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No. 53.

REDMOND O'CONNOR; OR, THE SECRET PASSAGE.

A PAGE OF IRISH HISTORY.

(From the N. Y. Irish-American.)

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. A guard of the Northern troops was drawn up some distance to the rear to prevent interference and to act in case of treachery. A red flag soon appeared from the wall, and the trumpet of O'Connor brayed defance. It was answered by another from within. as the gate swung open, and Clifford, with a single attendant, and bearing the shield and eagle of Wingfield, rode forth and took his station about one hundred paces from his antagonist.

Wingfield, from a loop-hole in the battlements. watched with agonizing anxiety the preparations for the onset.

"Sdeath!" he muttered, "Chifford has met his match. The fellow sits his horse like a very pillar of tron! By the fires of Hades, Geoffrey Wingfield, you are in luck; your two veriest enemies in deadly strite! Let the cursed cats devour one another to the tails if they list, you will be the gainer. By heavens," he continued, as Chifford was hurled from the saddle at the very first onset. "Clifford cannot survive that fall, and I am rid of him for ever. As for the other, I will stand the siege till I eat my boots, aye till I blow the eastle and myself to atoms ere I surrender it to him." And with this resolution he retired from the walls to prepare for

stunning effects of the fall he had received. His just as the first gray streak in the East proclaim-belinet was removed and laid beside him, while the victor stood over him, his frame heaving with rage and disappointment. At length the prostrate man slowly opened his eyes and looked about him.

"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? Sneak! 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 bonor 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. A stricter vigilance than ever was observed by the regular troops, and the peasants were dispatched to collect holly and osiers to make scaling ladders .-Before night they had completed over fifty of these, and fastened at the top long iron books, brought from Ulster for the purpose. It was proposed by Tyrreil to attack the castle in the night; but he was overruled by O'Connor. who was aware of the strength of the garrison and the disadvantage of a night attack with the undisciplined peasants, and it was decided that the assault should take place at sunrise, when, having driven the enemy from the outer wall, they should midnight when O'Connor threw himself on his bed of leaves, and he lay for a long time, his his situation gave rise.

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. Having descended by a narrow flight of steps hewn out the rock, the figure hurried beneath the shadow Led by an unaccountable influence the dreamer followed, until they reached a mass of tangled vines which covered the face of the rock and here they halted. Putting one finger to his lips, as if to command silence with the other, the spirit removed the ivy, revealing a secret spring. Pressing this with his long bony finger a portion of the rock awang noiselessly on a pivot, showing a secret passage into the vaults of the castle. Having done this, the apparition became more and more distinct, till, like a mass of dim rapor, it mixed with the surrounding air, and the Knight awoke in amazement. Nothing was

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. The fur embroidered montle, the well known barret cap, even the silver rosary and cross, which his father usually wore, were before him. This time it seemed as if a frown of impatience appeared on the grim visage of the deceased warrior, and with a quick fiery gesture, he again motioned the sleeper to follow. Again did he lead him by the same path, and again touch the secret spring and vanish into air.

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. Passing the numerous guards on his way, he descended to the water's edge, and keeping under the overhauging rocks, he approached the spot. The ivy covered the face of the rock as he had seen in his dream, and he commenced his search. After removing the thickly woven web for some time, he at last lit upon the spring, in what seemed to be a natural vein of the rock. It was caten with rust, and for a long time resisted his efforts to open it. Summoning all his strength, he pressed with redoubled fury till something gave way, and putting his hand to the rock, it swung round, forming an opening sufficiently large to admit the entrance of a man. He had no doubt that this communicated with the castle above, and closing it carefully, he again retired by the same path. He now held the key of the castle and determined to profit by it. He arrived at his quarters

Fergus was immediately dispatched for Tyrrell, who was not long in making his appearance.
"Tyrrell," said O'Connor, with more anima-

tion 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 ebbed. I have not examined, and the rear is far beyond the reach of our ladders and smooth as glass.— ther," he sighed, looking upon the rigid features and to share their hospitality. In the place of Our only chance hes in a hold assault upon the of his foster brother. "You have fallen by the honor, at the right of the host, sat Father John, 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 baulk 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, Tyrreli 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. This he did at last, and drawing his sword, he see better where to follow them. It was near shoved aside the massive rock and entered the secret passage. It was only about a yard in width, and dark as night, except a weak gleain mind agitated by the anxious thoughts to which of light from the entrance. After advancing know your secret and wish you all the happiness about thirty pages he stumbled upon a flight of steps, and ascending cautiously, found himself on a narrow landing, and further progress interrupted by stone walls on every hand. Groping round for some time, he came upon a spring similar to that which had fastened the outer entrance. An iron ring was fastened above the spring, and taking hold of this he pressed with all his might till the stone moved. Looking through the opening, of the precipice toward the base of the castle. he found himself at the end of the great hall. and separated from it only by a piece of tapestry. | nor ?" Shoving aside this, and shouting his war-cry, he sturdy veterans. Wingfield, having taken courson for asking this?" rage from the uncertain movements of those in front, had just determined to make a sally, and was placing himself at the head of part of the full of gold to see." garrison when O'Connor sprang among them .-The yell of surprise which burst from the English was drowned by the wild shouts of their

the air, and no quarter was asked or given .-stroke left a forman 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. The hall was soon crammed with men, and the fight was corned on foot to foot, and man for man, those without being obliged perforce to remain idle spectators of the combat. Gradually the number of the English diminished, their death grouns nerving the arms of their foes to greater deeds. O'Connor 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 mactive, 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. Fergus vigorously pressed his opponent (whose features were con-cealed by a mask) and at length ran him through the body. As he turned him over in the throes of death, he stooped to remove the mask, and revealed the features of the traitor M'Quaid .--The dying man looked up, and perceiving his former comrade bending over him, snatched a dagger from the floor and buried it in his heart .-Fergus fell with a groan, and the two died side by side. By this time Tyrrell had defeated his opponent, and now stood calmly viewing the contest between the leaders. At length Wingfield made a desperate lunge, and slipping on the the strife was visible-bloody flags, fell at full length among his dead CHAPTER XIV. followers.

"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

" May God receive your noble spirit, my brohand of the dark traitor, but your memory shall not perieli."

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

"Rise 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 whisnered her name. an exclamation of joy escaped her, and the next moment she was in his arms. A look of supreme happiness beamed from her face as she lay upon the bosom of the young Knight and felt that she

"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 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'Con-

"I am, good dame; but I pray keep your

bounded for the yard, followed closely by his titles for those who value them. Hast any rea-

"Follow me," said the old woman, "and I will show you what you would give your casque

Leaving Alice with her cousin, O'Connor followed the old woman through a labyrinth of passages, till she stood before a strong oaken door, foes as they closed upon them. Those on the and permitted O'Connor to look in. The young battlements fired a volley into the little band, and girl whom we have noticed before, sat with her rushed upon their rear; but MacCostelloe and back toward him. The noise of the assault had main. The cause cannot be otherwise than noble, and dainty dame, besides those who have heard but the soft tread of the faithful Fergus Fergus, with a few more, faced about, and for a not reached her secluded chamber, and she seem- good which is defended by such generosity, and figured in our history. It was the powerful sept on the grass without, and concluding it to be a time kept these at bay. Wingfield fought with ed lost in contemplation of the objects seen from this moment I renounce all fealty to Eng-1 of the O'Connor's Fully, who had, for a time,

the fury of a madman; oaths and groans rent her narrow window. So intent was her gaze, that she did not notice the entrance of the Knight Each fought as if the success of the strife de- who stood silently behind her. Her long raven pended on his single arm. All fell back before hair bung like a thick veit over her slender shoulthe sweeping blows dealt by O'Connor, for every | ders. 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 knult beside her, and called her by the most endearing names. The old woman undid the laces of her bodies and bathed her face and hands with water. She recovered slowly, and looking up into her brother's

face, inquired, half doubtingly—
"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 beaven fer this! What hoppiness, my brother, to behold you after such dreary captivity! But have you indeed mastered the usurper I"

"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 focs, they dug a Saxon keep faith with one of us, since Hugh their graves, and before sunset not a vestige of

CHAPTER XIV. - THE USURPER'S PATE.

That night there was feasting and revely 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 scated, and making merry with the usurper's most precious wines. Within the hall, the women and elder portion of the vihagers were collected to honor their young master and mistress 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 towards 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. Seeing the icalous glances of some of the people, who could not bring themselves to look upon Clifford as a friend, he rose and addressed the Englishman-

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 durance 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 the air. 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 re-

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 immself to our hely cause."

The Kuight himself set the example. Load was the applause, and many a coad mille failthe was drunk to Clifford. Alice looked admiringly at her chivalrous lover, and the beight, flashing eye of the lady Eva grew brighter. The youthful Tyrrell was not slow in his attentions, and before the banquet concluded, many a bint was passed between the gossips that the castle would soon see a double bridgl.

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 ball, and thither every one repaired and knelt dezoutly, as Father John proceeded to offer the holy sacrifice in thanksgiving for the victory. When Mass was concluded and all were leaving the ball, the priest backoned 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 chemiency, and wilt thou lose the reward of all thy good deeds by the commission of this crime I"

" In this, Father, I must disabey your precepts. Before the holy altar, ere I left Spain, I swore retribution. No, Father, I will not sprice him, else he will return as he did before, and murder my people in my absence. If I could trust his word, I might ladeed forgive him; but when did de Lacy first trod the plain of Thra? Justice and our own safety alike call for his blood, and it must be spilled."

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

O'Connor harried to the yard and gave orders to have Wingfield brought forth. The fallen usurper was led from the dangeon 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 vengeauce in this world," answered O'Connor, " and as for the

next, you will hardly trouble us." "What am I to understand from that, sir-

rah ?" demanded Wingfield. "Simply that, ere many minutes are past, you will be banging from yonder leafy branches, be-

side 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 kent 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

A ladder was quickly brought, and the bones of John O'Connor were taken down amid the tears of his clansmen, and interred with solema pomp in the burying place of the family, behind the ruined chapel.

About four weeks from the eventful day abovementioned, 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 and the second s

cleared their beloved district from the invaders, soon overwhelms them; giving to society and to reing Eva. We will leave the ceremony, the feast-penal, rigid, and just accompaniments.

Now, if any man will impartially and reasonably ing, 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.

their happy brides, mounted on prancing steeds, and at the head of one hundred stout followers, till that prince wrung from the hand of Elizabeth terms alike honorable to himself and advanloved Alice lived long and happily, and at last closed their eyes in peace, in the midst of a fa-

Henry Tyrrell and the beautiful Eva returned te Fertullagh, where a splendid mansion was built, and in which they lived, happy in each their punishment. Nor, fourthly, can the Legations other's love, but left none to perpetuate their

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 M.Costello 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 lils memory, and to that of the faithful Fergus.

Castle Dearg itself long resisted the invaders, till the fanatical 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 those same Milesians-

"Gainst England long battling, at length they came But they left their deep tracks on the road of re-

nown, We are heirs of their fame, if we're not of their

race--And deadly and deep will befall our digrace, If we live o'er their sepalchres abject and base. (Courtuded)

REV. DR. CAHILL.

ON THE NEW STALLAN CONFEDERATION -THE POPE. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

It is a fact admitted by the 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 se-cret 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 Bologua, 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 eulogized 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 spice of certain foreign courts, the advocates of Italian revolution, have, on the other side, h auded all the Italian hastitutions 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 Franch revolution of 1847) the battle field of opposing ideas; while a menacing result of open rebellion through all the states has been the cherished auticipation 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 ail the revolutionists on the other. A practical conflict between these parties has been checked during these several years past 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 Infidels: 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, or treason, 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 intensity 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 Payne and Orsini. Count Cavour, the Minister of Victor Emmannel, 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 sycophant of the Sardician Court, by every hireling or expectant in counexion 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 Lose in torrents of calumny, and the records of Henry the Eighth of England re-acted, from Mount Cenis to Genoa. Although the Sardinian people were with the Church, and only a minority of the cut throats with the Minister and the Court, yet the minority triumphed for the season, while the majority, silent, suiten, and powerless, had to endure, but not submit, to this insane passion of the passing hour This inomentary success of the few over the in history. Neither is the result new. Quick disaster siways pursues the conspirators: overtakes

and were come to celebrate the marriage of their ligion more than satisfaction and compensation for young kinsman with the lovely Alice, and that of of unprincipled and flagitions man. Cardinia but the lovely Alice, and that of of unprincipled and flagitions man. young kinsman with the lovely Alice, and that of of unprincipled and flagitious men. Sardinia will Henry Tyrrell, with the beautiful and fascinat- very soon realize this historic prophecy, in all its

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 In a few days, O'Connor and Tyrrell, with most critical study, he will ultimately arrive at the legislative programme already published by the French Emperor. Firstly-It is admitted that the and at the head of one nundred stout followers, old plans of maintaining peace there cannot be en-in addition to their Northern troops, again set tertained. This Swiss, the French, the Austrian out for Ulster, leaving MacCostelloe, with a troops must be removed, to silence the popular strong garrison, in the Red Castle. The two hatred against this foreign military coercion; and friends followed the fortunes of Hugh O'Neil, cach 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 .tageous to his followers. O'Connor had the They might as well employ foreign ploughmen to good fortune to be included in the amnesty, and cultivate their own soil, as to invite foreign soldiers returned to Castle Dearg, where he and his be- to maintain their own policy. Secondly-It is conas long as Victor Emmanuel keeps an army of foreign revolutionists in his capital: nor as long as he mily of sons and daughters, who long enjoyed himself is permitted to entertain designs of annexathe patrimony so hardly won by their wariike sire. tion on the central states of the Peninsula. Third-the patrimony so hardly won by their wariike sire. It is not the central states of the Peninsula. Third-the patrimony Type and the heavitiful Eya returned by 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 ever teel 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 transple 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 scaled 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 fol-lowing 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 lares." 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 longcherished antipathies to Rome of those two states men 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, he exposed to some unpleasant ness; 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 Papacy 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 Tuscun 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 crowned Dukes 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 organisation 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

musters, then Naples and Venetia 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 Venelia; 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 which they have given proof, and shall always remuny, in similar circumstances, is not a new event claims to govern Italy in her own way; then I answer, member with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not, alast returned from the combat. it was France which originated the plan, and Italy appeals to Napoleon and to the Emperor of Russia. them; and a confusion, and a defeat, and a shame 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 with 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 perfidy. 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. Venitia remains, it is true, to Austria, but will nevertheless be in the Italian Confederation. The union of Lumbardy 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 genteful fatherland will receive with delight the soldiers 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.

Paris, 14th July. NAPOLEON. 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 rannol 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 deence 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 ermies 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 enemics, 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 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 ollies, our most ancient allies have ob stinately refused to recognise 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, 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 blending 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 wellbeing 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 realisation 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

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 carcless 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 ficet;" 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 see 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 teleration 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 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 roasts of her neighbors. July 21.

D. W. C.

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'Auley, Professor in Maynooth College, and was regarded as a master-piece of pulpit eloquence. The follection taken up amounted to the large sum of £225.

On the 21st ult., the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Dishop 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 oumerous, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding localities. A collection in aid of the new buildngs was made at the conclusion of the ceremonies, and £80 was collected .- Tipperary Examinar.

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 carates of the Waterford diocese:-Rev. John A. Ryan from Waterford to Tallow; Rev. Wni. Power from Tallow to Knockanore; the Rev. Mr. Perry from Knockanore to Clogheen; Rev. M. Burke from Clogheen to Kilgobinet; Rev. James Hanigan from Kilgobinet to Cammonsfield (2nd curate), &c.

KILLAUSEY, JULY 21 .- At the annual examination of students held at Killarney on Monday and Tues-day before the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the Very Rev. Archdeacon O'Sallivan, P.P.V.G., Kenmara; gle, 1st place; Manning, do. 2nd; M'Carthy, Tralee moral, foligious, and extensive secular education, 3d; Doyle, of Mr. Roger O'Sullivan's School, Kan-imparted with so much parental affection, untiling 3d; Doyle, of Mr. Roger O'Sullivan's School, Kannomination.

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 Horgan acting as assistant priest, the Revs. P. O'Connor, and John Counihan, as deacon and sub-deacon, the Rev. John O'Connell, P P., Ardfert, and the Rev. Garrett Roche, P. P., Lixnaw, as assistant deacons The Revs. Arthur S Griffin and Thoat the throne. mas Nolan, acted as masters of the ceremonies. At youthful inmates, since we know of no academy the conclusion of the High Mass, the Synod was in which are centred more influential causes of proceeded with according to the Roman Fontifical. Tralce Chronicle.

THE DUBLIN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The sessional labors of the Literary, Historical and Asthetical Society were brought to a close last evening. The de-bators' gold medal was awarded to Mr. Hugh M'Dermot. A second medal of equal value, offered by the society for the best composition on the advantages of the society, and the most effectual means of raising it to the highest state of efficiency and devolopment, was awarded to Mr. Richard Fennelly. The ability energy, and success with which the proceedings of the society have been conducted during the past session angur well for its future greatness; and while we look back with admiration and regret to the union of Irish eloquence and Irish patriotism which adorned the best, the hope is not lightly formed which connects the depating society of the Irisb Catholic University with its not distant restoration .- Freeman.

On Sunday, 10th ult., the Rev. Patrick Flynn, second son of Patrick Flynn, Esq., late proprietor of this journal, was ordained priest in St. John's Catholic Church in this city, by the Right Rev. Dominick O'Brien, the revered and esteemed Bishop of this diocese.—Waterford Chronicle.

DEPARTURE OF IRISH NEWS FOR AUSTRALIA. - Eight ladies of the Westport branch of the Order of Mercy, left Baggot-street Convent, Dublin, on the 1st July, for Liverpool, where, on their arrival, they remained in St. Mary's Convent of Mercy until the 6th ult., when they sailed in the Saldanha for Sydney, there to found a convent, schools, &c., in connection with their order.

On Sunday, 17th ult., the Right Rev. Dr. Walshe 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.—Curlow Post.

With feelings of the deepest regret we announce the death of the Rev. Phillip F. Foy, P.P., Drumlace, 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 benevo-

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

(Signed)

Laxenborough, 12th July, 1859.

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, LONGFORD-Schools 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 .- Milland 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-hill 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. M'Grath, 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 Headford, 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.—Mouth 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

THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER IN CASTLEBLANEY .- OR Tuesday, the 12m July, the Most Rev. Dr. MacNally, Lord Bishop of Clogher, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to nearly 400 children in the Uatholic church Castleblaney. 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 unmistakeable manner that in future he would refuse to consecrate any church where such was allowed. In the Cathedral which he is about creeting 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 creat suitable temples to the living God. Castleblancy has a beautiful new church erected, but not yet complete for consecration; Cloutibrei has two fine chapels erected by the energy of the priests; Ballybay has one in bailding, which I believe, reflects great credit upon all who are con-cerned in it; and his lordship is about commencing the cathedral at Monaghan, for which funds have been collecting 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 gratifyine 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 MacMeel P. P., Muckno, entertained his lordship and a large number of the clergymen from the adjoining parishes, who were in attendance upon him at Confirmation. --Nation.

St. JARLATE'S COLLEGE, TRAM. - St. Jarlath's College is, we were delighted to learn, under every aspeet, in a most flourishing condition, and is full, too, of the most cheering promise 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" Rev. John Mawe, P.P., Traice, the following students to the students who seek, in rapidly increasing numfor the Church were selected :--Meszrs, Monihan, Din- bers, to participate in the combined blessings of the turk, 4th. For Maynooth, M'Carthy, Ardfort, 1st solicitude, and marked ability in that establishment. place to Paris, and John M'Carthy, Killarney, to 1st 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 coareniently, 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 beast of its full complement 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. Jarinth-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, heyond 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 conscientions charge 6 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 mestimable 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 .- Freeman.

THE PHENIX 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 .- Tralec 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 Ballyhossett, Esq., to the commission of the peace for the county Down.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Bernard W Bagot, Eeq., 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-Col-

lector 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 10 the dwellings of farm laborers.

THE IBISH TENANT QUESTION .- The Tenant Farmers of Ireland will owe a debt of gratitude to The O'Donoghue should his exertions to obtain for them legal security for their property invested in their holdings be crowned with the success which we are at length permitted to hope for. There can be no question that Mr. Cardwell's answer to his appeal on Friday night is the most distinct and straightforward promise of a settlement of this long vexed question which has ever been given by any influential states-man. If there was any legal functionary in Ireland who had made this question of Tenant protection peculiarly his own by a series of judicial declarations as to the gross injustic and cruel bardships caused by the law as it stands, it is the Master of the Rolls. and the Irish Secretary distinctly stated that the duty of preparing the Government Bill has been accepted by this eminent judge. We think this announcement will give satisfaction to the country, and we trust that the parties most interested in the settlement of the question will in due time take proper steps to prove that they are really in earnest in seeking for justice and security for those who constitute the bone and sinew of the nation,-The Econing

News.

DEATH OF HENRY GRATTAN, Esq.-We deeply re gret to learn that Henry Grattan, Esq., only surviving son of the immortal Grattan of '82-died on Salargery, the 15th of July, at his residence, Clara, Co. Wicklow. Mr. Grattan was in Dublin a few days before in excellent health and spirits, and, seemingly bid fair for a long and vigorous life. His death will he a severe loss to the Liberal party in this country. Ardent, energetic, and truly national, he was always ready to come forward on any public occasion to assert the rights of the people and of the country. In early life Mr. Grattan represented the city of Dublin, he afterwards represented the county of Meath for a considerable period; but, since, 1852, he has been, comparatively, in private life. When the sad intelligence reached town on Sunday, the expressions of regret were sincere and general, even amongst those who differed from Mr. Grattan in politics-for, although he was an uncompromising upholder of civil and religious liberty and the rights of the people, no one could be more urbane, courteous, and generous in private life. He inherited from his great father an andying hatred to oppression, and a fervour of patriotism which sometimes made him irritable in temper when contending with political opponents. To Henry Grattan the people and liberty owe a heavy debt of gratitude, as no one worked more earnestly in the cause of both, or with an honester or maniler spirit of independence. He was a faithful follower of O'Connell, and was always to be found by his side in the protracted and arditons struggle in which the Liberator was engaged for the rights of conscience. We understand that Mr. Grattan took a great deal of active exercise on Thursday, and on the evening of that day he became suddenly unwell. Dr. Rynd was immediately sent for, and on arriving adopted immediate measures for the relief of his patient, who got better, and continued to improve up to Saturday, when dangerous symptoms set in. He grew worse during the day, and expired on Saturday night at ten o'clock. Mr. Grattan was in his 72d year. Disease of the heart is said to be the cause of death .-The remains of the deceased gentleman were removed on Tuesday evening from Clara, county Wicklow, to Celbridge-abbey, from whence they were taken to their final resting place in Celbridge church on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD MUSCHAVE.-We have to announce, with the most sincere regret, the death of Sir Richard Musgrave, which took place suddenly, on Thursday, the 21st of July, at his marine residence, near Youghal. He had been in his usual health yesterday, and rode out to take his usual exercise. The demise of this excellent and patriotic baronet will be regarded with great sorrow, not only in his native county of Waterford, but throughout the whole country. During his long and useful life he had shown himself an advanced and consistent Liberal in politics; and his name was indentified with the Repeal agitation, as well as with all the previous efforts for the political amelioration of the country. Of late years he had devoted his great energies and undoubted talents to the promotion of practical improvements in the county of Waterford, and he was the zealous advocate of railway communication, of canal construction, of steam navigation, and in fact hill, Killeshandra, and other towns of the county. of every project that could aid in developing the material wealth of the district. To him was to be attributed the opening up of the navigation of the Blackwater, by means of a steamer which he had placed upon that noble river. In these and other society. The prisoner resided in Scotch-street, and provided by projects he possed a useful and hoperable life. cause of progress. With regard to the private character of the deceased baronet, we need hardly say that his nature had no characteristic that was not amiable and kindly. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Mr. Richard Musgrave, who has hitherto been staying at the hydropathic establishment, Dr. Ann's Hill, Blarney - Cork Examiner.

The corporation of Waterford have an annual revenue of £50,000, and are in such a prosperous state as regards finances that no borough-rate is imposed upon the inhabitants. In the course of another year the annual income will be further increased by £20,000, so that it will be the best circumstanced corporate property in Ireland.

We understand several of the electors of the borough have been summoned over to attend the House of Commons to give evidence connected with the petition of Mr. Calcutt against Colonel White .- Clure

LAND SALE .- On Wednesday last the beautifullysituated residence of Forthside, the tenancy for 21 years to come, of James Cleghorn Moore, Esq., J.P. was set up for competition by auction, at White's Saleroom, in this town, by that eminent auctioneer and salesmaster, Mr. G. Nuzum, Enniscorthy. Mr. Crosbie was finally declared the purchaser, in trust, for Mr. William Caulfield, at £1,110.—Wexford Peo-

Meadow land about Limerick is now letting at £10 per acre.

KILLARNEY AND TRALEE RAILWAY .- This line opened on the 22d ult., for public traffic, opportune for the forthcoming assizes. The journey between the two towns will be performed within an hour. There is but one station, about half-way, Farranfore.

On Friday, the Ulster and Dundalk and Enniskillen Bills passed a third time in the House of Commons, after having previously passed the House of Lords. By these bills powers are given for the making of a line of railway form Monaghan to Cavan, and which, on being made, will complete railway communication between the North-East, and the West of Ireland, and open up a direct line between Belfast and Gal-

THE DUBLIK AND WICKLOW EXTENSION LINE .- The committee of the House of Commons, to whom the matter was referred, adopted the extension of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, from Wicklow to Arklow and Gorey, through the mineral district of Ovoca, which is a point of essential moment gained by the Connorree Mining Company. The calculations in the prospectus, with respect to increased advantage to accrue to the shareholders by the adoption of this extension, are now, therefore, no longer speculative but positive. The bill has already passed through the House of Lords. The construction of this line will provide easy, economical, and rapid means of transit from the Ovoca mines to the port of Wicklow, and Connorree being the nearest to this point, will necessarily be the most benefitted. -Morning Herald.

The great and long continued heat has been rather prejudicial to the cattle and crops in some places. Meadowing has gone up to a very high price in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick. Some of the grain crops, it is stated, have suffered, and potatoes, it is feared, will be short in growth.

ORANGE RIOTING AT KINSALE-FURTHER PARTICU-ARS .- The number of houses in which windows were broken is 125, and the number of panes over a thousand, the damage being estimated at about £60. Among the houses attacked sixteen were tenanted by Protestants. The militia, in fact, seemed to take no trouble in discriminating between Catholics and Protestants, but all fared alike that came in their way. The first house they attacked was that of Mr. Parsons, watchmaker, and the second that of Mr. Orr, both Protestants. It is said that they were busy in smashing the windows of one house, when the gentleman residing in it threw out a Protestant prayer book to them. They picked it up, and recognised it, they judged the owner to be one of the right sort, and so begging his pardon for the mistake, they moved off. It is also stated that a number of the men in the barracks wanted to force their way out with fire-arms and ammunition, and behaved in a most insubordinate manner to their officers, treating their remonstrances with the utmost contempt, and that it was only by the persuasions of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, rector of the parish, and Protestant chaptain of the garrison, that they were induced to desist. At the commencement of the row on Tuesday evening, a man named Daniel Mahoney went up to the barracks for money that was due to him for work done there. He received a £5 note, and when leaving the barracks he was attacked by a lance sergeant of the regiment and several of the men, and beaten until he became insensible. . When he recovered, he rose and was making his way home, when he misssed the £5 note. He returned to the spot where he had been beaten, and found it there smeared with blood.—He is still laid up from the effects of the beating. We understand also that one of the regiment, a Roman Catholic, was beaten by some of his orange comrades, in a public house kept by a party named Egan, and his head was cut to such an extent that he was obliged to be put to bed there for the night. Before the regiment marched out in the morning, the Rev. Mr. Kelleber went up to Camp-hill the way by which they were to pass, and induced the people to remain quietly in their houses until the regiment had gone by. Police were also stationed on the way to prevent any collision.—The regular troops, when they marched into the town to suppress the rioting of the militia, were loudly cheered by the people, at which they seemed pleased and proud. We are informed that the magistrates of the town have sent a communication to the General of the district, stating that if the damage done by the militia was not made good they would lay the matter before the Commander-in-Chief. After the fight was over and tranquillity was entirely restored, a man named Donnelly, who, it is said, had been foremost in the different encounters against the militia, expressed bimself in rather warm terms in condemnation of the conduct of the magistrates, who, he thought, bad not shown sufficient energy in protecting the people. To Mr. John Isaac Heard, the late member for the berough, he applied terms much more forcible than polite, in the presence of that gentleman, for which he has issued a summons against Donnelly, and the case is to come on before the magistrates in the morning. It was said that an investigation was to have been held to-day at the Cork Barracks, but our reporter, on making inquiries, was informed that such was not the ease, and that no decision had been yet come to as to what steps should be taken by the military authorities in the matter,-Cork Examiner.

TYRONE, JULY 19 .- On the night of the 12th inst., a young man named James M'Kenna was found dead under the mill-wheel at Aughentain, where it is supposed he was thrown after having been killed. Some Orangemen had a dispute with his uncle and neighbours on the 1st. I trust time will yet unveil some clue to his melanchely death. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the verdict returned, I hear, is-" Death from a severe beating.

handkerchiefs that floated from the pinnacles of the ous in the South of Ireland. church. There was a rumour that a great riot had ! taken place in Arvagh, and the constability were immediately sent off in that direction. The rumour was unfounded. We believe the same quietness and the same display of faded calico prevailed in Coute-

Another Phienix Arrest. - Yesterday evening such projects he passed a useful and honorable life, is about thirty-three years of age. He is familiarly the termination of which will be a severe loss to the known as "General" Hackett, and took a prominent part in the formation of the "Smithfield Gun Club," which attracted so much attention about two years ngo. Hackett was one of the parties who gave evidence in the Belfast Riot Commission. In the course of the examination of the informers, Kelly and Carolin, before the Grand Jury of Antrim to the authorities to implicate Hackett to such an extent that a warrant should be issued for his apprehension. The last assizes, statements were made which appeared, Mr. Tracey accordingly issued a warrant, and placed it in the hands of the police, but up till yesterday evening no opportunity occurred for executing it .-About half-past five o'clock Constable M'Auley, a most active and intelligent police officer, accompanied by Sub-Constable Batters, proceeded to the Falls-road Bakery, of Mr. Bernard Hughes, where it was ascertained that llackett was employed, and took him into custody. The prisoner will probably be formally committed this day for trial at the assizes .- Belfust News Letter of 20th ult.

The Meath People says-The bridge which is to span the Boyne near the seat of Dr. Bolton of Bective, has been commenced, and the men are working at it day and night, so that its speedy completion may be looked for. Indeed the almost incredible celerity, with the bridge crossing the Athboy road at Trim was got up is a proof of the energy with which the Messrs. Moore push their undertak-ings, and the works on the Dublin and Drogheda line are as good evidence of their taste and care.

EXPORTATION OF POTATOES .- Large quantities of new potatoes continue to be exported to Scotland by nearly all the steamers leaving Belfast quays for that country. The potatoes can be dug in the afternoon, at a distance of some miles from Belfast, and sold in the Scotch markets the following morning.

The amalgamation of the City and County of Waterford jails, which will cost £12,000, is to be carried into effect forthwith.

Beilast, on the 19th July, about three o'clock, in the morning, was visited by a thunderstorm, says the Whig, which, from the appearance of the beavens, last night, and the sultry closeness of the atmosphere, was not unexpected. Broad and brilliant flashes of lightning illuminated the horizon at brief intervals, while the thunder rolled out its frequent peals with awful grandeur. The rain, too fell is torrents, and the streets were quickly flooded In an hour later, the thunder ceased to roar and the lightning to flash, but, at the hour of press, there was no cessation of the heavy and constant down bour of rain.

THE FATE OF A SOUPER. - At the Limerick studies Assizes just now held, John Raleigh James, a local preacher of the Primitive Methodist Society, also treasurer of their Missionary Society, &c., pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having forged the names of over twenty of the leading nobility and gentry of the neighborhood, thereby de-frauding the Bank of Ireland in bills to the amount of nearly £2000. Upon being brought up for judgment, however, to have been anticipated, as on the followhe was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at ling day the schooler Alma, from Woolwich, arrived hard labor. Amongst the names made use of, were with ten 68-pounders, with carriages, &c., for the those of Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe, Sir Material work on the beach. As stated in the Times a thew Barrington, Chancellor Hassard, &c. It ap- few days since, the erection of a work for five guns pears the prisoner engaged in this practice for a series of years.

THE PHOENIX TRIALS .- TRALEE, JULY 21 .- Prisoners have pleaded guilty—through their counsel. The Attorney-General assented. Prisoners to stand out on their own recognizances. Interesting speeches were delivered by counsel on either side.—Nation

The Droghedu Argus says :- It is a long time since we had a maiden assizes before the present one, not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitunt," and it was with great satisfaction the public witnessed, on Thursday, the presentation of a pair of white kid gloves to the Chief-Baron, who seemed delighted at his good fortune in receiving the honour conferred, which fulls to the lot of few in a lifetime. His lordship is the second living judge who has received this bonour, the other being the Right Hon. P. Crampton, who received a pair of gloves a few years ago, on opening the commission for Carrickfergus, a urisdiction not half the extent of that of Drogheda. The gloves presented on Thursday cost five pounds.

At the summer assizes for the County of Louth just held in Dundolk, says the Louth Advertiser, there were on the criminal calendar only four petty cases for trial, which were disposed of in a few hours. This is a most gratifying fact, and speaks volumes for the the attempts which the Orangemen have just made in some districts to provoke their Catholic neighbors to break the law. In the face of this tranquillity, does it not seem strange that this line County of Louth should be still under the ban of the Crime and Outrage Act, and that the people of the county are denied the privilege of carrying firearms with as much exactness as if the people were in a state of intake off such a stigma on their character as this act implies.

At the opening of the assizes for the county Roscommon, the calendar contained only the names of two prisoners, and Judge Ball remarked to the Grand crime, contrasted with former assizes, I must sinstate of the county.

THE GALWAY MAIL CONTRACT .- The grand jury of the county Louth has passed ananimously a resolution to the effect that their county representatives be requested to give every opposition in parliament to the attempt to annul the contract entered into with Mr. Lever for the conveyance of mails to America from Galway. This body express an opinion that such an attempt, if successful, would inflict a severe injury upon the commercial progress of Ireland. The example of the gentry of Louth will it is it is expected, be followed by other counties towards an Irish and Catholic member -- more Irish than Casea board of the Atlantic.

Right Hon. H. Herbert, M.P., that they are to expect no relief from government.

Ma. Jesties Theray .- An Irishman who has done much to increase the estimation in which our countrymen are held in the distant colonies at the antipodes has just arrived in London from Australia .-Judge Therry is on his way to his native land, having spent thirty years in New South Wales, winning vance; and we say, too, the removal of Charch-rates the affection and respect of every class in the colony by his urbanity, his talents, his learning, and his long, zealous, and faithful discharge of important pabric duties. He has been applauded and feted by government and people with an unanimity scarcely known in this country.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY .- This anniversary passed town, for the purpose of inducing them to visit the why the clergy should be supported at the expense over in Cavan very quietly. Hardly an emblen was Rathkeale Butter Market, which, although but re- of the State when the charchez are kept up by prito be seen with the exception of the soiled pocket- cently established, is now one of the most prosper-

Supply Dearn .- On Tuesday evening about half-Hogarty, suddenly expired in the fish-market. The deceased was, it appears, in the enjoyment of excellent health immediately previous to the occasion of Lis death .- Galway Vindicator, of 24th alt.

The claim of Mr. Spencer, corn merchant of this arbitrators were-Thomas W. Jacob, F30 T and Thomas Wilson, Esq., merchants of this city .-Waterford Chronicle.

Take or Fish .- For the last week the supply of fish in our market was rather abundant. The delicate reackerel, the gurnet, the turbot were all to be had plentifully. The anglers for salmon and trout are are reaping a rich harvest; the different branches from the Corrib which intersect our town are swarmed with fish. Angling excursionists cannot com-plain of a want, if they know how to tempt the tinny tribe. Salmon at present is sold for 6d per lb .-Galway Mercury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Several ecclesiastics of the order of Jesuits have arrived in Edinburgh with the view of establishing a new place of worship for the Catholic population of the Grass-market, West Port, and other places in that vicinity. The Jesuits have determined, at the expense of the common funds of their Order, to establish a church and school there.

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND,-On Tuesday last, a deputation from the Catholics of Hamilton waited on the Rev. Mr. Condon, at his residence, East Blackhall-street, Cart'sdyke, Greenock, and presented him with a testimonial address. The address was printed on white satin and gold letters. Other copies for distribution, were printed upon large tinted papers, in letters of gold. The gifts were then silver electro-plated articles, viz., a complete tea this to be any difficulty, for we are quite ready to and coffee set; a kettle, bread basket, and epergne; give fair play and equal terms to men of all religious, a cruet stand and mustard pot, a toust-rack, a sugar tongs, a dozen forks and dessert spoons. Besides the above, which were all of the most elegant and artistic kind, the rev. gentleman received, likewise, a barroonium and several music books, a copy of Postet's Latin Missal, a totum breviary, a vitual, diurnal, &c. The whole cost about £40. The books were all bound in red morocco.

The House of Lords, in an appeal from a court of session judgment, have decided that a marriage with a deceased wife's sister is in Scotland invalid, null, and void, and its issue illegitimate.

The Commissioners to inquire into the practicability of introducing the Decimal Coinnge into this country, have made their final report against the experiment.

Out of the sixteen noblemen and gentlemen comprising the Cabinet, ten are Oxford men. The Thomes is reported to be in a more fifthy state

than ever.

The new telegraph cable between England and Denmark has been successfully laid.

At a meeting of the great Yarmouth town council last week it was resolved that a memorial should be indidressed to the government arging the necessity of increased attention being given to the defence of the coast and harbor. The views of the council seem,

night, all sorts of questions were asked and speeches made in endless and grotesque variety. Now it was what news about the treaty; again it was a demand on England. Let them ask for a loan of fifty or a for a satisfactory statement of the reason why the hundred millions sterling, and let it be accompanied roots of a certain venerable ash at Kensington were exposed to the sun; now it was at the imposing naval preparations at Brest and Cherbourg; and now why Prince Albert's cows were allowed to graze in Hyde Park, to the curtailment of the public space in that much-frequented locality. Assuredly, the "collective wisdom of the people" is sometimes employed on subjects almost too little for the consideration of a parish vestry. The great feature of the night was ord Eicho's speech on the withdrawal of his intended motion on European affairs. It was a capital piece of banter of the "two noble friends" for the discomfiture which must have visited them on learning that peace was concluded without giving the one an opportunity of redeeming his character as a negociator, or the other for maintaining his reputation as a mischief-maker. The Ministers of England certainly do not present at this moment the most diguified of fronts. There are neers upon peers in the Lords, and hon, members and hon, members in the other place, asking for some news about the treaty, social state of the country. In fact, there is all but a and ministers knowing no more about its induce-haloyon peace reigning in Ireland at present, despite ments, its provisions, or its intended effects, than ments, its provisions, or its intended effects, than any little boy in the streets who having done a brisk business in the hoot-colouring line, has the spirit to invest a penny in a paper with Reuter's latest telegram. To cover their own position they say even French Ministers know nothing (but who thinks that?) and therefore Lord Brougham and Vaux, who must say something on everything, utters a lament for the sore straits in which despotic governments surrection? Surely the authorities will look to this have placed the world at large, and English Minishameful and unjustifiable suppression of the rights sters in a particular manner. Mr. Butt's motion to of a free and peaceful people, and will immediately add two Irish members to the Mail Contracts Committee failed, as you alreadly know, and failed through the neglect of the supporters of the late Government. Taylor, the Opposition "gather-up," received no instructions whatever to make an effort on the question, although the Irish members and it out Jury: "When I perceive the marvellous decrease of through a weary evening. The Galway contract therefore, will be but ill defended in committee ; and cerely congratulate you upon the very peaceable | if it be squelched, and the great and general egget of the bulk of the leish people does not follow, it will be only owing to the fact that many of its most prominent supporters, in their temporary success, seem ed willing to forget that Ireland was anything, and that (falway was allowed to set on a narrow and lo-cal ground what should have been demanded as n national right, and without offering any sacrifice to the rule genius of materialism, or insult to the political faith which Ireland still holds by .- Low low Currespondent of Evening News.

Current Rayes Amourton Bill. - Curiously enough, by Mr. Maguire, who is equally both-objected to The depositors in the Tralee Savings Bank have vote for the bill, because, he says, some of its supbeen informed by letter from Dublin Castle to the porters vote for the grant to Maynooth, while the Dissenters were thanked by Lord Shaftesbury for their response to the Darlam letter. It is M. Hennessey who, as a Tory Roman Catholic sets himself from the monstrous burden and indignity of a Protes-tant establishment. We say with Mr. Magaice, Roman Catholies should remember they will want the aid of Dissenters for the removal of that great griewill lead, of logical necessity, to an assault upon the Irish Church. No honest and thorough Dissenter has ever professed to limit his desires to the abolition of a parochial tax. No Churchman can say that he has been entrapped into surrendering Charch-rates by promises of contentment therewith. The out-On the 22d of July, a deputation of the Town works are about to be given up because they can no Commissioners of Rathkeale, visited Tipperary, and longer be defended, not because the citodel is not had an interview with the outter merchants of the threatened. There is no reason that we know of vate contributions. The parish churches are about to imitate the district churches; their reverend occapants will one day do the same. No doubt, there past seven o'clock, a fish-dealer, named Michael are many supporters of Sir John Trelawny's Bill who have no present idea of pushing the voluntary principle so far as that. When the work in hand is accomplished, they will be thankful for their services. -and left to the operation of motives like those that have honestly moved them thus far. Let us get

> C.: News for the Rive Cores. - A gentleman siding at Hertford lately told my father that at an agricultural meeting, held at Lord Dacre's some years back, Louis Napoleon stated that his belief was that be was destined to dethrone theren Victoria. Whether he expressed his grief that such was his destiny, or how the speech was received, I do not know.—Correspondent of Morning Advectiser.

A more than ordinary yield is expected this year throughout most districts in the west of England .-The corn is described as looking superb, and it is affirmed, that the crop will for surpass that of last year. In the vicinity of Bristol cutting will soon commence.

Last week, off Dunstaffnage, skate was caught, weighing 130lbs.

It appears from the pot-house organ that " the directors of the poor" of the parish of St. Pancras have held a meeting, and agreed to call upon all the other Metropolitan boards to unite in opposing the free access of Catholic chaplains to the Catholics in workhouses. The leaders were a Mr. Cameron, a Mr. W Turner, and a Mr. Howlett. It is only worth while to mention these names in order to ask whether, by union among themselves, the Catholic rate-pavers have not the power either to exclude these bigots at some future election, or at least to give them some fair and houest men as colleagues. Our parochial elections have by no means been attended to as they should. The only thing we see to be called an argument is, that if the Cutholic priest is to be admitted presented. They consisted of the following nickle why not the Dissenting minister. We do not feel give fair play and equal terms to men of all religious, we ask no exclusive privilege. - Weekly Register.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS DEFORE.-The coolest heads in England look with fear and trembling to the preparations going on along the coast and in the ports of France. The Times confesses that a French invasion is not only possible but probable. The Quarterly Review, in an article written by one evidently conversant with military details, says England is in more danger now than even in the perilons years of 1804-5. The writer bewails the want of a military genius who could concert a plan of defence, and while acknowledging the immense superiority of the French army, he points to the equal strength of the French fleet. He shows with what ease French troops could be poured on any part of the English coast, and speaks of the ntter impossibility for any conceivable amount of heroism or strategy to resist the force Napoleon can land. He says, "to make stand against such olds would simply be to expose the English army to the fate that awaited the Austrians under Mack at Ulm; obliged to lay down their arms without a blow. The only thing an English general could do in such a case would be to abandon the capital, and all the country to the South of London, retreating to the North, and adopting a Fabian line of policy, he might eventually save the state from actual extinc-tion." Now, let us ask our English mights Now, let us ask our English neighbors is it at all possible that Patrick MacMahon, having been so long absent from home, could for a moment think of stopping at London on the way to his natire land. He would lack sadly that politeness which we have heard distinguishes him, not to speak at all at Gorleston, a enburb of Yarmouth, is also under of the family leanings. But really the matter is too to any army which a fee may suddenly land on these consideration.

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Doings in Parliament.-Friday being a Member's | terly friend says :- " It may be that the next warcry will be the Rhine; but the best and surest card the French Government now have to play is vengeonce hundred millions sterling, and let it be accompanied by a hint that the plunder of London will more than suffice to repay it; and the list would be filled in four-and-twenty hours." Our bowels of compassion" are moved for the danger of "London."-

When so delicate a matter as the defensive con-

dition of the country is discussed in Parliament, reported in our columns, and read all over the world, it is a comfort to find great variety of opinious, some inattention to material facts, and a civilian's rather than a soldier's survey of affairs. No doubt, it is very easy to imbibe a most alarming view of our case. The first view is very alarming, and we have no wish to detract from its just importance. In six weeks Austria, with half a million of the finest soldiers in the world, and upon soil every inch of which was familiar to ber military authorities, found herself pushed into a corner by France, and compelled to surrender a great province. We have nothing to compare with the immense instrument of defence here found of no avail. The numbers of our army at home are almost ridiculous, and we feel that we provoke a smile while we repeat them. The number of soldiers actually defending these islands cannot be put at more than 110,000. This includes 25,000 Militia, 19,009 depots of regiments in India; Waggon Train, medical stan, men in hospitals, and other deductions from the lighting strength. After these deductions the net force was put by Mr. II. Baillie last night at 58,000. If Ireland be allowed only 20,000 for her defence, and our great ports and arsenals are properly galrisoned, then we are told there will not be left more than 25,000 to meet an invading army in the field. Before the Battle of Soltering the Austrians had ten corps durmer, each nearly 40,000 strong, under the orders of the Commander-it-Chief, and more or less available. At the centle of attack nearly a handred thousand men were board insufficient to resist the over-renewed column of the French. Computed with these numbers 25,000 is a handful. It would be outflooked and surrounded at once. The invader could afford to pass it by, leaving a Division to watch it. Upon the ordinary principles of war it would have to surrender, and would like its right to quarter if it attempted a fatile resistance. The exiclusion from this melanchoic view not one defences is that we should consider long betor we permauntily assign so, and of our best men to ladie, though that is the continuous allowed by the Comtolssioners who have impaired into this point. It is argued in reply to their report that, no death, so 600 men would make us easy for the safety of our Indian possessions; but they are wanted at lease. It is the east side of the island, as well as those nearer the tholic, we should say, but for the contrast difforded absurd, say the charmists, if we may so call them, to give India 80,000 trained British solitors to defend her, when we really cannot make out that we have more than 25,000 ready to march against an enemy in Kent or Sussex, even though he came with 200,000. The military question, however, though sufficiently serious, is not that of a Continental in opposition to the men who would relieve Ireland State. that insolar position gives as advartages and disutvantages. If it diverts our strength a hundred linered ways, and leads us to scatter our renew ever India and fifty dependencies-if it hears to the former 80,000 of our hest men, and sorcids more than half us many over distant colonie; and fore; on the other hand, it countilly makes a handful equivalent to a host for the protection of our own homes. We have no bitter enemy for a neighbour, with nothing but a mountain stream is tween his outposts and ours. If our pavy does its daty in the very humblest, way, the enemy could not land more then 40,000 or 50,000 men in dighting order and condition. That much done, by a very successful surprise, and by extraordinary good inch, the enemy would find it impossible to introduce legood mote men on any part of our shores, andess, indeed, he threw them away upon some remote coast of freland, or Scotland, or Wales, or, possibly. Cornwalt or Devon. In these days, however, nothing is expected from a march of ten thousand me i for two or three hundred miles to effect a junction with a body which, meanwhile, has itself to look ofter. If the enemy's fleet could dominate over ours, and command our own seas, and if the 50,000 landed, with all their train, could hold their ground, advance into the interior, keep up communication with the coast, receive supplies, and be reinforced to the usual scale of continental war, then, of course, it might go hard with us. We might be unable to meet it in the field with the least chance of success, and might have to surrender the metropolis to the fary or copidity of the foe. We might have to refund all our Chinese ransoms, with good interest. But all these suppositions we believe to be preposterous; and we cannot think that our military authorities would countenance them for a moment. Our nomical force of 110,000 men, though including the embo-died Militia, Indian depots, garrisons, and a large proportion of men not available, while it does not include the Marines and the Pensioners, would certainly supply enough to meet 50,900 men, and give us several chances of beating there. It is to the mavy, not the army, that we must trust for those 50,000 not growing into 150,000, and not receiving their full complement of artiflery and cavalry,—the latter far more necessary to the invader here than among the friendly population of Lombardy. But, while we thus denrecan the first and most alarming view of our power of resistancethe mere comparison of our 25,000 with the 250,000 of a great Continental State—we are ready to admit that England cannot afford to have actually a less army at home than in one dependency in the other hemisphere. Those 80,000 British soldiers who we are told are necessary for India are a deduction from the strength of this country. The fate of an invasion would be decided months before they could be recalled. They cannot, indeed, be regarded as quite lost to the defence of this country, because India is our school of arms. Did we but ise this very costly school as we might do, we should take care that every old African brought against us was matched with an old Indian, and that the ravagers of Arab villages were confronted with the captors of Delbi, Cawapore, and Lucknow. But, we repeat, there is a manifest absurdity and an outrage on common sense in our main-taining 80,000 British soldiers in India and 50,000 in other distant dependencies while we cannot reckon on mustering more than the latter figure against an invader at home. We rely on those 50,000 to do the work, and to drive the invaders into the sea, because we must rely, and because it is the tradition of this country to retain but a small garrison. Yet it is a state of things to be regarded with the most nervous caution. It may be right, and sometimes safe, to contend against great odds, but it calls for skill at least in proportion to the audacity of the attempt. We should omit nothing that may make 50,000 do the work of thrice their number.— Undoubtedly, we are making great advances in this direction. The training schools of Alder-shott, Woolwich, the Curragh, and Shorncliffe, have told much on the army, and even raised the tone of the service. Our Artillery is immensely improved. We are ready to believe that our Commissariat, Military Train, and Medical Staff share this progress. Our weapons are not the same things as they were. Our fortifications are at least as advanced as British science can make them .-The strong man who keeps the house must be fully armed, and he is better armed than he was .-Yet, when a stronger man comes, we are told, he may enter his house, and then whose are those arms in which he trusted? England ought to take care to have always such an army at home that by our railway system there may be immediately assembled at any point a force superior

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- Brown Carles (Garantin Garantin)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUGUST 12, 1859.

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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All communications to beaddressed to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, pos

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WESK.

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 Napoand 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 We duesday 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 estensibly 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 Scialcary 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, usisted 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 ber 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 e medium of the Rev. M. Granet, to her narents; 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 ber 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. from the latter to the Priest, addressed, as was her first letter, to ber parents. The Rev. M. Granet, therefore, very naturally deemed himself authorised to await the effects 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 invendoes, and his appeals to the opinions of a nameless " high official in the Post Office Department," are utterly groundless ; indeed we besitate 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 Nuts at Toledo. This, it true, would show show little anxiety there was to "catch a convert;" but is certainly not to be reconciled with 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 disrespect-

Lastly, it will be seen from a letter from Dr. 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 | to him; to have his press and types " nationalthat:---

" 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, leon; or disposed to desist from putting the Navy | 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 refer-

> SISTER SUPERIOR-The following brief and hurried ly 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 has two or three weeks, having reference to the de-tention 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 the 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.

ISAAO 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 the State, upon any pretence whatsoever, to enheartily 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 Granet to Miss Starr, passed another en route 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 sumply this. That the Liberals, or " Clear-Grits" of Mexico, being now in power, and under the guidance of a certain Senhor 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 robberg, is noticed by the Herald, not only without one word of reprobation, without one expression of indignation against such an as the results of robbery and sacrilege; and in Canada. stolid disregard of the teachings of all historywhich show that the confiscation of Church property has always been deeply injurious to the confiscating State-our cotemporary looks forwerd to the inauguration of a financial millennium in Mexico as the consequence of this unballowed spolution. Sad, undeed, is it to witness such total contempt for all moral obligations; for all the dima, at the present moment, such as to justify, laws of honesty, and for the Divine injunction even in a worldly point of view, and upon the "Thou shalt not steal," which the profession of low ground of expediency, the act of the Mexi-"Liberal" principles generates.

robbery in Mexico, is supposed to teach us in umph; or did the wholesale "nationalization" Miss Starr's letters written from Toledo to the Canada. The Herald cites it as an argument of the property of the French Church, lead to Rev. M. Granet, wherein she expresses her gra- in favor of the insulting "restrictive clauses" in such brilliant results, as to warrant the fond antitude for the kindness of the Sisters of Charity, Acts of Incorporation, which Mr. Drummond ticipations of the Herald, that the adoption of Starr has evidently been compelled by those and honored friend," M. Dorion, actively supwho have influence over her, to make statements ported during the last Session of Parliament. It

is a proof, our cotemporary urges, of a uniform friends - or seduced by fair speeches. What and his colleagues voted for the infamous restricsentiment of the inconvenience of allowing land the "Liberals" are in Mexico, that are they in to accumulate in the hands of ecclesiastical Canada, and throughout the world. Everybodies; and of the folly of opposing that senti- where are they animated by the same spirit of ment when manifesting itself in acts of legisla- rabid, undying hatred of the Catholic Church: tion forbidding the Church to acquire and hold everywhere are they distinguished by their disreal estate. Such a law was passed some years regard of truth and justice; but there only are ago in Mexico; but has been so warmly oppos-Hazlett, a Protestant, and the medical attendant | ed, that it has remained almost a dead letter, unof the Convent at Toledo, that no restraint til 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 the correspondence under review, to the effect | ized.") Therefore, concludes the Herald, the opposition offered by the Catholics of Canada to the " restrictive clauses" is most impolitie; 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 " Cler-Grits," or Liberals, always, everywhere, and under every system of legislation, is confiscation, or m 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 capidity of the unprincipled statesman, and the jealousy of the mob; nor is there an argument by which the "nationalisation" of the property of the Church can be defended, which is not, to say the least, equally applicable to the · nationalisation" 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 croach 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 "Liberale"); 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 outrage upon the rights of property, but rather may; a lesson that no Catholic will fail to lay as something meritorious, and worthy of imita- to heart, and profit by, when his support is asked tion. Great national improvements are predicted for the Liberal Protestant Reformers of Upper

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-houseor in the financial condition of France, or Sarcan Government? Were the "assignats" of And now for the lesson which this wholesale the first French Revolution such a financial triproductive of beneficial results?

"Be not deceived" - would we say to our

they to be feared, where Catholics are such fouls 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.

Foiled 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. M'Gee 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. M'Gee'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. M'Gee'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. M'Gee had sought the Ministry, but they had sought bim."-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. M'Gee was privy thereunto; 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 bad held personal interviews on the subject with members of the Cartier-MacDonald Ministry-we were in eathe 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 betwist Mr. Workman, and some of Mr. M'Gec'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. M'Gee, falling back upon his dignity as an M.P.P., has refused to meet the TRUE WIT-NESS on these facts; but he does not deny them; he dare not deny the fact, that-he, Mr. M'Gce, did have negotiations with J. A. M'Donald, 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. Alleyn, to state publiely whether these things be true or false. And why, in 1859, do we refer to these trans-

actions of 1857? Because they furnish us with an argument, and an actidote against the sophisms by which Mr. M'Gee 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. M'Gee is not honest in thus advising his fellow-countrymen; but actuated by the mercenary motive of getting that government situation under a Brown-Dorien 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 sure the date of the last general election, either party-that of the Ministry or of their opponents-bas so changed, as to change the duly 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 of which she professed herself unworthy. Miss introduced; and which Mr. M'Gee's "honorable precisely the same measures in Mexico shall be have changed at all, they have changed consider-

ably for the better. Thus; whereas in 1856 and '57 M. Cartier as to concur in this good work.

tive clauses in the Religious Corporations Bill. which Mr. G. Brown, and Mr. M'Gee'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 care the forgiveness, or merit the support, of the Catholic body. They must show themselves as vigorous in defeading 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-politico 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 Catholies. To them, to any Ministry, that will honestly do this: that will make full and upmediate 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 streauous, even if ineffectual, opposition.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT-AND THE " VO-LUNTARY PRINCIPLE IN ITS BROADEST AP PLICATION."-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 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 endownents, is evident from their more than cheerful acquiescence in the Magnooth 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 Wirt-NESS 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

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

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM PIC-NIC. _The fete 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. Indeed we may say that it was par excellence the Pic-Nic of the season; and accustomed as we are to these delightful gatherings, we must confess that we have never jet seen the equal of that which on the 10th instant has been the means of raising a large sum of money for the Orphans of the St. Patrick's Asylum. Not less than 4,000 persons must have been present; and it is scarcely necessary to add that the greatest harmony and decorum prevalled throughout the day's entertainment.

At about 2 p.m. the Rifle and Hose Companies above mentioned, attended by Hardy's Brass Band, escorted the young children from the Asjium to Guilbault's Gardens. The smiling faces, rosy cheeks, neat dress, and general apearance of the little ones delighted with their boliday, excited general attention, and added much to the interest of the scene. Arrived on the ground, amusements of all kinds awaited them. For the young athletes desirous of displaying their strength and agility, there were manly games of all kinds; for the votaries of pleasure, there were music and the dance, and the bright eyes of Erm's daughters : and for all,

At last the setting sun announced the approach other speakers. of the hour of departure. The children of the returned to their quiet home; a young rosy Denis Downey, Esq., returned thanks in behalf | E. Clerk, Esq. of his Society. Then B. Devlin, Esq., Presiof his Sucrety. Then B. Devin, Esq., Frest-dent of the St. Patrick's Society, addressed the President, in the following terms: assembled multitude in a most felicitous speech, with hearty cheers for the " Land of their Birth," and for Mr. Devlin the party broke up. Thus terminated one of the most pleasing and successful gatherings we ever had the good fortune to witness; at which not only all the elite of our Irish Catholic society assisted, but at which we noticed several of our French Canadian, and of our Protestant fellow-citizens also. Great credit is due to the Societies, and the Companies under whose brought to a happy conclusion; and we are sure journalists every where. that they have carned, not only the applause of their fellow-citizens, but the hearty prayers of the fatherless children for whose wants they have so promptly and effectually provided.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sa-A very large and influential meeting of the lst of August, for the purpose of sustaining the TRUE WITNESS.

The meeting was very numerously attended; parties coming from Lancaster, St. Raphael's, of the meeting, and to offer their aid to promote

The greatest unanimity and enthusiasm prerailed. A strong determination was manifested at the meeting that Catholic interests should be upheld, irrespective of either individual, national, or party, influences.

Mr. John MacIntosh, being called to the chair, and Mr. E. O. Mi Millan 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 is seat, the following resolutions were moved. and unanimously carried:-

Moved by Mr. Angus S. M'Donald, second- is one of deep regret that any misunderstanding ed 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 supportleg Mr. M'Gee, and consequently Brown; and through a desire to injure the Truk WITKERS, which has so ably, and unflinchingly, advocated Catholic interests in Catholic interests in the catholic interes eas in Canada, and especially the interests of Catholic Kducation."

Moved by A. B. M.Donnell, Esq., seconded by Donald McNeil, 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 deleaded Catholic interests during the last nine years, against the unrelenting assaults of a bigoted faction, which would, if in power, banish the Catholic reli-

Moved by Mr. Patrick Curran, seconded by

Mr. Douald Grant, and -

fion out of the land,"

Catholic support; for his having allied himself with more than neutralised his own in lividual efforts, by getting men into Parliament through his influence, who are the deadliest enemies of Catholic education; by his steking to raise to power a party, whose thief objects are the abolition of Separate Schools, the degradation of the Catholic Church, and the destination struction of the Catholic Church, and the de-struction of our religion; by his endeavouring to their numerical force; and for years he was defacts diamite Irish Roman Catholics from their French their Grand Moster, even outstripping Ogle Gowan Canadran brethren of Lower Osnada; by his seek- himself in his ultra-Protestantism. ing to introduce constitutional changes into the Go-

vernment 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 the mere purposes of party, in attempting to suppress the TRUE WITNESS."

Moved by Mr. Allan Grant, seconded by Mr. Laughlan M'Kinnon, 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 decrying 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 Harrisson, 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

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

E. O. M'MILLAN, Secretary.

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

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Ottawn City, August 8th, 1859. Sin-In accordance with the regulations of the R. C. Temperance Society of Ottawa, the usual monthly there were a bright cloudless sky above, the meeting of the members was held in St. Patrick's green earth beneath, and the sound of innocent | Hall on Sanday evening tast. The proceedings were receive all around. It was indeed a pleasant of a most interesting character; and the steady progress of Temperance in our flourishing Uity was abundantly illustrated by the Rev. Chairman and

Before the close of the meeting, the Rev. Nather Asylum again fell into procession, and after three Molloy, of the Cathedral, in Plequent and compretheers for "Old Ireland" and their kind friends, hensive language, invited "those present to take into consideration the best means of rapaying the heavy debt of gratitude which, as Catholics, Irishchecked lass having previously, in a neat address inen, and adherents to the united cause of religion, to Major Devlin, expressed the gratitude of her- virtue, and temperance, we owe to that independent self and her youthful companions. Before sepa- and uncompromising champion of our holy fatter, in rating, the President of the Temperance Society, | himself the embodiment of a Taua Witness-George

A Resolution was thereupon moved by Dr. Garlien,

"That this meeting has every confidence in the TRUE WITHERS, and in its editor, George E. Clerk, which was rapturously applauded; after which 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 which we pledge ourselves to extend, by every means in our power, the circulation of the Trus 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 Wirsess 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 patroasge this work of Charity was initiated and worthy of its object, and encouraging to Catholic

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

JOHN O'RBILLY, 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 Catholic supporters of the Alexandria Separate us to find that our humble efforts in that cause School was held at Alexandria, on Monday the have been so highly appreciated by those whose good opinion is indeed highly valuable. We trust that we may continue to deserve such flattering testimonials as those which our friends at and Williamstown, to sympathise with the desire Kingston, Ottawa, and Alexandria have been pleased to give us; whilst we assure them that their kind approbation will stimulate us to continue to pursue the same career as that which has hitherto been followed by the TRUE WIT-

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

Six -- So much has been said about the course which the Truz Wirness has pursued of late towards Mr. M'Gee and the Cunadian 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 WITNESS in advocating Catholic principles dur- not being a subscriber to your excellent journal, I its entire career. The Chairman having taken 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

> 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 teaput" on the escapade of Miss Starr; which story by the way was wonderfully embellished by the manipulations of some of your Montreal "penny a 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.
"'Tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true," that we in Toronto cannot cast a stone at you; witness the Globe's shameless commentary on Bishop Charbonnel's straightforward and unequivocal letter. The Resolved, - 3. " That Mr. McGeo's political conduct unmitigated impudence in this case will not be forin Canada, has been such, that he does not deserve gotten I hope by those Catholics who so foolishly supported and returned Mr. G. Brown at his last the bitterest enemies of Catholicity; for his having election. The reason given for that support was the more than neutralised his own individual efforts, by suppression of Orangeism; but in their anxiety to destroy that odious institution, some Catholics forgot that Mr. Brown had done more to foster and encourage that hody 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

It is generally conceded that Orangeism is the verel miles are already graded.

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 brawlers" of the Clear Grit school will help to remove that incubus on our peace and prosperity; for judging them by their untecedents, we cannot depend upon them on the all-important School Question. This alliance, on the part of Mr. M'Goe, 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

I do not presume to question Mr. M'Qee'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 aplies to him as to his political confreres—the Grits. 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, and betray apparently a desire to be "out Casar aut nital." Whether such is really his discosition, 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 poicy amongst ourselves, without which no important measure can be matured. Let us then unite in the bonds of charity, and endeavor to heat the unforturate breach which exists at present. Surely there is ample room and verge enough" for both the Tave Witness and the Freeman to circulate without trampng on each other's toes; and there is abundance of nore profitable and more congenial employment for ooth, in defending the right, and rebuking the wrong, than eating each other up like the Kilkenny cats.

Excuse this long and rambling epistle from PATER PARELIAS.

In our respected correspondent's gapressed wish for agion betwirt the Catholics of Upper and Lower Canada, in general, and betwist the Toronto Freenum, and the True Wirness, 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, sine qua non.

1. That the Catholies 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 basing for its object the disturbance of the existing terms of the Legislative Union between Upper and Lower Canada; and that the Cotholie electors of the Upper Province do availthemselves of all their political powers and privileges to compel the representatives of their section of the country, to respect and uphold the rights and bonor 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 as, "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 avail 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 beart and soul with them in insisting upon a full, satisfactory and immediate settlement of the School Question, and in denouncing Orangeism, and the encouragment given to that odious organisation by the Governor General, and his Ministerial advisers.

Here are our terms, terms alike bonorable 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 may 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 betwist Catholics which Pater Familias deplores; 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 DEDT 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 tay 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 Corpora-tion, 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 .- Her-

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; 88FAREWELL ADDRESS,

PRESENTED BY THE CATHOLICS OF THE PARISH OF ST. SYLVESTER, IN THE DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, C.E., TO THE BEV. FATHER CUEVALIER, ONE OF THE OBLATE MISSIONARIES FROM THE UNITED STATES, ON FRIDAY EVENING, THE 29TH JULY, 1959, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE PROM 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. The meeting was organised by calling Bernard Maguice, 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 Mozaghan, John O'Neil, Arthur M'Cullough, Peter Plunkett, Charles M'Cinly, Thos. M'Goldrick, Patrick Gormley, Charles M'Caffrey, Michael Magee, and John Doyle, Esqra.

ADDRESS.

REV. PATHER - 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, antiring 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 shewing and placing the sinner on the right path to Heaven.

Rev. Father, fondly could we hope that your stay should be longer amoust us, than these last diteen days that you spent in our humble structure of a church: thither wouldst we most foodly crowd and attend to hear your angelic voice-religious soul-

stirring sermons and lectures.

Rev. Pather, how pleasing was it-and may it ever be remainbered in this and the adjoining parisins. and townships -- to behold the old arel the young of both sexes, ere that the sun had yet spread his rudient rays over the landscape, or capped the tops of our fertile hills, walking devoutly in crowds to the House of God, there to do penanco in explation of their sins; where we found you, our devant Paster, and the other helpers in the Vineyard, awaiting us in the Confessionals, and administering to us, like the good Samaritan, the balm of life, and other spiritual comforts, from the early dawn of morning until sun set and sometimes inter. Then following you from the Confessional to the putpit, we found you always the same untiring Pather, making our far-too-small church resound thy holy divine inspiring eloquence, praying and admonishing all to tharity, the love and fear of God; to walk aprightly in the paths of virtue, truth, and godiness, as being the only true way leading to lieaven, where mansions are prepared for all who will carmedly seek

Rev. Father, fondly could we wish that it were possible you could remain a little while longer with our dearly well beloved untiring Postor; for ere long, by the Divine assistance, under his advice and guidance, we will construct a fine stately and more spacious church and sacristy, to be dedicated to the honor and glory of God, worthy of our said Paster and the Catholic inhabitants of this infantile, beautiful, picturesque parish, whose combust is so anjustly calumniated by people living at a distance, and to join with him and us therein in singing "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," and preach, as you have often done to us, the true and sound describe 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 pleasures, you prosecute your journey in this value of tears to bring back the strayed sheep to the true fold, for which you are sure 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 meny, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.

Rev. Father, we cannot conclude this without hereby most sincerely thanking one 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 anishie sisters residing with him, that comfert, high respect and esteem which they do no 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 is one prayers; and we now pray that should the Ahnighty 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 Beaven, and join with you and the Reavenly chair in singing-· Cloria in Excelsis Deo."

BRESARD MAGGIRE, Chairman, DANIEL BYREZ, N.P., J.P., Sec. St. Sylv-ster, July 29, 1859.

To which the Rev. Father made the following

REPLY 1 GENTLEMEN -- Your Address is rather too cologistic for my deserts; 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 the midge until it was too late to do much beem into practice the lessons, to teach which the Al- This senson's experience will dispet the fears that mighty God has been pleased to send me on this were beginning to be entertained that Canada would errand. The results of benediction which you will cease to be a wheat growing country. England has nessed 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 Missionthe choicest grace of Heaven.

I did not know you before I came here; but now 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 unmistakeable 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 bill, 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 DEOWNED. - 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'Donobue'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, Gaspe, gives us some very agreeable details as to the Catholic progress that is being made in that district, thanks, under God, to the indetatigable 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 fleverend M. Desjardins. Then there was barely church accommodation of the most wretched kind for one hundred persons; now we have a new and truly bandsome church, finished within and without, capable of holding a large congregation. To this our priest had added an efficient choir composed of the bays 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, 26th 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 least 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 evrything."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Alimnette Island, A. Whelan, £2, 10s; Donro, D. Quinn, 5s; St Johns, D O Beien, 12s 6a; St Columoun, J Power, 5s; St Hyaconthe, Rev Mr Desnoyers, 5s; Fort William, W Jennings, 15s; Ottawa City, M Chambers, 5s; Williamstown, J. Hay, 10s; Sandwich, C Baby, £1 5s; F E Island, J Kilbride, 12s 6d; Oredit, M Murphy, 10s; Perth, P. M'Laughlin, 10s; Tannery West, J. M'Greevy, 10s; Vankleek Hill, J. Curren, 5; Grand River, T Carbery, 10s; Trenton, E P Ford, 10s; Perth, T Devlin, 10s; St Johns, F Collins, \$1; Toronto, T Connor, 11s 5d; Gaspe, JJ Kayanagh, 10s; Rawdon, M Rowan, 12s 6d; St Philomene, Rev Mr Turcotte, 14- : St Andrews, A R. McMillan, 10s; Knowlton Falls, P Mahemiy, 12s 6d; Brighton, U.S. P Moley, 108; Instalion, J. G. Harper, £1 5s; Sherrington, J. M. Vey, as: Leeda, J. Coriet, 12s 6d; Paris, J. O'B Scully, 10s; Rowdon, T. Rowan 35 4d; T. Matthews, 2s 6d; Williamstown, D. Mt. Donald, Al 5s; Majone, N.Y., Rev. A. Theves, 15s; Saccarruppa, Me., J. Hay, 5a, S. Scholastique, J. Murphy, 10c; Valenctice, Rev. Mc M. Donnell, 15c; Lyu, A. O. Neill, 5a, Cliffon, T. Kavanagh, P. J. Kingston, J.M. Bride, 128 64; Norton Creek, P. Sallivan, 108; Toronto, T. Robertson, 15s.

Per A M Donald, Alexandria - R M Donald, 21 5c; A Kannody, 51; Kenyon, D M'Donald, 106; Per Rev Mr Leblane, Industry "Rev Mr Manseau

is: St Autoine, Roy Mr Beland, £2 164 3d. Per Rev Mr Rossiter, Commoque -- Solf, 2s od ; M lelville, 12s 6d : U Brewers Mills, J Firzgorald, 10s;

J. McNamara, 1987. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec .- How L. Massie, 15s; H. Fitzeimmens, 7364; K Temple, 7364; Sargi, Pallas 7364; Batescan, Rey W Freeherto, C1 53; St Michel

T O'Sullivan, 12s od. Per W. M'Manamy, Braniford -- D Duggan, 10s ; J Martin, 5s; Mrs L Adams, 5s.

Per J Doyle, Hall -T McKny, 12s 6d; Aylmer, Mr ieming, 12s od.

Per J Bonfield, Egsavirilo - P Hughes, 10-Per M Baker, Kingston -T Baker, £1

Per W Chisholm, Dalhousle Milis - 8-1f, 19s; W Sathursi, 10s; A M'Donell, 53. Per Rev M. Byrne, Renfrew - Self, 10s; Admission,

Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria - J P Kennedy,

Per M M'Namara, Kingston - P O'Donnell, 10.; J Marchy, Si 5s; N Carimell, 13s 5d; W Brophy, 12s 6d; J Malale, 12s 6d; Sergt, Murphy, 10s Per Rev. Mr. Timlie, Cobourg - Self, 12: 6d. J.

Hutton, 123 6d. Per J Delaney, Kingston -- P Gormin 10s

Per J M'Donald, Vankleck Hill--H M'Netty, 19s. Fer T Griffiths, Sherbrooke-E Letchvie, 58; J Campbell, 5s; P. Sheersn, 18s; L. Connel, 5s; J. B. Milette, 5s; W. Reed, 5s; Mr. M. Cormick, 5s.

Per J. R. Murphy, Tingwich - G. Johnson, £1 5s.

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

MOSTREAL, August 9th, 1859. The weather since our last has been very line 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 plarm, have been the means of saving the wheat crop. They kept back grown wheat for many conturies 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. Banksy sells at 50 cents per minot of 50 lbs.

Askes continue to sell readily at 28s 9d for Pots; but a new feature has developed itself in the business within a wek or two. The inferior sorts are worth about 10 cents more per ewt. in proportion. That is, when lats can be sold at 28s 9d, buyers are willing to pay 29s 3d for seconds and thirds, less the regular deduction of ith and ith. Pearls are worth 28s 4id.

BUTTER .- Owing to considerable arrivals the price which had on account of scarcity advanced to 14c. for some small parcels receded again to 131 and 134c, which last is the present quotation for good store nacked 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 BAZARR will be held on the 22nd inst., and the days following, for the EENEFIT of the POOR, under the Patronage of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in the Sr. JOSEPH'S LECTURE ROOM, in the School-house, Sr. 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.

The state of the s

ERANCE.

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 reof that policy which must have such a great influence on the world that it is impossible to cal culate its effects, or even to surmise what will is a stir among the tradesmen, and commerce seems to be reviving. When the full truth is has not met with the approbation of all. The Red Republican party are disappointed. The mushroom Voltarians 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 go 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 Monitour announces the nomination of Marshal Pelissier to the post of Grand Chancelfor 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 Invalides. It looks, too, like a holding out of the mes, and Uhlans, proceeded towards Villafranca .olive branch. In fact, we learn to-day that a French politicians affirm that the English Government agrees to take part in the Congress ing, shook hands with much apparent cordiality .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 light blue uniform and the undress mutze. The Aunot invariably convertible, was most desirous that strian Staff were also in the undress cap, and the England should enter Congress, but that Eng- French were the kepi. Louis Napoleon was followed land held back. I am now told that our Go- by a detachment of Cent Gardes and two squadrons vernment 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 leon presented his chief officers, and after the usual 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 picturesque confusion, entered the high street, pasvery 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. Obliged 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 abandondoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but for the interests of France. I felt great re- ance suddenly at the head-quarters of the Emperor consider that Rome never decides without reflection, sistance of the Emperor of the French, and it has luctance to put reins upon the ardor of our sol- while His Majesty was at dinner. He drove up in a and never engages herself as to the unknown. Now been granted to him.

diers, to retrench from, my programme the territory from the Miucio 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.

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"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 organised .-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 combatted 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 confiden-tially 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 Gamta, Mantua, and Piacenza. Votes in the Federal Diet are to distributed as follows :-Parma and Modena, one each; Pope, two; Tuscany, Sardinia and Naples, three each."

ITALY.

TAE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA-VERONA, JULY 11 .-A little more than a fortnight ago the Emperors of ceived his ministers, and then begun the first act 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 happen. Since the peace was announced, there | 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 capmade known, this peace will be a popular one, if turing the Emperors carriage and correspondence, it is not so already; for you must know that it 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 Au-

stria 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, 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 Vetter, Colonel Philipovics, Lieutenant-Colonel Schonfeld, Majors Prince Schwarzenberg, Count Piacewitez, Count Hunyadi, Wimpffen, Baron Flackenheim, Alberti Kampy, and Captains Hess, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg. Count Clain, Count Westphalen, Count Reverterra, and prince of Shomburg-Lippe At Dossobacao the gendarmeric of the Guard and a division (400) of Kaiser Uhlans were in waiting. The Emperor took horse there, and, followed by his Staff, the gendar-At no great distance from the latter place the Staff of the Emperor Louis Napoleon was observed ap-Louis Napoleon were the uniform of General-in-Chief, blue coat with aigullettes and gold lace collar, and a red kepi. The Emperor of Austria wore a 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 Napoamount of bowing the cortere proceeded onwards to Villafranca, the high towers and domes of which were visible at no great distance. The two Emperors side by side by side, their respective Staffs in sing 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 haited before the door of a mean-looking house on the right hand, which used to be the Emperor Francis Joseph's head-quarters. 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 byc 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 nosed, 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 umor gained so much credit that in every street through which it was likely that the Imperial cortege 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 fur-

ther 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 appear-

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 some to an understanding with the French Government, probably as to the terms which may be acceptable at an European congress. 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 Drand 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. Plonplon" 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 dispirited court, and a sulky army. Every man you meet seems to be in the condition of the gentleman in the play called Les petites miseres 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 denouement of the military struggle to learn that up till quite lately the defences of Verona were neglected. Several of the guns had been removed to Piacenza and Pavia .-Upwards of 169 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 preparaions are 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 had 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 forgot 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 Lumbardy 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 openhanded Prince, as yet unblessed 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,

constrained by Euglish 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 re maining 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 confusion 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 bopes 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 negociated 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 honory 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 dispossession 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

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 resume, 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 ut-terance to personal appreciations or gossip.— Tab-

AUSTRIA.

The Two Emperons .- The Times Austria correscondent 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 Cavciana 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 pro-posed 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 couditions 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 Venice 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 Tescany should be reded 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 Coun: 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 coded to France, the in- and gloom of exile, while aliens revelled in the balls dignation of the officers was so great, that many of and reaped the plains of the confiscated suil. Yet them expressed themselves in terms which were by was there no hesitating loyalty offered to sacred this childless prince dying will leave the reversions no means flattering for any of the parties conduty. Each soldier chief stepped proudly from the of the country to Austria as before; and then, as of ceraed. The Austrians maintain that they could of shore, and bade an eternal adien to the askes of his of the country to Auswia as before; and then, as of ceraci. The Austrians maintain that the first seed that the feeting menaca to Lombardy.

The Austrians maintain that the first seed habit of kindred. Ireland quaffed the bitter chalice without standing menaca to Lombardy.

The Austrians maintain that the feeting habit of kindred. Ireland quaffed the bitter chalice without standing menaca to Lombardy. It is affirmed here on authority or weight too great lish had insisted on the neutrality of the Adriatic to be contradicted that the Emperor of Austria was and I am not inclined to think that they over-rate their prowess. The Fourth army, consisting of some 60,600 men, was totally inactive, as it was necessary to keep powerful garrisons in Venice. Trieste, and in the numerous seaports on the Dalmatian coast.

It is now publicly related at Belgrade that old Wutschitsch was potsoned, and it is known here that the five senators accused of having conspired against Prince Milosch would have been put to death if Fund 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.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATCH TO THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The following is the despatch addressed by Lord John Russell to Lord Bloomfield, 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 Sandinia 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 berself 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 ber 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 sucrender 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 entry through such a dispute with his own force, he has demanded the as-

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 Au-stria and Sardinia. The war has broken out without any reference to Germany. The assertion that France, when successful on the Po and the Brenta, 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, Vercna, 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 Ita-

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 us 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 in: policy 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 atmost importance. Hitherto the war has produced but litthe 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. Uni should France, by a German attack, be called upon to defend her own frontier, it is impossible to fort-tell 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 surthe the desolutions of war.

You are already sufficiently informed of Her Ma jesty's resolve, supported by the unanimous feeling of her people, to observe a strict neutrality. Her Majosty has kept this country free from all and every obligation which might interfere with her freedom of action. Her Majesty's Government entertain the Leve 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 mediating friendly Powers will be able to make it self successfully heard, and when representations is favour of peace will no longer be without effect.

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

I am, &c.,

To Lord Bloomfield.

Altar of their God.

THE MACMAHON FAMILY. (From the Nation)

John Russell

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 Heave: as, that which sanctified the Machibean Mother, o. proved the faith of Abraham, of old. The flower of freland's chivalry, her nobles and chiefs and soldiers gave up home and country, lands and possessions, titles and honors, and sailed away to exile for ever all that was dearest and fondest to hold and mos painful to part they laid down unrepiningly on the

It seemed the surrender of national existence, the extinction of the Irish name. Disappearing for ever from the land of their fathers, there was to be for them no fature. 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 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 ballowed the paths of the wanderers; and in their history may be traced the hand of God, just, rightcous, and omnipotent as in the days of Israel's glory. Ireland east 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 suffering, stripes, and poverty, and bondage, and tears, but of never an hour's regret for the let of her choice in that crisis of agony and despair. God has preserved her children; they have not disappeared-they are not lust. They live for her joy, and pride, and hope: they live to replace her grown 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 sait 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'Neil.

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 frishman that his Milesian blood mingled for three generations with the genial current of the chivalry of France. The Sassanach, from the racy but degenerate Globe down to the feeble echoes of the Mail 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 detalls, and dispose, once and for all, of every cavil and doubt upon the subject. The gallant Marshal is of the Clare MacMahons; there courses in his veins the best blood of Munster-the O'Briens, O'Sullivans, Fitzgeralds of Desmond and Knights of Glyn, the MacNamaras, O'Neylans, MacSheehys, and others of the old murtial clans of Momonia, whose invincible courage has been proved in many a fiercely contested battle-field. These Clare MacMahons differ in descent from the Ulster or Monaghan MacMahons. The latter are the race of Clau-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 Torrottle, in the county of Limerick, Esq., was married to Margaret, daughter of John O'Sullivan, of Bautry, in the county of Cork, Esq., of the House of O'Sullivan Beare. However, the state of the limit o norably identified with the cause of the last of the Smarts, he sheathed his good sword at 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 MacMahou, of Autun, married an heires, and was created Count de Equilly. On the 28th of September, 1749, the Count applied to the Irish Go.

vernment of the today Accompanying his application with the necessary fees, ac., for the officers of "Ulwith the necessary rees, a.c., for the omeers of "Ulsier King at Arms"—to have, his genealogy, together
with the records, &c., of his family, duly authenticated, collected, and recorded with all necessary verification, in order that his children and their posterity rication, in order that his children and their posterity in France night 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 signatures. In these records he is a local transfer signatures. Lord Diencement of Ireland, and the various other requisite signatures. In those records he is described as of "the noble family, paternally of MacMahon of Clonderala (in Clare) and maternally of the noble family of O'Sullivan Beare." He was the grandfathy of the Marshal Duke of Marshall Price of Marshall Duke ther of the Marshal Duke of Magenta.

The Count's genealogy commences in the middle The Count's genequoty commences in the middle of the fifteenth century, and traces him through eight generations as follows:—Terence MacMahon, proprietor of Clondirala, married Helena, daughter Maurice Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, died 1472, and was interred in the Monastery of Ashelin, in Munster. He was succeeded by his son Donatus MacMahon, who married Honora O'Erien of the noble family of Thomond; and his on Terence MacMahon, was married Joanna, daughter of John MacNamara, mily of Thomond; and his on Terence MacMahon, Esq., married Joanna, daughter of John MacNamara, Esq., of Dohaghtin, commonly styled "MacNamara Reagh," and had a son Bernird MacMahon, Esq., whose wife was Margaritta, daughter of Donatus O'-Brien of Daugh. Mortagh MacMahon, son of Bernard, married Elionora, daughter of William O'-Nelan 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 Ballino, Knight of Glyn. Movtogh MacMahon, son of Maurice, married Helena, daughter of Emanuel MacSheeby, Esq., of Givn. Mortogit MacStanda, sol of Stadice, interfed Helens, daughter of Emanuel MacSheeby, Esq., of Ballylinan, and was father of the above-named Patrick MacShebon, who married Margaritta, daughter of John O'Sullivan, Esq., mother of John, first

of John O'Sullivan, Esq., mother of John, first Count de Equilly.

The descent of the Count MacMahon, maternally, through the O'Sullivans is as follows:—Mortogh O'Sullivan leare, of Bantry, in the county of Cork, married Maryann, daughter of James Lord Desmond, and dying was interred, 1541, in the Convent of Friars Minors, Cork. His son, John O'Sullivan, of Eastry, 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'Driscol, of Baltimore, in the county Cork, Esq., and died at Madrid, leaving daughter of Christopher O'Driscol, of Baltimore, in the county Cork, Esq., and died at Madrid, leaving his son Join 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 MacCarty, of "Castro Leonino, in the County of Cork, Esq., grandson of Honoria, daughter of Robert MacCarty, of Castro Leonino, in the County of Cork, Esq., grandson of Daniel MacCarty, Lord of Gloncare, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Donogh, Lord Desmond, and died 1731. Their daughter was Margarita, who married Patrick MacMahon, Esq., of Torrodile.

Through his grandmother, Helena, daughter of Emmanuel MacSheehy, John M'Mahon, Count de Equilly, was related to the Fitzgibbons of Ballyna-which the Lacys of Ballingarry, the Purcells of

hinch, the Lacys of Ballingarry, the Purcells of Crosgb, the Lysaghts of Shandagan, the O'Callaghas, MacNamaras of Crivagh, the MacMahons of Corigholt, and through the MacCartys and Fitzgeralds, with all the leading families of Munster, of native and Anglo-Norman descent-ipsis Hibernis Hi-

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 lrish Ireland 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 ancestry is read to-day. But well may Clare exult and try is read to-day. But well may Clare exuit and Bantry rejoice. Around the shores of that matchless bay still throng the kinsmen and clansmen of "the noble House of Beara," watching with pride and reverence the sacred mounds of Dunboy, where Daniel O'Sullivan, Prince of Beara, made his last stand for Irish rule. When young Donal fell, sword in hand, in the breach at Delgrade, and Philip, illustrious in literature as in war, was laid in his Spanish the name segund to have disappeared on the 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 "Sullivan" the companion of all his sufferings and privations, a relative of the noble-hearted wife of the first exiled MacMahon.

"Hall 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 week 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, Wiscousin, 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, 15 of the heart and blood vessels, 106 of the lungs and throat, 3 of old age, 29 of eruptive ferers and skin diseases, 40 stillborn and premature births, 268 of dieases of the stomach and other di-gestive 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 farmers of the same and the same mer 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 bardly 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 Sergt. Nolan letter to say that he will positively decline again to Mrs D Leary be a candidate for President of the United States.

BLOODY AFFAIR AT WATERBURY, CON .- 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 alling 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 Cedarsville, 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 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 threatunder 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 Coroners Jury charged Dart with the murder, and he was arrested and bound over for

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 relieved.

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: graves. One of them, which we translate, says:—
The principal event here is the discovery of great riches in the segulchres of the original inhabitants of Chiriqui. At present over a thousand persons are working in the district of Eoqueron 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 a large immigration to the district, and the city of La Estralla was founded, where the richest mines between Cana and San Martin were for many years worked, but the depredations of the fillibusters 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 | in a few months past, and deeming it an act of bethat 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 huncus throughout the country is very great and may yield immouse treasure." The other letter to which we ailude 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 resterday (July 13) at the office of Messrs. Cabrero, Hourquet & Co., some twenty pounds of gold images, idois, &c., recently taken from an Indian "huaco," (burying place,) near David in this State, and brought here for sale, by Mr. Manuel Fernanda. 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 relies 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 .- Punu-

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John Tobin,	Ingersoll, Williamstown, Ottawa City, Toronto,	0 15 9		
Ed. O'Neil,	Toronto,	171		
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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.

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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. Morcau, T. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal, Luly 7, 1856. July 7, 1859.

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A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative 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 AF-FECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEU-RALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYS-PERSIA AND INDICESTION, ERYSTPELAS, ROSE 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 exist the foul lumors which feeter 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 cruptions and ulcerous seres, through which the system will strive to aid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitined blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins: cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tent 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 pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later samething many go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the requisition, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug cione has not all the virtue that is elained ser is but more because many preparations, contain bur little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, er any thing else.

During late years the public have been mis-led by large boiles, pretending to give a quert of Extract of Sarsap villa for one dollar. Most of these have been trands upon the sick, for they not only contain Fede if any, Samaparilla, but often no excative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and oginful 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 resene 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 DY 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 Costiceness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipolas, Headache, Piles, Rhoumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, 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 obesis.

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 Aven's, and take no others. The sick want the best sid there is for them, and they should

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, (lately arrived from Englang) who understands Agriculture in all its branches, and both able and willing to work himself, would be glad to undertake the Manugement of a Farm.

Apply to Mr. John M'Cartney, 81 Commissioner Street, Montreal. July 7, 1859.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO LET,

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 June 1.

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 Notice Dame Street, Montreal.

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

SOUCHONG (Breakfast) time Flavor. congou. OOLONG.

SUGARS.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure.

RICE. INDIAN MEAL.

B. W. FLOUR.
BRIED APPLES.
CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine ; Martel, in blids, and cases.

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

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

STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. ERUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

SPICES, &c .- Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Natmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Batton Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Conrse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tints; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Gream Tunter: Baking Sada, do.; Buckers Gream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

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

March 3, 1859.

J. PHELAN.

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 Pianeforte in the best style of the present day, and Drawing in Pencil and Crayon. For Terms, apply to M. E., 79 St. Lawrence Main

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 Nazereth 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. Academy.

Montreal, April 28, 1859.

WANTED,

AGENTS to sell Choice STEEL PLATE ENGRAV-INGS, including Fine Engravings of the ORUOI-FIXION and LAST SUPPER. An active person, with only small capital, can make \$50 to \$60 per month.

month.
For particulars address,
D. H. MULFORD,
167 Broadway, New York.

Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cobourg—P. Magnire.
Cormeall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B .- Rev. E. Donphy. Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood.

Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.

Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.

Huntingdon—C. M'Faul.

Ingersoll—Rev. R. Keleher. Kemptville-M. Hearby. Kingston-M. M'Namara London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle—W. Harty. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Millbrooke-P. Magnire. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland.

Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-T. M'Cabe. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawlon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne.

Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dung. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban - Rev. Mr. Fulvay.

St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick-T. Donegan.

Toronto-P. Doyle.
Templeton-J. Hagen.
West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. Windsor-C. A. M'Intyre. York Grand River-A. Lamond.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 M.Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shorest notice at easonable rates. Montreal, March 5, 1856.





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 husiness, 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 Litterary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived

from an intelligent and conscientions 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 Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the urinciples of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of paguilar vigilance, and in case of sickness. 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 Insti-

TERMS PER ANNUM. Board and Tuition, including the French

per quarter, in advance, \$25 00 6 00 2 50 (Institute,)
Use of Library, (if desired,)...
Physicians' Fees (medicines charged a: 5 00 0 50 0 75 5 00 8 00

10 00 32 Meedle 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 lankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, ic., one white and one black bobinet Yeil, a Spoon and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing

lox, Combs, Brushes, &c. Parents residing at a distance will deposit suffipent funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils

yill 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 Su-perior, Mount Hope, London, C. W. SCYTHES! SCYTHES! SCYTHES! MONTREAL MANUFACTURE.

2000 DOZEN "Higgins" Celebrated Narrow Canada & Cradling Scythes, "Moore's" and "BLOOD's" patterns; warranted equal to any Scythes ever imported into Cauada. and very much chesper. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade. For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman. Jnne 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.

AUGERS,

MANUFACTURED by the Montreal Auger Company. A full assortment constantly on hand, and

Frothingham & Workman.

CUT NAILS & SPIKES.

2000 CASKS, assorted sizes, of the celebrated Cote St. Paul Manufacture. " Dunn's" Patent Clinch Nails.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

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, IC and IX. 1000 boxes Best Charcoal Plates, IO, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX.

For Sale by June 9.

Frothingham & Workman.

PIG IRON.

530 TONS No. 1 "Coltness" and "Glengarnock" 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 "Thorneycroft's" Best Boiler Plates. 15 do "Low Moor" go 5 do Best Rivets for

Frothingham & Workman.

SPELTER & BLOCK TIN.

5 TONS SILESIAN SPELTER 1 Ton BLOCK TIN.

For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman.

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.

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 assort-Frothingham & Workman.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE,

FOR DRY and WET BLASTING, constantly on hand, and for Sale by

Frothingham & Workman.

Ford's Patent Bath Bricks. 5000 PATENT BATH BRICKS, now landing ex "Minnesota," from Liverpool.

For Sale, very low, being a consignment. Frothingham & Workman June 9.

Chain Cables and Anchors. WOOD'S 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.

Frothingham & Workman June 9. en en Franke a That skille

P. P. P. PARKIS PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They sooth pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated 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!

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,



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

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, Germon, and Venetian BROAD CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES; also fancy DOESKIN; 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 others articles, Fancy Flannel Shirts ; Australian and English Lambs Wool do.; every description of Hosiery; White, Fancy French Fronts, and Regatta Shirts, thirt Collass, Rc., of every style and quality.
Also a great number of French, English, and American India Rubber Coats—Reversable and other-

The whole to be disposed of at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

To give an idea of liew 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

Tweed, 0.75 to 8.00 Vests, 0.75 to 10.00 N.B.-A liberal Discount made to Wholesale pur-

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN, 87 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 appli-

cation. All letters must be pre-paid. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal

January 1859.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 18 Notre Dame Street. (Nearly opposite the Donagani 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. HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL PIERCE RYAN.

WM. 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 or 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.

N. B.—Letters directed to me must or post year.

No person is authorized to take orders on my ac
June 9, 1859. count.

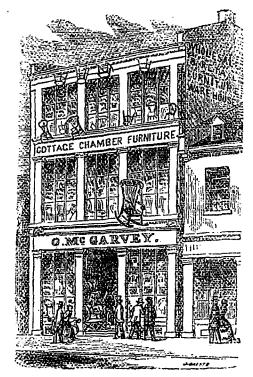
H. BRENNAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,) NEAR A. WALSH'S GEOCERY, MONTSKAL.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] The Subscribers have constantly for sale Bells. an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-Bells. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most Bells. BELLS. BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space Bells. BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS. &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

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 Furni-ture, from \$28 to \$175 a set, and a large Stock of Mahogany, Black Walnut Centre Tables (Marble top); also a spleudid 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 HOGARVEY, 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square,

April 14.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY.

Sitk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer 38, Sauguinet 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 engage-

ments with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets,
Orapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds
of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Olothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar' Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully

extracted. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAF-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begg 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.

ANOTHER.

ANOTHER.

Dear Siz—We have much pleasure in informing you charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, without very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be memory because in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Signals of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, without very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be memory and at the issue were afraid amputation would be memory in Canada has some leg; we were afraid amputation would be memory and at the issue were afraid amputation.

Signals of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, without very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be memory and at the insurance of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, without very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be memory and at the particular suffered for a length of time, without very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be memory and at the particular suffered for a length of time, without very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be memory and at the particular suffered for a length of time, without very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be memory and at the particular suffered for a length of time, without very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be memory and at the particular suffered for a length of time, without very sore leg; we w of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

如此是一种,我们的是一种,我们们就是一种的人,我们就是这种的人,我们就是一种的人,我们就是一种的人,我们就是一种的人,我们就是一种的人,我们就是一种的人,我们就

ille of the contract of PHILADELPHIA.

OAPITAL, \$500,000.

FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE Office-No. 11, Lemoin: Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company i prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies The Company Insures all description of Buildings Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Mer chandize contained therein.

Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyo

to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to. AUSTIN/OUVILLIER, Agent. Montreal, October 8, 1858.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, any trritation or Soreness of the Taroat, instruction of Relieved by Brown's Brown CONCHIAL chia Troches, or Cough Lozenges .-To Public Sprakers and Singers, they are effectual

in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

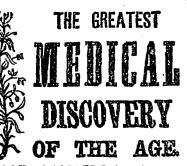
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KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT. TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linea rag

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For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, aerid finid 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 Cintment 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 Cintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Cintment until the

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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 Waren Street, Roxbury Mass.

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St. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

Boston, May 26, 1856.
Mr. Konnedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most stacere 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 dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afficited by scrofuls and other humors:

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superiorese of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.