva, but but little did I expect the happiness of meeting you on earth. Let us leave this prison room, which henceforth shall be dear to me since it preserved you to your lonely brother."

O'Connor, with the lady Eva leaning on his arm, was conducted back to the room where he had left Alice. He introduced his sister to his affianced bride; the future sisters embraced, and joy and mutual congratulations for a time banished all other thoughts.

It was a busy day with the survivors of that bloody struggle; with the same alacrity with which they pressed upon their foes, they dug their graves, and before sunset not a vestige of the strife was visible.

CHAPTER XIV.—THE USURPER'S PATH.

That night there was feasting and revelry in Castle Dearg. The little hamlet was deserted by its inhabitants old and young, and all joined in the festivity of the evening. The court-yard wall was lined on the inner side with bonfires, and in the centre were two tables extending almost across the yard, around which the rough troops were seated, and making merry with the usurper's most precious wines. Within the hall, the women and elder portion of the villagers were collected to honor their young master and mistress and to share their hospitality. In the place of honor, at the right of the host, sat Father John, the faithful curate. On his left were Henry Tyrrell and the ladies, and a little farther down, but still above the salt, sat the liberated Clifford. He seemed embarrassed in relation to the part he had acted toward Alice, who tried to convince him by looks and words that on her part it was forgotten. O'Connor had learned from some of the villagers that Clifford had restrained his superior from totally exterminating them, and this, in the eyes of the Knight, more than counterbalanced all his misdeeds.

Master Robert Clifford, in consideration of the friendly part you have acted toward these, my poor people, when deprived of their lawful protector, I here release you from all further duration and give you leave to depart this Castle at any hour that may seem good to you, with horse, and other effects as becometh a gentleman. Or, if you are otherwise disposed, I bid you welcome to remain as my guest as long as you will honor us with your presence."

"I am most deeply grateful," answered Clifford, "for this chivalrous intention toward one who does not deserve it from you or yours, and would beg leave to ask one or two questions of the worshipful company."

"Speak on, and welcome," said the Knight. "Will those good people forgive any harshness I may have used in executing the commands of my superior?" "We do, we do forgive," was answered from a hundred tongues.

"Dare I ask if the lady Alice will forgive an act which the renown of her own loveliness alone urged me to commit?" "You have my fullest pardon, Master Clifford; and I will add a wish for your success under more honorable circumstances," replied Alice with a smile.

"As for the lady Eva," continued Clifford, "I never had the pleasure of seeing her till this evening, and only heard of her being in the castle from the old woman who waited on her. If I have not contributed to her comfort, I hope she will believe me incapable of adding to her suffering."

"The lady Eva believes you more generous than to heap misery upon the unfortunate," answered her brother. "Then do I accept your hospitality, and remain. The cause cannot be otherwise than good which is defended by such generosity, and from this moment I renounce all fealty to Eng-

land's Queen and devote myself to the cause of the confederate chiefs."

"Hear ye that resolve, my friends?" cried the Knight, when the uproar had somewhat subsided. "Let every cup be emptied to the health of this noble stranger who has given himself to our holy cause!"

The Knight himself set the example. Loud was the applause, and many a cool mille failthe was drunk to Clifford. Alice looked admiringly at her chivalrous lover, and the bright, flashing eye of the lady Eva grew brighter. The youthful Tyrrell was not slow in his attentions, and before the banquet concluded, many a hint was passed between the guests that the castle would soon see a double bride.

At an early hour in the morning all about the castle were up and stirring. A temporary altar was erected at the end of the great hall, and thither every one repaired and knelt devoutly, as Father John proceeded to offer the holy sacrifice in thanksgiving for the victory. When Mass was concluded and all were leaving the hall, the priest beckoned O'Connor to stay.

"My son," he said, when they were left alone, "thou wilt not commit this cruel deed that thou hast sworn. Think of the conquest thou hast made, in the case of this Clifford, by one poor act of clemency, and wilt thou lose the reward of all thy good deeds by the commission of this crime?"

"In this, Father, I must disobey your precepts. Before the holy altar, ere I left Spain, I swore retribution. No, Father, I will not spare him, else he will return as he did before, and murder my people in my absence. If I could trust his word, I might indeed forgive him; but when did a Saxon keep faith with one of us, since Hugh de Lacy first trod the plain of Tara? Justice and our own safety alike call for his blood, and it must be spilled."

"Thou art deterred, I see," said the priest, mournfully shaking his head, "and I can only pray that God may forgive thy rashness."

O'Connor hurried to the yard and gave orders to have Wingfield brought forth. The fallen usurper was led from the dungeon beneath the castle, pale and haggard. As he approached O'Connor, he exclaimed with a boldness which he was far from feeling—

"Fine usage this for an English baron in his own castle! But I will yet be avenged if there be law in England!"

"Your time is too short for vengeance in this world," answered O'Connor, "and as for the next, you will hardly trouble us."

"What am I to understand from that, sirrah?" demanded Wingfield.

"Simply that, ere many minutes are past, you will be hanging from your yew leafy branches, beside the bones of your victim."

"But you dare not hang me without the due course of law?" gasped Wingfield, seeing nothing but cool determination in the other's face.

"We will give you the benefit of the same law you observed in hanging an Irish noble from his own shade tree, and confining his unoffending daughter, to coerce her to become your wife; as if the blood of the lowest maiden of our land were not too noble to mingle with your polluted stream! Lead him on, men," he cried, turning to the guards.

It was in vain that the wretch struggled with his sturdy captors, who dragged him to the fatal tree. It was with difficulty the exasperated crowd could be kept from tearing him to pieces, so vividly did they remember his former atrocities. The priest begged him, with tears in his eyes, to prepare for death.

"Hold your peace, prating hypocrite!" hissed the culprit, between his teeth. "I will have none of your nummeries to answer for in the other world."

"May God forgive you!" sighed the priest, as he retired among the crowd.

"Was I not a true prophet, when I told you the eagle should die with the fox?" coolly asked MacCostelloe, as he adjusted the rope about the neck of Wingfield.

There was no answer to this inquiry, and a dead silence reigned around, as O'Connor gave orders to hang him up. In a second he was high up among the green branches, while a long, loud shout of execration and satisfaction rent the air.

A ladder was quickly brought, and the bones of John O'Connor were taken down amid the tears of his clansmen, and interred with solemn pomp in the burying place of the family, behind the ruined chapel. About four weeks from the eventful day above-mentioned, a gay procession streamed from the gates of Castle Dearg, and crossing a new wooden bridge over the stream, entered the door of the chapel, now in good repair, and the bell sending forth its merriest peals. A spectator of this interesting scene, could observe many a plumed noble, and dainty dame, besides those who have figured in our history. It was the powerful sept of the O'Connors' Faly, who had, for a time,

cleared their beloved district from the invaders, and were come to celebrate the marriage of their young kinsman with the lovely Alice, and that of Henry Tyrrell, with the beautiful and fascinating Eva. We will leave the ceremony, the feasting, the bon-fires, and the dancing—we will leave all these to the imagination of the reader, and hasten to the end of our journey.

In a few days, O'Connor and Tyrrell, with their happy brides, mounted on prancing steeds, and at the head of one hundred stout followers, in addition to their Northern troops, again set out for Ulster, leaving MacCostello, with a strong garrison, in the Red Castle. The two friends followed the fortunes of Hugh O'Neil, till that prince wrong from the hand of Elizabeth terms alike honorable to himself and advantageous to his followers. O'Connor had the good fortune to be included in the amnesty, and returned to Castle Dearg, where he and his beloved Alice lived long and happily, and at last closed their eyes in peace, in the midst of a family of sons and daughters, who long enjoyed the patrimony so hardly won by their warlike sire.

Henry Tyrrell and the beautiful Eva returned to Ferrullagh, where a splendid mansion was built, and in which they lived, happy in each other's love, but left none to perpetuate their name.

Robert Clifford held many and important posts in the Confederate army, and at last fell beside the immortal MacGeoghegan at Dunboy, nobly fighting in the cause of his adopted country.

Brian MacCostello lived to a good old age, and died in the arms of his own Alice, and was buried in the grave of his spouse, who had preceded him, behind the chapel, where two marble slabs were erected by O'Connor to his memory, and to that of the faithful Eergus.

Castle Dearg itself long resisted the invaders, till the fanciful Cromwell, at the head of his psalm-sing butchers, leveled it with the ground, and buried its last defender beneath the ruins.

As we do not pretend to have even a moral with which to conclude our tale, we will give one in the words of our Davis, when singing of these same Milesians—

"Gainst England long battling, at length they came down;
But they left their deep tracks on the road of renown;
We are heirs of their fame; if we're not of their race—
And deadly and deep will befall our disgrace,
If we live o'er their sepulchres subject and base."
(Cromwell)

REV. DR. CAMILLI.

ON THE NEW ITALIAN CONFEDERATION—THIS WEEK.
(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

It is a fact admitted by all friends, as well as put forward by the enemies of Italy, that the various governments of the Peninsula have heretofore required foreign aid, or most stringent domestic legislation, in order to repress the revolutionary element everywhere ready to burst forth in that country. Naples was compelled to employ Swiss auxiliaries to check the internal conspiracy of the South; Rome was forced to continue French troops to subdue the secret societies of the centre; and Austria insisted on her right, whenever she thought proper, to garrison the North, in order to overcome the incessant rebellious intrigues of the Legations, of Bologna, Ferrara, &c. All the impartial historians, or tourists, or foreign legislators, who from time to time have visited the Peninsula, and who have critically examined the laws, the policy, and the entire legislative administration of this country, have recognized the rulers, have admired the wisdom of the courts, have declared the moderation of the laws as models of paternal rule, as examples of European civilization; while the anti-Catholic travellers, the spies of certain foreign courts, the advocates of Italian revolution, have, on the other side, assailed the Italian institutions both in civil law and in religion, as the lowest type of monarchial despotism, and as the most degraded form of popular slavery. In this conflict of statements made by the friends and the enemies of Italy, the Peninsula has become during the last twelve years (since the French revolution of 1817) the battle field of opposing ideas; while a menacing result of open rebellion through all the states has been the cherished anticipation of all the internal conspirators, as well as the desired, the laboured consummation of several successive English Cabinets. We may fairly, therefore, class the conflicting parties under two heads, viz., the Italian rulers and all the virtuous citizens on one side; the English Cabinets and all the revolutionists on the other. A practical conflict between these parties has been checked during these several years, not only by the united forces of France and Austria, and by the mercenary (as they are called) troops of Switzerland.

When we add to this internal and external condition of Italy the active co-operation of a neighboring kingdom on the side of the Revolutionists and its friends: when we examine the conduct of Sardinia in this Italian conspiracy, it must be admitted that the Italian thrones were menaced with a sudden and overwhelming catastrophe. Since 1848 Sardinia invited to her protection and hospitality all the foreign revolutionists whose want of reason, or crimes banished them from their own country; and the city of Turin became the asylum or pandemonium where these exiled spirits assembled to plan measures of rebellion, and to intensify their revenge. As the Catholic Church has, in all ages and countries resisted treason to the constituted authorities, the Bishops and Priests soon came into open conflict with these disciples of Tom Paine and Orsini. Count Cavour, the Minister of Victor Emmanuel, was the mainspring of this army of foreign refugees; and hence he was the sworn enemy of the Church. Add to this state of things in Sardinia, that England was the admirer, the flatterer, and the friend of Cavour; that England lent two million pounds sterling to the King of Piedmont, to give strength to his attack on Italy; and that, therefore, the Catholic Church in Sardinia found itself, within the short space of ten years, attacked by the most notorious infidel firebrands of Europe, encouraged by the Prime Minister, Cavour, backed again by the English Cabinet; and thwarted and tortured and insulted (as will always be the case in similar circumstances) by every synoptant of the Sardinian Court, by every hireling or expectant in connexion with the Minister. The Church can never make a compromise of principle, no more than she can make a traffic in the Cross, or set up the Chalice to public auction. She, therefore, denounced Cavour and his co-partners, and defied the King. Hence Church property was seized, Convents plundered, Episcopal jurisdiction menaced, Priests insulted, the Press let loose in torrents of calumny, and the records of Henry the Eighth of England re-acted, from Mount Conis to Genoa. Although the Sardinian people were with the Church, and only a minority of the courtiers with the Minister and the Court, yet the minority triumphed for the season, while the majority, silent, sullen, and powerless, had to endure, but not submit, to this insane passion of the passing hour. This momentary success of the few over the many, in similar circumstances, is not a new event in history. Neither is the result new. Quick disaster always pursues the conspirators; overtakes them; and a confusion, and a defeat, and a shame

soon overwhelms them; giving to society and to religion more than satisfaction and compensation for the former scandals and crimes of this reckless band of unprincipled and flagitious men. Sardinia will very soon realize this historic prophecy, in all its penal, rigid, and just accompaniments.

Now, if any man will impartially and reasonably examine this entire case, with all its circumstances; and if he be asked what remedy he can apply to this Italian difficulty, I undertake to say, that after the most critical study, he will ultimately arrive at the legislative programme already published by the French Emperor. Firstly—it is admitted that the old plans of maintaining peace there cannot be entertained. This Swiss, the French, the Austrian troops must be removed, to silence the popular hatred against this foreign military coercion; and each state must be governed like other countries, by the willing co-operation of the peoples themselves by submission to the law of their own construction; and by allegiance to their own legitimate thrones.—They might as well employ foreign ploughmen to cultivate their own soil, as to invite foreign soldiers to maintain their own policy. Secondly—it is conceded that this consummation can never be obtained as long as Victor Emmanuel keeps an army of foreign revolutionists in his capital: nor as long as he himself is permitted to entertain designs of annexation on the central states of the Peninsula. Thirdly—Neither can the Romans feel satisfied as long as the French flag is raised in the city: it is at once the evidence of their treachery, and the menace of their punishment. Nor, fourthly, can the Legations ever feel contented as long as Austrian bayonets are pointed at their breasts; the steel declaring in language that cannot be mistaken, that these weapons are come to the cities to repress their treason to the successors of Peter, to punish their cowardice, and to trample on their ingratitude. This state of things therefore must be removed from the government of Central Italy and the North. There is no such social phenomenon in the world—except in Italy—of maintaining domestic order by foreign intervention as a permanent institution. True, this intervention gives power to France and to Austria in a foreign state; but it equally produces unpopularity towards these powers, and sooner or later it lays the foundation beyond all doubt of a rival conflict between these two protecting auxiliary empires. It is clear, therefore, that before any real or lasting peaceful policy can be established in Italy, all foreign troops must be removed: Victor Emmanuel must be hermetically sealed within some permanently fixed boundary; and the foreign political influence of England, like the foreign military influence of France and Austria, must be entirely uprooted from the whole soil of the Peninsula. I do believe there is no man of candour and impartial political feeling who would not willingly subscribe to the statements, the facts indeed, set forth in this last section of the present letter.

The opinion which the Pope has formed of the present leaders of the Whig cabinet in reference to the states of the church, may be gathered from the following extract of the Times of last Saturday. Most of our readers will, perhaps, recollect that during a debate on Italian policy in the late parliament, Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell declared that "the best remedy for Italian disturbance was to withdraw all foreign troops, and let the people of the various states, then elect their own rulers, and frame their own laws." Neither of these statements, would, I fancy, counsel such a rule as this in any other state of Europe; but revolution in Italy being their long political passion, they delivered their opinions (I must say fearlessly) in the House of Commons, which opinions, if acted on, would lead to the expulsion of all the Italian rulers, in the plunder of private property, in the spoliation of the Church revenues, in the effusion of much innocent blood, and in the establishment for a season of sanguinary Red Republicanism. The Pope must be aware of the long-cherished antipathies to Rome of those two statesmen or he would not have so frankly expressed the following sentiments to Mr. Russell:—

Mr. Russell, British Charge d'Affaires, had an audience of the Pope a few days since. He was well received, and his Holiness said to him, smiling, "England is now in the hands of your relative, Lord John Russell who, in order to obtain office, united with Lord Palmerston. Both are enemies to Rome, and with their Ministry the Government of the Holy See will, no doubt, be exposed to some unpleasantness; but I assure that in the midst of revolution, of war, and of so many Governments overthrown, the Pope will remain always the Pope. Providence, and the history of so many centuries, are my guarantee for that. What matter that the Pope be annoyed, or even persecuted? Perhaps at this moment such persecution enters into the designs of God! The Papal Government has prohibited the entrance into Rome of the Tuscan Monitor and the Bologna Monitor, they being revolutionary papers, General Count de Goyon has refused the correspondent of the Journal des Debats admission to the French club."

Now, if it be proved to be an essential arrangement for Italian peace that the Turin revolutionists be expelled: that Victor Emmanuel should be limited in his pretensions; that English intrigue be removed; that all foreign troops be withdrawn: that the Pope be left to the care of his own people: that the crown-duked be recalled; and the various peoples of these states reduced to order, one asks, how can this social happy consummation be attained? Let the reader think, and ponder, and plan, and devise as much as he pleases, he will, in the end, find that the Italian Confederation, as sketched by Napoleon, is the secure remedy, not only for domestic peace, but for impregnable defence against any future foreign invasion. It is the sure guarantee for the stability of the various thrones, for the impartial government of the different peoples, and above all, it is the bulwark of all the parts against foreign assault or domestic revolution. With the Pope as the honorary head of this Confederation, it is, without any doubt, the noblest political conception of modern history; and it is the very beau ideal of the regeneration, the independence and the national prosperity of all Italy. If the programme be accepted, and be faithfully adopted, Italy, as a whole, will be amongst the most powerful peoples of Europe: and if she strictly improve the position to which she is now called, there is no military organization on land, or no naval eminence on sea, to which she cannot aspire, with a prestige not inferior to the claims of England, Russia, or France, amongst the nations of the earth. A single glance at the new programme answers all objections; and silences all cavil on this momentous new legislation.

If Victor Emmanuel should urge his ambition to seize on Central Italy, he is met by the whole Confederation and defeated. His seven millions of population cannot contend with the twenty millions of the Confederation; and hence this point is settled.

If the subjects of the small duchies of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, &c., should rebel against their ducal masters, then Naples and Venice unite to quell the disturbance and to enforce allegiance.

If the North rebel, we have the Centre and the South to restore order, and vice versa; and thus the union of the parts is sure to secure the harmony and the strength of the whole family.

If it be argued that the fortresses of Venetia still stand, I answer they are no longer the fortresses of Venetia; they are the fortresses of the entire Confederation; and every man in that family of Nations should die for the preservation of every stone in these defences, as being the impregnable bulwark for preserving for ever, in permanent stability, the new independence of the entire community of the States.

It may be urged that Austria will still command the whole Italian policy. I reply, this is not the programme. If it be still asserted that Austria, being aggressive in her character, will renew her former claims to govern Italy in her own way; then I answer, it was France which originated the plan, and Italy appeals to Napoleon and to the Emperor of Russia, for the fulfillment of the treaty of Villafranca. No:

if the programme be strictly and honestly followed, Venetia will hold no more connexion with Austria than Hanover with England; but will have its interests, its security, its hopes, its aspirations bound up with its Confederated Italian States, as much as the individual German Kingdoms are identified with the German Confederation.

If to all this reasoning and statement it be replied that the union contemplated will never be accomplished, then I answer by one sentence of the Proclamation of Napoleon as he entered Milan—namely, "that Nations, like individuals, sometimes get a chance of being great, if they know how to profit by the passing event." Yes, Nations, like individuals, can commit suicide, barter their independence, like Ireland, and be slaves through coming ages and through unborn generations! Yes, decidedly, the Italian States may neglect the present occasion, may abuse the present opportunity, and become the victims of rabble disorder, of infidel impiety, or worse than either of foreign powerful peridy. But, beyond all contradiction, the Italian Confederation, honestly proposed, willingly accepted, and practically adopted is the cure of present Italian disorder, and the guarantee of future peace, prosperity, and power. The Proclamations of the two Emperors on this sudden reconstruction of the South of Europe, cannot fail to be read with conclusive interest during this my discussion of the entire case.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

The principal aim of the war is obtained, and Italy will become for the first time a nation. Venetia remains, it is true, to Austria, but will nevertheless be in the Italian Confederation. The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence. The Italian Governments which have remained inactive, and which have been called back into their possessions, will comprehend the salutary military reforms. Italy will henceforth be mistress of her destinies, and it will be her own fault if she does not make progress in order and liberty. You will soon return to France, and your grateful fatherland will receive with delight the soldier who carried her arms to such extended glory, and in two months freed Piedmont and Lombardy, and only stopped because the struggle was likely to assume proportions which would be no longer in relation with the interests of France. Be therefore proud of your success and the results obtained, and above all, be proud of being children of France, which will always be a great nation as long as she possesses a heart to understand a noble cause and men like yourselves ready to defend her.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The following is a translation of the manifesto of the Emperor of Austria, a summary of which has already appeared:— "When all concessions that were allowable and compatible with the dignity of the crown and the honor and welfare of the country have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided becomes a duty. This duty placed me under the necessity of demanding from my people new and painful sacrifices, in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred interests. My faithful people have responded to my appeal; they have pressed forward unanimously in defence of the throne, and they have made the sacrifices of every kind demanded by circumstances with an eagerness which merits my gratitude—which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them; and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause in defence of which my brave armies went forth with enthusiasm to the contest would be victorious: Unhappily the result has not corresponded with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not been favorable to us. The valiant army of Austria has in this instance again given proofs of its tried heroism and its incomparable perseverance so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. I experienced a legitimate pride in being the chief of such an army, and the country ought to feel indebted to it for having maintained vigorously, in all its purity, the honor of the Austrian flag. It is not less perfectly established that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they had for a long period been preparing for the conflict, have been able, even by making the greatest sacrifices, to obtain only advantages, not a decisive victory; while the Austrian army, still animated by the same ardor, and full of the same courage, maintained a position, the possession of which left perhaps a possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages he had gained. But for this purpose it would have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted my heart. Under these conditions it was my duty as a Sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequences of this continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand from the faithful people of my dominions new sacrifices of blood and of money, much more considerable even than those which had been made up to that time.—And notwithstanding, success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so utterly deceived in my well-founded hopes that this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only I should not be left alone in it. In spite of the ardent sympathy, worthy of acknowledgment which the justice of our cause has inspired, for the most part, in the journals and the peoples of Germany, our national allies, our most ancient allies have obstinately refused to recognize the great importance of the grand question of the day. Consequently, Austria would have been obliged all alone to face the events which were being prepared for, and which every day might have rendered more grave. The honor of Austria coming intact out of this war, thanks to the heroic efforts of her valiant army, I have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice, for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries which ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain in any event, conditions less unfavorable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blinding of any third party whatever, than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great powers which have taken no part in the struggle. Unhappily, I have been unable to escape the separation from the rest of the empire of the greater part of Lombardy. On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to see the blessings of peace assured afresh to my beloved people and these blessings are doubly precious to me, because they will give me the necessary leisure for bestowing henceforth without distraction all my attention and solicitude on the fruitful task that I propose to accomplish—that is to say, to found in a durable manner the internal well-being and the external power of Austria by the happy development of moral and material forces, and by the ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the time in legislation and administration. As in these days of serious trials and sacrifices my people have shown themselves faithful to my person, so now by the confidence with which they respond to me they will aid in accomplishing works of peace, and in attaining the realization of my benevolent intentions. As chief of the army, I have already expressed to it, in a special order of the day, my acknowledgments of its bravery. To-day I renew these sentiments.—While I speak to my people, I thank those of her children who have fought for God, their Emperor, and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and shall always remember with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not, alas! returned from the combat. (Signed) FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Whether the Pope will accept the proud position which the French Emperor has ardently prepared for him forms no part of my epistle. The successor of Peter knows well what to do in this crisis; and whether he makes a mistake or not in temporal things is, as a pious writer once said, "all the same to the Church; as Heaven will always extricate Peter from his temporal difficulties whenever it becomes necessary; and therefore Peter becomes rather careless about temporal scrapes, being aware of the protection which is ever ready at his back to come to his relief." Yes, no one can tell whether the Pope will accept this confederated pre-eminence; but the kindness of Napoleon, his feeling towards the Church, his palpable rebuke to Sardinia cannot be misunderstood in this noble part of the treaty.

There is only one additional question to be asked in this case—namely, how can English intrigue in Italy be overcome? My reply to this query can be read in the new Cherbourg fleet, called "the French Channel fleet," and any further explanation may be had on this point by reading the circular of the 13th instant from the English War Office, in which circular instructions are given for the formation of a coast artillery, for the construction of earth works at all the vulnerable points of the English coast, and for the universal preparations by land and sea against the invasion of Great Britain! There is the rub!

I assure my readers that there is no danger of any future interference in Italy on the part of England! She is likely to have on her hands heavy work nearer home. My readers know me well during the last eleven years, and I hereby tell them, perhaps, too, with much regret, that England never stood in need of more prudence, more forbearance, more toleration at home, and more humbleness in her conduct abroad than at the present moment. Three empires are zealously confederated against her; and it is hard to say whether Austria, or Russia, or France feels the greatest grudge to her past policy and her present conduct. Time will tell whether the career of conspiracy which she has maintained abroad during several years past, will not now assume the character of reaction, and verify the prediction which has been often made—namely, of realizing on her own shores the conflagration which she has often ignited on the coasts of her neighbors.

On the 21st ult., the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford, laid the foundation-stone of the new Catholic Church at the Nire. The attendance of the clergy from all parts of the diocese was numerous, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding localities. A collection in aid of the new buildings was made at the conclusion of the ceremonies, and £80 was collected.—Tipperary Examiner.

On Sunday, July 10, after service in St. Patrick's Chapel, Donegall-street, Belfast, the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir held a meeting of the Catholics of the parish, for the purpose of nominating a committee and appointing collectors of funds for the erection of a new Catholic Church, the present one being totally inadequate to the wants of the congregation. The following removals have been ordered amongst the curates of the Waterford diocese:—Rev. John A. Ryan from Waterford to Tallow; Rev. Wm. Power from Tallow to Knocknaree; the Rev. Mr. Perry from Knocknaree to Cloughan; Rev. M. Burke from Cloughan to Kilgobnet; Rev. James Hanigan from Kilgobnet to Gammonfield (2nd curate), &c.

KILLARNEY, JULY 21.—At the annual examination of students held at Killarney on Monday and Tuesday before the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the Very Rev. Archdeacon O'Sullivan, P.P.V.G., Kenmare; Rev. John Mave, P.P., Tralee; the following students for the Church were selected:—Messrs. Monihan, Dingle, 1st place; Manning, do. 2nd; McCarthy, Tralee; 3d; Doyle, of Mr. Roger O'Sullivan's School, Kanturk, 4th. For Maynooth, McCarthy, Ardara, 1st place to Paris, and John McCarthy, Killarney, to 1st nomination.

On Wednesday morning, the 20th ult., the Bishop of Kerry met the priests of the diocese in Synod at the Cathedral. The votive Mass of the Holy Ghost was chanted by his lordship, the Rev. William Hogan acting as assistant priest, the Revs. P. O'Connor, and John Counihan, as deacon and sub-deacon, the Rev. John O'Connell, P.P., Ardara, and the Rev. Garrett Roche, P.P., Lixnaw, as assistant deacons at the throne. The Revs. Arthur S. Griffin and Thomas Nolan, acted as masters of the ceremonies. At the conclusion of the High Mass, the Synod was proceeded with according to the Roman Pontifical. Tralee Chronicle.

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On Sunday, 17th ult., the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, confirmed 130 girls and boys in the Cathedral of this town. To the Sisters of Mercy had been committed the education of many of the little girls confirmed; and the great good these excellent ladies have effected may frequently be witnessed in ceremonies of a character so gratifying as that which was beheld in the Cathedral of this town on Sunday last.—Cartoon Post.

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July 21. D. W. G.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF LARNE.—This new edifice was dedicated on Sunday the 17th ult., by the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, assisted by several of the clergy from Belfast and the district around Larne. The building is oblong, and the seats extend over the entire floor. There are no galleries, and the roof is in the Gothic style, the timber being all visible. The service commenced at twelve o'clock, at which time there was a very large number in and around the building, some inconvenience being felt arising from the great pressure of the crowd. Large numbers attended from Belfast. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Charles M'Anley, Professor in Maynooth College, and was regarded as a master-piece of pulpit eloquence. The collection taken up amounted to the large sum of £225.

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With feelings of the deepest regret we announce the death of the Rev. Phillip F. Foy, P.P., Drum-lace, who departed this life after a short illness on the morning of the 5th ult., aged forty-five years.—His demise is deeply deplored, not only by his much respected relative and clerical brethren, but also by all classes of society whose love and affection he won by his amiable decorum and Christian benevolence.

We deeply regret to state that the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan is lying dangerously ill at Nenagh.—Limerick Reporter.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, LONGFORDE.—SOCIETY FOR THE POOR.—In their laudable desire to accomplish as much practical good, as their means will permit, the members of the Longford Conference of St. Vincent de Paul are about to establish with as little delay as possible, in Longford, schools male and female, for the more destitute of the poor children of this populous town. The want of such schools has long made itself felt.—Midland Counties Gazette.

It is understood that the National School in Chapel-lane, Dundalk, will be superseded by the establishment of a school to be conducted by the Christian Brothers. Church-bill House is engaged for their accommodation. There is also a project for establishing in the same town a Catholic Seminary, on the model of that in Monaghan.

A respectable shopkeeper of Dundalk has subscribed £1,500 towards the erection of the Convent Catholic church in that town.

A meeting of the parishioners of Caher, to take steps to introduce the Christian Brothers, and Sisters of Mercy into that town and to provide suitable accommodation for them, was held on the 10th ult.—The Bishop of Waterford and Lismore presided. At the close of the proceedings the Rev. Mr. McGrath, P.P., gave the munificent sum of £250, and upwards of £100 were contributed by his parishioners towards the project.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Catholic Bishop of Waterford, has subscribed £20 to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in that city.

The Rev. John O'Reilly, P.P., Lurgan, Co. Armagh, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of ten pounds sterling, through Major Dalton, the esteemed agent of the Marquis of Headfort, his lordship's subscription toward the new church of St. Matthew, Maghera. His Lordship has already, with his characteristic liberality, kindly supplied the lime required for the building.—Meath People.

The Marquis of Downshire has, in the most liberal manner, contributed the sum of £20 towards the liquidating the debt contracted for improvements which have been made in Hillsborough Catholic Church.

THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER IN CASTLEBLAYNEY.—On Tuesday, the 12th July, the Most Rev. Dr. MacNally, Lord Bishop of Clogher, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to nearly 400 children in the Catholic church Castleblayney. His Lordship delivered a most impressive lecture to the children concerning the Sacrament of Confirmation. He also alluded to the impropriety of persons having any private property in the house of God, and said in an unmistakable manner that in future he would refuse to consecrate any church where such was allowed. In the Cathedral which he is about erecting at Monaghan, no private property would be allowed, and all through his diocese, in the case of a new building, nothing of the sort will be given. The state of religion in the different localities visited by his lordship, in his tour of Confirmation, was perfectly satisfactory. In the south-end of his diocese alone, within the last few years, noble and praiseworthy efforts, have been made by the different parish priests, to erect suitable temples to the living God. Castleblayney has a beautiful new church erected, but not yet complete for consecration; Clontarf has two fine chapels erected by the energy of the priests; Ballynahone has one in building, which I believe, reflects great credit upon all who are concerned in it; and his lordship is about commencing the cathedral at Monaghan, for which funds have been collected during the last two or three years, so that the principle part of the money for this noble undertaking is in bank. On the whole, it is most gratifying to learn that throughout the entire diocese which his lordship had in charge, the state of religion, and its progress, through every difficulty, are so perfectly satisfactory. In the evening the Venerable Archdeacon, the Rev. James MacNeil, P.P., Mackno, entertained his lordship and a large number of the clergymen from the adjoining parishes, who were in attendance upon him at Confirmation.—Nation.

ST. JARLATH'S COLLEGE, TUAM.—St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, we were delighted to learn, under every aspect, in a most flourishing condition, and is full, one of the most cheering promises for the future. "The old college," large and roomy though it be, has been for some time past most inconveniently overcrowded; indeed it cannot now possibly afford "resting place" to the students who seek, in rapidly increasing numbers, to participate in the combined blessings of the moral, religious, and extensive secular education, imparted with so much parental affection, untiring solicitude, and marked ability in that establishment. That pressing want of sufficient accommodation exists no longer. With his characteristic love for the advancement of learning, the illustrious Archbishop has promptly supplied a most magnificent and ample remedy. Already a towering and splendid structure capable of containing at the very least some sixty students, is completely finished, and most conveniently, fitted up for their reception. We are convinced that the new college, equally with the old one, can after a very little while be in the proud position to boast of its full complement of youthful inmates, since we know of no academy in which are centred more influential causes of attraction for the Catholic youth of Ireland. Apart from the singularly interesting and swaying motive attaches to its very name—a name fondly endeared to every Irishman by the apostolic virtues, lofty patriotism, and unrivalled eloquence of the present great successor of St. Jarlath—this college enjoys the invaluable advantages of a most eligible site, and of recreation grounds unequalled perhaps in Europe or in the world for extent and healthfulness. The annual pension for ecclesiastical students and lay boarders, as may be seen from the prospectus, is, beyond all question, extremely moderate. Its immediate auspicious and fostering patron is John, Archbishop of Tuam. The creature comforts, as we can testify, are well and abundantly supplied by the worthy president; whilst the literary department, in all its varied and important branches, is committed by his Grace to the careful and conscientious charge of an eminent staff of learned, pious, and painstaking clergymen. St. Jarlath's College, therefore, richly merits what we heartily wish it—an overflowing measure of success in its now enlarged sphere for rendering inestimable assistance to the sacred cause of Catholic education—a cause to which, for more than half a century it has, with distinguished, zealous, and unabating devotion, proven itself so persevering, so prominent, so progressive, and so powerful an auxiliary.—Premonition.

THE PHOENIX TRIALS.—The several witnesses examined at the assizes have been summoned to give evidence at the coming trials. From the short period allowed for our assizes, it is probable that there will be another adjournment.—Tralee Chronicle.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Anthony Keogh, supernumerary crown prosecutor at Trim, on the Home Circuit.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thomas Gracey, of Ballyhosselt, Esq., to the commission of the peace for the county Down.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Bernard W. Bagot, Esq., of Mount Prospect, Rathgar, county Dublin, and Summerfield, Roscommon, to the commission of the peace for the county Roscommon.

THE CUSTOMS.—Joseph L. Fanning, Esq., pro-collector of Customs at Waterford, is promoted to the pro-collectorship of Cork.

A petition has been presented from the members of the Waterford Farming Society for the extension of the provisions of the Irish land improvement act to the dwellings of farm laborers.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post paid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Arabia has arrived. She brings tidings that France has agreed to reduce her armaments on sea and land to proportions consistent with the tranquillity of Europe; it does not appear however as if the British public were thereby satisfied of the pacific intentions of Louis Napoleon; or disposed to desist from putting the Navy and Coast Defences in a condition to resist attack from one who is looked upon as a doubtful friend. Until the result of the Zurich Conference was known it would be impossible for the British Government to decide whether it would take any part in the projected European Congress. Italy was quiet, and the accounts from that quarter are of a pacific character.

The *Gazette* of Wednesday last contains a lengthy correspondence from Mr. Starr, and an account of the transactions preceding and accompanying his daughter's departure from her father's house, written ostensibly by the young lady herself—but evidently dictated by a third party. We shall review it in our next; and in the mean time await for additional information from Toronto.

In so far as the more important facts of the case, especially with reference to the action of the Priest of the Sanctuary who was in Miss Starr's confidence, are concerned, this correspondence adds little to what is already known on the subject. One or two topics are, however, insisted upon, which we feel ourselves called upon to notice immediately; reserving until our next issue, a more complete review of the whole case, both as its facts and its merits.

Miss Starr is made to complain that a letter by her written from the convent at Toledo to her parents at Montreal, and addressed under cover to the Rev. M. Granet, was by the latter improperly kept back; whilst Mr. Starr himself more than insinuates that it was opened, before being given up to his solicitor. This statement requires a few words of explanation.

Whilst at Toledo, Miss Starr wrote, through the medium of the Rev. M. Granet, to her parents; and the Reverend gentleman posted the letter in Montreal, and its effects were greatly to increase the agitation of the writer's parents, and to augment their anxieties respecting her situation. He therefore wrote to her, giving it as his opinion that, until such time as she could set their minds completely at rest, she had better not write at all, as under the actual circumstances her letters only caused additional pain to those whose feelings she was bound to respect, in so far as was compatible with her higher obligations to the law of Christ. This letter from the Rev. M. Granet to Miss Starr, passed another en route from the latter to the Priest, addressed, as was her first letter, to her parents. The Rev. M. Granet, therefore, very naturally deemed himself authorised to await the efforts of his communication to Miss Starr, before taking upon himself to forward her second letter to its address. Accordingly by return of post he again heard from Miss Starr, who acknowledged the receipt of his letter but only she said after having posted the letter to her parents. This the Rev. M. Granet naturally looked upon as a tacit approval of the course he had recommended in the communication which Miss Starr had not received when she forwarded to him her letter for her parents in Montreal; and under this impression he did not forward that letter to its address, but subsequently handed it over unopened, and in the state in which he had received it, to the agent of Mr. Starr. The latter's intentions, and his appeals to the opinions of a nameless "high official in the Post Office Department," are utterly groundless; indeed we hesitate not to say it, are malicious falsehoods.

Another point to which we would call attention is this, that Miss Starr is made to complain of the coldness of the reception given to her by the Nuns at Toledo. This, it true, would show how little anxiety there was to "catch a convert;" but is certainly not to be reconciled with Miss Starr's letters written from Toledo to the Rev. M. Granet, wherein she expresses her gratitude for the kindness of the Sisters of Charity, of which she professed herself unworthy. Miss Starr has evidently been compelled by those who have influence over her, to make statements

at variance, not only with truth, but with herself. For this we condemn not the young lady herself. God forbid! we regret rather the undue influences which have been brought to bear upon a young and inexperienced person, of whom we would not say one uncharitable or disrespectful word.

Lastly, it will be seen from a letter from Dr. Hazlett, a Protestant, and the medical attendant of the Convent at Toledo, that no restraint whatever was placed by the Nuns upon Miss Starr; that she daily visited her Protestant friends at Toledo; and through them could therefore write, or send a message to her parents, at any moment she pleased. What then becomes of the impudent assertion made by Mr. Starr in the correspondence under review, to the effect that:—

"At Toledo she—Miss Starr—was forced to send her letter to her father through a private and secret channel, as she felt sure the Nuns would never have forwarded it to him unless under cover to a Priest in Montreal."

The truth being, as shown by Protestants, that at Toledo Miss Starr was absolute mistress of her own actions; riding daily about town; and at liberty therefore if she felt so inclined, to send any letter for father, mother, brother, sister, aunts, cousins, or grandmother, through the "private and secret channel" of the Post-office. There was therefore no necessity for her to write under cover to a Priest, or to entrust her letters to the Nuns; and again we are compelled to stigmatise Mr. Starr's last communication to the Protestant press, as composed in great measure of malicious and palpable falsehoods. That this is so shall be evident from the subjoined letter from the Protestant medical man already referred to:—

SISTER SUPERIOR.—The following brief and hurriedly written article can be used as you in your judgment may think proper. It contains all, or nearly all, the facts with which I am acquainted; and I trust it will be of some avail in correcting the many falsehoods which have been so freely circulated by the enemies of truth.

Yours most truly, Dr. HAZLETT.

THE "RESCUED NUN" AGAIN.

It gives me pleasure in being able to state from personal observation and knowledge that every line of the articles so industriously circulated within the last two or three weeks, having reference to the detention of Miss Elizabeth Starr, against her consent by the Grey Nuns of this city (Toledo) is a base and wanton fabrication in part and in whole.

As physician to the institution—Hospital and Orphan Asylum—of which she for a few weeks was a voluntary inmate, I upon two or three occasions prescribed for her, and at these, nor at any after period, was she for an hour confined to her bed or room; but, on the contrary, she passed much of her time riding on horseback, and visiting acquaintances residing near the Charity and in the city; in brief, she had the "largest liberty"—coming and going when and where she chose, and acted more like a boarder than one under the least restraint.

Indeed if fault is to be found at all, it would be in the want of proper restraint, instead of the opposite. I write this article, having but one object in view—the correction of gross falsehood; and trust, should Catholic testimony be of no worth in the matter, that a disinterested Protestant may be believed, and that the truth, and nothing but the truth may have its due influence in the premises.

ISAAC N. HAZLETT, M.D.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1859.

LIBERALISM.—A LESSON FOR CATHOLICS.—The *Montreal Herald*, in a late issue, tells us that "the last political events in Mexico should be a warning to us in Canada." We agree heartily with our cotemporary; it should be a lesson for all of us; above all should it be a lesson for Catholics not to encourage, or coquette with "Liberalism."

The *Herald* proceeds to describe this "last political event," from which, if we rightly understand the drift of his article, we, in Canada, are to take a lesson and example; and from which, according to our view of the same lesson, we should take a warning, and imbibe a lively hatred of modern "Liberalism," no matter under what form it may present itself to us.

The lesson is simply this. That the Liberals, or "Clear-Grits" of Mexico, being now in power, and under the guidance of a certain Seahor Lerdo, a Mexican George Brown, have availed themselves of their political position to effect the "complete confiscation" of the property of the Catholic Church. This atrocious act of robbery, is noticed by the *Herald*, not only without one word of reprobation, without one expression of indignation against such an outrage upon the rights of property, but rather as something meritorious, and worthy of imitation. Great national improvements are predicted as the results of robbery and sacrilege; and in stolid disregard of the teachings of all history—which show that the confiscation of Church property has always been deeply injurious to the confiscating State—our cotemporary looks forward to the inauguration of a financial millennium in Mexico as the consequence of this unhallowed spoliation. Sad, indeed, is it to witness such total contempt for all moral obligations; for all the laws of honesty, and for the Divine injunction "Thou shalt not steal," which the profession of "Liberal" principles generates.

And now for the lesson which this wholesale robbery in Mexico, is supposed to teach us in Canada. The *Herald* cites it as an argument in favor of the insulting "restrictive clauses" in Acts of Incorporation, which Mr. Drummond introduced; and which Mr. McGee's "honorable and honored friend," M. Dorion, actively supported during the last Session of Parliament. It

is a proof, our cotemporary urges, of a uniform sentiment of the inconvenience of allowing land to accumulate in the hands of ecclesiastical bodies; and of the folly of opposing that sentiment when manifesting itself in acts of legislation forbidding the Church to acquire and hold real estate. Such a law was passed some years ago in Mexico; but has been so warmly opposed, that it has remained almost a dead letter, until the late accession of the Mexican "Clear-Grit" party to power; when a measure of general confiscation, or as the *Herald* elegantly terms it—of "nationalizing"—was enforced—(we wonder how the Editor of that journal would like to have the same measure meted out to him; to have his press and types "nationalized.") Therefore, concludes the *Herald*, the opposition offered by the Catholics of Canada to the "restrictive clauses" is most impolitic; because in Canada, as in Mexico, the consequence (we suppose) will be the wholesale robbery of the Church; or as the *Herald* calls it, the "nationalization" of the property given by individuals for the support of their own religion, for the encouragement of education, and the relief of the poor. This is the lesson which it seems we in Canada are to learn from the successful rascality of Mexican Liberals.

Yet may we deduce therefrom another moral. For the *Herald* admits that in the case of Mexico, "this blow"—(the complete confiscation of all Church property)—"would probably have come a little later in any case;" and that the catastrophe has only been a little hastened by the opposition offered to the law of 1856. We may therefore conclude, that no concessions will ever, or anywhere, appease the Liberal appetite for plunder; and that the ultimate design of "Clear-Grits," or Liberals, always, everywhere, and under every system of legislation, is confiscation, or in other words, theft. They begin with stealing the property of the Church first, for the Church is often, owing to the charity of her children, wealthy; and always, in so far as the defence of her mere material wealth is concerned, weak.—She can appeal only to moral and spiritual weapons—to arguments, to the principles of eternal justice, to prayers and excommunications—against the brute force of the State; and in this age of gross materialism, and brute force, such weapons are of little avail. Thus the Church is always the first victim of Liberal dishonesty; but not always the last. The same principle of confiscation can be applied as logically and equitably, if not quite so easily, to other wealthy bodies in the State; to Banks, to Companies of all kinds, and lastly to individuals, whose wealth may excite the cupidity of the unprincipled statesman, and the jealousy of the mob; nor is there an argument by which the "nationalization" of the property of the Church can be defended, which is not, to say the least, equally applicable to the "nationalization" of the entire property of every man, woman, and child in the State. The lesson then that we would deduce from the proceedings of Mexican *Clear-Grits* is this: that it is the duty of every honest man, no matter of what denomination, to oppose the very first attempts made by the State, upon any pretence whatsoever, to encroach upon the rights of Church property; and that above all, it is the duty of Catholics to oppose by every lawful means at their command, the influence of "Clear-Gritism" and the spread of "Liberal" principles. For of all despotisms, the most cruel, the most dishonest, and to its victims the most degrading, is the despotism of modern "Liberalism."

Neither can the *Herald* plead the "inconvenience" of suffering land to accumulate in the hands of ecclesiastical bodies, in defence of the acts of the Mexican "Liberals;" for by its own showing, not the lands only of the Church are thereby confiscated, or "nationalized"—(no rogue at the Old Bailey ever devised more elegant phraseology to cover his thefts than do our modern "Liberals"); but its money, its coins, and precious stones as well, including we suppose the ornaments of the temples, and the decorations of the altar. All have fallen a prey to the spoiler; and the *Herald* tells us that this "should be a lesson to us in Canada." Truly we hope it may; a lesson that no Catholic will fail to lay to heart, and profit by, when his support is asked for the Liberal Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada.

And in conclusion we would ask the *Herald*—Are the results of the confiscation of Church property—as manifested in the social and religious condition of the poor in Great Britain, and within the walls of that blot upon the civilization of the XIX century, a Protestant Poor-house—or in the financial condition of France, or Sardina, at the present moment, such as to justify, even in a worldly point of view, and upon the low ground of expediency, the act of the Mexican Government? Were the "assignats" of the first French Revolution such a financial triumph; or did the wholesale "nationalization" of the property of the French Church, lead to such brilliant results, as to warrant the fond anticipations of the *Herald*, that the adoption of precisely the same measures in Mexico shall be productive of beneficial results?

"Be not deceived"—would we say to our

friends—or seduced by fair speeches. What the "Liberals" are in Mexico, that are they in Canada, and throughout the world. Everywhere are they animated by the same spirit of rabid, unyielding hatred of the Catholic Church; everywhere are they distinguished by their disregard of truth and justice; but there only are they to be feared, where Catholics are such fools or such knaves as to raise them to power, and to put any confidence in them.

It is certainly strongly conclusive as to the unvarying consistency of this journal, that the *Montreal Herald* in reply to our challenge to him to indicate any "change" that has ever occurred in the *True Witness*, with respect to measures, policy, or principles, is unable to assign a solitary instance of any appearance even of "change," or dereliction of principle, on the part of the *True Witness*.

Poiled upon this ground, our cotemporary contends, however, that if to "measures" and "principles" we have been ever faithful, with regard to "men" the case is different; and that, whereas in 1858 we did not believe Mr. McGee guilty of the charge then urged against him, of having sought to enter Parliament on the Ministerial side of the House, we now in 1859 do hold him guilty. Our inconsistency, in short, is that of the judge, who at the commencement of a trial looks upon the prisoner arraigned before him as innocent, and at its conclusion looks upon and treats him as guilty. The reason for the change in either case—that of the judge and of the *True Witness*—is precisely the same. In 1858 we had no proof of Mr. McGee's guilt; in 1859 we have; and therefore is it that our opinion of the man has changed. Thus the *Herald* of Saturday, 30th ult. says:—

"The *True Witness* knew at the time of the election all the stories which appeared in the *Pilot*, and *Commercial Advertiser* relative to Mr. McGee's alleged attempts to sell himself to the Ministry. He knew that two gentlemen who had a share in all that took place in that respect, were appealed to at the hustings, and that divers letters were published showing the nature of the negotiations; and he saw that it resulted from these things, not that Mr. McGee had sought the Ministry, but they had sought him."—*Herald*, 30th ult.

That in the course of the last election there had been a deal of underhand work somewhere; that fraud and falsehood had been practised to a considerable extent—we knew. But that Mr. McGee was privy thereto; that he was a consenting party to the intrigues carried on in his name; that to such lengths had these intrigues been carried, that his election Address was, with his connivance, laid before M. Cartier's election Committee; or that he had held personal interviews on the subject with members of the Cartier-MacDonald Ministry—we were in entire ignorance of, until a few months ago. At the time of the election, we thought, that the whole intrigue resolved itself into the single communication admitted to have passed betwixt Mr. Workman, and some of Mr. McGee's Committee. But we have learnt since, how deeply we were mistaken; and that this affair of Mr. Workman was but a trifling episode in the great drama of treachery that had been carried on from the beginning of the election. Of these facts we have had proofs laid before us within the last few months. Mr. McGee, falling back upon his dignity as an M.P.P., has refused to meet the *True Witness* on these facts; but he does not deny them; he dare not deny the fact, that—he, Mr. McGee, did have negotiations with J. A. McDonald, the Orange Attorney-General, with the view of entering political life on the Ministerial side; or that he did submit, or allow others to submit a draft of an Address to the Electors of Montreal, to the Ministerial party. He dare not, when next the House meets, call upon either the Attorney-General, or Mr. Alley, to state publicly whether these things be true or false.

And why, in 1859, do we refer to these transactions of 1857? Because they furnish us with an argument, and an antidote against the sophisms by which Mr. McGee in 1859 attempts to beguile the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada into a dishonorable alliance with the "Clear-Grits;" upon the pretence that the latter are the "natural allies" of the Catholic body. Our argument is this—That Mr. McGee is not honest in thus advising his fellow-countrymen; but actuated by the mercenary motive of getting that government situation under a Brown-Dorion Ministry, which is beyond his reach under the present regime. For we contend that, only eighteen months ago, he himself sought to contract an alliance with that very Ministerial party which he to-day denounces; and therefore, we argue, he cannot believe that the opponents of that Ministry are the "natural allies" of Irish Catholics. Nor can this argument be met with the rejoinder, that since the date of the last general election, either party—that of the Ministry or of their opponents—has so changed, as to change the duty of Catholics towards them. The latter, or "Protestant Reform" party, are still, as ever, the rabid enemies of our religion; still the foremost in denouncing our Separate Schools, our charitable and religious institutions. Whilst on the other hand, in so far as the Ministerial party have changed at all, they have changed considerably for the better.

Thus; whereas in 1856 and '57 M. Cartier

and his colleagues voted for the infamous restrictive clauses in the Religious Corporations Bill, which Mr. G. Brown, and Mr. McGee's "honored and honorable friend," M. Dorion, together with all the "Clear-Grits," or "Protestant Reform" party still support—in the Session of 1859, M. Cartier, the Ministerial leader, for once spoke out boldly, like a man and a Catholic, against such an insult to our religion and the members of our religious institutions. Here, in the eyes of Catholics was a decided change for the better, on the part of the Ministry.

Again: they behaved well, very well, in refusing to lay before the Legislature, or take any action upon, the despatch from the Imperial authorities recommending the adoption in Canada, of such changes in our Marriage Laws as should assimilate them to the disgraceful laws of anti-Christian England, where concubinage is legalised, and adultery is at a premium.

In these two cases the Ministry acted well; and just as, without regard to whom we might please or offend by so doing, we have never hesitated to blame them, when in our opinion they did wrong; so, as generous antagonists, and as gentlemen, who should always be prompt to do justice to a foe, do we therefore without hesitation give our Ministerial opponents full credit for that wherein they have acted well. We do not pretend that they have done enough. Much more is required of them before they can earn the forgiveness, or merit the support, of the Catholic body. They must show themselves as vigorous in defending our rights, as they were in carrying out the views of the Imperial Government on the Seat of Government Question; they must retrace their steps with regard to Orangeism, and show their determination to discountenance all secret-political and religious societies; and above all, before we can forgive them, or desist from our position of "Independent Opposition" as towards them, they must address themselves in earnest to the task of settling the School Question on a basis satisfactory to Catholics. To them, to any Ministry, that will honestly do this: that will make full and unmediate justice to Catholics on the School Question a Ministerial measure; that will abstain from countenancing, or allowing the Governor General to countenance, Orangeism, Ribbonism, or any other secret politico-religious *ism*; and that will, at all hazards, uphold at all times, and in all places, the rights and honor of our Clergy and religious institutions—we shall always be prepared to give our hearty though humble support. To every Ministry, to every party in the State, that will not accept these terms in their integrity; that will not, above all, pledge itself publicly and irrevocably to do us full and immediate justice on the School Question, shall we continue to offer our strenuous, even if ineffectual, opposition.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT—AND THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE IN ITS BROADEST APPLICATION.—It is a pity that the *Toronto Freeman* can not cite the action of the Catholic Clergy and laity of Ireland with reference to the grant to Maynooth, as illustrative of their attachment to the "voluntary principle in its broadest application;" since the case which he cites is, in point, has no bearing whatever upon the merits of the question.

The Irish Bishops refused to become the stipendiaries of the State, not because they held that State aid to religion is an evil to be deprecated, but because they objected to the terms upon which that aid was proffered. The State, in paying the Catholic Bishops of Ireland out of the public purse, would have insisted upon a voice in the nomination of those Bishops to the extent of imposing their *veto* at least upon the acts of the Sovereign Pontiff; and it was this interference with the free action of the Church, and not State endowments, that the Irish Hierarchy repudiated. That they object not to State endowments, is evident from their more than cheerful acquiescence in the Maynooth grant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Vindex*—Much obliged for, but must decline to publish, your communication. There are occasions when the gentleman cannot reply, when the man of honor must keep silent; and in this instance our silence will be appreciated by those whose good opinions we value—by all who know that the *True Witness* has never refused a challenge from any layman. In this case, however, we will not, no matter what the consequences, act contrary to our own doctrines. We have ever insisted upon the respect due to the sacerdotal character; and most assuredly we will not now allow the *True Witness* to set a bad example, or assume to itself a right which it does not recognise in others.

Several communications unavoidably postponed, because of the Editor's temporary absence from Montreal.

BAZAAR.—On the 16th instant, a Bazaar will be held at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Coteau St. Louis, Mile End, on behalf of the Church. The Room will be opened at 5 o'clock, P.M. Thanks to all persons who will be so kind as to concur in this good work.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM PIC-NIC.—This fête organised under the auspices of the Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's congregation, and of the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, assisted by the St. Patrick's Society, by Nos. 4 and 5, Rifle Companies, and by No. 1 Hose Company, was celebrated on Wednesday last, with complete success.

At about 2 p.m. the Rifle and Hose Companies above mentioned, attended by Hardy's Brass Band, escorted the young children from the Asylum to Guilbault's Gardens. The smiling faces, rosy cheeks, neat dress, and general appearance of the little ones delighted with their holiday, excited general attention, and added much to the interest of the scene.

At last the setting sun announced the approach of the hour of departure. The children of the Asylum again fell into procession, and after three cheers for "Old Ireland" and their kind friends, returned to their quiet home; a young rosy cheeked lass having previously, in a neat address to Major Devlin, expressed the gratitude of herself and her youthful companions.

A Resolution was thereupon moved by Dr. Gardin, and seconded by Mr. John Henry, our worthy Vice-President, in the following terms:—"That this meeting has every confidence in the TRUE WITNESS, and in its editor, George E. Clerk, Esq. We repose all confidence in the judgment, integrity, and ability of that gentleman, as an able, zealous, and unflinching defender of the Catholic religion, and its principles; in proof whereof we pledge ourselves to extend, by every means in our power, the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS."

The loud applause, amid which this Resolution was carried, proved sufficiently how highly the journal referred to is appreciated by our Temperance organisation.

Another demonstration in favor of the TRUE WITNESS will be held shortly here, in which our Catholic citizens generally will be requested to participate; and, as it will take place under the most distinguished auspices, I doubt not but it will prove eminently worthy of its object, and encouraging to Catholic journalists everywhere.

Our best thanks are again tendered to our good friends of Alexandria, and of the City of Ottawa. Conscious of our own good intentions, and of our desire to promote the interests of the Catholic body, it is indeed highly gratifying to us to find that our humble efforts in that cause have been so highly appreciated by those whose good opinion is indeed highly valuable.

Mr. John MacIntosh, being called to the chair, and Mr. E. O. McMillan being requested to act as Secretary—the Chairman explained the necessity that existed for calling the meeting; showed the purposes meant to be served by it; and indicated the course pursued by the TRUE WITNESS in advocating Catholic principles during its entire career.

Moved by Mr. Angus S. McDonald, seconded by Mr. John A. Williams, and Resolved,—1. "That this meeting sincerely regrets to see that feeble efforts have been made in some parts of Upper Canada, for the purpose of supporting Mr. McGee, and consequently Brown; and through a desire to injure the TRUE WITNESS, which has so ably and unflinchingly advocated Catholic interests in Canada, and especially the interests of Catholic Education."

Moved by Mr. Patrick Curran, seconded by Mr. Donald Grant, and Resolved,—2. "That as Catholic residents of Upper Canada, we deem the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS deserving of our best thanks, and of the lasting gratitude of Catholics of all origins, for the able and manly manner in which he has advocated and defended Catholic interests during the last nine years, against the unrelenting assaults of a bigoted faction, which would, if in power, banish the Catholic religion out of the land."

Moved by Mr. Patrick Curran, seconded by Mr. Donald Grant, and Resolved,—3. "That Mr. McGee's political conduct in Canada, has been such, that he does not deserve Catholic support; for his having allied himself with the bitterest enemies of Catholicity; for his having more than neutralised his own individual efforts, by getting men into Parliament through his influence, who are the deadliest enemies of Catholic education; by his seeking to raise to power a party, whose chief objects are the abolition of Separate Schools, the degradation of the Catholic Church, and the destruction of our religion; by his endeavouring to dissuade Irish Roman Catholics from their French Canadian brethren of Lower Canada; by his seeking to introduce constitutional changes into the Government of this country, thereby endangering our existing Catholic Institutions; by his declaring publicly that he does not mean to originate any Catholic measure in the House of Assembly; and by his endeavouring to pervert Catholic opinion to his mere purposes of party, in attempting to suppress the TRUE WITNESS."

ment of this country, thereby endangering our existing Catholic Institutions; by his declaring publicly that he does not mean to originate any Catholic measure in the House of Assembly; and by his endeavouring to pervert Catholic opinion to his mere purposes of party, in attempting to suppress the TRUE WITNESS."

Moved by Mr. Allan Grant, seconded by Mr. Lauchlan McKinnon, and Resolved,—4. "That this meeting is sorry to find that a Separate School House has been made use of in Upper Canada, for the purpose of degrading the TRUE WITNESS—the best friend of Separate Schools in the country; and for the purpose of indirectly supporting George Brown—the greatest enemy of Separate Schools in Canada."

Moved by Mr. Alexander McPhee, seconded by Mr. George Harrison, and Resolved,—5. "That this meeting deems it necessary to have the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS extended throughout the County of Glengarry; and that the Separate School Committee of this place, be requested to take immediate steps to promote that object."

Moved by Mr. John Williams, seconded by Mr. A. McDonald, and Resolved,—6. "That Copies of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretary of this meeting to the TRUE WITNESS, and Toronto Mirror."

After a few remarks from the Chairman, it was moved that Mr. Chesnut do take the Chair, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for his worthy conduct whilst presiding over the meeting.

E. O. McMILLAN, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, OTTAWA CITY.—VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE TRUE WITNESS.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Ottawa City, August 8th, 1859.

Sir—In accordance with the regulations of the R. C. Temperance Society of Ottawa, the usual monthly meeting of the members was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday evening last. The proceedings were of a most interesting character; and the steady progress of Temperance in our flourishing City was abundantly illustrated by the Rev. Chairman and other speakers.

Before the close of the meeting, the Rev. Father Molloy, of the Cathedral, in eloquent and comprehensive language, invited "those present to take into consideration the best means of repaying the heavy debt of gratitude which, as Catholics, Irishmen, and adherents to the united cause of religion, virtue, and temperance, we owe to that independent and uncompromising champion of our holy faith, in himself the embodiment of a TRUE WITNESS—George E. Clerk, Esq."

A Resolution was thereupon moved by Dr. Gardin, and seconded by Mr. John Henry, our worthy Vice-President, in the following terms:—"That this meeting has every confidence in the TRUE WITNESS, and in its editor, George E. Clerk, Esq. We repose all confidence in the judgment, integrity, and ability of that gentleman, as an able, zealous, and unflinching defender of the Catholic religion, and its principles; in proof whereof we pledge ourselves to extend, by every means in our power, the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS."

The loud applause, amid which this Resolution was carried, proved sufficiently how highly the journal referred to is appreciated by our Temperance organisation.

Another demonstration in favor of the TRUE WITNESS will be held shortly here, in which our Catholic citizens generally will be requested to participate; and, as it will take place under the most distinguished auspices, I doubt not but it will prove eminently worthy of its object, and encouraging to Catholic journalists everywhere.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOHN O'REILLY, Sec. O. T. S.

Our best thanks are again tendered to our good friends of Alexandria, and of the City of Ottawa. Conscious of our own good intentions, and of our desire to promote the interests of the Catholic body, it is indeed highly gratifying to us to find that our humble efforts in that cause have been so highly appreciated by those whose good opinion is indeed highly valuable.

Sir—So much has been said about the course which the TRUE WITNESS has pursued of late towards Mr. McGee and the Canadian Freeman, that I begin to feel interested in the discussion; and as a lover of truth and justice should like to hear both sides. But not being a subscriber to your excellent journal, I now wish to be put on your list, and you will find my subscription enclosed; so that in future I shall be better posted up.

In so far as I can glean, the feeling existing here is one of deep regret that any misunderstanding should have occurred to mar the harmony that should exist among ourselves; and blessed would be the man who could manage to throw oil on the troubled waters, and still the storm that unhappily prevails.

In this section of the Province we find it quite enough to do to repel the attacks of the enemy without being troubled with intestine broils. Witness for example the late "tempest in a teapot" on the escape of Miss Starr; which story by the way was wonderfully embellished by the manipulations of some of your Montreal "penny liners." It is but a sorry comment on the morality of our Protestant neighbors to find them seize with avidity on every silly and romantic tale that bears on Catholicity, and by holding up our faith to the derision of the public, endeavor to make religious and political capital to suit their own selfish ends. Surely it must be a bad cause that requires the falsification of truth and the aid of romance to prop it up.

"This true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," that we in Toronto cannot cast a stone at you; witness the Globe's shameless commentary on Bishop Charbonnet's straightforward and unequivocal letter. The unmitigated impudence in this case will not be forgotten I hope by those Catholics who so foolishly supported and returned Mr. G. Brown at his last election. The reason given for that support was the suppression of Orangism; but in their anxiety to destroy that odious institution, some Catholics forgot that Mr. Brown had done more to foster and encourage that body by his denunciations of Popery in the Globe, than had any other man in Canada. Besides contributing to their moral strength, he has added to their numerical force; and for years he was de facto their Grand Master, even outstripping Ogle Gowan himself in his ultra-Protestantism.

bane of this country; a fact which is acknowledged by all intelligent and unprejudiced Protestants as well as by Catholics. Still it is questionable how far an alliance with the "pharisaical brothers" of the Clear Girl school will help to remove that incubus on our peace and prosperity; for judging them by their antecedents, we cannot depend upon them on the all-important School Question. This alliance, on the part of Mr. McGee, has made enemies of those who were naturally inclined to help us; so that between the two stools we are in danger of falling to the ground.

I do not presume to question Mr. McGee's sincerity in his political alliance; for certainly so far as his conduct on Catholic subjects in the Legislature, it has been creditable alike to his head and his heart, and ought to be an example to some of our Catholic representatives speaking the Anglo-Saxon tongue, whose conduct on the divorce question was more than questionable. Nevertheless, the same objection applies to him as to his political confederates—the Grigs. His antecedents are not such as to inspire unlimited confidence in his future career; and recent events show fickleness in his friendships, also indicate some unfortunate peculiarity or infirmity in his disposition, that betrays apparently a desire to be "cut Oscar out night!" Whether such is really his disposition, this deponent saith not; but it is sufficient for us to know, and for him to learn, that he must be content to wait for time to mature his claims, before he can assume to be the leader of his countrymen and coreligionists in Parliament.

And now a word to your Lower Canada friends, and I have done. It appears to me that they are far too obsequious to their leaders, not independent enough, and far too apathetic to the religious wants of their coreligionists in Upper Canada. This may arise in part, however, from a want of a settled policy amongst ourselves, without which no important measure can be matured. Let us then unite in the bonds of charity, and endeavor to heal the unfortunate breach which exists at present. Surely there is "ample room and verge enough" for both the TRUE WITNESS and the Freeman to circulate without tramping on each other's toes; and there is abundance of more profitable and more congenial employment for both, in defending the right, and rebuking the wrong, than eating each other up like the Kilkenny cats.

Excuse this long and rambling epistle from PATRICK FAMILIAS.

In our respected correspondent's expressed wish for union betwixt the Catholics of Upper and Lower Canada, in general, and betwixt the Toronto Freeman, and the TRUE WITNESS, in particular, we cordially concur; indicating at the same time, the means by which that desirable union may at once be effected, and indeed cemented. Here are its essential terms, or conditions, *sicte qua non*.

1. That the Catholics of Upper Canada, do on their part, repudiate every political party, every man, which or who, gives the slightest semblance even of countenance, to any agitation having for its object the disturbance of the existing terms of the Legislative Union betwixt Upper and Lower Canada; and that the Catholic electors of the Upper Province do avoid themselves of all their political powers and privileges to compel the representatives of their section of the country, to respect and uphold the rights and honor of all our religious, charitable and educational institutions. In a word, we demand that our brethren and coreligionists of Upper Canada interest themselves in our affairs; and join with us in denouncing as a political enemy, every man who upon any pretence whatsoever, or under any form, would seek to impose upon us, "Representation By Population," or any restrictions upon our ecclesiastical corporations.

2. That the Catholics of Lower Canada do, on their side, repudiate every political party, every public man, which or who will not do full and immediate justice to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada on the School Question; and that the Catholic electors of the Lower Province do avoid themselves to the utmost, of their political powers and privileges to compel the representatives of their section of the country, to discountenance all secret politico-religious societies. In a word, the Catholics of Upper Canada have the right to demand that we their coreligionists of the Lower Province, should actively interest ourselves in their affairs; should join heart and soul with them in insisting upon a full, satisfactory and immediate settlement of the School Question, and in denouncing Orangism, and the encouragement given to that odious organisation by the Governor General, and his Ministerial advisers.

Here are our terms, terms alike honorable and profitable to the contracting parties, and from which nothing shall ever induce us to recede.—These terms we offer, together with the olive branch, to the Toronto Freeman, and through him to his readers. Will he and they accept these terms? If they will, we pledge ourselves faithfully to adhere to them, no matter what the consequences to any man, or to any party. If our brethren in Upper Canada will not accept these terms, then on them, and on them alone, be the blame and the shame of the disunion betwixt Catholics which Pater Familias deplors; and which it prolonged, cannot but be deeply injurious to the interests of Catholicity in both sections of the Province.

13—The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Pic-Nic Committee will meet this evening at the St. Patrick's Hall, at eight o'clock precisely.

CITY DEBT AND CITY TAXATION.—We learn with pleasure that the Finance Committee of the Corporation have made arrangements by which the proposed levying of the special tax of one shilling in the pound will be obviated. This arrangement is due to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, aided by our zealous City Treasurer, and to the generosity of the Gentlemen of the Seminary, who have kindly consented to lend their Bonds to the Corporation, to the amount of £25,000, thus enabling the latter body to liquidate the debt due to the Government, for interest on Municipal Loan Bonds.—Herald.

GRAND TRUNK.—The Inquirer says that over five hundred men are now employed on the Three Rivers and Arthabaska branch of the G. T. Railway; several miles are already graded.

FAREWELL ADDRESS,

PRESENTED BY THE CATHOLICS OF THE PARISH OF ST. SYLVESTER, IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, O.E., TO THE REV. FATHER CHEVALIER, ONE OF THE ORATEUR MISSIONARIES FROM THE UNITED STATES, ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 29TH JULY, 1859, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE SAID PARISH.

A monster meeting of the Catholics of the Parish of Saint Sylvester, was duly convened in the public Hall, after Divine service in the forenoon, for the purpose of presenting an Address to the above Rev. gentleman. The meeting was organised by calling Bernard Maguire, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting Daniel Byrne, Esq., N.P., and J.P., to act as Secretary. The following Address was drawn up by the latter gentleman, and presented by a deputation of the following gentlemen:—Patrick Monaghan, John Fitzpatrick, John Monaghan, John O'Neil, Arthur McCullough, Peter Plunkett, Charles McGinty, Thos. McGillick, Patrick Gormley, Charles McCaffrey, Michael Magee, and John Doyle, Esqrs.

Rev. FATHER.—We cannot allow you to depart from amongst us without expressing to you our most profound respect, and also to the other four clergymen who assisted our well beloved, untiring Parish Priest, the Rev. George Drolet, to give us a spiritual retreat, amidst the toils and cares of life. Through the blessings and mercies of God, you all have most nobly achieved this work by showing and placing the sinner on the right path to Heaven.

Rev. Father, fondly could we hope that your stay should be longer amongst us, than these last fifteen days that you spent in our humble structure of a church; thither wouldst we most fondly crowd and attend to hear your angelic voice—religious and stirring sermons and lectures.

Rev. Father, how pleasing was it—and may it ever be remembered in this and the adjoining parishes and townships—to behold the old and the young of both sexes, ere that the sun had yet spread his radiant rays over the landscape, or capped the tops of our fertile hills, walking devoutly in crowds to the House of God, there to do penance in expiation of their sins; where we found you, our devout Pastor, and the other helpers in the Vineyard, awaiting us in the Confessionals, and administering to us, like the good Samaritan, the balsam of life, and other spiritual comforts, from the early dawn of morning until sun set, and sometime later. Then following you from the Confessional to the pulpit, we found you always the same untiring Father, making our far-too-small church resound with his holy divine inspiring eloquence, praying and admonishing all to charity, the love and fear of God; to walk uprightly in the paths of virtue, truth, and goodness, as being the only true way leading to Heaven, where mansions are prepared for all who will earnestly seek them.

Rev. Father, fondly could we wish that it were possible you could remain a little longer with our dearly well beloved untiring Pastor; for we long by the Divine assistance, under his advice and guidance, we will construct a fine study and spacious church and society, to be dedicated to the honor and glory of God, worthy of our said Pastor and the Catholic inhabitants of this infinitely beautiful, picturesque parish, whose conduct is so unjustly calumniated by people living at a distance, and to join with him and us therein in singing "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," and proceed, as you have often done to us, the true and sound doctrine and Divine Word of Our Heavenly Father.

But then, Rev. Father, we must consider that your stay here is limited—you are not your own master—you have to attend other missions; and, regardless of your health, strength, this world's wealth, or pleasure, you prosecute your journey in this vale of tears to bring back the strayed sheep to the true fold, for which you are to obtain the reward promised in the Gospel—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee master over many, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

Rev. Father, we cannot conclude this without hereby most sincerely thanking our good and devout Pastor for bringing you and the other Clergy amongst us, on this occasion; and we hope to afford him, his venerable mother and his saintly sisters residing with him, that comfort, high respect and esteem which they do so very justly deserve, and have deserved since their arrival in this parish.

So now, farewell—farewell—farewell, dearly beloved Father Chevalier; but we will ever remember you to our prayers; and we have prayed that should the Almighty ordain it so that we may not see you here again, we may see and meet you with all the Clergy who assisted at this Retreat in Heaven, and join with you and the Heavenly choir in singing—"Gloria in Excelsis Deo."

BERNARD MAGUIRE, Chairman. DANIEL BYRNE, N.P., J.P., Sec. St. Sylvester, July 29, 1859.

To which the Rev. Father made the following REPLY:—GENTLEMEN.—Your Address is rather too eulogistic for my desert; however I accept willingly that portion of the compliment which refers to my efforts for your spiritual interests—the sole object for which I came in your midst. Those efforts have been made indeed to the utmost of my power, and have been amply repaid by your zeal to attend the Mission exercises, and your docility in receiving and putting into practice the lessons, to teach which the Almighty God has been pleased to send me on this errand. The results of benediction which you witnessed this day, and which have gladdened the hearts of us all, are too great and too glorious, not to acknowledge in them, the gracious hand of God.

It would be a pity to spoil that beautiful work, by attributing to our own merit any thing of it which belongs to God alone. Let then your gratitude be for your Heavenly Father. If, in the present case, you owe thanks to any body upon earth, it is to your good and worthy Pastor, the Rev. M. Drolet. You had never dared to hope that festive days like these would shine upon St. Sylvester; but your Pastor, who in his ministry has had so many occasions to admire and appreciate the mysterious workings of God's grace, was thinking for you, and whilst your minds were engaged in something else, his was solicitously occupied in preparing the means to secure for his spiritual children the blessings of a Mission—the choicest grace of Heaven.

I did not know you before I came here; but now I know you well, and you will not refuse me the pleasure to express my admiration for the excellent dispositions, and the unanimity of good feelings which prevail amongst you. I have no doubt that the union of which you give unmistakable signs, cemented as it is now by the grace of God, will last, and enable you, under the guidance of your intelligent Pastor, soon to see, standing on this hill, the church you have in contemplation to build. If ever I have to return amongst you it will be really a good fortune for me. I assure you, you have endeared yourselves to my heart. I beg of you never to forget me in your prayers.

ACCIDENT.—About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon while the workmen were hoisting up one of the large iron plates which forms a portion of the safe, in the second story of the new building now in course of erection, corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street, the crane gave way, and one of the workmen in the employ of Mr. Watson, blacksmith, was precipitated into the cellar, a distance of about forty feet.—Transcript.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—The Toronto Globe says that Edward O'Donohue, owner of a small Schooner, used for carrying stones with his two sons have been missing for several days—a captain of a schooner had stated that he saw O'Donohue's boat upset in the Lake and drifting towards the Credit.

SPREAD OF POPERY.—"T. C., GASPE."

A correspondent who writes to us from Grand River, Gaspé, gives us some very agreeable details as to the Catholic progress that is being made in that district, thanks, under God, to the indefatigable energy of the Rev. M. Desjardins. Our correspondent is an Irishman; and whilst giving vent to a truly laudable national pride, pays, at the same time, the highest tribute to the above named Reverend gentleman. "A kinder, more faithful, or more zealous Priest, one more earnest in the performance of his duties, or more active in everything relating to religion, I have never met with, even in Ireland."

"If," adds our correspondent, "you had seen this place some twelve years ago, and were to contrast it with what it is to-day, you might then be able to form some idea of what we owe to the Reverend M. Desjardins. Then there was barely church accommodation of the most wretched kind for one hundred persons; now we have a new and truly handsome church, finished within and without, capable of holding a large congregation. To this our priest had added an efficient choir composed of the boys of the village, whom he has trained to sing correctly and elegantly. The ceremonies of religion are now celebrated with due pomp; we had our Procession of the Blessed Sacrament on Sunday, 20th June, at which upwards of 2,000 persons, I really believe, must have been present, and which excited the admiration of our Protestant neighbors. We have also two good schools, and indeed I may boast that in no part of Canada is there more rapid progress than in this parish, which but a few years ago was destitute of almost everything."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Alumet Island, A. Whelan, £2 10s; Donna, D. Quinn, 6s; St. Johns, D. O'Brien, 12s 6d; St. Columban, J. Power, 5s; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. Mr. Desjardins, 5s; Fort William, W. Jennings, 15s; Ottawa City, M. Chambers, 5s; Williamstown, J. Hay, 10s; Sandwich, C. Baby, £1 5s; P. E. Island, J. Kibricke, 12s 6d; Orelit, M. Murphy, 10s; Perth, P. McLaughlin, 10s; Tammy West, J. McGowry, 10s; Vanhook Hill, J. Curran, 5s; Grand River, T. Cantory, 10s; Trenton, E. P. Ford, 10s; Perth, T. Devlin, 10s; St. Johns, F. Collins, £1; Toronto, T. Connor, 11s 6d; Gaspe, J. J. Kavanagh, 10s; Rawdon, M. Rowan, 12s 6d; St. Philomena, Rev. Mr. Turcotte, 10s; St. Andrews, A. H. McMillan, 10s; Knowlton Falls, P. Mahoney, 12s 6d; Reighton, U.S.P. Moly, 10s; Leamington, J. G. Harper, £1 5s; Sherrington, J. M. V. G. Lewis, J. Corbett, 12s 6d; Paris, J. O'Brien, 10s; Rawdon, T. Rowan, 5s 6d; T. Matthews, 2s 6d; Williamstown, D. McDonald, £1 5s; Adams, N.Y., Rev. A. Thevet, 15s; Saccarrappi, Mrs. J. Hay, 5s; St. Scholastique, J. Murphy, 10s; Valcartier, Rev. Mr. McDonald, 10s; Lynn, A. O'Neill, 5s; Chatham, T. Kavanagh, £1; Kingston, J. M. Bridge, 12s 6d; North, George P. Sullivan, 10s; Toronto, T. Robertson, 15s.
- Per A. McDonald, Alexandria—R. McDonald, £1 5s; D. A. Kennedy, 5s; Kenyon, D. McDonald, 10s.
- Per Rev. Mr. Lohman, Industry—Rev. Mr. McMillan, 10s; St. Antoine, Rev. Mr. Gorman, £2 10s 6d.
- Per Rev. Mr. Rossiter, Gaspé—Self, 12s 6d; M. Melville, 12s 6d; P. Brown, Mills, J. Fitzgerald, 10s; J. McNamara, 10s.
- Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—H. L. Macdonald, 15s; J. Fitzsimmons, 7s 6d; K. Temple, 7s 6d; Sergt. Palfax, 7s 6d; Bateson, Rev. W. Freshbury, £1 5s; St. Michel, T. O'Sullivan, 12s 6d.
- Per W. McManamy, Brantford—D. Duggan, 10s; J. Martin, 5s; Mrs. L. Adams, 5s.
- Per J. Doyle, Hull—T. McKay, 12s 6d; Aylmer, Mr. Fleming, 12s 6d.
- Per J. Bonfield, Rigouville—P. Hughes, 10s.
- Per M. Baker, Kingston—T. Baker, £1.
- Per W. Gisholm, Dalhousie Mills—S. H. 10s; W. Bathurst, 10s; A. McDonald, 5s.
- Per Rev. M. Byrne, Renfrew—Self, 10s; Admaston, P. Gorman, 10s.
- Per Rev. J. J. Gisholm, Alexandria—J. P. Kennedy, 10s.
- Per M. McNamara, Kingston—P. O'Donnell, 10s; J. Murphy, £1 5s; N. Carmel, 12s 6d; W. Brophy, 12s 6d; J. McHale, 12s 6d; Sergt. Murphy, 12s 6d.
- Per Rev. Mr. Timlin, Cobourg—Self, 12s 6d; J. Hinton, 12s 6d.
- Per J. Delaney, Kingston—P. Gorman, 10s.
- Per J. McDonald, Vanhook Hill—H. McNeely, 10s.
- Per T. Griffiths, Sackville—E. Lohman, 5s; J. Campbell, 5s; P. Shearn, 10s; J. Conzel, 5s; J. B. Millette, 10s; W. Reed, 5s; Mr. McCormick, 10s.
- Per J. R. Murphy, Tinogwich—G. Johnson, £1 5s.

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

MONTREAL, August 9th, 1859.

The weather since our last has been very fine for gathering the ripe crops, and ripening the late crops. The rains last week have revived the pastures. The opinion gains ground that the summer frosts, which occasioned so much alarm, have been the means of saving the wheat crop. They kept the midge until it was too late to do much harm.—This season's experience will dispel the fears that were beginning to be entertained that Canada would cease to be a wheat growing country. England has grown wheat for many centuries with increasing productiveness, and why should not Canada?

Flour is selling freely by retail at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for Superfine. Fresh ground, of the same grade, is offered wholesale at \$5, but old ground cannot be had for less. Fancy and Extras are almost nominal at the relative difference. Prices still drop in New York. Accounts of the excellence and abundance of the crop continue to come from almost all quarters. BULKY sells at 50 cents per minute of 50 lbs.

ASUS continue to sell readily at 28s 9d for Pota; but a new feature has developed itself in the business within a week or two. The inferior sorts are worth about 10 cents more per cwt. in proportion. That is, when lots can be sold at 28s 9d, buyers are willing to pay 29s 3d for seconds and thirds, less the regular deduction of 1th and 1th. Peas are worth 28s 4d. BUTTER.—Owing to considerable arrivals the price which had on account of scarcity advanced to 14c. for some small parcels receded again to 13 1/2 and 13c, which last is the present quotation for good store packed lots. There is a demand for 60 lb. firkins for some markets, and some buyers say they would give a little more for butter in packages of that size. Provisions are inactive.

Birth. In this city, on the 7th instant, the wife of Mr. J. H. Kennedy, of a daughter.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!

A BAZAAR will be held on the 22nd inst., and the days following, for the BENEFIT of the POOR, under the Patronage of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in the St. JOSEPH'S LECTURE ROOM, in the School-house, St. FELIX STREET, near Lamontage and St. Joseph Streets.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School. W. DORAN, Principal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR IN PARIS. — JULY 17. — It was announced yesterday that the Emperor Napoleon was expected at Saint Cloud early in the day. Surrounded by her ladies in waiting, and accompanied by the Imperial Prince in the uniform of the Imperial Grenadiers of the Guard, the Empress was anxiously awaiting for the arrival of the train, announced for a quarter past ten o'clock. It came at last, and the Emperor, in the uniform of a general of division, a little the worse for the wear, and with a countenance bronzed by the sun of Italy, but beaming with joy and emotion, stepped out of the carriage, and warmly embraced the Empress and his lovely child. After the risks and dangers of war, such a meeting was a touching one, and the persons present were deeply affected by it.

Prince Murat and several generals and statesmen greeted his Majesty with the greatest enthusiasm, who, overjoyed to be again among his own people, embraced several of his friends and relatives. The people assembled in crowds at the different stations cheered loudly and displayed more than usual enthusiasm. The Emperor seemed happy and pleased, and acknowledged their greeting by bowing several times and taking off his kepi as he passed along. During the entire day the trains brought great numbers of Parisians to St. Cloud. The palace was surrounded by thousands anxiously waiting to get a sight of the Emperor. After hearing Mass at twelve in the Palace Chapel, the Sovereign received his ministers, and then began the first act of that policy which must have such a great influence on the world that it is impossible to calculate its effects, or even to surmise what will happen. Since the peace was announced, there is a stir among the tradesmen, and commerce seems to be reviving. When the full truth is made known, this peace will be a popular one, it is not so already; for you must know that it has not met with the approbation of all. The Red Republican party are disappointed. The mushroom Voltairians are quite disgusted at the Pope's being left on his throne, from which they hoped to see him precipitated. The dreamers of great conquests for France regret such an incomplete solution, but the fact is, the war was not a popular one at the onset. The egotistical, and they are numerous, said, what business have we to spend our money and give our blood in Italy, when we are to reap no benefit? The commercial world was entirely against it, and, as you may remember, the Tribunal of Commerce was about making a demonstration in favor of peace in April, until they received orders to be silent. The rich are also in favor of peace, and the poor are never gainers in war, so that, putting all together, in the thirty-six millions of Frenchmen, I would venture to say that there are at least thirty millions for peace. — Cor. Nation.

The *Moniteur* announces the nomination of Marshal Pelissier to the post of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. It is a high place, but the duties are peaceful. His acceptance of them would lead us to suppose that, so far as war is concerned, "Othello's occupation's gone," and that the Marshal is numbered among the Invades. It looks, too, like a holding out of the olive branch. In fact, we learn to-day that a brighter prospect is beginning to beam upon us. French politicians affirm that the English Government agrees to take part in the Congress which is to be held on the proposed Italian Confederation. I have already told you that France, or rather the French Emperor, for the terms are not invariably convertible, was most desirous that England should enter Congress, but that England held back. I am now told that our Government have offered to send a Representative, provided France disarmed; that the French Emperor, perhaps doubting that the offer would be accepted, proposed to do so on condition that England did the same: that England, taking him at his word, consented on condition of a general disarmament by land and; that France will begin, and that our Government are at this moment very well satisfied with the conduct of the French Emperor. Napoleon III. does not repeat the faults of his uncle; he gives his horse full breathing time. M. Persigny's arrival in Paris is announced, and it is thought that he is come on that important business. — Times.

The Emperor had granted a pension of 3000 francs, from his private purse to the mother of General Auger, killed in Italy.

It is reported that 200,000 men are to be discharged from the army on renewable furlough.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE SENATE AND THE CORPS LEGISLATIF. — Paris, July 20. — Yesterday the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which, M. Troplong, Count Morny, and M. Broche, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor, in reply, expressed his thanks for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the late events. His Majesty said: —

Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as in a political aspect. Obligated to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses and protected on his flanks by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in face of Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our successes or to aggravate our reverses.

Nevertheless the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed by neutral territories, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a Sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country.

"If I have stopped, it was neither through weariness nor exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but for the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our sol-

diers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble illusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destinies of my country might be endangered I concluded peace.

"Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No; we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave, and well organized. — Piedmont has been delivered from invasion, her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. — The idea of Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combated it most. All the Sovereigns of the Peninsula comprehend the imperious want of salutary reforms.

"Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France and the tranquillity of Europe."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: — "It was reported that Walewski had drawn out a plan for the Confederation of Italy, and submitted it confidentially to the Cabinet. It consists of seven States and Presidencies, given nominally to the Pope, but really to the Kings of Sardinia and Naples. Alternately, the strong places to be garrisoned by Federal troops are Gaeta, Mantua, and Piacenza. Votes in the Federal Diet are to be distributed as follows: — Parma and Modena, one each; Pope, two; Tuscany, Sardinia and Naples, three each."

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA — VERONA, JULY 11. — A little more than a fortnight ago the Emperors of France and Austria met on the battle-field of Solferino. Each of them standing on "vantage ground" looked down upon their thousands fighting on hill and plain for the possession of Italy. Louis Napoleon, winner of the day, telegraphed to her Majesty the Empress the news of his success, adding, "This night I sleep at Cavriana in the room previously occupied by the Emperor of Austria." This particularity, doubtless, has its advantage. Next to capturing the Emperors carriage and correspondence, there is nothing so telling as the announcement that one Emperor has been able to take up the quarters which another Emperor has been forced to leave. It is of very little consequence whether the statement is true or not. In the present instance it was not, because the Emperor Francis Joseph never stopped at Cavriana at all. Such statements, however give a glitter to the report of a victory. A room, a bed, a cocked hat, or a sword worn by an Emperor, have, and ever will have, a vast interest for the public.

To-day, again, the Emperors of France and Austria met, but not on the battle-field. Their object was, on the contrary, peace; though whether that object will be finally obtained or not is yet uncertain. The first overtures for this meeting were, I believe, made yesterday, when Captain Kleinberg, of the Emperor Napoleon's Staff, came into Verona with a confidential communication. The Emperor Francis Joseph acceded to the proposal, and it was arranged that a conference should be held at Villafranca to-day, at 10 in the morning. A little before 8 o'clock His Majesty left Verona, accompanied by the officers of the Staff, Feldzeugmeister Huss, Adjutant-General Count Grunne and Schlitter, Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kellner, General Vietter, Colonel Philippovics, Lieutenant-Colonel Schonfeld, Majors Prince Schwarzenberg, Count Placiewicz, Count Hunyadi, Wimpfen, Baron Flackenheim, Alberti Kampy, and Captains Hess, Prince of Hoheneul-Lungenbourg, Count Cham, Count Westphalen, Count Revertour, and prince of Shomburg-Lippe. At Dossobuono the gendarmes of the Guard and a division (400) of Kaiser Uhlans were in waiting. The Emperor took horse there, and, followed by his Staff, the gendarmes, and Uhlans, proceeded towards Villafranca. — At no great distance from the latter place the Staff of the Emperor Louis Napoleon was observed approaching. The Emperors, as soon as they neared each other, left their respective Staffs, and, advancing, shook hands with much apparent cordiality. — Louis Napoleon wore the uniform of General-in-Chief, blue coat with aiguillettes and gold lace collar, and a red kepi. The Emperor of Austria wore a light blue uniform and the *undershirt*. The Austrian Staff were also in the *undershirt*, and the French wore the kepi. Louis Napoleon was followed by a detachment of Cent Gardes and two squadrons of Guides. The contrast between the officers of the two nations was striking, and became more so as they fell into a common cavalcade behind the Emperors. Before this occurred, however, Louis Napoleon presented his chief officers, and after the usual amount of bowing the *cortège* proceeded onwards to Villafranca, the high towers and domes of which were visible at no great distance. The two Emperors side by side, their respective Staffs in picturesque confusion, entered the high street, passing through the gap made a few weeks ago by the Austrians to defend the road. Leaving the railway station to their left they took the opposite turning which leads to Valleggio, and halted before the door of a mean-looking house on the right hand, which used to be the Emperor Francis Joseph's headquarters. The two Sovereigns alighted and entered the house, and presently they were left closeted, an Austrian gendarme and a French Cent Garde standing sentry at the door. Outside in the street the Staff formed a crescent on each side of the gate, to the left of which the Uhlans, to the right the French Guides were drawn up in line. In a bye lane opposite the house orderlies held the horses, while the people of the town, who did not appear in great numbers, were kept back by Austrian and French gendarmes. During the half-hour which the Emperors spent together there was a grave interchange of civilities between the officers, but not much cordiality. To most of those present it was apparently a weary time. The only busy person seemed to be a French painter, M. Yvon, I believe, who seized the opportunity to make some sketches of Austrian officers.

At last the Emperors came out. The Emperor of Austria presented his Staff to the Emperor of the French, and both walked side by side towards the Uhlans, whom they inspected. Nothing could be more strikingly different than the appearance of the two men on foot. Francis Joseph, young, erect, spare, with a small nose, blue eyes, and pale moustache. — Louis Napoleon, older, fat in face, large nose, with broad moustaches, and a remarkable peculiarity of gait. The inspection of the Uhlans having been completed the French squadron underwent the same ordeal, and the Emperors then took horse again, His Majesty Francis Joseph accompanying His Majesty Louis Napoleon for about five minutes on the road to Valleggio, where they shook hands and the interview was over. At noon the Emperor was back in his quarters at Verona.

VERONA, JULY 12. — This day has been spent in vain expectation by the good folks of Verona. It was rumored that the Emperor Louis Napoleon would pay a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the rumor gained so much credit that in every street through which it was likely that the Imperial *cortège* would pass anxious spectators have been watching at doors and windows all day. Hitherto the curious have been disappointed, and doubtless the disappointment will last till night puts an end to all further expectation.

The truth is, that so many French officers have come in of late that the Veronese consider the day incomplete unless one of these gentlemen makes his appearance in a chaise and four.

Last evening Prince Napoleon made his appearance suddenly at the head-quarters of the Emperor while His Majesty was at dinner. He drove up in a

chaise and four, stayed several hours, and at 10 o'clock returned to Valleggio. In the night two French officers arrived, and to-day Count Rechberg and Prince Metternich proceeded to the French headquarters. These Generals have returned, and I believe that they have come to an understanding with the French Government, probably as to the terms which may be acceptable at an European congress. I am the more confirmed in this opinion, because Count Rechberg and Prince Metternich are on the point of leaving Italy for Vienna, and they would hardly do so unless some final arrangement had been come to.

A most amusing scene took place yesterday at the Imperial dinner. As the Emperor sat twirling his blonde moustache a tremendous tinkling of horse bells was heard in the courtyard, and a four-horse chaise rattled in. The officer of the day hastily left the table, and returned to inform His Majesty that Prince Napoleon had arrived. As there were at dinner near the Emperor two of his brother's two cousins, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, you can fancy the consternation that was depicted on every face. The morsels on their way remained in suspense on the forks. The Emperor rose, and putting aside his napkin proceeded into an adjoining room where he received the Prince. A few minutes after he returned, the dinner was hastily concluded, and the guests made a general rush down the back stairs. The Grand Dukes sent for their swords and caps, left in the room where Prince Napoleon sat, and escaped to their several homes as quickly as they could. A shell bursting in the Imperial headquarters could not have created so much confusion. "Ploppon" remained several hours in Verona, and went late in the evening home to his camp and quarters. There is great discontent in the army at the prospect of a peace without a chance for soldiers or officers of retrieving their defeats. If Lombardy is surrendered without further fighting, numbers of officers will give up the service. It would be the crowning punishment of the Austrian empire if, after all other discontents had been aroused, the army should exhibit its displeasure also. You may imagine how pleasant Verona is at this moment, with a discontented Italian people, a dispersed court, and a sulky army. Every man you meet seems to be in the condition of the gentleman in the play called "Les pailles sèches de la vie humaine," ready to curse all creation, and show ill temper in every relation of life. It will give you an idea of the confidence with which Austria looked upon the discomfiture of the military struggle to learn that up till quite lately the defenses of Verona were neglected. Several of the guns had been removed to Piacenza and Parma. — Upwards of 100 pieces of artillery were wanting on the walls. At the last moment all this neglect had to be repaired, and even now I am told the preparations are not complete.

What loyalty it has been possible to rouse throughout Austria you will judge from the fact that 20,000 volunteers have been obtained in Austria proper, Hungary, and the Tyrol. This shows that in spite of bad government there is a strong feeling alive against France.

Another danger to Austria lies in the fact that the discontented learn to despise an army which has not won a battle. There is no doubt that the army is not under its new organization what it was under the old. Young soldiers are not the thick-and-thin supporters of a threatened monarchy that veterans are, and those who framed the new organization forget that they would have at some period or another to trust the safety of the empire to recruits.

The Archduke Maximilian left this last night for Venice and Trieste. The Prince of Nassau is gone also, and officers of every grade are leaving Verona in vast numbers.

JULY 13. — The war is at an end. Peace has been finally settled, and Austria surrenders Lombardy to the Mincio. Venetia and the fortresses of the "Viereck" remain in the hands of Austria, either to be governed, as of old, by the Emperor, or to be surrendered to the Emperor's brother Maximilian — a generous and openhearted Prince, as yet unblest with children. Neither the Austrian Generals nor the Italian people have as yet digested this intelligence. The former lament over the departed glories of the army which is obliged silently to lay down its arms without a struggle to retrieve its honour. The latter ask, — is this the end of Louis Napoleon's promises that Italy would be free to the utmost limit of the Adriatic? They think that even if Venetia be constitutionally governed under Archduke Maximilian, this childless prince dying will leave the reversions of the country to Austria as before; and then, as of old, the fortresses of the Adige will remain as a standing menace to Lombardy.

It is affirmed here on authority or weight too great to be contradicted that the Emperor of Austria was constrained by English and Prussian remonstrances to sign this peace, and that he yielded to these remonstrances because they were backed up by a threat of armed intervention. Whatever may be the causes which produced the peace, there is no doubt, however, of its existence. The Grand Dukes of Tuscany and of Modena, who staked their Duchies in the struggle, are sufferers. They are to be allowed to return if their people consent to have them. — That such a result is impossible is almost proved by the fact that at midnight these Princes with the remaining Archdukes, accompanied by Count Rechberg and Prince Metternich, went off by express train to Vienna. The army is to be dispersed into cantonments, and the Generals have been summoned to meet the Emperor for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. The Emperor himself goes to Vienna to-morrow.

I am unable to say with what feelings the Piedmontese have seen the conclusion of peace, nor in what light the matter is regarded by the army under Louis Napoleon's direct orders; but I know that the armistice was received by the French fleet in the Adriatic with marks of great disgust. On the very night of the signature of the armistice 40 vessels of war arrived before Venice. Preparations for an attack had been made, and, no doubt, great hopes were felt by all on board, that stirring scenes would soon be witnessed. Great was their disappointment to learn that there was no more fighting to be done. It is still an unsolved problem whether floating batteries are of any use against sand batteries. It seems that the Admiral who ordered the three finest of Lloyd's ships to be sunk at Venice has been permitted to retire from the service without a court-martial.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN CONFEDERATION. — The *Univers* contains the following paragraph: — "Some journals have already thought fit to communicate intelligence as to the mode in which the Sovereign Pontiff has received the offer of the title of president of the Italian Confederation. Some say he has refused it, others announce that he has almost promised to accept it. The fact is, neither the one nor the other know anything about the matter. It is certain that the Pope, who had refused the actual presidency in 1848 and 1849, has not negotiated upon this point either before or during the war of 1859. The latest acts of the Sovereign Pontiff prove this beyond all doubt. With respect to the honorary presidency, it is an entirely new idea, which cannot as yet have been the subject of discussion. Beside any other consideration, one of the principal reasons which ten years ago caused the refusal of the Head of the Church still existed before the peace of Villafranca. The Pope did not desire any extension of his temporal domains or political action, which should have for its point of departure a war between the sons of the Church, and the disposition by means of arms of a Catholic Sovereign. Doubtless overtures may have been made to the Pope immediately after the interview of Villafranca but no one can be in a position to say how they were received, because the latest intelligence from Rome is anterior to the peace. They who amuse the public by spreading such reports as these should consider that Rome never decides without reflection, and never engages herself as to the unknown. Now

nothing is more unknown than the future Italian Confederation, because many of the Sovereigns called to form part of it have not yet been able to exchange a word on the subject. To assume, when people talk of the intentions of the Chief of the Church with regard to the honorary presidency of the Italian Confederation, they are simply giving utterance to personal appreciations or gossip. — *Tablet*

AUSTRIA.

THE TWO EMPERORS. — The *Times* Austria correspondent writes, July 12: —

"At first the Emperor Francis Joseph was not inclined to agree to the proposed armistice, but as the French monarch accepted all the conditions proposed, and the army was suffering severely from the tremendous heat, he at length consented to a temporary suspension of hostilities. An officer of my acquaintance writes from Verona that it was a mistake to give the French time for completing their arrangements for the siege of the fortresses; but he adds, 'the heat is so terrific that a man is in imminent danger of having a *coup de soleil* if exposed to the action of the sun.' The typhus is spreading in the Austrian camp, and a few cases of cholera have occurred. The Austrian military world is totally ignorant of what passes in the French camp, but the medical men, who are brought into direct and frequent connexion with the sick and wounded prisoners, are well aware that fever and dysentery are prevalent in the armies of the allies. A fortnight ago the Emperor Napoleon informed the Empress by electric telegraph that he had passed the night of the 24th in the room at Cavriana which the Austrian monarch had occupied in the morning. The story became known at Verona five or six days ago, but it produced less effect there than it had done at Paris, it being known that his Majesty did not quit his saddle while at Cavriana.

VIENNA, JULY 22. — The Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria will meet at Zurich in the course of the next week, in order to conclude peace on the basis of the preliminaries signed at Verona. It is now proposed that the Treaty shall be concluded between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, and that Sardinia shall make peace with Austria by means of an "Additional Act." Neither England, Russia, nor Prussia are to be represented at Zurich, but as soon as the Treaty of Peace has been ratified, the fact will be made known to those Powers. The arrangements which have been made by France and Austria will satisfy neither the neutrals nor the Italians, but the two Emperors appear to care as little for the one as they do for the other. The Austrian Government affects to be well pleased with the conditions of peace, and probably it really is so, as it is aware that the neutral Powers intended to propose much more disadvantageous terms than those which have been obtained from the Emperor of the French. A person, who must necessarily be well informed on the subject, has this morning told me that the British Government not long since proposed to Russia and Prussia to make the cession of Venetia and Lombardy the basis of future negotiations for peace, and he also gave me to understand that the two last-mentioned Powers had consented to take the proposition into consideration. — The proposals at first made by the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Francis Joseph were: — 1. That Lombardy and Venetia should be separated from Austria, and placed as an independent kingdom under an Archduke; 2. That Modena and Parma should be given to Sardinia; and 3. That Tuscany should be ceded to the Duchess-Regent of Parma. These conditions having been rejected, the counter-propositions made by Austria were accepted by the Emperor Napoleon. Count Rechberg and Baron Hess negotiated with his Majesty, and both of them were much struck by the extraordinary lucidity of his mind, and his talent for business. The preliminaries of peace were put to paper by the Emperor himself at Valleggio, to which place Count Rechberg went after the interview between the two Sovereigns at Villafranca. — Baron Hess settled with Napoleon the conditions of the armistice, and he was subsequently sent with Count Mensdorff to Valleggio, to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the two monarchs at Villafranca. It is reported, that 800,000,000 of lire is the sum which Lombardy is to take as her share of the National Debt. — When the news reach the army that peace had been concluded, and Lombardy ceded to France, the indignation of the officers was so great, that many of them expressed themselves in terms which were by no means flattering for any of the parties concerned. The Austrians maintain that they could effectually have cured the French of their bad habit of meddling in the affairs of other nations, "if the English had insisted on the neutrality of the Adriatic," and I am not inclined to think that they over-rate their prowess. The Fourth army, consisting of some 60,000 men, was totally inactive, as it was necessary to keep powerful garrisons in Venetia, Trieste, and in the numerous seaports on the Dalmatian coast.

It is now publicly related at Belgrade that old Wutschitch was poisoned, and it is known here that five senators accused of having conspired against Prince Milosch would have been put to death if Pasha and Sir H. Bulwer had not protested against such a summary manner of proceeding. Prince Couza is unwell, and he leads a very retired life. — *Cor. Times*.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATCH TO THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The following is the despatch addressed by Lord John Russell to Lord Bunsow, her Majesty's representative at the Court of Berlin, under date the 22nd of June. We give it as re-translated from a German translation: —

Foreign Office, 22nd June, 1859.

My Lord, — Her Majesty's Government sees with great concern an indication manifesting itself in Germany to take part in the war which has broken out between France and Sardinia on one side and Austria on the other. It depends chiefly upon the moderate and sagacious behaviour of Prussia whether the present war is to remain confined to Italy, or extend to German territory and perhaps to other parts of Europe.

The Emperor Napoleon has declared that it is not his wish to attack Germany. It is hoped and believed that the Prince Regent of Prussia will not take part in an attack upon France. But it has been maintained that Germany is, if not directly, at least indirectly threatened; that if she did not take part in a war on the Po, she would soon have to defend herself on the Rhine; that the Austrian fortresses on the Mincio and Adige were, in reality, the bulwarks of Germany against France. There is much loose and unproved assertion in this statement. The war between Austria and Sardinia has undoubtedly — perhaps inevitably — sprung from the state of things in Italy. Since 1815 Austria has exercised a supremacy *in facto* over the Italian States; in the course of the last few years Sardinia has favored and fostered the passions of the Italians for independence. When Lord Loftus demanded from Count Buol a pledge that Austria would in no case order her army to cross her frontier in Italy without having previously come to an understanding with France, the reply was: — "No, I cannot give you that assurance, for it would be a surrender of our sovereign power. We shall not intervene in any State unless our aid is asked for, and in that case it will be granted, and the knowledge that it will be granted is the best preservative of order." Consequently, Austria was not prepared to give up the claim to a right of intervention, in case she was appealed to for the latter, and Sardinia, on the other hand, would not give up the pretension to represent the sorrows and aspirations of Italy; but inasmuch as the King of Sardinia was not able to carry through such a dispute with his own force, he has demanded the assistance of the Emperor of the French, and it has been granted to him.

I do not speak here of the immediate cause of the war; on this point my predecessor has already very completely developed her Majesty's views. But from the statement just made, it is evident that the fundamental origin of the war is to be sought for in the diametrically opposite pretensions put up by Austria and Sardinia. The war has broken out without any reference to Germany. The assertion that France, when successful on the Po and the Brenne, will prove to be an aggressive policy on the Rhine, is a perfect arbitrary assertion. The momentous question of involving the continent in war should not be decided on the ground of vague hypothesis and exaggerated apprehensions. Nor is it a tenable statement that the fortresses on the Mincio and on the Adige are bulwarks of Germany. It must be borne in mind that the fortresses of Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua, do not fall within the ancient limits of Germany; that, on the contrary, the whole territory from Verona to the Adriatic, in the year 1792, formed part of a weak, unwarlike, and decaying Italian State.

The utmost that can be said is, that while many Germans look upon these fortresses as a bulwark of Germany many Italians look upon them as a menace to Italy. The treaty of peace must decide about their future fate.

The reasons adduced in favour of a war on the part of the German States thus being insufficient, very strongly resist so precipitate a course. The Prince Regent of Prussia will in his wisdom weigh the impolicy of exposing his country to be considered the champion of the maladministration of Italy. It cannot be necessary for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg that the Government in Milan and Bologna should be bad. But in the eyes of the Italians, Prussia, should she appear in arms by the side of Austria, would be considered as a defender of everything Austria has committed and omitted.

There is still another consideration of the utmost importance. Hitherto the war has produced but little excitement in France. As soon as the question of superiority in the field shall have been decided, the two belligerent Powers will probably be strongly inclined to put a stop to this exhausting war. But should France, by a German attack, be called upon to defend her own frontier, it is impossible to foretell to what pitch the passions of international hatred might not be inflamed, and for what space of time the continent of Europe might not have to suffer from the desolations of war.

You are already sufficiently informed of her Majesty's resolve, supported by the unanimous feeling of her people, to observe a strict neutrality. Her Majesty has kept this country free from all and every obligation which might interfere with her freedom of action. Her Majesty's Government entertain the hope that Prussia will adopt a course as nearly similar as the circumstances of Germany will permit. Possibly the time is very near when the voice of mediating friendly Powers will be able to make itself successfully heard, and when representations in favour of peace will no longer be without effect.

Pray read this despatch to Baron Schlichting, and leave a copy with him.

I am, &c., JOHN RUSSELL.

To Lord Bunsow.

THE MACMAHON FAMILY.

(From the *Nation*.)

Neither man or nation ever gave to God in sacrifice, that it was not repaid a thousand fold. A hundred and sixty-eight years ago Ireland laid upon the Altar an offering as precious to her and to Heaven as that which sanctified the Machibean Mother, and proved the faith of Abraham, of old. The flower of Ireland's chivalry, her nobles and chiefs and soldiers gave up home and country, lands and possessions, titles and honors, and sailed away to exile far ever all that was dearest and fondest to hold and most painful to part they laid down unrepiningly on the Altar of their God.

It seemed the surrender of national existence, the extinction of the Irish race. Disappearing forever from the land of their fathers, there was to be for them no future. Stranger lands would give them graves, and in a few generations no trace would remain to mark where ran the blood of the exiled nation! Mournful it was, indeed, that many a long line of glorious ancestry should vanish in the mist and gloom of exile, while aliens revelled in the hills and reaped the plains of the confiscated soil. Yet was there no hesitating loyalty offered to sacred duty. Each soldier chief stepped proudly from the shore, and bade an eternal adieu to the ashes of his kindred. Ireland quitted the heart chivalrous without a murmur, and with the better faith welcomed the childless and desolate future that seemed before her. Heaven looked down upon a sacrifice so great, and marked for it a great reward. A blessing hallowed the paths of the wanderers; and in their history may be traced the hand of God, just, righteous, and omnipotent as in the days of Israel's glory. Ireland cast her bread upon the waters, and it has not been lost; even now it is being returned to her after many days — days of sorrow and sniffling, stripes, and poverty, and bondage, and tears, but of never an hour's regret for the lot of her choice in that crisis of agony and despair. God has preserved her children; they have not disappeared — they are not lost. They live for her joy, and pride, and hope; they live to replace her crown of thorns by a crown of glory, that all the world may know how Heaven rewards the faithful amongst nations as amongst men. Their seed has been multiplied, and their name exalted. They, indeed, are the salt of the earth; in the camps, and courts, and cabinets, and high places of the world they are highest, greatest. France, Spain, Austria, ring with the fame of the exiled Chiefs of Ireland, while guilty England shrinks in self-accusing terror at the names of MacMahon and O'Neill.

To-day the heart of Ireland beats with pride for the illustrious victor of Magenta, who has won his Marshal's baton on the sunny plains of Italy. We have claimed him from the first as a son of our own loved land — not the less, a gallant Irishman that his Mitisian blood mingled for three generations with the general current of the chivalry of France. The Sarsnach, from the racy but degenerate *Globe* down to the feeble echoes of the *Maid and Packet*, sneered at us for doing so. They cracked dull jokes on the Christian name of the great soldier, as if it were not a source of pride to bear the time-honored and sacred patronymic of Ireland's patron saint; and they all but suggested, that in *name*, and name only, did the gallant Marshal's claim to Irish descent consist. We are now, however, in a position — thanks to the genealogical research and courtesy of a gentleman who is himself the Chief of a race that occupies the proudest page in Irish history — to enter upon the details, and dispose, once and for all, of every evil tale, and doubt upon the subject. The gallant Marshal is the best blood of MacMahon; there courses in his veins the best blood of Munster — the O'Briens, O'Sullivan, the Fitzgeralds of Desmond and Knights of Glyn, the MacNamaras, O'Neulans, MacSheehys, and others of the old martial clans of Monomia, whose invincible courage has been proved in many a fiercely contested battle-field. These Clare MacMahon's differ in descent from the Ulster or Monaghan MacMahon's. The latter are the race of Cian-Colla, of the line of Heremon, while the former are descendants from the O'Briens, Kings of Munster, of the race of Heber.

Patrick MacMahon, of Torroille, in the county of Limerick, Esq., was married to Margaret, daughter of John O'Sullivan, of Bantry, in the county of Cork, Esq., of the House of O'Sullivan Bore. Honorably identified with the cause of the last of the Stuarts, he bequeathed his good sword to the Treaty of Limerick, and retired, with his noble-hearted wife — "a lady," say the records, "of the rarest beauty and virtue" — to the friendly shores of France. Here his son, John MacMahon, of Antun, married an heiress, and was created Count de Equilly. On the 28th of September, 1749, the Count applied to the Irish Go-

of the day—Accompanying his application with the necessary fees, &c., for the officers of "Ulster King-at-Arms"—to have his genealogy, together with the records, &c. of his family, duly authenticated, collected, and recorded with all necessary verifications, in order that his children and their posterity in France might have all-sufficient proof of the proud fact that they were Irish. All this was accordingly done, as may be seen in the records in Birmingham Tower, Dublin Castle, counter-signed by the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the various other requisite signatures. In those records he is described as of "the noble family, paternally of MacMahon of Clondrales (in-Clare) and maternally of the noble family of the Marshall Duke of Magenta.

The Count's genealogy commences in the middle of the fifteenth century, and traces him through of the generations as follows:—Terence MacMahon, proprietor of Clondrales, married Helena, daughter Maurice Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, died 1473, and was interred in the Monastery of Ashelin, in Munster. He was succeeded by his son Donatus MacMahon, who married Honor O'Brien of the noble family of Thomond; and his son Terence MacMahon, Esq., married Joanna, daughter of John MacNamara, Esq., of Dohaghtin, commonly styled "MacNamara Reagh," and had a son Bernard MacMahon, Esq., whose wife was Margarita, daughter of Donatus O'Brien of Daugh. Moriagh MacMahon, son of Bernard, married Elinora, daughter of William O'Neilan of Emri, colonel of a regiment of horse, in the army of Charles I, and was father of Maurice MacMahon, Esq., whose wife Helena, was daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., of Ballinacorney, Knight of Glen. Moriagh MacMahon, son of Maurice, married Helena, daughter of Emanuel MacSheehy, Esq., of Ballylunan, and was father of the above-named Patrick MacMahon, who married Margarita, daughter of John O'Sullivan, Esq., mother of John, first Count de Equilly.

The descent of the Count MacMahon, maternally, through the O'Sullivan's is as follows:—Mortogh O'Sullivan, Esq., of Bantry, in the county of Cork, married Maryann, daughter of James Lord Desmond, and dying was interred, 1541, in the Convent of Friars Minor, Cork. His son, John O'Sullivan, of Bantry, married Joanna, daughter of Gerald de Courcy, Baron of Kinsale, and died 1578, leaving Daniel O'Sullivan, Esq., his son, who married Anna, daughter of Christopher O'Driscoll, of Baltimore, in the county Cork, Esq., and died at Madrid, leaving his son John O'Sullivan, of Bantry, Esq., who married Margaret, daughter of James O'Donovan, of Roscarbery, Esq., Bartholomew O'Sullivan, son of John, was Colonel in the army of James II. at the siege of Limerick, and married Helena, daughter of Thomas Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, by whom he had Major John O'Sullivan of Bantry, who married Honoria, daughter of Robert MacCarthy, of "Castro Leonino, in the County of Cork, Esq., grandson of Daniel MacCarthy, Lord of Gloucra, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Donogh, Lord Desmond, and died 1731. Their daughter was Margarita, who married Patrick MacMahon, Esq., of Torridale.

Through his grandmother, Helena, daughter of Emanuel MacSheehy, John MacMahon, Count de Equilly, was descended from the Fitzgibbons of Ballyninch, the Laeys of Ballingarry, the Purcells of Crough, the Lyaschts of Shanagan, the O'Callaghans, MacNamaras of Cragagh, the MacMahons of Corighol, and through the MacCartys and Fitzgerids, with all the leading families of Munster, of native and Anglo-Norman descent.—*ipsi Hibernis Hiberniora.*

Said we not truly a few weeks since that Marshal MacMahon was "every inch an Irishman." There is scarcely a noble family of Catholic and Irish blood whose blood does not mingle in the hero's veins; there is not a corner of the island in which there will not be pride of family besides pride of race and country, when this chronicle of his life is read to-day. But well may Clare exult and Bantry rejoice. Around the shores of that matchless bay still throng the kinsmen and clansmen of "the noble House of Beare," watching with pride and reverence the sacred wounds of Donogh, where Daniel O'Sullivan, Prince of Beare, made his last stand for Irish rule. When young Donal fell, sword in hand, in the breach at Belgrade, and Philip, illustrious in literature as in war, was laid in his Spanish tomb, the name seemed to have disappeared on the Continent. We find in the above, however, that one of the Bantry family commanded and fought at the siege of Limerick; and those who have read the narrative of the adventures and escape of Prince Charles Edward, will recognise in the devoted and faithful "O'Sullivan" the companion of all his sufferings and privations, a relative of the noble-hearted wife of the first exiled MacMahon.

"Hail to our Celtic brethren!" sang the Poet of the Nation: Ireland to-day sends her greeting to the victor of Magenta; may his future be as glorious as his ancestry is illustrious.

UNITED STATES.

ACCIDENT TO THE BISHOP OF ALBANY.—As Bishop McClosky and two Priests in company with him were on their way to Port Kent, on Monday morning, the 25th ult., one of the forward wheels of the carriage in which they were riding came off, and the horses becoming frightened, the carriage was upset and smashed to pieces. The Bishop and his friends fortunately escaped with a few slight scratches. Mr. Tufts, stage proprietor, was driving, and he says it is most astonishing that in such a smash up all should have escaped without material injury. The first that Mr. Tufts saw of his passengers, after being thrown himself from his seat, was the Bishop and his friends extricating themselves from the wreck of the carriage, that lay bottom side up in the ditch.—*Alb. Argus 1st inst.*

CONVERTED CHURCHES.—The Catholics of Burlington, Iowa, and Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, have purchased two Presbyterian churches in those towns, and are making the necessary improvements and alterations in them to fit them for Catholic worship.—*N. Orleans Standard.*

MORTALITY OF NEW YORK CITY.—According to the city inspector's report there were 616 deaths in the city during the past week, an increase of 2 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 82 less than occurred in the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number 84 were men, 74 women, 261 boys, and 197 girls. There were 103 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 1 of generative organs, 13 of the heart and blood vessels, 106 of the lungs and throat, 3 of old age, 29 of eruptive fevers and skin diseases, 40 stillborn, and premature births, 268 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 41 uncertain complaints, 3 of the secret organs, and 10 from violent causes.

A REASONABLE WOMAN.—The Chicago, Ill., Tribune says, a day or two since a lady of unusual amplitude of crinoline got into one of the street railroad cars. She spread her skirts over the adjacent seats, to the horror of the conductor, who calculated on a rush of passengers immediately. After arranging matters and things, the lady called the conductor and said: "How many seats do you think I occupy?" He was an unmarried man, and not caring about exaggerating the matter, replied: "Three seats." With that the lady handed over fifteen cents, saying: "There's the pay for three seats—now don't let me be disturbed." And she was not.

AGRICULTURAL.—A statement is made in the Springfield Journal, which, if true, possesses an importance to the farmers of the North that is almost incalculable. It says that Dr. Goodman, an old farmer in that county, has corn planted six weeks since, which is now in tassel. It is of the common variety, soaked in chloride of lime eight hours. The corn planted at the same time, not subject to this process, is hardly a foot high. A pound of chloride of lime is sufficient to plant forty acres of corn.

Mr. James Buchanan has written and published a letter to say that he will positively decline again to be a candidate for President of the United States.

BLOODY AFFAIR AT WATERBURY, CONN.—A bloody affair occurred at Waterbury on Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, at a German house called Meyer's Hotel, in Scovill street. It appears that about midnight on Saturday John Riggs entered the bar-room of Meyer's Hotel, and soon began abusing a boy who was present. He became so brutal that James Shannon, who was sitting in the room, finally interfered to protect the boy, and some loud talking followed between him and Riggs. The landlord finally turned Riggs out of the house. He soon returned, armed with a dirk, and meeting Shannon at the door, stabbed him four times, inflicting wounds which will probably cause his death. So rapidly did this transpire, that Shannon himself did not at the moment know that he was injured, and none of those present perceived that anything serious had taken place until Shannon walked to a friend in the back part of the room, and requested him to loosen his belt, declaring that he had been stabbed. The person addressed was incredulous even then, till he saw blood falling upon the floor. Riggs is a notorious scamp, and has served one term of three years in the State Prison. He has been out nearly four years.—*New-Haven Palladium, August 1.*

On the 26th ult., a German named Peter Arndt, living near Cedarville, Ill., killed three of his children with an axe and wounded the fourth so badly, that it is not expected to live. He made no resistance when arrested, and assigned no reasons for the murder.

MURDER FROM REVENGE.—The Hartford (Conn.) Press relates that, about a year ago, Mrs. Woods, of Warren, Conn., a widow lady 77 years of age, discharged a servant she had employed for several years, named Curtis Dart, who became enraged and threatened her life in consequence of which he was put under bonds to keep the peace. Not being able to furnish bonds, he was confined several months in jail. He was released in April, and on the 10th of this month returned to the house of Mrs. Woods, and claiming to be very friendly; she again hired him. On 14th inst., while Mrs. Woods, as is supposed from the subsequent appearance of things, was washing a floor, Dart attacked her with his fists and the mop handle, beating her terribly, and held her face downwards in a pool of water, until life was extinct. The coroner's jury charged Dart with the murder, and he was arrested and bound over for trial.

A STRANGE STORY.—The following story is from the Troy Budget:—We have for some time been cognisant of a persistent piece of cruelty towards a lady of the first respectability in this city, and whom we hoped ere now to find relieved by the interference of friends. It appears that her husband in a fit of jealousy something more than a year ago procured a cage complete of iron, into which he compelled his wife to enter, and although it is impossible for her to stand erect within it, she is never permitted to leave it except at night. The social position of the parties is such that we are persuaded not to mention names at present, but shall not fail to do so within a day or two, unless, in the mean time, we find the lady quietly released.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES IN INDIAN GRAVES.—We have been favored with the perusal of two letters lately received in this city from David, from most highly respectable and reliable parties, giving some particulars of the gold discoveries in the Indian graves. One of them, which we translate, says:—"The principal event here is the discovery of great riches in the sepulchres of the original inhabitants of Chiriqui. At present over a thousand persons are working in the district of Esqueron at the places called Mamudo and Bugalita in opening the 'huacas' (Indian graves) there, and it is calculated that at least nine arrobas (225 lbs.) of fine gold have been extracted. There is a tradition that in former times a Spanish ship, obliged to put into one of our ports from stress of weather for repairs, brought off a box of earth from the shore for the galley fireplace, and that on arrival at home on removing the box a thin cake of gold was discovered at the bottom of it; the circumstances gave rise to the large immigration to the district, and the city of La Esmeralda was founded, where the richest mines between Cans and San Martin were for many years worked, but the depredations of the filibusters and the hostility of the Indians compelled the inhabitants to abandon the spot, and they retired to Costa Rica, where they founded the city of Cartago. Notwithstanding many attempts made to discover the site of the city and its gold mines, it is still unknown; but it is thought that these discoveries will induce fresh explorations, which may at least lead to the discoveries of the rich auriferous deposits known to exist in the province.—The number of huacas throughout the country is very great and may yield immense treasure." The other letter to which we allude says:—"I saw \$10,000 worth in the hands of one man alone, and there are others who have still more. There are millions of these graves all over the country in this province and also throughout Central America, enough to employ thousands of men for many years. It is only three weeks since the diggings commenced and the amount of wrought gold discovered is enormous." The letter goes on to say that agriculture is quite deserted, and that provisions, liquors, clothing and tools would find a good market. These accounts come from most reliable and disinterested sources and are worthy of every credit. Chiriqui is a beautiful and healthy country, sparsely populated by a quiet and simple people. As the graves are scattered over a vast extent and far from any settlements, persons who think of trying this novel mode of mining should go well prepared and not trust to the present resources of the country. We saw yesterday (July 13) at the office of Messrs. Cabrero, Hourquet & Co., some twenty pounds of gold images, idols, &c., recently taken from an Indian "huaco" (burying place) near David in this State, and brought here for sale, by Mr. Manuel Fernandez. It is currently reported that the company who are engaged in the speculation have taken out some eighty thousand dollars worth from this same "huaco." Among the lot, we saw some curiously wrought alligators, similar to those found in the Indian burying places of Peru and Mexico. At what date these relics of antiquity were deposited here, no one knows. Some of them looked old enough to have been made by "Tubal Cain." The alligators seems to have been in great veneration by the aborigines of these countries as well as of ancient Egypt. No doubt large quantities of manufactured gold lie buried all through North and South America in these Indian huacos. In all of the wars between different tribes, no enemy was ever guilty of disturbing the resting places of the dead.—*Panama Star.*

More testimony from the clergy. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

Rev. JAMES C. BOOMER. Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs:—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your pain killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe and effectual remedy. Rev. EDWARD K. FULLER.

This certifies that I have for several years used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family, in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

Rev. A. BRONSON, FALL RIVER. Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplugh & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

FROM DR. LEWIS OF VERMONT. Gentlemen: I am pleased to be able to state, that I have tried the Oxygated Bitters for Indigestion and Debility, and found immediate relief from using only part of a bottle. I have the greatest confidence in it as a cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility, and recommend it with much pleasure to all persons laboring under those diseases.

You are at liberty to use this as you think proper to promote the sale of this excellent medicine. Yours &c., JAMES LEWIS.

The Oxygated Bitters give a healthy tone to the Stomach and Digestive System, and act as the surest preservative against Fever and Ague, as well as other infectious diseases.

Seru. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co., 236 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnson, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.

JAMES MALONEY, SMITH AND FARRIER, BEGS to inform his numerous and kind patrons, that he still carries on his business, at No. 23 BO-NAVENTURE STREET, Montreal, Aug. 4, 1859.

WANTED, A Competent TEACHER, for School District No. 3, in the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington. A liberal Salary will be given. Apply to Mr. EDWARD FLEMING, School Commissioner of the District. A Male Teacher will be preferred.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN MEARNS, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland; by trade, a Stone Cutter. When last heard of, he was in Kingston, C.W. Any information as to his whereabouts, addressed to Catherine Mearns, True Witness Office, will be thankfully received.

COMMERCIAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, No. 95 St. Lawrence Main Street, FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. MR. M. C. HEALY, Principal.

Table listing names and locations: Amherstburg, 1 3 9; Peterboro', 1 13 9; Toronto, 1 5 0; Belleville, 2 12 1; Windsor, 0 15 7; Clapham, 3 3 9; Oshawa, 1 10 4; Cornwall, 1 2 1; Portsmouth, 1 6 3; St. Julianne, 0 11 0; N. Williamsburg, 1 15 1; Rigin, 0 15 0; Chelsea, 1 13 0; Ottawa City, 2 19 4; Do., 1 19 4; Do., 2 13 9; David Bourgeois, 1 2 6; James Moran, 1 14 0; F. Maguire, 2 10 3; P. A. Beaudry, 1 14 0; St. Martin, 2 10 3; Cornwall, 1 14 4; Trenton, 1 13 4; Do., 1 7 1; John Connolly, 2 6 9; T. M. Laughlin, 0 10 10; N. D. Kehoe, 1 3 8; Peter Lee, 1 5 0; Martin Graham, 1 3 9; H. M. Cornack, 0 8 9; Miss Johanna Fer, 1 1 0; J. A. McMillan, 1 7 1; Worcester, U.S., 2 7 11; St. Hermas, 0 13 0; Pricerville, 1 7 0; Brougham Pick., 1 6 2; Neweastle, 1 6 2; St. Hyacinthe, 1 13 0; Cobourg, 1 5 6; Peterboro', 0 12 4; Berthier, 0 18 0; Ottawa City, 4 8 5; Goderich, 1 17 0; Toronto, 4 10 0; Quebec, 2 11 0; Dundas, 0 18 9; Wardsville, 3 5 7; Peterboro', 1 19 6; Buckingham, 1 8 1; Barritt's Rapids, 2 11 3; Pembroke, 2 3 9; South Durham, 1 17 6; Kempsville, 1 3 9; Peterboro', 2 8 9; St. Albans, Vt., 1 2 9; Templeton, 1 5 0; Erinville, 2 5 0; Clarke, Co. Darm., 2 11 0; Wicklow, 0 17 6; Etchenia, 1 0 9; Peterboro', 1 10 0; Chicago, U.S., 0 12 6; N. E. Beaverton, 1 1 3; Lochiel, 1 5 9; Aylmer, 0 14 9; Prescott, 0 10 0; Downeyville, 1 11 3; Railton, 2 11 3; Trenton, 5 15 9; Frankford Murray, 2 15 0; Bath, 5 2 3; Windsor, Chambr., 0 18 9; Buckingham, 1 8 6; Goderich, 0 15 0; Aylmer, 1 7 1; Emily, 0 13 1; Wellington, 2 7 11; Emily, 2 4 9; Brockville, 0 12 0; Aylmer, 3 5 5; Thorold, 0 18 9; St. Anne, Ill. U.S., 1 7 9; Worcester, U.S., 3 1 3; Rochester, U.S., 3 0 7; Calumet Island, 9 14 7; Brockville, 1 16 0; Lochiel, 1 16 10; Quebec, 3 7 6; Do., 2 2 6.

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MRS. H. E. CLARKE'S ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, (No. 16, Craig Street, Montreal.) WILL RE-COMMENCE, after the Vacation, on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. A complete Course of Education in the English and French languages will be given by Mr. and Miss Clarke from London, and Mlle Lacombe from Paris; Music by Professor Jung; Drawing, Italian, and other accomplishments, also by the best Masters. A few pupils can be received as Boarders on reasonable terms. Young Ladies, wishing to complete their studies with the view of becoming Teachers, would find unusual facilities for accomplishing their object in the Establishment of Mrs. H. E. C., where the French and English languages are spoken in their greatest purity. References are permitted to the Rev. Canon N. Pilon, and the Rev. P. Leblanc, at the Bishop's Palace; to the Rev. J. J. Connolly, P. Dowd, and M. O'Brien, at the Seminary; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, T. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal, July 7, 1859.

MRS. MUIR, 283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST, (Near Morison & Empey's.) WOULD intimate to her Customers and the Public in general, that her SHOW ROOM is now opened, with a handsome assortment of the FINEST GOODS in the city.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

- SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSENTERY AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSEA OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pollution of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something will go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug thus has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else. During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little if any Sarsaparilla, but often no operative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Dysipolias, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations, they make more profit on Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it. All our Remedies are for sale by Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

SITUATION WANTED. A PRACTICAL FARMER, (intely arrived from England) who understands Agriculture in all its branches, and both able and willing to work himself, would be glad to undertake the Management of a Farm. Apply to Mr. JOHN McCARTNEY, 81 Commissioner Street, Montreal, July 7, 1859.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THAT large commodious HOUSE, covered with tin, surrounded by a brick wall, containing fifteen apartments, with a large and spacious kitchen; Gas and water in the House—Cellar, and with Brick Stable and Sheds and a large Garden, situated on Wellington Street, Point St. Charles—House and premises have undergone a thorough repair; has been occupied for two years as a Boarding House, by the Grand Trunk Co. for the accommodation of the Company's Clerks. The situation cannot be surpassed. Two comfortable BRICK DWELLINGS, with large Yards and Sheds. A large PASTURE FIELD, well fenced and a constant stream of water running through it, adjacent to the city limits. FOR SALE, Several BUILDING LOTS, on Wellington Street, West of Bridge, situated in a most improving part of the city. Apply to FRANCIS MULLINS, Point St. Charles.

REMOVAL. JOHN PHELAN, GROCER, HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKAY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) in Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUARIE, do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B.W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Planat Dubois, in cases, very fine; Martell, in blks. and cases. PORTER—Dubois and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Saus, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Cam Brooms, Cam Brushes; Bad Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candles, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints. STARCH—Glenfield, Rice and Saffron, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Segoe, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Condensed do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Blimestone, Hat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN. March 3, 1859.

PRIVATE TUITION. AN English Lady, educated in London, and on the Continent of Europe, begs respectfully to inform the Public that she has formed Classes at her Rooms, 79 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. She Teaches Grammatically and thoroughly, the FRENCH and ITALIAN Languages, commencing with Ollendorff's method; also, the ENGLISH Language to French Canadians, on the same system. She Teaches, in addition the Pianoforte in the best style of the present day, and Drawing in Pencil and Crayon. For Terms, apply to M. E., 79 St. Lawrence Main Street. Families attended at their own residences. Respectable references given.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION. MR. KEEGAN, English and Mathematical Teacher, St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlemen's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons in any branch of English Education. N.B.—Two or three boys, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, will be taken as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazareth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 19, 1859.

MONTREAL ACADEMY, Bonaventure Hall. THE next Term of this Institution commences on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, under the Professorship of Mr. P. FITZGERALD. The Course of Instruction comprises—English, in all its departments; the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, French, and Book-Keeping, &c. A French Teacher is wanted for the above Academy. Montreal, April 28, 1859.

WANTED, AGENTS to sell Choice STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, including Fine Engravings of the RUOULFICTION and LAST SUPPER. An active person, with only small capital, can make \$50 to \$80 per month. For particulars address, D. H. MULLFORD, 187 Broadway, New York.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Place, Amt. Due. D. Dubuc, London, C.W., 1 13 4; F. M'Donnell, Newburgh, 0 18 9; Jeremiah M'Carthy, Belleville, 0 10 8; D. M'Cormick, Bloomfield, 0 10 0; P. Delany, Ingersoll, 2 6 3; Mrs. D. Fraser, Williamstown, 2 10 0; John Tobin, Ottawa City, 0 15 9; Ed. O'Neil, Toronto, 1 7 1; Francis M'Kenney, Cobourg, 0 15 2; Mathew Bennet, Norton Renfrew, 1 8 1; Hugh M'Givene, Belleville, 1 1 3; Martin Horan, Do., 1 12 3; E. Bradley, Picton, 0 12 6; W. Lamb, Three Rivers, 0 12 3; C. M'Donald, Chicago, U.S., 1 17 0; W. Carroll, Leeds, 1 18 9; J. Tunney, Cobourg, 0 14 7.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS (DISCONTINUED) IN ARREARS TO THE TRUE WITNESS. Name. Place. Amt. Due. D. Dubuc, London, C.W., 1 13 4; F. M'Donnell, Newburgh, 0 18 9; Jeremiah M'Carthy, Belleville, 0 10 8; D. M'Cormick, Bloomfield, 0 10 0; P. Delany, Ingersoll, 2 6 3; Mrs. D. Fraser, Williamstown, 2 10 0; John Tobin, Ottawa City, 0 15 9; Ed. O'Neil, Toronto, 1 7 1; Francis M'Kenney, Cobourg, 0 15 2; Mathew Bennet, Norton Renfrew, 1 8 1; Hugh M'Givene, Belleville, 1 1 3; Martin Horan, Do., 1 12 3; E. Bradley, Picton, 0 12 6; W. Lamb, Three Rivers, 0 12 3; C. M'Donald, Chicago, U.S., 1 17 0; W. Carroll, Leeds, 1 18 9; J. Tunney, Cobourg, 0 14 7.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Oshibom. Ajala—N. A. Gossie. Amherstburg—J. Roberts. Annapolis—Rev. J. Cameron. Archa—Rev. M. Girroir. Belleville—M. O'Dempsey. Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee. Brockville—P. Furlong. Brantford—W. M'Namany. Caswell—J. Knowlson. Chambly—J. Hackett. Cobourg—P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Donphy. Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Ghisholm. Dewittville—J. M'Fev. Dundas—J. M'Gerrald. Eganville—J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships—P. Hackett. Frampton—Rev. M. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll—Rev. R. Kelerher. Kemplville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—M. M'Namara. London—Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel—O. Quigley. Lohorough—T. Daley. Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle—W. Harty. Merrickville—M. Kelly. Millbrook—P. Maguire. New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City—J. Rowland. Oshawa—Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia—Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott—J. Ford. Perth—J. Doran. Peterboro—P. M'Cube. Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—J. Birmingham. Quebec—M. O'Leary. Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown—J. Caplan. Richmondhill—M. Teffy. Richmond—A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Gratton. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Albanese—T. Dunn. St. Aux de la Poutiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Fuivay. St. Raphael—A. M'Donald. St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. Thorold—John Heenan. Tingswick—T. Donegan. Toronto—P. Doyle. Templeton—J. Hagan. West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy. Windsor—O. A. M'Intyre. York Grand River—A. Lamond.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 42 McGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1858.

ROBERT PATTON, 229 Notre Dame Street, BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

MOUNT HOPE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, C. W.

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreeable location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Monday of September, 1857. In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education; while propriety of Department, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness, they will be treated with maternal solicitude.

The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which its importance demands, as the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Institute.

TERMS PER ANNUM. Board and Tuition, including the French per quarter, in advance, \$25 00. Day Scholars, 8 00. Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the Institute), 2 50. Washing, (for Boarders, when done in the Institute), 5 00. Use of Library, (if desired), 0 50. Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at Apothecaries' rates), 0 75. Italian, Spanish, and German Languages, each, 5 00. Instrumental Music, 8 00. Use of Instrument, 3 00. Drawing and Painting, 10 00. Needle Work Taught Free of Charge.

GENERAL REGULATIONS. The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September. There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils remaining during the Vacation. Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of handkerchiefs, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon and Gobel, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing Box, Combs, Brushes, &c. Parents residing at a distance will deposit sufficient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils will be received at any time of the year. For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

SCYTHES! SCYTHES! SCYTHES!!! MONTREAL MANUFACTURE. 2000 DOZEN "Higgins" Celebrated Narrow Canada and Cradling Scythes, "Moore's" and "Blood's" patterns, warranted equal to any Scythes ever imported into Canada, and very much cheaper. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

SPADES AND SHOVELS. 1000 DOZEN "Higgins" Montreal Manufactured SPADES and SHOVELS of different qualities, warranted equal in every respect to the celebrated "Ames" make, and from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

AXES. 1000 DOZEN "Higgins" WARRANTED AXES. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

AUGERS, MANUFACTURED by the Montreal Auger Company. A full assortment constantly on hand, and for Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

CUT NAILS & SPIKES. 2000 GASKS, assorted sizes, of the celebrated Cote St. Paul Manufacture. Also, "Dunn's" Patent Clinch Nails. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

CANADA PLATES. 2000 BOXES "Swansea" Canada Plates. 1500 boxes "Glamorgan" Canada Plates. 500 boxes "Hutton" Canada Plates. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

TIN PLATES. 600 BOXES Coke Tin Plates, 10 and 1X. 1000 boxes Best Charcoal Plates, 10, 1X, 1XX, DC, DX, DXX. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

PIG IRON. 530 TONS No. 1 "Coltness" and "Glenarnock" Pig Iron, now landing. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

BAR AND BUNDLE IRON. 650 TONS SCOTCH IRON, well assorted, "Glasgow" brand. 450 tons Best Refined Iron, of "Bradley's," "Bagnall's" and other best makers. 100 tons Sheet Iron, assorted Nos. 65 do Hoop and Brand Iron. 100 do "Thornycroft's" Best Boiler Plates. 15 do "Low Moor" do do do. 5 do Best Rivets for do do do. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

SPELTER & BLOCK TIN. 5 TONS SILESIA SPELTER 1 Ton BLOCK TIN. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells. JUST RECEIVED, ex SS. "North American," a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

FAIRBANK'S Patent Platform and Counter Scales. WE are Agents for the Sale of the above celebrated Scales, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE, FOR DRY and WET BLASTING, constantly on hand, and for Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

Ford's Patent Bath Bricks. 5000 PATENT BATH BRICKS, now landing ex "Minnesota," from Liverpool. For Sale, very low, being a consignment. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

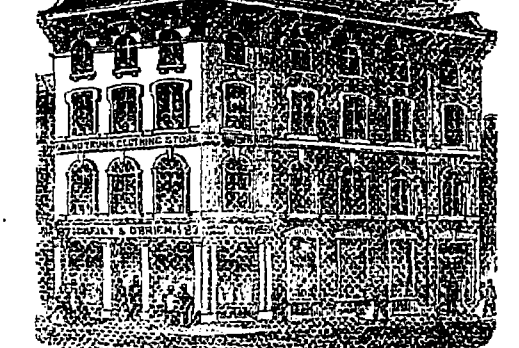
Chain Cables and Anchors. WOODS' celebrated CHAINS and ANCHORS, assorted sizes, with Proofs. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

HARDWARE. IN addition to the above Goods, the Subscribers offer for Sale their usual LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE, including every variety of Goods in their line of business, which have been purchased on the very best terms in the English, German and American Markets, and which they will sell at very reasonable prices, on the usual terms of credit. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

P. P. P. PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS. They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the conglutinated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature. BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y. Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859.

GREAT BARGAINS! AT THE GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, 87 M'GILL STREET, 87



The Proprietors of the above well-known CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT, RESPECTFULLY announce to their Patrons and the Public generally that they have now completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS; and are prepared to offer for Sale the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING (All of their own Manufacture) EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

Their Stock of Piece Goods consists in part of—French, West of England, German, and Venetian BROAD CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES; also fancy DUCKS; Scotch, English, and Canadian TWEEDS, &c. &c. The choice of VESTINGS is of the newest Styles and best Qualities. Their Out-Fitting Department contains, amongst other articles, Fancy Flannel Shirts; Australian and English Lambs' Wool do; every description of Hosiery; White, Fancy French Fronts, and Regatta Shirts, &c. &c. of every style and quality. Also a great number of French, English, and American India Rubber Coats—Reversible and otherwise.

The whole to be disposed of at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. To give an idea of how cheap we sell our goods, we here state the price of a few articles:—Black Cloth Coats from \$4.00 to \$25.00. Tweed, Do. " 1.50 to 12.00. Vests, " 0.75 to 8.00. Pants, " 0.75 to 10.00. N.B.—A liberal Discount made to Wholesale purchasers.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN, 67 M'GILL STREET, Montreal, April 14, 1859.

IMMIGRATION. PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned. Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal. January 1859.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 18 1/2 Notre Dame Street. (Nearly opposite the Donagan Hotel.) B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

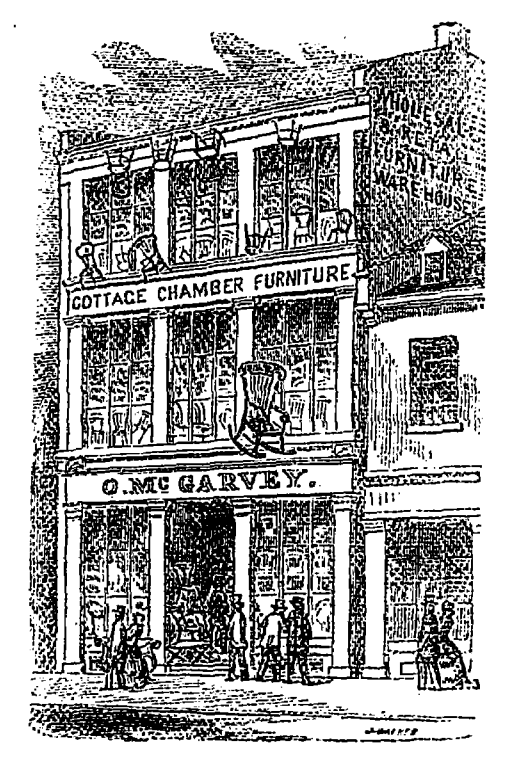
RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES, No. 59 Little St. James Street. PIERCE RYAN. HENRY VALLIERES DE ST. REAL. W. M. PRICE, ADVOCATE, No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal. D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, O. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N.B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warranties, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

THE most important news of the season—the greatest excitement being felt from the fact being made known—is that MCGARVEY'S LARGE STORE IS NOW OPENED, with an entire new Stock of the choicest styles of PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, at prices that will be found lower than ever before offered, as he has availed himself of the advantage of purchasing his Stock during the winter for cash, and securing the best Goods in the market for prices that would astonish all. He would call special attention to his large assortment of PARLOUR, CHAMBER and DINING ROOM FURNITURE of Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chestnut, and Enamelled Furniture, from \$25 to \$175 a set, and a large Stock of Mahogany, Black Walnut Centre Tables (Marble top); also a splendid ornamented Centre Table, representing William Tell shooting an apple off a boy's head, Washington, Indian Chiefs, and containing 7, 69 separate pieces of wood. Those in want of such goods will best consult their own interest by calling at 244 Notre Dame Street, and examining his Stock. All goods warranted to be what they are represented, if not, they can be returned within one month after date of sale and the money will be refunded. All goods delivered on Board the Cars or Boats, or at the residence of parties who reside inside the Toll Gates free of charge.



OWEN MCGARVEY, Wholesale and Retail. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal. April 14.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Sewer. 38, Saugainat Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Grapes, Woolens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, 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. N.B.—Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

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

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL, \$500,000. FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE. Office—No. 11, Lemoin's Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. The Company insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Merchandise contained therein. Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to. AUSTIN OUVILLIER, Agent. Montreal, October 3, 1859.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, GOLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, is BRANLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges. To PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice. "If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."—CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN. "Indispensable to public speakers."—ZION'S HERALD. "An excellent article."—NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON. "Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with."—CHRISTIAN HERALD, OAKVILLE. "A most admirable remedy."—BOSTON JOURNAL. "Sure remedy for throat affections."—TRANSCRIPT. "Efficient and pleasant."—TRAVELLER. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples he has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. Directions for Use.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scaly Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scalds: these commence by a thin, acid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston.

St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would become necessary; we feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada, has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.