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SHAWN NA SOGGARTH;

THE PRIEST-HUNTER. AN IRISH TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

BY M. ARCHDEACON, ESQ., Author of the Legends of Connaught," &c. CHAPTER VIII. (Continued.)

The alarmed and agitated mother burst away from her brutal assailant, and flinging herself beside the little sufferer, whose heavy eye brightened for a moment at her approach, despite of suffering and sickness, put her lips to the little cheek and kissed away the tears, whispering soft-15, "God relieve you, a haskya (my treasure) an' look with an eye o' pity on my own darlin.'
Don't cry, Bawnyeen machree, your own mother is with you."

"I'm afeared o' that bould man. Don't let him in, an' don't go near him any more-don't mammy, don't," whispered the terrified child, in a voice scarcely audible through terror and illness; and she placed her little wasted hands about her mother's neck, to prevent her moving.

"Don't be afeared, my own little corra machree, (pulse of my heart) he won't come near us," the mother was repeating, when she was in-terrupted by the voice of Shawn, shouting to her to come forth again.

Started by the first cries of the children, he had paused a moment after his sister bad escaped from him; but quasting once more, though he was scarcely able to raise the bottle to his lips, he called on her, with imprecations, to come forth, for a drunken strumpet.

"You're not com-comin' thin," he roared, as he received no answer to his call: "you wouldn't be so-la-lazy, if 'twas going to meet Fer—Fergus, the rap—rap—par—rapparee you ivor, ye dhrunken sthrum—umpet. But I know all your thricks, an' I'll help Fer—Fergus to the gal-gallows the soon-ooner, for your sake .-Out with you at wanst, an' tell me what I want, ye fag—agot, or by — I'll go in an' sthran—angle yoursel, an' yer screech—echin' brats."

After having quieted the infants with some difficulty, and ascertained that her vile brother was stretched on the floor utterly insensible. Nancy passed soitly by him to the outer door, where she stood listening for some minutes with intense anxiety, as it was, she thought, nearing the time the priest had appointed for visiting the cabin .-She moved some yards from the door to try to catch the sound of voice or footfall, for it was now completely dark; but, having detected neither, returned rapidly lest her infants or her intamous brother should be stirring and in this state of anxious suspense upwards of two barrassing hours were passed by the agitated mother in soothing the sick child, visiting the front door, and ascertaining that Shawn was still wrapped in the slumber of drunkenness. At last when she began to fear, or rather, under the present circumstances, almost to hope that Father Bernard would not come at all that night, she was startled by a tap at the window; and as she approached the door she could distinguish the voice of Johnny M'Cann repeating in a low key:

"Open the door, my charming Nancy; "Open the door, my charming Kancy; I'm the boy can suit your fancy With gowns and trinklets, frills and caps That'll stir the hearts of all the chaps."

Opening the door softly, "Hush, hush, Johnny," she said, " wan o' my childhren is very sick : but is there no one with you but yoursel?"

"There is, Nancy," said Fergus Cormick moving forth from the gable, followed by another person closely muffled, "myself an Father Davy."

On hearing his voice her knees shook beneath her, in consequence of Shawn's late allusion to him. But not nerceiving this effect, of course, Fergus continued, " he was looking for his uncle, Father Bernard, that he heard was in this neighborhood. He heard, too, that Shawn na Sogyour brother-was seen about Ballintubber this evenin', an' I brought the priest to your house as bein' the place Shawn will be sure not to come near, while myself an' Johnny strives to make out Father Bernard for him."

"Holy Virgin," she exclaimed, "an' he's in the house this minnit, where he didn't put a foot afore this two long years."

At this announcement, Fergus clapped his hand on a pistol he had concealed in his breast; Johnny tightened his pack, and clutched. with a fierce grasp, the heavily leaded stick he carried while the priest observed "then we must be off at once."

"There's no occasion, yer reverence," she

dhrunk asleep for the last two hours, that if all familiar only with joy and gladness, and to whom how that the moonlight was a'most as bright as the a father by his son. It was thenceforth, of the clargy in the three counties was here, he could neither know nor meddle with them. So off sphere, with which they can have no sympayour reverence can rest yoursel' a while, an' Fa
the clargy in the three counties was here, he could neither know nor meddle with them. So off sphere, with which they can have no sympatall as a man; an' I could see the horses' shoes, neighborhood—filled after nightfall with horrible and persave, undher the funeral cloth, the form sights and noises; and unquestionably when ther Bernard may come, too, as he promised to ness! not the ordinary lot of humanity. There come to see little Bawnyeen afore this time. Do are others doomed to toil for ever, amid the coach to th' other. God forbid it should mane ing of, though sounds there were none, it was you think I'd be desavin' ye, Fargy," she conti- thorns and brambles, above whose over-cast ho- anything about the poor masther.' nued more earnestly on perceving them besitate rizon the sun of hope and happiness has scarcely a moment, "an' a holy man puttin' his feet inside my cabin this night, where wan didn't stand afore, since Tom was alive, the heavens be his

CATHOLIC

"I know you wouldn't, Nancy, if you war to lose yer life over again for it; but is there no danger ov his wakenin'?"

"Not the laist; an' if he was awake this minit, he couldn't harm or hurt an infant."

The party now entered noiselessly and seated themselves hardby the fire, which soon blazed brightly; and Nancy, having once more satisfied herself that Shawn still slept, despite all objections, placed some oat-bread, with milk and butter and a few eggs, before her visitors, who be acting at present, as we are compelled to seemed to vie with each other in doing justice to lead the reader from one chamber of sickness to the humble but wholesome fare.

The simple repast was not quite finished when the suffering infant again whined and moaned fretfully, and the poor, fond mother, wrought on by its piteous cries, to the forgetfulness of all else, bore it gently from its place of unrest, and, on bended knees, with faith and hope in her countenance, held it up to the priest for his benediction and intercessory prayers. Father Davy was in the act of offering those up when they were all startled by a terrified shout from Shawn, who, the next instant, staggered forth under the excitement of some terrible vision, with hair on end and eyes starting from their sockets, though evidently without the capability of comprehend-

ing what was passing before them.

The priest instructively fell back into the shadow of the chimney, and the infant nestled silently into its mother's bosom, utterly awed by the appearance of the remorse-stricken wretch, who, rolling his eyes about wildly, exclaimed, "Father Myles, you have no business comin' afther me. I didn't lay hands on you; an' if you went He staggered towards the open doorway, but, striking his foot against its under frame, fell into the many with an imprecation, the hottle slipning the many with an imprecation, the hottle slipning the many with an imprecation, the hottle slipning the many with an imprecation. striking his foot against its under name, ich mich the room with an imprecation, the bottle slipping the room with an imprecation, the bottle slipping the thrigger, an' why don't you follow thm that from his hand at the same time with a crash upon the floor, while mother and children were upon the floor, while mother and children were off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're burnin' me to the heart; an' I off me; they're b bloody hands up. You mane to give me your curse; but what do I care for that, if yer eyes wor off me? Murdher-murdher, he has his broken jaw laid on me, an' I feel his could breath coulder than the snow. Blazes to ye all, will ye let him sthrangle—sthrangle me? He gasped -stamped fiercely, and, covering his eyes with his hands, sank against the wall, while the spectators shrunk from the energy of his remorseful terrors; his tortured sister sinking with her infant on the floor, as she exclaimed, bitterly,-Tis my uncle-my uncle, Father Myles, that's hatin' him; he was shot because he was deaf whip they wor takin' hun."

In an instant the guilt-haunted wretch again started forward, exclaiming wildly, "What more, more? do ye follow me. I had no hand in ve. an' I'm not afeared o' wan o' ye'-he made an attempt to rush forward, but staggered, and would have fallen on the hearth, had not the priest caught and placed him once more against wall, shaking him heartily at the same time.

Aroused to consciousness by the shock Shawn now fixed his eyes for a moment as steadfastly as he could on the party before him, exclaiming, with one of his usual imprecations, "I know you all now-Johnny M'Cann, Misther Priest, that sthruck me a Sunday, and Fargy Cormick, the rapparee. An' it was ye that was tormintin' me. afther all; but the hangman 'll finger yer windpipes soon an' sudden for it.'

Fergus snatched the stick from M'Cann, and raised it to fell the drunken and audacious threatener, while M'Cann with more deadly intentions. took the pistol in exchange. But catching the arm of Fergus, Nancy said, imploringly, " Fargy -Fargy, villain an' all as he is, would you kill

my brother?" Fergus looked at her for a moment, and returned the stick to the hands of Johnny, who also returned to him, though reluctantly, as the baffled tiger retires from his intended prey, the pistol his fingers had been itching to use; and Shawn, after a few minutes silence, burst forth once more into a rhapsody of hideous imprecations and terror-wrung exclamations, that rendered him for the time, almost an object of compassion as of aversion to the three listeners. But we shall drop the curtain on the remainder of the scene, nor seek to harrow further the reader's feelings, by repeating the ravings of guilt, remorse, mortal terror, and despairing defiance.

CHAPTER IX.

ever for a moment gleamed-never can gleamwho seem to have inherited suffering and woe as a

creation, as an abiding place. For them there is no green spot whereon to in the shadow of trees, the song of birds, the blue skies, and the gush of waters. The gloomy angel of their fate permits them no period of repose, but, with ruthless hand, hurries them on without pause or stay, from one scene of suffering to another; and, somewhat resembling this Bernard. gloomy minister of fate, do we feel ourselves to another, though of a different character.

A clouded October evening was nearing its close, and the window of Sir Edmund Lynch's small room in the cottage was partially opened in accordance with the patient's earnest request, as the day had been unnaturally warm for the

"I hope my dear father is not injuring himself by admitting the evening air so freely, said Ellen, softly approaching the bed, when the emaciated sufferer lay apparently in sound slumber at present.

"Throth thin I hope not, too, Miss Ellen, said Katty, as she was busily preparing some safe just at present. Whey; "and I think he's mindin a bit also, wake "Oh, to be sure, to for him afther seein' the courty a bower (deaf give your blessin' to an ould colliagh. coach) and hearin' the terrible noise it med, for

all the world like the roaring o' a cannon.' "I thought,' observed Ellen with a faint noiselessly.7

be you, too, Miss Ellen,' continued the crone, with some asperity, " hke the rest o' them, think I'm grown an ould dotard that fancies I see things that never was in the world.'

"The farthest from it in the world, dear Katty,' exclaimed her mistress, eagerly: "I know you to be as sensible and as clear-sighted as any one in the world-of your age. But when mind and body are exhausted with watching and sorrow, the youngest of us may fancy things that never occurred. O, I don't mean to say you were dreaming. Indeed I don't; but why did you not call me to view the strange sight, as you

"And sure enough so I would,' said the soothed old woman, "barrin that you wor asleep whin the masther began to moan about midnight, last night. So I wint my lone and gev him a dhrink; and he went into a throublesome sleep agin; and mysel goes over to the chair at the windy, to sit awhile and thry would be grow asier, "Well, a you, I haard a noise at wanst as it somethin' was thing tairin' like mad up to the cottage. Well. I couldn't take my eyes ov id, though my hair coastya bower as plain as I see you now, Miss Ellen,-God be good to us, an' purtect us from danger from the livin' an' the dead—aumen a four headless horses, all as black as a coal. an' the dhriver all in black an' without a head too, an' the long black feathers up out ov id, noddin' round the cottage like a thunderboult.

"Then for so brief a view, you have been enabled to examine it very accurately, and even when you might naturally be too much frightened to look so sharply at it.'

"As for that, Miss Ellen, a hegur, if I was to get the world, and twinty worlds for id. I flesh was creepin, and the big could dhrops fallin, shakin' undher me.

"But surely, Katty, there was hardly light enough for you to see everything you describe so accurately at a glance."

said, earnestly; "the unfortunate reprobate— quered world, whose path through life seems to signifies what an ould colliagh ses. But I tell currence in Ireland, wild and wayward as her

God pity me that has to call it to him-is so be entirely amid flowers and sunshine, who are you, Miss Ellen, there was light enough, bein' as some sometimes may be-namely, the murder of

HRONICLE.

"Amen I' fervently responded her mistress. " Be thu husth (hold your tongue) Miss Ellen darlin', isn't that a noise?' exclaimed the terribirthright and to whom the house of mourning fied old woman; and, flinging herself on her would appear to have been assigned even from knees, she began to pour forth rapid but uncon- ly to his satisfaction. nected prayers and ejaculations. Her fears were, however, greatly disproportioned to their cause rest. They have no breathing space to rejoice at present, as the sounds that had alarmed her yogues placed in hollowed turf sods in crevices were but those of the withered leaves in front of of the unplaistered walls, and which shot no the cottage, displaced by light and cautious footsteps approaching the window, and, on Ellen's the light the assemblage either could command moving to the door, the whispered tones of or would venture to use. Frank claimed admission for himself and Father

> Instantly they were admitted, and, after a cordial pressure of hands with the delighted girl, the priest was proceeding to soothe her father, when Katty, recovering from her terror, rather and flickering light, the assemblage closed toge-screamed than said, as she fidgetted from off her ther in silence, except, it might be, that there knees, "An' is id yoursel', afther all, Father Bernard a hagur, and not the coastya bower? And you're not kilt still-blessed be the Vergin -alther returnin' from foreign parts, an' all the rummagin' o' the throopers an' cursed Shawnthe divle lay a heavy hand on him, soon and suddent, aumen a wirra-axin' yer reverence's pardon for cursin'."

> "Hush, my poor old woman,' said the priest, placing his hand on her head; "you will awaken neighboring the coast, was great, and illicit disyour master. Besides, you know we are not too

"Oh, to be sure, why should I be let spake at as he is. His sleep is more nathrel and his eyes all? And of course, Father Bernard, an' me looked livelier nor they did this many a day not seein' you this seven years, you, no more nor afore, though I was greatly afeared last night another, wouldn't think id worth your while to measured pull, according to his inclination or With a smile, Father Bernard figured the

symbol of salvation over her head and passed produced by its excitement; and an uninstructsmile, "as the term 'deaf coach' would seem to imply, that it was supposed in general to move real gratification as she could allow herself to in all but solemn silence, to be a band of Irishon, while Katty continued to mutter with some-

Ellen saw with delight, that, though her father welcomed the presence of the priest with high gratification in look and expression, he was not overpowered by it as she feared would be the

Protracted, as well as deeply interesting to themselves, notwithstanding the priest's frequent entreaties to the invalid not to overtask his weakness by talking too much, was their converse; and the almost smouldering hopes of the poor girl for his ultimate recovery, stirred up by her father's unwonted liveliness of eye and tonknow I have less fear of the dead than of the gue, burned brighter than they had for many a day past. Those hopes she communicated to Katty in a playful tone, that sounded to the old woman's ear like a dear, but half-forgotten strain ought to be, our masthers? not to talk that he of rich music, as she passed from the room with Frank, that the priest might confess and shrive the powdher an' shot we want so bad, besides. the invalid.

"Didn't I say afore, this evenin', that he was gettin' betther, Miss Ellen? only what signifies haskya, I opened the shutters to thry what kind an ould colliagh's talk? An' as dhrames always ov a night it was; and if I did, lo and behould goes by their conthraries, so, with the help o' the Vergin and all the saints, will the toastya rushin' in the air, an' I saw some bugeous black bower too. Faix may be, instead ov a funeral, it's a weddin' we'd have in the family out here; an' God pull to, an' every pull a perch." The was stickin up ov an ind with the fear, till id old woman glanced with a comical expression of kem in front ov the windy, an' thin I seen the archness in her rhouned eye, at Ellen, who blushed like a May morning at the allusion.

As she was speaking, a low whistle was given in the rear of the cottage, and while Katty was Huerna;" she crossed herself twice with great once exerting her lungs in scream, Frank, telling fervor. "There it was, a big black coach, with his cousin that he should be absent for an hour or two, left the cottage. He found the giver of the signal to be, as he had judged, one of his seamen, who told him that he had been dispatchabout. But id didn't stop a second, but went ed by Fergus to inform him that the boys had met at the haunted barn, and that they were now waiting his arrival.

The night was still clouded and almost breathless; darkness and stiliness was above and around, save that, ever and anon, a low mysterious breeze came sighing through the decayed foliage like the moaning of a spirit, as Frank and couldn't take my eyes ov the thing, though my his companion journeyed along, only breaking the silence of the scene and bour by a few whispered like rain from me, and I could feel the flure observations, till they reached the place of meet-

The haunted barn derived its name from its having been, some years previously, the scene of the perpetration of one of those fearfully unna-"There it's agin, Miss Ellen; you're still tural crimes which—and tearlessly and exulting-There are some favored beings in this che- thinkin' it's an ould colliagh's story, an' what ly proclaim it—are of such rare—very rare oc-

sights and noises; and unquestionably when ov a great coffin retchin' from one ind o' the Frank reached it, on the night we are now treat-

The barn was considerably detached to the rear of some scattered cottages, in a hollow in front of which one of two scouts, located there, questioned Frank's closely in Irish and apparent-

A small portion of the thatch alone remained over the building; and beneath this a few faudvisible beam through roof or interstice, gave all

On Frank's entrance there was a movement; and Fergus darted forward from the interior to meet him. But there was neither shout nor acclamation; and, though dark, fierce countenances looked still darker and fiercer, in the dim were a few low remarks, as he was led to the upper part of the barn.

"Now let us have a dhrop, afore we go to bisness," said Thummaush beg, (little Thomas) a low sized, swarthy rapparee.

A large sized noggin was filled with brandy from a keg placed in one of the upper corners of the barn; for the facility of obtaining sinuggled brandy, by the inhabitants of the wild district tillation unknown, at that period.

This, Frank having first tested its contents, went from hand to hand round the whole assembly, having been replenished some half dozen times in its course, as each man took a lusty or capacity, when the vessel reached him. There was no uproar, however, nor burst of merriment ed beholder of the scene, would never have supmen-much less of Irish rapparees.

"Boys," said Fergue, in a low but energetic tone, after the noggin had completed its circuit, " we all know what we're here for to-night."

"Yis. We want to have revinge o' Sir John and Ffolliot," said Thummaush, between his clenched teeth.

"An' to make it more sartin," rejoined Fergus, "I'm goin' to give up the command to Masther Frank for a time, if ye swair loyalty to

"Lynch for ever-we'll take the vestments to him," exclaimed a portion of the meeting, in the same low, fierce tone, while a few, with Thummaush, still muttered, "Captain Cormick, an' vingeance on Ffoliot."

"An" who has such a right to hate the Ffolliots, as Masther Frank?" asked Fergus, raising his voice to somewhat a louder pitch, in his excitement; "an' isn't he ov the rale ould stock, and the pure blood of those that wor, an' has the skill, and, maybe, can help us aisily to maybe, a lock of tairin' boys, too, at a pinch"he looked to the sailor.

"Yes, my hearties," said the latter, "choose the captain, if ye want to have yer craft steered through breaker and shoal. He's the boy can splice a rope or point a gun, if he want it; and maybe the boys of The Swallow won't stick to him on land or on sea."

"Lynch, and the ould stock for ever; we'll swair to him," was unanimously responded.

"But, boys," exclaimed Frank, getting an opportunity of being heard now, after two or three ineffectual attempts previously, "with sincerest thanks for your kind intentions, present circumstances will compel me to decline the honor you intended for me, as I may be obliged to spread my canvas any hour.

"No, no, Captain Frank must not leave us till revinge is got for us all," exclaimed Fergus, placing his hand on Frank's shoulder.

"I appeal to Hanlon," said Frank. "Yes," said the sailor, "the captain must certainly clear out one of those days, or break trust with the owners, what no true seaman would

"But, I'll tell you what, boys," resumed Frank, eagerly, "if ye'll pledge yourselves to aid me hereafter, in obtaining vengeance on those who have driven you to outlawry, persecuted our faith, and wrecked my ancient family, I pledge a sailor's word, that I will join you, heart and soul, and risk life and limb to achieve our common object."

"We'll pledge ourselves, soul and body, to work by day and by night, till we have revinge." "Revenge on Ffolliot and the two Shawns,"

* Twisted tow-yarn dipped in melted tallow.

was repeated in the same low cadence that had characterized the proceedings-from the beginning, but with a still fiercer energy of tone.

A time-bleached skull was now produced by Fergus from the corner where it had hitherto lain, covered by, a hat; and being placed on a small, broken table, conveyed into the barn for that purpose, it formed, in the uncertain faudogue light, which could not penetrate its cavities, no inappropriate object in the scene of the wild, passion-distorted faces grouped about pride," he said, reprouchfully. it. This object, all the party in turn laid their hands on, while they swore briefly, in their vernacular tongue, to be true to each other, till their revenge should be accomplished.

The noggin was now again put into requisition and circling its course once more, when this, the pleasantest part of the proceedings, was interrunted by a prolonged whatle from one of the of the barn made their egress in the most unceremonious manner, and as rapidly as the narrow door would permit.

Frank and the sailor parted just without the barn; Hanlon, even night as it was, taking the, to the cottage.

He had not proceeded far, when the cause of the interruption partly revealed itself, in the measured sound of oars along the shore of the lake, and the rich, mellow voice of one of the voyagers, chaunting low snatches of song, at intervals.

and when it reached the little creek, hardby blessed me with so shortly ago. What are which the cottage was situated, he saw, with creeds to me, whose idolatry is yourself?" surprise, a man spring from it and, approaching the house, tap gently at the window; he saw, too, that the door was instantly opened, and that a female figure, which he knew must be that of his cousin, stepped forth and, joining the man, moved with him towards the beach at a little distance from the spot, which, to complete his astonishment, he thought he could distinguish that this male figure and person he had met leaving the cottage, on the evening of his arrival there, were identical, and that, of course, it was the younger Ffolliot. And while Frank remains sta- it in secret, as it may not be safely done in pubtionary, undecided what part to act during the brief interview of the parties, we may as well, long years that are, I trust, just opening to us, by way of affecting neither reserve nor mysterv with our readers, tell them at once that Arthur Fioliot it was and no other, and explain to them why he was then and there the object of Frank's suspicion, and the unwitting disturber of the rapparee meeting.

Arthur Fiolliot and Ellen Lynch had been playmates from childhood, as their residences chanced to be contiguous, and Lady Lynch, an massuming, matronly, kind-hearted woman, was inclined to take under her wing persons she considered deserving of patronage, and who were just then struggling to "raise themselves in the world," particularly for the sake of Mrs. Ffolliot, who, in pointed contrast to her selfish, looseprincipled, and ambitious husband, was as meckminded and true-hearted a being as ever existed. This intimacy was fostered, too, and increased afterwards, through the motherly care and attachment extended by Mrs. Ffolliot to the orphan girl, on the premature death of Lady Lynch. Indeed, Ellen, after her mother's decease, spent a considerable portion of almost every day at Ffolliot's Grove, (as Sir Edmund was delighted that his daughter should have an opportunity of receiving the instruction and example, of his own indolence and the heart-gnawing cares that began to assail him, unfitted him to give or superintend, from a lady who, he knew, had stood for years so high in the estima tion of his beloved wile;) till the death of Mrs. Ffoliot, some three or four years after the death of her friend, doubly bereaved the orphan girl of a mother's care, and a mother's affection.

The latter event put an end, of course, to the visits to Fiolliot's Grove; and, as a governess was provided for Ellen, and Arthur was sent to a public school, the intimacy necessarily ceased sult in this: let a French invading force, were it for a time-a matter that was now the cause of gratification rather than of regret to the elder corner of the island." Ffolliot, who was rising rapidly in affluence, and. consequently, in estimation, chiefly through the extraordinary state of society, and his own tact in availing himself of it, along with some other doors, the British press suppresses all notice of this fortunate circumstances; while, partly owing to the same cause, together with his son's commencing extravagance, and his own improvident habits, Sir Edmund was sinking as rapidly. But on his return, one day, from visiting at the Hall, after his education had been completed, when his father insisted that his acquaintanceship there should cease at once and for ever, Arthur ventured, for the first time in his life, to give him a prompt and decided refusal. Indeed, in the case of Ellen and himself, the temporary separation had but the effect of uniting them more closely and rapidly, as the branches of a stream, that have been disjoined for a space, flow towards each other again, with increased velocity, as if it shall prove to the authoreager to atone for their brief disruption. Nearly "Is it not a fact of to-day that the burthen of a Protestant Church Establishment weighs on Ireland a year before the period now alluded to, the words of mutually plighted affection had been spoken, which were not again to be unsaid; and, he had made repeated stolen visits to the Hall. and afterwards to the cottage-after a cornetcy had been purchased for him, with the unfounded hope that the novelty of the military profession, and change of scene, would wean him from his forbidden attachment.

He visited at on this evening, to renew the entreaties he had latterly several times repeated, that Ellen would consent to be united to him, before the corps to which he was attached should be removed from the district, in which case, he affirmed, there could be no doubt that his father would be speedily reconciled to them, while all annoyance from her brutal brother, should then, necessarily cease.

" No, Arthur," she said in answer to the reiterated solicitation, " fallen as our fortunes are. were even my father out of danger, as I have hopes this evening he soon will be, and to sancand on whom, I fear, he looks already with no either silent or insulting. favoring eye?"

"He would soon learn to love her dearest confess we are badly able to understand the indig-sequent massure on the exodus now tak."

Ellen, for her own beauty and endearing qualiaccounts of the Syriau massacres. The victims of and many more they leave behind them state that ties," said Arthur, eagerly.

"You speak, Arthur, from your own partial feelings. But were it to turn out even as you In Syria the sword is the instrument of death; in say, it would ill become the daughter of Sir Ireland they murder by slow or lengthened famines. Edmund Lynch to intrude herself into any family, like a mendicant seeking their commiseration."

foul murder, and presented a ghastly contrast, to long tried affection to misjudged and mistimed to a place in the paradise of Mahomet. But what

"No, Arthur, I am only stating what I think called for from the descendant of a long line vation or apostacy. The Turk is barbarous and of unstained ancestry, however fallen its present pression—and which causes itself to be more moder land civilized—the beacon-light of untions, said the strongly felt, because the evil blast of musfortune mission in accordance with the usages of Christianhas swept over us."

"But my own, own Ellen, would your fine scouts abroad, on hearing which, the occupants | sense allow you to think it just that the happiness of us both should be forfeited for ever, to gratify the indulgence of proud feelings, however tablish a footing on some point of the coast. In natural? Surely-surely it would not."

"Besides," she rejoined, turning aside as if he could have seen in the more than twilight darkto him, well known mountain path to the coast, ness, the tears of his passionate earnestness had while Frank returned leisurely by the lakeside, started freely, "were there no other obstacle, to their aid, who unfortunately forgot my orders for the cottage. the difference of our creeds would, in those unfortunate times, be a perpetual spring of disquiet---"

"Ellen, my own, and only love," he said, interrupting her eagerly, "don't make me think you are seeking out for causes of refusal, and The boat was somewhat in advance of Frank, that you already forget the delicious avowal you

> "But, Arthur, you do not know how you might be galled by the sneers of the world at the persecuted faith of your wife; and you can scarcely conceive," she added with enthusiasm, things remain in statu quo. Those laws which could "how devotedly my soul clings to that persecuted faith, which not even you could induce me to exchange for your favored one."

"Surely, dearest Ellen, you must have more trust in the love of years than to think it could be affected by the sneers of a heartless world. Preserve your faith, then, my love, and practise lic, and I pledge myself by the hope of the lifethat I shall never either meddle or interfere with the manner of your devotion, as I have boundless confidence that affection will teach you to

be tolerant to mine -" The loud ringing of the bell in the cottage interrupted him.

"Good night, Arthur," said Ellen, startled by the bell, and moving towards the cottage, "you

will have a dark passage home." "Then say one little word, Ellen, before you go," he said, grasping her hand.

"Not to night, Arthur-dear Arthur. Good night, and God send you safe."

"Good night, my precious love"-he pressed ber little hand between both his, kissed it repeatedly, and betook himself to his boat, after he had seen her enter the cottage.

(To be continued.)

THE FRENCH PRESS ON IRELAND. We (L. I. and W. Examiner) translate the sub-joined article, signed Xavier de Fontaines, from Le Monde of Sunday last :-

The Irish Question gains ground. One hundred thousand Irishmen have signed a petition to the Queen demanding a National Legislature. In the House of Commons the Irish representatives have thundered in the ears of England warnings similar to those which the deputies of Savoy addressed eighteen months ago to the Sardinian Government; and Mr. Blake, notwithstanding that he is a partizan of the Union and a friend to Great Britain, has delivered in his place in parliament the following words-words which neither the Times nor any other London journal has reported :- "Iknow Ireland. The Irish people do not believe in the effi-cacy of appeals to parliament for permisssion to live even by the hardest toil in their own land. They carry their hopes and aspirations elsewhere. If things are allowed to go on as they do they will reonly 30,000 strong, land in the country, and at the end of the week the British flag will not float in any

The English representatives have been condemned to listen to this humiliating declaration which has produced extraordinary scandal and alarm in the House. But then, as if the assembly sat with closed quences of the Irish question. It does not ignore the work produced upon the subject in France; it knows that in the event of war with us, Ireland would cast formidable obstacles in the path of England, and perhaps shake off her dominion. It takes to task the author of "la Question Irelandaise," and in order to refute him indulges in a lavish expenditure of abuse and sarcasm; "ass," "grotesque ig-norance," "a head hopelessly stupid," "farrago of nonsense." In a word, it exhausts the entire vocabulary of English politeness.

In face of the contempt which the Times exhibits for the work of a Frenchman, we, however, repeat that facts cannot be refuted by coarse vulgarities. For us the position of Ireland shall remain such as it is described in the brochure, until the day on which

which is for the immense majority of her people, a Catholic country?

"Is it not a fact of to-day that, in what you call national schools in Ireland, books are carefully composed and expurgated, so that they may contain nothing about Irish nationality, Irish independence, Irish national religion?

"Is it not a fact of to-day that emigration begins anew on a great scale in Ireland? Do you consider that a sign of perfect happiness among the Irish? "Is it not a fact of to-day that the English Government dare not trust the Irish with arms and

rifles, and refuse to authorise volunteer corps in Ireland ?" These questions were publicly put to the Times in a letter published by Le Nord. The writer summed up thus—"I have established my case by facts derived from official sources; if I am deceived, prove

But the Times remained mute and refused this letter insertion in its columns; whilst the cowardice of the proud journal was heiled with the derisive. cheers and cat-calls of the National Press of Ire-

The silence of the Times pleads elequently in fahopes this evening he soon will be, and to sauc- vour of Ireland. The evil complained of is so ter- dians, July 13th.—At this day's meeting of the Guartion our union, how would your's receive a rible, the responsibility so vast, the crime of Eng- dians of the Mill-street Union, Mr. Cooper pursuant daughter portionless, and of the proscribed creed, land so odious, that even the British Pross has not

When we cast our eyes on unhappy Ireland, we crease in rates in this and all unions in Ireland, con-

accounts of the Syriau massacres. The victims of Mussulman fanaticism, they sorrowfully observed were Christians. But are not the Irish Christians. In what consists the great difference? But when death is inflicted, is not the sword or dagger to be preferred to the protracted agonies of famine? When a Turk kills a Christian he is convinced that "You would then, beloved Ellen, sacrifice he is doing a righteous deed which will entitle him pretext shall the BritishGovernment invoke for wringng the substance out of the Irish people for centuries, and leaving them only two alternatives starfanatic; and he does the work of barbarism and fanaticism. England is, shall we say it? Christian ity and civilization? Let the Ionian islands, let India, and let Ireland make answer.

Some British ships have departed for the coasts of Syria, in unison with France-some say to watch her; others, because it is feared that she may eseither case the ostensible pretext is to carry help to the Christians. We can hardly imagine the reply which England would make it the Sultan addressed her in these words-"Several thousand Christians have been massacred against my will. I sent troops number of victims does not exceed some thousands of individuals. I know a country obedient to the paternal and civilized laws of her most glorious and gracious Majesty Victoria I., which since the year 1841 has lost by famine, misery, and emigration two millions and a-half of its inhabitants out of a population of eight millions. To put an end to this horrible state of things the government of the Queen has not to struggle, as I have, against the fane icism of its subjects; all that is required the suppression of some absurd and iniquitous 1. , it is only nebe readily abolished by an all-powerful parliament are maintained to the public disadvantage, in opposition to the public good. At this moment, when your ships are arriving in the interests of civilization in my dominions, I learn that the destroying plague strikes with redoubled blows, and that death and emigration are cutting ridges in the midst of this people, whose loyalty has been long since proved. What, then, is the object of your mission here? What do you wish for? Reforms, hatti-humayouns, which you know are impossible, and wholly irreconcilable with the character of my people? Is it not just that you should first set me an example by reforming a barbarous code which in fifteen years has swept away the third of a Christian people submissive to your laws? What on the whole are the massacres of Damascus and Lebanon in comparison with your 2,500,000 victims?"

Great Britain would probably adopt with respect to the Sultan the course taken by the Times with respect to the author of "La Question Irlandaise." We do not deceive ourselves. With the cynicism of the Times she should answer-"Ireland enjoys the liberty of the press; what more does she want? - of what does she complain?" And the Liberal jourand Anglican patriotism, would echo her words, and cry out inquiringly—" What does Ireland complain of?" nals of the Continent, with their habitual stupidity

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Ireland still continues to give further practical proofs of her devoted attachment to the Holy See .-We learn that the Papal collection for the Diocese of Limerick, which had for several reasons been postponed, has now taken place, and that it amounts to the munificent sum of nearly £6,500—the largest amount collected in any diocese in Ireland, with the single exception of Dublin. Long may Limerick flourish! The contributions from the Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin also exceed the munificent sum of

£5,500.— Weekly Register.
IMPERIAL PARLIANENT.—HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY-NOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—On the order of the day for going into committee on this Bill, Lord Redesdale said this Bill as it was framed was extremely objectionable. It involved a question of great importance with regard to what was intended to be done under the Maynooth Act. That act provided that when the senior students were getting nearer to the time of their admission to the ministry they should be put in a more respectable position, and should each receive a salary of £20. The fourth clause of the act provided £6,000 a year for the presidents, vice-presidents, and professors. The fifth provided £40 a year each for twenty superior students, and the sixth provided £20 a year for 250 senior students. By this Bill the charges for repairs were thrown upon the fund provided by the sixth section. He thought that the charges ought to be equally thrown upon all the funds .- The Duke of Argyl said the proposition had come from the trustees of the college, who were not exclusively composed of Roman Catholics, and who included, among others, the noble Duke behind him (the Duke of Leinster).—After a few words from the Earl of Mayo, and some explanations offered by the Duke of Leinster and the Duke of Somerset, in reply, the House went into committee on the Bill.-Lord Dungannon objected to the clause which would empower the trustees to borrow money for repairs to an indefinite extent. No less than £32,000 had already been laid out on the building, and he did not know how much more might be required. If the trustees were left to borrow as much as they thought proper. on the security of the income derived from the students, they would soon be making an application to Parliament on account of the diminution of their income from that source. He would move as an amendment that the sum to be thus borrowed should not exceed £15,000, - The Marquis of Normanby briefly spoke in support of the clause, and the Earl of Donoughmore expressed his belief that the trustees might be relied upon not to raise more money than was required. Lord Dungannon then withdrew his amendment, and the Bill passed through committee. An amendment was added by Lord Reesdale, giving to the Commissioners of Public Works a control over the expenditure for new buildings at the

college. THE NATIONAL PETITION. - LOUTH. - The petition is being signed in Dundalk, and in other parishes in the county. The signatures attached to it in the parish of Killany have been sent to us to-day, and they number between 500 and 600. This is most creditable to the spirited people of Killany; and we hope their example will stimulate the ardor of the people of other parishes in the national cause.

We perceive with pleasure that that estimable priest, Father Lavelle, of Partry, is at present engaged in an endeavor to bring to justice one of those enemics from whom this gentleman has suffered so much, and we trust he may be successul. There has been a public meeting held in the European Hotel, Bolton-street, for the purpose of forwarding the National Petition, copies of which are, we believe, to be presented at the church doors for signatures on Sunday .- Irishman.

REPEAL OF THE UNION .- Mill Street Board of Guarto notice of this day fortnight, moved the following resolution :- "Resolved-That viewing with alarm the increase of pauperism, and consequently the inthey have no confidence in the present administration of the country, and that they fear, it another visitation from Providence, such as prostrated our country some time since, arose, they would be left to die as millions of their countrymen have been left at the time of the late awful calamity which has taken place in this country from want of having a legislature that would have a feeling for the comforts, the interests, and lives of the people of this country, and that would develope the many resources of the country; they feel as we should that a native Parliament would be the most effective means to lessen the amount of misery pervading the country, and most likely to increase if not put a stop to, by having a confidence imparted to the people which is generally admitted a native parliament would impart. That we petition our gracious Sovereign that she would grant to this country a constitution, and that the clerk be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the several boards of guardians in Ireland, with a view to their adoption of the same."--Mr. Reardon seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and carried.

The Tablet is in favor of an Irish parliament, but it thinks the question should not be trifled with; and looks on any attempt to achieve success as hopeless, unless backed by the Hierarchy and Clergy of Ireland. The Tublet, so far, is perfectly right; and we are certain a vast number of the Irish people will agree with its opinion. But we have no doubt that the great majority of the Bishops and Clergy will embark in the good cause. They see as plainly as any one can, that a native parliament is the only radical cure for all the ills of Ireland When we had parliament we progressed in prosperity and power; and it was only when we last it that we commenced to feel the cold hand of poverity and decay. The Tablet imagines that a good land bill, and the destruction of the Protestant Establishment might enable us to get on very well; and it has perfect faith in the power of Independent Opposition to achieve a great deal of good for the country. We do not think it would be wise to spend our strength in restoring to life a policy and a cause which seem to be extinct. We prefer to go in at once for a remedy that will cure all the evils from which we suffer.-We ask no more than Canada has got; nothing more than has been yielded to Australia. We want the power to develope the vast resources of Ireland-a native parliament. Nothing less will content us .-The time in which we lift up the banner of Repeal seems propitious. England proclaims by her press and her statesmen that all people have a right to choose the form of government which suits them best. She has stated so repeatedly, when advocating revolt in Italy; and if she refuses the same right to Ireland, we hope the law will permit us to appeal to Napoleon, and request that great man, her ally and her friend in time of need, to tell her that it is unjust to deny what she advocates abroad to people nearer home. We trust the Tublet will assist us in urging the performance of this good office by the French Emperor .- Dundalk Democrat.

On Tuesday 31st ult., eighty-six members to thirty refused Colonel French leave to extend to Ireland the powers to make rules for enrolling and organising volunteers. The debate was chiefly remarkable or the renewed expression of the most opposite opinions on the delicate question of the loyalty of the population of Ireland. Colonel French believed an invasion would nowhere be resisted more strenuously than in Ireland. Mr. Cardwell had no doubt that on occasion Irishmen would display conspicuous devotion to the Throne. Mr. Maguire believed that after Lord Palmerston's and Mr. Cardwell's speeches, if the French were to land to-morrow the vast bulk of the population, whether armed or un-armed, would not meet them as foes. Lord Palmerston had full confidence in the legalty of the Irish people. But Ireland is not defenceless, for it has 30,000 regulars and 30,000 militiamen. His fear was that the Protestants and Catholics would turn their arms against one another .- Tablet.

PARTY EMBLEMS (IRSLAND.)—Lord Granville moved the third reading.—Lord Reesdale asked whether the Bill referred to Ireland (a laugh) Ireland was not mentioned. The Lord Chancellor took that opportunity of stating that he had read some recent rehe considered those observations to have been fully

THE GALWAY POSTAL SUBSIDY.—Ireland is deterto-day at the Rotunda by way of commencement.

AN INCIDENT IN AN IRISH COURT OF LAW, - An extraordinary scene took place at the Galway Assizes, during the progress of the important case of Father Lavelle against the Mayo Constitution. After some warm personal altercation between the learned counsel, a letter was handed to the presiding judge by Sergeant Fitzgibbon, upon the perusal of which his lordship immediately adjourned the court, requesting the presence of the learned Sergeant in chamber. It was understood that the letter conveyed a challenge from one of the counsel on the opposite side, supposed to be Mr. Morris. Great excitement prevailed in court, as a duel was expected to take place, despite the interference of the judge: -Dublin Evening News.

Acting-Constable Mark Sears has been removed from Enniskillen to the county Galway at his own

Welcome Home.-A respectable Kerry man and with a fortune of £16,000, He intends settling down in his native district. He brings some very beautiful vestments as presents to a convent in a neighboring county.

THE IRISE POOR LAW COMMISSION .- The Morning News puts forward the following statement :-" It is stated that the Government have it in contemplation to make a change in the constitution of the present Poor Law Commission, and that one of the principal results will be the introduction of the Catholic element into the hitherto exclusive board. In view of this arrangement, it is mentioned that Alderman John Reynolds and Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M. P. are candidates for the office of Commissioner likely to become vacant.'

A DUNDALK STEAMER FOR GARRIBALDI.-We understand that the splendid steamer Independence belonging to the Dundalk Steam Packet Company, has just been sold to Garibaldi's agent in Liverpool, and that she will be immediately sent to Sicily .- Louth Advertiser,

THE "IRISH BRIGADE" AND ITS CALUMNIATORS .-The best reply to the calumnies of the Times and the fabricated letter of J. O'Brien is to be found in the following letter, the original of which is in the possession of the editor of the Morning News, to whom it appears it is addressed :--

Harper's Lodging-house, Drummond-street. London, July 22d 1860.

of unture.

Anxiously awaiting your reply and remittance, I am vour obedient servant.

JOHN O'BRIEN. To this note, the writer in the Morning News states presentative in Fermanagh, and two of her Judges that neither 'reply' nor 'remittance' was returned." in this insulting manner.—Dundulk Democrat.

Mr. John Francis Maguire M.P., m bis-last communication to the Cork Examiner, thus speaks of the Ministerial prospection the approaching battle of the paper duties, fixed for the 6th of August:—
"It is said the Government will certainly be beaten if they persevere in their proposal to get rid of the penny Customs' duty on the importation of foreign paper, and that some change in the materiel of the Cabinet must ensue. Lord Palmerston has appointed Monday, the 6th of August, as the day on which the proposal is to be made to the House; but, whether upon counting his strength and feeling his way through, his subordinates, he may persevere or prudently withdraw is as yet a matter of mere conjecture. I have heard several of the usual supporters of the Government express their determination not to vote with them on that occasion, as they believe by so doing, they would be only placing the home manufactuter at a great disadvantage, and benefiting the French and Belgian rivals. Had the excise duty been taken off, the question of abolishing the Customs' duty would have assumed quite a different aspect, as in that case, the home maker would have been in a better position to meet all competition; whereas, with this fetter still on his hands and feet, it is rather too much to expect him to run a race with that light-heeled gentleman the foreigner, who has no tax to oppress him, and who not only obtains his raw material at his own price, but who won't allow an ounce of it to be sent to these islands. Now this is not fair play, and the conviction that it is not will have a very serious impression on the House."

Mr. Maguire appends to these speculations an appeal addressed to the Irish members by the Irish paper manufactureis :-

"Dublin, May 5, 1860.

"Sir,-As members of one of the few remaining staple trades of Ireland, we take the liberty of requesting your attention to the proposed repeal of the Customs' duty on foreign paper, and to the serious consequences which that measure will occasion to the Irish paper trade.
"All the countries of Europe either totally prohib-

it or heavily tax the export of their rags, so that they are from 35 to 50 per cent. cheaper than they are here, and experience shows us that only rags will make good white paper

"In the face of this, Government propose to open our market to the free admission of foreign paper, although the existing Customs' duty of Id. per lb. was agreed to by Mr. Gladstone in 1853, as a bare equivalent to the restrictions on the raw material

"While these restrictions continue we cannot compete with paper made from a material artificially kept down in price nearly 50 per cent. below our

"We do not desire protection against any natural advantage abroad, but only that the existing import duty may be retained until we can accomplish perfect free trade in the world's market for our material and so to be placed in the same position as the cotton, silk, and other branches of home industry.

"The price of rags here will never fall to the continental level, because the Americans always buy them from us on the slightest depression in price, hey levying an import duty of 24 per cent. on all paper entering the States.

"Even now we suffer from competition with foreign paper, but if the Government proposal is adopted, competition with the foreigner will be simply impossible, and we shall have to close our mills and transfer our capital and industry abroad.

"Thus a large and old-established branch of Irish industry will be annibilated, such is our deliberate and unanimous conviction, and many thousands of poor working people will have to seek a new em-

ployment or a new home.

"In furtherance of these views, Mr. Puller will move an amendment in the house of Commons, in favor of which we most urgently and carnestly entreat your influence and vote.

"We have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servants."

PROPHECIES OF PROTECTIONISTS. - The Northern Whig undertakes the very simple task of proving to the satisfaction of the Irish agricultural mind the fallacy of the Protestant predictions, which foretold the utter ruin of the cattle trade as one of the carliest results of the revolutionary measures foreshad-owed by Sir Robert Peel on his accession to power in mrks of Chief Justice Monaghan's respecting party 1842. The prophets, however, were strangely at emblems and processions, and he begged to say that fault in their reckoning, for, says the Belfast paper. -" During the period that has intervened between justified, and not to have gone at all beyond the oc- that date and the present a complete revolution has casion. Lord Dungannon remarked that singing a taken place in the system of raising stock, not only song might be penal under the Bill (a laugh.) The Bill was read a third time and passed.

Stock of all descriptions has gradually risen in value and from the smallest chicken to the largest ox the mined to show game in the coming struggle for the Galway subsidy, and no effort will be spared to snatch the bone from the grasp of its many opponant the bone from the grasp of its many opponant the bone from the grasp of its many opponant to the struggle for the prices are advanced nearly 100 per cent. On those current in July, 1842. From that date the foreigner has had free access to our ports. Cattle and sheep nents. A meeting of the Dublin citizens comes of of continental production have been imported by the thousand; but that competition, instead of rulning the British or Irish stockowner, has only stimulated him into greater energy and more attention, as well in reference to the breed as to the care of the ani-mals raised on his farm." And as a striking practical illustration of the sort of ruin which has overtaken the Irish farmers, the Whiz instances the following case :- " At the sale of stock raised by Messrs. Chalmers, of Kingsfort, County Meath, and held there at the close of last week, prices, which in no other times, even in the midst of the French war, were looked upon as all but fabulous, were freely paid for first class-cattle. One very superior cow, eight years old, sold at the enormous price of 355 guineas! What will the few remaining Protectionists say to this evidence of the 'ruin' of the Irish stock farmer? Other sales of first-class cowe were marked off as follows : - Bonny Lass, calved May, 1854, by Hopewell, brought 300 guineas Bon Bo, 3d, calved 1858 by Sir Samuel, reached 270 guiness; Forget me-not, calved April 12, 1859 by his family have recently returned from Australia Harbinger, 100 guineas; Juliana, calved August 26 1859, by Harbinger, 125 guineas; May Queen, calved May 13, 1860, (white), by Dr. M'Hale, reached the incredible sum of 200 guineas and was bought by Mr. Barnes, who is at present in posses sion of the celebrated Dr. M'Hale. There were about 50 lots disposed of, and the average of the entire sale exceeded 90 guineas each. At the conclusion of the sale it was stated that the proceeds amounted to about £4,900. In the year when Sir Robert Peel took office there could not have been found in all Ireland any 50 bead of stock which, at a regular sale would produce half the sum realized by Mr. Chal-

> The Lord Lieutenant has approved of the Hou. Edward Donough O'Brien to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the county Clare.

INSULT TO CATHOLIC JUDGES IN ENNISHILLEN.-It does not appear in any of the public journals which we have seen that Chief Justice Monahan and Baron Hughes were publicly insulted by the Orangemen in Enniskillen; but nevertheless it is a fact. We are informed by a gentleman who left that town on Wednesday, that on the previous day, after the business of the assizes had concluded, both the Judges proceeded with the High Sheriff some distance from the town to see some of the scenery of Lough Erne. A few of the Orange faction were on the look out, and when the Judges and the High Sheriff arrived nearly opposite the Protestant Church, the bells were rung, I am here in this big city without money, I have and the times of 'The Protestant Boys,' 'Croppies no means of obtaining a place or the necessaries of lie down,' and 'We'el kick the Pone before us,' playlife, unless by giving information to the English Go- ed upon them in their hearing. In some time after, vernment on some of ye. So if you don't send me when then the Judges and High Sheriff were return-some few pounds by return of post, I will be necessituting to town, this insult was repeated. We cannot ed to injure you, for self-preservation is the first law find language to express our disgust at this wanton insulf to three Catholic functionaries. It fully pictures the sort of loyalty by which the 'Orange vagabonds, as the late Sir Robert Peel called them, are influenced, when they treat Queen Victoria's re-

Fermanagh to Chief Justice Monahan. It appears that just before the discharge of the Grand Jury the foreman handed his Lordship a paper which he is reported to have returned unread, observing, at the same time, that he saw no necessity for the Grand Jury transmitting, or himself receiving, such a document. It appears that in his charge to the Grand Jury, on opening the commission, his Lordship said : It is satisfactory to find such a state of things here at this season of the year, when elsewhere crimes of a very serious character are undergoing Were I to judge of the state of your investigation. county merely from the calendar before me, which I received two or three days ago, I should think it indicative of a favorable condition. But I deemed it my duty to inquire into the state of the county, and I find that, though the people have deemed it well to abstain from a violation of the letter of the law, yet that the spirit of the law has been violated in such a way as to be discreditable to the county. That the people, the men of influence, and especially the clergy allow the house of God to be descerated by the erection of banners that could have no end but to irritate others-this is not creditable. I had hoped that we had reached a state of things that would put an end to all such displays. The letter of the law does not-at least, so it appears to mereach such things as I refer to; but if I thought any observations of mine would be of any value, I would impress upon gentlemen of property and position to use their influence for the discouragement of displays that are discreditable to the place where they occur. I have been led to make these remarks by knowing the dreadful crimes that have taken place elsewhere. It is certainly matter of congratulation that nothing of the kind has been added to the calendar before me."

CHIEF JUSTICE MONAHAN AND THE ORANGEMEN.

The Fermanagh Reporter publishes a singular com-

munication, addressed by 12 of the Grand Jury of

These temperate and sensible remarks, it seems, roused the anger of the old Orange lion, and accordingly 12 of the most angry of the 23 gentlemen composing the grand jury gave full vent to their wrath in the following extraordinary document, or rather protest against the observations of the Chief Justice, who very properly refused to receive it:

"Grand Jury Room, Enniskillen, July 24.

"My Lord-We, the grand jury of the county of Fermanagh, cannot separate without expressing our opinion on a certain portion of your Lordship's charge, in which your Lordship denounced in strong terms the gentry and clergy of this county in relation to the customary display of flags on our churches. Your Lordship very properly remarked that the calendar was one on which you could congratulate the grand jury, and inasmuch as it did not show any case of the breach of any Act bearing on the question of such displays, we regret that your Lordship thought it necessary to make these observations .- Without offering any opinion on the advisibility of these displays, we are not aware of this old custom being ever before criticised by any official, or by any branch of the Executive in this kingdom, and therefore firmly believe that, unless owing to the remarks of your Lordship, no possible collision would occur between parties of different creeds in this county. We now, however, with sincere regret, declare our opinion that the strictures of your Lordship will be likely to lead to a more determined stand upon their legal rights on the part of the Protestants, and to an aggravated idea of moral injury on that part of their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen-a result which the gentry of Fermanagh have hitherto earnestly labored to avoid.

"(Signed)
"Robert Archdall, "Mervyn Archdall, "H. L. Cole, "F. W. Barton, " A. Nixon, "John Crozier. "J. C. Bloomfield, " Henry Echlin,

" Mathew H. Shankey. " A. Lowry Cole, " Edward Atthill." " Paul Dane, THE APPRENTICE BOYS AND THE JUDGES .- (From the Times Dublin Correspondent of the 3rd inst) .-Under the head of "More Insults to Catholic

Judges," the Freeman's Journal of this morning publishes prominently the following despatch, dated

"Londonderry, Thursday evening":-"The two Catholic judges, Chief Justice Monaghan and Baron Hughes, were deliberately insulted here to-day by the Orangemen and 'apprentice boys.' During the night a large 'orange and blue' flag, with King William in the centre, was hoisted on Walker's Monument. Under the very shadow of Walker's this had the two judges to pass in coming to court. No allusion, however, was made to the insult from the bench. The Mayor sent repeatedly to have the flag removed, but no attention was paid to his remonstrances until a body of police were ordered to haul it down. It remained up until after 12 o'clock. A strong feeling of indignation has been excited by this outrageous conduct of the Orange party. There are some days on which it is customary to exhibit party flags in Derry, but this is not one of them, and the only object of the Orangemen must have been to put a studied insult on Her Majesty's judges after the

Enniskillen model." In its leading article the Freeman in the most bitter terms denounces these proceedings, and maintains" that a grosser outrage was never perpetrated in the worst days of Orangeism than that which the ruffians of Derry perpetrated on Chief Justice Monaghan and Baron Hughes."

The Northern Whig confirms this account. " As you are aware," says the report in the Belfast

" It is the custom to exhibit party flags here on the public buildings on certain anniversaries; but to-day is not one of them. The days in question are the 12th of July, the 12th of August, and the 18th an Irish Orangeman. He has no country; for all of December; and, therefore, the exhibition of the his effort are directed to enslave the land in which orange flag this morning could only have one possible object. The flag was of orange, with a blue border, and had in the centre a representation of William III. as he appeared when crossing the Boyne. I understand that the Mayor, who is highly indignant at this insulting display, sent three or four times to request that the offensive banner should be removed, but no attention was paid to his messages .-The pillar on the summit of which the flag is displayed is reached by steps in the inside, commencing from a door at the bottom. The key of this door could not be found. Of course, it was in safe keeping. About 12 o'clock, however, the Mayor ordered a number of the city police to break in the door and remove the flag; and on this the worthies who had charge of the demonstration thought it more judicious to give in, and the constables hauled down the of a patriot in any part of the world. The idol, too, flag, under the very shadow of which both judges had to pass as they went to court."

A later communication in the Northern Whig announces a renewal of the morning demonstration :-

" Londonderry, Friday .- For the honor and credit of the city, I regret to apprise you that the insult alluded to in my last was repeated yesterday at an hour subsequent to the despatch of my letter. The orange flag was hoisted again about 1 or 2 o'clock, and for some time kept up, in open defiance of the authorities. It would appear that the policemen, who were sent about noon by the Mayor to take down the flag, left the latter in the hands of the Orange party, and the consequence was that, after a short interval, the worthies displayed it once more, and assembled in some force to prevent its removal. The police, I understand, were sent to lower it, but the Orangemen and apprentice boys absolutely refused to admit the constables within the enclosure which surrounds the pillar. Finding their efforts useless, the police reported the fact to the Mayor, who then went in person, and remonstrated with the parties on the disgraceful manner in which they were conducting themselves. Eventually the flag was lowered. It was not put up a third time yesterday, and to-day it is not to be seen. There is no doubt that the majority of respectable Protestants of Derry join in repudiating the rascally affair here recorded; but I have grave cause to fear that certain parties, whose

and in private, of the low individuals who have conducted this insult, have not been altogether clear of planning a display which, having for its palpable object the desire to insult the judges. will excite the indignation of every upright man in the community. The official organ Orange party, published this morning, keeps the transaction entirely out of view."

As a commentary upon the worth of Orange professions of loyalty, and obedience to the law, the Dublin correspondent of the London Times cites the following fact.

A letter from Armagh states that not a gun, pistol or bayonet, or any other weapon has been delivered to the police yet, although the 4th of August is the last day allowed by the proclamation for that purpose. It is said that, in case there are no deliveries, additional police will be sent to the country and a search made,

THE LATE OBANGE RIOTS .- A letter from Lurgan says that very faint hopes are entertained of the recovery of either Murphy or M'Cana, the two men who were wounded in the affray on the 12th of July:

"They have been visited by Dr. Robinson of Armagh, Dr. Thomson of Lisburn, and Dr. Scanlan, from Glasgow, and these gentlemen all come to the one conclusion - that there is no chance of their surviving the wounds they have received. Murphy is comparatively easy, but this may be accounted for by the fact of his lower extremities, from the lumbar region downwards, being completely paralysed, a ball having lodged in his spine, and which cannot by any means be extracted. The medical gentlemen who have seen him think he may linger for a short time. As to Charles M'Cann, his sufferings have been most intense for the last week; a large abscess had formed inwardly on his liver and bladder, and his shouts and groans were awful. His life has been despaired of for several nights past, and no hopes whatever of his recovery are entertained by Hannay, who says he might die in an hour or live for some days."

THE ORANGE OCTRAGE. - There is no one to defend the bloodshed which took place on the 12th at Derrymacash. The Orange journals are silent; and listen to the just denunciations of the liberal press without attering a word. And when they are mute, and decline to palliate the Orange atrocities, must not these atrocities have been of the most desperate and malignant kind? But owing to the influence and opinion of Catholic nations on the Continent, and patricularly to the dread of an invasion from Catholic France, the Orangemen are to be prosecuted with rigor. Twenty-seven of the Derrymacash rioters have been committed for trial; and for many of them bail will not be taken. The county of Armagh has been proclaimed, and in a few days the Orangemen must deliver up their arms.

So far the vile spirit of faction has been put down but our advice to the Catholics of Ulster is-depend on yourselves; procure arms where the law permits it, not to assault any's life or property, but to defend your own. Where there is a lawless banditti of savages, who respect no man's rights, the best protection is arms, and the knowledge of using them .-Dundalk Democrat.

ORANGE DOINGS IN COOKSTOWN .-- We regret to learn that matters in the flourishing and prosperous town of Cookstown are in an exceedingly unsatisfactory and unpleasant state, owing to the rancor of party feeling which pervades the population, and which has been stimulated to a painful height by the recent sacrilege at the Oatholic chapel, and subsequent proceedings of which our readers are aware. A correspondent informs us of another outrage which has been perpetrated in Cookstown. The circumstances, as told by our correspondent, are as follows :- " At the last sessions held in Dungannon, a man called Millar was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for beating a policeman. Two girls of the name of Kirk gave evidence, the assault having occurred in their house, and were complimented by the chairman for their clearness and accurate truthfulness. The night they returned home the Orangemen attacked their house, fired shots, and broke their windows. The girls were able to identify one of their assailants called Mills. He was tried at Omagh last Saturday, and was committed to jail for three months. The Kirks reached their home, in Cookstown, at four o'clock on Sunday morning. During the day they and the police learned that the Orange party were determined to be revenged on them for patrol was sent to protect them, but, about twelve of the North to arm; their lives or properties are not lock, a face was seen at the window, and crush went two panes, and a stone, two pounds weight, struck the spot where one of the girls had been sitting. A man was brought before the magistrates yesterday, and the matter is to be further investigated this day."-Northern Whig.

The Liverpool Northern Press (Protestant) writing

on the past and present misdeeds of the Ulster Orangemen, concludes an able article as follows :- In this case, however the injustice is too monstrous to be allowed longer to disgrace the administration of civil affairs in Ireland. On all sides a determined effort ought to be made to crush this Orange system which has so long operated as the bane of the sister country. This is not to be done by violence, but by exposure of the iniquities of the system, and by appeals to the patriotism of the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland, we cannot be dead to the disgrace which Orangeism is bringing upon its miserable votaries in every part of Europe. But for the crimes of which he is guilty, by himself or others, we could really feel pity for the wretched position of he was born, and in which he is regarded by a majority of the people as an alien and an enemy. In the very parish in which he was born, he grows up with a sort of feeling that he belongs to the garrison with which England maintains the occupation of Ireland. In England his position is still more unfortunate. People look upon him as a sort of useful traitor to be employed but not trusted. If they can ship him off to Canada to serve as a counter-balance to the French Catholic population of the Lower Province of that new country they regard his departure as a happy riddance. There his ultra loyalty to the crown is useful, for it is always exercised in preventing the growth of feelings of independence on the part of his fellow-colonists. But still he remains a man without a country, and without the sympathy of his political and personal idolatry presents to him a hideous aspect when contemplated by the pure light of the social and the domestic duties. A husband who taught his own wife to join with him in making war upon and robbing her father-who made common cause with that wife in setting forth that her brother was a bastard-who violated the only treaty he ever made with the people of Ireland who in spite of Lord Macaulay is proved to have sanctioned the massacre of Glencoe-who lived unloved, and died unpitied, is not an attractive object before which to kneel when not maddened by whis- in his degree, the same thing as the more distinguishkey and thirsting for blood.

The annexed is from the Dublin correspondent of the London Times. The violence, and the disloyal sentiments of Orangeism are baving a good effect in England, by persuading all sensible Protestants that Orangeism must be put down. Under the caption, "Bluster," the writer in the Times says :-

"The Downshire Protestant (the Orange Moniteur) not only derides the idea of any legislative attempt which might prevent the recurrence of the Lurgan celebration of the Boyne, but actually defies the Government to make the experiment The following passages are taken almost at random from an article, every line of which is redolent of brimstone and saltpetre : - 'Any attempt to suppress the Orange

position ought to suggest an avoidance, in public Institution, as such, would be an attempt to restore civil hatred, and then lament the results, are as reand in private, of the low individuals who have conthe regime of the tyrant James. How shall such an sponsible for the results they lament as if they had attempt be met, if made? Simply by defauce! No English Government dare do it. No English Government dare proscribe the loyal Protestants of justification at a time when the memory of civil wars Ireland, the descendants of the men who broke off a yoke of the same sort at Derry and the Boyne. Any attempt to crush the Orangemen of Ireland would utterly annihilate English rule in Ireland. The connexion with England has one advantage only for Irish Protestants, and that is, that they have been hitherto permitted, under many discouragements, to retain their religion and something of their liberties. The English counexion would not last a day if it was used to put down that religion and to crush those liberties. Before the Orangemen of Ireland will submit to be hunted down by Popish law officers, only for being Orangemen, and before the public worship of God, on the 12th of July, shall be allowed to be made penal, the persecutors of the loyal Protestants of Ireland must be taught a lesson, and freedom and truth be protected and guarded by 100,000 Orangemen in arms!' The Belfast Mercury (a Protestant journal) observes :- 'The man who could rave and rant in this fashion is, we fear, greatly in want of a strait-waistcoat. Certainly he is not in a fit state of mind to be reasoned with. However, we cannot help being highly impressed with the state of intelligence and enlightenment among the party that weekly gulps such incendiary balder dash.' BLOOD-HOUNDS IN IRELAND .- Two hordes of blood

thirsty savages - the Druses of Lebanon, and the Orangemen of Ireland - have appeared within the last few weeks, to illustrate the fatal effects of unrestrained fanaticism, and to show how far a weak or a profligate government can go to stimulate and bring into action the worst passion of the human race. We have not much to say to the Asiatic blackguards, who have deluged the streets of Damascus and the valleys of Lebanon with the blood of Christians. This is a question altogether for those 'great powers' who work the machinery by which nations are moved; moreover, living in glass houses ourselves, we ought not to fling stones so far away from home. But we have a right to speak and suggest in the parallel case of the bloody Orangemen of the North of Ireland, and to examine how far we ought to go in putting an end to the savage barbarism that stains their greasy souls with blood of Catholic women and children. There is no govern-ment in this country. Ireland is ruled by an armed tyranny and a fanatical rabble. The mockery of a representative system is a delusion. A parliament is open to which we have access, to be partners only in the making of those laws which insult and enslave us, which rob and ruin us. Year after year, session after session, pass over, and although Irish measures are introduced, unless they be of a coercion or insulting character, they are treated with perfect indifference, and flung out with contumely; and yet Ireland is said to be prospering-prospering with the bayonet at our throat and Orange blusphemy in our ears. England can find time to pass coercion acts, but no time for a landlord and tenant bill. She can inflict additional taxes on our industry-wringing the last sixpence from our sweat and labour not one penny can she find to relieve our starving poor, or to employ the idle workmen. She lives on us like a vampire, sucking the life blood out of us, and dare we remonstrate? She has coercion acts and chain gangs for us; the has vast resources to enslave and keep us down-none whatever to assist or to elevate us. She has bribes and seductions for our professional clauses, whips and scorpions for our people; and, worse than all, she keeps in hand, as she kept the red Indians during the American war, a set of ignorant, drunken, blaspheming savages, periodically to insult us, and imbrue their hands in the blood of our unarmed children. There ought to be some cure for this last atrocity. It is the folly of imbecility to be exclaiming-" Gracious God! do we live in a Christian country?" We do —and in a heathen courtry, too; but we ought, like men, determine that one or other of us shall have it. These villainous faction fights shall have an end-in heaven's name, let us have one good fight and be done with it. We do not ask to retaliate; we shall not turn on the wives and children of our Protestant neighbors, and imitate the Orange ruffians of Ulster; but we ask every Orangeman in Ireland to come fairly to the field and meet us in a fair fight .-If the Government be anxious for peace and cannot give it to us, let them give us six months to prepare and let us and the Orangemen settle the question .giving evidence against a brother. Accordingly, a This is the way to do it. We advise the Catholics to without them they should be prepared for whatever emergency may arise. Year after year has gone by, and no apparent end to this Orange atrocity; it grows and gets stronger every day, fostered by an alien Government, and fed by blasphemous teachings. Is it to be for over a blot and a stigma on our fair land? The Times has said that 'Rome is Ireland without Ulster.' Thank God it is so! The Judges of Assizes now on circuit find empty docks and white gloves in the South, whilst blood and rapine reign in the North. In the name of God, Irishmen, arm; and as Englandwill not do it for us, let us ourselves make Ireland all South and peace, or let England have it all North, and the blood and drunkenness and fanaticism which the North produces .- Waterford

> The Maronites and Druses of the East have their parallels in religious ferocity among the Maronites and Druses of the West. Blood has again been shed in the quarrel between the Catholics and Protestants of Ireland. On which party the blame of the first act of violence rests it is difficult to say till the investigation of the affair by the Irish magistrates shall have been completed; and when that investigation has been completed, it will probably be impossible Of this, however, there can be no doubt-that the provocation to violence was given by the Orangemen. They, true Christians as they are, " trailed the coat" on the occasion. They shook their evangelical fists in the face of the opposite sect by making one of those parades of fanatical and anti-Christian hatred called an Orange procession. The upper-class Orangemen, of course, are now exceedingly sorry for what has occurred. Blood actually shed calls everybody to their senses. Irish Tories in Parliament are clamorous for investigation and prosecution, and we have no doubt the horror they express is perfectly sincere. But the way to prevent these things, and relieve yourself, your Church, and your party of the responsibility of contributing to them, is not to be pacific after the disastrous event, but before it, and to discourage by all means in your power, the sectarian animosity from which these conflicts spring .-Let the leaders of the Protestants studiously endeavor to obliterate all animosities and atone for past wrongs by treating the Catholics as fellow-citizens, and the rank and file of the party will soon learn to do the same. A low Orangeman of Lurgan drinking "bloody end to the Pope" till his religious blood is up, and then pitching into a Papist at the battle of Derrymacash, is only doing, after his kind, and ed and educated, and therefore, less excusable fanaics, who will struggle to punish an Irish barrister for being a Papist by keeping him from rising to the highest office in his profession. An Orange grandee may think himself a great friend to peace and toleration because, on the approach of a party anniversary, he puts out a proclamation dissuading the Orangemen of his district from doing violence to the Catholics, but such a proclamation from such an authority is like "don't pek this man, don't thrash him, don't put him under the pump." It is taken as a sort of wink tipped by a gentleman too high in station to compromise himself to those who do not labor under that disability. If you mean peace, give up Orangeism altogether-not the name only, the thing. The "high legal authorities" who load their sanction to associations for the promotion of

sponsible for the results they lament as if they had put a loaded blunderbuss into violent and sanguinary hands. Orangeism had some excuse, perhaps some was fresh, and close combination was necessary to save the Protestant minority from destruction has now no justification and no excuse. It brings upon every man connected with it, and most upon the highest, the perpetual guilt of civil discord, and the occasional guilt of blood. The state of things, indeed, is not quite so glorious now as it was a short time since. Within the memory of middle-aged men Catholics were habitually exposed, on Orange anniversaries, to every sort of wanton insult. They were treated as the Jews were treated in Passion-week by the piety of the Middle Ages. Pistols were sporlively fired in at their windows, their houses were assaulted, and they were driven in triumph under arches decorated with Orange colors. Now the law has in some measure asserted its supremacy, and an occurrence like the battle of Derrymacash is an exception to a general state of smoldering, but not flaming, animosity. Yet, the Catholics have still a good deal to bear. You still see the walls of the town placarded with insults to the principal doctrines of their religion by zealous Protestant bruisers who are always challenging Popish priests to come into a sawpit with them and have it out about the worship of the Virgin or Transubstantiation. The Protestant missions in the West are conducted in a very offensive manner, like raids upon heathendom, not attempts to convince and conciliate Christians differing from the missionaries in certain points of doctrine and ecclesiastical organization. The spirit in which these enterprises and the propagandist efforts of the Protestant clergy in Ireland generally are carried on is, indeed, not only discreditable to their authors, but fatal to their success. The Catholic, who might possibly open his bosom to the warm ays of charity, only folds the cloak of his hereditary faith more closely about him when assailed by the bitter wind of a propagandism which seeks its way to the heart by violence and insult .- London Saturday Review (Protestant.)

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF HOLDEN. -The trial of Holden, the policeman charged with the murder of a constable, at Dungannon, took place at Omagh on Thursday and Friday. He was ably defended by Mr. Butt. The jury found a verdict of "Guilty," with a recommendation to mercy on account of his previous good conduct. He was sentenced to be hung on the 27th August. The prisoner appeared very cool, and requested to be shot. No hope of mercy was held out to him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The last accounts received from Rome report a continued improvement in the state of health of the Cardinal Archbishop, who is now recruiting his strength at Castel-Gondolfo, the country residence of Pope Pius IX. In a few weeks it is earnestly hoped that His Eminence will be able to return to England .- Weckly Register.

Outnous.-The whole of the steam vessels of war now lying in harbour at the royal dockyards are to be fitted for the steam reserve ordinary, the govern-ment having decided on every ship belonging to that class being made ready for service, in case a sudden emergency should arise for their immediate use. The steam reserve in the Medway, under the command of Captain C. F. Schomberg now contains some of the finest line of-battle ships and other screw steamers, all of which could be brought forward for immediate service after a few days' notice .- Times.

PROTESTANT LITIGATION .- Lord Ebury has obtained a Parliamentary "Return of all the suits which have been instituted in the courts of judicature of England and Ireland since the year 1847, relating to the doctrine, discipline, conduct of the service, fittings, and ornaments of the Church of England and Ireland; the names of the parties to each suit, and the number of days employed in hearing the same." The Return, which has just been printed, occupies thirteen pages.

Some experiments are shortly to be made upon the Whitworth a: Armstrong breech-loading artillery guns, some fillers and others qualified to give an opinion bei coubtful whether the Whitworth and eech-loaders will be found equal to the Armetroug actual contingencies of war. In order to test this question by only practical method, it is intended to to make some trials of both kinds by firing some shots at the breech-loaders, for the purpose of ascertaining the effects produced upon them when struck by Shot.

The Emperor's Letter will be read with interest by all with satisfaction by those who can forget the logic of facts. The style is the full Roman hand familiar to the man who has won an empire, who has more recently annexed two provinces, and is master af a hundred legions. With the argument of success nothing is so easy as self-justification. It must be observed, however, that it is no excuse for the annexation of Savoy and Nice that it was conditional on Tuscany and the Duchies declaring for Piedmont. A steam navy may be far above the real wants of a nation, and yet be far short of the previous number of sailing vessels. France may have only 400,000 men actually "under arms;" but when, for our own security, we measure men against men, it is necessary to take into account the immense addition she can make with a single fortnight's notice. But why are all these topics to be brought up, when we are only invited to a common policy in the affairs of Southern Italy and the East? Certainly, there is a case for interference of some sort in Syria; and, as neither the British Parliament nor the British Press have given the least countenance to the suspicions and rumors which are current respecting the origin of the civil war, the prejudice against which the Emperor seems to defend himself can only arise from the actual operations of French diplomacy in the East. They may or may not have contributed to the present deplorable results, and the consequent appenl for European intervention; but English statesmen and writers have expressed no opinion on that question. We are, however, glad of any occasion which has elicited the professions of such friendly sentiments, and trust that they may foreshadow a nolicy under which we may enjoy Peace without being compelled any longer to support all the burdens of War .- Times.

MR. HOPLEY, THE CONDEMNED SCHOOLMASTER .-- It would seem that of a truth we have passed, or are rapidly passing, out of the age in which men used

Compound for crimes they were inclined to,

By damning those they had no mind to;" and are gradually approaching a period in which. amidst all our refinement, civilisation, and education there is a vast amount of the sham and the counterfeit; in which not "esse quam videri," but "videri quam esse" is the popular motto; an age in which pious bankers beg God on their knees of a Sunday to "incline their hearts to keep" the eighth commandment, and on Monday "appropriate" their customers securities; in which philauthrophy forgets itself, and the philanthrophic schemer becomes the brutal and ferocious tyrant. We rejoice to hear that Mr. Hopley is neither a clergyman, nor a member of either University; and we only regret that in this country it is possible for any empiric to set up an educational establishment, and by a little money judiciously spent in advertising himself as a philanthrophist, to persuade English parents to trust to him the bodies and souls of their children without any guarantee of his fitness for such a task .- Court

Show in July .- A Mr. Hobson informs the Times that while travelling from Leeds to Scarborough last Saturday he saw several fields" white over with snow, which lay almost ankle deep in some parts. The banks of the railway were covered."

THE AREA OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND .- We have been asked to settle a dispute by stating the quantity of land covered by the Bank of England. We learn from the best authority that the building covers three acres of land within nine or ten yards .- Builder.

UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. Christian Inquirer, one of the ablest Protestant journals of the United States, anticipates a new religion, a new form of Protestantism, from the peculiar social phenomena of the country, and especially of the Western portion :--

" As the absence of any matured character in the West is the best bope and promise of one that is just budding there, so the absence of any positive religion here in the rising generation is the best evidence that one is secretly preparing to burst with the national character of the soil. The very ease with which all forms of Christianity, Catholic and Protestant, formal and anti-formal, have found hospitality in the West, is very much due to the secret indifference of the people to any of these distinctions, and to an under-feeling that they are all provisional and temporary. The truth is, the West has allowed, in its busy, pioneer, and rude life, anybody who came along and had leisure, to do its religion, its social manners and customs, its hangings and upholstering, for it, paying meanwhile, a very superfi-cial attention to what its kind helpers were about.— But in a vast and vigorous nationality such as is springing there, preemption rights do not extend to social and religious institutions. Nothing merely because of earlier possession, will flourish there against the genius of the real people; and no error could be more superficial than that which thinks the sly policy of ambitious sects, founding churches, schools, charities, and hoping to grow with the growth of the country, is to have any reward. Already the Western mind, heart, and will are spurning its borrowed, or rather imposed institutions .-They are decaying with the generation that carried them there. They are not so much opposed, as neglected. The West is truly without a faith, without a formed character of any sort-and therefore it is that we predict with the growth of a national character there, the spontaneous eruption of a national type of religion."

COMMERCIAL MORALITY. - In a country like ours, where all the material of wealth are in such profusion, waiting only to be developed by the hand of industry and skill, those engaged in exchanging productions would soon grow immensely wealthy but for two or three leaks that drain all profits so surely and imperceptibly, that about ninety-seven men out of every hundred full in business. One of these sources of great loss, both to the community at large and to the individuals engaged, is a tendency to continual change of occupation. The growing want of honesty is becoming another. In a country like this, things are so elastic that frauds do not prove so ruinous as where competition is closer. Hence fraud and dishonesty are not so gravely treated and hence, too, there seems to be a growing tendency to repeat them, and think lightly of them. To be successful and make money is the object with many; how it is made is of but secondary consequence. In all departments, strict honesty seems be-coming increasingly rare. The workmen and operas tives pilfer and rob, the clerks embezzle from employers that they may sport gold watches and gold canes, or drive fast horses, or attend operas, and concerts, and partners cheat partners, and debtors defraud their creditors, till it becomes a simple mutter of calculation with many how far they can go without detection or ruinous consequences. All fraudulent gains have to be disposed of at a great loss, and this makes the leakage so great in every department of business that what with base coin and broken bank bills, and bad debts, many a business that seems on the tip-top wave of all prosperity is really like a gold-laden ship with a hole in the bot-The men who cope successfully with all these difficulties have to be and are men of iron bodily constitution to begin with. The wear and tear of farming is nothing to that of trade. The former may full upon the muscles, the last upon the nerves. Men like George Law-strong, gigantic men, large made and lusty-who take hold of some one or two departments of business or contracting, that they know every touch and turn practically, and carry them out on a gigantic scale equivalent to their own bulk; these are the men that make fortunes. No man ought to continue in the whirlpool, and excitement and close competition of business beyond the activity and prime of life. If he does he labours at a disadvantage. He would not think of wrestling more active men, how much less hope for success, in a noisy, boisterous contest and scramble for money of all against all. It must and will wear out life, and on the whole, more men will lose than gain by all such attempts. It is rowing against wind and tide at best, and often rowing in a fog beside, and amid eddies and currents that require quick perceptions, and strong, ready powers to be successfully contested with. To take care quietly of health and strength and such property as Providence has seen fit to appoint, blessing children and grand-children and the world with the mature wisdom of ripe experience, this, surely, is the experience of age .- Philadelphia Enjuirer. Modean Paganism. - There is no disguising the

fact, that with all our boasted enlightenment, we are fast verging towards Paganism. As our Blessed Saviour predicted, faith is rapidly growing cold, and the interests of eternity are fast paling before those of time. Whatever promises to be for our present moterial prosperity, awakens interests and stimulates exertion; whatever is connected with the untold blessings of the unseen world of eternity, is either ignored or passed by with indifference. How else are we to explain the extravagant enthusiasm and the civic ovations with which those stupid, coppercolored representatives of Japan were lately received? How else explain the morbid interest awakened among all classes of our people in England and America by the disgraceful feats of those two pugilistic ruffians, Heenan and Sayers? How else explain the general resort to violence and murder for the avenging of real or imaginary wrongs? Flatter ourselves as we may, we greatly fear that we are fast lapsing into barbarism. There is manifestly something decidedly wrong in our boasted civilisation. Whatever is true, whatever is holy, whatever is calculated to promote our eternal salvation, is undervalued; and, on the contrary, whatever is reputed as tending towards promoting our present enjoyment or material prosperity, is grievously exaggerated and is paramount in its influence over our people, with whom this world is everything, and the world to come is nothing. We are in the habit of estimating all things by the light of time, and of setting at nought what is good for eternity. Our philosophy and our literature are infected with this poison of indifferentism and infidelity. To be convinced of this, you have but to glance at some of our popular periodicals and reviews. With a show of a certain outward respect for Christianity, these are, with perhaps some honorable exceptions, tainted with the evil spirit to which we refer as characteristic of this material age. Thus, for example, one of the most lively, and probably the best of our monthlies -the Knickerbocker-in its issue for July, has an elaborate article on Diderot, the founder of the French Encyclopedia, who is culogised to the skies, without any reference to his rampant infidelity which he infused so largely into his favorite work! He was probably the worst and the most dangerous of the French infidels; yet the writer in the Knickerbocker sets him up as a model for our generation!-His sins are all covered by the mantle of charity .-His having been a sworn enemy of the Pope and of the Catholic Church, was quite enough to palliate all his other faults! So it is with Voltaire, De Lembert, and the rest of the French infidels; and so it will probably be with Tom Paine. Such is the spirit of our age. - Louisville Guardian.

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MONTREAL. FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1860.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To the exclusion of other and less interesting matter we devote the greater portion of our columns to the details of the proceedings of our Royal visitor, and of the demonstrations of respect and welcome tendered to him by his mother's loyal Canadian subjects.

The Prince's squadron sighted the shores of Canada at noon on Sunday the 12th inst. The Montreal Guzette furnishes us with the followmg particulars :-

It was drawing towards evening as the vessels passed between Bonaventure Island and Cape Perce, and the magnificent scenery shewed on that account to perhaps greater advantage. The day was fine and the sea so calm, that we could hardly hear the surf, either upon the above named precipitous Island which lay within rifle shot on the right, or upon Perce Rock, situated at about the same distance on the left, and well so named from the caverns the sea has tunnelled through it, or upon the mainland the ship's course was skirting. The features of the Continent there are very remarkable. In some places the green fields, studded with white cottages, reached a considerable distance from the beach towards a mountain, which rises to the altitude of 1200 feet and more, while in others instead of green slopes, ragged picturesque cliffs present their bold front to the waves. Nor did the inhabitants of the coast forget their duty. Every now and then a flash and a spirt of white smoke were distinctly visible from the ships, white in a few seconds the boom would be heard, which made one certain that cannon of greater or less size were being fired as a salute.
After passing this Gibraltar-like-scene, and cross-

ing Matonie, the Squadron entered Gaspe Bay at sunset, the reds and yellows of the sky contrasting beautifuty with the indistinct greens of the shore and the hazy blues of the distant hills. Here the Lady Head and Victoria, the latter with Governor-General on board, met and dipped their ensigns to the Princes fleet, after which the whole five vessels dropped their anchors for the night in the Landlocked Harbour. "Is the Governor-General on board?" sang out the Hero. "He's on board," was the answer from the Fictorio, but no further intercourse took place that evening. It is understood the Governor-General chose Gaspe Basin in which to meet the Prince, as being surrounded by natural beauties, and that His Royal Highness' first impression of Canada should be favorable.

Aug. 13th—At half-past 8 o'clock the Governor-General and one of his aides left the Victoria under a Royal Salute from that vessel, and went on board the Hero, and the five steamers then proceeded into Gaspe Basin. As they were opposite the south-west arm, where are the fishing village and the house of Mr. Le-Boutilier, from whose grounds a salute was being fired a rather untoward accident occurred. A spit runs out there some distance from the shore and on the end of it the Hero grounded. The Ludy Head darted across to see what assistance could be rendered, but the line-of-battle ship preferred receiving help from her consorts only, so the Flying Fish was summoned to carry out an anchor into deep water, and after some delay a bawser was sent on board the Arradne. The latter vessel then shot ahead, and the jerk, though it broke the cable, luckily got the Hero off. Several boats had meanwhile put out from the shore with the Sheriff and other officials, bringing an address to His Royal Highness, and a request that the free port there to be established might be called Port Albert. The Prince stated in reply that he felt grateful for their kind wishes, but that the change of name depended on the local authorities. It is understood, however, that it will be made under the authority of the Government. Then the Canadian Ministers went on board the Prince's ship, and were presented. By this time it was one o'clock, and the squadron steamed slowly towards the open gulf again. On the way out the Governor and the Ministers went on board the Victoria. Cape Gaspe was rounded at a quarter to four by the whole fleet. the Canadian steamers leading the way. Shortly after Cane Rozier Light-house was seen, but then a thick fog came on and the vessels lost sight of each other and the land. When it lifted in a couple of hours no ship was visible from the Ariadae, in which the writer was, and it was supposed the Hero had gone ahead. Full steam was put on and guns fired every half hour. At ten o'clock some rockets were sent up and blue lights burned on the top-mast yard arm, which were answered from the Hero in the direction anticipated and the ships again joined.

The next morning Tuesday the vessel crept along the shore close under the St. Anne's mountains near e ough to perceive distinctly their features and to are the long street of houses which stretches all along the south shore continuously, the Hero leading, Actuatue next and the Flying Fish third. At noon the bearings of the Ariadne heated and the white metal melted, so she had to make a new onc. It was nearly 10 o'clock at night before she again got under steam having meanwhile tacked once or twice across the estuacy only just holding her own against wind and current. She passed Father Point at full speed at 2 o'clock in the morning and found the rest of the fleet at half-past 8 o'clock waiting off the mouth of the Saguenay. As soon as she was observed by them the "Hero" made for the entrance to that river. In a few moments however she was seen to strike sharply on the bar reef and as the tide had not quite run out her bows were soon so much out of water as to make her cant over slightly. The Ariadne at once went to her assistance, but before it could be rendered she had moved her guns aft and the rising tide floated her off very little damaged. The Prince then went on board the Victoria which had joined during the night and preceded by the Prince's little steamer Indousac went up the Saguenay. The fleet discouraged by the Hero's grounding remained outside.

The day was very showery and cold and the tourista suited themselves to the exigencies of the weather, the Prince wearing a pot hat and the roughest of clothes. The Governor General, the Ministers and the rest of the party had waterproofs of the same kind. The Victoria went 45 miles up the river past Cape Eternite and as the weather was unpropitious her passengers sought consolation in cigars or re-freshments. They all admired the scenery exceedingly and perhaps the rain clouds added much to its

usual wildness and grandeur.

the lake steamers, whose two tiers of cabins above deck were a novel sight to the greater part of them. The next day, Thursday, was cold but sunny, and the Prince again went up the river in the Victoria, and was landed about 15 miles from its mouth on the St. Marguerite. - There tents had been built by Mr. Blackwell, the lessee of the river, and fishing tackle was provided. The party, consisting of the same persons as were on the steamer the day before, engaged in fishing and shooting. The Prince had no luck. Lord Mulgrave and some others caught a few trout. All enjoyed themselves. In the afternoon, after lunch, the whole party ascended the St. Marguerite with the tide in birch canoes. The Prince, paddled by two French Canadians, leading the van. The Flying Fish, with the greater part of the officers of the squadron, also went up the Saguenay a long distance, and as they passed the tents where the royal standard was flying, they fired a royal salute of 21 guns. The echoes among the rocks close at hand and from the more distant hills, were strikingly sublime, and much delighted the royal party. Among the incidents of this day were the introduction by His Excellency to the Duke of Newcastle, and the presentation to the Prince by him of Mr. Geo. Macboth, who had come down to urge the acceptance, by His Royal Highness, of an invitation to a ball in London. Mr. Macbeth was most courteously received by the whole party, and his Royal Highness was at once pleased to signify his acceptance.

This may be the proper place to state that the Prince appears on all State occasions in the uniform of a Colonel in the army, but not as Colonel of the 100th or Canadian Regiment as generally imagined -wearing the Orders of the Bath. His complete Suite consists of the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary; Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward of the Household; Major General Bruce, Governor of His Royal Highness; Major Teesdale, R. A., and Captain Grey, General Guards - Equeries, and Dr. Acland, Regius, Professor of Medicine, Oxford, Medical Attendant. With the Duke travels Mr. Englehart his Private Secretary. Accompanying the Prince are and yourself, along withour loyal and respectful also His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, Lie technologe, the assurance of our sincere attachment, nant-Governor of Nova Scotia and his Aide Capain Stapleton of the Grenadier Guards. Several other gentlemen accompany the party, but not in any offi-cial capacity, besides there are six or seven servents

The Prince has frequently expressed himself de-lighted not merely with the heartiness of the reception he has met with from the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces, but with the good taste diplayed in most of their arrangements -- chiefly however, he has been surprised by the evidences of civilization and material prosperity. In Canada it is to be hoped he will be still more delighted and surprised. His Royal Highness by no means confines his observations to the ceremonials laid down in the official programmes, or his physical exercise to the prescribed plans. He takes frequent opportunities of conversing with those who have the honor of being presented to him, and often proceeds in the country in plain clothes on a tour of inspection. He has invariably charmed those with whom he has conversed, and shewn himself possessed of discrimination and an excellent education. He rides well, dances gracefully, and seems passion-ately fond of music. His manner in public is courteous-in private animated.

THE LANDING AT QUEBEC.

The morning of Saturday the 13th inst. had been wet and stormy, but as the day advanced the weather cleared up. About three o'clock in the afternoon the Prince's Squadron came in general salute from the batteries, and from the Nile and Victorious in the harbor whose yards were manned, whilst every spot from whence a view of the port could be obtained was literally black with spectators. The sight was indeed exceedingly magnificent :--

The preparations for the reception of His Royal Highness had been made by the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec. On the Champlain market wharf and immediately opposite the fine new market building, a grand stand had been erected, capable of accommodating over a thousand. This was filled chiefly by ladies. In front of this and immediately opposite the landing stairs from which a crimson carpet led to it, was a pavillion, under which about fifty people could conveniently stand. Its floor was slightly raised-its pillars draped with flags, its roof composed of green spruce boughs and with verione standard. This was the central point of the whole

display.
To this pavillion, just before the landing of the Prince, came first the Mayor of Quebec, attired in silken robes, leading his Council in full evening dress, and attended by his Clerk and other Civic Officers. Then came the Cabinet Ministers of Canada in their new uniform, with swords, black cocked hats, black coats and trowsers, set off with heavy gold lace collars, cuffs, stripes and other trimmings. This the third class civil service uniform of the British Empire becomes them well. Next came the Anglican Bishop Mountain of Ouebec with his Chaplain, Secretary and some of his other Clergy in their gowns; then the Catholic hierarchy appeared in their robes. The Archbishop being unwell the Administrator of this diocese Mgr. Baillargeon Bishop of Tloa came in front and with him Mgrs. Bourget, of Montreal; Guiges, of Ottawa; Larocque, of St. Hyacinthe; Horan, of Kingston Pinsonnault, of Sandwich: Farrell, of Hemilton Lynch, of Toronto; Cook, of Three Rivers.

They were all dressed in Episcopal purple soutanes and Roman cloaks, and wore heavy gold crucifixes and other symbols of their position, and then came the superiors of the seminaries of Montreal and Quebec and several of their clergy. Then the Go-vernor General, Sir Edmund Head, drove down in his carriage with servants in full livery and a brilliant staff, next came the Adjutant General DeSalaberry, General Williams Commander of the Forces, Earl of Mulgrave, Lieut Governor of Nova Scotia, each with several officers about them; last almost of all came Lord Lyons in the same costume as the Canadian ministers and two of his Secretaries somewhat similarly dressed, a number of Members of Parliament and some private eitizens as well as members of the

Press completed the list. Precisely at four the Prince's standard being lowered from the mast-head of the Here told the multitude H. R. H. was leaving for the shore, and presently his barge was impelled vigorously towards the land, while the salutes from all the ships and land batteries were again renewed, and all the church

bells were set violently a ringing.

His Excellency, Ministers, and Corporation went to meet His Royal Highness, and he soon stepped lightly ashore, and advanced to the appointed place under the cupola. There the Mayor stood in front of him, Sir E. Head at his right, his Equerries with their hats on immediately behind, and right and left from thence Earl St. Germains, Duke of Newcastle, Gen. Bruce, Admiral Milne and the Ministers of the Crown in this Colony. A small circle then formed itself around, while the Mayor read the Address to the Prince, first in French and then in English. The English version being as follows :-

"May it please Your Royal Highness, the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of Quebec are happy on being the first among the Canadian subjects of Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to present their respectful homage to Your Royal Highness. They will long continue to regard as a memorable epoch the day on which they have been permitted to re-ceive within the walls of their city this visit from the eldest son of their beloved Sovereign---the beir apparent of the British crown.
"When we became aware that Her Majesty, find-

Coming down they put on full speed and reached ing it inconvenient or impracticable to proceed to so the Hero again at about night-fall. Among other great a distance from the central seat of Government, ity, we are ever careful to teach that " by God's per-

things to wonder at, they saw the Magnet, one of bad deigned to testify the regard which Her Majesty the lake steamers, whose two tiers of cabing above entertains towards her Canadian subjects, by sending our future sovereign in her stead, we felt grateful and proud in receiving such a mark of distinction from her whose public and private virtues commands the admiration of the whole world, we feel assured that our most gracious Queen was desirous to show by this act of condescension that she knows how to approach and honor in an especial manner the most important of her Colonial possessions.

"In this Province your Royal Highness will find a free people, faithful and loyal attached to their So-

vereign and to their Country. "In this the most ancient city of Canada your Royal Highness will be in the midst of a population devoted to your interests, testifying by the heartiness of their acclamations and good wishes, that though they derive their origin from various races and may differ in language and in religious denominations, yet they have but one voice and one heart in expressing loyalty to their Sovereign, and in welcoming him who represents her on this occasion, and who is one day destined according to the natural order of events to become her successor.

"The people of Quebec rejoice in beholding your

Royal Highness in the midst of them. They are happy, because they have the opportunity of expressing in a direct manner their respect and attachment happy, because he who will hereafter, in all human probability, wear the crown of this great empire will be enabled, during his brief sojourn in Canada, to judge for himself of the loyalty of the whole Canadian people in general, and of the citizens of Quebec in particular. Your Royal Highness will also have the opportunity of forming an adequate opinion of the extent of the country, its productions, resources, its progress, and the great future reserved for it, and will be enabled to perceive that Canade with a population of three million inhabitants, though only an appendage of the United Kingdom, possesses institu-

tions as free, and a territory three times as extensive. "In conclusion we entreat your Royal Highness fa vorably to accept for our most gracious Sovereign homage, the assurance of our sincere attachment, with the most fervent wish that this visit to Canada may prove as gratifying and agreeable to yourself, as

it is to the citizens of Quebec.

"HECTOR LANGEVIN, MRYOT." This finished, the Prince read the parchment originals and handed them to the Duke of Newcastle, from whom he received the reply which he read in his usual clear and deliberate manner, emphasizing all the leading words.

"Gentlemen-It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification and interest in all around me that I find myself for the first time on the shores of Canada, and in the presence of this its most ancient city.

" I am deeply touched by the cordiality with which I have been welcomed by the inhabitants. For the address which you have just presented to me, I beg you to accept the hearty thanks which, in the name of the Queen, I offer to you. Be assured that Her Majesty will receive with no little satisfaction the account of my reception amongst you, proving, as it does, that her feelings towards this people are met on their part in the most devoted and loyal attachment to herself, her throne and her family. Still more will she rejoice to learn from your own lips that all differences of origin, language and religion is lost in one universal spirit of patriotism, and that all classes are knit to each other and to the mother country by the common ties of equal liberty and free institutions. For myself I will only add that I shall ever take a deep concern in all that tends to promote the prosperity of this beautiful and interesting city."

The Mayor then called for three cheers for His sight off Point Levi, and was received with a Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and they were lustily given at least by those in the vicinity of the Prince, and in a few minutes more the Prince took his seat in the Governor General's carriage, with the Duke and General Bruce. The other official personages occupying carriages behind them, and after some delay in organizing the procession, the cortege

started slowly. Of course the chief attraction was the Prince himself, to see him pass. Seats on platforms by the street side and windows of houses on the line of march had been let at considerable prices and all these were

filled with anxious gazers. Among the features of the route may be mentioned a quantity of children, posted on the vacant space near Prescott gate, singing "God Save the Queen," and a number of sewing and other machines set in motion on the top of the Mechanics' arch in St.

The Prince went through St. John's toll gate tords the Governor's returned citywards.

On Sunday the 20th inst., His Royal Highness and his suite attended the religious services of the Anglican Cathedral. On Tuesday the 21st, the Prince proceeded in state to the Parliament House to receive the addresses of the Legislative Council and Assembly. His Royal Highness, attended by his suite, took his place in front of the throne, and the presentations commenced. The first was that of the Catholic Hierarchy of Canada, who were severally introduced to the Prince; then came the Judges; after whom appeared the members of the Legisature headed by their respective Speakers, both ot whom received the honor of knighthood from the hands of the Prince. Their Addresses having been severally read, and responded to, the members filed passed, and were succeeded by the Synod of the Anglican Church, who, in like manner presented their address and retired.

The general Levee then commenced. Upwards of a thousand persons were presented; and the different National Societies had the honor of presenting their addresses to the Prince. The proceedings were agreeably terminated by a unch at which about 180 guests sat down. With a visit to the beautiful Falls of Montmorenci, the day was pleasantly terminated; -everywhere along the route His Royal Highness met with a by the faithful performance of all those virtues which most enthusiastic reception.

On Wednesday the 22d His Royal Highness visited the Laval University where he received an Address from the Catholic Hierarchy of the Province, and the Heads of the University. The Prince also visited the Ursuline Convent where he was presented with an Address from one of the young ladies and a pupil of the Establishment. This little incident seemed to give much pleasure to the Royal visitor. The subjoined is the Address of their Lordships the Bishops of the Province, with the reply thereunto of His Royal Highness. From want of space we are compelled to postpone the publication of the others until next week :-

"To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :-

" May it please Your Royal Highnesss,-

"We the Catholic Bishops of the Province of Canada, assembled to take part in the universal joy caused by the visit of Your Royal Highness to this Province, hasten to express in our own names and on behalf of our Clergy the feelings of happiness we experience in seeing in our midst the heir apparent to the Grown of England, the son of our august and dearly beloved Queen, who by her virtues adds a fresh lustre to the throne of one of the most powerful monarchies of the world. Charged with the sacred mission of preaching to the people confided to our care, the duties as well as the dogmas of Christian-

mission Kings reign," and that, therefore, entire submission is due to the authority they have received from on high for the happiness of their subjects. We feel convinced it is from this traditional respect for the high moral principles of legitimate authority which constitutes the strength of all society, that Canada has long enjoyed a peace and tranquillity which promises to be of an uninterrupted duration. We are happy in giving your Royal Highness the assurance that the Catholics of this colony partake of our sentiments of gratitude to Divine Providence for the many advantages which they possess under the protection of the British Government, and especially as regards the free exercise of their religion.

We have a firm conviction that the presence of your Royal Highness amongst us will tend to develope and strengthen still more those feelings of attachment and loyal devotion which we entertain towards the mother country.

In conclusion we pray your Royal Highness to accept our warmest and most ardent wishes for the vast empire-the destinies of which you will one day be called on to rule. Happy in forming part of an empire under which this-our beloved country-has made such rapid progress, we shall not cease to offer up our prayers to Almighty God to beg of Him that those who wield authority may ever be guided by the unvarying laws of justice and equity; that they may labor with constantly increasing success for the happiness of the people subjected to their rule; and that they may thus perpetuate before the eyes of other nations, the glory of the British Grown.

The Prince replied to this Address as follows :-

I accept with the greatest satisfaction the welcome which you offer, and I assure you that I feel deeply the expression of your loyalty and affection for the Queen. I rejoice to think that obedience to the laws and submission to authority, which form the bond of all society and the condition of all civilization, are supported and enforce i byyour teaching and example; and the assurance that you enjoy the free exercise of your religion, and that you partake in the benefits and protection of the British Constitution, is a pledge that your hearts and those of your fellow subjects, of whatever origin they may be, will be united in the feelings you have now expressed of attachment to the Crown of Great Britain. I acknowledge with gratitude the carnest prayer which you offer to Alnighty God on my behalf, and I trust that my future course may be such as shall promote the welfare of this great Province and of its inhabitants. To you, Gentlemen, who are engaged within the walls of this building in the education of the youth of the country, I also render my thanks, and trust that your University may continue to prosper; and that in future years its sons may look upon the days they have spent under your instruction, with the same gratitude and sense of the benefit they have enjoyed, as I and others feel towards the more ancient institutions of my own land.

On Sunday last the subjoined Address from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to the laity of his Diocess was read from the pulpit of the several Catholic Churches of this City:-

"His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has given it in charge to us to warn you that Friday next (to-day) at the signal given by the Bourdon of the Parish Church, all the bells of the several Churches are to ring out a peal of welcome on account of the happy arrival amongst us of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"You will not be surprised to find the Church mingling her maternal voice, by the sound of her bells, to the public acclamations of her children, on this day so truly auspicious for our City; since on every recurring Sunday and Festival throughout the year you hear your Spiritual Mother offer up her prayers for our August Sovereign, and for those who is officially patronised, and supported by authority. surround her throne. For to-day, as in the days of In Ireland, if the evil exists, it is in spite, not the Apostles, every where in God's Holy Church are | because, of the Government of the day; and at prayers and supplications made 'for Kings, and for all who are in high station.'-(I. Tim. c. 2, v. 2.)

"Besides we have additional reasons for rejoicing in the visit of the most Serene Prince, destined one day to govern this colony, as well as the other de-1841, we returned solemn thanks for his happy birth. For here is what was addressed to us on that occasion by our Rishop, inviting us to take part in occasion by our Bishop, inviting us to take part in the public joy :-

"'A happy event,' he informed us, 'which has filled the Empire with joy—to wit—the birth of a Prince who, one day is destined to govern the powerful nation whose dominion or influence extends over every quarter of the globe, is for us a fresh motive to bless the Lord, and to offer our supplications, prayers, and intercessions for this august child, so that he may approve himself worthy of that throne to which by his birth he is destined. It is for us to procure for him a prosperous reign, by obtaining for him, by means of our fervent prayers, all those qualities which constitute the truly great king. May your proyers then surround his cradle to ward off all those dangers which might menace a life so pre cious to the State. May your prayers obtain for him the protection of the God of Jacob, and draw down upon him from the heavenly Sion that aid and help of which he stands in need, lest he be corrupted by the splendors of earth. Let us ask for him that he be a King after God's own heart; that he may be the father of his people, wise and prudent in counsel, strong and mighty in arms. Then shall we have reason to rejoice that we have contributed to render him worthy of the favors of the King of Kings, Who in His Holy Scriptures assures us that it is by His pleasure that the Kings of the earth reign. And as God reserves good Kings as a reward for the peoples who faithfully serve Him, let us study, dearly beloved brethren, to merit that favor by our inviolable constancy to the Faith of our fathers, by our strict attention to fulfill our religious obligations, by our dutiful submission to all constituted authorities, and constitute fervent Christians, and as a necessary consequence, good citizens.'

"This pressing invitation of our Chief Pastor to fulfill all the duties of good subjects, must, in the present circumstances, have its natural application, when we are presented with an opportunity of making public display of those sentiments of loyalty hearts from your most tender years.

"Therefore-We exhort you to show, by your good behaviour during these days of public rejoicing in honor of the Queen's eldest son, of him who one day will be our king, that every where good Catholics are necessarily good subjects."

Thus always, by her Pastors, speaks the Catholic Church to her children. " If you profess to be dutiful and loyal to your Church, approve vourselves dutiful and loyal to your Queen."-This is Catholic teaching; and shame be to him who despises it, or who misrepresents it."

A CRUEL VERDICT.—Under this caption we find in one of our Protestant cotemporaries—the Brockville Recorder-the following, which we copy as an illustration of the consequences of justice to the members of the Orange Society. ous counsels.

Be it remembered that the allegations contained

Protestant authority :-

in the accompanying paragraph emanate from

"We learn that a farmer residing near Smith Falls, and who is a Roman Catholic, was in that village one day last week, where several of Mr. Jas. Shaw's Orange admirers or canvassers were on a bend on the same day. The Catholic was attacked on the street and elsewhere by one of the Orange-men; but the farmer, who has the character of a uniet inoffensive man, paid no heed to the insults offered him. When his business was completed in the village, the Catholic got out his team and proceeded homeward. The Orangeman and his companions, on learning this, got out their horses and made after the Catholic, whom they overtook, when the person before alluded to again commenced to throw out insults. Unable to get the Catholic to quarrel, the Orangeman jumped from his horse and seized the reins of the team driven by the Catholic. He was desired to let the reins go, as the Catholic did not want any quarrel. This the other refused to do, when the owner of the team applied the whip to his horses, which made one of them plunge and start off, throwing the Orangeman on the ground, the team going over him. He was so much hurt that he died shortly after. A Coroner's inquest was held, the jury on which, we are told, were all Orangemen. This jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the poor Catholic, and he was sent off to Perth gaol. We have plainly stated the circumstances as they have reached us, and if true, we have no hesitation in declaring the verdict most unjust and cruel. What man would act otherwise than the Catholic did if his team was seized on the public highway, and if his team was seized on the process the and not hurt or damage occurred to the offender, he, and not hurt or damage occurred to the offender, he, and not seizing the reins of the team was unlawful, and it is not to be wondered at that the Catholic should wish to get away, when surrounded by persons whom he had good cause to fear, intended him no good."

Comments upon such an iniquitous verdict as that recorded above might well seem superfluous; for God forbid that we should be guilty of such gross injustice towards our Protestant fellow citizens as to doubt of their feelings when perusing the details given above of the cruel perversion of justice by an Orange jury. We must not, we do not, confound Protestants with Orangemen; and however widely we may dissent from the former on all theological and philosophical questions, we feel assured that betwixt ourselves and a very large portion of our separated brethren, including all that is most estimable for intelligence and morality amongst them, there obtain the same sentiments of dread and aversion towards Orangeism and secret, oath-bound, politico-religious societies generally, as those that are entertained towards all such organisations by Catholics. Such, at all events, we know to be the case in England with respect to Irish Orangeism; and such we believe to be the case in this country with respect to Canadian Orangeism.

"It would be very satisfactory," says the London Times, commenting on the late massacres perpetrated by the Irish Orange Societies-"it would be very satisfactory if the Orange Clubs could be put down and, adds the journalist who certainly may be looked upon as a fair exponent of British Protestantism --Colonel French and Mr. Maguire may feel perfectly secure that neither the Irish Orangeman, nor the Irish Papist, finds any sympathy on this side of St. George's Channel."—London Times.

Upper Canada is, we believe, the only portion of Her Majesty's dominions wherein Orangeism this very moment the British Legislature and the Imperial authorities are intent upon suppressing Orangeism; and have, in consequence, provoked the wrath of the Orange press, which exhorts its blind and infatuated adherents to rebellion against pendencies of the powerful British Empire, in that in the Government that manifests a disposition to deal justly and impartially to all Her Majesty's amongst our Irish ztems of intelligence; we commend them especially to the Times' comments upon the refusal of the Armagh Orangemen to obey the law requiring them to deliver up their arms; and to its denunciations of what it approprintely styles the "Bluster" — (the Times might have said "Treason")—of the Downshire Protestant, one of the leading organs of Orangeism in Ireland.

These things are very consoling, and should assure us that it is not the British Government, not the intelligence of the Protestant community, that fosters or encourages Orangeism. There is -for let us be just-there is, we believe, inherent in the bosom of the majority of our separated brethren, in spite of their deep-rooted antipathies towards Popery -- a natural love of justice and of fair play, which must ultimately assert itself, though its voice is no doubt often stifled beneath the mass of prejudices which a vicious education, and a distorted vision have bequeathed to them; prejudices and antipathies which alas! it must be admitted, have been confirmed and aggravated by the occasional intemperate words, and the intemperate acts, of Cutholics listening rather to the dictates of their own passions, than to the loving and restraining counsels of their Church. Of these prejudices there is none of which the Orangeman so frequently avails himself, none to which he appeals with more effect, than the altogether unfounded prejudice that the strict and consciutious Papist cannot be a loyal subject of Queen Victoria;that because we believe and worship God as our Christian forefathers believed and worshipped, we must necessarily be the enemies of our which the Catholic Faith has engraved upon your country and its institutions. We regret to say it, but it is nevertheless true, that—by a fustion parade of disaffection, which the poor creatures think will pass current for genuine patriotismthere are to be found Catholics, or at all events nominal Catholics, who apparently make it their study to confirm the dangerous prejudices of the Protestant mind against Catholic loyalty; who, instead of asserting the truth, that the sincere Catholic must be a good subject, make it their object to represent themselves, and those in whose name they profess to speak, as rebels at heart, and rehels because of their faith and for conscience' sake-thus strangely mis-applying the precept of the Apostle to the Gentiles-

· Fortunately these bogus patriots and rebels don't like fighting, have a strong aversion to powder and cold steel, and a warm regard for themselves. Hence they generally contrive to evade the law and its pecommitting any share in the administration of suffer the consequences of listening to their mischiernalties by a timely flight, leaving their poor dupes to

"Ideo necessitate subditi estoti, non solum portant to the future of the Order in Canada. propter iram, sed etiam propter conscientiam." Rom. xiii., 5. It is against this that we pro- men to obtain for their Society the semblance of morning, the 16th inst., a grand sight was wittest as not merely a monstrous misrepresentation an official recognition and sanction from the heir nessed in the new chanel of "Our Lady of Pity"

prejudices against Popish loyalty; Papists there- | Colonial Government or Provincial Legislature fore should seek to deprive Orangeism of this its palmary argument, by asserting and proving their loyalty by their dutiful submission to all legally claim to have obtained, should they succeed in constituted authority. They should show too that it is Orangeism that of necessity, and in virtue of its principles, is necessarily disloyal, because its allegiance is tendered, not as is that of all true Catholics "propter conscientiam," and as the corollary of their duty towards God -but as a condition of the Sovereign's rejection of the Catholic Faith. This, we contend, is the duty, and should be the policy of Catholics in every situation; and by pursuing it they will ultimately wrest from their Orange foes the only weapon that has ever been effectually employed lics of the Province will long have cause to reagainst them, and compel all honest intelligent | member the visit of His Royal Highness to their Protestants to recognise the justice, indeed the moderation of their demands with respect to the

For what is it that we ask? That Orangemen should be proscribed, or persecuted? No-but simply this-That Orangeism be not encouraged, be not officially recognised by our rulers, by those who represent to us our own gracious Queen, who, in the Civil order, is to us the fountain of justice. We ask-not that Orangemen be excluded from all offices of honor, or emolument; but that they be not, in a mixed community like ours, entrusted with the administration of the laws. And finally, as we would deal with Orangeism, so also would we deal with Ribbonism, and all other secret politico-religious organisations.

It is rumored indeed, but we cannot believe that the rumor has any solid foundation, that the Orangemen of Upper Canada intend to force themselves upon the Prince of Wales' notice; to present an Address, in their capacity as members of a secret politico-religious society, justly odious to all his mother's loyal Catholic subjects, to His Royal Highness; and thus to procure from our illustrious visitor, the heir apparent to the throne, an official recognition of their existence as a legitimate power in the State. It is hinted too, we know not with what truth, that to facilitate this nefarious design, it is in the contemplation of a certain clique to give a quasi party, or political complexion to the approaching festivities in Montreal, in order to furnish an excuse for still more offensive political demonstrations by the Orangemen of Toronto. We place great confidence however not only in the spirit of our youthful Prince, but in the wisdom, prudence, and honorable designs of his responsible advisers who accompany him. They however, unacquainted with our parish affairs, may be taken by surprise; it behoves us therefore, and all who dread a revival of bitter sectarian strife, to be on our guard against any attempt that may be made to turn the Prince's visit into a party, or an Orange triumph.

A CLOUD ON THE HORIZON.-It is much to be feared that the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Upper Canada, instead of inaugurating an era of peace and will, is destined to be the signal for the breaking out of strife; and that his progress through the Western Section of the Province will be marked by rioting and bloodshed-if not by actual loss of life. It is to be feared we say that the late bideous Orange massacre of Lurgan may find its trans-Atlantic counterpart in an Orange massacre of Kingston or Toronto.

For it is now evident, that-whilst the Imperial Government is using every moral and constitutional means to discourage Orangeism; that whilst the Imperial Parliament is busy legislating for the repression of "Party Processions" and "Party Emblems" in Ireland—the Druses or Orangemen of Upper Canada, with hands yet reeking with the heart's blood of many a murdered Papist; with faces black, and begrimed with smoke from the wrecking of many a Popish Chapel or Mass-house-are determined to force themselves, and their offensive party emblems upon the notice of our illustrious visitor, and to avail themselves of a season of general rejoicing, to make a prominent display of their strength and numbers, as a political party. We were loth to give credit to the many rumors that for some time past have been flying about; we would not believe the many strange reports that were in circulation, as to the designs of the Orangemen, and the complicity of Canadian officials in those designs; but alas! they are now only too well confirmed. They are confirmed by the published reports of the proceedings of Committees for the reception of the Prince; by the printed addresses of the Orange leaders to their infatuated followers; and by private letters, from which we learn that the Orangemen from all parts of the Province, like vultures scenting the promised earrion from afar, are flocking in thousands' towards Kingston and towards Toronto, in order to take part in the meditated outrage upon the feelings of their Catholic fellow-subjects, and in the gross insult which they have prepared for our common Sovereign, and her representative in Canada.

From the Kingston News we learn that the Orangemen of that city and district have officially notified their intention to take a prominent part, and as a politico-religious Society, in the reception of the Prince of Wales; so too in the Brantford Courrier we find a letter from the Toronto District Orange Lodge significantly exhorting the County Orange Master of Brant to furnish his quota of Orangemen-(it does not allude to arms or ammunition, but of course these are understood)-to assist "in full regalia" at the great Orange demonstration with which it is proposed to greet the arrival of the Prince in Toronto. And these tidings are corroborated by private letters, from which we learn that Orangeism is in a state of violent agitation; looking upon the present moment as critical, and as destined to bring forth consequences most im-

It is boasted that Toronto will muster upwards of Twenty Thousand, all armed to the teeth

Orangeism lives by appealing to Protestant these obtained, how, henceforward, can any presume to frown or look coldly upon their Society? This recognition and sanction they will their design of taking part in the public recep-tion of the Prince of Wales; and it is with a view to the ulterior and serious political consequences which must ensue from this official sauction of their Order, that such strenuous efforts are being made by the Orangemen of Canada. Should they unhappily succeed, should the Governor General, his advisers, and the Statesmen who surround the Prince connive at, or encourage their designs, the consequences will be

shores as an unmitigated calamity.

But what will the people of England think what will the British press, so eloquent in its denunciations of Irish Orangeism, say-when these monstrous tidings reach their ears? when they learn to what base uses the Prince whom they delight to honor has been applied?—that he has been used as a means for offering cowardly insult to his mother's loyal Catholic subjects in Canada, and for bolstering up the fortunes of an odious politico-religious faction? that the Heir Apparent to the Throne has figured in an Orange Procession, or rather has been ignominiously dragged behind the chariot wheels of the Scarlet Brethren, to grace their triumph over decency, enlightened policy, and Christian charity?

And how will the Catholics of Canada receive the insult that is in store for them from the hands of the Prince whom they too delight to honor; to whose feet they would - if allowed-fain bring their tribute of love and dutiful allegiance? We can say what they should not do, under the circumstances; because it is morally impossible for any Catholic who loves his Church, who is faithful to his religion, and who has the least respect for himself, to take any part in any procession, or public ceremonial, wherein Orangeism is recognised, and the offensive emblems of that essentially hostile organisation are allowed to appear. Still less can the true Catholic make the appearance of those emblems an excuse for interference or rioting. His course then seems clear-to remain quietly at home, and prove by his orderly and mossensive conduct, how false are Orange imputations upon his loyalty and respect

What will Canadian officials do? We are told that the exhibition of a tricolor flag in a procession to greet the Prince would be an insult, and that it should be pulled down. Much more then should the exhibition of party colors, and Orange "full regalia" be treated as out of place and insulting in a Procession of which the Queen's first-born is the prominent figure. We read in the London Times how, at Londonderry, and other towns in Ireland, the display of Orange emblems was deemed an insult to the Judges on Circuit,-[Vide 3rd page]-and were ordered by the Mayor to be taken down; much more then we say should a display of similar emblems be deemed an insult to the Queen, and to her representative in Canada, and meet from our Provincial authorities a treatment similar to that meted out by the Civic authorities to an Orange banner at Londonderry.

But above all-how will the Prince, how will is Counsellors act? How and in what spirit will they receive the Orange demonstration that is in store for them? Will he, will they, be parties this country; which encourages the disloyal hopes of to a dastardly outrage upon Queen Victoria's a section of the population who do not hesitate to loyal Catholic subjects ?-will he or they consent to identify themselves with Orangemen, and sent to identify themselves with Orangemen, and Queen Victoria; which discourages and disheartens spurn the cheerfully proffered homage of a large many good and loyal subjects, who glory in British portion of his royal mother's, of their royal misinstitutions, and who value above all price the civil portion of his royal mother's, of their royal mistress' devoted heges?

We are not in the secrets of the dwellers in high places, we cannot pretend to know what passes in the hearts of kings; but this we firmly believe, and will until the contrary shall have been proved, steadily maintain. That the Prince, that the eminent Statesmen who accompany him, are utterly ignorant of the designs of the Orangemen; that if he, and if they, were acquainted therewith, they would strongly disapprove of them. The youthful Prince desires, like his Royal Mother, to reign in the hearts of his future subjects, and neither by word nor deed would he, knowingly, wound the feelings of the humblest amongst them. Besides, the Statesmen who accompany him are gentlemen, men of enlarged views, and high principles, who would not therefore gratuitously and wantonly imperil their own reputations, and the Prince's popularitywho would not knowingly transform a season of peace and festivity, into one of inevitable strife, heart-burnings, and sectarian discord. In a word, we believe they would not deliberately allow themselves to be made-as is designedthe tools of a paltry political clique in a remote dependency of the British Empire.

Such being the case, our respectful advice to the Catholics of Upper Canada is this-That calmly, and in the language of loyal British subjects, they address themselves on the matter to those to whom is committed by our Queen the care of the Prince's honor. The latter cannot, it is true, forbid Orangemen to turn out in "full regalia," armed to the teeth, and shouting " To Hell with the Pope;" but they can determine that, if to the scandal of Canada those things occur, their Prince, our Prince, England's hope, and England's pride, shall take no part, no semblance even of a part, therein. We are sure that, on the other side of the Atlantic, no Orange banner, no Orange emblems, no Orange "full regalia" would be allowed to be seen, in an official Procession, or public ceremonial, of which the Queen, or any of the Royal Family, was a part, or whereat she, or any of them, assisted ;we may therefore hope that what would certainly not be tolerated in England, Ireland, or Scotland, in London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, will not be tolerated in Canada-in Kingston, in Toronto, or in Hamilton.

RECEPTION AT THE CONVENT OF NOTRE It is an object of vital importence to Orange- DAME DE LA CONGREGATION .- On Thursday of the constant teachings of our Church, but as apparent to the British Throne, and from the in this city. Nineteen young ladies made their direct representative of Queen Victoria; for profession, seventeen of whom received the holy habit. Among those who had that happiness, we noticed a young lady from Quebec, Miss Ellen, in religion Sister St. Paula, daughter of Mr. John Lane, of Quebec .- Com.

> We are happy to learn that the collection for the Poor on Sunday last, at St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's churches amounted to

Several of our Protestant cotemporaries are richly endowed with a natural faculty (a gift which they have sedulously cultivated, and by long practise have brought to a state of high perfection)—of misapprehending, and ingeniously misrepresenting, every act of the Catholic Church and her Ministers. As an instance of this extraordinary faculty, and of the good use which our separated brethren make thereof, we may be permitted to notice the comments of the Toronto Glolc on the High Mass sung in the Cathedral of Quebec on the 15th instant. This, the customary mode of celebrating the Festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin is, by our intelligent cotemporary, construed into, and laid before his equally intelligent readers, as a solemn Mass in honor of the French Empire!!! Perhaps, however, we are unjust towards our cotemporary in attributing this glaring misrepresentation to his ignorance; perhapsnay most probably - his real object was to cast doubts upon the loyalty of the Canadian Catholie Bishops and Clergy by representing them as servants of a foreign secular prince. Lest however there should be any silly enough to give credit to the Globe's insinuation, we take this opportunity of explaining to them that the High Mass sung on the 15th instant was in honornot of Louis Napoleon's elevation to the Imperial throne-but of the Assumption into Heaven of the Mother of God, by her Divine Son .-Even the Protestant mind, obtuse though it may be, and averse to drawing nice distinctions as it no doubt is, should be able to discriminate betwixt these two events.

An esteemed Kingston correspondent writes to us on the subject of the intended Orange demonstration, and the consequent indignant excitement of the Catholic body. It is in contemplation to hold a Mass Meeting, and to take en-ergetic action in the premises. Heartily do we commend the conduct of the Kingston Catholics, which, we trust, will be imitated by all the Catholics of the Upper Province. In the present emergency, they must be prompt, energetic, and most careful to do, and say nothing unbecoming of true Christians, and loyal subjects.

What are the Catholics of Toronto about? Are they, the persons most interested, going to remain passive? Are they not going to hold meetings and protest against the meditated in-

THE REASON WHY .- The Globe makes no secret of his objects, and those of his political allies in agitating for organic political changes. The existing Union must be repealed, because it has failed in subjecting Lower Canada to Upper Canada, because it has not established "Protestant Ascendancy"-Listen to the Globe :--

"We are not in favor of violent and repressive measures, but we do protest against that system of aged 66 years. policy which places both the legislative and executive power in the hands of an anti-British minority in avow that they owe a higher allegiance to either of two foreign powers than to Her Gracious Majesty and religious liberty they enjoy under the ægis of the British Crown. This state of things must not be allowed to continue unless the Imperial Government intend to force the English speaking inhabitants of the country to cast about for some " new state of political existence," to rid themselves of the intolerable domination of Monsieur Cartier and his faction in Lower Canada. The British Parliament, against the advice of many able, far-seeing men, joined the two provinces together on arbitrary terms in 1840. They made no provision for the altered circumstances which the greater energy of the British population, their more rapid increase by immigration, and the greater fertility of the soil they cultivate have produced, even in the short space of twenty years, The object then was to enable the English to subdue and control the rebellious French; the effect now is to enable the French to rule over, insult, and plunder the loyal English. The Union Act must be repealed, and more equitable relations established between the two provinces, or a struggle will soon take place, the like of which has never yet been seen in Canada .--

The Quebec Chronicle finds the following estimate of the political tendencies of the people of Lower

The Cananian people are movarchists. There may be fools among them, as there are Anglo-Saxon fools; but in a case of a foreign war, the fealty of the descendants of the earlier settlers might be counted on more certainly, than that of the Charlists of the West. A kindly, liberal interpretation of political acts is always the best. Constant distrust of one's neighbors can only end in making one's neighbours

On Friday night, the city was startled by the intelligence that Mr. J. W. Holmes, tinsmith, of St. Paul street, had been stabbed in the neighborhood of Prince and George streets, Griffintown, and on Saturday morning, about three o'clock, he died from the effects of the wo nd. Three parties, named Agnes Forel, Crawford Hughes, and Edward Minoit, are in custody upon the charge. - Transcript.

The Quebec Chronicle has the following sensible remarks on anonymous correspondents, a class of writers with whom editors are constantly pestered :--

The writer of an anonymous communication, we regard as naturally, legitimately, and by hereditary descent, a scoundrel.

that on and after the 15th September, about 25,000 acres of public lands will be open for sale in the townships of Caxton and Shawinger in the Cartes of public lands will be open for sale in the townships of Caxton and Shawinger in the Cartes of the course of Matherials and Caxton and Shawinger in the Cartes of Matherials and Caxton and Shawinger in the Cartes of Matherials and Cartes of Caxton and Shawinger in the Cartes of Matherials and Cartes of Matherials and Cartes of Caxton and Shawinger in the Cartes of Matherials and Cartes of Caxton and Shawinger in the Cartes of Caxton and Caxton and Shawinger in the Cartes of Caxton and of St. Maurice, C.E.

A MAN MISSING .- Mr. Louis Cote has given information to the Police that his brother Gilbert, residing at No. 85 College Street, has neen missing since Thursday last. The missing man is about 28 years of age, and was dressed, when last seen, in moleskin pants, check shirt and kossuth hat. He had a silver watch on his person. He was employed as a laborer

DOUBTFUL BANKS .-- Notes of the ' Bank of Brantford, the 'Clifton Bank,' and the Bank of Western Canada,' at Clifton have made their appearance. The Western public have no doubt a vivid recollection of the 'Colonial' and 'International' Banks of Canada. We would suggest to our readers that it would be as well to refuse all of these notes at present; large amounts are ready for circulation, and the west will no doubt be the field of their labor

Mr. Hogan,-The fate of Mr. Hogan still remains a mystery. We are of those who believe that he is no longer in life. Persons who knew him best can discover no reason which could have induced him to abandon his position here and betake himself to another country-the only other theory by which his disappearance can be accounted for. In what lone-ly spot the unfortunate mun met his death, so that the cause has never been revealed to the world, it is almost impossible to conjecture. There remains but one way of discovering the truth which has not been tried, and we think that the Government should at once adopt it. The offer of a reward might be effeetual in bringing out the facts. An accomplice might be induced, by a liberal sum, to turn Queen's evidence, or some person who knows his fate may be awaiting the offer of a reward before coming forward Compensation has been offered by Government for much less important secrets than the fate of poor Hogan .- Globe.

A SHARBY AFFAIR .- The Montreal Herald says that the members of Parliament summoned to Quebec to meet the Prince are to be paid their expenses at the Parliamentary mileage rate, and that while detained in Quebec and Ottawa, they will be paid \$6 a day. We sincerely hope that our cotemporary is mistaken. It would be an everlasting disgrace to the Legislature to take pay on such an occasion. When every one is vieing with his neighbor in liberality to make the Prince's visit all that could be desired, that the representatives of the people should demand pay for their part of the work is too monstrous a proposition to be entertained. The members may rely upon it that they will be closely watched in this matter; and if any man among them takes the money, he must make up his mind to be most thoroughly posted. We shall have a chance of knowing who, among the " Assembled Wisdom" are mean enough to pocket the people's money on such an occasion as this.—Peterboro Review.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."-Speaking of this mon-ster ship, the N. V. Freeman thus comments:-If failure ever was written upon any hage enterprise, it ought to be painted from stem to stern of the mammoth ship. Her launching was a costly miscalculation, her speed is an acknowledged disappointment, the explosion on board of her was a fatal and blundering entastrophe, her exhibition here was a folly from first to last, and her excursion to Cape May played her out," while her freightage remains an admired uncertainty, rivalled only by the bothering mystery of her ultimate destination.

CHOLERA.-No medicine is more prompt in its action on this disease than Perry Davis Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.

Why longer suffer ?- Those who are so fortunate as to have escaped Dyspopsia and its attendant evils, can hardly conceive the suffering that these diseases cause. The wonder is, that the afflicted continue to suffer, when that infallible remedy, the Oxygenated Bitters, is within the reach of all.

In Montreal, on the morning of the 18th instant, William John Holmes, (of the firm of S. & W. J. Holmes,) aged 40 years.

In Montreal, on the 19th inst., Mrs. Thomas Jones,

At the Tannery West, near Montreal, on the 19th inst., June Tremble, wife of Mr. Michael O' Rellly, a native of Edgeworthtown County of Longford, Ireland aged, 48 years.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

Mr. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

" P. GARNOT,
" F. H. DESPLAINS, Professors of French.

" J. M. ANDERSON, Professors of English.

" M. KEEGAN, Assistant. " A. LENOIR,

THE Re-Entrance of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER, at Nine o'clock in the morning.
Religious Instruction will, as last year, be under

the direction of a gentleman of the Seminary. Parents are respectfully requested to send their

children immediately, in order that no delay be experienced in the Classification of the Pupils. N.B.-The number of the Professors and numerous

improvements recently made in the Establishment will permit the admission of a greater number of Pupils this year than during the past, and this, too, without any inconvenience to bealth, as all the Class-Rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and furnished with backed seats.

U. B. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal, C. C. Academy, No. 19, Cote Street, Montreal.

August 24, 1860. 3ms

MASSON COLLEGE.

THE Return of Pupils to this Establishment is fixed for the 4th day of SEPTEMBER, at Six o'clock P.M. Their Luggage will be brought from the Steamboat gratis; and their Washing and Blacking of Shoes, &c., will be attended to at the College, Terrebone. August 23, 1860.

MRS. C. O'KEEFE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES

NO. 15, ST. CONSTANT STREET,

WILL RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd SEPTEM-BER next. Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Pen-manship, Elocution, and all branches of a solid Education are taught. A most particular attention will be devoted to the Pupils.

Those desirous of PRIVATE LESSONS may be accommodated between Class hours. Montreal, August 24, 1860.

WANTED,

A SITUATION, in a first-class School or Academy, by a person who is properly qualified and experienced for taking charge of either. He holds a First-class

Address, "T. T," TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C.E.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Point St. Charles. THE object of this School is to impart a good and

solid Commercial Education. The Teacher is provided with a Model School Diploma from the R. C. Board of Montreal, and was for a long time Principal Book-Keeper in an extensive

The morals and manners of the Pupils will be an object of constant attention.

Reference-The Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.

For particulars, apply to T. MATHEWS, Teacher. Montreal, August 24, 1860.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR the RAWDON Village School-Salary liberal. Your need apply without a Model School Diploma, For further particulars, apply to

L. DALY, Sec.-Treasurer. Rawdon, C. E. August 21, 1860.



THE MEMBERS of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY are requested to MRET at the SAINT PATRICK'S UALL, No. 87 M'GILL (Corner of RECOLLET) STREET, THIS MORNING (Friday) at ELEVEN o'clock forenoon; and from thence proceed to take the post assigned them in the Grand Procession of

All Irishmen, whether Members of the Society or not, are cordially invited to unite on this occasion. By Order.

WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec. August 24, 1860.

PROSPECTUS

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

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August 17, 1860.

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August 17, 1860.

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Montreal, August 17, 1860.

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Montreal, August 1, 1860.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

In the Emperor's letter to M. de Persigny, just pub lished in the Paris papers, nearly as much is said against as for, but not quite enough to warrant a conclusion one way or the other. That letter is, as you will readily believe, the great topic of the mo-ment. The prospect of a renewal of friendly relations with England is certainly bailed with pleasure. Some people pretend to find in the letter merely undefined and vague assurances; others criticise the tone and style, and contrast it with the one addressed to the Emperor Nicholas a short time before the war in the Crimea. But these critics forget that a letter from one Sovereign to another, under circumstances so solemu, may differ in manner from one written to an Ambassador, and that Ambassador an old, familiar, and most intimate friend. On the whole, there is a heartiness about it which, if it be not real, as I sincerely hope it is, is certainly a capital imitation. We have no desire, I presume, to receive with mistrust frank and bonest assurances; all we want is to be certain that they are from the heart. We may not even stop to ask how far Baden, Toplitz, the real or affected apprehensions of Russia at Garibaldi's progress towards Venetia-what probably Hungary is awaiting with impatience, and which might be followed by the starting up of other nationalities in which Russia has some interest-the Volunteer movement in Eugland and the Defences Bill-we may not ask how far these things may have led to this explosion of goodwill on the part of our ally. We only ask it to be sincere. To leave no doubt on the mind would be very desirable, and the Emperor has it in his power to complete satisfaction produced by the present letter. For instance, His Majesty might write to M. Persigny another letter, enclosing the scrap of writing—the "quelque chose par cerit"—which, as Prince Gortschakoff said, had been privately exchanged between France and Russia some time ago, and which now seems to be forgotten. It may be valueless; but still, as it was a thing done between the Power which was the enemy of France and England the day before, and was carefully concealed from the ally to the last, it naturally excited suspicion, and was one of the causes that led to the passing estrangement between the two friends. Let M de Persigny have orders to show the bit of paper to Lord Palmerston, and Lord and choose the mode of government which they may Palmerston is the last man in the world to reject the prefer, I believe it will be wise in you to renounce Palmerston is the last man in the world to reject the evidence of his senses, or not meet halfway the hand held out to him.—Cor. Times.

THE EASTERN QUESTION .- The Convention which was agreed upon in the sitting of Monday last contains six articles, determining the co-operation of all the great Powers.

The following is a summary of its contents :-The intervention will last only as the Porte shall deem it advisable.

A previous agreement is necessary for the regulation of the military operations, and in order to de-termine the effective of the expeditionary forces who are to be maintained at the charge of the respective

A separate article stipulates that the French troops already on the point of embarkation shall start without waiting for the contingents of the other Powers, unless the representative of the Sultan at Paris should receive information from Syria which would render all intervention unnecessary.

As soon as all the great Powers have adhered to the plan of the convention as modified in the second sitting, their representatives will re-assemble in order to sign the convention and the additional protocol which has been drawn up at the request of the Turkish Ambassador.

The representatives of the Powers will then combine the two documents, in order that they may receive, in a fourth sitting, the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries.

It is said that Prussia, which till now has only been represented at the Conference by a Charge d'Affaires, will, (when the definitive signature of the Convention takes place) be represented by its Minister, Count Portulis, now absent from Paris on leave.

THE EMPEROR AND BARON ROTHSCHILD .- The Imperial court is still living in the greatest retirement, broken only by short excursions in the neighborhood of St. Cloud. The longest of these took place on Tuesday, when the Emperor rode to Rambouillet, in company with Baron Rothschild, while the Empress went to Complegne, meeting her august consort on the road, in returning. It is generally noticed here that Baron Rothschild is at present exceedingly intimate with his Imperial Majesty, he being almost the only visitor now received at the chateau. Nearly every day, Napoleon III, is seen promenading in the park of St. Cloud brus-dessous, brus-dessu with the great banker; and not a dinner at which the latter has not the honour of sitting at the right hand of his Imperial Majesty. Of course, our political gossips draw their own conclusion from this particular intimacy. According to some of their on dits, it is the intention of the Emperor to make Baron Rothschild King of Jerusalem, under the protection of France, and-as may be expected-for "a consideration." - Paris Correspondent of the Court News.

"France," says the Debats," zoes on patiently, one might say placidly, trusting in her strength, towards the accomplishment of a plan perfectly defined beforehand. Within 14 years from the 1st of January, 1857, she is to give herself a naval force, the most effective part of which will consist of 40 ships of the line, neither more nor less.

In consequence of the numerous suicides which have lately occurred among the soldiers, Marshal Magnan has issued an order of the day, repeating an opinion of Napoleon I., who compared the soldier who took his own life to a man deserting his post on the day of battle.

The Union publishes the following letter from the Count de Chambord, dated Lucerne, July 23:-My Dear Barrande,-In reading the sad details of of the massacres and dreadful events of which Syria has been the theatre, my heart was moved by such great sufferings and misfortunes. Faithful to the traditions of the Monarchy, which has so long covered the Christians of the East with its powerful protection, I am anxious to show to the extent of my means my deep sympathy with them. Therefore forward to them my poor offering. How much I regret that absence from my country only allows me to take part from afar, and by my good wishes in the holy and noble struggle which France is about to undertake against bacharism in favour of Christjanity and civilisation. My sister, who is at present with me, and who never forgets that she, too, is a daughter of France, charges you to add her subscripon to mine. Accept, &c., HENRY.
The Count's contribution is 4,000 francs, and that tion to mine.

of the Duchess of Parma 2,000f.

GERMANY. The Prussian Gazette announces that the meeting at Toplitz really resulted in the re-establishment of a more friendly understanding between Austria and Prussia; "the two Powers now comprehend their respective positions, and can see the conditions under which a sincere community of actions is possible." This understanding is a guarantee for the security of Germany and for the peace of Europe: especially as Austria, by her new internal policy, has given a pledge of amity to Prussia. In other words, Prussia does not enter into any alliance with the Austria of Metternich, but with the new Constitutional Austria of Francis Joseph. This observation of the official journal has been looked upon as unfortunate, but it seems intended less as a threat to the reactionary party in Austria than as an answer to the Prussian Liberals, who are so carried away by a blind hatred to Austria, that they would rather see Germany perish than save itself by an honest reconciliation with unrevolutionized Austria. - Week-

A sequel to M. Edmond About's pamphlet, "Lu nothing. Even were the French gone, General La- ment supposed to be mortally wounded, but he was

Prusse en 1860," has made its appearance this week at Dentu's, the Government publisher, "Lu Syrie et l'Alliance Russe" has, like M. About's work, the merit of frankness, and, as it is understood to proceed from Government, it has naturally produced great sensation. It candidly avows that the two great empires of the Continent-that of France and Russia-have, among many other points of contact, a " want of expansion," the satisfaction of which must be the aim of an "intelligent system of policy," and it proceeds to make out that this "want of expansion" can be legitimately satisfied by sundry compensation to the Powers concerned, with two excepions - Austria and England. Russia is to be bribed, by the offer of Constantinople, to assist France in the revendication of the Rhine frontier. Prussia is to receive a portion of Austria by way of compensation, and Syria is to be turned into a fief for Abd-el-Kader. If England should object, Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands are to be taken from her as securities for her good behaviour, and then, the legitimate "wants of expansion being satisfied," Europe may be allowed to enjoy the blessings of peace. This, in a few words, is the substance of this manifeato.

The Liberals in the Baden Chambers, acting un der the impulse of the Secret Societies, have perfidiously violated and set aside the convention between the Sovereign Pontiff and the Grand Duke which both parties had signed and ratified. The Archbishop of Fribourg has protested and declared that he will still treat the Convention as binding, and the Catholic Clergy have unanimously declared that they will keep their oath of obedience to their Archbishop, and will incur the penalties of the law rather than disobey him .- Tablet.

ITALY.

The following is said to be a copy of the letter recently addressed by King Victor Emmanuel to Gen. Garibaldi:-" General-You know that I did not approve of your expedition, and that I was entirely foreign to it, but to-day the very grave circumstances in which Italy is placee make it a duty to enter into direct communication with you. In the event of the King of Naples consenting to evacuate the whole of Sicily, and voluntarily abandoning all species of action, and formally pledging himself to exercise no pressure whatsoever upon the Sicilians, so that the latter may freely pronounce their will, my entire liberty of action, and relieve myself of making any comment to you in regard to your proiects."

Doubts as to the future operations of Garibaldi, and his refusal at once to declare the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, have created some degree of discontent among the extreme Sardinian Royalists, who advocate annexation at any price. In the most recent correspondence from Genon, the action at Melazzo is subjected to considerable criticism; and Garibaldi's actual and probable difficulties are pointed out rather strongly. Fears are expressed of the tem-per of the Sicilian population, and of the mid they would really be willing to give to any attempt on the mainland. These letters assert that at Melazzo the loss of the Garibaldians was much heavier than the first reports stated. No exact account has been published by either side; but the loss of the Sicilians and Italian volunteers is now estimated at very little less than 1,000 men; and a heavy proportion of it was sustained by Garibaldi's best corps. The military executions, said to have been ordered by Garibaldi after the capture of the town, are reduced to six. They were shot as assassins, not combatants. There are indications that some of the Italian party in in Piedmont begin to regard the extraordinary

success of Garibaldi with apprehension.—Times' cor.
The Opinione, of Turin, under the head of "Discovery of a Secret Treaty," publishes the "copy of a pretended treaty," which, it says, has lately been circulated in France and England, as well as in Naples and Sicily The substance of the treaty is, that the Emperor of French consents to the completion of the work of Italian unification by the King, who may use whatever means he pleases to annex the kingdom of the Two Sicilies to his dominions. The King of Sardinia is to respect the Pontifical States; but if the inhabitants, of their own movement, and unaided from without, should overthrow the Papul Government, the Emperor will then consent to its annexing the Marches and Umbria; both Governments. however, engage to maintain the Pope's temporal power in Rome, and the patrimony of St. Peter. In return for the Emperor's support, and after the annexation of the Two Sicilies, the Marches and Um- be that they will fall deeper into the mire. bria, the King of Sardinia is to cede to France the marks assume that the Constitution, and the league, Island of Sardinia and all Liguria, including Genoa and the independence of the kingdom would be the and Spezzia.

Upon this publication the Paris correspondent of

the Standard remarks as follows:-"The Piedmontese Government have hit upon a rather happy device. They have published in the columns of the Ministerial point at Turin, the Opin- a more satisfactory solution, and much more likely ione, the text of the secret treaty between themselves and the French Emperor. It fully bears out what I told you at the time of Garibaldi's departure of the stipulations entered rate France for compensation. The Oninione is instructed at the same time to throw ridicule upon it, to treat it as an absurd mares nest. It will, however, be hard to get rid of the fact that it fully tallies with the course of events, and that no other paper but the Opinione has started it. The fact is this, the French and Piedmontese Governments have become aware that their secret arrangements have somehow transpired, and that in a few days the text of the last convention would be made public. They therefore determined, in order to prevent the revelation which must otherwise have taken place in a few days, to publish it themselves, and throw discredit upon it, in the hope that this artful dodge will blind the public to the real character of the compact."

CARDINAL CORSI.-A letter from Turin of the 27th says:
"Cardinal Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, has at last

been able to leave that city, after a detention of about two months. He returns to his see, though at one time he was forbidden to do so by the Minister of Worship, M. Cassinis.

ROME-THREATENED INSURRECTION.-A Roman telegram of the 24th ult. appends to a statement that the Pope has decided upon not quitting Rome, intelligence that bills have been posted up announcing the approaching outbreak of a revolution.
The Times Paris correspondent communicates the

following letter from Rome. It is dated the 24th

"The Pope has abandoned the resolution he had adopted by the advice of his physicians to pass some days at Castel Gandolfo. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, his Holiness continues to reside in the Vatican, contrary to the custom of the preceding Popes, who fixed their residence at the Quirinal till the end of October. Some journals persist in announcing that the Pope has asked for an asylum in Bavaria. I have more than once contradicted that report, and I can assure you that His Holiness has declared to the Sacred College that whatever may happen he will not quit Rome. The Romans devoted to the Holy See are delighted at this determination, for the departure of the Pope would be followed by serious disturbances in Rome. Families arrive here every day who have fled from Naples. Among them are remarked several who belonged to the police. The King commanded them to leave in order to save their lives. Some persons accused of conspiring against the Government were arrested a few days since at the Apollinare coffeehouse. A proclamation was posted in the streets yesterday announcing the approaching end of the government of priests, and even the day of the revolution was men-

morioiere is strong enough to prevent vit; TA grave sentenced to remain on his knees in the refectory. during dinner. The young man refused to obey, and his companions cheered him. The President was then sent for, but he no sooner made his appearance than the pupils began to cry, 'Down with the President!' The President, who is a Bishop, immediately commanded the expulsion of 45 of them, and to-day fathers and mothers are flocking to St. Michael's to ask pardon for their children. The establishment of St. Michael's has been going on badly for a long time, and if a radical reform be not introduced deplorable disturbances are to be apprehended. The Academy of the Catholic Religion has held fifteen sittings this year; Pere Vercellone, of the Barnabites, Dr. Semenenko, a Pole, and Pere Rignano, three of the most learned members, have written three important dissertations against the philosophical doctrines of M. E. Renau. Monsignor Spacca-pietra has accomplished his mission to Jerusalem, and he is expected every day at Rome."

The prospects of the Pope have looked a little brighter this last week. It seems certain that the French will not be withdrawn from Rome while they are necessary for his security; and with this guarantee for the city, Lamoriciere has a respectable force to keep the province in order. But the time of difficulty has not yet come; when Naples is united to the kingdom of Italy, and when the Roman States are left as a neck of separation between the head and body of the land, it is to be feared that affairs will wear a very different appearance. Lamoriciere will then have to guard against revolutionary movements from within, the attack of Southern Italy from below, and of Northern Italy from above. The Pope, however, is said to be determined not to quit Rome this time, but to sacrifice his life, if necessary, in the city. - Weckly Register.

Contrary to custom, the Holy Father does not himself leave Rome this summer, on account of his solicitude for the well-disposed of his subjects who might be alarmed at the possibility of an outbreak on the part of foreign emissaries, in the event of his departure even temporarily from the Eternal City .-Weekly Register.

Affairs are progressing in the south of Italy towards their destined conclusion. The Neapolitans have lost the battle of Melazzo not without inflicting notable loss on the Garibaldians, and have re tired to the citadel of Messina. Victor Emmanuel has advised Garibaldi to sign an armistice with Naples, and to engage to make no descent on the mainland; it appears that he refuses to do anything of the kind. All the concessions of Francis II. have failed in their object; instead of satisfying, they have only excited the animosity of his enemies, and his Government is now on its last legs. France, upon whose advice he acted, deserts him in his greatest need, and Napoleon intimates his readiness to enter into the views of the English Ministry with regard to the South of Italy; that is, to agree to its absorption and Italian unity under Victor Emmanuel, at what price is not stated .- Weekly Register.

NAPLES, JULY 28. - We are very quiet here, but not an inch nearer to the consolidation of affairs than we were a week since. Open attempts or secret insinuations against the Constitution on the part of the Reactionists, and suspicions, sometimes ill-grounded and generally exaggerated, on the part of the Liberals—such are some of the facts which render the task of carrying out the new institutions so difficult. Ministers are almost paralyzed by the intrigues of the former and the impatience and unreasonableness of the latter; and so it happens that much that they propose and is decreed remains a dead letter, and much that they desire to propose still remains "in petto." I cannot imagine a better remedy for the evils which are coming upon us with the strength of an aimed man than for the Liberals to rally round the Constitution and give full effect In this way they would neutralize the efforts of the Reactionists and vastly improve the position of their country, while they would not compromise their future, as regards any dynastic changes which they might desire to introduce. On the contrary, their power for action would be increased. At present everything is falling into confusion, and the Neapolitans, who will never do anything for themselves, are shouting out as loudly as they can for Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. It is the old story of the waggoner and Hercules, and if they go on shouting to all their terrestrial gods, and refuse to make the best of such aids as are offered to them, the end will best arrangement that could be adopted. The question of dynasty is distinct from it, and if Francis II. were found to be incompatible with the progress of the Constitution, it would be as complete a guaranto stand, to place a member of the House of Savoy on the throne. Amadeo Ferdinando Maria, the second son of Vittoria Emmanuele, will be 16 years old on the 30th of May next. He would be a minor it is true, but the Regency would be short. Such an arrangement would thin the ranks of the Annexationists very much, and save the country from future evils of great magnitude, which would, I am persnaded, be the consequence of annexation. At present society is in a complete state of dissolution. In one place the clergy head the reaction; in another several of the great families of the neighborhood and in another place the military. Ot course, these disturbances are generally attributed to direct influence from the Court, for people here do not pause to consider that where there is freedom of thought there will be two parties, and where one has suffered much, and the other has great interest at stake, there must be of necessity a fearful struggle and reactionary efforts. At present there is a slight lull, but whether this is an indication of an approaching storm, or of a gradual settling down into something fixed and certain, a few days will determine. I have not heard of any more resignations on the part of the officers in the service of His Majesty, and those who have resigned did so, I believe, in the first instance, to avoid being sent to Sicily, and being compelled to fight against their Italian brethren .- Cor of the Times.

The Presse publishes a letter from M. Alexandre Dumns, describing the engagement at Melazzo, of which he was an eye-witness. The following are extracts:-

"At dawn on the 20th all the troops were in movement to attack the Neapolitans, who had come out of the fort and village of Melazzo, which they occupied. Malenchini commanded the left: General Medici and Cosenz the centre: while the right was composed of a few companies only, intended to cover the centre and left wing from a surprise .--Garibaldi was in the centre, where the action was expected to be the sharpest. The firing began on the eft from the Neapolitan outposts, concealed in a reed-bed halfway between Meri and Melazza. A quarter of an hour later the centre attacked the Neapolitan line, and drove it from its first position. The right meanwhile dislodged the Neapolitans from some houses which they occupied. As the difficulties of the ground prevented reinforcements from arriving, Bosco, with 6,000 men, turned upon the 500 or 600 who had driven him back. The latter were at first obliged to retire before the superior numbers of the enemy; but, when other troops came up to their aid, they again attacked the enemy, many of whom were still concealed among reeds protected by fig-trees, so that a charge and with the bayonet was impossible. Medici, while advancing at the head of his men, had a horse tioned, But as long as a single French soldier re-mains in Rome, the chance of a revolution is next to by a spent ball, and fell; he was for a mo-

act of insubordination has compelled the President legs again, shouting ! Viva l'Italia !... Garisaldi, of the establishment of St. Michael to send home at the head of the Genoese Carbineers and some forty-five pupils. On Sunday last a pupil of the first Guides, attempted to take the enemy in the flank, class misconducted himself at church, and he was but suddenly came on a gun placed in the centre of legs again, shouting Viva Villalia (Garibaldi, at the head of the Gonoese Carbineers and some Guides, attempted to take the enemy in the flank, the road, and which he determined to attack. When within 20 paces, the cannon, loaded with grape, was fired by the King's troops. The effect was terrible; only five or six men remained standing. Garibaldi had part of his boot and his stirrup carried away his horse was also wounded, and he was compelled to alight. Major Breda and his trumpeter were killed by his side; Misori's horse fell dead under him; Statella was left standing unburt in the midst of the iron storm; all the others were killed or wounded. The gun which had done all this mischief was taken soon after. Then the Neapolitan infantry opened and gave passage to a charge of 50 cavalry for the purpose of retaking the piece. Colonel Donon's men, who had been but little under fire, threw themselves to the sides of the road instead of receiving the charge on their bayonets. The cavalry came like a whirlwind, the Sicilians firing from both sides. Thus assailed both right and left, the commander of the Neapolitan cavalry stopped, and wanted to turn back, but found the passage barred by General Garibaldi, Misori, Statella, and five or six men. The General seized the officer's bridle and cried out 'Surrender!' The officer replied with a blow of his sabre, which Garibaldi parried, and by a back stroke cut the officer's cheek open. The latter fell from his horse. Meanwhile, three or four sabres were raised against the General, who wounded one of his assailants with a thrust of his sabre, while Misori killed two others and the horse of a third with his revolver. Statella brought down one antagonist, while another, who sprang at Misori's throat, was killed by the 4th shot of his revolver. While this struggle was drawing to a close, Garibaldi rallied his scattered men, charged with them, and either took or killed the rest of the fifty horsemen. Seconded by his centre, he next charged the Neapolitans, Bavarians and Swiss with the bayonet. The Neapolitans fled at once, but the Bavarians and Swiss made a short stand before they gave way. This decided the fate of the day."

SPAIN.

The Cologne Gazette publishes the text of the reply of Count Rechberg to M. Thouvenel's proposal, on the part of France, that henceforth Spain should be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the representatives of the great European Powers. Spain was represented in the Congress of Vienna, but, in consequence of her unhappy internal divisions, was was afterwards excluded from the councils of Europe. As she has now risen, both in wealth and power, France proposes that Spain should resume her place in the rank of nations. Count Rechberg, in replying to the proposal admits that Spain possesses all that is necessary to enable her to fulfil the duties of a Power of the first rank, and adds, that Austria will not only make no objection to the admission of Spain to any European Congress, but assent to it readily. Nevertheless, Count Rechberg remarks that this admission is an exceptional case, and Austria protests in advance against the consequences of making it a precedent for other States. The concert between the five great Powers is based on positive duties, undertaken by all of them, for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of international rights; but if the number of States thus mutually bound together is once increased, it will be very difficult to decide between the many other claims that may be put forth. Spain possesses all the guarantees that can be desired, has before exercised the power claimed for her, and may now be re-admitted to the circle; but other States, not having equal claims, must not cite the precedent of Spain in their

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from War-

saw, dated the 24th of July :-
"The system of government which the Emperor Alexander established in Poland since the treaty of Paris, which, if not liberal, was at least tolerant, has been completely changed within the last two months and tends to become as oppressive as that during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas. In order to prove my assertion I will mention some acts already accomplished of a reactionary nature. First, the attack on the agricultural society, then the increased severity put in force against the press, the appointment of General Jelchin to the Presidency of the secret commissions, so well known for his anti-Popish and anti-Liberal opinions-in fine, the severity practhis new system is due to the intrigues of a certain individual who has obtained an unenviable celebrity by his attempts to entrap the Polish patriots into the commission of acts which might be fatal to them .-His machinations were carried to such a point that the authorities in Warsaw expected that a revolutionary movement would break out in this city, and they even adopted measures to prevent it. An order was issued to close all public walks and gardens at 9 in the evening, and numerous troops of Cossacks paraded the streets. A demand was, moreover, forwarded to St. Petersburg, requiring that the army in the kingdom of Poland should be reinforced, and which at present is not certainly very numerous .-The day indicated by the police of Posen for the general insurrection has passed over without the slightest disturbances in any part of the kingdom of Poland. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the evident falsehood of these reports, the Russian Generals are alarmed, or they affect to be so, in order to give proofs of zeal. The consequence is that the secret service money has been increased. The conspiracy hatched in the brains of the police at Posen, and which follows the authorities here like a phantom, is attributed by them to Polish travellers in foreign countries, and consequently the tax on passports is to be raised so high as to be accessible only to a few. The kingdom of Poland is placed in an exceptional position. While the Russian press enjoys a relative degree of liberty, the Warsaw journalists can print nothing without the permission of the censors. That is, the most inosseasive article which alludes to the Government in the slightest degree must be submitted to the head of that body. The venality of the Government officers, the complete neglect of public education, the measures forbidding landed proprietors from founding communal schools at their own expense, the abuse of the power intrusted by the Government to its subordinates - such is the system established by the kingdom of Poland."

A fleet is ready at Cronstadt to make speedy sail for Syria. It consists of three steam frigates, the Grand Admiral, of 60 guns, newly made in America for the Russian Government, the Gromoboi and the

The St. Petersburg Gazette announces that the Siberian plague has appeared in St. Petersburg. The Commissioners of Health are actively engaged in adopting measures of precaution.

SYRIA. It seems that the Syrian difficulties have nearly led us into a war with France; Napoleon wished to punish the Druses and Bedouins for their atrocious conduct towards the Christians, without regard to the dignity or even the existence of the Porte, whose troops had been accomplices in the massacres; England insisted upon the intervention being only at the request of, and in conjunction with the measures of, the Porte. Hence a similar complication arose to that which so nearly embroiled the two Powers in 1840, when France wished to detach Syria from Turkey and to give it to Egypt. This time it was not to be made an Egyptian dependency, but virtually a the intervention, on condition that it shou the diplomatically recognised as a simple response to the forty-eight years, and haint never been ten miles from

only stunned, and almost linetantly the was on his spontaneous desire of the Sultan to arrest the effesion of blood in Syria ... Now, therefore, there are no words left in the Articles of the Convention that can words lett in the Articles of the Convention that can wound the feelings of the Ports, and, as it is signed by the Powers, the despatch of troops will commence, and then we may hope to see some just vengeance taken for atrocities which have been infinitely more brutal than those of Cawnpore or Delbi -Weekly Register.

The following accounts have been received from Tripoli, in Syris, dated the 8th ult. :-

"As some Mussulmans were bathing near the honse of the Greek Consul, a flowerpot accidentally fell on the head of one of them, and nearly led to the massacre of the Consul and all the Christians in the place. Happily, the wound inflicted on the head of the Mussulman causes no uneasiness. The Consul was obliged to take refuge on board a steamer of his nation. On all occasions the first cry of the Mussulmans is, 'Let us kill the Christians!' At Home a Greek priest has just been murdered by the Mussulmans, because he lately obtained permission to place a small bell on his church. A number of Christians, foreseeing that disturbances would arise fied with a part of their property, but they were met by a party of Bedouins, who plundered them of everything. Other Christians who remained in the town are closely watched, and their fate does not appear to me to be doubtful. Fresh massacres have just taken place at Akkar, to the north of Tripoli. It appears that the Pasha of Beyrout, after having organised and directed these extensive massacres, has just severely prohibited them -that is to say, he has closed the campaign for this year, thinking that the European Powers will, as usual, content themselves with a few diplomatic conferences, and that he or some other may hereafter continue the destruction of the Christians. The Consuls are now occupied in collecting all the details of those massacres, and each of them becomes borrified at the facts which comes to light. Some children only four years of age have been found hanging by the neck like criminals; naked women attached to trees by their hair were left in that position. If the Powers are satisfied with the mere dismissal of the Pasha a massacre of another series of Christians will take place here in a short time. In vain the Sultan will make promises without being able to perform them better than he has hitherto done, for he will never be obeyed, except he orders exactly the contrary of what he promises. The administration is confided to depraved men devoid of honour and of conscience and who never exert themselves except to do evil." THE EASTERN ORANGEMEN AT DEIR-EL-KAMMAR .-

This was a large flourishing town, the capital of

central Lebanon, containing some 8,000 souls, all Christians. It was surrounded by Druses on the 2d June, and defended by the inhabitants for several hours. The Christians gave into the Druses, who still continued to plunder parts of the town, the Mutsellim, or Turkish Governor with his garrison of 300 men doing nothing whatever either to defend the town in the first place, or to restore order in the second. The unfortunate Christians seemed to be aware of their fate, for again and again did they send down to the European consuls, begging the latter to procure them a safe conduct to Beyrout. Four several times did the consuls go in a body to the Pasha of Beyrout, and beg him to secure the personal safety of the Deir-el-Kammar Christians. On one occasion Mr. Moore, the English consul-general, went to the Pasha's camp, determined unless the Pasha assured him steps would be taken for the safety of the Deir-el-Kammar people to proceed there himself, and try what he could do amongst the savage, bloodthirsty Druse sheikhs. But against this the Pasha set his face most resolutely, assuring the consuls over and overagain that there was no danger whatever for the Deir-el-Kammar Ohristians. Time wore on until the 19th, when a whole host of Druses surrounded the town, and in the face of the Mutsellim and the troops commenced disarming the few Christians who had retained their arms. All the Mutsellim did was to invite the chief Christians, to the number of 530, besides, into the Sernglio, who took refuge there with their money, jewels, and valuables. Then begar the work of butchery. In the town about 1,000 men were that night murdered in cold bloot. The Druses then demanded admittance into the peraglio, and were at once let in, where all the 530 men were, with one single exception, put to the sword; the troops and Mutsellim never lifting a hand to save them. Very many were tormented before being killed. A native merchant whom I knew very well had first his right hand cut off, then his left, then one foot, then another. Three Maronite tised in the exclusion of foreign journals from the priests were made to eat the flesh backed off their kingdom of Poland, as was the case in the reign of the light, being asked if it tasted as well as the the Emperor Nicholas. It is generally asserted that flesh of God. More than fifty men were ecalped alive, and still more were told that they required shaving, and were backed about the checks and the face by the large knives of the Druses. In all this the Turkish soldiers only looked on, merely taking an active part in the plunder. The Druses were the miscreauts who perpetrated these fearful atrocities.

-Cor. of Morning Post. We are at length in possession of the resolutions o the Great Powers with regard to the Syrian outbreak. They are framed with great caution, or rather, to speak plainly, on the strictest principles of mutual distrust. If any one wishes to know what the Great Powers think of each other, and by what close and stringent regularity they consider it necessary to circumscribe the free action of each of them, let him ponder carefully over the terms of this Convention, made on the representation of the Sultan that he desires the assistance of the European Powers in order to restore tranquillity to Syria. The Great Powers undertake to send a force not exceeding twelve thousand men to the disturbed province. Half of these troops are to be found by France, the rest by other Powers as may be agreed upon. act in concert with the Commissioner of the Sultan; the Sultan must furnish them with provisions, and facilitate their march. The expedition is not to last more than six months.

Thus, after a brief respite, does Europe find herself once more committed to intervention in the East, and thus is once more re-opened that Eternal Question, which has so often and so fruitlessly striv-

TAKING THE CENSUS .- Although the marshals engaged in taking the census sometimes experience annoyances, yet they occasionally meet with persons who afford them no little amusement. Their task is often a bard one, and exposes them to charges of impertinence from those who do not really understand the importance of " numbering the people." One of the murshals of New Jersey, whose field of operation is in the interior, at a place somewhat remote from railroad depots found considerable difficulty in getting information from an "ancient maiden lady," he addressed on the subject. Taking the senses, air you! Well, I reckon you can't take none here."-She was indignant at his first remark. 'Taint none of your business who lives here, nor who owns this place. It's paid for, and every cent on it tew-Taint best for tew come snoping around to find out matters that don't consarn you." Her body, interposed at the doorway although thin and wiry, pre-vented his passage into the house. The marshal would gladly have taken a seat but she offered no such luxury to her inquisitor. "Her I ever been marrit? Well I what next, I wonder? Perhaps you'd like tew hev our pedigree right down from Adam?— But you can't! I s'pect you are some fellow from York come out to seek whom you may devour.— You'd better go back agin! Take our senses, indeed!" The marshals tried to explain matters, to give to understand the necessity and requirement of the law. and particularly to convine her that he was not a re-French province, under Abd-el-Kader. It is now an sident of Gotham. He utterly failed, however, for his nounced that the Porte, simply in the interests of next question only increased her arger. "Her I peace between France and England, has + "thorized | got any children! Why, you emper'ent puppy, how dare you asperse my character? Here hev I lived for

home. If you doubt my respectability, you'd better go to our minisister; he knows all about me; he lived here when I was born; he knows that all I possess in the world is in this farm, and the house down to the village, worth altogether, about fifteen thousand dollars. He can tell you that I live with my father till he died, having no brothers and sisters, and that I never was marrit, and haint no children; he is well acquainted with the folks living with me. But you can't get any information out of me. I'm a woman of few words, and dont allow meddlers." The woman had now worked herself into a passion, and turning away, slammed the door in his face. From her remarks however, he gained the following facts: " Miss Abigail-; aged forty-eight; never married; has no children; property worth \$15,000; has no brothers or sisters; carries on farming;" which, after all was about all the information he cared to possess.

Sir George Bowyer has given notice of his intention to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether Government have received any information that the inhabitants of Melazzo resisted the attack of the revolutionary troops, and that Garibaldi, having taken possession, punished with death thirty-nine of the inhabitants for having fought against him, and in defence of the rights of their sovereign.

Inish Methodism .-- The English correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate says of Irish Methodism that it has been always small and feeble, that of late exhibited a tendency to further decline. This he accounts for on the ground of the extreme subserviency, sometimes amounting almost to syco-phancy, with which Irish Methodists have deferred to the Established Church .- Toronto Christian Guar-

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

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

John W. Stott.

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

June 28, 1860.

rapid succession.

P. K. METEUEN, Mass., Aug. 26, 1857.

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Sincerely yours,
M. H. Bixby. The Rev. H. L. Van Meter, writing from Bassein, Burmah, says:--" The Karens praise it very highly indeed. I cannot conceive how a single medicine could better meet their peculiar ailments and habits than does your Pain Killer. We are now using it freely in our family and find its excellent qualities confirmed with each renewed trial Please send me 400 bottles by first opportunity." Sold by all medicing delays

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Montreal, June 27, 1860

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and all Skin Diseases.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrowlous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometines it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometines it turaed inward and distressed me at the stonach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my sculp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without nuch relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sursaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Clincinnati and got it, and used it till it cared me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a Leasmonful over a month, and used almost three hottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scale which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well helieve that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Exysipelas,

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St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas,
Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm. Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

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

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
Dr. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cared me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM. Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cared me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-ceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones:

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

Dyspepsia. Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

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

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

stages of the Disease.

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

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

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada

P. F. WALSH,

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker,

HAS REMOVED TO

178 NOTRE DAME STREET (Next door to O' Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.)

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

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY. By Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent work-

men, under his presonal superintendence. No Watches taken for Bepairs that cannot be

Warranted. BUSINESS DEVICE:

13" Quick Notes and Light Profit. Nov. 17, 1859.

WORCESTER'S

Illustrated Quarto Dictionary, 1,854 PAGES.

The LATEST, The LARGEST, The BEST.

THIS BOOK was published Jan. 1, 1860, and such has been its success, that

20,000 Comes have already been Sold! and the Twenty-fifth Thousand is now in press. This Book has all the desirable qualities of Web-

ster, and none of his innovations. H. R. H. Prince Albert, in an autograph letter addressed to Hon. Edward Everett, dated Bucking-

ham Palace, May 9, 1860, writes:

My Dear Mr. Everett-I have to acknowledge the receipt of the very handsome copy of Dr. Worcester's Dictionary, which you have been good enough to send me, and I must beg of you also to assure the publishers that I am very sensible of the kind feeling which they have manifested towards me. It is very gratifying to see that the parent language re-

preservation of its purity in your country. THE HIGHEST ENGLISH AUTHORITIES. are unanimous in their sulogiums upon Worcester's

Quarto Dictionary. Letters expressing the highest approval have been received from Chas. Richardson, the venerable author of "Richardson's Dictionary;" Herbert Coleridge, Sec. Philological Society; Richard C. Trench, R. H. Smart, and also from Dr. Bosworth, Prof. of Anglo-Suxon at Oxford University. The latter says of it:

the very best as well as the cheapest English Dictionary that I know, and I have, therefore, no doubt of its success." The London Literary Guzette says :---"The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to establish Worcester's Dictionary as the acknowledged

"In short, it is the most complete and practical,

standard of reference among the scholars of England and America. For Sale in Montreal, wholesale and retail, in all the different styles of binding, by R. DAWSON &

SWAN, BREWER & TILESTON, Publishers, Boston, Mass. August 9.

ACADEMY

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe

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

tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their papils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00

Music Lessons-Piano. 28 00
Payment is required Quarterly in advance. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON, C.W.;

Under the Immediate Supercision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been procompletely organized. Note reachers mave been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial

Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem. ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers manufacture and have BELLS. BELLS. constantly for sale at their old established BELLS. Foundary, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steambouts, Lo-comotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other BELLS. improved Mountings, and warranted in BELLS. every particular. For information in re-BELLS. gard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, BELLS. Warrantee, &c. send for a circular. Address BELLS. A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

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

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

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

Oct. 20, 1859.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria—Rov. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala—N. A. Coste. Aylmer-J. Doyle. Amhertsburgh-J. Roberts. Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron. Arigonish—Rev. J. Camero Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville—P. Murray. Belleville—M. O'Dempsey. Barrie—Rev. J. R. Lee. Brontford—W. M'Manamy. Caledonia-M. Donnelly. Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Maguire. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B .- Rev. E. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewittville—J. M'Iver.
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York Grand River-A. Lamond.

M. P. RYAN,

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET,

(Opposite St. Ann's Market,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.,

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

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

Oatmeal

Tobacco Cigara Soap & Candles Pails Brooms, &c.

REMOVED.

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

INSURANCE OFFICE From Saint Francois Xavier Street,

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

May 31, 1860.

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

No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the "Queen's Engine House," MONTREAL, C.E.

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

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



CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER

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

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA.—For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

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

Price, \$1 per Box; sent free by post. FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS. CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.



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

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

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

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

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

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

usage, in any climate.

Printed Circulars, with descriptious, recommendations, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal,

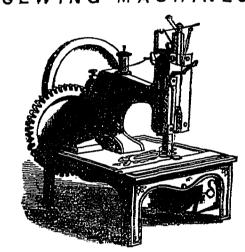
Agents for Canada.

January 7.

H. BRENNAN.

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

SEWING MACHINES



F. J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot

and Shoe Trade :-Montreal, April, 1860.

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

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

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

well. PRICES: No. 1 Machine..... \$75 00 with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depoi, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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 shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Montreal, Nov. 1859.

MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES,

> No. 14 Little St. Joseph Street, Near the Hotel Due Hospital.

WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal. M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE,

No. 59. Little St. James Street, Montreal

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets,) MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged.

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

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

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

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

M'GARVEY'S

244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing

business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

that has ever been on view in this city, comprising every article in the House Furnishing line. To enumerate his Stock would take so large a space, that he will only name a few of the leading articles, with the prices of each:—Parlor Suits, in Rosewood, B W and Mahogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and English from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahomatical Management of the statement of the sets namelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols. each; Mahogany and B W Sofas, from 14 to 50 dols, 4000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 30 different patterns, some entirely new, from 40c to dollars each; Spring Curled Hair Mattrasses, Palm Leaf and Corn Husk Mattrasses, from 4 to 25 dollars each; with a very large stock of Bedsteads, of Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, &c., of different styles and prices, from 3 to 40 dollars each; a very large assortment of Marble and Wood Top Centre Tables, Looking Glasses. Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour Clocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices,

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

244 Notre Dame Street,

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

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

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal.

TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED.

THOMAS WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retuil WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS.

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

TERMS CASH. All Gasks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or ex-changed on delivery.

> PRICES. WINES.

Per Per Per gal. dozen. bottle. 48s 4s 0d SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d 42s 3s 6d 50s 5s 0d CLARET—Chateu Lafitte and St. Julien,......12s 6d 24s 2s 6d SPIRITS.

BRANDIES-Martell's & Hennessy's, 1848....

60s 5s 0d Otard's, Plausts, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d GIN—Best London Old Tom....12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKnyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's
Scotch........ 88 4d 208 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d

ALES AND PORTERS. quarts. pints. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. Pale..... 15s 0d 8s 9d Montreal, Lachine, Quebec, King-

ston, &c., old in bottle...... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

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



SPRING AND SUMMER. 1860.

FURNITURE STORE, Grand Trunk Clothing Store,

87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS. THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, underclothing, with a beautiful selection of Shirts, Collars, Scarfs,

Ties, &c., have now arrived.

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

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the In consequence of our extensive business, and

great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled this season to offer Goods much lower than any House in our line.

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

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. SUGARS.

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

JAVA, best Green and Rossted LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR.

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

in hhds. and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.
PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-

rants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds. Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

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

and Shoe Brushes. and Shoe Brusnes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream 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. J. PHELAN.

THOMAS M'KENNA,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

THE GAS FITTER,

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

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manuer.

Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY, PIANO FORTE TUNER,

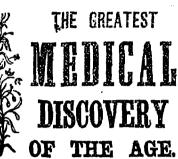
ing towns, that he has commenced

(Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,) BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as well in Montreal as in the country, and neighbor-

TUNING PIANOS on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patron-age which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great St. James Street, will meet with strict attention.

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

or to M. C. HEALY'S Commercial School, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. June 14, 1860.



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

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

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

ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of th ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

rbeum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

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

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

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

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, acrid fluid

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply 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,

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

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

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

St. Vincent's Asylum,

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

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W

March 3 1860.

March 9, 1860. TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Apply to the TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C.E.;



EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

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

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointmeut until the

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