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THIODOLF THE ICELANDER. BY BARON DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE.

CHAPTER LVIX.

The young chief had asked his friends to go forth with him under the blue sky of the bright spring day; for his heart, full of a thousand feelings, and of new unknown hopes, longed restlessly for the breezes of spring and for the joyous songs of the larks. Malgherita, accustomed, since she arrived there, to the narrow bounds of her little garden, walked timidly through the crowded streets by the side of her mighty friend; Pietro, on the other side of her, looked up with amazement at the heroic form, which appeared to

shine in unearthly glory.

Thiodolf understood Malgherita's uneasiness, and led her to a shady walk which stretched along the sea shore and was little frequented, and where he himself could give full vent to his joyousness; for in the city, the low whispers of the multitude, of—"That is he! see the great victor of the Bulgarians, the defence and protec-tion of our empire!" had sounded incessantly around him, and had disturbed the still solemnity of his inward existence. But here, beneath the budding trees, lighted up by sky and sea, words of lofty meaning sounded from his lips, and many northern legends, as was his wont when true joy

sprang up in his knightly heart.

A turn of the walk suddenly brought the friends close to a monk, who was kneeling before a beautiful crucifix of marble, which shone under the shade of two tall cypress trees, and praying with such devotion and fervor, that even the chanting of Thiodolf's powerful voice did not seem to reach his ears. Malgherita, on the con-trary, remarked the kneeler but too well, and started back from him in terror; for he was the old priest Jonas. Pietro, who also recognized him, could not but think of Castel-Franco and of Malgherita's sad forebodings. He looked anxiously at his pale wife, and said:

"Take courage, Malgherita; if the dark figure of Jonas appears to us, our friend Thiodolf has risen upon us as a very bright star."

"I am not so frightened as thou thinkest, Pictro," answered Malgherita; " only a sad remembrance of Castel-Franco passed before my mind. But I feel as if the evil forebodings of old Jonas had vanished with that fearful night!"

Thiodolf, in his gay cagerness to repeat lehero of the north. Just then Philip met them; his face yet glowed with the morning's promise of happiness, and, bowing low before his chief,

"O noble master! I pray you follow me at once to the great amphitheater, which has stood in our city since the olden times. The renowned poet Romanus will there represent to-day, before the Emperor, a tragedy, after the form and fashion of the ancient Greeks. He has often before delighted the Emperor with like representation, assisted by excellent players. Wonderful things are expected to-day; for he himself is to act, as poets were wont to do in the days of our fathers, and he has worked carefully at this tragedy for a long time. All the people are pouring into the amphitheater, and foremost our Væringers; for the play represents a northern legend, the life of Sigurd the serpent-slayer."

"O, Sigurd, the serpent-slayer!" cried Thodolf, with kindling joy; and he drew his friends with him towards the amphitheater. In vain Malgherita would have resisted; a glance at the child-like glee in the face of Thiodolf hindered her from any opposition, and, all together, they entered the building, already swarming with thousands of spectators.

The stately amphitheater, with only the bright rault of the sky of southern spring for its roof, dressed eager spectators, resembled a vast halfpartly concealed stage was seen the fertile Asiatic shore, on the other side of the Propontis, and a portion of the blue sea itself, filling the soul with lofty thoughts and lovely images. The sun, still high in the heavens, seemed well pleased to pour its rays on the festive crowds.

On all sides place was reverently yielded to Thiodolf and his company, and he reached the oremost row of the amphitheater, close to the orchestra, where the chorus had begun its solemn prelude. There they seated themselves; and the eyes of the young northern hero were axed with longing upou the brilliant stage, where great Sigurd, the serpent-slayer, whom he recin the noble play.

but it could be seen that he purposely abstained from giving one kindly glance to that spot where shone the golden helmet of Thodolf. The Væringer prince remained therefore proud and indifferent, without again bowing; and so soon as, at the third sounding of the trumpets, the imperial family had taken their seats, and every one sat down, he also, seated between Pietro and Malgherita, turned again to the stage, looking for the arrival of Sigurd with as much pleasure and unconcern as if there were no Greek Emperor in the world.

The curtain, which yet concealed the proscenium, rolled down after the old Greek fashion and vanished. A rocky valley was discovered, overshadowed with oaks and overgrown with firs, with slender blossoming hawthorns amongst them; and while the men of the south wondered at this strange scenery, and the skill of the painters and designers, the hearts of Thiodolf and all the Væringers beat high at the thoughts of home, and their eyes filled with tears of ecstacy. The prologue of the tragedy began. Two gigantic figures came forth from a rocky fortress which was seen in the background; their buskins raised them to a strange hight, and the skillful masks, which entirely covered their heads, gave them, as if by magic, a strange and monstrous reality, while their whole appearance and demeanor accorded with the fearful idea. They were the two brothers Fasner and Reigen, who had slain the wizard father Hreidmar, for the sake of his treasure; and who were now at strife between themselves, chiefly on account of the mysterious ring of Andwar, which the poet seemed at pains to bring forward prominently, as the turning point of the tragedy. Fafner seized the helmet of Reigen, placed it on his head, and brandished the fearful sword Hrotte. Then Reigen retreated in affright, and Fafner spoke:

"Soon shalt thou, by magic arts, A form more fearful yet behold; A serpent's shape I take upon me To protect my precious gold.
Gold! thou chief of earthly treasures! All is lawful thee to save; Henceforth man wil\_change his nature, And become thy very slave!"

He went back into the fortress, and Reigen remained in doubtful thought. Not long after, Fafner returned from the deserted castle, in the form of a dragon spitting fire. The trembling Reigen hid himself behind a rock; but Fafner gends, hardly attended to these words, and con- went about the stage in triumph, and gave scorninued to pour forth the adventures of some old ful words to all who thought to gain from him some of his gold. The man and the dragon formed one wonderful whole, though without any repulsive distortion; the Medusa-like face looked around in fearful beauty, and moved in the most skillful and natural manner. Almost all the spectators shuddered, as now Fasner came down into the orchestra, and vanished through the door which was called "Charonic," before the foremost seats of the amphitheater. But Thiodoli's heart beat with a warrior's longing to try his strength against the dragon; for the thought of stage and acting was fast passing from his mind before the living representation of the well-known northern legend; and now Reigen came forth with these words, which sounded mightily throughout the assembly, by the power skillfully imparted to his voice by the mask through which he spoke:

"Daring fool! and shall it be That gold become man's gathering sword, And that he who best preserves it Shall become his brother's lord? Then will I against thee bring A higher force thou scaly worm. Serpent! Sigurd is upon thee! Reptile! dread the hero-form!"

The concealing curtain was again raised, the prologue was ended. Thiodolf heard nothing that Pietro and Malgherita spoke to him of the skill of the poet, the designers, and the painters. ils ascending rows of seats all filled with richly His mind was full of the victory over the golden dragon; and he fixed his ardent eyes on the expanded rose. Over the background of the stage to see whether Sigurd would soon appear, and whether he would be a true and worthy Sigurd, one from whom victory might be expect-

ed. At the worst, he purposed to help him. Again the curtain rolled away, and left the proscenium tree. Sigurd and Reigen were seen Thiodolf, in order also to allay his wrath. But, coming from afar, on the right; and all the spectators gave a joyful exclamation at the sight of with renewed fury, and Thiodolf, gnashing his the richty adorned young hero. But Thiodolf teeth, and fearfully rolling his eyes, incited himmuttered doubtfully to himself: "The youth self to yet wilder wrath by words of scorn. looks fair enough, and he is also tall and slender; Then the Secret Helper placed herself between marriage to her lover, can the ban be fully taken but I fear he will have no success. He might him and the people, raised her hand as if in warnwield his arms very much better."

sharpened for the occasion; and, as it glowed in dares to touch this consecrated head will be acloned amongst his ancestors, would soon appear the fire, Reigen kindled in the breast of the cursed and lost for time and for eternity!" young Sigurd a bold desire for the ring of And-Trumpets sounded announcing the arrival of war. At the call of the mysterious smith, the of solumn warning. Thiodolf alone still foamed the imperial court. The loud, joyous noise ceased, magic forms of Brynhildur and Gudrun, surround- with the old Beserker rage; and would have and all rose from their seats in reverent silence, ed by other prophetic apparitions, passed through followed the retreating crowd through the orchesand all eyes were fixed on the centre of the am- the valley. The young Sigurd was fired—Thio- tra, but the mysterious lady turned towards him, whitheater, where at the second blast of the dolf far more so; he lost all consciousness of self, a little raised her veil, and said, "Thiodolf, hast trumpets, appeared the Emperor, his daughter, when the noise of the dragon was heard behind the young Zoe, surrounded by courtiers and the amphitheatre, till most of the spectators trembled at the fearful threatening sounds; Sihis knees, breathing, in low accents, "O Isolde, gurd and Reigen concealed themselves, and FafO my heavenly lady Isolde!"

ner issued forth from the Charonic door, amidst the deep, long-drawn notes of the trumpets. But hardly had he climbed, with a strange motion, the steps from the orchestra to the stage, when Thiodolf sprang after him with a mighty leap, dolf and Isolde, and said, in a loud voice, "Thy Throng-piercer flashed in his right hand; he father's curse is taken away! Peace and joy to reached the monster in the middle of the stage, and struck him so that the Medusa-head broke asunder, cracked and split, and a rapid stream of blood flowed from it. A wonderously lovely boy rose up out of the broken disguise, with a mein half terrified, half threatening, still partly protected by the sheltering arm of the man whom the powerful blow had struck; and while the noble child spoke his anger and displeasure, and blood streamed over the strange magic figure, and Thiodolf with lowered sword stood near, gradually recovering his recollection, the assembly remained for a long time silent and astonished, as it before a new and beautiful scene, unexpectedly prepared for them by the skill of the minstrel Romanus.

#### CHAPTER LX.

But by degrees there arose among the spectators a murmur of discontent. They looked up on all sides to the imperial seats; and when they saw that the Emperor was about to leave the disturbed theatre with angry looks, the general anger was no longer concealed. With loud curses-the Greeks had yet so much of their fathers' blood in them as to look upon the interruption of a tragedy as a sort of a profanationall the spectators rose from their seats, and pressed into the orchestra to seize upon the daring offender, forgetful of his renown, to which they had just before paid homage, and mindful only of his present offence. Philip and the Væringers commanded quiet, and laid their hands on their swords to defend their chief; but, solitary and dispersed as they stood in the endless crowd of people, they could not stem its force, but only added to the tumult. Women and children shrieked distractedly in the press. Malgherita, protected by Pietro, seemed unmindful of the danger; but from the part of the amphitheatre where she stood, she stretched forth her longing arms towards the child, as if grasping at some vision. Thiodolf had lifted it out of the dragon's skin and taken it in his arms, quieting and caressing it, while the wrathful multitude had poured into the orchestra, and were now pressing towards the steps which led to the stage.

Then for the first time, Thiodolf appeared aware of the tumult. "Hush, my darling," h said to the child, " they shall do thee no harm." He gave it to the minstrel Romanus, who had

now, with a bleeding arm, risen out of the dragon's disguise; then went towards the steps of the orchestra, and cried out, as he waved his flashing sword above his head, " Is there any one here who would speak to me?"

All were for a moment silent, as it spell-bound. But the more distant soon renewed their upbraidings and curses, and pressed forward, venturing even to throw knives, and whatever else they had in their hands, upon the stage.

Then with overpowering force rose up in Thiodolf's breast the old dark strength of the Beserker-rage, which had so long slumbered within him. He blew a few threatening notes, which were repeated in many different accents by the Væringers scattered about the theatre. like so many foreboding echoes. A fearful outpouring of blood seemed about to begin, and irreconcilable Discord seemed to brandished her torch over town and country.

Suddenly the crowd gave way before a white figure, who glided round the amphitheatre and came into the orchestra. Wherever she drew near, the noise was hushed, and a low whisper, See, there is the Secret Helper!" spread more and more on all sides; so that at length silence reigned over the whole theatre, only interrupted by the occasional war-cry of Thiodolf and the Væringers.

The white figure ascended the steps of the orchestra to the stage, took the child from the arms of the bleeding Romanus, and covered him soothingly with her veil; then she approached in the mean time, the multitude had broken forth ing, and exclaimed, "My life for his! I bid you The magic sword was now to be forged and all go back in peace and submission. Whoever

All bowed in deep reverence to these words

But, as a spectre of the night, there arose in joyful wonder at her knight, whilst the great suddenly in the crowded orchestra a full armed gigantic knight. He extended one hand towards Pietro and Malgherita, the other towards Thiofather's curse is taken away! Peace and joy to all my children!"

CHRONICLE.

The Emperor had beheld these strange, almost incredible occurrences, motionless and petrified. He now sent Michael Androgenes and some heralds to bring to him all those who had taken part in what had happened, and to pacify the people more completely. This, however, was unnecessary; for the procession, led on by the Secret Helper, found on its way only bent heads, and a deep reverential silence. In truth, since the holy lady had spoken to them, the multitude had become calm, and grave, and expectant, as if some great festival had been proclaimed. The tall, full armed knight, whom all had seen before recognized as the great baron, clasped, lovingly in his arms Pietro and Malgherita, who had who had well nigh sunk to the ground before him, and led them up to the throne of the Emperor.

There, surrounded by the rest of the royal family, stood the pale Princess, Theodora, who had just appeared among them. She spoke these words of reproof to her imperial father: "O, thou who art obeyed by the East, and honored by the West, because so has willed it God's holy counsel, wouldst thou then calmly have seen slaughtered before thine eyes the hero who has given peace to the limits of thine empire, and freed many thousands of thy subjects from miserable ruin and a hard captivity? Father, I know the cause of thy displeasure; I dare not speak it out, for it would bring a blush to other

A deep color flushed the pale face of the speaker, called up, as all felt, by another's shame and another's folly.

She paused a moment, then raised again her head, and spoke with solemn earnestness:

"It was a great and glorious act of this young Væringer chief which called down thy wrath upon him; and therefore have I brought to him the dearest gitt of his earthly life, which he had long, with bitter grief, bewailed as lost."

She took Isolde's hand, and led the noble maiden to Thiodolf, saying, "So soon, O Thiodolf, as the Lord has received thee into the number of His disciples, she is thine !"

Then she related the former history of Thioolf and Isolde, and how her royal sister, the Abbess Eudocia, had directed all from her reher in concealment, while yet denying her the rit revealing that in the world was cast the lot hot tears. Towards morning a sleep of exhausof the daughter of the great baron. At length, tion closed his burning eyes, and strange dreams when Isolde was almost overwhelmed with sorrow by the news of Thiodolf's death, Eudocia had consoled the mourner by admitting her to the noviciate, but ever refused to let her take the vows. "This day," continued Theodora, "as I was with my sister, she suddenly, as if entranced, raised her eyes to the sun, saying, "It is the hour; all mysteries will soon be solved .-Hasten, both of you: oh! hasten. Pass over to the amphitheater! Hasten, I repeat! the life of a hero is at stake, and yet more.' We did as she commanded, and all has come to pass as

"All mysteries will soon be solved," repeated the baron, solemnly coming forward. "The father's curse is well nigh loosed. Isolde, in presence of the Emperor's court, before army and people, has ventured her life for love of a young hero, and the union of these two noble beings is determined. Now understand I the dark saying of Huldebert, which appeared in the old archives, before the sudden flame had consumed the parchments and the castle. The Provencal castle may lie in ruins! my happy children and grandchildren will rebuild it more more princely than ever; for assuredly, that noble child who lies in Isolde's arms, is the lost Tristan of Pietro and Malgherita."

"O heaven, I had so hoped from the first moment!" cried Malgherita; and she stretched out her arms towards the boy, who, with a sweet smile, held out his to her from Isolde's arms.

The great baron came between them. "Not vet," he said-" not till Isolde is joined in holy

"Why, then, do we delay?" said the Emperor. Let us forthwith to St. Sophia's church, and there see the holy sacrament of baptism administered: for assuredly Thiodolf will now, with a joyful heart, fulfill that condition of his marriage."

royal master," answered Thiodolf; " and O, with what a happy heart would I draw near to it if it were granted me to know the blessed White Christ! But I will never dishonor His table by coming to it as a doubting guest-no, not even for Isolde's sake."

spoke, upon his beautiful bride, who looked up may say, Joy to thee?"

baron pressed his hand with deep feeling, and the Emperor looked away, somewhat ashamed. His eye fell upon the minstrel Romanus, and he asked him eagerly how he had come by the child, and whether he was really the son of Pietro and Mal-

His answer removed all doubts. Allured, as minstrels are wont to be, to the scene of great events, he wandered to the ruins of Castel-Franco the morning after its destruction, and had there found the little Tristan amid the tallen walls, in the same dress in which his mother had last seen him, and in which he yet appeared to her mind's eye. " He smiled so brightly up at me from among the hot stones, and the ruins of tottering arches," continued Romanus, "that I gave him the name of Giocondo; and up to this day I have carried him about with me as a pleasant charge, a blessed mirror of life, which ever reflected as with angel's eyes, the world and destmy. Now must I wander on alone; but I shall often come back to visit my beautiful Pristan Giocondo; and when he is fully grown, we shall hear of one another from afar—I mean by the sounds of my late, and the deeds of his knightly

Pietro grasped his hand with emotion; while the Emperor who had long stood in deep thought, now clasped the Væringer chief to his heart before all the people, in the noble victory of repentance. Thiodolf sank on his knees, knsing the hand of his royal friend; and on all sides resounded the loud rejoicing cry of the quicklychanging people, through whose ranks had spread confused tidings of that which had passed before the imperial throne. The fair Zoe drew near to the northern hero, and, unperceived by all, whispered in his ear, while her cheeks glowed: "So help me God, as I wish my whole heart rejoice in your happiness, dear Thiodolf."

## CHAPTER LXI.

Wladimir, far removed from all festivities and rejoicings, in gloomy displeasure that Wlasta was not yet found, had heard nothing of the splendid repast which the Emperor that very evening gave in honor of the re-united. The rejoicings extended over the city and the Væringer fortress, and for that reason both city and fortress became hateful to the wrathful Bulgarian prince; and without inquiring what was the occasion of the rejoicing, he sprang upon his horse, gallopped beyoud the gates, then threw himself down on the grass in a luxuriant grove, and gave his horse liberty to range in the pastures around. All the treat; training Isolde to humility, and keeping night through he by turns poured forth angry words to the stars, and sung verses from his veil she longed to take, Eudocia's prophetic spi- native love-songs, wetting the flowers with his disported themselves before his spirit.

The melody of a little Bulgarian air on a lute mixed more and more distinctly with his dreams. It fell on his ear with all the soft sweetness which seem to belong to Sclavonian songs. He feared to awake fully, lest those beloved sounds of his country should die away in the light of the first rays of the sun; but at length he heard the clang of armor near him, and he sprang up. It was Thiodolf who, as if wandering for pleasure, passed near, and by his side a tall, wondrously lovely maiden, who bore in her arms a smiling child. He said to his companion, "It is as if Philomel had gained the power of speech, and still retained her pure enchanting melody." Then he gave a kindly smiling glance to Wladimir, and with his companion vanished amongst the trees.

Wladimir, as if spell-bound, gazed around, for the soft tones of the lute yet sounded in Bulgarian measures through the grove; and now his noble horse trotted up to him with a low, glad neighing, and in the dark shake of the boughs bent his kness, as in former happy times he had been taught to bend before Wlasta.

"O merciful heaven!" exclaimed Wladimir, "I must find her now or never. For if again we are carried far apart, to whom could I go but to the fearful divinities of madness?"

But the dreadful words were not yet fully spoken, when Wlasta glided from the thicket, the lute in her hand, and shining in the beams of morning, and of love blessed with happiness. At the same moment Thiodolf and Isolde again appeared, and led their friends trembling with joy to each other; while Tristan Giocondo wove a chain of flowers which he wound with childish grace around the re-united lovers.

Afterwards, in calmer moments, time was found to relate how, by the power which Isolde's calm majesty gave her over Glykomedon, Wlasta had been delivered and freed, and how in all "For many years have I striven after it, my after-trials she refused to part from her dear benefactress until the present moment, which had brought to pass so many reconciliations.

Wladimir looked joyfully in Thiodolf's eyes, saying: "Thou didst once tell me, my noble victor, that it no less concerned thee than me to find Wlasta. Now I think that I understand A look of the most ardent love fell, as he thee. Is it not true we have both found, and I speakably much! But that which is eternal is yet wanting. Oh, who will show me the way to the White Christ! For one who has not him, what has he in the whole world ?"

Isolde raised her eyes and heart to heaven in silent, solemn prayer, and little Tristan folded his tiny hands with sweet unconscious devotion.

Now that Thiodolf had restored to the Bulgarian prince the happiness of love, he endeavored to do the same with Philip; but this was a much harder and more serious task. Still, the endeavors of the hero to exalt in every way his young armor-bearer in the eyes of the Emperor and the fair Zoe were not without success. Often Philip felt with trembling happiness that the looks of his beloved were fixed upon him with joyful emotion when the relation of one of his glorious combats poured from Thiodolf's lips ;the Emperor likewise took more and more pleasure in the discourses which the Væringer chief directed to the same object, and was well satisfied to connect the thought of Philip's illustrious from the throne.

At the marriage-feast of Wladimir he was made a knight, and then a solemn tournament was appointed. Thiodolf and Plulip kept without the lists as mere spectators, for neither of them were the gilt spurs. But an imperial herald then solemnly commanded the two young chiefs to ride in, and knightly to strive with the knights for the golden girdle which the blooming Zoe held in her fair hand as the price of the victor. The Emperor's commands were obeyed; and the warriors of the tournament looked upon it as a high honor to receive in their ranks two so renowned beroes.

Thiodolf and Philip easily won the victory to themselves; for Wladimir, generally skilled in warlike pursuits, knew not this manner and fashion of combatting. When at length the two came together, Thiodolf let himself be thrown from his saddle; and Philip with unspeakable delight, received the prize from Zoe's hand, and according to the laws of the tournament, a kiss from her lovely lips. Isolde greeted her vanquished champion with a kindly smile, well understanding what noble courtesy had this time won the victory from him. Perchance even Zoe had divined the same; but that the great Thiodolf should have given up so much to his companionin-arms, made her heart beat higher for Philip.

While the princely northern chief was thus taying the foundation of his friend's happiness, his own happiness yet remained veiled from him by a dark cloud; for that Sun, from whose Light all other light was reflected, arose not yet upon his spirit. Days come and went, and more and more did the faithful father Jonas instruct him, but in vain. True, that love and longing increased in the breast of the scholar, as did also the clearness with which he understood all the commandments of the Lord; but the insight into the nature of the Son of God and of His Incarnation was yet wanting; and both Jonas and Thiodolf had far too reverent thoughts of Him to renture on such incomplete foundation to raise the solemn edifice of baptism for time and for eternity.

The pale Princess Theodora came forward to assist the holy priest Jonas in his work. The royal nua Eudocia-she it was who had always been represented in Isolde's paintings, though the likeness to her sister misled Thiodolf-the royal nun Endocia, herself invisible to every man, put into the heart and mouth of her beloved sister nepold the light-in vain! It seemed as if his holiest and most essential point.

Tristan Giocondo, the while, was kept under the care of Isolde, and also of Romanus; for he had determined not to leave the beautiful boy till ne could lay him in the arms of his true parents; he often visited the child, teaching him many fair lays, and other knowledge beseeming his condiwho, with sorrowful longing, gazed on him from aier, hardly venturing even to draw near him with her books, lest she should bring down the fulfillment of the curse. Even Pietro, to spare the moviner's heart, denied himself the caresses of ine child; while it was touching to see how the boy vainly stretched out his little hands to his words.

The great baron, whose stern mind had been subdued by so many trials into the softness of a looked down at such moments with deep emotion, saving, " Patience, dear children. We are not vet quite purified, and God must hold us very be his future policy towards Francis the Second. dear, as He so carefully and thoroughly purges

One evening, in the dusk, Thiodolf was returning from Father Jonas. His whole soul was troubled; and as his way led by the Church of St. Sophia, and the solemn tones of the organ were pealing from the lighted building, hot tears ru-hed into his eyes. He sat down at the loot of distant nor improbable; and if such a consummation a lofty cross of metal, drew his manile over his should be ever realised, it would surround the French head, and wept bitterly.

His tears relieved him; a soft, warm glow, seemed to reach his heart, and in the midst of to conquer England, or perish in the streets of Lonhis deep, consuming sorrow, a blessed hope arose within him, and a feeling unknown till then.

Then some one pressed him gently and kindly to his bosom. He let fall the mantle from his head, and looked up; Bertram stood before him. given an injury! He is certainly a remarkable man: The evening sky was already looking down upon silence to a singular extent. In council and in comthem both with all its glittering stars. The sounds from St. Sophia yet poured forth their will have learned practical warfare, in the Italian

" Why dost thou weep, believed hero?" asked

Bertram. " Because I cannot find the White Christ,"

answered Thiodolf. " Patience, resignation, hope!" said Bertram; and again clasping the Væringer chief in his arms,

he wept heartily with him. raised a soft, heart-stirring hymn. It was again the song of the sea of Tiberias, and the King in the white garment. Thiodolf's tears flowed more abundantly and more gently: he stretched out abundantly and more gently; he stretched out less feelings, and of the sanguinary character of Na-

"Yes, I have much," answered Thiodolf, "un- his hand towards the church and sighed, "O | poleon, that although only a Sous Lieutenant of Arblessed Sophia, help me!"

"On whom dost thou call?" asked Bertram. Dost thou know on whom thou callest?"

"On St. Sophia, to whom this church, so unspeakably dear to me, is consecrated," answered Thiodolf.

"There is no St. Sophia in the sense in which thou meanest it," said Bertram, earnestly and so-

"In what other sense, then?" "Thou knowest what 'Sophia' means in the Greek tongue?"

" Wisdom." " Well, then, the eternal Wisdom, whom the Father, in his original blessedness, has looked upon and loved, before the creation of the world -became man, and died on the cross for love of us-he it is to whom this church belongs. And thus her name signifies our Blessed Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ."

At these simple words, the scales fell from the eyes of Thiodolf's soul. Joyfully he fell on his and powerful race with that of Zoe's distance knees before the cross, folded his hands with ardent devotion, and only brought forth these broken words: " Light! light! it rises for me! O Thou holy Wisdom-made Man, let me praise Thee! Light!"

The nuns sang the while from St. Sophia's Church:

"Man, whene'er thine eye is wet, Thinking of eternal woe, He is gently calling thee From Tiberias' tranquil sea, Clothed in raimant white as snow." (To be concluded in our next.)

REV. DR. CAHILL.

WILL NAPOLEON THE THIRD FOLLOW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF HIS UNCLE?

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

In the event of French victory in Italy much speculation is awakened by the fears that the French Emperor will take Napoleon the First for his model in his Italian policy. No doubt there are many persons of wide and long experience who entertain the grave suspicion that the Nephew will adopt the example of the Uncle; and that when the victorious French Eagle will have surveyed the entire Italian peninsula, subject to the Gallic arms, the present Emperor will reduce Naples to a French tributary province, will attach the States of the Church to the French Empire, and will crush out without rescue, the temporal power of the Pope. The greatest enemy of Napoleon the Third could not desire a result more disastrous to his name and to his crown than the realization of these suspicions: and his attached friends could not invoke for his career a more felicitous consummation, a more prosperous blessing than a total abstinence of all coercive interference in the universal affairs of the Pope. The elder Napoleon learned, when too late, his fatal mistake in reference, not only to the alienation of the States of the Church but also to the personal ill treatment and imprisonment of Pius VII.; and during his last year in St. Helena, when chained in ignominious penal servitude on that inhospitable lonely rock, he has often bewailed his conduct towards the Roman Pontiff, declaring in his own condensed muscular phrase, "that every one who approaches the Pontifical seat should address the Supreme Spiritual Head as if he held the keys of beaven in his hand, while at the same time having at his back the temporal force of fifty thousand men!" These words are very remarkable; they must have been often read by the pupil Nephew; and as it is said he has a vivid retentive recollection of all his uncle's public achievements. social conduct, and colloquial sayings, it is not likely he can forget a remark uttered in the moments of his bitterest political grief, and expressed with a penitential earnestness, which partakes as much of confession for past crime as of Christian warning against future profanation. No: whatever may be the policy of France to-

wards Naples, Napoleon will not meddle in the concerns of the Pope. He will behave towards Pio Nono what she should say to lead the young chief to as he has already done since he has sent his French hat is protecting the Pontiff against mind ever remained powerless and closed to this English perfidy, and shielding him from domestic assumed ever remained powerless and closed to this Sanglish perfidy, and shielding him from domestic assumed ever remained powerless and closed to this Sanglish perfidy, and shielding him from domestic assumed ever remained powerless. considers liberty to Sardinia, he will oppress the States of the Church, become the associate of Mazzini, and reward the murderers of Count Rossi. No, the President of the French Republic who, during his time of office, ordered troops to guard the Vatican: the same man, now Emperor, who continually "ex-presses devotion" to the Chair of Peter, will never be guilty before France, before Europe, before the Empress, and before his own naked heart, of reversing the character of his life; and stand convicted in the sight of mankind of perfidy to his honour, per-jury to his conscience, the abdication of his throne, and the suicide of himself. No, no, Napoleon the Third will never be the Alaric of Rome. But no one can foretell what may be his future policy towards the son of Ferdinand the Second, the offspring of a Bourbon. The Emperor occupies the Palace of the Tuilleries and wears the Crown of Louis the Sixparents, whom he could reach only with loving teenth. As long as a Bourbon lives and sits on a European throne, Napoleon will be branded by their adherents as a Usurper. Hence it would appear to be his interest; perhaps it might be his pride or his subdited by so many trials into the softness of a fear, that would impel him to extirpate the family, usight summer's evening after a day of storms, to extinguish the name, to blot out the very memory of this exiled race of French monarchy. No one can then conjecture, with any probability, what may

No doubt he will in the first instance (in case of victory) demand the alliance of Naples; and he will ask, too, the support of the Bourbon Queen of Spain. But the old pride of Louis will scarcely bear connexion with the Piebeian blood of a Corsican Lawyer; with the Usurper of the thrones of their Royal relatives; and hence well planned rupture might give a pretext to place a Marat, or a Malakoff on the throne of the Sicilies. This contingency is neither Napoleonic Dynasty with several friendly allied thrones; and would bring the present Emperor one step nearer to his indelible, invincible resolve-namely, don, in revenge for the defeat of Waterloo, and for what he believes to be the Imperial homicide of St. Helena!! Time will tell the future history of a man, who, it is said, has never changed a resolve, abandoned a friend, forgotten a malice, or perhaps forhe has the gift of speech, and the still greater gift of mand he has, perhaps, no living equal : and when he Peninsula, he is likely under adverse policy to become the most formidable foe which has ever risen up, in all history, against the independence, perhaps

the very existence of England. The difference of the times and the circumstances under which the elder and the younger Napoleon were born and educated, render the characters of both very different, even under similar positions in their lives. Napoleon the First came before the world in the midst of the first sanguinary revolution.-Then the tones of the organ were hushed, and Thousands of priests were guillotined or banished in the voices of women, without accompaniment, his presence: the nobility were hanged from the

tillery, he was named to repel the mob of Paris on the fatal morning when by his well-directed guns, and well-chosen positions, he killed eight-thousand of the citizens, and converted the streets into human shambles: where slaughter and blood rose to such a deluge near the church of St. Genevieve, that the long boots of the Artillerymen were stained half-way up their legs with the crimsoned gore of the people. From this early political baptism the elder Napoleon took his name, his social belief, and in a great measure his character. The training thus acquired, like the bias of Sectarian education, followed him-like his shadow-through his military and political life, and has mainly contributed to influence his actions on occasions in which he plundered the church, or trampled on the rights of the clergy, or degraded the Pope, or wrenched asunder the love-cherished ties of an adoring wife, in order to gratify a sensual or a withering ambition. His last words as he lay chained and expiring in his condemned cell on a barren rock: these words which I have just quoted, are the best commentary on the results of his past unhappy career: and this career cannot receive from my feeble pen the burning reprobation which it has met from the stunning dying confession, from the quivering lip and faltering tongue of the trembling Imperial peni-Young Napoleon is a man of a different stamp in

reference to the character here discussed. Born in rather political adversity, and educated and matured in much domestic trial and sorrowing persecution, he has well learned the practice of endurance which accounts for his inflexible Catholicism: and he has had ample time in his long imprisonment to read his mind into an exalted knowledge of his uncle's exploits, as well as to train himself into an erudite sullenness of silent imperturbable manner towards all mankind. His peculir fate, therefore, has made of him, as it were, in spite of himself, an accomplished historian, a photographic enthusiast of his Uncle's fame: and his month a living grave from whence no voice proceeds from what is contained within his head. It is no foolish silly presumption in me to say that I am intimately acquainted with distinguished persons with whom he lived as a guest when he was in Eugland. To the courtesy and the kindness of these persons I have learned what I am here permitted to say of the private character of this most smgular and mysterious man.

Napoleon, then, at the time referred to, was a sound Catholic, a devoted churchman, and (to use an Irish phrase) an enthusiastic Papist. He was a man (so much admired in English Society) of few words: a close observer of other men's conversation and manners; and a most gentlemanly listener in company. The only topic ou which he would freely and willingly, and interestedly enter into lively conversation was the subject of religion. And when the opportunity presented itself, he was always ready in a moment to defend it: and that, too, with a concentrated brevity, and a learned power of theology, and language which clearly proved that his heart was deeply impressed with the truths which he so eloquently espoused. I must say that since that time I have felt even a prejudice in favor of Napoleon. I could multiply beyond the space allowed to me in this letter, several facts of his English life, in reference to his religious character; but the few remarks which I have just made will be sufficient for my purpose in the present communication. From that period to the present time I have followed the career of this man rather more attentively than the generality of newspaper readers; and I have remarked that in every instance of his public life, where his office came in contact with the Church, he has never, in a single instance evinced any feeling towards it but palpable respect for its ordinances, distinguished veneration towards the clergy, and uncompromising allegiance to the Sovereign Pontiff. He is, too, a practical Catholic; he is an humble, an edifying Communicant; and on one occasion, to which it is not necessary particularly to allude, he kept the whole Court in waiting an unusually long time, being occupied with his devotions, after having received the Blessed Eucharist. On the subject of Education he has early removed from the College de France some Professors suspected of anti-Catholic teaching or Infidel tendencies, thus marking his public and private character as favorable to the Church and the Roman Government. These are the data which, amongst many other collateral facts and evidences, I have rested my moral conviction that the younger Napoleon will not follow in the offensive career of his uncle in Italy; but that, on the contrary, he wil be the prop of the Church in the South and elsewhere against the conpiracy which England has organised for its overthrow; and which conspiracy she matured and accomplished with an expenditure and a perfidy which has never been equalled in the Christian history of

But whatever changes the Allies may introduce in Italy, these changes must be better than the anarchy and the avowed infidelity spread by England over the entire Peninsula. Who can forget the Nineteen lilitary Captains from England preaching in the private houses of Florence! and, with the English Bible in one hand and the Sheffield sword in the other raising the Tuscans into rebellion against the Grand Duke, and in hatred of the Pope? Who does not remember the English spies scattered through the lanes of Naples: the Tourists such as Thompson: the Pamphleteers such as Gladstone; ridiculing the King, belieing the Church, and lighting the torch of insurrection through the universal people? And what misfortune can equal the attempt to shoot the Pope; or the fatal plot to murder Count Rossi in Rome? These were all English plans of Italian Legislation: surely, the allied code, whatever it may be, must be an improvement on this British policy.— England has laid the foundation of the Italian difficulty; she has created the revolutionary spirit which France now proceeds to quell. England has thus created the field for French patriotism; for French valour, for French supremacy by sea, and land; and in the same proportion as she has thus raised France into renown, and prestige, and power; in the same ratio she has lowered her own name, and has losther former boasted superiority. She has actually transferred the flag of Nelson to the French fleet; and she has given the sword of Wellington into the hands of the French Emperor! And while her character on the Continent of Southern Europe has thus fallen in consequence of her Biblical conspiracies, see her social cruelties at home, in the treatment of her Irish subjects: and calculate then what must be the persidy of the nation which pretends to give liberty to Italy, while forcing by her political injustice, and her persecuting administration of the laws, hundreds of thousands of her faithful subjects to leave their country, and to seek a home amongst the stranger in the very ends of the earth. But the hour is approaching when in the secrets of an avenging Providence, the cry of poor Ireland may yet be heard in the humiliation of her ancient and unappeasable enemies. The following extract will show the unceasing departure of those children of sorrow from the scenes of their

never-ending persecution:—
EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY IN MAY.—LIVERPOOL, JUNE 1.—The emigration from the Mersey during the month just concluded has been the largest for many months, and although at the close the trade was not so brisk as at the commencement, still it is considered in a satisfactory state. To the United States the emigration has, of course, been the largest, and we have again to notice the large efflux of Irish emigrants in ships from the Mersey. This is the more remarkable seeing the numbers taking their departure from Galway, Cork, and other Irish ports .-Out of about 9,200 emigrants who sailed from the Mersey during the last month, upwards of 6,000 belonged to the "Sister Isle," upwards of 2,000 were natives of England, and the remainder was composed of Scotchmen and foreigners. When compared with the returns for the corresponding period of 1858 those for the past month show an increase of about two hundred.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CORE CITY REPRESENTATION .- Dr. Lyons has been unanimously selected as the liberal candidate for the representation of Oork, vice Mr. Fagan, deceased.

There is no doubt whatever but it is the intention of Mr. Jones Spaight to prosecute a petition against the return of Major Gavin. He (Mr. Spaight) left Limerick on Friday en route to London for that purpose, but upon what grounds is a mystery. Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., is his solicitor in this case.

A final meeting of the committee formed for the purpose of collecting a fund for the family of the late Mr. John O'Connell, was held at Dublin, on Monday, Mr. J. D. Fitzgeruld, M.P., presiding. It was announced that the subscriptions amounted to the gross sum of £5,100, which was to be invested in trustees for the benefit of the widow and children of the fa-vorite son of Daniel O'Connell. Mr. Serjeant Deasy was the second chairman, and in moving the usual vote of thanks to Mr. Fitzgerald, expressed a hope of soon having the pleasure to address the right hon. gentleman by another title.

IRISH LEGAL CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS .- Mr. Henn, Q.C., has been appointed to the vacant Chairmanship; but it is understood that the following changes will be made: -Mr. O'Shannessy is to be moved from the county Mayo to the county Clarc .--Sir Colman O'Loghlen is to be moved from Carlow to Mayo, and the newly-appointed Chairman is to get Carlow. It is rumoured that Mr. Adair, secretary to the Councellor, is to get the office which is about to be vacanted by Mr. Scriven. The office is permanent, and is worth about twelve hundred a vear.

RATING OF CONVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—A CASC OF some public importance and certainly of interest to Catholics was recently decided by Mr. Otway, Q.C., the Assistant-Barrister for the County Antrim. It was an appeal against the rating of the convent and schools of the Sisters of Mercy at Belfast-the grounds of appeal being that as both the schools and the House of Mercy were occupied for charitable and religious purposes, the nuns had not a beneficial occupation within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament, and were therefore entitled to exemption from payment of rates. Similar cases have already been decided by Mr. Serjeant Howley and Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., and hitherto the decisions have invariably been in favor of the exemption of the convents. Mr. Otway, however, has taken a different view from those who are his seniors in years and professional standing, and has come to the sage conclusion that the prime object of the sisters being their own spiritual perfection, therefore they have a personal interest in the occupation of the premises, and should be liable to the payment of rates .- Morning News.

Owen M'Neill, for whom a warrant had been issued, on the charge of his being a member of an illegal secret society was arrested in Belfast on Thursday. Hugh Carolin, one of the approvers, deposed in his informations, and in his evidence before the juries at the last assizes in that town, that the first Ribbon lodge which he joined in Belfast met in the house of Owen M'Neill, Mary's-market, and also that after the arrest and transportation of James Hagan, M'Neill became the delegate for the County Antrim, vice Hagan. After the assizes had terminated, a warrant was issued against M'Neill, who, however, succeeded in keeping out of the way of the constabulary until Thursday. Having been taken before Mr. Tracy, his worship informed the prisoner of the charge against him, and offered to take bail-the accused in £100, and two sureties in £50 each. The bail not being forthcoming, M'Neill was fully committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

THE O'MALLEY ORPHANS .- The O'Malley orphans, about whom so much has been said, have arrived at the Orphan's Refuge in Connemara, under the auspices of the Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, A.M., two of the boys begin placed in the Ballyconree Male Orphan Nursery, and three in the Female Nursery at Clifden .- Galway Express.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE IN IRELAND. - Scarcely day passes in this land of " religious liberty" without some straining of the law to bring perverts from the Catholic faith over to the State Church. Children and adults, orphans and foundlings are alike persecuted and worried beyond endurance by Proselytising emissaries of every kind. We recently animad-verted on the proceedings connected with the child of Mrs. Moore, and now we have to animadvert quite as strongly on the case of Mrs Purcell and the children left in her charge, as wards, by the Lord Chancellor, her husband being no more. Being herself an exemplary Catholic, though her late husband was a Protestant, she had reared her children in the faith she professed. No one had imposed on her the obligation of rearing them in any other creed. It was stated at the trial that her husband had enjoined her to rear them as Protestants; but this was merely an assertion, as not a tittle of proof was offered in sup-port of it. The prying and officious busybody, one of her husband's relatives, and the proselytising propensities of the Protestant clergyman of her parish, had exhausted all their powers of persuasion and ingenuity to prevail upon her to give up the child to their tender care. At length rendered miserable by their importunities, she left the country with her children, in order that she might place them beyond the reach of their persecutors. For this her income and the means of her children's support are to be withheld, and she and they outlawed as it were. The relatives of the father stated it as their belief that if he were living he would not suffer them to be brought up as Roman Catholics. It is easy to say this now the poor man is no more. But judging from the high character and strong religious sentiments of the mother, we doubt that she would have allowed them to be reared in any religion but her own; and nothing was elicited at the trial calculated to impress us with the belief that her husband would have opposed her bringing up the children as Catholics.-For the present, however, both mother and children are beyond the reach of the law, which is conceived in such dire hostility to the liberty of conscience which ought to be enjoyed by all the subjects of the empire alike. She will be called upon to make, as she has already made, many sacrifices in order to prevent these tender lambs from falling into the merciless hands of the Protestant wolves that would fain seize them. She will continue these sacrifices be they what they may, knowing that she will preserve for them the "one thing needful" as long as they cling to the one Faith and the one Fold.—Dub-

STRANGE DOINGS OF A PROTESTANT BISHOP-AT-TEMPT TO EJECT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AT TUAM.—Our renders may have seen the letters of that good and faithful priest, Father Lavelle, published from time to time in our columns, that the Protestant Bishop of Tuam and his parsons had threatened to pursue the most extraordinary courses towards the people in that quarter, in case they persevered in their refusal to send their children to the proselytising schools he had established. threat-from a Protestant Bishop, be it remarkedwas nothing less than a wholesale eviction from off his lordship's large estate of the tenants who, in obedience to the dictates of their conscience, should dare to disobey his lordship's wishes. The poor people, however, resolved to do as their fathers did-to risk all and brave all for their holy mother the church. They left the "Bishop" to take his course; they kept their children away from the snare for their souls which under the name of schools he had established amongst them, and they sent their children for instruction to the admirable schools of the Christian Brothers. It was only for the education and not for the proselytism of the children Lord Plunkett felt anxious, he could have nothing to object this course, for it is a notorious fact that no teachers in this Island can compare with the members of the Christian brotherhood in the art of imparting instruction to youth. But his lordship was incensed, and he de-

termined, it would appear, to have his revenge. The result was seen on Wednesday, when he sent a sheriff and his party to eject the Christian Brothers from their premises, and shut up the school in which they had been imparting instruction to three or four hundred children! This shameful act was temporarily defeated by the women of Tuam, who, like the heroines of Limerick in former days, stood at the gates, and walls, and repulsed the would-be-invaders. The absence of the men of Tuam from the scene is accounted for by our correspondent, by the fact that the greater part of the male population of the place were drawn of early in the day by the attraction of some races which were coming off in the vicinity.
The schools from which the good brothers are now to be summarily ejected by one who wears a mitre, and and claims to be considered a successor of the Apostles-meek, lowly, and full of charity-was built by the contributions of the Catholic people of Tuam and his lordship's eviction of the pious confinternity, who use it for purposes of instruction, amounts, in plain fact, to a confiscation of the property! This is the sort of "Tenant Right and Religious Equality" we have in Ireland! And here is a picture of a dignatary of the church as by law established - one of those gentlemen whom the Catholic people of Ireland are forced to feed and clothe, and pay-to receive in return hate and slander, and oppression. How long, we ask, shall these things ,so continue? Nation.

THE CORK WORKHOUSE AND MR. ARNOTT, M. P. -

The Mayor thus writes to the Poor-Law Board, on

the report of their Commissioner:-"I see in the

public papers an abstract of Dr. Brodie's Report of the late investigation at the Cork workhouse. I am delighted to find, as the result of that inquiry, that the following change in the dietary is recommended To the infirm, a substitution of ten for milk, at breakfast, and good meat soup, and milk, on alternate days, at dinner. In the case of the infants under two years, he strongly recommends the substitution of first quality white bread for second; for children from two to nine, a continuation of the present bread dietary, but a substitution for the quart of skim milk, now given, of new milk in the same quantity, and a substitution of meat soup, substantially made, for one pint of the milk, at dinner, on three days in the week. The healthy class, from 9 to 15 should on three days in the week, get meat soup for dinner, and on two other days he would recommend potatoes and milk for that meal. The present diet to the infirm school children might be continued, but on four days on the week he would allow them good meat soup for dinner, in lieu of milk. The Report also recommends increased facilities for change of air and healthful recreation to the children, and a replacing of the present wooden shoes, which prevented a proper activity in their movements, by leather ones.' Dr. Brodie, notwithstanding that he recommends this radical change of dietary, 'considers the Mayor had been under a mistake, when he connected the scrofula prevailing amongst the children with the dietary, in the relation of cause and effect.' All I shall say in reply is, that as Dr. Brodie has recommended the good food, I shall permit him to retain his bad logic. There are some metaphysicians who have denied all connection between cause and effect, but I think the effect of the investigation of the Cork Workhouse, in procuring food for the starying paupers, no one can deny. The doctor expresses, in conclusion, his opinion 'that the Mayor was mistaken in his estimate of the mortality among the children. Surely, such a circumstance should not be matter of mere opinion. What are the facts?— Where is the registry of deaths? The following I hold to be proved by the Poorhouse book. Let Dr. Brodie meet it if he can. The average number of children in the Cork Poorhouse, for the last four years, has been 368. The average number of deaths, for each of these years, was 156, or 18 per cent. per annum. Take a hundred children, and deduct 18 per cent for fifteen years, and how many will remain of the hundred? According to my reckoning, but fire. We, therefore, lose 95 per cent, or nineteen-twenthieths in the fifteen years; that is, before they arrive at maturity. My statement, therefore, that 'four out of every five die before they are adults,' is, according to the Union registry, considerably under the mark.'

FANATICISM IN THE NORTH .- A curious movement is in progress in the North of Ireland amongst the dissenting Protestant population, which is called a "religious awakening." The subjects of the excitement are said to be "impressed" in the fanatical language of the parties engaged in it. Several public not unlike the revival meetings of America, take place, and at present the town of Bally-mena is said to be the centre of "impression." We quote the following description of a person under the influence of the "impression" from the Ballymena Observer :- " In the course of the evening we had an opportunity of witnessing two or three cases of 'impression, in the earliest stages-the scene at one of which we shall attempt to describe. Having made our way up a narrow staircase, crowded with anxious listeners, we entered a small apartment in which about twenty people, of both sexes, were grouped in various attitudes of deep attention, or silent devotion. A neatly-attired young woman, apparently about twenty-two years of age, had been stricken an hour previously, and was supported in the arms of an elderly female, who was seated upon a low stool. The party impressed appeared to be in a state of great prostration—a partial stupor, from which she was occasionally roused into a feeling of mental agony, depicted in heart-rending expressions of the countenance, and uttered in deep, low wailings of terrible despair. Her face was deadly pale, and her eyelids firmly closed, except when partially raised by a convulsive paroxysm, and even then no part of the eye was visible except a narrow line of white. Her pulse was intermittent and feverish, and her face and hands were covered with perspiration. Occasionally she extended her arms with an action as if groping in the air, and at other times they were elevated high overhead, where the hands were clasped with startling energy, and her features became rigidly fixed into an expression of supplication of vhich no language could convey an adequate idea. Her utterance was interjectional, and, for some time, rather incoherent; but mingled with sobs and moans and agonizing expressions of despair, we could dis-tinguish exclamations like the following:"— Here the reporter repeats the very strong expressions of earnest prayer said to be used by the "stricken party," which we feel it would be irrevalent to repreduce. The extent to which this fanaticism is spreading may be gathered from the following passage:—
"The movement was progressing with rapidity in every district of the surrounding country. Soon after breakfast hour on Saturday morning, six or seven young women became suddenly affected with all the usual symptoms, while engaged at work in one of the weaving apartments of the spinning factory at Raceview. Intense excitement immediately ensued among the workers, the alarm soon became general, and within an hour twenty or thirty people of both sexes were found prostrate. The business of the entire establishment was interrupted, and, as a matter of necessity, the factory was closed at twelve o'clock. It was re-opened on Monday, but nearly half the ordinary number of hands were found absent; and we understand the business of Ballygarvey has been seriously impeded owing to the operation of a similar cause. About six o'clock on the evening of Sunday last a congregation numbering fully four thousand people of the neighborhood, assembled in open air in front of the Presbyterian Church at Broughshane, where services of prayer and exhortation were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Robinson and a number of revivel converts from other localities. Numerous and strongly-marked cases of sudden conviction occurred among the audience: and several persons were carried into the church, from which place they were not found in & condition for removal till midnight. Over eighty

persons were affected on that occasion."

LORD EGLINTON IN TROUBLE.—The Vicercy has pulled an old house about his ears, and it will be a miracle if his deserved popularity be not wholly crushed out of the memory of one large class of his admirers.—On Tuesday last, it appears his Excellency and Lady Eglinton attended a bazaar in the Rotundo for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul-an unmistakeable Roman Catholic fraternity. The consequences may be readily guessed. The Warder, an ardent follower of Lord Eglinton, is anturally horror stricken, and indignantly asks "Is it not enough to have Lord Derby accused all over England of having obtained Romish support during the elections on some understanding not creditable to Conservatism-must we furnish from Ireland fresh weapons to the enemies of the Ministry by lending color to this charge ?-Much more follows in a similar strain of lament—the Warder coming to the conclusion that the Earl Eglinton, in supporting this so-"has made a poor return to the Protestants of Ireland for their strenuous exertions to increase the numbers pledged to Lord Derby."-Times Cor.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE DOMINIOAN FATHERS.-A report has reached our ears of the receipt by the Dominican Fathers, Denmark-street, of a letter from Lord Palmerston concued in terms anything but creditable to the distinguished leader of the Whig party. in which, in returning them certain Cards of the Bazaar lately held for the benefit of the splendid Church now being erected for this illustrious Order, in Dominick-street, the noble lord takes occasion to announce his natural repugnance to communities so flagrantly Popish as those of the Monastic Orders; and on this ground to refuse that co-operation in such a work as that proposed to be completed by the Bazaar, to which probably not another large owner of property in Dublin but Lord Palmerston would have hesitated a moment to contribute. Why is not the document published, if but for the benefit of the "Catholic Liberals," the "great liberal party" of the Stephen's Green Club?-Nation. THE URANGEMEN OF THE NORTH, AND CATHOLIC

VOLUNTEERS .- All England, invited and encouraged

by the Government, is literally up in volunteer arms, whilst the sister kingdom, Ireland, has been tacitly bidden to remain unarmed and defenceless! This is carrying out the terms of the Union with a vengeance! Now what would the consequence of this invidious and insulting distinction be, if two divisions of an invading army were to be dispatched from the French coasts—one to England, the other to Ireland—how would matters stand? Would the Orange heroes of the North, who disdain to be companions in arms with their Catholic fellow-countrymen, be able to defend the country against the invaders? But the insolent and slanderous address recently issued by these Orange firebrands, telling the Catholics of Ireland plainly enough why they cannot be permitted to form volunteer corps for the defence of their lives and their substance against the foreign foes whilst the Queen's British subjects are solicited to enrol themselves amongst the defenders of their country. The following is an extract from the malignant manifesto of Ireland's bitterest enemies-the Orange fanatics of of Ireland's bitterest enemies—the Orange lanatics of the North:—Let us have no nonzense about this volunteering in Ireland. Orangemen will be ready, when called upon, to volunteer. We could tell how many thousands of loyal and true men Antrim and in the Waterford News, and the libel complained of in the Waterford News, and the libel complained of in substance charge Mr. Moore with harsh and understanding the language of the libel complained of the waterford News, and the waterford told the numbers, it would be seen at once that Antrim and Down alone could hold broad Ulster for Victoria. But we'll have no composition corps. -We'll have no men by our sides that owe a higher allegiance to the Pope than they do to the Queen .-We'll have no Popish chaplains coming into the ranks of the volunteers, and scowling at what they would be sure to see—an orange lily or an orange riband. Let us have back the old Orange Yeomanry. Let no parsimony prevent a gift of arms to the men who are able and willing to use them. It will come to this at the last, and it will save time and trouble and blood if it be done at once. We can't trust the Papists of Ireland. They take advantage of the weakness of a Government to tender their treacherous support, but if leaned upon, they will pierce the trusting hand, being but a broken reed. But the Orangemen can be trusted. Other loyal Protestants, in danger's day will join the Orangemen; and there will be formed as numerous, and valiant, and brave an army, solely of Protestants, as won back India for the Queen .-Orangemen can be trusted Lord Derby does not forget the day when he said, 'I give due credit to that association. I believe the members of it to form a loyal, industrious, brave, and religious population, and of this I am sure, that if an enemy, foreign or domestic, threatens the dignity of the Crown of England, on them, individually or collectively, the Crown may repose with the fullest trust and confidence.' Every true Papist is a conspirator and rebel in his heart against our Sovereign Lady the Queen. With such men we will not act. We will join no volunteer corps with such men. Their talk about their loyalty is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare; and we fearlessly tell this, it may be appleasant truth, to all whom it may concern. But the men who were trusted before, and on whom the Crown may repose with the fullest trust and confidence, are ready and willing to stand by Protestant England and her Protestant Queen, and, come weal come woe, to east in their lot with England, and range themselves once again under the Orange banner, fighting, as those alone can fight, who, like Havelock and his 'saints,' revere the Bible while they grasp the sword. Here we have the true solution of the mystery-the Derby-Diracli Government is not permitted by its Orange adherents and supporters to place arms in the hands of the Catholics of Ireland! Never was so much outrageous mendacity put forward in any public document as is contained in this-" An army, solely of Protestants, won back India for the Queen!" Such a piece of braggart lying, in the face of facts and figures that disprove every syllable it contains, shows what reliance can be placed on the assertions of these precious descendants of the "old "We verily believe there are no Orange Yeomanry! greater conspirators against our sovereign lady the Queen" to be found than these same disturbers of the harmony that should subsist between all classes and creeds of the community. But we sincerely trust that the Liberal representatives of Ireland, aye, and of England too-for they are even more interested in this matter than we are—will fling these calumnies in the face of the Derby Government and their supporters at the re-assembling of Parliament.

THE VOLUNTEERS. - Accounts this morning from Cork announce that the requisition to Lord Fermoy, to take measures towards getting the volunteers called out in Ireland, as they have been in Britain, is being most numerously and extensively signed by the most influential leading men of all creeds and parties. Among the signatures are those of the Lord Bishop of Cork and the Earl of Bandon, which gave significant proof that neither the Church nor the State is menaced by placing weapons in the hands of persons in this country, so as to enable them to defend their lives and fortunes. The Southern Reporter, which makes this announcement, appends the following observations :- "We are quite aware that many persons - and we believe the sentiment is shared by the Government-dread placing arms in the possession of the people, lest Phonixites might enlist and then employ their weapons and knowledge of their use in the wrong way, as the Sepoys did. This seems to us an idle fear, for the number of these gentry were always contemptible, their avowed obect of relying for assistance upon the Atlantic Filibuster denotes their complete silliness, and their con- held an inquest on the body of the man found with dition being chiefly of the class of shopkeepers' assistants, who were inspired with martial ardour by the body, and both were identified by the brother and Nation, and discovered by the people, all prove that it the brother-in-law, who fortunately arrived here on was never a popular or formidable movement. The the day the bodies were recovered—the former was Catholic clergymen were the first to denounce it, identified as Mr. Henry, of the County Sligo, and the and place the Government in possession of the latter, his uncle, Mr. Hardy, on whose person £124 knowledge that such machinations were afoot. If was found. A splendid silver speaking trumpet was any test was requisite that penniless vagabonds found lying on the deck of the vessel, and bore an would not volunteer for the purpose of being trait- inscription to the effect that it was presented to the ors, it is provided in the fact that such men must captain in 1857 by the cabin passengers.

provide their dress and accoutrements at their own expense, and that they only receive pay when at drill or on active service. This single fact is conclusive that none but persons having property to defend could be enrolled. We trust that as a parting act of contrition the Derby Government will cease to ignore Ireland, considering that they are supported by our Conservative members and the Independent Opposition, and that even for the sake of disembarrassing the position of these gentlemen they will call out the Irish volunteers."

At a meeting held in Belfast on the 28th June, it was unanimously adopted, that a memorial be sent to the Lord Lieutenant, with a view of urging on her Majesty's government the propriety of passing a short bill through the House of Parliament to include Ireland in the act for the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps .- Kilkenny Journal.

THE MILITIA. - The embodied militia of the United Kingdom is ordered to be out for training in the coming month of June. It is presumed that this step is preparatory to the permanent embodiment of such as shall muster efficiently in any future selection .-We hope the Clare will be chosen.—Clare Journal.

The Naval and Military Guzette, on our available have nearly 34,000 police, aithe United Kingdom we example be needed of what excellent soldiers police and constabulary may be made, by judicious training and good arming, we point with peculiar pride and confidence to the 12,000 riflemen composing the Irish Constabulary force.

IRISH VALOUR IN ITALY .- The correspondent of the Globe writes :- " It will gratify Irish readers to learn that in the late battle of Montebello young Merve MucCarthy, who had volunteered in the ranks from Paris, was made sub-lieutenant on the field for his bravery; he is the grandson of Sir Charles Mac-Carthy, late governor of Cape Coast Castle, who was killed (and eaten) by the Ashantees previously to the arrival there of Mr. and Mrs. MacLean (L.E.L).

We by no means wish success to "Victor Em-Whatever merit the French Emperor may justly claim-and of all wars of modern times the present is one in which 'mmartial mind sees least to determine the claim of t-Victor Emmanuel is merely an ambitious, set: man, and unscrupulous intriguer. All he seeks own aggrandisement; how to raise the wind and signt a king with a beggar's purse. The convents' plunder and the British subsidy being gone, he hopes to gain something by a War between France and Austria. Whoever wins, we wish the knave disappointed.-Nation.

Accounts from Cork speak of the melancholy and descried state to which that harbor is reduced by the war in Italy. Instead of a great crest of masts, from which floated the flags of all nations, there is nothing now but a silent waste of waters.

ACTION AGAINST MR. SERGEANT SHEE .-- In the Court of Queen's Bench yerterday counsel applied on behalf of Mr. Sergeant Shee for liberty to plead in an just conduct towards his tenantry. To this the defendant desired to plead-first, a denial of publication of the libel; secondly, a denial of the defama-tory sense imputed; thirdly, a justification to the first paragraph of the summons and plaint, arising out of certain Chancery matters; and, fourthly, a similar justification to the second paragraph. application was granted on an affidavit being made as to the pleas of justification.

THE PROPER STILL LEAVING.—Notwithstanding our "great prosperity," and our "vast improvement,' the people are still abandoning the dear old Emerald Isle, and proceeding to distant lands to cast their future lot amongst strangers. From Galway, Cork, Limerick, and Liverpool the tide of Irish emigration continues to increase, and for the past month fully 10,000 of the Irish have sailed away from their native land, perhaps never to return. The Irish population is about seven millions. There is room in the country for as many more; but notwithstanding our 'wonderful and vast improvements," even those we have are not willing to stop with us. They find to their cost that there is nothing here for them but hard toil and poverty; slavery, shame and degradation; and they are daily departing for America, where he who toils will be paid for his labor; where where talent is rewarded and where genius and skill obtain distinction. emigrants have often heard of the wonderful 'British Constitution' under which they lived. They have heard it lauded as the 'envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world; but they could find nothing in it to admire, and nothing at all to love. On the contrary it carned their hate and detestation; and they leave their native land abhorring the very name of English rule in Ireland. To them that rule was worse than an Egyptian bondage; and far darker than the blackest despotism of the east .-It banned their faith; proscribed their beloved clergy; insulted their national feelings; gave them no scope for their energy; no aid to their enterprise; it taxed them, it fleeced them; left them at the mercy of the 'English garrison;' and treated them as encmies and outlaws in their own land. They were told they were emancipated, but they could never discover that themselves. Since 29 they felt the arm of oppression heavier than ever. Before that year Catholic lords and Catholic gentlemen were slaves as well as themselves: but when the Bill of '29 became law. the lords and gentlemen left them in their misery, to look out for places and honors, and there the poor people have remained ever since. What wonder, then, that they have lost all hope of the improvement of the country? Who could blame them for leaving a land where tricksters are applauded; where traitors are rewarded; where just men are calumniated and despised; and where the shortest road to distinction is that in which the country is sold, and the trust of a confiding people bartered for paltry at all that he will obtain justice or fair play, and he and his are abandoning a land so full of corruption, and so oppressed by knaves and tyrants. - Dandalk

The want of rain is severely felt by the agricultural classes in the neighborhood of Nenagh. The crops, however, appear healthy and vigorous, and promise

The body of a man, one of the passengers of the Pomona, having £300 on it, was drawn up from the lower hold by the diver on Monday. The exact sum found in the pockets was £326 to one-half of which the diver becomes entitled, according to agreement. Bodies are washed ashore daily, but are now becoming so disfigured that they can scarcely be identified. One body of a young girl had the scalp hanging the knees. A body of an elderly female came on shore at Ballyvaloo, with on leg off, and the next day, strange to say, the log was washed in near the body. Two men are lashed in the mizzen rigging, supposed to be the captain and mate, and although the diver made several attempts to clear them be was unable to do so. On Wednesday Mr. Brownrigg the large sum of money on it, and also on another

On the 30th of May James Donreen, William Doyle, Martin Dayle, and Edward Doyle, the four men suspected of being concerned in the murder of the old man Edward Doureen, at Cullenogue, County Wexford, on the 6th of March last, were conveyed to Go-rey from the county jail, where they have been confined on renewed demands for further examination. The inquiry was held before Colonel Keogh, R.M. and the evidence adduced was considered to be of a sufficiently strong character to warrant their committal for trial at the next assizes for the county.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT GALWAY. - Ballinasloe, Tuesday Night .- The public here have just been startled by the intelligence of a dreadful homicide, perpetrated this day near the village of Ballinemore, in this county. The gentleman who met with an untimely fate was Mr. Richard Burke, who, up to the present time, has been acting as land agent for the Hon. Martin French. Mr. Burke had been residing in the house of St. Brandons, on the property of his employer, and it had been arranged that he should give it up for the use of the young Mr. Ffrench, but recently married. Mr. Ffrench arrived at Ballinamore-park, the seat of his father, this morning, so early as 4 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to St. Brandon's to awake Mr. Burke, who accompanied him back. They were together during the day, and, condultation disappeared, some apprehension was ex-Mr. Burke began to make inquiries, and in a snor time his dead body was found, pierced by two pistol bullets, in a plantation at Ballinamore. Mr. Ffrench is missing, and the authorities are on the alect cudeavoring to obtain information. As the matter is both a painful and delicate one, I hesitate to mention many of the particulars which have reached me. Mr. Burke was an amiable young man, and was very generally esteemed. Mr. French was at the time known to labor under fits approaching to insanity.-A messenger from Abscragh announces that Mr. Ffrench has been found dead in the woods at Clonbrock. One of the constabulary has been despatched by Mr. Montgomery, R.M., to learn particulars, but I cannot await his return for this parcel. There are, since morning, but few additional particulars of the terrible tragedy at Ballinamore. The princi-pal actor (Mr. French) is a son of the Hon. Martin Ffrench (stipendiary magistrate), and grandson of the late Lord Ffrench, the failure of whose bank and subsequent fearful snicide are yet fresh in the memory of the Irish public. Young Mr. Ffrench had labored under an aberration of mind for the last two years, and attempted to take the life of a policeman about a year and a half ago. Mr. Burke was a gen-tleman of high character in the county, and discharged the office of Deputy-Sheriff at the late contested election for Galway. He has left a wife and two children to deplore their premature bereavement - Saunders's Newsletter.

#### GRAET BRITAIN,

Parliament has already met, and both houses are wasting a week in the singularly silly employmet of taking useless oaths. Perhaps we should qualify the term useless, for the law as it now stands has one use. It is a permanent insult to Catholics, who are required to swear to a long string of insulting propositions, from which all other members are exempt. No man living professes to believe that the oath has any other practical effect. Englishmen being a practieal race, it may be worth their consideration to know whether the pleasure of insulting Catholics pays sufficiently for the loss of a week at such a moment, for the session must now be very short. The moors will soon begin to attract the members and the Thames has already begun to repel them. This has happened quite suddenly a few days back. The cause we leave it to philosophers to explain; the fact is unpleasantly certain to any one who ever uses the river steamers. The comparatively early season at which the change has taken place this year makes it pretty certain that a session in August will be even more unpleasant to the members this year than last. It is to be hoped that the result will be the adoption of some effectual remedy for an evil from which the members of Parliament may fly, but the Londoners cannot. - Weekly Register.

It is said that an amendment to the Address will be moved in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Hartington, on the part of the Whig opposition, and that it will be seconded by Sir Morton Peto, who, it will be remembered, was created a Baronet by the last Whig Administration.

The Morning Herald has published a table dissectston, 107; Russell, 148; Bright 28. Our imaginative cotemporary says that this table discloses these interesting and significant results: -That the Conservative party present a compact and united body amounting to 300 members. That they outnumber the Palmerstonians by nearly three to one. That they more than double the Russell Whigs. That they have a majority of 51 over the combined Palmerstonians and Russellites. That they heat these, even when strengthened by Mr. Bright's followers, by 23. That there are C5 Independent members in the House; and that if one-half these gentlemen act conscientiously and free from the bias of faction, motives-and we believe the number who are so resolved to be considerably larger-in the very worst view of the case ministers will command a majority of 20 upon any resolution of confidence or question of national policy which their political rivals may have the temerity to propose.

The Post in reply to some objections as to Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell being actuated by mutual rivalry, says the public may rest assured that if the Liberal Party cannot act unitedly, the fault will be in the rank and file, and not in their chiefs. The Advertiser contains, however, details showing that the question who shall be Prime Minister, in case Lord Derby's Cabinet goes out, is not yet set

It was lately observed in the House of Lords during a debate on the Militia, that to fortify the whole caboard of England would be an impossibility, and the honors or gain. There is no protection for the remark, in the usual sense of the term employed, wealth the Irish farmer creates in the soil; no hope was undoubtedly true. If, however, the suggestions was undoubtedly true. If, however, the suggestions now offered are heartily and judiciously carried into execution, not only will the entire circuit of these islands be defended by cannon, but the force of artillery disposable for service in the field will be enormously strengthened. It is proposed that in every coast town Volunteers should enrol themselves for local artillery service-that is to say, for the special and particular duty of working guns placed in position for the defence of their own property and homes. The scheme appears to be an excellent one. The service would require so little time, and involve so little absence from home, that it might be accepted even by those who could hardly enter an active lunteer Corps; the practice would be exceedingly interesting and popular; and, at the suggested rate of 10 or 12 men to a gun, a formidable battery might be established at every town along the coast. over, like a hood, and another had both legs off at The War-Office Circular recommends that the Coast Artillery companies, instead of comprising a maximum of 100 men, as in the case of the Volunteer Riflemen, should be limited to about a tenth part of that strength; that each company, with a captain of of its own, should have its own gun under its charge, and that in this manner ten or a dozen men might be associated, "all neighbours, intimately acquainted with each other, in the charge and working of a particular gun, mounted, so to speak at the very door When it is remembered that such a company, always working and practising with the same gun and from the same battery, must needs become perfectly acquainted with its range, its action, and everything connected with its effect, it will soon be seen what power such artillery might acquire. On similar principles our commercial ports and open rivers might be protected by flotillas of Volunteer Artillerymen com\_ posed of working boats or ships' launches, each car

rying a gan at the bow; nor do we see why move- great noise on every Sunday morning; the tetotal'able batteries might not be organised in the same manner especially where there is a coast railway. manner especially where there is a coast railway. There were rectales in the half on every bulleay Our military authorities have but to give the word night. It was most disgraceful. I don't preach in and find the guns, and the thing with a little professional instruction, will be done. If half-n-dozen Royal Engineers were sent to trace out a battery, and as many Royal Artillerymen left to teach the rudiments of gunnery, there is not a coast town in England where the spirit of the population would not do the rest. It was computed the other day that we had 7,000 cannon in reserve at Woolwich-about seven times as many as were found in store at Sebastopol. We will undertake to add to this intelligence that every gun of this enormous stock would find gunners for the defence of the country before twelve months were over .- Times.

Sir J. Pakington informed the meeting of the Worcestershire Society on Saturday last, that "it might, and probably would be, very difficult, if the war should be long protracted, for England to preserve her neutrality," a tolerably significant indication of the intentions of the Government. At present, however, Sir John seems to think discretion the better part of valor, but he hopes a favorable oppor-tunity may offer for "going in and thrashing any Of course France is aimed at in this rather equivocal threat; but unless the fortune of war

A considerable increase has taken place during the past week in the number of seamen arriving in Portsmouth who have volunteered for the royal service at the different outposts. Above 80 have arrived from Liverpool, and above 70 from Sunderland, Shields, and Hull. The aggregate number of government and contractors' hands employed in the laboratory and military arsenal at Woolwich amounts to 10,000 men and boys. The number was again increased yesterday,

UTILITY OF THE RIPLE. - Mr. Alcock, M. P., at the annual Spring meeting of the East Surrey Agricultural Association, held on Thursday week, made some remarks on the propriety of a general arma-ment and said—"It was of the utmost importance that at the present moment the people of England should unite in establishing volunteer corps, in order to render it perfectly certain that no attempt to invade this country by any foreign nation could have the most remote chance of success. If we possessed one, two, or three hundred thousand rillemen, or even 50,000 or 60,000 good marksmen, it would be impossible for any hostile army to land and penetrate for ten miles into the country. No foreign army could land and form in readiness for battle if they were Kable Christian name of Pierce entally so, in and not of to be harassed and made a targets of by a body of the province of Munster, from which district the Tip-50,000 or 100,000 picked marksmen."

THE PIKE IN WARFARD. - Among the suggestions made in London morning papers is one that volunteers shall not use bayonets, but be provided with a pike about seven feet long, with a hinged bracket near the top, so that it might be used as a rest for the musket when the enemy are at a distance; it Slipway, but was instantly bailed by the shod with fron, it might be stuck sloping into the "Keep off there." Some persons present steads

conduct of Austrian and French seamen during the last few days. There are a large number of Austrian vessels taking refuge in the port, and a great deal of ill-feeling subsists between the crews of these and of French ships. On Friday a considerable concourse met with knives and revolvers, and a riot was expected, but the police succeeded in dispersing the mob without an outbreak having occarred. On Saturday a French vessel was leaving the port with hundred million of bashels, or lifty ridlers over her cargo when some Austrians hurled stones on to the deck, and a fight was again nearly taking place. breadth of hand has been seeded to corn with at ceedingly strong, and it has been deemed advisable good crop. by the local authoritise to order the milita under arms, in case of a breach of the peace. The Austrians are unable to leave, except in neutral vessels, and they are, not unnaturally, restless under the restric-

Government are ready to guarantee a dividend of per cent, per annum for twenty-live years, provided the cable is in successful operation and capable of conveying 100 words an hour; also that they will pay £20,000 per annum for messages. The Company, moreover, are to continue to enjoy the profits of the original arrangement for a payment of £14,000 per annum from the United States Government. They ed a new fillbuster expedition to invade Nict Serve. ing the new Parliament, and alloting them as fol- intend to guard, by a policy of insurance, against ac- and that it will sail from this poet to-morrow to next cidents or loss from the process of submerging the day. Active recruiting has been going on the some shall be accompanied by provisions for its efficient electrical working. The new capital is to consist of £000,000 in £5 preference shares.

> scarcely any intermission, nearly 1,000 persons were ime of commencing the afternoon service, for the mented by the arrival of fareign converts. purpose of making a demonstration in favor of the Rev. Hugh Allon, the lecturer appointed by the vestry, and against the Puseyite practices of the rector. Placards were posted on the church gates and in other conspicuous places in the neighbourhood, announcing that at the request of the Bishop of London the Rev. Mr. Allen would not enforce his right to preach for the present, pending an endeavour which the Bishop is making to secure an amicable settlement of the dispute. The crowd, however manifested no disposition to disperse, and threats were loudly uttered, that when the church was open for the usual service they would tear down the Popish decorations of the communion table. Under the advice of the police it was resolved, therefore, not to open the church at all for afternoon service; and this being announced to the assembled crowd, they ventured their feelings in hisses, growns, and cries of "No Popery," "Down with Puseyism," &c., and then slowly dispersed, many threatening to return in the evening. A large number were present in the church at the evening service, and when the rector, the Rev. bryan King, appeared in the pulpit, there were some will not be able to eat beef by the cord, nor drink hissing and stamping of feet, which continued till handle by the tild by the cord, nor drink suppressed by the police. By the conclusion of the service a dense mob had sssembled on the steps of the church, and when the doors were opened for the egress of the congregation, and the rector, with his attendant choisters reached the porch on their way to the vestry, they were assailed with a succession of hooting and hisses both from within and without the church, which continued as long as they remained in sight. A strong body of police were in attendance both in the afternoon and the evening, and contributed materially to the preservation of order; but it is to be feared all their exertions would have proved unavailing if the crowd had been admitted to the church in the afternoon. - Morning Chronicle.

There is a Mormonite chapel in the vicinity of Commercial-road East, and a Mr. Hepburn has distinguished himself in lectures against the Mormonites. Much disturbance appears to have arisen from the opposition thus created. The case was before the Thames Police Magistrate on Monday, and Hepburn and others were committed for trial. In the course of the lengthy examination Hepburn put a the hall was a regular "blasphemy shop," where infidelity of the worst kind was avowed. Sarah Jones, a respectable elderly woman, said she was living at No. 2 Philpot-street, next door to the lecture hall .-She saw Repburn opposite her door on Sunday night. He called out, "Come on, my boys, I mean to have a jolly good row to-night." She heard gentlemen call out, "Take him away." Hepburn was very violent and noisy, and people tried to take him away. The witness then went on to state she had no comfort on the Sunday. Hepburn preached and made a the essays of the New England seers."

ers delivered lectures there in the afternoon; and there were lectures in the hall on every Sunday Protestant, and go to my parish church. It is a common thing every Sunday for two rows to take place in front of my house. I have had my things broken, Hepburn preaches outside while they preach mside the hall. Hepburn preaches on a chair every Sunday morning, and then sends his cap round. I have remonstrated about the noise and confusion. The Sabbath day is one of disturbance and rioting, and not one of peace to me and my neighbours.

SOCIAL MORALITY OF THE GREAT BRITON .- The full Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which has power to decree the dissolution of marriage between man and wife according to the law passed by the "Great Liberal Party" in the summer of 1857 has just concluded its sittings. The Court was composed of Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Earon Polibek, and Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and they did a stroke of business which must have been extremely gratifying to every well-constituted Wing. Lord Campbell indeed—who asked once so affectionately in the House of Lords, "what was to become of Ireland," on heaving that an extension of the Divorce Act to that country, which the Whigs had firmly determined on, was not to be obtained from their Conservative ments in favour of the dissolution of marriage by expressions of the delight which it gave him to proaonnee them. One suit afforded him peculiar pleasure, in which an injured husband obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery. The husband was a grocer, and the adulterer a howker, and Lord Campbell could not refrain from congratu-lating the lower orders that the blessing of divorce were now practically within their reach, and that an expensive luxury, which used to be the exclusive privilege of the aristocracy, was now one of the cheapest and most accessible of comforts. That the Divorce Act is no dead letter, and that Whig principles are being pretty freely carried out, the four days rocceding clearly show.

A Good Jorg, -- Some short time since (write our Portsmonth correspondent) the Tipperary Mili to Artillery being on duty at Haslar, his Serone Heleness the Prince Leiningen, commander of the Royar V whit landed at the stipway to make a short cut to his residence at Alverstoke. A sentry was posted here who gave the usual challenge. It happens that the Christian name of Pierce equally so, in and of thef perary Militia Artillery were raised. Among the structions given to the sentries on the advanced p shod with iron, it might be stock stoping into the ground in front of the volonteers like an abbattle or chevaux de frise, when attacked by the cavalry.

Australan and French Scamen during the conduct of Austrian and French scamen during the stern determination of the centry, and highly was sed that he should be not taken for of Pheree Landy, e.g.

### UNITED STATES.

The New York Courier and Enquirer estations that The animosity between the men of each nation is ex- present is very forward, with every present of a

All accounts from the wheat growing to close to the western part of New York State are encoungly -iey are, net unnaturally, restless under the restric-ion.

Atlantic Telegraph.—The Times states that the Covernment are ready to guarantee a dividend of 8 tained that it has got the start of that dreading and destructive enemy the weevil. The line argumentee of the fields is a subject of general comment, senteely a barren spot being visible - Abung Journal,

New York, Jews 20 .- The Tribung understands, from good authority, that Gen. Walker has organizcable, and also that the contract for its manufacture | time, and a very respectable force, as to number ; has been engaged.

A gentleman lettely arrived from Utuh, represents that the Mormons are in an excited and turbulent Another Scene at St. George's in the East. -On condition, bordering on rebellion. Governor Cum-Sunday afternoon, in spite of the rain which fell with ming had issued a proclamation, with a view to dispersing various parties of Mormons assembled, in a assembled opposite the parish Church of St. George's mil tary capacity, in the mountains surrounding in-the-East, by half-past three c'clock, the usual Salt Lake. The Mornous are being mouthly aug-

THE AMERICAN MAN. - We copy the following amusing conjectures as to what the American man will be, from the Baltimore American :- "What sort of man is the American man going to be? That is the great question with the Massachusetts peoplets. The answer may be easily inferred. Men whose boast is that the universal Yankee nation is the greatest in all creation, are not not to admit the superiority or even the equality of any other men whatsoever. Hence the speculative New Englanders conclude that, although the existing American man may be afflicted with a few blemishes, the coming American man will be a gentleman such as the world naver He will be no weak copy of his ancestors, no

duodecimo Britisher, nay, not even an enlarged and revised edition of John Bull, illustrated with cuts and copious appendices; but an entirely new, original, unique, unrivalled and unsurpassed man, different from any that ever walked the earth; in fine the very climax of humanity. He will not have the brawn of the Englishman, nor the impassability of the Frenchman, nor the laziness of the Italian. He brandy by the pipe; will soar high above lager beer and bretzel; look down with disdain upon frog legs and sour wine, and utterly scorn macaroni and garlic. Lean of person, sharp in feature, active in manner, persistent in effect, inquisitive in nature, slightly obtrusive in address independent of conduct, careand acquisitive, locomotive, recuperative, and indomitable, he will stand upon his hind legs, the wonder of the sun, and the joy of the planetary system. He will no longer be dyspeptic; quit chewing tobacco, cense drinking whiskey, devote more time to healthful recreation, and less to trading, desist from the manufacture of wooden untmegs, and peddle tin-ware no more forever. But, above all, he will be intensely speculative. He will continue to prosecute his investigations into spiritualism until the entire household and kitchen furniture of the land assumes the aspect of perpetual motion. To remedy any inconvenience resulting from this universal mobility, he will hold a grand auction, sell out the personal effects of the nation, and thenceforth cast the houses of the Republic, furniture, clocks, and all, in a solid piece. In brief, he will be the regreat many questions to the witnesses, asserting that | conciliation of human characteristics heretofore considered entirely antagonistic. He will be a business man and a philosopher at the same time. He will swap Barlow knives and discuss theology all in the same breath; run an engine eighteen hundred miles a day, and deliver a lecture on phrenology at night; write a poem before going to bed, and open a dry goods store in the morning; start a newspaper after breakfast, invent a machine for killing cockreaches at dinner, and get elected to Congress before dark .-This appears to be the coming man, as depicted in Mary Section

# True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE E. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

TERMS:

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

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and u-half, it paid in advance; but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, three pence; can be had at this Office; at Flyanis, McGill Street; and at Pickup's News

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

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859.

another glorious victory for French arms, and the overthrow, for the present at least, of Austrian authority in Italy-these are the tidings brought to u by the last European steamers. The battle of Magenta, in which about 80,000 Austrian troops were thoroughly deleated by a smaller body of French and Sardinians, will henceforward rank with Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and other victories of the First Empire; and though its results may not be so disastrous to Austria as the first two, or as was the latter to the Prussian Monarchy, it would seem to have settled the question of Austrian occupation of Northern Italy.

Full details of this great and important conflict we have not as yet received, but the losses in men and officers appear to have been heavy on both sides. No less than 20,000 of the Austrians are said to have been killed, wounded, and made prisoners; whilet the French acknowledge a loss of 5,000 men, though in all probability this statement is under the mark. Few standards, and only three guns were captured, which would seem to indicate that the Austrians were allowed to make an unmelested retreat, and therefore that the victors had themselves suffered severely: but the fact that the former have abandoned Milan, which was occupied by the French on the 8th inst. is decisive as to the immense political results of the great battle of Magenta.

Louis Napoleon has also acquired additional reputation from the events of this short but brilliant campaign. He has shown himself to be a skilful captain and a brave soldier. The Austruans were not only threshed by the French soldiers, but their commanders were out-manœuvred by the French Emperor. He, it is said. directed the movements of the troops which led to the victory; and has thus evinced his capacity for war, as well as his fitness to rule a nation in time of peace.

Though beaten on all points however, it does not seem as if the Austrians were disheartened. They are falling back on their resources, and will most probably maintain the contest with the proverbial tenacity of the Teutonic race. Fresh overtures for an accomodation were hinted at ; but it is more than doubtful whether, even if the ostensible leaders were inclined to hearken favorably to those overtures, the people of Italy. whose revolutionary passions have now been aroused, and stimulated by the late victory, will consent to abandon the wild dreams of democracy in which they have long indulged. The King of Sardicia might thankfully conclude a treaty secoring to him a large increase of territory and revenue; but what would Garibaldi, what would the cut-throats and revolutionists of Italy say to such a peace, after such a war, and after such hopes as have been held out to them? We look, in short, on the actual campaign as only the first act in the great melodrama of the Italian Revo-

From Great Britain we learn that Lord Derby's Ministry had been defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 13, and that their resignation was daily expected. The Persia further informs us that the Austrians were in full retreat across the Adda, after having been driven out of Marignan with a loss of 1,200 prisoners. In the commercial world Breadstuff's were reported as "slightly lower," and Provisions as " dull."

ANGLICANS AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS .-Our Anglican friends seem at last to be decided in favor of "Freedom of Education," as opposed to State-Schoolism. At their Synod at Toronto, opened on the 7th inst., the question of education was mooted, and the right of Anglicans to separate schools, was strongly asserted. It is intended, we believe, to test that right under the actual law; and in case of an adverse decision, to have resource to political agitation, in order to obtain such an amendment of the School Law, as shall enable members of the Anglican denomination to educate their own children as they please.

In this movement, in this agitation, our Anglican friends deserve, and we hope may receive, the sympathies and active co-operation of Catholies. Their cause is our cause; and amongst tholic vote.

them should we look for our natural political allies; holding as they do, so many principles ir, common with Catholics upon the main politicanreligious question of the day.

The question of "Freedom of Education" is not a mere denominational, or as the Globe would style it. a "sectarian" question. E very parent, whether Catholic or Protestant, is interested in asserting his right, as against the State. to educate his own children as he pleases; and the School Question properly c onsidered, is truly and essentially a " parent's q aestion."

That God may spe ed Anglican parents then, in their efforts to thr ow off the degrading and corrupting yoke of S Mate-Schoolism-is our sincere prayer. That they may be warmly seconded in their noble la nors by the Catholic body, is our earnest wish,; nor can we bring ourselves to believe that men who have asserted the great principles ( ) !! Rvx dorumboved, when they see a portion of their Protestant fellow-citizens en-Raged in the same storious struggle for their inalienable rights as parents, against the brute despotism of the State. Earnestly therefore would we exhort our Catholic readers to co-operate with their Anglican neighbors in the combat now pending; earnestly would we exhort them to remember that truth is of no party, and is to be respected from whatever quarter it may proceed. We claim no special rights for ourselves; we ask no privileges, no favors, as Catholics; but as parents, alone responsible for the education of our children, and responsible to God alone, we demand as a right that, without let or hindrance from the State, we be left free to educate our children as we please. This right which we assert for ourselves, we recognise as inherent in all our fellow-citizens, without distinction of creed or of national origin. It is this right, this natural, this heaven-derived right, that we plead against the encroachments of a tyrant State ;and asserting this right for ourselves, and pleading it in our own behalf, we are bound in honor, and by self-interest, to assert, and plead it, for, and in behalf of, all who like ourselves are galled by, and desire to throw off, the odious yoke of State-Schoolism.

Herein too may we find the means of forming

political alliances both profitable and honorable;

because contracted with men who, on the vital questions of the day, hold oninions in common with ourselves. We cannot without immediate dishonor, and ultimate loss, we cannot as Catholics, ally ourselves with the followers of George Brown, or with any party in the State that is not publicly pledged to adopt "Freedom of Education" as a plank of its political platform; we cannot without dereliction of principle, without the foulest treason to our religion, give our support to any man, or set of men, who has not, or who have not, given us convincing proof of his or their determination, both to give the School Question of Upper Canada precedence over all secular questions, and so to settle that question as to give full satisfaction to the demands put for ward by the Catholic body. Now the "Liberals," as they are called, the friends of George Brown and his political allies, are predged to the maintenance of a "common" school system; they are too deeply committed on this question to retract now; they could not, even if they would; and in justice to their consistency, we will add that they would not, even if they could. They may perhaps try and amuse us by holding out vain hopes; by telling us of great and good things to come from Committees of Enquiry. and well-salaried Commissioners; but we are not. we trust, such fools as to be duped by such shallow artifices as these. We want no Committees of Enquiry; for on the School Question there is nothing new to be said. We need no roving Commissioners for Ireland, Prussia, or Belgium; for in none of these countries is there anything that could be profitably imported into Canada. The School Question, in short, lies in a nut-shell, it is so simple; and all our claims may be expressed at full length in the following short sentence. We demand :-

"That no one be taxed, directly or indirectly, for the support either of a church or of a school, to which he is conscientiously opposed."

This is all that the friends of "Freedom of Education" demand; a demand so reasonable, so self-evidently just, that their opponents dare not contest it; and we heartily welcome our separated brethren of the Anglican denomination, as our allies, and comrades in the approaching contest. We have reason, we have justice on our side, even if numbers be still against us; but in the end, truth and justice must triumph over brute force, if we be but true to ourselves, and our sacred cause—a cause in whose success every granting to Lower Canada at the present day, Christian, every parent, is vitally interested.

For the School Question is essentially a parent's question; for to the parent alone it belongs of right to control the education of the child. and to determine, "how, by whom," and " with whom" his child shall be educated. This is our inadequate reparation, to the former, for the thesis. "Education is the legitimate function of gross injustice inflicted upon her by the Union, an essential difference, which consists in thisthe Family, not of the State-of the Father, not and for the especial benefit of Upper Canada. of the Civil Magistrate;" and strong in this truth, which no one dare impugn, we may defy the malice of George Brown, the ravings of the Globe, and the brute violence of Upper Canadian demagogues. Of one thing only are we on the following grounds:afraid - the treachery of pretended friends; against one thing only should we be on our guard -the liberal professions of "Clear-Grit" office-

THE "GLOBE" AND THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."-Our opposition to Mr. M'Gee's advocacy of the justice of "Representation by Population" as applied to Canada, has brought out in his support, and in support of the principles which he advocates, the two great champions of Protestantism in Upper and Lower Canada respectively; we mean the Globe and the Montreal Witness. We congratulate Mr. M'Gee as a Catholic, upon his new found friends; and point to their advocacy of "Representation by Population" as a conclusive proof that it is essentially an anti-Catholic measure; aimed against our Catholic institutions, as much as against the nationality of our French Canadian fellow-citizens; and that in the estimation of our enemies, it is the one thing needful to establish and perpetuate Protestant Ascendancy; and in the words of our Montreal evangelical Canada shake in their shoes. Thus, some two or three weeks ago spake the No-Popery organ of Lower Canada; and in a similar style does the saintly editor of the Globe assail the TRUE WITNESS for its "ultramontanism," and opposition to "Representation by Population," even when that measure is advocated by Mr. G. Brown's new found friend Mr. M'Gee :-

"What is the charge preferred against Mr. M'Gee? Simply that in the fulfilment of his duty as a politician, he has affirmed the equity of the Upper Canadian demand for representation according to populationthat he has declared that demand to be irresistibleand that he is willing to embody the principle on which it rests in any scheme of constitutional reform that may be proposed. For this, and this alone, the True Witness assails Mr. M'Gee with a string of insinuations, ending with a threat of virtual excommunication as the penalty of his adherence to his present party alliance. - Globe, 27th ult.

Not with the design of repelling the attacks made upon us by the Globe do we reply to the charges of "ultramontanism" &c., &c., urged against us by our Clear Grit cotemporary; for the highest compliment that he can pay to a Catholic journalist is his unqualified censure of the latter's conduct. The Catholic who can win a good word from the Globe or the Witness, must be a traitor to his religion, and a rank hypocrite; but the honest and sincere Papist will ever be the object of Mr. George Brown's abhorrence; and a friendly notice from the latter, would, theretore, be a certain proof that he had richly earned the scorn and detestation of his coreligionists .-We, therefore, admit the "kltramontanism," and plead guilty to the soft impeachment of political hostility to Mr. M'Gee, and to all other advocates of a measure for subjecting Catholic Lower Canada to the tyranny of Protestant Upper Canada.

But the Globe does not tell the whole truth. It is not " for this, and this alone" that we assault Mr. M'Gee and his Clear Grit friends; but because of their political dishonesty, and utter want of principle and integrity. We will make good our words.

We charge the advocates of "Representation by Population," generally, with political dishonesty, and an utter want of principle and inegrity; because they have two sets of weights and measures, one for themselves and one for their neighbours. Their clamour for "Representation by Population" is a proof of this; because when the advantages of " Equality of Representation" for the two sections of the Province, were on the side of Upper Canada; and when the population of Lower Canada was far greater than was that of the Upper Provincewhilst the latter sent as many members to Parliament as did the former-not a voice was raised by Upper Canadians against that arrangement as unjust; not a word uttered then by Mr. Geo. Brown's party, in favor of "Representation by Population." Now justice is always justice; and if the principle advocated by Mr. G. Brown be just to-day, it was just at the time of the Union; and would therefore, if the party whom he represents were honest men, and lovers of justice, have been insisted on by them, then. In that they held their peace when "Equality of Representation" was in their favour, and "Representation by Population" would have given a numerical preponderance in the Legislature to Lower Canada, is proof convincing that the advocates of the latter measure to-day, are knaves and hypocrites; keeping one set of weights and measures for themselves, and another set for their neighbors; and intent, not upon justice, but solely upon their own personal advantages. -Were they honest men, they would have insisted upon "Representation by Population" from the time of the Union; and they would see that in now that her population is, or is said to be, a trifle less than that of the Upper Province, a number of representatives equal to that of the latter, they were but making a tardy, and very

we tax him also with want of honesty in his ad- the benefit, of Ireland; and, therefore, the friends vocacy of "Representation by Population," and of Ireland had, and have the right to assert that

if he presumes to deny it, that, previous to the violated, and for years set aside, expressly for the hunters, seeking to avail themselves of the "Ca- last general election, some eighteen months ago, sake of giving to the Protestant and Anglo-Saxon past. Mr. McGee did his hest to be admitted into the population of that section of the Province an un-

object in view, he entered into negotiations with the Attorney General for Canada West, whom he has since denounced as an Orangeman; and that day after day, and until his abject overtures to enter political life on the Ministerial interest had been spurned with contumely by those to whom they were addressed, he waited humbly in Ministerial antechambers for a reply to his degrading offers. It is not Mr. M'Gee's fault therefore, if to-day he is not sitting on the Ministerial side of the House; and amongst the most docile and well trained of government support-

Now to do the Ministry justice, on the question of "Representation by Population," their policy has always been clearly expressed, as hostile to that measure. It is the content, the to that measure could have succeeded in the Autumn of 1857 in striking his bargain with that Ministry, and thereby obtaining admission into their ranks, he would not in 1858 and 1859 have proclaimed himself, either on the floor of the House, or elsewhere, the advocate of a measure of which his Ministerial patrons were the uncompromising opponents; of a measure, which, if carried, would be the death blow, to the particular interests of Lower Canada, and to French Canadian nationality; and would, by the immense preponderance it would give to Protestantism in the Legislature, be fatal to the civil and religious liberties of the entire Catholic body throughout the Province. This question of "Representation" is, we repeat, to Catholics, the most important of all the politico-religious questions of the day; for it is agitated by Protestants not as an end, but as the means to an end; that end being the suppression of Popery, and the establishment of Protestant Ascendancy. Given " Representation by Population," and it would be in vain for Catholics to continue the struggle for "Freedom of Education;" vain for them to expect to retain even those slight advantages which, in the form of Separate Schools, they have already wrested from the enemy. The condition of Lower Canada, and of the Catholics of the Province, would be as that of Ireland, and of the Catholics of the British Empire, in the last century; they would be at the mercy of those who, whenever, or wheresoever it has been in their power to persecute Catholics, have shown no mercy; they would be trampled under the hoofs of those who detest the people of Lower Canada as Frenchmen and as Catholics; and who hate all Catholics because of their fidelity to their God.

Humanly speaking, therefore, every thing-our schools, our convents, our religious and charitable institutions, our civil and religious liberties -- depends, and depend upon our being able to maintain, so long as the Legislative Union betwixt the two sections of the Province continues, the principle of " Equality of Representation" intact .-Designed originally to assure Protestant and Anglo-Saxon supremacy, and, as the Witness tells us, to crush the nationality and the religion of the Lower Province, it has been, by the Providence of Almighty God, converted into an instrument of defence against our enemies, and made a bulwark to our Church. Shall we then be such fools or such knaves, as to cast away this weapon, and to break down this bulwark? and for what? In order to promote the purely selfish objects of one, who at his very first entry into Canadian political life, approved himself by his intrigues, destitute of political integrity, and of all fixed principle; of one who was ready to ally himself with any men, with any party, no matter what their politics, who would but take him by the hand, and advance his interests; of one, in short, who would have been the humble follower of M. Cartier, if the latter would have accepted his preffered homage; and who, because spurned by M. Cartier and his Ministerial colleagues, has since clasped to his bosom Mr. George Brown. the malignant reviter of his race and of his creed! These we assert are facts; which, though they have only come to our knowledge within the last few weeks, we are prepared to establish by proofs irrefragable.

But-argues the Globe in behalf of its friend Mr. M'Gee-did not O'Connell demand "Representation By Population as an "act of justice to Ireland?"-and has not Mr. M'Gee, therefore, the right to demand the same measure, as an act of justice to Upper Canada? Yes, indeed; and so also "there is a river in Macedon; and there is also moreover a river at Monmouth, and there is salmons in both." Yet in spite of worthy Fluellen's logic, even George Brown must admit that there is a difference betwixt Monmouth and Macedon, betwixt Alexander and Harry of Monmouth. So also with regard to Canada and Ireland, is there a difference, and That the principle of "Representation by Popu-And with regard to Mr. M'Gee, in particular, lation" had never been violated in behalf, or for principle in hehalf of Ireland. But with respect It is a fact which we are prepared to prove, to Upper Canada, that same principle has been

ranks of the Ministerial party; that with that due preponderance in the Legislature; neither they therefore, nor their friends, can honestly or consistently assert that principle in their behalf, now that the advantages of "Equal Representation" are no longer on their side. This is a conclusive, an unanswerable rejoinder to all the arguments of the friends of "Representation By Population;" one. therefore, to which they are most careful never to allude even, when advocating that measure.

To establish any analogy, however remote, betwixt the policy of the great Irish statesman, and that of Mr. M'Gce, the Globe must show that, at the time of the Union betwixt Ireland and Great Britain, the population of the former was far greater, and its finances far more prosperous. than that, and those of the latter; that nevertheless, Ireland was allowed only the same numper of representatives as was accorded to Great Britain, and was moreover, burdened with the debts contracted by, and for the exclusive benefit of, the sister country; that subsequently, the increase of population in the latter had outstripped that of Ireland, and that O'Connell had in consequence demanded " as an act of justice," that in spite of the mjustice inflicted upon Ireland by the Union, the number of representatives for Great Britain should be augmented in proportion to its increase of population. Had this, the literal counterpart of what has occurred in Canada, transpired on the other side of the Atlantic, and if O'Connell had acted as we have supposed. and as Mr. M'Gee is now acting, there would indeed have been a perfect parallelism; but under such circumstances we do not think that posterity would have awarded to O'Connell the renutation either of an able statesman, or indeed of a n honest man.

We on the contrary maintain that we are contending for O'Connell's principles, even if our formula, be different. He claimed for his country "Representation by Population" not as an end, but as the means to an end-that end being the autonomy of Ireland, its emancipation from foreign rule, and from Protestant Ascendancy .-So we in like manner contend for " Equality of Representation;" first as a bare act of justice to Lower Canada, seeing that that principle was applied when its population far exceeded that of the Upper Province; and secondly as the means to an end-that end being the autonomy of Lower Canada, its deliverance from foreign rule, and from Protestant Ascendancy with which we are menaced. On us therefore, and not on the shoulders of Mr. McGee or George Brown, has the mantle of Ireland's orator, statesman, and patriot fallen; for though we employ different means, yet the ends we seek are essentially the same.

If we have been prompt and incessant in condemning, and in denouncing as unworthy of Catholic support, a Ministry or party who had approved themselves indifferent, or hostile to the just demands of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada; so, on the other hand, we are always ready to do justice even to our political opponents; and to bail with joy every sign, of contrition on their part for their past conduct, and of a determination to amend their lives. It is therefore a pleasure to us to be able to lay before our readers the following remarks on the School Question, which we extract from the Minerve (Ministerial organ) of Saturday last.

Speaking of the action taken on the subject of separate schools by the Anglican Synod, our Ministerial cotemporary says :-

"We have already said, upon the testimony of the Superintendent of Education himself, that it was evident to us, that every concession made to Catholics had been exterted by the courageous perseverance of their Bishop; we cannot then but notice with pleasure the help which our coreligionists are about to receive from an imposing minority asserting claims analogous to theirs.

'The Leader himself feels that the common school system, already shaken by the concessions of the Lesislature, will scarce be able to resist the shock; the influence which now seems determined against that system, will have great weight with the counsellors of the Crown for this section of the Province; we shall owe perhaps to a political necessity, that which should have been granted as an act of justice; but whatever the cause or occasion of the benefit, we shall rejoice to see recognised what to us appears to

be the inalienable right of conscience and of faith.

"Let us add that the majority in the Parliament seem to partake of our views. Had the Session been prolonged, a proposition, with the object of extendng the narrow framework of the Upper Canadian educational system, would have been laid before the Legislature; and we hope that it may be one of the first acts which shall mark the approaching transfer of the Legislature to Quebec."—Minerve, 18th inst.

We have no desire, or indeed design, to indulge in angry recriminations over the past; it is not our object to remind our cotemporary that the claims on the School Question which it now recognises as just, and as inalicnable rights-"droit imprescriptible"-have always hitherto been opposed and denied to us by the present Ministry; and that it was that refusal of justice which provoked the opposition which they have often received from the TRUE WITNESS. We regret indeed that the Minerve and its Ministerial patrons have so long delayed recognising the justice of our claims on the School Question; but "better late than never;" and even now, at the eleventh hour, if they are willing and determined. to do their best to bring about an equitable settlement of the School Question, we shall be but too happy to do them justice, and to forget their

The task will in all probability be a difficult

one, but therefore the more glorious. The Globe, be conclusive as to the knavery of those who George Brown, and all the Protestant fanaticism of the Upper Province, will be arrayed against that Ministry which first shall dare to proclaim the grand principles of perfect " Freedom of Education," and first shall endeavor to reduce those principles to practise. On the other hand, they will have the support of the entire Catholic body, and of all that is truly liberal, of all that is truly Christian, amongst Protestants. The combat may be, will no doubt be, arduous; but if Ministers are but faithful to their promises given in the Minerve, and if the friends of "Freedom of Education" be but true to themselves, the result cannot be doubtful.

The entire educational system of Upper Canada must be revised. "Bit by bit" reform will do little good; for the whole system is radically defective, and is based upon a false principle. It is a "common" or mixed school system; and is, therefore, incompatible with the denominational or separate system, advocated by Catholics, and by the Anglican Synod of Toronto. As no amount of labor, or money would ever successfully convert an ancient Gothic castle into an elegant and convenient Italian villa, so no amount of verbal amendments to the law will ever succeed in transforming a "common" or mixed school system, into an efficient and harmoniously, working denominational, or separate system. A school law so amended would present but a bundle of incongruities. As the "common" is the direct contradictory of "separate" school system, so a Common School Law with provisions for Separate Schools is, and must be, an absurdity, because self-contradictory; therefore unsatisfactory, and a source of continual misunderstandings, heartburnings, and renewed political agitation.

Now THE objectionable feature in the actual school system of Upper Canada is that it is "common" or "mixed." We object not to State aid to education; on the contrary, we assert the duty of the State to make material provision for the education of its poorer citizens. We object not to taxes for school purposes; for provided that the funds thence accruing be equitably distributed, we cheerfully admit the propriety of making payment for the support of schools compulsory. But whilst we admit that the State has the right to compel the parent to perform his duties towards his children by giving to them a sound and Christian education, we deny to it the right of imposing upon its citizens a "common" or uniform system of schooling, without regard to their religious opinions and conscientious scruples. In a homogeneous society alone, that is, one of which all the members were either Catholics, or Protestants of the same denomination, would such a system be just or practicable.

But to a society like ours, composed of so many diverse and discordant elements, a denominational system is essentially necessary; a system which, whilst it leaves the members of various denominations free, if so they please, to unite for educational purposes, at the same time recognises their right to bring up their children according to their several and peculiar tenets, so long as there be therein nothing contrary to the natural law. This is what we mean by "Freedom of Education;" and we contend that the cause of education, as well as the cause of religion and morality, will be better promoted by its adoption, than by insisting upon an impracticable uniformity; which, however beautiful in theory. must in practice be meflicient, because repugnant to the religious feelings and earnest convictions of all who deem that positive religious teaching is an essential element of all education.

The task, therefore, which, if we may believe the Minerve, the Ministry propose to undertake at the next Session of Parliament, involves the entire revision of the Upper Canadian school system, so as to adapt it to the requirements of a mixed population. Of the details of the measure by which they propose to ageomplish this great and truly statesmanlike object we, of course, know nothing; but in that they are at last determined to grapple with the School Question; in that they at last recognise the justice of the claims of Catholic parents; and in that they are prepared to make atonement for their past, by their future conduct, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves, and to wish them success. They have now a glorious oppor tunity before them to retrieve their errors, and I we hope they may profit by it; for so, but so only, can they expect or deserve to win back that supr nort and confidence of the Catholics of Upper | cannot keep a tavern without every moment of his C anada, which by their long-continued refusal of justly forfeited. From the Minerve it would appear that they now see the folly, as well as the iniquity of their past conduct, which has alienated from them the respect and affection of the most zealous portion of the Catholic body; we trust that they may now endeavor to win back that which they have lost, by a sincere and generous repentance, and by adhering to the policy radicated in their organ the Minerve.

But what will the Globe, what will George licy on the School Question, as made by our Ministerial cotemporary? We shall await with some anxiety the Globe's 'rejoinder thereunto; as we feel confident that that rejoinder will haps accustomed to ribald jests and obscene dis-

have endeavored to seduce Catholics into an alliance with that arch-enemy of their religion; and as to the folly of those who have allowed themselves to be duped into giving any semblance even of countenance to such an impolitic and dis-

FETE DIEU .- On Sunday next, weather permitting, will take place the public Procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament. We doubt not that all our Catholic citizens, spite, or rather because, of the sneers that are directed against "Processions," will make it a point of honor to then giving it up, urge you to continue it you a little assist at this solemn procession of the Catholic assist at this solemn procession of the Catholic together by this nefarious trade will not remain long faith, and public acknowledgment of Christ's real with you. It has the curse of God upon it, and and continual presence in His Church.

The Procession will pass down St. Joseph Street, along the river's side to the Grey Nunnery; returning thence by M'Gill and Notre Dame Streets to the Parish Church. The St. Patrick's National and Temperance Societies, cutch. and the members of the St. Patrick's congregation, will occupy their usual places.

ORDINATIONS .- On Saturday last, in the Cathedral of this City, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal conferred different Orders upon upwards of thirty candidates for admission into the ranks of the Ministry.

Indicating and variable paper, of certain parties, glorying in the name of Irishmen, and protesting the ranks of the Ministry.

Is this the return they make for the many hard battles you have so ably and victoriously fought, in

To Correspondents. - If Vox Griffintoniensis will favor us with his name, in confidence, we will insert his communication, but not otherwise. Anonymous letters cannot be published in the TRUE WITNESS.

#### SALOON KEEPING.

INSTRUCTION DELIVERED BY THE REV. ----, CONGREGATION ON TRINITY SUNDAY.

"What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his soul."

I do not intend, my brothren, to address you to-day

in a set discourse; and yet there is one subject on which I deem it my duty to speak to you, and that without any further delay, as it is becoming more necessary every day, that I should warn you of your duty in its regard. I shall speak plainly and warmly : but I shall endeavor neither to exceed the bounds of truth, nor of my duty, in doing so. With regard then to the Keeping of Saloons-a custom becoming unhappily so prevalent amongst you. Now, before I go any further, let me distinctly state, that against the fact itself of keeping Saloons, I have nothing to say. If kept by a respectable and conscientious Catholic, who will not exceed therein the bounds of God's holy law, then I say that a Saloon kept by a Catholic, so conducted, instead of being a curse, may in truth become a blessing to a community. And for this reason: Because, unfortunately, as man is constituted in his fallen nature, there will always be a tendency to drunkenness; and a conscientious Catholic Saloon keeper has it always in his power to mitigate the horrors of that degrading and beastly vice, by gentle persuasion, and by refusing to give liquor to an intoxicated person. But it is against the number of saloons, and against the disgraceful and disorderly manner in which they are kept, that, as God's Minister and your Pastor, I feel it my duty to object, and that in the most emphatic terms. I know that what I said to you on this subject on a recent occasion gave great offence; and that some amongst you did not scruple even to blame me (God's Minister though I am) in no very measured terms. This however shall not deter me from the performance of my duty. I do not wish to please you, but to save your souls. First then with regard to the number of saloons kept by Catholics in this and the adjoining village. Every day appears, unfortunately, to be adding to their numbers. Now their number denotes two most lamentable facts. First, that there are in this congregation so many idle individuals, who are too lazy to work to gain an honest, respectable livelihood, and who have turned to this as an easy means of gaining one; and secondly, that there is so much drunkenness in this congregation. It is, as a general rule, a fact, that saloons kept by Catholics, are supported solely by Catholics. Now, for so great a number of Catholic saloon keepers to be able to professors and students of the Seminary and University resolved to celebrate the same in a manner worthy of the memory of that noble and patriotic professors. With the true spirit of festivity, they seized make even ever so miserable a living, shews that there must indeed be a most deplorable amount of drunkenness amongst the Catholic population of this village. Let us take a few figures. There are not less than twenty tavern-keepers in this congregation. Now not one of these twenty can keep their families and pay the rent of their saloons for less than £100 a-year. Now this leaves us £2,000 a-year to be made in profit by these twenty saloon-keepers. Now supposing that they sell at a profit of cent. per cent., (which is cartainly no exaggeration of their profit) t leaves us the astonishing, and need I say, disgraceful fact, that there is spent in this congregation alone at least £4,000 every year in drunkenness. Is it any wonder then that there is so much misery and destitution-that so many families are neglected -so many debts left unpaid-so little left wherewith to support religion, and to adorn the House of God? Saloon keepers! though I do not say that in all cases you are the cause of all this, yet this I do say, and I say it advisedly, that in very many cases, you are the especially as the small space at our command does cause; and in all cases you are the instruments by not permit us to devote as much to a notice of the which it is effected. Ought not this dreadful constderation to make you tremble for yourselves. In the | would give a sketch of the arguments advanced by second place, with regard to those who keep saloons. It is some excuse for persons who from any physical cause, are unable to work, to endeavor to gain a livelihood by keeping a saloon; always provided that Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral,—His Lord they act up therein to God's holy law, by selling ship, Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, and one of the only in moderation to each individual, and never to one already intoxicated; but, except in a case of necessity like this, it is but a disreputable and dangerous mode of living. There are, however, some peo-ple who, under pain of living in a continual state of ments were particularly fine; and the whole ceremortal sin, are utterly incapacitated from keeping mony was marked by that character of grandeur and saloons. For instance, an habitual drunkard, or even one who is for the most part inclined to drunkenness, life being in absolute sin. And for this reason: You know well that it is an established rule of mo-Justice on the School Question they have most rals, that you are not allowed to place yourself in the danger of falling into sin, and that it you do, you are thereby guilty of sin every moment you continue in the danger. Now, you must see that it is utterly hopeless, or impossible, for a drunkard, or even one for the most part inclined to drunkenness, to live amongst drunkards without being in the mo-mentary danger of drunkenness. And oh! my brethron, if you are parents of grown up daughters, or even of daughters but just come to the use of reason, how are you going, amidst the uproar, and often scandalous licentiousness of a saloon, to preserve to those daughters that bashful modesty and retiring timidity so essential for female purity? And if you are parents of boys, how do you hope to preserve their souls from the contamination of drunkenness. Brown, say to the enunciation of Ministerial po-and swearing, and blaspliemy, when they see and liev on the School Question as made by our hear it every day of their lives? And if you are husbands of modest wives, whom you love, and

whose virtue you prize, how can you submit them to the dreadful ordeal of serving out liquor to men heat-

ed with wine; whose lips, even when sober, are per-

my saloon I do not allow drunkenness, nor swearing, nor blasphemy, nor ribald jests!" I answer that if it is so, then yours is indeed a model saloon! But I cannot believe it. As long as intoxicating liquors will produce drunkenness, and as long as drunkenness will produce swearing and blasphemy and ribald jests, so long will drunkenness and swearing and blasphemy and ribald jests be where liquor is sold. Where the efficient cause is, there will be the effect. Oh! my brethren, such of you as are engaged in this nefarious trade, let me beg of you to abandon it as soon as possible. For the sake of your own souls-for the sake of your wives' and daughters' modesty, if not their virtue-for the sake of your sons' morality, and for the sake also of the innumerable victims of whose drunkenness you are at least the instruments-I beg of you to give it up. And let not the vain hope of making a competency, and longer. Believe me, what money you have gathered sooner or later it will melt from you, and leave your hands empty. Look around you, and point out to me one single example if you can, where money thus obtained has descended even to the first generation. But even supposing that in punishment for your sins, God should allow it to remain, and that you should amass a fortune, "what will it profit you to gain the whole world, and lose your own soul?"-Communi-

> To the Editor of the True Witness. Quebec, 16th June, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—I, like the great majority of my fellow-Gatholics in this Province, deeply regret to learn that another attempt has been made to crush your influential and valuable paper, by "certain parties,"

defence of their religion and their country, against the united attacks of a bigotted press and people?

But wonders will never cease in this era of progress, when a mere handful of men club together for the purpose of destroying a paper that has won for itself the respect of the Catholic body of Canada.

The Vandals have set about their work of destruction with a spirit and perseverance worthy of a better cause. Let then the news be transmitted to the furthermost corners of the Province. Tell it to the men of Gath and of Eschalon ; let the daughters of the uncircumcised be glad; by all means let the Philistines rejoice when they learn that "the mountain was in labor—and brought forth a mouse." Seventeen men, ("certain parties,") professing Catholicity, have thrown aside the True Witness merely because of its consistency. I would cry shame upon those men, and their leaders.

Now, Sir, I demand as a right the names of those certain parties," and their satellites, who have used their best endeavours to deprive my fellow-Catholics and myself, of our only Catholic journal in this Province, - a journal that has ever and always proved itself true to the interests of the Catholies of Canada-always remaining "unchanged and unchangeable." Give us their names by all means.

And why is this second attack made against the TRUE WITNESS? Merely because it opposes the junior Member for Montreal on the question of "Representation by Population"-" a measure," as you have well and truly said, "fraught with peril to our religion, and with dishonor to Lower Canada."

Although these much-to-be-pitied "certain parties" have done no harm to the TRUE WITNESS, believe me that they have ably succeeded in destroying the popularity of the junior Member for your city. Bear in mind, Dear Sir, that I am no enemy of Mr. M'Gee. I admire his abilities as much as any man. felt proud of the independent manner in which he spoke and acted in Parliament. But agreeing with him on all the other great political questions of the day, I cannot at all coincide with him in his views upon Representation by Population. And when this difference of opinion between Mr. M'Gee and the True Witness is changed to the cry of "Down with the TRUE WITNESS," then, Sir, I say it is the time that true Catholics should rally around, and protect a paper that defended them long before Mr. M'Gee came here; and may be their means of defence when Mr. M'Gee shall be the M.P.P. for some Upper Cana-

THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY CELEBRATION .- Thursday 16th inst., being the Two Hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Monseigneur de Laval in Quebec, the Time by the forelock, and commenced the fcte on Wednesday. On the morning of that day, Mr. Larue Licentiate of Medicine sustained a public thesis in the great Hall of the University. In the evening, a discussion between a number of students, on the use and abuse of classical studies, took place, in presence of a vast concourse of citizens. The manner in which the debate was conducted was creditable in the extreme; the most pleasing feature being a total absence of the exaggerated clap-trap, and forced declamation, which too often form the staple of collegiate exhibitions. Messrs. Paquet, Methot, Chabot, Doherty, Lepage, Gagne, Pelletier, Cinq-Mars, Delage, Leclerc and Laliberte, were the gentlemen who took part in the same, and we cannot express too highly our satisfaction at the calm, logical, and rational treatment of the question at issue, while repeated applause was drawn from the immense audience by their force and eloquence. It might be deemed invidious to particularize, more not permit us to devote as much to a notice of the celebration as we could have wished,—otherwise we each speaker, and some remarks upon those who particularly distinguished themselves. On Thursday morning at half past nine o'clock, a solemn High ship, Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, and one of the founders of the University, officiating. The musical portion of the service, was under the skilful management of Abbe Morel, whose talents as a conductor sublimity which religion alone can confer. In the afternoon of the same day, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was publicly conferred upon Mr. Larue, with all the formalities usual upon such occasions, in presence of the professors and students of the different Faculties, in full academic costume, and of premises, and in connection with the Nail-cutting, is a large number of our leading citizens. The address for the occasion was delivered by Dr. Sewell, who spoke eloquently of the high character which the University has already won for itself. Mr. Larue replied in an able and appropriate discourse. Thursday night was decidedly the most magnificent of all the public displays for the occasion. A monster Concert had been organized; and spacious as the great Hall is, it was unable to hold all who sought admission. The galleries were thronged with ladies, and the body of the hall was densely crowded. The Seminarian orchestra was conducted, as before, by the Abbe Morel, who surpassed all his former exertions. We have not space for an extended notice, but we were much pleased with the execution of the Miserere from "Il Troyatore." The Chaur des Ouvriers from Zimmerman was splendidly rendered; but perhaps the most striking of the vocal pieces was the Gounnod, by not less than two hundred voices. A of bulk. Grindstones can be brought from Ohio in Ladies' 1s 3d; Children's, 7Id; can be had from the Cantale from Rossini, with words for the occasion, the same way, and iron and steal have no very great Members of Committee, and at the Gardens on the way also magnificently performed. was also magnificently performed. Addresses were distance to pass through the caual from the ship to day of the Pic-Nic.

courses? But you will perhaps answer-"Oh but in delivered by the Rev. Mr. Taschereau, Professor of the factory. Those was are acquainted with the Canon Law, and by the Hon. Mr. Tessier, Professor of Maritime Law. The proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock, and thus ended the most magnificent display ever made in this Province, by any educational institution. May the University long continue its progressive march, and may the next celebration be as joyful, and the retrospect as pleasing .- Quebec

> THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AT COTE ST. PAUL.-We find the following interesting article in the Herald, giving an account of the rising suburb at the western extremity of the city, built up by the establishment of manufactories :-

> No inhabitant of Montreal can have failed to take note of the rise of the Western Suburb of the city, which has grown up from the creation of manufac-tories upon the Water Powers supplied by the Lachine Canal. But, perhaps, few are aware of the distance to which this spur of the city has been prolonged. Indeed, except the persons having special business on the bank of the Canal, the continuous village formed of the buildings belonging to large establishments, and of the residences of work people, is, to a great extent, terra incognita. The locality lies at some distance from the great lines of city and suburban travel, and one enterprise after another is begun and carried on with little general observation. St. Gabriel Lock was formerly considered far out of town. It is now an important part of the city, though the space intervening between it and the old part of the Town has not yet been filled up. But far beyond St. Gabriel Lock, at Cote St. Paul, on the highest lock of the Lachine Canal, a new set of factories is springing up, which promises to be as important as any of those nearer the city. The site of this village was purchased some years ago by Mr. Parkyn, the former Proprietor of the St. Mary's foundry. It embraces 110 acres of land, and extends from Cote St- Paul to the Race Course and the St. Gabriel Farm. It has a frontage of nearly 4,000 feet on the canal, and there is a head race already cut of 2,000 feer, with large and deep basins, one of which is 6,000 feet long. Sites for water power may be obtained along the whole frontage of the Canal, and eventually as the water powers nearer town are taken up, these will no doubt, come into request, and furnish the impetus by which hundreds of wheels will be set in motion, for the production of articles of utility. We recently visited this spot, and think a few words on it will not be without interest. At present but a small part of the dynamic capa-

city of the site is practically developed. Nevertheless a large quantity of certain descriptions of tools are manufactured there, and Higgins' axes, gins' shovels," "Higgins' augers," and "Higgins' scythes," are already taking rank as leading marks in Canadian commerce. The proprietor of these works first introduced us to the axe factory. This is a building of 70x40 feet, of which one apartment is parcels 29s 9d. Pearls are about 30s. furnished with ten furnaces, all vomiting a white bright flame produced by anthracite coal-a description of fuel found so superior to bitumous coal for the purposes of the forge that we were informed one anthracite furnace is capable of turning out three dozen axes per day, while no more than one could be made at a common furnace. All these are blown by noiseless patent fans instead of by the old fashioned noisy bellows, and as the coals make no smoke no chimnes are necessary. The iron being beaten out into a flat bar the breadth of the intended axe is first moulded into a shape such as would be presented, if an axe were split down from the edge, and so made flat. It is then doubled! but before the two sides are closed together a piece of steel is inserted, and then the whole is subjected to the hammer until the steel is firmly welded into the iron. It is then cut and beaten into the shape of an axe, and is finished, except the tempering, polishing, and preparing for market. The first operation is performed by heating the axe to a cherry red, and then suddenly cooling it in water rendered colder than the fluid in its natural

state by the mixture of salt. This is a very delicate process, and is, we are informed, governed entirely by the eye, both as to the heat at which the cooling process should commence, and as to the extent of temper which should be given. Chopping axes are tempered to what is called, in the trade, a "pigeon tlue"-the temper of watch spring, and it is in this that the superiority of the American to the English axe consists. The Sheffield axe constantly flies when in use, while the softer temper of the American axe enables it to go through its work. The color is brought out by burnishing the blade. The axe is now ground—the sides square, and the front to a sharp edge. This is done up on an ordinary grindstone, driven by water power. Lastly, it is polished on a drum covered with leather and emery, and revolving at the rate of 2000 times per minute. In the Axe factory there are four trip hammers, and two pair of shears worked by the water power-and

thirty-five men find constant employment. The Shovel factory is in the next building. Here the metal, when the operation is begun is in a sheet, which is cut to the precise size required. This is done by a ponderous pair of shears worked by the water power. The flat plate thus prepared is then heated, and placed upon a hollow mould. Upon a bolt being withdrawn a heavy weight comes down and presses the heated sheet of steel into the shape required. The pieces of iron by which the shovel is attached to the handle are then put on, and the handle, which is made elsewhere, is fitted by a very ingenious machine, which at a single blow presses the iron to the rounded shape of the handle and comdetes the rivetting. Augers are made in the same building, the worm being made first by hand and then finished by machinery. The building where these operations are carried on is 100 x 32 feet, and is fitted up with two trip hammers; two pair of shapers; two pair of shears; and three furnaces. It employs about twenty hands.

An important branch of the establishment is that for the manufacture of Scythes. These are formed from a flat piece of iron of an oblong form, which is loubled, and a piece of steel inserted between the edges. After proper hammering to weld the two motals, the mass is benten out into a bar the length of a scythe, and of course, having the steel upon one of its edges. This being heated is put into a mould and pressure applied to bring it into the required shape. It is then tempered: the edge polished, and the back painted, and is prepared for the market by being packed in straw. The Scythe Manufactory is 112 feet long, ann has six farnaces; six trip hammers; and employs 15 men.

The Nail and Spike Factory, under the management of Messrs. P. & J. Dunn, is in the next building to the above. The machinery by which Cut Nails and Spikes are made is so well known that we shall not attempt a description of it, but shall merely say that like the other branches of trade carried on at this place, it is on an extensive scale. On the same Rolling Mill and Trip Hammer, for converting Scrap into Bar Iron .- There are about 30 men and boys employed in this department.

Some idea of the consequence which this branch of industry is assuming may be gathered from the fact that the Cote St. Paul Works are turning out about 100 dozen a week of each of the leading articles - say axes, scythes, and shovels, besides 150,000 quarters of augers and as many auger bits annually. About 700 tons of cut nails and spikes are manufactured annually at these Works.

They moreover consume annualy, three hundred tons of coal; one hundred tons of grindstones; over one thousand tons of iron; 75 tons of cast-steel; three-tons of borax; and six tons of emery. One great advantage which these works possess is in their situation, which enables them to bring coals from Jersey City in the same boat they are embarked on at that place, without an transhipment or breaking

cost of handling these heavy and bulky articles, will understand the great saving effected in such establishments by the avoidance of any such cause of exnense.

On the property is a Grist Mill, the property of Wm. Parkyn, Esq., capable of grinding thirty bushels of wheat per hour, and finding employment from the farmers in the neighbourhood.

There is also a factory for making casks, such as are used for packing the nails made at the adjoining works. Here, besides the knife worked by machinery for cutting hardwood staves from oak softened with water, there is a barrelled saw which cuts out pine staves into the requisite shape. These machines are capable of making sixty staves per minute. The heads are also cut by a saw worked by mochinery, at the rate of 2000 a day, and the casks are put together by hand, in a very rapid manner.
The village of Cote St. Paul now numbers four or

five hundred inhabitants, where three years ago there was not more than one house. The people are all more or less dependent upon the employment afforded by the fatories, where the wages average from 5s to 8s 9d per diem, all the payments being made upon the piece work system. There is a good school-house in the village, which is used as a church on Sundays, and an incipient Mechanics' Institute.

In concluding this notice of Cote St. Paul and its manufactories, we would remark that the development of such enterprizes as these requires a considerable pecuniary outlay, and, we believe, that the successful commencement of this one is chiefly due to the judicious expenditure of Messrs Frothingham & Workman, who are still energetically pushing forward what may be looked on as a public spirited adventure as well as an extension of private transactions. To this we would add that the firm of Frothingham & Workman are agents for all the manufactures produced at Cote St. Paul, and have always on hand heavy stocks of those goods at their warehouse

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

The weather has continued cloudy, with occasional showers, but the temperature is seasonably warm.-The accounts from the country generally continue, on the whole, favorable, though considerable injury has been done by the two June frosts, particularly the second,

Asnas.-The price in Britain is declining, and the letters are gloomy. Consumers there are fully supplied, and the quantity pressing on the market, as well as continually arriving, is heavy. In these circumstances, shippers here are holding off, and the prices paying are irregular. We quote Pots 29s to 298 9d. The price paying for small bills being 298 to 298 3d, or, at the atmost, 298 6d; and for shipping

FLOUR is still declining. Welland Canal, made from prairie wheat inspected No. I, has been sold at \$5,75. This is sometimes very unfairly called Upper Canada Flour. Lachine Canal Flour, made from Milwankie Club, has been sold at \$5,80. Upper Canada Flour, from Upper Canada Wheat, is held at \$6,25 to \$6,50, but there are no transactions. This description of Flour is not abundant, and there is no place from which supplies can be expected. "Stumptail" Flour is very heavy.

GRAIN.-There is nothing doing in Grain. Poak.-There is less firmness in Pork. Dealers are buying small bills at \$13, \$15, and \$181 respectively and selling at about a dollar over these rates.

Burren-Continues to arrive in moderate quantity, and there is a moderate export demand. At an auction sale to close some consignments last Saturday, very choice dairy brought the extreme price of 18c.; storepacked and inferior dairy 12 to 14 cents, and old batter, very much out of condition, 61 to 8 cents. The city is supplied by the market at 121 to 15 cents.

Bonsecouns and Sr. Ann's Markets. - Wheat, none; Oats, 3s to 3s 1d; Barley, none; Indian Coru, 4s 9d to 5s; Pens, 5s to 5s 2d; Buckwheat, 5s 6d to 65; Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy Seed, and Clover Seed, none; Bag Flour, 175 6d to 215 3d; Oatmeal, 175 6d to 185; Cornmeal, none; Rye Flour, none; Lard, 9d to 10d; Hams, 74d to 8d; Fresh Butter, 8d to 18; Salt Butter, 74d to 10d; Eggs, 74d to 9d; Potatoes, 45 6d to 53; Maple Sugar, 5d to 6d; Hay, 26 5d to 88; Straw 52 to 84 \$6,50 to \$8; Straw, \$3 to \$4.

A good attendance, with very good supply of pro-

Joy to the Invalid.-Persons afflicted with any of the diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, nervous debility, dyspepsia or liver complaint, should try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It seldom fails to effect a cure in a very short time. Sold by all dealers in family medicines.

## Died.

At New Paisley, near New Glasgow, on the 17th inst., after a short and painful illness, Joseph, son of Mr. Wm. Brennan, aged 19 years.

## WANTED,

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

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



# PATRICK'S PIC-NIC.

A GRAND PIC-NIC,

INDER the auspices of the ST. PATRICK'S SO-CIETY, will take place at

## GUILBAULT'S GARDENS

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th JULY;

For which occasion the Committee of Management have made such arrangements as will give entire satisfaction to all who may attend.

Several BANDS of MUSIC will be in attendance. REFRESHMENTS can be had in the garden dur-

Proceeds to be devoted to the building of a ST. ATRICK'S HALL, which the Society contemplates to begin shortly.

The Gardens will be OPEN from NINE A.M., till

EIGHT P.M. Tickets of Admission-Gentlemen's, 1s 101d;-

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The expenses of the war are are already enormous, and few Frenchmen have any conception of them. Independently of the money spent in France on the increased army and navy, the purchase of provisions and stores, besides their conveyance to Italy, the reconstruction of the matericl, making new equipments, buying horses, railway fares, and almost an infinity of other items of cost, there are sent daily from Marseilles 3,000,000 francs in specie, or 120,000l. This makes 43,000,000l. annually. It is not likely that the exportation of money to this amount can last; but, if it should, we shall scarcely err in estimating the cost of the war at S0,000,000l. a year. If we remember that for every 59f, the State receives on loan it has to incur a debt of 100f., it would make the real expenditure 135,-000,000l. a year; for France cannot pay the expenses of war out of the ordinary receipts of taxation.

The Monteur de l'Armee states that the soldiers on leave of absence previous to the daclaration of war with Austria amounted to 132,831, of whom 9,870 are married and 630 are employed in public offices. The married and employed have been permitted to remain at home. The remainder on being recalled hastened to join their regiments, with the exception of 1,954, who were absent when the others marched .-1,000 of these have since presented themselves. Thus the French army has been reinforced within a few days by 120,000 veteran soldiers, who have served in Algeria and the Crimea.

It is said that the Moniteur will soon announce the appointment of four Generals of Division and twelve Generals of Brigade, among whom are the names of Colonels de Lesparre and Cambriel, who distinguished themselves at tory. the battle of Montebello.

The Pays says:—

"We understand that the French Government is engaged in preparing immense supplies for all the wants of the army, so that it will not have to require tion, which contrasts so strongly with the system of requisitions and exactions adopted by the Austrian army, has been one of the causes which have up to the present time retarded the commencement of offensive operations."

The world will be pleased to see this promise fully carried out, and to find that a liberating army uses not rest its claim to that title on the has quieted many apprehensions, by demonstrating system of exactions and requisitions, or on any of the practical utility and immense superiority of the army does not rest its claim to that title on the the acts attributed to the Austrians. The Ital- new arm. The telegram is confirmed that the range ians will rejoice more than any one that their was over 2,500 metres (2,734 yards) upwards of a liberators do not intend that they should pass through so terrible an ordeal as the condition of their independence. They will rejoice all the witnessed the experiments at Vincennes, when the more, because they may not have forgotten what they suffered from their friends on their former "Liberation," or "'Tis 60 years since," and which unfortunately bears a partial resemblance the fortifications of the Austrians were reduced to the proceedings which have roused the indignation of the Piedmontese and French press.

In May, 1796. General Bonaparte, who had I entered on his mission of liberating the Italian Governments and people from the yoke of Austria, after concluding an armistice with the Duke light 12-pounder-cannot be relied upon for ranges Parma, requested from the Parmesans.

" A tribute of 2,000,000 in specie, which his military chest stood much in need of, 1,600 herses for his artillery and baggage, a great quantity of wheat and barley, the faculty of traversing the Duchy, and the establishment of hospitals for his sick, at the expense of the Prince. The General did not limit himself to that : he loved and relished the arts as an Italian; he knew all they add to the splendour of an Empire, and the moral effect they produce on the imaginato pictures, to be man - he therefore exacted selected by French commissioners, to be transported to Paris. The envoys of the Duke, too imppy to disarm at this price the wrath of the General, agreed to all, and hastened to execute the conditions of the armistice. Yet they effered a million to ransom the picture of St. Jerome; the million was refused."-Thiers' R.c., v. S, p. 175.

The Parmesans were not the only people who were liberated in the same fashion. Lombardy was the great object the liberator had in view, and the Lombards impatiently expected his arrival among them. The victory of Lodi was few, after the Swedish system, in her fortified towns. followed by his triumphant entry into Milan, when the population received him with great enthusiasm. This enthusiasm calmed down a little ma few days; for the liberating General was obliged to levy on the liberated Milanese contribution of 20,000,000f. M. Thiers says-

"This measure seemed to him vexations, because it returded the march of the public spirit; but still it of the officers to an extent to undeceive many as to was not too builty received. Moreover it was indispensable. Owing to the magazines found in Piedmont (which had been also just liberated), to the grain furnished by the Duke of Parma, the army had a great abundance of provisions. The soldiers grew fat, ate good bread, good meat, and drank excellent

The Modenese were not yet sufficiently liberated, but, encouraged doubtless by these examples, were anxious to be so.

"The Dake asked to treat. Bonaparte could not grant peace, but only an armistice, which was equivalent to peace, and which made him master of every existence in Italy. He exacted 10,000,000, supplies of every kind, horses, and pictures. With these resources obtained in the country he established on the banks of the Pe vast magazines, hospitals furnished with necessaries for 15,000 sick, and he filled all the military chests of the army. Decining himself rich enough he despatched to Genoa some millions for the Directory. As he knew, moreover, that the army of the Rhine was in want of funds, and that this want arrested its entry in campaign, he sent, through Switzerland, a million to Morcan, &."-Thiers, v. 8.

This system did not seem to please the Lombards, unable apparently to appreciate their libe-

ration. M. Thiers remarks :-"They rose in insurrection, excited by the nobles. the monks, the domestics of the fugitive families, and by a multitude of creatures of the Austrian Government, and they prepared a revolt against the French

On learning the stupidity and ingratitude of the men for whom he had done so much, Bonaparte hastened from Lodi, where he was at the time, to induce them to return to their duty :-

"The insurgents had pushed an advanced guard to the town of Binasco. Lannes dispersed it. Bonaparte, thinking that it was necessary to act with promptitude and vigor in order to arrest the evil in its birth, set fire to the town with a view to terrify Pavia with the sight of its flames."

Pavia was, in fact terrified :-

combat to sustain in the streets. Yet they (the in-surgents) did not long resist. The peasants fied, and fortified, but it has not a sufficient garrison to de-

to be allowed to pillage. Bonaparte, by way of making a severe example, granted the three hour's pillage. They were scarcely a thousand men, and they could not cause great disasters in a city so considerable as Pavia. They made a dash at the goldsmiths' shops, and seized a great quantity of jewels. The most reprehensible act was the pillage of the "Mont-

This "loot," however, seems to M. Thiers to be palliated by the fact that the objects found in the pawnbroking establishments only "belonged to the higher classes in the country."

In order further to bring these benighted peonle to a sense of their situation-

"Bonaparte despatched through the country 300 horse, who sabred a great number of the revolted .-This prompt repression produced submission everywhere, and had its effect on those who in Italy were opposed to liberty and to France."

The historian parenthetically adds:-

"It is sad to be forced to employ such means; but Bonaparte must have done so, under pain of sacrificing his army and the destinies of Italy. The party of the monks trembled (no wonder); the misfortunes that befel Pavia, carried from mouth to mouth were exaggerated, and the French army recovered its formidable renown."-Thiers, vol. 8, pp. 193-4.

M. Theirs, from whose great work on the French Revolution these few extracts are made, has had the honor of being made the subject of special compliment on so solemn an occasion as the speech from the Throne, last year, when the Emperor spoke of him as the "truly national historian of France." At a later period (1798) the population of the Cis-Alpine Republic showed themselves still more ungrateful for the liberties and other benefits they had obtained from their benefactors; and, according to Botta (Storia d'Italia, dal 1749 al 1814). Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the General, then in Milan, strangely enough, gave expression to sentiments France has of strong reprobation against the French Direc-

I repeat, then, that there is every reason to rejoice that the measures alluded to by the Pays are to be taken by the French. If the Austrian oppressors of to-day point to the liberators of anything from the Loubard people when it shall 1796 in justification or palliation of the deeds at-have crossed the Po and the Ticino. This precautributed to themselves, they will doubtless cut a a very sorry figure by the side of the liberators

of 1859.—Cor. of Times. MARSEILLES, MAY 25 .- Detailed information which has been received from the seat of war relative to the slight artillery action near Valenza, in which the rified 4-pounders were first brought into action, has afforded great satisfaction to military men, and surprising than the range, and the destructive effect was still more marvellous. Those who may have solid masonry fortifications were shattered by a few rounds, and yards of stone revetment were tumbled down, were scarcely prepared for the results obtained at Valenza against earthworks. After five rounds, mainly to the long range, and that at short dis-tances the fire would have been far less destructive, as the shot would have made a clean hole. To understand fully the advantages of the rifled gun, it should be remembered that the Napoleon cannon-a beyond 1,000 yards, and that the infantry rifles will not carry more than 800 yards with accuracy. The French authorities have represented to an officer of foreign army that they have 200 of these rifled cannon in Piedmont, and here an artillery officer said they had 20 batteries, or 120 guns. There is good reason, however, to believe that both statements are exaggerated, and I had evidence to-day that the resources of France in modern artillery are exhausted. This morning the batteries that were embarked were all smoothed-bored guns. I examined one of them, and found, to my surprise, that it was an 8-pounder, cast at Toulouse November 14, 1851, and engraved with the Republican motto "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite," and near the muzzle with the name of a French victory, Dautzen. This fact speaks volumes, and proves that, with all the progress which has been made during the last eight years, and the expenditure during the Russian war to provide specimens of the new arm, the reorganization of the French artillery is not sufficiently advanced for a great European war. Still it is believed that in rifled guns she possesses a great superiority over Austria, who is said to have none with her armies, and only a Indeed, it is stated bere, in military circles, that if it had not been for the superior range and accuracy of the four guns which General Forey opened upon the Austrians at Montebello the result would have been very different, and that the allies would have been compelled to give way before the deadly effects of

#### the nature of the contest. GERMANY.

the Tyrolese rifles, which wounded the colonels of

the four regiments engaged, and thinned the ranks

The feeling in some of the German States against the French is so strong that a French manufacturer who has a large establishment at Hesse Cassel, where in his remarks, which, though a little more spiced he employs from 600 to 700 workmen, has been forced to quit the place in consequence of the ex- feeling of impatience. After some previous remarks citement which prevails there. It appears he has of an introductory character, he proceeds :- "It is left his manufactory to the care of a partner, and to be hoped that the French Emperor will overcome,

lishes the following, as written from Northern Ger- of his quality upon the battle field. Now that hos-

many in May:-

"The urgency that Germany must join the war against France with her whole strength, that Aus- parties. Meanwhile, Victor Emmanuel blunders tria must not be left isolated—that is to say in the about the country with an amount of stapid good hutria must not be left isolated—that is to say in the lurch—this unavoidable necessity has been so often mour and fool-hardiness which is proof against all and so clearly put in your columns—the conviction remonstrance. The other day he commanded in perof this necessity has been so unmistakably recognized in every part of Germany-that it would be carrying water to the sea if we were to advance additional grounds-were we to wish to look upon the difference to danger by remaining exposed to the fire question in any other light than as a question of of the Austrian guns. Nay, wishing to obtain a better time, as one of the proper moment for Germany to

draw the sword. "We are prepared to do so at a moment's notice. Germany is ready as far as is requisite; the enemy is not. We possess a good line of fortresses from Rastadt to the Wesel; each of these fortresses is capable of containing an entrenched camp or powerful army, of protecting it or advancing it. Each of Piedmontese are already going off into patriotic hythese fortresses is fully provided with everything.— steries at the risk which their Sovereign runs. He The enemy has nothing of the kind to oppose to us. We also possess an overwhelming force for the attack. Already two German corps d'armee-250,000 men from the Middle Rhine, 250,000 men from the Upper Rhine—could invade France, and march on Paris. In France there remain scarcely more than 350,0000 fighting men; these men must keep down revolution in the towns, and defend a frontier 100 miles in extent. It is clear that they could only bring an inferior force against each German army. Should they attempt it they would infallibly be beaten, for they have no Napoleon I. to encourage them by his startling movements. In a very short time "The French penetrated into the city, and had a the decisive action would take place under the walls

abandoned the wretched Pavia to the wrath of the fend every point, and, once entered, Paris must capi-conqueror. The soldiers demanded with loud cries tulate. We do not take into account the moral depression which would be caused among the French people by the retreat of their armies, and the assistance that would be given by those who are sworn enemies of the Napoleonic despotism.

"But we are told, our coasts-our unprotected coasts, and the mighty French fleet! We reply, a determined invasion of France, a well-directed blow that will be felt in Paris, that is the best protection of our coasts. To attack our coasts a land army is necessary, and they have not a man to spare. Moreover, our coasts are by no means so unprotected; they are protected by nature and art, and batteries are erected on all places open to a landing. Let us call to mind the fight at Eckernforde and the facility with which Russia defended her long length of coast in the Baltic against the combined fleets of France and England. But our ships-our poor ships-on the high seas. Will not the French cruisers capture them all? No. So far we learn our shipowners are on their guard; at the worst, the news of the declaration of war will be conveyed by steamers as fast as any French cruisers. Our ships will make for safe ports. England is close at hand. Some loss must, of course, be incurred. But the sooner the uncertainty which now weighs upon trade and commerce is at an end the lesser will be the loss. " The right to make an immediate attack upon France

is ours; never can we claim a better one. The Emperor of the French has in distinct manifestoes announced his breach of the treaties upon which peace and order are founded. He is the aggressor, the peace-breaker whom we must bring to reason. He did not succeed, even for a day, in making the press in England or Russia believe that Austria was responsible for the war. Taunted till she could no longer stand it, deserters from her army formed into free companies under her very nose, Austria only anticipated the attack by a few weeks and selected her ground in the enemy's country. Moreover, the German Confederation is already de fucto at with France. Are not Trieste merchants and shipowners German citizens, and are not their ships German property? And have not Trieste ships been captured by French cruisers? Shall we, then, wait ann city has been bombarded? Surely until some G a us provocation enough to prompt us to self-d

bject of our struggle is clear and We advance on Paris to upset Na-" Finally, plain before us. poleon, to deliver the world from a nightmare which has too long already oppressed its chest, to destroy a system which is a plague to morality, right, and civilization. The reward for our sacrifices and labours can be no other than Alsace and Lorraine (Lothringen). The broad wedge west of the line of Luxembourg by Metz and Nancy to Basel, that fatal wedge which strikes so deep into the German territory, which so long has offended every eyo in Germany on the map of Europe, must haul down the French fing. Napoleon overthrown and Alsace and Lorraine restored to us, that alone is our object, that concerns us more especially. What, then, becomes of France? What system of government she chooses to adopt is her own business; the nation which has twice submitted to Napoleonic despotism, let it decide its own fate; but we must provide against a third Napoleonic confusion.

A letter from Vienna says :- People here are glad to notice the admirable reception given to the Austrian soldiers on their way to the Tyrol. In most of the Bavarian towns they passed through, the inhabitants greeted them with acclamations and shouts of welcome. Every where the troops of his Imperial Majesty were regarded as defending the security of Germany not less than that of Austria. At Munich they were treated to a feast spread out for them at the expense of mysterious and unknown benefitetors. The tables were ranged in a public square, and overshadowed by magnificent standards in the colors of the German Confederation. Thus, the black, red, and gold, so long put on the shelf by the minor princes, at length are unfolded again, and in honor of Austria too, that ever was their worst enemy! Auother standard bore the following inscription: "Hurrah for Germany! Hurrah for Austria! Hurrah for Prussia! Hurrah for Bavaria! Hurrah for all the princes of Germany! Hurrah for Radetzky and Blacher!"

The Vienna Presse contains a letter of the 23rd inst. from Vaccarizza, in which is a paragraph deserving especial attention :-

"An officer of the 3d Jager battalion," writes the Vaccarizza correspondent, who was left wounded on the field when the French made a sudden dash forward, was killed by the French soldiers with the out-ends of their gans, and a French officer, as he advanced, ran his sword into a wounded soldier belonging to the same battalion. The man who was stabbed by the French officer is now in the hospital at Pavia, and likely to recover. We respect the bravery of our enemy, and trust he has by this time found that we are of tougher materials than he believed, but we must publicly protest against such conduct as that above mentioned. When such things occurred in Africa no mention was made of them, but in Europe they are sure not to be passed over in silence. We do not doubt that every Frenchman to whom the honor of his nation is dear will do all in his power to prevent the recurrence of such barba-

Private letters received from officers at Pavia confirm this story; and the name of one officer who was stabbed while lying wounded on the field of battle is Piers. The sooner the Emperor of the French prohibits such brutal acts the better it will be for his troops, for many of the Austrian races are by nature

bloodthirst; and vindictive. THE WAR IN ITALY .- From Turin as well as Paris come daily complaints of the inactivity of the allied army; the bulletins by telegraph of still later date than the letters, telling us nothing more than the the Emperor is well, and the weather better. The Turin correspondent of the Telegraph is not sparing than others, is not un unfair sample of the prevalent has arrived in Paris.

The . Illustmeine Zeitung (Augsburg Gazette) pubthe smell of ganpowder, and give the world a taste ere long, the repugnance he evidently possesses to tilities have really commenced, the sooner some decisive action is fought the better, perhaps, for all son a demonstration against the enemy in the neighborhood of Vercelli. His Majesty, who has more of the corporal in him than the general, showed his inview of what was going on, he climbed upon the roof of a house, and in that elevated position soon became such a conspicuous object that a whole shower of balls and shot began to fall around him. In a few minutes, indeed, the place became untenable, and will scarcely be prepared to bear that soft-hearted sterics at the risk which their Sovereign runs. He ought to take more care of his biessed and precious life, they say, with a whimper. What would become of the country, they ask, if its anointed chief were suddenly struck down? I may be unfeeling, but, for the life of me, I cannot sympathise with these mandlin lamentations. The country has already fallen so low, in abandoning its constitutional liberty, and in allying itself for aggressive purposes with a French despot, that the loss of the pupper monarch who has allowed himself to be wheedled by Cavour, and led in chains by Napleon, would not be an event of overpowering importance just now. Under any circumstances, too, it is only fair that they who have provoked war should take part in its perils. You may indge what an ill name the Franco-Sardinians have

such of the latter as were taken prisoners at the battle of Montebello positively refused to accept any drink offered to them by their captors, under the suspicion apparently that it would prove to be poisoned! Many of the men were parched with thirst and tortured with agony, which a draught of cold water would have at least assuaged. But when water was offered they pushed it away from their lips, and showed an inclination to die rather than partake of it. Not untill the Sisters of Charity made their appearance would they accept anything that was offered to them. It is but fair to state that they have now quite overcome their scruples, and that they both eat and drink with the utmost confidenc and zest, no matter whether the commissariat supplies

reach them through masculine or feminine hands." On Tuesday, however, came news of an onward movement, announced in the following telegram. dated Turin, Monday :- " The Piedmontese army has passed the Sesia in the face of the enemy, who were fortified at Palestro, After a severe conflict, our troops, under the command of the King, took the village from the enemy, and made many prisoners. The details of the victory are still wanting. The Emperor has to-day visited the soldiers wounded at the battle of Montebello, who are now in the hospital of Alessandria. He distributed money among them, and spoke words of consolation. His Majesty subsequently departed, at three o'clock, p. m., for Ver-

It is added that the Austrians in considerable

force have occupied Bobbio.

To Garibaldi has fallen the lion's share of the public attention during the week. We have no connected account of his movements, but must trace it by the daily telegrams from Berne and Turin. On Wednesday last Garibaldi entered the town of Varese, at the head of 10,000 men, but without either cavalry or artillery. He made prisoners of the Austrian officials, and took some cannon. The some day, accordind to an official bulletin published at Turin - "300 Austrian infantry, with 130 cavalry and two pieces but were met by a body of Chasseurs des Alnes, under Captain de Cristofores, who repulsed them, taking several prisoners. The enemy has retired to

The same authority tells us that at four o'clock the next morning, 5,000 Austrians from Cameriata attacked General Garibaldi's corps at Varesc. The other Neapolitan, General Mezzagayro. This gentlelatter had barricaded themselves within the town, man and his brother, Colonel Mezzacayro, have very but after three hours' fighting the enemy was repuls- rough materials in hand, and the corps they have ed with great loss to the Malmate, on the road to undertaken to lick into shape is destitute of every-Como:—"The Chasseurs d'Alpes fought valiantly, thing with the exception of the men only. These are charging the Austrians with the bayonet. The supplied by the daily migration of young men from country round Varese is insurrection, and the peo-Romagon and the whole Papal States, including ple are provided with arms. General Garibaldi is in pursuit of the retreating enemy."

A Berne telegram adds that he took two pieces of cannon. Following up his advantage, the General marched on to Como, which he entered at ten o'clock on Friday evening, after a furious fight, which lasted from five to eight o'clock. A telegram from the General himself to the King of Sardinia says, "The Austrians were completely routed, and fled in the direction of Monza. The King sent a reply, culogising the General. Another telegram says, " The combut was renewed at Camerlata, and the Austrians again gave way and retreated. The town of Como to any eventual attack of the Austrians

At Como Garibaldi would appear to have waited a day for reinforcements, "many of his officers be. ing killed and wounded," and the enemy were reported "still at Camerlata." On Sunday the reinforcements arrived, artillery had been organised, the National Guard mobilised, and volunteers for the mili- are being weighed. tia was pouring in, &c. Garibaldi attacked Austrians at Camerlata, "repulsed" them, and occupi-ed the town, and also Lecco, preparing to pur-sue the Austrians, who were "retreating on Mariano," according to a Turin telegram; whilst one

at the battle of Montebello "the casualties were far ment agents of the King of Sardinia !- Bica Public. greater on the side of the French than was stated by the official accounts. Here in Turin 400 wounded dinian gasconading, it seems certain that the Sar-have arrived, and there are as many more at Alex-dinians fought with great courage and enthusiasm: andria. A French officer of the stall informs me that their King sustained the character of his race in military circles that the Austrians succeeded in fully maintained their reputation. spiking several of the French guns, but that they were unable to carry them off. The Emperor shows great activity; his Majesty has visited the field of battle and the hospitals. Almost all the Austrian prisoners are badly wounded, the colonel, whose capure was announced in the Piedmontese Guzelle, mortally so, and he is not expected to survive many days. His name is not stated, but though his regiment must be indicated by his uniform, no information on the subject has transpired. The Sardinian cavalry suffered rather more than the French. One squadron, out of 120 horses, lost 57. Few of the officers escaped unhurt.'

France has accepted the neutrality of the Papal States; but it is said Piedmont has not; consequently we may see Piedmontese soldiers enter the Legations; but France will interfere, no doubt, to avoid such a complication. There is no doubt that a revolution will shortly break out in the Romagna;-everything is ready for an explosion. The French police cave, by order of General Goyon, imprisoned he following individuals at Civita Vecchia:-Ciro Lupi, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce ; Felix Aviani, Charles Berlingeri, Giachetti Sestrai, inspector of the arsenal, and three other persons. They were arrested on suspicion of being warm partisans of Austria. The departure of volunteers continues. Yesterday 300 set out. They were accompanied to the railway terminus by a great crowd. The situa- in the Revolutionary Junta, has been driven into the tion of the States of the Church is becoming critical.

Of Garibaldi's proceedings we continue to learn very little. A private telegraphic despatch in one of to-day's papers, dated Como, May 39, says that at Varese and Como his loss was 5 officers killed, 1 wounded, 5 soldiers killed, and about 95 slightly wounded. It adds that 10,000 Austrians, with 12 guns, had been put to flight. It is impossible to piace much confidence in such statements as these: especially when we are told that Garribaldi was without artillery, that his forces did not exceed 6,000 men, and that all the advantages of position were on the side of the Austrians. The paper which gives the above telegram, the source of which is in no way indicated, says that the loss of the Italians proves the vigour with which they fought. Five men killed and 98 wounded do not constitute such a list of casualties Victor Emmanuel was obliged to beat a retreat. You as would mark a severe conflict. It is more like the result of a trifling skirmish. It is rather strange that 10,000 Austrians, having 12 guns and every advantage of ground, should have fled from little more than half their numbers without inflicting greater damage than the above, and equally remarkable that they should have been so considerate as to inflict only "slight" wounds. The fact is that here, at Turin, one knows not where to look for the truth -A system of high colouring and misrepresentation seems generally adopted. It may be unintentional, and owing only to the proneness to exaggeration which generally characterises the Italians, or it may be a system purposely adopted to encourage the people and make volunteers believe themselves invincible. If the latter, I doubt that such a system will be found to answer in the long run. It will cause a reverse to be doubly felt-and it is not to with whom they often share their rations. be supposed that such a war as has just comobtained among the Austrlans, when I tell you that menced will be brought to a termination by

an unbroken stream of success on one sideby a constant series of victories unchequered by a single reverse. With respect to Garibaldi's triumphs, and, while doing full justice to his skill and daring as a leader, to the enthusiasm of his followers, and to the important aid he may receive from the sympathy of the people he has gone among I think it will probably prove that the numbers of the Austrians on the line of Varese and Como have been greatly overrated by their opponents.

Tuscany had at the outbreak of her bloodless revolution from 8,000 to 12,000 regular troops in her pay. They are the finest men under arms in all Italy -much finer than the Sardinian troops of the line, because Piedmont was obliged to drain its population by her army being three or four times larger than that of Tuscany in proportion, and could not be very particular as to the size and shape of its thousands of recruits. The fine looking men of the Piedmontese army were collisted in the corps d'elite, the artillery, cavalry, and the Bersaglieri, and all these leave nothing to wish for either as to look or efficiency. The Line is perhaps not worse than the French, the certainly not better; and, at any rate, inferior in bulk, weight, and solidity to the Austrian. The Tuscans, on the other hand, are picked men, every one of them; and I think it would very difficult to point out an Austrian or any other German regiment presenting a more manly and vigorous appearance than that of any Puscan regiment, no mat-ter of what arm. Their die, arms, and accountement, as every one knows, are a perfect fac-simile of the Austrian army, with the exception of the colour of the coat, which is blue, instead of white, for the infantry. Several of the cavalry regiments are altogether undistinguishable from the Austrians, the very colour of the tunic having been adopted. General d'Arco Ferrari had introduced the strictest Austrian discipline, no less than the outward gear, and, strange to say, even the look and bearing of this thoroughly Italian people had, when under arms, from long habit and training, contracted not a little of cannon, marched from Gallarate to Sesto Calende, of the sullen and haughty swagger and dogged demeanour of the Austrian soldiery. Besides the Tuscan regular force, into which most

of the native volunteers are being incorporated, there is also a considerable body of Roman volunteers. who to the number already of 6,000 are being organ-Papal troops, who desert singly and in small bands. with their arms and military dress. I saw a few Pontifical artillerymen yesterday, and their costume, which, like that of the main bulk of the Pontifical army, has been remodelled after the strictest French pattern, made a singular contrast with the Tuscan soldiery, clad in the minutest imitation of the Austrian uniform. Here were the natives of the same land wearing the liveries of two foreign Powers, and uniting now in one effort to rid their common country of all foreign supremacy.

This Roman army, assembling in Tuscany for the demolition, as it will most probably turn out, of the was illuminated, and all the steamers on the lake Papal, no less than of the Austrian Government in were soon in the hands of 'the patriots.' A Turin Italy, has its head-quarters at the Sardinian Legatelegram of this date says, "Como has decidedly de-tion in Borgo Cinti, and is under the civil authority clared her adhesion to the King of Sardinia. Ad-of the Marquis Gualterio, the well-known historiau, vices received state that the population of the sur- who presides over the collistment, armament, &c. rounding country is hastening to place itself under under the appellation of Introduct Generale. It the flag of General Garibaldi. Other reinforcements musters, as I have said, about 600 men already, but have already joined his corps. The inhabitants near swarms of volunteers and deserters swell its ranks the Mago Maggiore are preparing a fierce resistance daily, and the first tidings of success of the Franco-Sardinian army in Lombardy will bring over the whole of the Papal soldiery, not excepting even the very fine regiments of Papal dragoons in Rome, who are already storming at Cardinal Antonelli's door for leave to bring their 2,000 good broad swords to weigh in the scales on which the destinies of Italy

From the works of the Italian revolutionists Montanelli and Sucarelli, it seems that Colonel Ribotti, the present Sardinian Commissioner in Massa Carrara, had issued a manifesto in Romagna a few years ago, to the effect that all those who showed hostility dated Berne the same day says- "The Generals | to the revolution were to be killed by being taken at Garibaldi and Niel are expecting the Austrian corps | night to the prisons and there executed at once ;—
d'armee commanded by General Urban." | while reports were to be set affoat that they were exwhile reports were to be set affoat that they were ex-The Turin correspondent of the Herald says that | iled or imprisoned. Such are the present Govern-

After making all allowances for French and Sarthat there were about 400 or 500 killed, and the for valor in the field, fighting and exposing his perwounded between 700 and 900. It is also reported son like an ordinary trooper, and that the Zonaves

But as to the result of all this fighting very little is known. All that seems certain is, that the Sar-dinians have forced the line of the Sesia, maintained themselves at Palestro, and secured their communications with the French. But it would evidently have been impossible for the Austrian General to have prevented an army of 150,000 men at least from forcing a line 125 miles long, somewhere or another, unless he had hazarded a general engagement with an army resting on Alessandria and Casale-two first-rate fortresses. This would have been moon-struck madness, except in the ease of an

overwhelming superiority of force.

What is really important is, that the French and Sardinians have been driven to display their line of attack, and to choose apparently the road to Milan and Peschiera, so fatal to Charles Albert in 1848 .-Every forward step which the allies take on that line carries them further from their resources, and nearer to the fortified battle-ground of Austria, whilst it extends their line and offers facilities for its being cut off by the Austrians from Pavia and Piacenza, who may also succeed, whilst the Emperor of the French is issuing an admirable imitation of his uncle's builttins at Milan, in cutting off the railway communications between Genoa and Alessandria.

Garibaldi, who seems (by Sardinian accounts) to be threatening Milan, and bidding for the first place northern Alpine Highlands. The Valtelline is said to be in full insurrection. But this, whether true er false, will exercise no influence on the campaign. The Valtelline will belong to whichever party dictates the terms of peace.

Prince Napoleon's inread upon Tuscany has not been a complete success. The Tuscan army having revolted from its sovereign, seems to have become demoralised-Tablet.

The Population of Italy amounts to no less than 21,197,047 inhabitants. They are divided into fifteen circumscriptions; eight, containing 19,913,304 souls, are under Italian Government; and seven, with a population of 7,193,743, obey foreign rule. Almost all the population are Roman Catholics, the number of those who profess other Christian creeds only amounting to 36,076, and the Jews to 41,497. The births far exceed the deaths; the increase in the population is particularly remarkable in Sicily and Tuscany' where it may double in seventy-three years.

An English eye-witness of the battle of Montebelle, writing on the 24th ult., says :- The Austrian forces amounted to 18,000 men. Only three brigades were engaged. The French artillery kept up a tremendous fire, but their practice was bad. Nearly all the wounded received their injuries from musket-ball or bayonet. Great disgust has been created by the death of Major Piers, an Irish officer, in the Austrian service, who, while lying on the ground, was bayoneted by three French Chasseurs. These ruffians are said to have performed this act when they recognised his nationality to be British. No excesses have been committed, for the Austrian discipline is perfect .-Their men are on the best terms with the pensantry, The Em-

peror of Austria is daily expected." It is not incumbent upon us to suppose that the te-

whole truth, but there is not much room for doubt as to the general character of the result. There can be no mistake as to the repulse of the Austrians at Sesto Unlende, the abortive attempt at Campienza, or the bloody defeat of Palestro. Details may be softened or exaggerated, but it is not easy to falsify tangible results, since the falsehood would soon be found out. So far the campaign has been adverse to the Austrians. They have been driven slowly back from their position in advance of the Sesia and south of the Po. They have been expelled from Vercelli and Palestro in the centre, and their right wing has been driven back to the Ticino. Whether the isolated encounters which have taken place are merely the preliminaries of a great battle which will be fought ere the soil of Sardinia is finally evacuated, or whe-ther the Austrians will think it the more prudent part to retire within their own territories, and seek an impregnable position in the neighborhood of their great fortresses, will be determined by considerations upon which we are not competent to pronounce.— Probably, as both armies are now in the fighting mood, a very few days will settle this point. One other fact challenges observation. While the Austrians have, so far, had the worst of the conflict, it is plain that the Sardinians have had far more than a proportionate share of glory. At Montebello they held the ground till the French had time to come to the scene of conflict; Vercelli and Palestro were mainly their triumphs; in the most exciting episode of the war Garibaldi and his free lances were the actors; and it is said to have been a Sardinian force which drove back the Austrians at Sesto Calende. Whereever Victor Emmanuel can possibly be present we find him foremost in the fray; and it is reported that at Palestro the Zouaves had to restrain his impetuosity. We may perhaps suspect the Turin telegrams of being a little courtly on this point, though, from the well-known courage of the monarch, every word is likely enough to be true. The Emperor Napoleon must feel himself confronted with a difficult task. It may not be always possible to draw an accurate comparison between his achievements and those of his great namesake, since the opportunities may never be precisely the same, and the mechanism of war has undergone considerable changes, but it will not be easy to escape a comparison, favorable or unfavorable, with the King of Sardinia. True, Victor Emmanuel fights on the scene of two great defeats. He meets his toes on the battle fields of 1848; he has Mortara and Novara to retrieve and avenge; but surely Marengo and Lodi are equally inspiring. The Emperor must not forget that he marches along a boasted Via Sacra, and that cavaliers do not travel along such a causeway at a snail's pace. It is pleasant to hear of his whispering words of consolation to the sick, but battles are not won in hospitals, and the Emperor did not leave Paris-we wish he didmerely to play the part of a Sister of Mercy .- Manchester Examiner. The following circular from the Cardinal Secretary

of State of the Pontifical government has just come

"PALACE OF THE VATICAN, MAY 3.-The hopes entertained of maintaining peace in Europe have not been fulfilled. According to the announcements in the official journals, and from the formidable preparations for war made by the two nations, it is clear that hostilities will soon commence.

"Such a state of things seriously affects the heart of the Holy Father, who, invested with the sublime character of the common Father of the Fnithful, and as the Vicar of Him who is the Author of Peace, as likewise in accordance with the duties of his Apostolie ministry, desires nothing, nor does he demand anything of God in his present prayers, but to behold so dear and precious a blessing as peace prevail over

the whole earth.
"Yet, amid the sadness which fills his heart, his Holiness loves to trust in the good feeling of the Powers to arrest, or at least diminish, the dangers which menace Europe, if it be impossible to avert them. Whatever course events may take, his Holiness demands, with reason, that, in case of war, the neutrality shall be respected which the Pontifical Government intends to maintain as suitable to its character ;-a neutrality from which it can never deviate as it declared under other circumstances, and as it

now declares for good reasons. "His Holiness expects, therefore, that during the present war his neutrality will be respected, and that any collision will be avoided which might inflict injury on the Roman States, and the subjects of the Holy See. Although the Holy Father is full of confidence in the reasons already expressed, yet on so important a question he thought it his duty to give to the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State the special charge to address to your Excellency the present note, with a request to communicate it to your Government, and to give it to understand of how much consequence it is to leave the Pontifical Government and its States in a condition which alters in no respect the neutrality which is peculiar to it by reason of its exceptional character—a neutrality which the public law acknowledges, and which the great Powers have all admitted under similar circumstances.— In expectation that your Excellency will make an affirmative reply to this communication, the undersigned has the honour to renew the sentiment of his high

"JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI." Naples.—A private telegram received here from Naples announces that the King of Naples has, on his accession to the throne, published a proclamation in which he enumerates the good qualities of his predecessor, but avoids making any engagements for the future, and abstains from pronouncing his opinion on the events now going forward in the Italian pe-

ninsula. Much has been said about the number of persons who have been confined for political offences in Naples. But is that the only kingdom where an unsuccessful rebellion has led to incarceration on a large scale. What picture is presented by Ireland in 1798? With all his inclination to blacken the character of the King of Naples, Mr. Gladstone-the chief authority for the countless libels upon that Sovereign -says nothing in his pamphlet about the use of pitch-caps and the flogging of woman at the triangle J Slamon, in the public streets and highways of Naples. Such, Maurice Claney, however, were the common amusements of the Orange rulers of Ireland at the beginning of the present century. Should be feel tempted to give a new edition of his Neapolitan tale of horrors, we would advise him first to peruse Charles Teling's Narrative, Michael Donoughue, or Cloney's Narrative of the conduct of the Irish Go-Michael M'Cabe, Michael M'Cabe, vernment in 1798. They were men as well-born as well educated, and as trustworthy as Signor Poerio. Perhaps they may teach him some modesty, and prevent him from again provoking a scathing retaliation. If all his charges were literally true and well substantiated—and they are neither one nor the other still they would fall far short of the atrocities detailed in the too authentic narratives to which we have alluded. At all events the late King of Naples, at a early period of his reign, did what England has not yet done, he abolished capital punishment for political offences in his dominions. Capital punishment being abolished, and Naples being without penal colories essential punishment being abolished. lonies, convicts of whatever class must be imprisoned This at once accounts for the large number of prisoners incarcerated after the revolutionary movements of 1848. After the Irish Rebellion, the government made shorter work of it; military executions and the rope saved much of the trouble and expense of transportation or imprisonment; and Newgate, we know from authentic records, was at all events a match for Montesarchio.—Weekly Register.

## CHINA.

Letters from Canton, dated April 11 and 12, and published by the Univers, says that, in the province of Honan, the persecution against Christians still keeps up, and that they are imprisoned, flogged, and deprived of their property in greater numbers than H S Ouilletti, ever. It is thought that the Emperor has in reality withdrawn all the concessions given at Tien-Tsing. J Quinn,

legrams which have reached us from Turin tell us the | It is boped that the presence of English and French agents at Pekin will prevent this. The missionaries report that the position of the Christians in Southern Su-Tchuen is far from being improved. Mgr. Defleches, Vicar Apostolic of Su-Tchuen, leaves by this mail for France.... Would it be believed that, at a few days' journey from Canton, the Mandarins continue to flog, imprison, and ransom Christians for the only crime of heing Christians. This has been done for the last two months. Father Amat is come purposely to Canton to claim the intervention of the French and English authorities... The Russian Ambassador is duly installed in Pekin, with a large retinue, and is building a magnificent palace. He insists upon treating with the Emperor only, and is carried about in a salendid, pulperior with eight carried about in a splendid palankin with eight bearers, like the Emperor himself. This policy seems to succeed wonderfully with the Chinese, and the Russian Envoy's influence is said to increase daily in consequence.—Univers.

> GUIDED BY THE MOON .- The late Bugeaud, says the Emancipation, when only a captain during the Spanish campaign under Napoleon 1., once in a manuscript which by chance fell into his hands, that rrem observations made in England and Florence during a period of 50 years, the following law respecting the weather had been proved to hold true:—" Eleven times out of twelve the weather remains the same during whole moon as it is on the fifth day, if it continues unchanged over the sixth day; and nine times out of twelve like the fourth day, if the sixth resembles the fourth." From 1815 to 1830 M. Bugeaud devoted his attention to agriculture; and guided by the law just mentioned, avoided the losses in hay time and vintage which many of his neighbours experienced. When Governor of Algiers he never entered on a campaingn till after the sixth day of the moon. His neighbours at Excidentl and his lieutenants in Algeria would often exclaim "How lucky he is in the weather!" What they regarded as mere chance was the result of observation. In counting the fourth and sixth days, he was particular in beginning from the exact time of new moon, and added three quarters of an hour for each day, for the greater length of the lunar as compared with the solar day.

> A FAMILY OF FELONS.—We find the following item in the Louisville Courier:—"There are upwards of four hundred and fifty convicts in the Jefferson (Ind.) Penitentiary. Among these are Charley Talbott of this city, who is in bad health, and thought to be not long for this world. Buck McKinney, who hails from this city, is also in, and for life, for murder. A whole family, Prather by name, consisting of the father and five sons, form part of the convict family; another son fled from justice, yet another died in prison, while the mother of the brood is alone at large, and under indictment. They are all horse thieves, and the old man has not walked for seventeen years, but did the head work. When he left home a few days since for the State Prison, and asked the partner of all his joys and much of his rascality, for a quilt, she told him he shouldn't have it; he was an old rascal, and if he had got his deserts he would have been in the Penitentiary twenty years before.--

In one of the departments of Switzerland there are said to be over two thousand girls constantly engaged in making matches,

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS (DISCONTINUED) IN ARREARS TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

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Amt, Duc. s. p. London, C.W., D Dubuc, 1 13 4 F M'Donnell. Newburgh, 0 18 9 Jeremiah M'Carthy, Belleville, 0 16 8 1 4 1 5 J Hilliard, Kingston, J Garity, Do.
MI Donnelly, Stonington, Do.
Mrs. Ann Clark, Do. Do. 0 19 E Kelly, Bowes, Do. 0 9 3 1 1 0 Nicholson, Do: Do. Thomas Fatrick. Michael Kearney. Do. 0 17 1 11 A H Gibson, Charles Canning, 2 13 Do. Do. John Roach, 1 0 10 W Fortune, 1 17 6 1 5 0 A Friel, W Winters, Do. Do. 0 9 Do. John Tobin, 0 15 9 1 7 1 1 2 1 1 6 3 Ottawa City, Toronto, Cornwall, Ed. O'Neil, P J M'Donell. B MWilliams, Portsmouth. St. Julianne, 0 11 0 M. Gannon, N. Williamsburg, J Jordon, 1 15 - Kavanagb, Elgin, 0 15 P Bennett, J D M'Donnell, 1 13 0 2 19 4 Chelsea, Ottawa City, 1 19 Do. E Cunningham, Do. 2 13 David Bourgeois. James Moran, Do. 1 2 1 14 2 16 1 14 F Maguire, Do. G A Beaudry, St. Martine, R Tackbury, Michael Johnson, Cornwall. 1 13 4 Trenton, John Connolly, Do. 2 6 9 0 10 10 T M'Laughlin, Picton, M D Keboe, Belleville, Peter Lee, 3 5 Do. Do. Martin Graham. H M'Gormack, Miss Johanna Fee, 3 Do., Do. Do. J A M'Gillis, Worcester, U.S., St. Hermase, J Leonard, Mrs. J J Rouey, 0 13 1 7 1 6 Pricerville, Brougham Pick. M M'Sweeny, Henry Brown, Newcastle, St. Hyacinthe, 3 13 1 5 H J Larkin, Cobourg, Peterboro', 0.12 P Kerrigan, Berthier, 0.18 Ottawa City, 4 8 1 17 4 10 James Duff, M'Henry & M'Curdy, Goderich, Toronto, 2 11 0 Quebec, 0 18 9 3 5 7 Dundas, Wardsville, Peterboro, 1 19 6 1 8 1 Richard O'Hair, Buckingham, Burritt's Rapids, 0 11 J O'Brian, Patrick Butler, Pembroke, 3 W J Alexander, South Durham, 3 9 8 9 2 0 Kemptville, T Doyle, 1 2 Wm. O'Dougherty, Peterboro', John Regan, St. Albans, Vt., 5 Templeton, Michael Conway. Erinsville, 2 5 0 Clarke, Co. Dur'm, 2 11 0 Michael C Murphy. William M'Bride, 0 17 6 Wicklow, Michael Conroy, 4 0 0 1 19 6 J M Murpby, Rtchemin. Asphodel. James Doherty Peterboro', Chicago, U.S., N. E., Beaverton, 1 10 J Moran, O M'Guinness, 0 12 1 1 1 5 Thomas Merry, M Morris, Lochiel, Martin Cullin. 0 14 Aylmer, Do. 3 8 J Neuman, D Tasse, St. Johns, C.E., 0 17 Prescott, Downeyville, 0 10 S Cavanagh, 1 11 3 2 11 3 John Scarry,

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#### SCYTHES! SCYTHES! SCYTHES!!

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

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2000 CASKS, assorted sizes, of the celebrated Cote St. Paul Manufacture.

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2000 BOXES "Swansea" Canada Plates.

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600 BOXES Coke Tin Plates, 1C and IX. 1000 boxes Best Charcoal Plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX.

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530 TONS No. 1 "Coltness" and "Glengarnock" Pig Iron, now landing. For Sale by

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650 TONS SCOTCH IRON, well assorted, "Glasgow" brand. 450 tons Best Refined Iron, of "Bradley's," "Bag-

nall's" and other best makers.

tons Sheet Iron, assorted Nos.

65 do Hoop and Brand Iron, 100 do "Thorneycroft's" Best Boiler Plates, 15 do "Low Moor" do do do do Best Rivets for

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5 TONS SILESIAN SPELTER 1 Ton BLOCK TIN.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

June 9.

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June 9.

Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells. JUST RECEIVED, ex SS, "North American," a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal.

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## FAIRBANK'S

Patent Platform and Counter Scales. WE are Agents for the Sale of the above celebrated Scales, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment.

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

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5000 PATENT BATH BRICKS, now landing ex "Minnesota," from Liverpool.

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

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FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU,

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DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. 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-Dublia and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, E.W. Sonp, 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.

SPICES, &c.-Figs, Pranes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronic, 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.

March 3, 1859.

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MR. MATHEWS has been Teaching at the Model School, Montreal, for the last two years, where he has given universal satisfaction, and is prepared to stand an examination on any, or all of the following subjects: English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Natural Philosophy. He can produce excellent Testimonials, and will shortly require a School.

Apply to the Rev. Mr. O'BRIEN, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, C. E.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Near the Corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets.

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WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



## MARBLE FACTORY,

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WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAF-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the fluest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has

so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

P. K.

Travellers are always liable to sudden attacks of Dysentry and Cholera Morbus, and these occurring when absent from home are very unpleasant. Fer ry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer may always be relied upon in such cases. As soon as you feel the symptoms, take one tenspoonful in a gill of new milk and molasses and a gifl of hot water, stir well together and drink hot. Repeat the dose every hour until relieved. If the pains be severe, bathe the bowels

and back with the medicine, clear.
In cases of Ashma and Phisic take a teaspoonful in a gill of hot water sweetened well with molasses: also, bathe the throat and stomach faithfully with the medicine clear. Dr. Sweet says it takes out the soreness in cases of bonesetting faster than anything he ever applied.

Fishermen, so often exposed to hurts by having their skin pierced with hooks and fins of fish, can be much relieved by bathing with a little of the Pain Killer as soon as the accident occurs; in this way the anguish is soon abated; bathe as often as once in five minutes, say three or four times, and you will

seldom have any trouble.

The bites and scratches of dogs or cats are cured by bathing with the Pain Killer, clear. Great success has been realised by applying this medinine as soon as the accident occurs.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co. bamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

From Ex-Alderman Perkins. Boston, Feb. 3, 1853.

Da. S. W. Fowle. Dear Sir .-- For several days I had been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, accompanied by a very sore throat and sick head-ache, which completely incapacitated me for busi-ness. I had taken but a small portion of a single bottle of this Balsam, when I experienced immediate relief. My cough was broken up at once, and my lungs entirely relieved from the pressure which had become so painful. I attribute this entirely to the good effects of your Wild Cherry, as I took no other medicine whatever. I cordially recommend it to all my friends.

Respectfully yours,
SAWL S. PERKINS.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrap-

per.
For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Lyman St. James Street; and S. J. Lys-Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Arms.

P. P. P.

# PARK'S PLICKLY PLASTERS.

They sooth pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being perous, all impure exerctions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plusters are pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

## MONTREAL ACADEMY.

Bonaventure Hall.

THE next Term of this Institution commences on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, under the Professorship of Mr. P. Fitzgerald.

The Course of Instruction comprises-English, in all its departments; the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, French, and Book-Keeping, &c.

Academy. Montreal, April 28, 1859.

MRS. MUIR,

283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST,

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

PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL,

MRS. MUIR'S. Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, 283 Notre Dame Street.

D. O'GORMON,

# BOAT BUILDER,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiils 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-

BEAUTIFUL NEW MAPS.

ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, 30 Inches by 40 in Size.

Elegantly Engraved, Colored, and Mounted on Rollers; all in the best style. Their accuracy can be relied upon, having been got up, strictly according to the last Ordnance Survey.

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The MAP of CANADA, colored in Townships.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

Can be procured at the Franklin House, Montreal; or from P. Doyle, Areade, Toronto.

MR. KEEGAN, English and Mathematical Teacher. St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlemen's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons

in any branch of English Education. N.B.—Two or the chars, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, will be taken as bearding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazereth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 19, 1859.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL,

April 29th, 1859. MR. THOMAS MATHEWS has been engaged in the above institution for nearly two years, during which time he has strictly attended to his classes. He is well qualified to impart instruction in English,

Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Mathematics. I have no hesitation in saying, that he is an excellent teacher. WM. DORAN, Principal.

June 1.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aylmer—J. Doyle.
Amherisburgh—J. Roberts.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee.
Brockville—P. Furlong.
Brantford—W. M'Manamy.
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. Dewittville—J. M'Iver. Dundas—J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood.
Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.
Hamilton—P.S. M'Henry.
Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-Rev. R. Keleher. Kemptville—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—M. M'Namara.
London—Rev. E. Bayard.
Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley. Loborough—T. Daley.
Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
Millbrooke—P. Maguire.
Niagura—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Ottawa Cily—J. Rowland.
Oshawa—Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perih-J. Doran. Peterboro-T. M'Cabe. Pucton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond—A. Donnelly.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael—A. M'Donald. St. Remi—H. M'Gill. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick—T. Donegan.
Toronto-P. Doyle.
Templeton—J. Hagan.
West Osgoode—M. M'Mvoy.
Windsor—C. A. M'Intyre. York Grand River-A. Lamond.

## PATTON & BROTHER.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

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

MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shorest notice at easonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856





# ROBERT PATTON,

229 Notre Dame Street,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cus-tomers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal pa-tronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a con-

tinuance of the same.

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

# MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ENDER THE DIRECTION OF

LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, C. W.

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreeable location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on

the first Monday of September, 1857. In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education; while propriety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness,

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

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Board and Tustion, including the French 6 00 (Institute,)
Use of Library, (if desired,)..... 5 00 0 50 Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at 0 75 each,.....
Instrumental Music,.... 5 00 8 00 3 00 Use of Instrument,.... 10 00 Drawing and Painting,....

Needle Work Taught Free of Charge.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the

first Monday of September. There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils

remaining during the Vacation.
Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of plankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, ic., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon md Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing

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

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THAT large commodious HOUSE, covered with tin, surrounded by a brick wall, containing fifteen apartments, with a large and spacious kitchen; Gas and water in the House—Cellar, and with Brick Stable and Sheds and a large Garden, situated on Wellington Street, Point St. Charles—House and premises have undergone a thorough repair; has been couplied for two wars as a Boardian House been occupied for two years as a Boarding House, by the Grand Trunk Co., for the accommodation of the Company's Clerks. The situation cannot be

ALSO,
Two comfortable BRICK DWELLINGS, with large Yards and Sheds.

A large PASTURE FIELD, well fenced and a constant stream of water running through it, adjacent to the city limits.

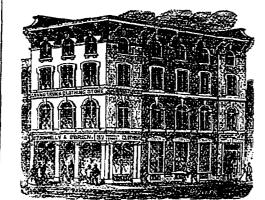
FOR SALE, Several BUILDING LOTS, on Wellington Street, West of Bridge, situated in a most improving part of the city. Apply to

FRANCIS MULLINS, Point St. Charles.

# 1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859. GREAT BARGAINS!

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE

M'GILL STREET,



The Proprietors of the above well-known CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

ESTABLISHMENT.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Patrons and the Public generally that they have now completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS; and are prepared to offer for Sale the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK

## READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

(All of their own Manufacture) EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN

PUBLIC.

Their Stock of Piece Goods consists in part of-French, West of England, German, and Venetian BROAD CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES; also fancy DOESKIN : Scotch, English, and Canadian TWEEDS, &с., &с.

The choice of VESTINGS is of the newest Styles and best Qualities.

Their Out-Fitting Department contains, amongs others articles, Fancy Flannel Shirts; Australian and English Lambs' Wool do.; every description of Hosiery; White, Fancy French Fronts, and Regatta Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c., of every style and quality.

Also a great number of French, English, and Americal Ladia Bubbs. rican India Rubber Coats-Reversable and other-

The whole to be disposed of at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. To give an idea of how cheap we Sell our goods,

we here state the price of a few articles :-Black Cloth Coats from \$4.00 to \$25.00 1.50 to 12.00 Tweed,

0.75 to 8.00 0.75 to 10.00 N.B .- A liberal Discount made to Wholesale purchasers.

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN, 87 M'Gill Street.

Montreal, April 14, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

## PASSAGE CERTIFICATES,

PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON,

and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned. Rates and information will be furnished on appli-

cation. All letters must be pre-paid. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal. January 1859.

> DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 181 Notre Dame Street.

(Nearly opposite the Donagani Hotel.) B. DEVLIN,

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

ADVOCATE,

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES,

No. 59 Little St. James Street. HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL. PIERCE DYAN.

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

> M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

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

SELECT SCHOOL,

No. 109 Wellington Street.

MISS M. LAWLOR takes this opportunity to return thanks to her many patrons for their liberal support since her commencement, and hopes by unremitting care to the progress of her pupils, to merit a conti-Fill be received at any time of the year.

For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hope, London, C. W. nuance of the same. Her course of instruction com-

#### EDUCATION.

MR. M. C. HEALY will OPEN his SCHOOL on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, in Sr. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, No. 95, in the School-house lately occupied by Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Healy's Course of instructions will embrace a sound English and Commercial Education; as also a Course of Mathematics for those who may wish to prepare for any of the Professions.

N.B.-Pupils can receive PRIVATE instructions, after School hours, in any of the above studies. Terms moderate, and made known at the School Rooms, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street.

Montreal, April 28, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

NEW SEED WHEAT FROM SCOTLAND.

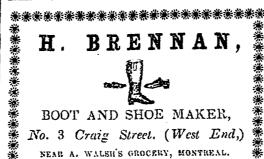
THE SUBSCRIBERS have received, per last Steamer from Liverpool, samples of 3,000 Bushels Scotch Fyfe WHEAT, to arrive by first vessels.

This Wheat has been selected for them with great

care, and is imported expressly for Seed. Samples may be seen at their Office, and all other informations obtained, if, by letter postpaid, addressed to

GREGORY & CO., 37 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

April 28, 1859.



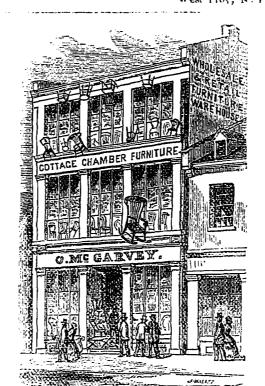
WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

**潫潫桊濼濼濼涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤涤** 

[Established in 1826.]

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

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y



THE most important news of the season-the greatest excitement being felt from the fact being made

McGARVEY'S LARGE STORE

# NOW OPENED

with an entire new Stock of the choicest styles of PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, at prices that will be found lower than ever before offered, as be has availed himself of the advantage of purchasing his Stock during the winter for cash, and securing the best Goods in the market for prices that would atonish all. He would call special attention to his large assortment of PARLOUR, CHAMBER and DINING ROOM FURNITURE of Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chestnut, and Enamelled Furniture, from \$28 to \$175 a set, and a large Stock of Mahogany, Black Walnut Centre Tables (Marble ton); also a salardid amagnatud Centre Tables. top); also a splendid ornamented Centre Table, representing William Tell shooting an apple off a boy's head, Washington, Indian Chiefs, and containing

7, 69 separate pieces of wood.

Those in want of such goods will best consult their own interest by calling at 244 Notre Dame Street, and examining his Stock. All goods warranted to be what they are represented, if not, they can be returned within one month after date of sale and the money will be refunded. All goods delivered on Board the Cars or Boats, or at the residence of par-ties who reside inside the Toll Gates free of charge. OWEN MCGARVEY,

244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square Wholesale and Retail.

April 14.

## MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer. 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engage-

ments with punctuality.

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

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

#### REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER, HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. Picault, where te will keep a Stock of

the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.;

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid 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.

Alarge and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS:

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

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AP-FECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROFSY, NEU-RALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYS-PEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF

THE BLOOD. This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must, go wrong, and the great machinery of must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it. contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

#### PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a

Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMEMICAN ALMANAC in which they have given a with also full descriptions of the above are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be fol-

lowed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Aven's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should

All our Remedies are for sale by

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

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL,....\$500,000. FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE.

Office-No. 11, Lemoine Street.

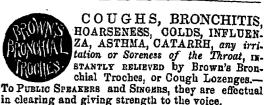
THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Merchandize contained therein.

chandize contained increin.

Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent.

Montreal, October 8, 1858.



in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

"If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."—

Christian Watchman.
"Indispensable to public speakers."—Zion's Herald.
"An excellent article."—National Era, Washing-

"Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with."-CHRISTIAN HERALD, CINCIN-

NATI.

"A most admirable remedy."—Boston Journal.

"Sure remedy for throat affectious."—Transoript

"Efficacious and pleasant."—Transcript

"Efficacious and pleasant."—Transcript

"broughout the United States Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

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

pimples on the face.

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure junning of the

ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

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

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

when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it 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 oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate ratiof in every skin disease flesh is bein to

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

and British Provinces. Mr. Rennedy 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 lacour 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 ne-cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,

Hamilton, C. W.