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TURLOGH O'BRIEN;

THE FORTUNES OF AN IRISH SOLDIER. CHAPTER XV .- THE STRUGGLE IS OVER.

The great oak gate had now given way; and through the arched passage the flame was roar-ing like a torrent thro'a mill-sluice; and still downward, thro, the eddying smoke and sparks, poured faster and thicker the storm of fiery missiles from above; and all amid the fiercest and wildest tempest of thundering execration, triumph and fury-in which the occasional discharge of musketry and the whizzing of the bullets, were wholly lost and swallowed up. And now the air grew too hot almost for respiration or sight stifling, blinding, and intolerable. Forced into shelter within the buildings at the further end of the yard, the desperate defenders of the place stood by the closed windows, with their loaded weapons in their hands; and with contracted brows and pallid faces, watched the fluctuations heavily to the ground. of the dazzling and gigantic surf of mounting fire which roared and tumbled before them.

Meanwhile, without, the motley thousands thronged and pressed with fiercer and sterner exultation around the outer ring of the gradually receding fire; and, foremost, reeling in the gripe of some dozen of the crowded assailants, with his arms bound and face bleeding, and apparently insensible or lifeless, was thrust and tumbled on-ward, amid a storm of jeers and execuations, the helpless form of Jeremiah Tisdal. Anathemas, sarcasms, and terrific menaces, chiefly delivered tongue, rang around him, amid yells and threat-ening laughter to the full as frightful.

Wring the tongue out of the dog,' cried one roice; Frip him up, yelled another; 'drive a 'coal down his throat,' shrieked a third; 'sink the pikes in him;' 'roast the black Sassenach;'the bonfire; such and such like were the con-flicting suggestions of the multitude.

Hands off there, cried Hogan, authoritatively, so as to deter those who seemed practically disposed; 'hands off, ye bliguards, an' take it aisy. Can't yez have common patience, an' not be spoilin' your own sport. Where's the ood in skiverin' the prisoner-devil's cures to him, for a black old scoundrel-in such an unrasonable hurry. See, Mara,' he continued, addressing the most athletic of the party who held Tisdal; 'I'm thinkin', after all, there's no use waitin' with him all night; so just take him up to the top of the gallows hillock, and swing him up in sight of the scoundrels, in the castle, to comfort them while they are roasting.'

The mandate was hardly uttered, when the luckless Puritan, torn, breathless, stunned and helpless, was dragged through the crowd by the wild lictors, who were to preside at his execution; and borne onward rather than walking, was forced up the steep and abrupt eminence, on which, in former times, used to stand the gallows, upon which the lords, of Glindarragh were wont to exercise the sternest prerogative of a savage feudalism. A long ladder was speedily upreared, sunk in the ground to the depth of a few feet, inclining forwards towards the castle walls, and propped in front by three or four stout spars .-And while this extempore substitute for a gibbet was in process of erection, others of the party were hotly engaged in twisting a strong hay-rope or sougaun.

And now, the preparations being all completed, a wild, half-naked boy, with one end of the halter between his teeth, climbed nimbly up the ladder and passed the cord over the topmost round; and as soon as both extremities of it rested upon the ground, the grinning urchin descended with a whoop of savage delight.

Meanwhile, those who were employed below had torn open Tisdal's shirt at the throat; and the old man's bull neck, with all its swollen cordage of veins and sinews lay exposed to the gripe of the rope.

What are you going to murder me for?" growled Tisdal, almost inarticulately, as his eye wandered over the tremendous spectacle which lay beneath and about him. 'Don't kill me

in cold blood, boys; don't kill an unarmed man.' "Unarmed, you murdherin' wolf." retorted the mouth, which, had be not been so closely wedged side; they must be over the river in no time .-among the crowd of his eager executioners as to It is a cursed chance, he muttered, as the mesrender prostration impossible, must have felled senger sped upon his mission; but, with my him to the ground; and which, as it was, bathed consent, no man shall lift his finger against King his chin and throat in streams of blood; 'un- James' troops.' armed, sure enough; for we took it from you, you black-hearted villain, before you cold get

the rude rope is forced over his head, and drawn tight upon his throat. He tries to struggle, fo ery, to pray—the dreadful scene reels and dances mands. before him, and now the cord is strained—tug after tug raises him from the earth-and with dressing that person, and observing the deep, teevery fresh swing a yell bursts from the surrounding crowd, of fierce exultation and defiance; but to his ear they sink into a stifled hum-before with your own. his eyes a pitchy darkness, flashing with balls of fire, is spread—a ringing, as of mighty bells, is in his brain—an intolerable sense of suffocation and bursting, along with the dull throes of maddening terror, supervene - and now, he feels no

ATHOLIC

The clamorous crowd, straining with weight and muscle, hardly succeeded in raising their convulsed and blackened victim eight feet from the earth, when the hay rope which sustained his body, gave way, and breaking, suffered the now unconscious, though still living, burthen to tumble

'Knot it;' 'bad luck to it for a sougaun;'-'splice it;' and a hundred such exclamations fol-lowed; while dragging Tisdal back, they set him half upright, against the foot of the ladder, a hideous effigy of glaring, livid strangulation— and hastily repaired the rude appliances of this savage execution.

While this scene was passing upon the little hillock overlooking the castle, the main body of the aggressive party, more keenly interested in the progress of the tire, and the prospect of in the strong, emphatic guttural of the native speedily forcing an entrance through the passage which it had opened, scarce turned their thoughts or their eyes upon the dreadful spectacle. The fire had now evidently exhausted its fiercest strength, and was beginning perceptibly to wane; and Ned of the Hills and Hogan were already marshalling the best armed and the most reckless plough him up with the knives; lift him into and powerful of their men in the van, to enter the castle, in a compact mass, sustained by in the monumentum of all the others, who, in a wild rabble-route, would drive onward from behind, the moment the subsidence of the now nearly expended conflagration should have rendered advance practicable.

Matters were in this position when a cry arose among the more distant stragglers of the rapparees, which speedily spread itself onward till it penetrated the denser body around the castle walls, and gradually hushed the threatening clamors with which, but a moment before, the surrounding echoes were pealing: 'the sogers!the dragoons!'

Such were the words which wrought this magic effect.

'This is the devil's luck,' said Eaman a Knuck, who, with Hogan by his side, was at this moment, with earnest gesture and fiercely rapid orders, reiterating his commands to his guerrillas; who, firmly planted, shoulder to shoulder, with their pikes grasped short, or skeans gleaming in their sinewy hands, bare-armed and bare-headed, awaited the moment when the signal for the last tug of conflict should end for ever the protracted struggle. Suddenly pausing, and with his blackened hands throwing back his damp sable tresses, he turned scowlingly in the direction from which were now faintly heard the distant signals of the trumpet floating onward upon the night wind, with the fiery and fretted eye with which the hawk, wheeling to stoop upon his prey, might first descry, in the dim distance, the sable presence of the soaring eagle who hovers onward to wrest it from his talons. With such a glance did the swarthy sapparee for a minute scowl into the darksome void from whence this martial music came sweeping toward Glindarragh.

'There are several trumpets there,' he said at last, in his native Irish, in which tongue the colloguy was continued; what in the fiend's name

brings them here at this hour?" What, if we make a night of it, and try a brush with them, too?' urged Hogan, reck-

Ned of the Hills looked for a moment con-

temptuously in his face, and then said-'Pshaw! Mr. Hogan, you're not serious .-Donovan, be continued; addressing one of those who stood near him, get the boys under cover; fellow next biin, dealing him a buffet in the bere, you, Ryan, give them warning at the other

The castle and its blazing front no longer rivet the eyes of the surrounding multitude .into your friends. But look down there-look Doubtfully and irresolutely the gaze of all turns at them all, where they're roastin' before you towards the deep obscurity in which the advance look at bloody Willoughby, an' the rest o' of the approaching soldiery is shrouded; one look, of blackest frustrated rage, the rapparee 'For God's sake, boys,' Tisdal essayed to flung at the old time-worn building, whose chim-neys, towers and battlements, piled one behind The adjuration was, however, drowned in a the other, rose in the blood-red dame and smoke nere out neart-ournings to be stated, and on a smoke nere out neart-ournings to be stated, and on a smoke nere out neart-ournings to be stated, and out a smoke nere out neart-ourning to be stated, and out a smoke nere out neart-ourning to be stated, and out a smoke nere out neart-ourning to be stated, and out a smoke nere out neart-ou

rage of his inmost soul, he turned, and in a changed tone, issued furiously his new com-

'As for you, Mr. Hogan,' he continued, adrocious discontent which impressed his features 'you can act as you think fit; do what you list

'Ned Ryan,' he retorted, bitterly, 'you are little better than--'

'Than what, sir?' demanded the rapparee. with an emphasis so stern that Hogan paused, and then added in a subdued tone-

'Than a captain in the king's dragoons, Ned; there's no great harm in that.'

'Get your men home,' replied Ryan, sternly, or you'll find yourself in the end little better than a fool, Mr. Hogan?'

And so saying, the dark featured speaker rapidly descended the steep road, threw himself upon his good horse, and sate by the bridge head until all had passed over. Then just as the first ranks of the buff-coated dragoous began to show themselves in the red light of the still glowing fire, as their vanguard appeared above the brow of the eminence, which, at the distance of a few furlongs, and upon the same side of the river, overlooked the old fortress of Glindarragh, he bridge, was soon hidden among the close stems and branches of the old oak wood.

Amid the wild confusion that reigned within the castle walls, the frantic lowing of the cattle and the busy clang and clatter of renewed preparation, it was long ere the sounds which had by those within.

From the flanking towers, farthest removed from the still burning masses of corn and turf, the hurried movements of the rapparees, had, indeed, been discovered, though the cause of this general and sudden withdrawal of the wild Irish, as the defenders of the castle called them, was as yet a mystery; and the jaded and heart-sick garrison scarcely dared to entertain the hope that this cessation of hostilities would not, like the last, prove but the prelude to some new assault, if possible more terrible than that they had already experienced.

As the fire rapidly subsided, those upon the summit of the towers, however, at last discerned the martial front of the cavalry, and heard the shrilly braying of the trumpets, as, in obedience to the signal, a squadron of dragoons clattered down the broken road, and crossing the steep bridge, halted, and formed at the opposite endtheir buff-coats and low-crowned cocked hats showing clear and sharp in the light of the fire as they might have done in the blaze of noon.-These were quickly followed by two other squadrons, who, dismounting at the bridge, unslung their musketoons, and spread themselves partly among the wood at the far side of the stream, and partly upon the hillock and rising grounds which overlooked the castle and the adjacent road; and meanwhile, the whole body of horse, with the clang of hoofs, and ringing of accoutrements, and the occasional hoarse voice of command, and the heart-stirring blast of the trumpet, preluding every new movement, began to advance at a walk, in all the imposing silence and regularity of military order, full in the lurid glow of the subsiding conflagration, down the steep and winding road to Glindarragh Castle. CHAPTER XVI.—THE DRAGOONS IN THE GREAT HALL-THE EXECUTION.

The dragoons halted, and dismounted upon the road leading up to the castle gate, until the fire, already subsiding, had sunk into red masses of glowing embers; and the lighter fragments of the corn and hay, which had blazed so fiercely but an hour before, now swept in trains of sparks along the howling wind, and, strewn high in the the troubled air, floated away in the darksome the bridle of his horse into the hand of one of

Meanwhile, the party within the walls, relieved from the more urgent terrors of their situation, had already begun to speculate, with anxious suspense and alarm, upon the purpose with which the troops—the neighing of whose horses, and the loud voices and laughter of whose soldiery already filled their ears—had arrived before the castle walls.

Those who are acquainted with the melancholy history of the times of which we write. need not to be reminded of the terror in which, but too justly, the new levies of Tyrconnell were held by the perplexed, out-numbered, and (as it must be confessed) the disaffected Protestant po-

pulation of the country. The excesses of these troops did not perhaps, transcend those committed in numberless similar cases by other soldiery; but, in addition to the licentiousness and rapacity from which no army in a relaxed state of discipline is free, there were, and Sir, Hugh and his assembled, brethren stoods here old heart-burnings to be slaked, and old aloof in a body, at the loot of the long table,

now, amid this uproarious jargon, the noose of which were concentrated the very bitterness and unsupported as yet by a single company of regular troops, maintained an adventurous struggle against the royalist forces in the north; and these military collisions, while they chafed and provoked the fiercer and more fiery antipathies of the two antagonist parties, served also to involve in a too just suspicion of actual disloyalty to James, the Protestant population of the other provinces.

HRONICLE.

Under the menacing and almost desperate circumstances of the royalist cause, it is, therefore, scarcely to be wondered at that measures of extreme severity should have been directed by the Jacobite government against a party justly feared, and more dreaded, perhaps, than actually dis-

The sympathies of the Protestants, and, whenever they could give it, their co-operation also, went zealously with the invading army, and threatened with multiplied and formidable dangers the interest of an already well-nigh ruined and almost desperately embarrassed dynasty.

If obsolete statues were, therefore, revived and enforced, and quibbling law points raised to disarm them in masses, or to disable and crush them in detail, the zealous loyalist who availed of such tortuous instruments, found ample justification for the equivocal nature of the means employed, in the paramount importance of the wheeled his steed, and, riding slowly over the ends which he pursued. An army of upwards of forty thousand men, almost entirely newly raised, and, for the greater part, ill-officered, and scarcely half disciplined, held undisputed possession of the greater part of the country; and of joint,' wanted the power, even had it possessalready reached the attacking party, were heard ed the will, to control their licentiousness, they in turn were inadequate to restrain the excesses of the native marauders, who, under the wellknown name of rapparees, pillaged and laid waste the property of the country, and carried on a trade of dutrage and rapine upon their own account. It is, therefore, injustice to judge the severities and the losses sustained by the Pro-testant population of Ireland during that terrible struggle, by the rules which would apply to well-affected subjects, and in peaceful times.

> The passage into the castle being now safe I free, and the fires everywhere the officer in command of the detachment, accompanied by several others, and followed by a guard of dragoons, rode slowly through the open archway and into the castle yard. Amid the wreck and confusion which here presented itself -the cowering cattle, broken palings, and smouldering turf-old Sir Hugh Willoughby and a party of his friends, some of them bleeding, and all grimmed and smutted with gunnowder, heated with exertion and bleared with smoke, stood together to receive their military visitants, and duty obliges me to make a list of all whom I presented a group, baggard and wild enough in have found in arms in this place. Captain Lutall conscience.

> 'Sir Hugh Willoughby,' exclaimed the officer, as he walked his horse in front, and fixed his eye upon the little party with a stony and these directions were going forward, the stern imperious gaze; my business is with him. If young officer in command again addressed him-Sir Hugh Willoughby be among you, let him self to Sir Hugh. come forward.'

'I am here, Sir Captain,' replied the old gentleman, with more than equal hauteur, advancing a pace or two in front of his friends, and desire to know your message.'

' You shall,' interrupted the officer, impassively. Cornet Burke, he continued, addressing an officer by his side, 'let half the squadron keep the gate, and the other half dismount and fol-

'Where is your authority, sir, and what your purpose?' demanded the knight, whose fiery spirit was stirred within him.

'The king's colors, sir, in times like these are authority sufficient with all loyal men; and for my purpose I shall unfold that presently, retorted the officer, coldly, as he dismounted, and gave-

the attendant guards. 'Be pleased, Sir Hugh Willoughby, continued the officer, 'to lead the way into the great ball : mently. I attend you, sir.'

This was added in a tone of emphatic command, which seemed to say, ' hesitate or demur at your peril; and Sir Hugh, with an effort which nothing but an overwhelming sense of the madness of attempting resistance, and the ridiculousness of exhibiting an unavailing irritation and reluctance enabled him to exert, proceeded to lead the way to his own castle hall, accompanied by the little party of his friends, and closely folhis subordinate officers, the file of dismounted scenes of transcendant excitement are evoked. dragoons bringing up the rear. In this order the irregular procession entered

the long and now described chamber, to the upper end of which the officers proceeded, while the guard halted and formed in front of the doorway,

minated as it was by the red glare of some dozen torches, and then his dark eye fell sternly and coldly upon the motly party at the further end. Meanwhile they had ample leisure to admire, were they indeed disposed for any such emotion, the symmetry of his graceful and athletic form. and the striking beauty and nobleness of his stern and handsome features.

Had Sir Hugh recognised in the imposing form on which he looked, the champion to whose strong arm he owed his daughter's safety, gratitude might for the moment, if for no longer, have overcome the harsher feelings which struggled in his breast. But whatever he was hereafter to learn of the handsome swordsman before him, at present he knew him not.

' Gentlemen,' said the officer, addressing them in a deep and peremptory tone, which well accorded with the haughty and decisive character of his pale face, some of you, I see, are armed; in the first place, then, in the king's name, I charge you. deliver your weapons into the keeping of the guard at the door. Corporal Flaherty, advance two paces, and receive the gentlemen's

The order was obeyed in silence by the grinning corporal, whose face, as he eyed the little group, wore an expression of exultation and derision, which was anything but conciliatory.

Some shook their beads resolutely, others hung down theirs with a sense of bitter humiliation, others again exchanged significant looks of menace, and some even clutched their muskets with a firmer gripe, and laid their right hands on the while the executive, in times so excited and 'out locks. This hesitation and confusion, however, was little favored by the stern soldier who presided, and the orders, "unsling carbines,"ground arms,"-" prime and load,"-delivered in a rapid succession, and followed by the jingle of some dozen of iron ramrods, precipitated the crisis ere time was given for deliberation, or even for action.

" Surrender your weapons, my friends, obediently; let us give the adversary no needless advantage over us," said Sir Hugh, mournfully .-God knows!' he added passionately, and smiting his sinewy hand upon the table, "were it not that the king's name enforces the demand, I would yield my weapons only with my life.'

The obvious agony of the brave old man seemed, in some sort, to touch the stern nature of the colonel, for he said-

' Your courage, Sir Hugh Willoughby, is not disputed, and if you like it better, for the sake of honor, loyalty, and obedience to the laws, I will entreat you and your friends to yield up your arms peaceably, and without delay; and further, gentlemen, he continued, 'you will not object to giving your names and place of abode, as my terell, you will please, yourself, see to the drawing up of such a list.

While the measures necessary to carry out

'It is right, sir, I should at once inform you.' he said, abruptly, 'that two companies of my dragoons are billeted, upon you, for how long, will depend upon orders from Dublin Castle; for the rest you must find quarters for to-night.

'Two hundred men and horses billeted upon one gentleman's house!' cried Sir Hugh, with wrathful astonishment. 'So, heaven guard me, but this is the very extremity and extravagance of appression!

'It is no affair of mine, sir,' replied the officer. coldly. 'If you deem yourself oppressed, you had best memorial he Lord Lieutenant.'

Memorial him ! -memorial the arch find rather P cried Sir Hugh, samping furiously upon the floor.

'You must not lose your temper, Sir Hugh,' interrupted the soldier, coldly, for you may chance to lose something not so easily recovered. 'What's that?' demanded the old man, vehe-

' Your life, sir,' replied the colonel.

My life!' responded the old knight, passionately - iny life! God knows 'tis little worth-God knows how cheap I hold it.'

The knight spoke these words with such a sudden and mournful change of voice and aspect. that his friends gathered about him, and bidding him be of good heart, and fear not for the issue, shook him by the hands, and pledged their souls and honors to stand by him to the last, with prolowed by the commander of the detachment and, testations as passionate and fervent as only in While this was passing, an officer entered the

the room, and, raising his hat, observed— We have secured two prisoners, colonel.

Where are they? asked he: In the yard, sir, replied the subaltern: with

Corporal's guard.

March' them in, then, replied Torlogb.

D'Brien.

And for flivelth, under a guard of the dismount. O'Brien."

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hall, and exposed to the full-blaze of the torcli-

One of these was no other than Jeremiah Tisdal, who, stupified and bloody, torn, soiled, and the matters easily and smoking their pipes as bare-headed, was yet instantly recognised by his they stood in little knots with their horses' friends, and, after a few words of explanation bridles hanging on their arms; while they from Sir Hugh, was released without further laughed and swore, and puffed together in high question; the other was a ragged peasant, with good humor; and all this motley and exciting a low forehead, covered with the course bushy scene, lighted up, now here and now there, by red hair, which almost fouched his shaggy eye- the red torches which passed hither and thither brows, and overhung a pair of small deep set among the crowd. eyes, in which gleamed a wild and fitful light, something beyond ferocity and cunning, as he took a rapid, and, as it seemed, a curious survey of the chamber and its occupants; a coarse foxy beard covered his upper lip and chin; and upon his face, which was deadly pale, and marked with blood, the moisture of anguish and exhaustion was shining.

'Is the dog wounded?' asked Torlogh, observing the blood marks upon his face.

'Upon my sowl he is, an' twiste over, your honor, replied the corporal; 'a bit iv a scratch in the pole, and a shot in the thigh.

So, scoundrel !' continued the superior, addressing the prisoner in a tone of calm but very ominous severity, 'you are one of the savage ing in heart-stirring swell—the deeds, the glories, banditti who have burned corn and hay enough to-night to have maintained a regiment of the martial dirges, through the silent chamber, and king's horse for half a year to come. What have you to say for yourself?'

The fellow muttered something in Irish.

"What does he say, Corporal Flaherty?" He says as how the leg's uneasy wid him, your honor, colonel,' answered the man, rendering, is well as he could, the native tongue into English.

He is but one of the rabble rout, not worth questioning,' inuttered the officer. 'Take that knife from him.

"It dosen't matther, your honor,' responded the corporal, obeying, however, the order, and celestial harmony. Angelic form as spirit of drawing the rudely-fashioned skean, with its heart-subduing music !-clothed in such victorirough wooden handle, from among the wretched ous gentleness and lovely might, he sees in thee found interesting. These returns show a steady diminution of crime in Ireland. The committees for murman's rags, and laying it upon the table; it the form of her whom his brave arm has rescued doesn't matter, for his arms is fast enough with a -thy music is her voice. Grace Willoughby? halther.

And, as if to make assurance doubly sure, the Burly corporal drew the rope which bound his arms behind with an additional wreach, which amounted nearly to dislocation, and sent a flush of pain into the wretch's pullid face.

Ask him for what use he designed that knife,' continued the officer.

. He says, your honor, it's to help you to rip up the Sassenachs' bodies,' responded the interpreter, with a chuckle, while the red-haired glanced quickly from man to man.

How are we to deal with these brigands, substantial breakfast. - Carlow Post. these savages ? said the colonel, throwing himofficer beside him, as he pointed carelessly towretches lay to the account of the king's service, and those who suffer from their outrages and rapine, charge, and naturally so, their wrongs and holiest of men :and losses upon the royal cause. This must be mended-the king's army must not be involved in the guilt and disgrace of such proceedings; we must deal strictly with their perpetrators, and by conspicuous examples of present severity, rescue the character of the army and the govment from every imputation of favoring or tolerating these enormities; this duty I at least will steadily perform. Remove the prisoner to the yard,' continued he, with stern tranquillity .--A e your men loaded?' he added, turning to the officer at the head of the guard; the subaltern replied in the affirmative.

Send out a corporal with six men, and let them fire upon that dog, continued the colonel; 'and stay-we must give these murderous freebooters a lesson - let the body be kept, and choose a high spot of ground to hang it upon tomorrow morning.

Though the unfortunate man, whose sentence was thus announced, knew not one word of the language in which it was spoken, he gathered something of its purport from the looks of those who surrounded him, and from the movement of the guard at the door. Faint with loss of blood, and stiff from his wounds, the wretched prisoner appeared to acquire new strength with the frenzy of despair; bound as he was, he flung himself on the ground, and though overpowered in an instant, and lifted up, and dragged and bustled forward towards, the door, he still struggled frantically, and clung to every object on which he could clutch his fingers, shricking, in his native tongue, alternate defiances, curses and intreaties, alike fruitless as the idle wind, gnashing his teeth and tugging and hissing till the white flakes bung upon his red bristly beard. Thus was he heaved, thrust, and jostled forward; and as he passed the door, one last look of such inexpressible, imploring, despairing terror, he cast behind hun, as might have smitten many a heart less stoically inflexible with its mute appeal; and then with something between a scream and a burst of sobs and wailing, the struggling and wounded prisoner was burried into the outer space, and at the same time the words-' Shoulder your carbines-right face-quick mar :h,' brought to half a dozen dragoons, with faces in whose sombre and lowering every honest man will be well pleased. expression was legible their inward revulsion from the dreadful duty they were called upon to yard. A few moments more, and a sharp, ring-

And now began the clatter and bustle, the uproar and swearing, to-ing and fro-ing of the soldiery, as with such order as could be maintained Touchet, second son of the late Lord Audley, died ceeded to distribute their horses in the stabling of the castle; the ungirthing and wisping down of steeds, snorting and neighing; the ringing of spurs, and the clang of sabres on the pavement, and the occasional blast of the shrilly trumpet, was found in a miserable garret in St. Peter's parish. and the harsh voice of command, all commingling, rose in a strange Babel chorus of martial hurry scurry movements of the soldiers, some uminer.

atripped to their shirt-sleeves, crossing this way that with buckets of water, or hats full of corn others in their buff coats and cocked hats, taking they stood in little knots with their horses'

Now all is quiet-the sentinels have mounted guard, and, with shouldered carbines, pace and repace the echoing archway where the great gate stood, singing as they march, from time to time, snatches of old Irish minstrelsy, that, borne we may well challenge the rival churches of the on the sighing wind, fall soothingly upon the ears whole world of discent, to produce a parallel inof those whom anxious thoughts keep sadly wak- stance of self-abnegation and pecuniary restitution ing, and mingle sweetly in the far off dreams of many a slumberer:

Torlogh O'Brien walks, alone, with slow and mouraful steps, through the great hall of his ancestral home. What associations what memories, what traditions, gather around him; like It is unspeakably gratifying and consoling to our the wild harping of a thousand ministrels, resoundthe ruin of his house, ring in proud wails and giant forms of other times rise in majestic of the individual in question shines out, like the sun, pageant and people its darkness. To him the pageant and people its darkness. To him the the more radiant — the more resplendant, for the still void is teeining with all the grandeur of the shadow which malignity flung over it for a moment. flercest life; but amid the sable throng-dark This is very gratifying:spectres of murder, pealing dire menace in his ear, and beckoning the last of the ancient race to ear, and beckoning the last of the ancient race to John Eyre Trench, Esq., begs to return his sincere vengeance—glides one bright form, radiant with thanks to the Rev. John Keboe, R. O. O., of Ballon heavenly beauty, before whose soft effulgence and Rathoe, for the sum of £400, restitution money. the murky phantoms glide back and vanishwhile her low voice of silvery music, with magic power, swells through the conflicting uproar of infernal clamor, and prevail in plaintive and the form of her whom his drave arm has rescued der in 1860 were 37, in 1859, 46. There were 2,242 offences against the person in 1859, and 1,941 in 1860, thy beautiful phantom stills and rebukes the showing a diminution of 1,301; and in offences against tumult of his fierce hereditary hate. (To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday, the Right Rev. Dr. Walshe, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, administered in the Cathedral the Sacrament of Confirmation to three hundred and eighty male and female children. It was a most gratifying sight. The greater number of the children approached the altar, and received the Holy savage grunned with a ferocious scowl, as he Eucharist at six o'clock Mass, subsequently to which the pious ladies of the Presentation Convent entertained the female children with an abundant and

THE HEALTH OF THE HOLY FATHER. - Mr. Maself into a chair and addressing himself to the guire has forwarded to (Cork Examiner), for immediste publication, the following most important letward the prisoner. 'How restrain and bridle ter from a gentleman of high rank in Rome, and attached, by official position, to the person of the Holy their enormities and violence, except with a strong arm and a high hand; their burnings, and miliar to many of our readers, both here and in Engtheir plunderings, and their butcheries, these land. The letter, which comes from so reliable a source, must be gratifying to the heart of every true Catholic-indeed, to every one who can sympathise with the sorrows and sufferings of one of the best

"Vatican, July 13 1861. "My Dear Mr. Maguire-So many reports have been propagated; all over Europe about the Holy Father's health, that I think it well to write to you to say that he is perfectly well. It is true that after Easter he got a return of his old complaint of crysipelas in the leg which confined him for a few days to his bedroom; and it is true, also, that he went out too soon, before his leg was well, which caused bim to return to his sofa for a few weeks; as in this complaint the leg requires great rest; but, nevertheless, his general health is excellent. He cole brated Pontifically on the feast of SS Peter and Paul, both at Vespers and High Mass, and renewed his protests against the brigandage of Piedmont, as I cannot use a more appropriate expression. Almost every day he now drives out, and takes a long walk, and last Thursday he made the tour of the whole of the Borghese Villa on foot followed by a large concourse of people; so you see that even his leg is completely cured. The truth is, that the wish of all revolutionists and anarchists of Europe is the father to the thought. They see in the Pope the only Sovereign in Europe who has acted on principle throughout the whole of the present political crisis; they see in him a man who stands up for the cause of right and justice, and does not act on the principle of expediency; they see in him a man who does not think that the end justifies the means - therefore they are irritated against him, and wish him out of the way. During the last two years and a half every thing that hypocrisy, lying, intrigues, deceit could do has been put into operation in order to deprive the Holy Father of his Temporal Power, although he has a juster right to it than any other Sovereign in Europe. For myself, however, I do not think that Providence will ever allow such iniquitous means to destroy the superstructure of the States of the Church, which has taken twelve centuries to erect, and has been established on the eternal principles of right and justice. It is very possible, and I think probable, that Rome will have to pass through a crisis before long; but as I believe that it is the will of Providence that the spiritual and temporal sovereignty of the Holv See should never be separated, I an firmly convinced that the greater the trials the Holy Father will have to undergo, the greater his final triumph. Adieu, my Dear Mr. Maguire, believe

me very sincerely yours, FATHER LAVALLE AND HIS LIBELLERS - VERDICT AGAINST "ORANMORE AND BROWNE."-The jury has returned a verdict in favour of the reverend gentleman, giving him sixpence damages and costs. This is a triumph to Father Lavelle, for it was not for a money consideration he laid the action. The libeller has been convicted, and will have to pay the expense of obtaining that conviction, and with that result

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT -It is now authoritatively stated that her majesty will sleep at Holyhead on the perform, in a double file after them into the 22nd of August, and cross over to Kingstown in the royal yacht on the day after. On the 24th she will proceed to the Curragh encampment, and will return ing volley from without announced that the wild to Dublin on the next day. On the 29th she will and reckless existence of the rapparee was over. again proceed to the Curragh, thence to Killarnev lakes; and on or about the 29th will take her depart-

ture for Scotland. DEATH OF THE HON, MR. TOUCHET. - The Hon, Mr. amid a scene of hurry and confusion, they pro- on Sunday night in the South Infirmary. He had been taken in there on Thursday evening in a state of delirium tremens. The deceased had formerly been a captain in a cavalry regiment, but his connection with the army ccased some years ago, and previous to his removal to the South Infirmary he The attention of the clergyman of the parish being called to his situation, he was recommended for admission to the South Infirmary. He is described as tumult to the sky, and made meet music for the a man of very fine personal appearance.—Cork Ex-

RESTITUTION FOR BIGHT HUNDRED FIND | NIMETS, POUNDS STEELING. The multiplied advantages which result to society from the practice of auricular confession, have never been lately placed in a clearer and more convincing light than by an incident which we have the gratification of subjoining. The zeal and sincerity of an exemplary clergyman, and the truth and purity of the Church to which he is a meritorious minister, are equally demonstrated by that edifying incident—we mean the restitution of £890 to Mr. W. R. Fitzmaurice, and Mr. Patrick Byrne, by the Rev. John Kehoe, Roman Catholic Curate of Ballon and Rathoe. This is a circumstance which may well bring conviction to the Jews, however hardened, and Infidels, however obstinate; and teach even the most hostile and heretical adversary of our Holy Faith, to regard our sacred institutions with admiration, reverence, and consideration. It is really, and literary, a miracle, wrought by the grace of a sacrament in the heart of a contrite penitent.— -of similar compliance with the dictates of morals, at the impetration of religious zeal. Who will dare to deny the truth of our sublime Faith in the presence of so astounding a miracle, above all, in an age like this, in which gold is the only God that the great and busy mass of worldlings sincerely adore. feelings to make known this restoration of property to the rightful owner, but it is still more gratifying and consoling to find that the slight shade of suspicion, which circumstances threw, for a moment, round the character of a thoroughly honest man, is now swept away forever, and the spotless integrity

Carlow, July 12, 1861 Mr. William Fitzmaurice, of Evertou, on behalf of Mr. Patrick Byrne, of Keilistown, acknowledges the sum of £490, restitution money, from the Rev. John Kehoe, R. C. C., of Ballon and Rathoe. — Carlow Post.

In connection with the Assizes now proceeding, the criminal tables lately issued for 1860, by Mr. Corry Connellan, Inspector-General of Prisons, will be person and property a decrease of 479. The charges of violation in 1859 were 112, but they sunk in 1860 to 89. The tables exhibit a striking decrease in the number of juvenile offenders. In 1859, prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age numbered 559 males and 175 females. In 1859, there were 203 males and 70 females; but in 1860 there were 142 males and 59 females. This last result is due, of course, to the establishment of Reformatories. The practical advantares of these admirable institutions are now beginning to develop themselves, and we hope they will meet with general sustainment. Besides the moral and religious aspects of this question, experience has now demonstrated that in an economical point of view they are far superior to gaols, which were mere seminaries for rearing up year after year fresh hordes of youthful criminals; who, after exercising their industrial arts in despoiling the public, were again sent back to the old universities in order to acquire fresh educational advantages, and reach the highest honours of their profession. These establishments could however be rendered of far wider utility by not restricting magistrates to one class of juvenile offenders, but extending the provisions of the Act to all. This would have the effect of clearing all the

gaols, relieving the ratepayers of a heavy burthen, and rearing up a large number of neglected children in morality and industry. Of seven persons sentenced to death in 1860, two were executed, five having had their sentences committed to penal servitude. Sixty-five persons were ordered to be sent to Reformatories. This course judges are now beginning to follow very generally, and the system as hitherto tried, has been found to work beneficially. As illustrating the vast superiority of Ireland over England, Lord Clauricarde, in the House of Lords, on Monday last, adduced some remarkable statistics. It appears that in 1859, there were no fewer than 16 convictions for murder; and 153 for manslaughter, homicide. The total number of committals in England was 15,067, and of convictions 11,417; in Ireland, respectively 5,815 and 3,019. Will the calumniators and revilers of the country never yield, like Napoleon to the," inexorable logic of facts," but continue day after day their unfounded calumnies and senseless assumption of England's moral and religious superiority. England, however, according to the same autho-rity, has one great advantage. If our criminal statistics are better, it would appear that the administration of the civil law is worst, managed and infinitely costliest. Thus, out of the English Court of Chaucery there was paid in one year the sum of £14,185,000, whereas the sum paid out of the Irish Court in a year amounted to only £1,143,000 - and yet; portentious; anomaly, the expense ; of administering, the business of the Court of Chancery in England, was one-third less that in Ireland. Surely there must be some tremendous jobbing, or peculation of immense magnitude going on; to account for such a wonderful disproportion. At all events, it should be in-

vestigated .- Cork Examiner. A LAST WORD ON THE DERRYMACASE, AFFAIR. - WE are glad to be able to write our last word of the Derrymacash business, though the last word is not quite what we hoped it would have been. We have no relish for vindictive punishments; we have no pleasure in the suffering of those even who have deserved it. Still, we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that very light penalties for very grave offences tend to bring law into contempt, and seriously to diminish the protection which it ought to afford to every member of the community. The authors of the Derrymacash outrages have escaped very easily -owing, as we cannot but think, to the mistaken course pursued by the Grown prosecutors: In declining to press the heavier charges, which for eight months were kept hanging over the heads of some of the prisoners, and in accepting their plea of guilty on minor indictments, as a complete quittance, the Crown invited only a slight punishment. No blame can be attached to the judge for his lenient sentences. He could take of no other charges than those of which the prisoners stood before him confessing their guilt. We cannot, however forget (though it was no part of the Judge's duty to remember) that, among the men who stood up to receive a slight sentence of a few months' imprisonment, one was, in all probability, guilty of manslaughter or of murder, and another guilty of having maimed a fellow-creature for life. We do not persume to identify them . the Crown whose business it was, if only in justice to the innocent, to leave no means untried of discovering the guilty has abandoned inquisition into matters so triffing; and the mystery now must remain. Suspicion hangs over the heads of all the Derrymacash processionists, though proof might have been brought home to one. The attempt, at least, should certainly have been made to bring the truth to light. We will not, however, dwell on this. We sincerely trust that succeeding years may show that the leniency of the punishment on which we are commenting has not had the usual effect of undue leniency, in encouraging outrages of the same kind. If neither at Derrymacash nor elsewhere the sad scenes of the last twelve months are repeated, the life lost, the mistakes committed, the evil passions raised, may be forgotten and forgiven, or remembered only to point the con-

ern Whig.

THE RELIGIOUS/CENSUS/OF LEELAND. The sub-gloined returns show the religious profession. On the lic. Protestant, and Presbyterian ty, and city, and certain corporate towns in 1861 :-Inhabitants in Protes- Catho- Presbylics: teriums. Province of Lein- 1861. ants. ster. . 50.613 Carlow County. 57,232 6,241 13,340 Drogheda Town, 14,730 1,023 46,922 194,601 Dublin City,.... 249,733 28,489 " " Suburba 46.231 15,248 " " County, 106,058 19,078 84,524 1,042 6,832 77,114 581 Kildare County. 84,930 85 1,084 12.854 Kilkenny City... 14,081 4,597 8,282 104,667 County 109,476 256 King's County .. 79,306 88,491 64,810 6.114 Longford do.... 71,592 908 4,975 69,100 75.140 Louth do.... do... 110,609 103,489 410 Meath 247 9,854 79,959 Queen's do.... 90,750 323 Westmeath do... 90,856 6,309 83.813 129,824 Wexford do.... 143,594 12.840 271 69,750 Wicklow do.... 86,093 15,251 Total of Leinster 1,439,596 171,234 1,246,253 10,911 Province of Mun-Clare County. 166,275 Cork City.... 78,892 3,371 162.572 Cork City.....
" County, E.R. 67,092 9.574 262,587 280,443 16,374 " County, W.R. Kerry County. 162,002 235 178,161 14,583 201,988 6,211 195,295 252 44,626 366 3,934 39,689 139 164,878 " County. 170.983 5.606 100,913 6.892 108.466

Limerick City... Tipperary do N.R. 133,324 " ... do. s.r. 139,030 4,970 20,465 Waterford City. 23,220 County. 111,116 3,265 107,354 235 Total of Munster 1,503,200 76,692 1,416,171 3,685 Province of Ulster. Antrim County, 247,414 45,087 Armagh County 189,382 58,643 61,220 133440 92,100 30988 Belfast Town... 119,242 29,242 40,690 43046 Carrickfergus. . Co. and Town 1,827 1.052 .: 9.398 Cavan County. 153,972 23,187 123,825 5536 Donegal County 236,859 29,942 177,560 . 26694 299,866 60,516 97,234 136013 Down County... Fermanagh Co. 105,372 40,676 59,490 185.7 83,428 66014 Londonderry do 184,127 30,871 Monaghan do. 126,340 17,706 92,714 15405 Tyrone do. 238,426 52,433 134,374 46816

963,687 511371 Total of Ulster, 1,910,408 390,130 Province of Connaucht. 7,534 786 Galway County 254,256 245,950 15,554 93,844 Town.. 16,786 Leitrim County 104,615 9.516 6,937 246,108 Mayo 'do.. 254.449 150,490 Roscommon do. 156,154 do. 125,079 10,605 112,526 Sligo Total of Con-

naught..... 911,339 40,601 864,472

Total of Ireland 5,764,543 687,661 4,490,538 528,992 CRIME IN IRELAND AND IN ENGLAND .- Ireland Can. probably, justly claim to be the most moral country in Europe. During the last few years a change, great and wonderful, has passed over districts formerly abounding with criminals of the deepest dye, and at the present period the Judges on circuit have little more to do than congratulate the Grand Juries on the beneficial result. In the year 1859 the num-ber of persons committed for trial in Ireland was about one per cent. of the population; and even this small proportion has since decreased in a remarkable manner. It is stated that the criminal calendar for the Northern Circuit of England contains a greater number of prisoners charged with serious offences than the total of the criminal calendars for the whole of Ireland .- Liverpool Mercury.

TULLAMORE, JULY 22 .- Constable Lawler, of the Blueball Constabulary Station, six miles from Tullamore, was found in a field, three miles from his station, shot through the head, on Sunday evening at two o'clock. Supposed to have been shot on Saturday, while in the attempt to disarm some person shooting with unlicensed arms. His body was removed to the court house of this town to await; the result of the coroner's inquest; which took place to day. W. A. Going, Esq. coroner, held an inquest on the body in the Court-house. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or. persons unknown.

The Royal Dublin Society have not verified the boast of their Orange advocates in the House of Commons, that they would abandon the Parliamentary grant, rather than allow the use of the Gardens on Sundays to the Citizens of Dublin. The Society has decided to give way, by a majority of 125 to it is well that it is still amenable to the discipline of a curb of gold. The city of Dublin may thank Mr. Cardwell and the British Parliament for this important victory over those who would, if they could, import into a Catholic nation the sourness and ultimately the morality of Presbyterian Scotland,-Weekly Register.

THE HARVEST IN ULSTER .- This year has been, up to the present, one of the most favourable which has been experienced in this country for many years. The spring was rather late, owing to a great fall of rain in February and into March; but, although crops were somewhat late in being sown, yet the weather became so very favourable from early in March up to this date that farmers were hardly ever heard wishing for a change - and it is really excellent weather which will please the farmer throughout some five months. There was no rain during March, April, or May to impede in the least, the work of cropping the ground, yet there fell occasional showers to water the earth, and cause it to bring forth and bud. The seasonable falls of rain from time to time were just at such periods as the farmers desired them; and if any of them have not promising crops now, it is to be attributed to their own failures in some department and not to the state of the weather, which is too frequently blamed for that which arose rather from the carelessness and indifference of the farmer. We have now reached the middle of July, and all our markets in Ulster are plentifully supplied with new potatoes, which are selling in the shops of the dealors at 9d: per stone to-day, (July 11th), and will be for the one-half of that before the termination of this month, unless some unforeseen and very unfavourable change occurs. There has not been such an appearance of a great yield of potatoes in this province since 1846. Those brought to market are equal, in size and quality to anything that could be had in former years in the middle of August; and they are not only good in the shop, but they are what the far-mer calls "plenty in the ground." They will be a very remunerative crop this year unless they fail, as in past years, and at the same time they will be exceedingly cheap. A couple of months ago, when the weather was very dry, some fears were entertained that straw would be short, flex short, and turnips not good, but the favorable rains which fell since have dispelled all those fears. Wheat is now very long and in full ear, giving promise of a most profitable return. Oats are equally good, and no doubts are now entertained of the yield of both grain and straw, if the harvest be as favourable as the weather has been up to the present time. All other grain crops look equally well, and this cheering prospect has tended to decrease the price of all descriptions of grain in the market, and bread is consequently easily | reconciled countenance of Jesus. I am now deterprocured. Thus, while business is rather slack, mined to declare for Christ, no matter, what may be trade dull, and commercial prospects anything but the consequence.

encouraging geither at present or for the future, the sent to be abundant, and the poor are norgin to be fed after all, though work may notice of plenty. Industrial employment is very dull, but harvest operations will soon give a couple of months of constant agricultural labour, which will lielp to keep the humbler classes out of the work house. The employment, with the low price of provisions, will prove most beneficial to the poor, and save them from a severe winter, arising from depression in trade. The farmer, at the same time will be rewarded for his care, toil, and attention, by the quantity which his land is likely to yield this autumn, though the price which he may obtain will not be so great as for some years past Flar will be very good; and this, particularly in Ulsier will be most gratifying to all parties, and most beneficial. The linen trade is the stable manufacture of the country, and while it is prosperous other occupations will be equally so, but "depression in the linen business acts apon-all other trades of the province. Owing to the cotton market being this year affected. the linen trade will be likely to be more successful, and the necessity for a large supply of flax will be the more felt. A good flax crop is, therefore, next to grain crops in importance to the people of Ulster, and this season it is likely to yield more than an average return. In all districts in this province, the state of the entire crops are equally encouraging; and should there be as favourable a harvest as there has been a spring and summer, we may expect a most abundant return from every crop. Last year, however, floods did much damage, and at present the season seems inclined to return to rain, inasmuch as every day lately has been wet. It is to be honed that no rain to injure the crops will fall this year, so that we may "gather in the kindly fruits of the earth in due season." - Irish Times.

To the Editor of the Cork Examiner : - Sir, - Hav-

ing the greatest reluctance to my name appearing in print, I send you my card, and a newspaper giving a report of the House of Providence in Toronto. will now speak of myself, as far as I am connected with it. I am by birth, as well as by subsequent convictions, a Protestant, and cannot be accused of partiality to the Roman Catholic religion. . Having occasion to visit Canada before the last winter commenced, which was unusually severe, the snow having lain on the ground near five months, from my advanced age I was unable to take exercise on iced roads, and my feeble constitution was rapidly giving way under the confinement; my friends prevailed on me to go to the House of Providence, and furnished me with letters. I went there; the doctor attended me, and one of the sisters nursed me and gave me my medicines; a tray was brought in three times a day by a female in black accompanied by one of the sisters; her gentleness and anxiety about me were such that I frequently forced myself to eat some of the good things. After remaining three weeks I found myself restored to health. The long corridor, one hundred feet in length, with a current of air from cach end, afforded meample space to exercise. There is in this establishment, a Superior called a Mother, and twelve nuns, with, I believe, as many more lay sisters, all belonging to the Convent of St. Joseph, which adjoins the House of Providence. The sisters are generally very young, very cheerful and happy; they are so gentle and so friendly—occupied from 5 o'clock each morning until half-past 9 at night with their devotions and the care of 400 helpless beings. They feel conscious of the great amount of good they do each day-difference of creed they have nothing to do with; a case of distress is enough, and I am positive there were one-fourth of the poor people Protestants. I was curious and inquestive, and they were pleased at my being so. When I was able, a Sister asked me if I would like to see the establishment—an offer I thankfully accepted. I was first conducted by her to the dormitories; in one were about 30 small railed-in bedsteads with sheets and everything as white as snow; this was the sleeping apartment of little orphans of from three to five. In all the others I seen the same order and neatness, larger bedsteads according to the ages, and one for each. I next visited the schools. The Sister in charge of the first, after giving me a chair and an suxious enquiry about my health, called on her pupils to sing; they were the occupants of the first dormitory-little things from three to five years old -they were all so neat-they sang a hymn in such good time, they were so healthy looking and so happy, that I felt much interested. I pretted a little shubby fellow's head—the hand was reached out to shake hands with me, when every little one claimed the same; so that I had to shake hands with all. The next school I visited, the children were from six to nine or ten years old, and the last were girls up to 14 or 15 years, and over 100 of them; these were the children of poor families in the neighborhood. I afterwards visited some of the sick, who brightened up at the sight of the nun, with her kind gentle word to each. I cannot omit mentioning the lady who presides over this establishment, Mother de Chantal. She is a tall majestic lady, about 26, exceedingly handsome, graceful, dignified and lady-like in all her movements, with kindness and benevolence in every lineament, possessed of talents with which very few are gifted; her duties are operous and varied-to clothe and feed so many poor -to see the Doctor's prescriptions attended to for the many sick -to regulate the diet-to look to the outlay and provisioning -to comfort and offer consolution to sick and heartbroken sufferers. The clergyman, Father Rooney, chaplain to the Convent, paid me two or three friendly visits, and I found him a gentleman of polished manners, refined sentiments, and ardent temperament, with an mexhaustable fund of good nature. will not longer trespuss on your time, and have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. O'DEA, Medical Attendant. THE CAMP MEETING AT ENNISHBLEN - A DISCUSTing Scene. - The "Revivals" have passed away not without leaving deep traces of their mischierous effects. It appears the minors of a certain class in Ulster must have religious excitement in some form. The pulpit is too mild, and so they have imported "the camp meeting" from beyond the waters. We have all read of the "Convulsionaires" who played such fantastic tricks in the rice and cotton fields of the United States. The leaders of that "spiritual" movement were, however, betrayed into a spirit of prophecy which ultimately broke up the "spiritual Like Doctor Cumming, they predicted ar. camp.' immediate end of the world, and when the heavens did not fall or take fire, the chiefs fell into contempt and their followers were dispersed to pursue, we hope a more healthy occupation. "The camp" has been set up near Enniskillen, and as a specimen of the modus operandi, we take the following extract from a long report of the proceedings supplied by the special reporter of the Belfast Mercury :-

The tent was much of the same character as those in use at race-courses. The entrance was by a door in front, and a narrow passage ran up the centre of the interior to the upper end. On either side of the passage were sents which were closely occupied by young men and women, and by some middle aged men; and at the head were two Wesleyan clergymen the Rev Mr. Hewitt and the Rev. Mr. Graves. The young people were engaged in telling their experience. Mr. Hewitt was conducting the proceedings. I subjoin an abstract of them, believing that it will give a tolerably correct idea of what was going on: Mr. Hewitt (addressing his audience) - Now sisters

and brethren, the day of salvation is at hand. Which of you is ready to, testify for Christ? I see a sister there rendy; allow her to proceed. Sister No. 1-I feel that I ought to thank God for His mercies to me. I was a great sinner, but now

I am changed. Mr Hewitt-Thank God sister.

Sister-Last October twelvemonth (sighing) I got a sight of my sins, and began to look upon the do., is there any other ready to testify for Christ? Brother No. 1-I never will be ashamed to testify for Jesus.

Mr. Hewitt - That's right, brother; go on. Brother - I will confess Him before men, and will do it to the end of my days. I put off my conver-sion for a long time. I felt I had not the Grace of God, and that I was , walking in erring footsteps. Mr. Hewitt-Thut's right, brother, go on. Let us

hear. Brother-I will confess Jesus Christ wherever I be, for I feel that He is now in me and I in Him, as He is in the Father and the Father in Him.

Mr. Hewitt-There is a passage in the Old Testament which says, " These are my witnesses." Some people are ashamed to bear witness, but I hope none of you are ashamed. (Sighing and sobbing in differ-

ent quarters).
Sister No. 2-Glory be to God? I am a changed woman this morning. I am a sinner, but Christ has received me as His own. I thought I was right for awhile, but I found I was in the broad road that leads to ruin. Glory be to God? I feel I am right now, and I trust God will enable me to go in the right path.

Mr. Hewitt-It is the narrow path, but it is efficient. It is marked by the blood of Jesus. Go on my friends, and testify for Christ.

Female No. 3-Oh, God keep me in the narrow path. I wandered off that path for awhile, but Jesus has brought me back. Oh, enable me, Lord, this morning to keep in the faith of Jesus. I will never again go a step out of the path, God is good. He is merciful and kind. I feel I am a changed woman.

Mr. Hewitt-Thanks be to God, sister; go on brethren.

Brother No 2-I thank God I am spared to be a witness for Christ, I am here this day though I didn't expect it. I can now look on his reconciled countenance and believe that I am for Christ.

Mr. Hewitt-That's right: go on. I like to hear witnesses for Christ. This is a fellowship meeting; and I see there are other witnesses ready to come forward. That will do, brother. Here is another sister that wants to say a word.

declare myself for Jesus.

Mr. Hewitt-Thank God! Sister-I thank God I am justified by faith in the blood of Him who came on earth to save sinners. I feel His love working within me, and I am not ashamed to work with Christ. God be praised! Mr. Hewitt-That's right, sister. It is a glorious

thing to testify thus to Jesus. This proceeding was brought to a close by all within the tent singing the following verse :-

Hark! the Gospel news is sounding, Christ has suffered on the tree; Streams of mercy are abounding, Grace for all is rich and free. · I love Jesus, Hallelujah! I love Jesus, yes I do; I love Jesus, He's my Saviour,

Jesus smiles and loves me, too. On Sunday last the "Camp" presented a meeting well worthy taken note of, the weather of the week preceding not being of the most favourable kind, and the clay on the shore being naturally soft, those who attended the morning service left it quite broken up; but, as the day improved, it became so slippery that it was almost impossible for a person to keep his footing, and a roll in the mad did anything but improve the appearance of the studiously grave-faced Method-Things were in this state when the Derry train arrived, it is said with more than a thousand passengers, the majority of whom were females, and, as they left the railway station for the ground, displayed an array of white petticoats which would make one almost think they had been done up in Derry for the express purpose of getting dirtied in Enniskillen. At the mid-day service the number in attendance could not be less than eight thousand, the principal part of whom where seated on the planks before described, attending to words falling from a rather coarse-featured individual, the chief characteristic of whose sermon was the splendid style in which he "smashed up" the Rules of Murray, and the ease with which he deviated from the leading rules of elocution. At the close of this performance, assisted by some of his brother preachers, he struck up a hymn, which was first recited in a style unparalleled for a pathos not bordering on but partaking fully of the ridiculous, and then all burst forth into a sort of screaming, while at the edge of the platform on the ground a man, apparently unclerical, from the absence of a choker," addressed the meeting, and the essence of his sermon seemed to consist in a monotonous drawling accompanied with distortions of the face, such as " Phiz" in his happiest moment could not make the slightest approach to. This last hit was very successful, for all present attending to him immediately commenced crying, praying, groaning, &c., being well seconded in this by the preachers on the platform, the frenzy became contagious, and from all parts of the wood persons pressed forward to lend their voices to the uproar, and the camp soon became such a scene of confusion that I was very glad to escape from it. During the whole time of preaching, numbers remained in the wood who were too busily occupied flirting and amusing themselves, to take any trouble about sermons or anything of the kind, the only dread being lest the whistle of the returning train should summon them too soon from the scene of enjoyment. Altogether it would remind one much of Burns' Holy Fair. Since its commencement the three quarter of a mile between town and the camp is almost impassible with crowds of gentlemen and ladies, the latter displaying the latest fashions and the widest crinoline; but even this is not as surprising as the crowd of preachers, and it is rumoured by some profune person of course, that Methodist ducks and geese are disappearing in a manner unprecedented by anything except the wholesale ejection of tenants by Bishop Plunket or Mr. Adair. After seeing what I did on Sunday, I thought it would be worth the trouble and expense to visit them on a week-day, and see how they got through business with their every-day congregation. After taking shipping for "Canaan's happy shore," and landing, I thought all was deserted, when I heard at a short distance a whining voice, which I found issued from a very thronged tent, and taking my stand near the mouth of it, for by this time all was quiet, waited for what would "come next." The first I found to move was my spectacled acquaintance of the night before, who, with book in hand, addressed his congregation very warmly, and prayed very earnestly the Spirit would come among them and enlighten them. Hardly had he sat down when a shriek, not unlike the "death hymn of a stuck pig," burst from a rather loose looking "character," who immediately began in a very lusty voice, to call on the sinners all round him to repent, leave their sins, and commence a life such as he proposed to lead in future. During this haraugue the minister never stopped bawling out "Amen," and the people kept up a sort of music well fitted for preparing listeners to enter a lunatic asylum, while the speaker, during his whole discourse, made such violent gestures, that had he a shillelah in his fist the winding of it would soon have emptied the tent. Could any of your readers believe that the same night this "convert," after taking a

the fuce of a "Papist." THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF DOWN AND HIS PRO-TESTANT REVILERS .- If the excellent prelate who presides over the Diocese of Down and Connor had known what awaited him, when he accepted the office which he at present fills, he would have cried Nolo episcopari with some fervour. Surely no episcopal vessel was ever launched upon so stormy a see? The result must be sec-sickness. The time when bishops were martyrs has again returned; and deficiency whilst the Irish ones are full of little ca- bis death-bed, nor his child be brought up in any condition of affairs. War continued, can do but one a particle of benefit to their oppressed race. Lon- chief among these martyrs is Dr. Kuox. The posi- deaux and small sums of money, illustrating at once faith but the Protestant. Then Signor Gavazzi thing—cut the Union by the sword, and blow it to don Review.

little too much, used the same voice in calling for

Mr. Hewitt-That is very good sister that will tion of a prelate in New Zealand or in Natal or the careless yet affectionate nature of the people. should missionary, zeal direct itself thither, among those anthropophagous tribes of Central Africa, from whose cannibal appetites Mr. Petherick and his friends with difficulty escaped, would be tranquil and free from anxiety compared with that of the Bishop of Down and Connor in "Protestant Ulster." The heathen savages dispose of their victims with one blow; they do not put them to lingering torture; they bear them no malice. They merely seek to gratify an uneducated palate and misdirected and truly carnal appetite. The "Christian" sava-ges of Ulster endeavour to worry their bishop to death -to wear him out by protracted annoyances. They are animated by a petty spirit of personal malignity which is fertile in ways and means of annovance. The larest expression of the spirit of this zealous people, whose zeal is neither for good works nor accorning to knowledge, is given in a hand-bill, forwarded to us by a correspondent at Downpatrick of which the following is a reprint:-"Protestants of Down!-Beware!! On the 12th

August next, a Confirmation will take place in your Cathedral. Bishop Knox, the Inhibitor of Honest Miller and Brave Potter, will be the officiating Prelate. On no account permit him to Confirm the children of Loyal Fathers and warm-hearted Protestant Mothers. Keep your Children at home on' that day! Send the Renegade Bishop home to Holywood-there tolconcoct another speech in behalf of Sabbath Desecration. Men of Down! let him know that the Spirits of your Fathers live in you. Down with every Ecclesiastical Tyrant, whether Pope or Bishop! Let him together with his coadjutors, understand that the Men of Down know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them. You scouted Lenten Lectures, and caused Popish Picture-win-dows to be screened for ever. Then show your hatred of Bishop Knox's conduct by keeping your children at home. No surrender! God save the Queen!!—July 12, 1861. This brutal document, we say deliberately, could not be published and circulated in any other community by professing Christ-tians within these islands. Even in Ulster, the printer has been ashamed to append his name to it. Its contents sufficiently indicate the class whence it came, and show that it does not represent edu-Sister No. 4-I feel courage to rise up here and cated public opinion. Its style proves that it proceeds from men entirely illiterate and uncultivated; its outrages upon public decency, from persons unacquainted with the social usages which, in all but the lowest circles, restrain the expression, when they cannot suppress the reality, of evil passions; its tone and temper, from those who have never felt the slightest touch of that religion "which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated," but from those whose emotions, "earthly sensual, devilish," are the source whence spring confusion and every evil work." Even "Honest Miller and Brave Potter" must be ashamed of their culogists. The bonest Miller, will, we hope, disavow his men; the brave Potter will disclaim having moulded into the form in which it is now exhibited the clay which pretends to have taken its shape from him. The "Protestants of Down" are warned from their Bishop much in the manner in which at this time of the year, the people is warned against mad dogs. The melo-dramatic solemnity of the monition "Beware!" irresistibly recals the Victoria Theatre and the lamented Hicks. One would think that there was a contagion in the Bishop's touch from the emphasis with which "Loyal Fathers and warm-hearted Protestant Mothers" are exhorted to keep their children from the contamination of his hand even in the sacred rite of Confirmation. What the course of conduct advised in the recommendation " to send the Renegade Bishop home to Holywood, there to concoct another speech in behalf of Sabbath Desecration" is, may, perhaps, be conjectured from last year's scenes in the Music-Hall at Belfast. Accompanied with the exhortation, "Down with every Ecclesiastical Tyrant, whether Pope or Bishop," it looks like a suggestion to represent the name of the Bishop and of his See in an acted charade upon his person; to give "Knox Down" in another sense than that in which Lord John Russell did so. If, as the hand-bill implies, "The Spirits of their Fathers" live in the "men of Down," whom it appeals to, and is likely to influence, those spirits must have been distinctly evil spirits. The case is one, apparently, of demoniac possession. An exor-cist is needed. It is impossible that any man should be altogether indifferent to attacks such as those to which the Bishop of Down has lately been subjected unprovoked as they are, and contemptible as is the quarter whence they come. To be pelted by scaven-gers with mud, to be railed at by a drunken mob in the streets is not agreeaale - though both scavengers and mob are beneath notice. In the meantime the Bishop of Down will, we trust, "bate no jot of heart or hope," but "still steer bravely on" in the course he has adopted. His courage and forbearance, his enlarged and truly Christian liberality and tolerance, have earned, and are earning, for him the admiration of all candid and fair-minded men in every communion. They cannot be without their silent effect for good even on the fanatics who denounce him and them. No man is doing more than he to strengthen both Protestantism and his own church in this island. It would be a misfortune to lreland, as well as a thing most lamentable in itself if Dr Knox should suffer his own benignant and comprehensive tolerance to be narrowed, and his kindly spirit of humanity to be embittered, by the sour bigotry of the wretched fanatics whose aim is even more to pain him than to display the bad passions which they dignify by the name of principles. -Northern Whig.

REVIVAL ELOQUENCE .- The Belfast Whig in a noice of an address delivered by Richard Weaver, the converted prize-fighter and great revivalist," says: -"A few minutes before seven o'clock, when he was speaking of the gospel, he said: 'Yes; and I could convert any person here that I choose before seven As other instances, we may give the following. 'The fellows with the white neck cloths and black coats are the best agents of the devil.' 'There is no use knocking at the door.' 'The devil's meal is all bran.' 'What do they care about poor souls roasting in damnation?' &c. After the close of one of his singularly ungrammatical periods the speaker turned round to get a drink of water from the hands of the chairman, and said: 'I,m a teetotaller, boys! I love whiskey-selling as I love the devil. No damnation for me, for you; no damnation whickey for anybody!'"

GAVAZZI .- To The Editor of the Cork Examiner. —Sir.—In Thursday's number of your influential journal, a letter was published signed "Civis," in which the question is asked-" Who brought Gavazzi to Cork ?" Allow me to inform your correspondent,, that neither the respectable or enlightened Protestants of Cork countenance, or approve of this vacabond's (I useth the word in its literal sense) being brought down to offend five-sixths of their fellow-citizens. His appearance here, at this time, is merely an effort to ruise the wind, in order to try and meet some of the expense incurred for the building of the" Protestant Hall." If the liberal Roman Catholics who assisted, by their presence, at the opening of this liberal Institution, had any doubts as to the purposes for which it was built, I trust they are now completely removed. May I, in conclusion, hope, that no Roman Catholic, who respects either himself or his religion, will never enter a building, built for the sole purpose of insulting their faith, and the faith of five-sixths of their fellow-citizens.

A PROTESTANT.

SOMETHING OF " DEAD-LETTERS."-In looking over the list of articles remaining in these two letteroffices, one cannot belp being struck with the manner in which they illustrate the feelings and habits of the two peoples. The Scotch dead letters rarely contain coin; and of articles of jewellery, such as from presents sent as tokens of affection, there is a lamentable

One item constantly meets, the eye in Irish deadletters - "A free passage to New York." Relations who have gone to America and done well purchase an emigration ticket, and forward it to some relative in the "ould country," whom they wish to come over to join them in their prosperity Badly written and worse spelled, many of them have sittle chance of ever reaching their destination, and as little of being returned to those who sent them; they lie silent in the office for a time, and are then destroyed, whilst bearts endeared to each other by absence enforced by the sundering ocean, mourn in sorrow an imaginary neglect. - Dr. Wynter's Our Social Becs

THE IRISH BATTALION .- ANAGNI, JULY 5, 1861 .-It will be gratifying to many of your renders to know that those of the Battalion of St. Patrick who have been recommended for decorations, and are at present in Anagni, have already received them. This joyous and imposing ceremony took place after the military Mass on Sunday last. Lieutenant Kirby, commanding our depot, accompanied by the other officers, paraded the men on the square at St. Mary's gate, and having addressed them in an able and eloquent speech, invited our Very Rev. Chaplain to perform the ceremony of decoration, which he did, after having also addressed the men at some length. Private William O'Brien, who was one of the foremost in the desperate affair near the burning house at Castelfidardo, and was severely wounded in the log, was rewarded with the decoration of Pins IX .-Sergeant-Major Davis and Private Peter Dimond, who distinguished themselves at Perugia, were awarded the Cross of St. Sylvester; the same decoration was given to Sergeant John Buckley, who, together with that brave tellow, Byrne of Dublin, worked a spare gun during the entire siege of Ancona, with admirable effect. Our excellent fourier, Mr. Patrick Leahy-"honest Mick Stack" (one of our "clear-air boys") - and Private William Walsh, were also hopored with the Gross of St. Sylvester. The bravery of these three young fellows at Spoleto was witnessed and applauded by the gallant O'Reilly himself. The ceremony was witnessed by many of our brothers in arms, the noble Zonaves, and by a concourse of the townspeople, and concluded with three hearty cheers for Pio Nono. But you will be still pleased to learn that all the authorities here, including Monsignor de Merode himself, are greatly displeased at the mistakes committed in the transmission of the medals to Ireland. It was, of course, supposed that, having been forwarded by a Catholic M.P., professing a great interest in St. Patrick's Battalion, that these medals would have been delivered to the proper authority, and consequently distributed with becoming discrimination. However, an order has been issued that a thousand medals be coined, and an equal number of brevets made out, which will be sent to our brave commander, Major O'Reilly, to be by him distributed. This circumstance of the medals, being accompanied by brevets, will render null the former injudicious and unauthorised distribution. I cannot explain to you how much satisfaction this late order of Monsignor de Merode has given, both to our officers and the men. As regards arms, clothing, food and lodging, we have every reason to be fully satisfied since our return from Marseilles. Most of our complaints, when the battalion first came out, were attributed to the fact of the administration being in the hands of foreigners, and this disagreeable arrangement was rendered indispensable, on account of the Irish being unacquainted with the language and the routine of administration. These difficulties are already overcome, and the administration is now entirely in our own hands. The Zouaves and ourselves were inspected the other day, by General Kanzler, who, as he speaks the English language fluently, has had, consequently, better op-portunities of knowing and appreciating the Irish. He expressed great satisfaction at their efficiency and soldier-like bearing. After the inspection, he dined at the Zouave mess; and I was informed by a person present, that he spoke frequently, and in the highest terms, of what he had himself witnessed of the Irish during the siege of Ancona, and gave expression to the hope that the Battalion of St. Patrick would soon be reorganised, as the state of efficiency and discipline in which he found the depot would entirely abviate the difficulties that occurred in its first formation. This announcement of the General's was most enthusiastically received by the Zouave officers, who are no less anxious for the augmentation of the Irish corps than for that of their own .- Cor.

of Morning News. ANTRIM .- The Orangemen have set the advice of Lord Dungannon, their Grand Master, at defiance. two places of rendezvous-one was Legacorry, four miles from Lisburn, and the other was the Maize Race-course. At Legacorry there were upwards of 100 stand of colors, and about 7,000 persons were assembled. Tents were erected for the sale of liquors, fifes and drums were innumerable, and the Boyne Water" and "The Protestants Boys" were the principal tunes played. Orangemen from Lisburn drove in on cars; one of the cars drove over a child named Connor, two years old, and killed it on the spot. A sister to the child, in attempting to rescue her brother, got her arm and collar-bone broken. A man named Young got his leg broken by another car. In Lisburn there were three Orange arches erected; they remained up all day. Five thousand Orangemen assembled at the Maize, with upwards of fifty fings. No disturbance or opposition was given to any of those Orangemen.

Since the abolition of the office of inspectors of weights and measures, the poor in all cities and towns are completely plundered by the cupidity of a particular class of traders and dealers. It is true the police have been legally authorised to inspect weights but who is to adjust them ?-No one. Neither has has any one the power to go round amongst traders and compel them to have their weights, measures, and beams adjusted. The police have merely received authority, as we have said, to inspect, but they will not adjust, and as there is no salary attached to the office an active discharge of duties need not be looked for. This is another specimen of Irish legislation .- The part of Hamlet left out -and the wretched poor is to suffer accordingly.-Limerick Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IRON SHIPS.—From a Parliamentary paper issued on Tuesday it appears that £250,000 will be required in excess of the money already voted, of which £120,-000 for iron ships to be built by contract, £97,560 for for the plating of five wooden ships, and £32,350 for engines required by wooden ships .- Morning Chroni-

DIVORCE COURT .- The applications to have the marriage knot antied, or cut, do not much diminish, though the arrears of past years ought by this time to be getting few. The returns just published show that in the year 1860, 212 petitions were filed for the dissolution of marriage; only one less than in 1859; and there were 62 petitions for judicial separations, 18 less than in the previous year. There were 13 applications for restitution of conjugal rights in 1860; 141 causes were tried. The fees received amounted

Speaking of the cruel outrages, and bloody massacres, inflicted upon the loyalists of Naples by the Piedmontese troops, and the revolutionary hordes which are to be found in every community, a writer in the London Tablet pertinently remarks :-

"Perhaps these are among the blessings' for which the Doxology was lately sung at the Olerical meeting in Chelsea. The divines there assembled, having duly cursed their Catholic fellow-subjects, resolved unanimously that no Catholic pauper should receive spiritual aid from his Priest even on

pects in Italy, and the good men's thankfulness found vent in song: They praised God from whom all blessings flaw, first and foremost among which blessings were: The power the law gives them to oppress Catholics in England; the heavy blows their Ogrbonari friends are dealing against Catholicity everywhere; the blood of Priests that has been poured out like water at the bidding of Pinelli; and the golden opportunity afforded to them, by all these horrors, to quote the most dismal parts of the Prophets, end the most unintelligible passage in the Apocalyse. A mere worldly-minded man might be apt to institute an awkward comparison between the estentationaly paraded bigotry of these sancti-monious gentry in conventicle assembled, and their prayerful aspirations for the spread of 'Gospel truth" in Catholic Italy! Catholics should thank them for having thus published still more widely the disgraceful oppression they endure in England, and I hope the Spanish Government will bear the workhouse question in mind, when the next important missive, on the subject of intolerance, is addressed to them from Downing-street, by the 'complete letter-writer."

CHILD MURDER IN ENGLAND. - The analysis of the return, "Coroners' Inquests (Metropolis)," shows in the five years an average of 243; 1857, 177; 1858, 190; 1859, 242; 1860, 278: total, 1,130; infants under two years of age murdered in this metropolis (London) alone, or an average of 226 yearly, and yet this excites little or no attention. The "cry of auguish" from these helpless victims must surely duty, painful and repulsive though the subject be .-A return has been also presented to perliament at the instance of Mr. Kendall, the member for East Cornwall, from which we find 157,485 summonses issued (from the years 1845 to 1859 both inclusive) against putative fathers; only 124,218 applications were made, 15,981 being rejected. This latter item ed after and corrected at once. It we gives an average of 1,141 children yearly thrown households and demoralize the men." back on the limited resources of their unhappy mothers. Have we not in this fact a clue to the fearful increase of infanticide. - Letter in Daily News.

The evidence on the inquest proves that the Northumberland-street tragedy adds one more to the sanguinary fruits of licentious passion. Major Murray's almost incredible statement is fully confirmed. The unhappy man, Roberts, who has sunk under his wounds, was wholly unknown to him by name and by sight, but invited him at midday on the pretext of business into his offices, in the midst of a crowded street, and there, without previous quarrel or known motive, shot him from behind as he sat, unsuspecting mischief. The real motive of a crime so certain to be detected, turns out to have been an almost frantic jealousy with regard to a worthless woman who bears Major Murray's name. Such is the character of crime in the midst of our vaunted civilization.

REMEDY FOR THE POTATO DISEASE. - The Times publishes a list of remedies for the potato disease. The most efficacious is one discovered by "C. of Hornsey," which consists in pressing down the haulm thus: "Re sets his potatoes in a double row instead of single, the two rows occupying a foot in width, with a foot of vacant space outside each row. They were planted on the level and hoed up at the usual time. Now comes the important step; when the haulm had reached its full growth, about the first of July, he turned it over right and left towards the vacant spaces, by adding earth between the rows and pressing down the haulm, so as to drive it from the erect position, and allow the rain, instead of descending to the roots, to run off upon the vacant space." Not one in a hundred perished.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM .- The figures of the unrevised census returns for Scotland having just been ascertained, a correspondent of the Times presents the following summary of the result of the numbering of the people for the United Kingdom;-"The unrevised numbers of the population enumerated at the late ceasus have already been published in your columns for England and Ireland, and those for Scotland having just been ascertained by the officials at Edinburgh, the result for the entire country may now be stated. The total number of inbabitants of the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British seas, may be set down as not less than 29,031,164. Of these 20,061,725 were numbered in England and Wales, 3,061,117 in Scotland, 5,764,543 in Ireland, and 143779 in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The army serving They marched in procession on the 12th of July to labroad and in Ireland and the navy and merchant seamen absent at sea are not included. In Ireland an unparalleled emigration, continued from the period of the failure of the potato crop in that country, has diminished the population by 787,842 persons, or 12 per cent., exactly the decennial rate of increase in England since the census of 1851 According to the returns, 1,230,986 Irish and 823,837 natives of Great Britain emigrated in the decade. Notwithstanding this exodus and other circumstances calculated to retard the rate of increase, such as the Russian war, an epidemic of cholera, the Sepoy mutiny, commercial crises and the strikes, we have a solid addition of more than a million and a half to the population of the United Kingdom-a fact sufficiently significant of the perennial vigor and progress of the country." The following table presents a statement of the population, according to the cen-

> Population Enumerated-for 1861-England and Wales, 20,061.725: 1851-17,927,609. Scotland, 1861-3.061,117; 1851 2,888,742. Ireland, 1861-5.764,542; 1851-6.552,385 Islands in the British Sess, 1861 -143,779; 1851-143,126. Total of the United Kingdom - 1861 - 29,031,164. 1851-27,511,.

> A carious story is told by the Glasgow Herald of a girl of sixteen, the daughter of respectable parents who has just been "found out" serving as a smart grocer's assistant in Glasgow. "She has, in addition, been personifying the part of a young stranger in some 'revival meetings,' holding forth most eloquently, and gaining the confidence of some of our ministers, as well as of our merchant princes, at whose table she has occasionally dined. After being dismissed from the shop she passed herself off again as a young man, and got a situation in another shop, where she probably might have been yet but for an intimation announcing her real sex."

UNITED STATES. "

The New York Freeman has some excellent remarks upon the war now raging; we make some ex-

"It is just as well to be plain-spoken, and a great deal better. The sentiment has undergone a prodigious change since the flag-epidemic that raged some few months ago. We have had to face realities instead of silk or bunting. The gallant Sixty-Ninth was deepest in the fight at Bull-Run, and first to raily in the entrenchments that protect Washington. When in acknowledgment of that fact President Linceln and Secretary Seward visited their encampment, and asked if they would not re-enlist, those the pretended reply that was telegraphed to the papera but the scorching words addressed to them by the officer who was requested by others to reply for the Regiment. "What can we do?" Direct the Genecondition of affairs. War continued, can do but one a particle of benefit to their oppressed race! Lon-

gave them a word in season, about Gospel pros | fragments by guapowder. It was a Union of consent, made by freemen with arms in their hands, It can be continued only by consent. If after protracted consultation and endeavours, it be found that the descendants of those who, by the Constitution made by the Union, have so degenerated that they cannot live together, then the Union is, for the time being, an impossibility. That the North can dictate terms to the South, or the South to the North, or that, in any such manner, a Union worthy the name, or true to American traditions, can be formed, is an absurdity that could find lodgment only in the narrow head of a bigot and an incapable. We must plunge along, deeper and deeper in the mire, till those accidentally in control learn that peace is the first necessity in order to any project of re-construction of the Union

The Northern journals contain accounts of the suffering families of the volunteers, the relief of which is likely to be a severe tax. The Boston Journal says :-" It is quite clear that something is wrong about the neglect of the families of the soldiera. Many of the men leave their household in utter destitution, and what the Relief Committee and the Common Council do give is not given at all. It is really a sight to move the stones of the street to see the great number of women, mothers, wives, young children and babes, hanging in crowds in and near the place where relief is expected-families turned out of their homes for the non-payment of reat - families with no food, families in rags and crying from want. Men are enlisting under the promise that their families shall be taken care of and all wants supplied. Some of these men have as pay soon make itself heard, if the press is faithful to its | and rations more money than they have ever been accustomed to earn in their lives. But under the funcied idea that the nation will support the families of the soldiers, these men spend all the money on themselves. They add to their rations, they dine at hotels, they support restaurants, they consume bad rum and worse whiskey and send not one dollar came on for hearing, and of these 107,776 orders to their homes. The whole system needs to be looked after and corrected at once. It will beggar whole

Exasperating Hostilities .- The infamous press, represented by the New York Tribune has been busy, ever since its blunder of Bull-Run, in publishing stories of atrocities committed by the Southerners on wounded soldiers of the Union army, on the field. Many of the stories retailed have been proved to have been wholesale lies, notwithstanding the circumstantial nature of the stories, and the names of the witnesses having been given. Such was the story of a certain Meeting-house, used as a hospital, having been burned with the Union soldiers inside of it. Letters have since been received from wounded inmates of that very Meeting-house, speaking of the tender care taken of them by their generous foes. The Tribune, foiled and contradicted in some of its bug-a-boo lies, comes out on Sunday with the attestations of some members of a Massachusetts Regiment, who say that a number of them crouched in a ditch hidden by bushes, and looked on while a handful of hostile soldiers cut the throat of a wounded comrade of their own. When asked why they being not wounded, did not join their comrade and defend him, the sneaking felows said they " were skeared"! Such fellows would be too much scared to know which army the ruffians and which the victim, belonged to. Such cowardly miscreants as those cited by the Tribune in that instance, are unworthy of belief under onth -- N V. Freeman.

THE MILITARY HOSPITALS.-We learn from a Southern gentleman of the utmost reliability, that in the military hospitals at Richmond and elsewhere, under the Southern Confederacy, the Sisters of Charity have full sweep for the performance of their heroic offices of mercy in the hospitals. We published, a few weeks ago, an account of a visit to one of these hospitals, taken from the Mobile News. A correspondent in "Dixie's land" writes to ask whether the army around Washington, whom he irreverently, and also unfairly, because incorrectly, calls 'Old Abe's minions," have any such care taken of them. We had already inquired into this matter, and find that the Sisters of Charity have been virtually excluded from the hospitals of the United States army. The Sisters are trained and professed nurses. They have the same advantages as nurses that regularly educated military men have as officers and soldiers. They have also, from their religious profession, a rule of conduct and of life that renders it inipossible for them to join in with the .romancing school of nurses of the would-be Florence Nightingales. The consequence of all this is that, unless the Sisters can have the management of a hospital, they have no sufficient guaranty that the proprieties of their state of life, as religious women, can be maintained in the millst of a cump, and, as these conditions have not been offered them by the managers of Mr. Abraham Lincoln's war, they are not able, as they would wish, to tender their services to the sick and wounded soldiers. A letter, written in the strict confidence of personal friendship has reached us from Richmond, speaking of the edifying spectacles presented in the hospitals, there, under the next and charitable management of the Sisters. As we read it we were harrified at the contrast as presented by letter-writers from Washington, and as letailed by returned soldiers. The hospitals of the Federal army near Washington are charnel houses full of horror. No neatness, no charity there. There are plenty of wounded and dying Catholic soldiers, but no Sisters of Charity. Of course not. A par-son-made and parson-ridden Administration could not be expected to consider the wants of the Catholic soldiers whom their policy dooms to death. The pulpit pharisees who arged the Administration "on to Richmond," with prophecies that God's hand would be with them, display their religion by explaining that the reason of the disaster was the untuckiness of the day. Had it been on Monday, not on the "Sabbath," that battle was given, the Federal army, by special help of the preachers' phecies, would now have been in Richmond. But while they preach and prophesy, the soldiers are dying of neglect for want of the Sisters' hospital care. - N. Y. Freeman.

THE FEDERAL PRISONERS AT RICHMOND .- A Richmond paper says, that the Federal prisoners, now in the hands of the Confederate Army, will be put to work upon the entrenchments at Richmond. It further says, that inasmuch as Gen. Butler compels the runaway slaves to work on the fort, they will keep the prisoners in like employment until the Federal Government return their negroes in exchange.

SLAVES IN AMERICA. - The Southern planters love their slave, and are kind to them as long as they are quiet, on the same principle that an English farmer loves his cattle, or a country gentleman his horses and hounds. The North neither loves nor bates them; would neither keep them in bondage nor give them their liberty; and, on the whole, inclines to consider them and their cause a nuisance rather than anything better. The South, as all the world knows, goes to war to maintain and perpetuate slavery. The North, as is equally well known, takes up arms to maintain and perpetuate the Union and not by any means to give freedom to the African race. Under such circumstances the slaves, "chattels", in the South, and "contraband of war high officials remember the reply they received not in the North, cannot be expected to feel much love for either party, and less for the North than for the South. The success of the North, especially if easily accomplished, would do nothing for them. The South re-admitted to the Union from which it had rais in the field to propose an armistice of six months, secreded, would stipulate for the return of its escaped Next propose and call a National Convention of all chattels, for the continued existence of its domestic the States to see what, in this great crisis, we as a institutions, and for the re-enactment of those fugipeople ought to do. It is an atter usurpation of tive slave laws which rendered the whole of the power for President or for Congress to attempt to United States, free as well as slave, responsible for deal with such vital questions as have now arisen, the restoration of the human property, or contra-Neither President nor. Congress is constitutionally band goods, that escaped, from captivity, and the qualified, nor was either elected in view of any such struggle would be carried on and concluded without

The True Miness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1861.

TO OUR READERS.

We commence to-day, and with the present number, the Twelfth volume of the TRUE WITness; and we trust that we may be permitted, without exposing ourselves to the charge of egotism, again to avail ourselves of the occasion to say a few words about the TRUE WITNESS and its principles. The subject is not one which we would select in preference to others; but we wish to address a few words to our readers on a matter in which their honor, and our interests, are concerned.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have acted honestly as towards our readers, and we therefore pretend that we have the right to demand that they shall act honestly as towards us. We boast-and in this matter we tearlessly challenge contradiction-that we have faithfully and constantly, under all circumstances, and to tholic country in Europe, not in France, not in the best of our abilities, redeemed the pledges by us given in our Prospectus published eleven years ago. We then promised that the TRUE WITNESS should be exclusively a Catholic paper, and, therefore, perfectly independent of all political parties, or persons; that it should on matters purely secular, observe a strict neutrality, but that it should freely, and from a Catholic point of view, discuss all political questions in which, directly or indirectly, the interests of the Church were involved; that it should call no man master, should follow the banner of no party or person, should treat with perfect indifference the pretensions of "Ins" and "Outs" to the spoils of office, and should be amenable to no influences, save those of the duly appointed pastors of God's Holy Church. That, in short, the TRUE WITNESS should be, not a partisan paper, or the advocate of any man's claims to public favor; but simply the faithful and humble exponent of Catholic policy, and Catholic interests.

We defy any one to indicate wherein we have by a hair's breath deviated from the course which we pledged ourselves to follow; and indeed the substance of all reproaches that have been urged own it. We are loyalists, and we glory in the against us is-that we have been too faithful to our pledged word; that we have been too consistent; that we have steadily refused to identify ourselves with any political party; that we have | der. scorned to acknowledge either of the pretenders to office and the distribution of patronage, as "our natural allies," or to make the honor of our religion subservient to the promotion of personal interests; that, in short, we have adhered too rigidly to principle, and that without regard to the schemes of party, or the intrigues of political adventurers, we have insisted upon the duty of making the good of the Church our sole rule of

If then we have dealt fairly with our readers, we have the right to demand that they shall deal fairly with us in return, that they also shall fulfill their part of the understood contract, by the punctual payment of their stipulated annual subscription. This, we must respectfully observe. a large number of our subscribers have not done; and this, apparently, they do not deem it incumbent upon themselves to do. We therefore take this opportunity of explaining our intention towards the m.

With the commencement of the present volume, we will stop sending the paper to a large number of our subscribers who are in arrears, and will hand their accounts over-without further notice-to a lawyer for collection: and in future we will send the paper to no new subscriber who shall not have paid for six months. that is to say the sum of one dollar, in advance. Should therefore any of our subscribers after this date fail to receive their papers as usual, they may attribute the circumstance to their having failed to pay their debts to this office; and they will have no cause to complain if by legal process they are compelled to discharge those pecuniary obligations, which all honest men cheerfully discharge without compulsion.

To our numerous subscribers by whose punctuality alone the TRUE WITNESS has been enabled to hold its ground, in spite of the dishonesty of others, we return our best thanks; and we assure them that, on our parts, no efforts shall be spared to make the TRUE WITNESS in some measure worthy of their continued support

the TRUE WITNESS continue to be, a Catholic, non-partisan paper. It will not cease to insist apon justice to the Catholics of Upper Canada. on the School Question, and upon justice to the Catholics of the Lower Province upon the Representation Question. It will ally itself with no man, and with no party; but it will treat every man, every party as its enemy, as the enemy of the Church, who, or which, opposes the full development of the Separate School principle, or gives any semblance even of countenance to the agitation for Representation by Population. Upon the Catholics of both sections of the Province, it will continue to urge the duty, the imperative necessity, of close and cordial union; and to denounce as the worst enemy to both, as a traitor to Catholicity, the man who directly or indirectly, upon any pretence whatsoever, seeks to create, or perpetuate discord betwixt French and Irish Catholics; and whilst still steadily refusing to identify religion and politics, it will still insist upon the intimate connection betwixt Catholicity and Conservatism, betwixt fidelity to the Church and loyalty to our legitimate sovereign. The Catholic, it is true, is not, as such, committed to any particular line of secular policy; but, strange though it may that the true Papist cannot be a Clear-Grit or demagogue; and that obedience to all lawfully constituted authority in the civil order, is a duty which the Catholic owes to God, and which he cannot violate without thereby incurring the penalty of disobedience to the laws of the supreme law-giver.

And in this happy country, in this Canada, thank God! the true Catholic can find no difficulty in reconciling his duty with his interests. In no country in the world, in no nominally Ca-Spain, is the Church so free and untrammeted by State fetters as she is in Canada; and this freedom, this exemption from arbitrary interference, we owe, under God, to our political accidents, to our happy connection with the British Empire, and to what remains of the monarchical element in our Constitution. These then it is our interest, as it is our duty, to preserve; and whilst many Protestants are "looking to Washington," hoping thence to evoke the demon of "Protestant Ascendency," and in despair of otherwise accomplishing the spoliation of our religious institutions, the subversion of our educational establishments, and the humiliation of our Church-be it ours to show to our enemies that we can appreciate, and that we therefore deserve, the blessings of a just and liberal Government; and that, whilst Papists in the strictest sense of the word, we know how to reconcile our duty to the head upon earth of our Church, with that allegiance which we owe to our temporal sovereign and to all who are in authority under her. Yes! though no partisans, we are Conservatives, and are not ashamed to title. Conservative and loyal, because Catholics and Papists; Monarchists in the civil order; Papists, thorough Papists, in the religious or-

Thus far, but no farther, do we pretend that there is any necessary connection betwixt Catholicity and politics. And this will explain to our readers why, whilst we deplore and condemn many acts of the British Government; why, whilst we hold in abhorrence its present foreign policy as towards Italy, and its domestic policy as towards Ireland, we will not allow the True WITNESS to become the medium for preaching treason, and disloyalty to the Queen, as the first duty which the Catholic owes to God. Our sentiments may be unpopular; and in the ears of some may sound strange and novel, accustomed as they have been to bear a very different doctrine from their lay teachers; but as they are the sentiments which we honestly entertain, and which we have learnt from the lips of our Spiritual Mother, so we cannot if we would, and would net even if we could, attempt to conceal them, or to explain them away. From this confession of faith then our readers will easily deduce that the TRUE WITNESS, though utterly unconnected with political party of any kind, is and ever will be, the uncompromising enemy of the Clear-Grits, and "Protestant Reformers;" the enemy of the Rouges, of all democrats, and of all who are "looking to Washington." The enemy of the former, because they are the enemies of our Church, and are intent upon her subjection by means of organic constitutional changes, such as Representation by Population; the enemy of the latter, because their principles are irreconcilable with the teachings of the Catholic Church, who has ever approved herself the friend of liberty and order; and whose idea of liberty isloyalty, and obedience to all duly constituted authority, whether in the spiritual or in the temporal order.

DRUNKENNESS IN GASPE.—This vice is rapidly increasing in this district, and the Catholic clergy call loudly for the imposition of a duty peoples of the North and of the South of Italy, we are now told by the British press, in explanation of the fact which can no longer be concealed that the Neapolitans are, en masse, up in arms against their Piedmontese oppressors .-What will the Montreal Witness say to this? The time for evasion and falsehood is past;

the truth, in spite of the efforts of the revolution-

ary and liberal organs of opinion to support it, must leak out; and even the correspondent of the London Times, the most hardened and unscrupulous perverter of truth, is by the sheer force of facts compelled to acknowledge that the people of the Two Sicilies, to be again ap- field, by the irresistible heroes of the South. pealed to, as betwixt Victor Emmanuel and Francis Il., the verdict would not be in favor of THE ORPHANS IN ST. PATRICK'S ASYLUMthe former. Brute force may for a season triumph over right; a military despotism may for a time trample under foot the nationality and liberties of the Neapolitans; but the sacred fire of freedom will not be altogether quenched in the blood of the patriots and of the priests whom, under Cialdini's orders, the foreign mercenaries of Piedmont are shooting down. The sound in the ears of many, we will still repeat, glorious struggle for freedom in which the Neapolitans are now engaged, deserves, and receives, the sympathies of every one who can appreciate courage, and loyalty, and patriotism; and though deceived by the false reports of a lying press, and blinded by their absurd anti-Catholic prejudices, the people of England still shout and bellow for Victor Emmanuel, the cruelties and atrocious massacres daily perpetrated by his order will open their eyes, and enlist their feelings for a brave and generous people, whose only crime is that they do not see fit to merge their distinctive nationality in that of an alien and hated race; and who claim in their own behalf the right which Lord John Russell challenged for revolutionists in general-that of deposing a Government which they detest, and of establishing a form of government of which they approve. Even the most inconsistent liberal who ever uttered balderdash at Exeter Hall must be ashamed to refuse to the Neapolitans in arms against an alien monarch, that which they proclaim as the inherent, inalienable right of every people against their native born, domestic, and legitimate rulers. Tested even by the code of revolutionary ethics of which Lord John Russell is the prophet, the Neapolitans have an indisputable right to throw off, or reject the rule of the Piedmontese; and if they have that right, surely no honest man can condemn them for exercising it.

But then they practice such cruelties! that they have justly forfeited the sympathies of the civilised world. Violence no doubt can be imputed to the insurgents; they have actually attacked, and fired upon the troops of Victor Emmanuel, and have faintly retaliated upon the foreign birelings of the latter, some of the cruelties of which their friends have been the victims .-The reproach of cruelty is however strange in the mouths of the revolutionists, who shoot in cold blood, and make no secret of their determination so to shoot, all prisoners by them taken with arms in their hands, and who practice every kind of brutality against those suspected even of loyalty to the Bourbon dynasty. Here is what the Naples correspondent of the London Times says on the subject. After mentioning that the adherents of the usurper display their affected zeal for Victor Emmanuel by ill treating and robbing all whom they can lay hold of, the same authority, writing under date of the 24th ult., continues:-

"I can guarantee it to you that on one morning 13 persons brutally treated, under the excuse of being disaffected to the Government, were brought into the Questura, and on the following morning, six; one of the unhappy victims has since died of his

sometimes brutally retaliate, and that they should put in practise the teachings of their alien rulers. The Spaniards, when they rose against the French in their war of independence, were guilty of like excesses; and yet for that reason the sympathies and armed assistance of the British people were not withheld from them .-The Piedmontese, by their unprovoked and unjustifiable invasion of the Neapolitan soil, were the aggressors, and must bear the penalties of that wicked and wanton act of aggression. Till | Montreal Witness. they withdraw, there cannot be peace or order; and in the opinion of most writers upon internative land of its alien invaders.

The report of the arrest of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples is contradicted.

The report that Louis Napoleon is about to hand over Rome to Piedmontese mercenaries, and to sell the Holy Father to Victor Emmanuel, is again circulated with confidence, and may very probably be true. What is certain is, that established. The other European political news are void of interest.

From the United States we have the newsthrough a Northern Channel-of another battle object of both is to deliver us-save the markupon intoxicating liquors; attributing the rapidly on Saturday last betwixt the Southerners, and from "priestly domination!" spreading evil to the facilities afforded under the the Northerners under General Lyons. It

THERE is an invincible antipathy between the their opponents numbered 23,000, and that the assailants were routed, with the loss of General Lyons killed, 800 killed and wounded, and some at least of their guns. After the death of Gen. Lyons, the command of the Northerners devolved on General Seigel, who continued the retreat, and rescued the remnant of his torce from destruction. Upon the whole, it would appear, even from the one-sided reports that have reached us, that the Southerners, rebels, or confederates, as they are indifferently called-have another victory to boast of. A Southern version of the affair would, no doubt, give a very different aspect to it, and would show us the Northerners were universal suffrage, or the general vote of routed with great slaughter, and driven from the

THEIR PIC-NIC

Unnecessary as we believe it is to remind our readers in Montreal that this great Pic-Nic will take place in Guilbault's Garden on Wednesday pass it over in silence.

Yes: we desire to say that of all other objects that commend themselves to the attention and liberality of the Irish Catholic, there is none more deserving of his support than the poor orphan, whose home is in the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. The children of expatriated parents, now no more, they are bequeathed to us by God as a heavenly trust; and we, in so far as it lies in our power, are bound to supply the places of those who are no longer here to afford them that protection which their innocence and tender years

Let us then, one and all, prepare to meet each other at the Orphans' Pic-Nic. From house to house let the word be passed, that Wednesday next is set apart for the relief of the Irish Orphan. In a pecuniary point of view, the expense is as nothing; while the amusements will be not only numerous, but exceedingly pleasant and interesting. But of these we do not desire to speak, for we believe that a loftier feeling than recreation can inspire, will animate those who attend the Pic-Nic; and that fathers and mothers will feel but too happy in embracing the opportunity of acknowledging their gratitude to the Divine Giver of all gifts, that their children are not, like the Orphans in the St. Patrick's Asylum, dependent upon the charity of the benevolent for the means of subsistence.

Again we say, remember Wednesday next. and that it is an imperative obligation, specially devolving upon the Irish Catholic-upon the old as well as the young-to visit the Orphan's Pic-Nic, and there, by his presence and encouragement, cheer the hearts of those helpless children who, being united to us by the ties of religion, of nationality, of charity, aye, and of misfortune, naturally turn to us for a Parent's care which, so

REMAINS OF THE LATE BISHOP MACDONALD OF KINGstox .- The remains of this venerable Prelate, which have been brought from Europe by the exertions of His Lordship Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, arrived in Montreal on Saturday last, and were temporarily deposited in the vaults of the Parish Church. In the course of the ensuing month ther propriately find their final resting place in the Cathedral of the Diocese of which the late Dr. Macdonald was the first Bishop.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS .- With the most perfect good faith, or with the most consummate impudence—the reader is at liberty to adopt which hypothesis he pleases-the Montre-No wonder that men thus brutally treated should al Witness of Saturday last assures us-that "there is no truer friend of Roman Catholics in Canada than the Witness, which would save them from the ruin wrought by priestly domination in other countries;" and yet-such is the hard heartedness, not to say blindness of Roman Catholics-" many of them do not think so."? Also our evangelical cotemporary claims credit for his love of truth and fair play; and believes, that "no paper in Canada acknowledges mistakes, or inserts corrections more willingly."-

It is amusing to note the similarity betwixt the liargon of the Witness wherein it professes tional law, the invaded have the right to employ "friendship" to Catholics, and the objects it has every means at their command to purge their na- in view, and the cant of more advanced Protestants, such as Voltaire and the illustrious Tom Paine. These all profess to love us, and it they abuse us, it is out of pure friendship that they do so; if they libel our clergy, circulate obscene slanders against our Religious, and hold our religion up to mockery, it is by the warmth of their affection that they are prompted so to deal with us, and by their anxious disinterested desire the health of the Sovereign Pontiff is fully re- to deliver us from the trammels of priest-craft, and from "priestly domination." The Witness when assaulting Popery, employs the very weapons of the avowed Atheist, and the professed

This too, was the object of the promoters of and confidence. What it has been, that shall present "tree-port" system for obtaining spirits. would appear from their own version, that the french Revolution, and in this object they,

NEWS OF THE WEEK latter, some 8,000, commenced the battle; that for a time, only too well, succeeded. The Witness would do well to notice the results, ere attempting the same process in Canada amongst the French Canadians. Granted that the Witness should succeed by falsehood, by calumny, and such slender stock of humor as he has at his command, in persuading them to throw off "priestly domination" and to emancipate themselves from the yoke of priest-craft-what then? Has he well considered the inevitable consequences of such an emancipation, of such a deliverance? Has history no lessons for him? have the teachings of the past all been thrown away?

> The French are a logical people, and the Witness may be sure that, when they throw off priestly domination," it will not be with the design of bowing beneath any other yoke; that if they emancipate themselves from Popish, it will not be to submit themselves to Calvinistic, priestcraft; that if they reject the Church, they will at the same time, and by the same process of reasoning, reject the Bible, the entire Christian revelation, and all authority that pretends to imrext, the 21st inst., we are nevertheless impelled, pose any restraints upon their passions and the by a feeling of sympathy for the helpless little lusts of the flesh. If they refuse to hearken to ones upon whose behalf it is to be given, not to their priests, and revolt against their Bishops, the Witness need not flatter himself that the French Canadians will settle quietly down under the spiritual dominion of any greasy-faced sensual "man of God" whom the Conventicle holds in honor, or that they will transfer their allegiance from the Romish Prelate to the Genevan

> > But leaving out of sight the hypocrisy of the Witness' professions of friendship, and the absurdity of the motives which he assigns, what shall we say of his impudence in talking of "priestly domination" to Catholics. If ever there was a miserable abject truckling to that domination, it was by those Protestant sects of which he professes himself the admirer and disciple; if ever a people were plunged to the lips in the lowest form of degrading superstition, it was through listening to the teachings, and obeying the precepts of those ministers of the Gospel whom the Witness holds up to the Papists of Canada as their redeemers and benefactors .--Read your Buckle-a Protestant historian, and therefore an unexceptionable witness against Protestantism - would we say to our Montreal cotemporary; see the picture, the but too faithful picture, of the moral, and intellectual degradation to which the Calvinistic clergy of Scotland have reduced the people; look for a moment at the grovelling superstitions of the Sabbatarians, and listen to the maudlin drivellings of the evangelicals at a Revival—and then, if you dare, lecture Catholics upon their submission to "priestly domination." Physician heal thyself.

> > The hypocrisy of the Witness is exceeded only by its marvellous powers of mendacity .-The Witness, of all papers the most reckless and unscrupulous in making, or insmuating, the most unfounded charges against all its opponents, but against Catholics especially, and which though constantly detected and exposed, has never once retracted a falsehood, or expressed contrition for the most malicious of its slanders, claims credit for its readiness in acknowledging mistakes, and for inserting corrections! This is impudence raised to its very highest power.

But a few week sago, the columns of the Witness were filled with a false and scandalous attack upon the Jesuits of Montreal, whom, by imwill be removed to Kingston, and will there most ap plication, he accused of having deceived, decoyed into their premises, and held in confinement, an interesting young Frenchman, a convert from Romanism to the Holy Protestant Faith .-Whether in this case the Witness was a fool or a dupe, the deceived or the deceiver-whether he was the origina tor of the cowardly slander, or whether he and a Dr. Hellmouth of Quebec, concocted it betwixt them-we will not pause to enquire, for it does not in the slightest degree affect our position, which is this-Either the story as told by the Witness, was true, or a lie; either the Jesuits were guilty, or were innocent, of that which the Witness imputed to them. If guilty, we call upon him to prove their guilt; if unable to prove their guilt, we tell him that, by every code of honor and of morality, he was bound to abstain from circulating reports injurious to the good name of his neighbors without strong proof of their truth; and that if these reports be false, or unsustained by evidence, then is the Witness. by the same code, bound to disabuse its readers of the false impressions which its first articles respecting the "interesting Young Frenchman" have naturally created in their minds. We are aware that, amongst the saints the laws of honor are unknown, and that the frequenter of the conventicle is more familiar with the tricks of trade, and the art of cheating a customer, than with the manners and habits of gentlemen; but-and in this every man, not a saint, will agree with usno one has the right, upo n any pretence whatsoever, to publish anything which he is not prepared either to prove, or to retract, if called upon to do so. We call therefore upon the Witness to give either the sequel of its, or Dr. Hellmouth's, story; or else to publish a retractation, and a confession of its regret for having, upon insufficient data, given circulation to a report injurious to the Jesuits, and their College.

Your "modern civilization" is, without doubt a great institution, and one fast arriving at a marvellous perfection. Not content with the ordipary laws of morality derived from the revealed Word of God, it makes to itself a new God, and another revelation with a moral code, revised and corrected to meet the exigencies of the times .--The old laws of "meum" and "tuum," which had so long kept the selfish propensities of our human nature in some kind of decent check, and which, from their venerable antiquity at least, are entitled to some little respect, are henceforth, thanks to Protestantism and modern civilisation, to be declared obsolete; and a more enlightened morality of grab-what-you-can-especially-fromtoeak-monks and nuns, is to become the approved order of the day. We had thought that " Hit him hard, he's Irish," (and therefore Catholic) was confined to the refined circle of English bigotry; but it would appear that the flora of Protestantism is ever the same-producing the same deadly and poisonous plants, whether under the snows of Sweden, amidst the fogs of England, or beneath the sunny sky of Italy. It matters not, whether the money thus appropriated under this modern system of brag belongs to God, having been left to be expended in His love and service in the maintenance of communities whose whole being shall be devoted to the praise and testant Governments.

A Piedmontese minister of finance, the other day, in answer to Mr. Pepoli, who begged as a matter of the commonest justice, that the slender pension promised the religious bodies in compensation for the revenues that have been taken from them, to meet the exigencies of the State should be punctually paid, affirmed that those pensions had been punctually paid, and that within the last three months a sum amounting to a million of livres had been expended for that purpose. Now, as under the new code of morality, the vice of barefaced lying appears to have become as great a virtue as that of robbery and sacrilege, this assertion ought doubtless to be put in the same category as that other celebrated assertion made in full Parliament some five or six weeks ago by one of those same honest ministers of King Honest (!) Man, declaring that the losses suffered by the Piedmontese soldiers in the kingdom of Naples, since the siege of Gaeta, had not amounted to more than sixty men, including the wounded. We had foolishly thought that " nobody killed" was a Yankee institution; but this Piedmontese senator appears Italian Parliament.

But to return to the religious bodies. If this million has been really sent from Turin, (?) it is very evident that it has never reached its destination, and must have been appropriated by the distributors; for all accounts agree in describing the intense misery to which the religious of both sexes, but more especially the convents of women.

To give an example. In the environs of Ancona, there is a convent which has been stripped of all its goods and revenues, from which the good Sisters obtained a scanty livelihood. Detremity, and seeing themselves upon the point of being obliged to abandon their convent, these poor religious, following the advice of several of the surrounding gentry, sent an application to the Government at Turin explaining the misery to which they were reduced, and praying that the small pension promised them might be duly paid. Thrice was this supplication sent, and as often received no answer. A fourth, accompanied by the signatures of a large majority of the inhabitants of the Commune, was more fortunate. It received for reply-" That orders had been issued for the regular payment of the pension." And what was this pension, the fruit of four applications? Fifteen centimes (coppers) each per

When English Protestantism, mindful of its early Catholic traditions, determined to put a stop to the slave trade in her colonies, she felt it incumbent upon her to indemnify the traffickers in human flesh to the extent of their claims. Millions of money were paid to the West India planter for his emancipated slaves, to whose bodies be never had, and never could have, any right.-But the Catholic religious, whose whole lives are strength is expended in the performance of acts | question :of charity towards their fellow-men, are not, because they are Catholics, on a par with these would be a curious experiment, could it be only ster with his £1000 sterling per day, and the titled aristocracy of England would feel, if they were told by the British Government, that their mmense wealth was altogether too much for we would preserve the Union as the source of Pro- having seen only the first number.

their legitimate wants; that it was needed by the State; that they were idle and lazy, and able to work; and that they should be recompsed, after four applications, with the munificent allowance of fifteen coppers per day. But then the Marquis of Westminster and the English aristocracy are Protestants, whilst the good Nuns of Ancona are Catholics; and that to Protestant bigotry makes all the difference.

The Catholics of the Middle Ages are blamed

because it is erroneously affirmed that they deemed it right and proper to rob and inaltreat the Jew. But our enlightened modern civilization extends even less indulgence to the Catholic Nuns, albeit they are women withal. An unerring criterion of the degree of civilization of any particular nation at any particulur time, is the estimate in which woman is held therein. In Pagan Rome, she was a slave, destined to pass her life in the basest servitude, as amongst the Red Indians of our days. Christianity emancipated her, and gave to her her due rank in the social polity. The chivalry of the Middle Ages exalted her almost to a goddess, and made her the main spring of its most noble and heroic actions. But the advancement of modern civilization, as evinced in Piedmontese Italy at the present time, has degraded her again to her Pagan state, and deems 15 coppers a day an ample bonor of the Supreme Being and Creator of all. dower. England vaunts herself as the defender The execuation of sacrilege, and respect for the of the oppressed of all nations—a function she temples of God, are to be reckoned as amongst | has assumed with no small ostentation and medthe "darkness of the middle ages," and as no dling. The political culprits of Bourbon Naples, longer fit for the advanced stage of "modern who were attempting the life of their legitimate civilization." Robbery of Church property has sovereign, were her especial proteges. In her become one of the amiable weaknesses of Pro- opinion they were sorely oppressed; their dungeons were too damp-they were too ili-fed, and too badly clothed—culprits, and would-be assassins though they were-and for them she sent diplomatic notes of significant meaning. For them her fleets were sent to the Bay of Naples; she had spies to watch over them and report their treatment, and Consuls whose business it appeared to be to endeavour to ameliorate their condition. But for the poor oppressed and plundered Nuns of Ancona, she has not a word of condolence or sympathy. They are Popish Nuns, and therefore out of the pale of her compassion. To the lovers of Italy and constitutional government, and to all who take a common sense view of the subject, untrammeled with religious prejudice, it must appear in the last degree strange. how any people having the slightest pretensions to civilization and morality can have any sympathy for a government that initiates its reign by so flagrant violations of all order and justice. The forced loans of the Tudors - attempted again, but successfully opposed under the Stuarts-were deemed illegal and flagrant usurpations of kingly power; and in very truth they were robberies on a regal and gigantic scale, to have transplanted it as a choice exotic into the which roused the nation to a pitch of frenzy that would have led to open rebellion, if not relinquished in time. And yet those still more gigantic robberies of the goods consecrated to God in His Holy Church-those gigantic confiscations (as they are politely termed) of Abbey lands that plunged England for two centuries into a state of semi-barbarism, evoked not then a whisper of condemnation throughout the length and breadth of the land. Nor has England (consistently at least, if unjustly) a word to say against these same atrocious acts in Italy. And yet, were the case but reversed, and were it of your future flock; and rest assured that if they Protestant religious societies-(Orange Lodges for instance)—that were assailed by Catholics we should have a fleet immediately ordered prived of everything, reduced to the last ex- round to the Adriatic-diplomatic messengers would be flying about Europe, and the spirit of the nation would be in a moment aroused, and evoking vengeance on the perpetrators. When will Protestantism learn to dispense a blindfold SACERDOS.

> REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION .- The press of the Upper Province is by no means unanimous in favour of this measure, so evidently dangerous, not to say fatal, to the autonomy of Lower Canada, and to the religious liberties of the Catholic body in both sections of the Province. This should encourage the Lower Canadians in their determination to resist to the last, and at every risk, any attempt that may be made to give a preponderance in the Legislature to the Upper and Protestant section of the Province. Our watchword should be, must be " No Surrender;" and if united amongst ourselves the cause of right will ultimately triumph.

That the Protestant press of Upper Canada is not unanimous on this all-important question the tollowing extract from the Ottawa Citizen of the 10th inst. will show. Having exposed the folly or the knavery of those who prate about "guarantees," our Ottawa cotemporary thus sums devoted to the service of God, whose whole up a very clever article on the Representation

"On a question of so great importance there ought to be no concealment of facts—no attempt to miscalculate consequences. We are in duty bound to look negro whippers, and are with difficulty indemni- it full in the face, to weigh the considerations that fied for the forfeiture of their ample revenues, by surround it, and to refuse frankly to be participators a paltry pittance of fifteen coppers a-day. It how stands the question, divested of all surplusage? Look at it straight !

would be a curious experiment, could it be only The maintenance of the Union depends upon the attempted, to see how the Marquis of Westmin-maintenance of the principle of federal equality, in regard to legislation, upon which it was founded. The two sections must possess equal power, numerically speaking, in parliament, or the continuance of their alliance becomes impossible. To this issue must the question come at last. And it is because

vincial greatness and strength, that we decline even to entertain a project of change which would place one-half of the Province under the heel of the other. Putting the question in this light-and it is the only true and houest light-we of the Ottawa country cannot send forth an uncertain sound in relation to it. Whatever Western extremists may do or say,

the Ottawa people are bound as one man to uphold the Union, and therefore to uphold the essential condition of equality as opposed to sectional preponderance. We cannot be parties to an agitation which would sacrifice the permanent interests of the Province to promote the ends of party.

Notice.-We are requested to announce that the Classes of the Christian Brothers in Montreal will be reopened on Monday, the 26th inst-Parents and guardians would do well to pay attention to this notice; in order that those under their charge may be early and regular in their attendance upon the excellent schools of the Christian Brothers with which this community is

A GOOD APPOINTMENT .- Few appointments have given such general satisfaction as that of Mr. B. McEvenue to the situation of Deputy Postmaster of this city, of which appointment we find the following notice in the Montreal Herald. Mr. McEvenue is an old and trusty public servant who well deserves, and who will, we hope, long live to enjoy the promotion conferred upon

A GOOD APPOINTMENT .- We learn that Mr. B. Mc-Evenue has been appointed Deputy Postmaster of this city. Mr. McEvenue is one of the oldest and most uniformly obliging and attentive clerks in our Post-Office, and well merits the promotion his long service and experience in the duties of the office has obtained for him.

INSPECTORSHIP OF PRISONS -The Toronto Leader mentions it as a rumour that Mr. Terence J. O'Niel of that city has been oppointed an Inspector of Prisonsr He thus sums up the qualifications of that gentleman for the office :- "Few of our citizens have claims to official recognition equal to those presented by Mr. O'Niel. A long tried and consistentliberal, a shrewd, active, experienced and able man of business, and one upon whose integrity slander has cast no slur, he will make an efficient officer in a very important branch of the public service Mr. O'Neil merits the reward and the Government in granting it confers a benefit upon the

We have much pleasure in presenting our readers with the following report of a transaction, alike creditable to the Catholics of St. Thomas, and to their esteemed pastor : --

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. FATHER BISSEY. On Sunday the 4th instant, P. Burke, Esq, on behalf of the Congregation read the following Address, and presented a Purse (well filled) to Rev. Father Bissey, on the eve of his departure for Irishtown. Never did a Clergyman leave a Congregation with better wishes and prayers for his success, and we feel proud in saying that the Rev. Father was universally beloved and respected, not only by his Congregation but by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The Committee are indebted to several gentlemen for the exertions they made in order to present the Rev. gentleman with a suitable present a Purse at his departure from amongst us. and also to the Congregation for the liberal manner in which they contributed to this just and well merited act. Father Bissey replied in a very eloquent and affecting manner, and sincerely thanked the Congregation for the tribute of respect they had paid bim.

Address of the Parishimers of St. Thomas, to their Pastor, the Rev. L. Bissey, on the Eve of his De-

Rev. Father,-As you are about to depart from with you. Words cannot express the gratitude we owe to you for the zeal you have manifested in the spiritual welfare of your flock, and also for the kindness you have shown in watching over our temporal interests. But, Rev. Father, you may rely upon it, that you depart from us with every wish that you may be successful, and, that God may spare you health and strength to promote the spiritual welfare attend to your good advices and follow you in the paths of righteousness and justice, that one day they will reign glorious and immortal with our Father who is in Heaven. We beseech you, Rev. Father, to remember us in your prayers that we may not depart from the paths of truth and virtue which you have ever taught us, is the only way to obtain salvation and happiness in future life.

Accept this purse, Rev. Father, as a token of our esteem and regard for you, it is the offering of the children of your flock; it is not as large as we would wish it to be, still we offer it with all our heart. If we are not wealthy in worldly goods we are spirit-ually rich; thanks to you Rev. Father, and we gray to God that we may be always able to contribute to the support of our Pastor; and hope we may be blessed with as pious and zealous a Pastor as you have been. Rev. Father, again we express our regret at parting with you and pray that God will bless you, and always remain with you and assist you in your arduous duties.

(Signed on behalf of the congregation.) P. Bobier, Chairman. J McCarthy, Secretary.

REPLY. My Dear Friends,-With feelings of lively gratitude I thank you for the affectionate Address so kindly presented to me by this Congregation, and beg to assure you that I can appreciate the kindly and generous feelings which have prompted them to

During the two years I have been amongst you I have laboured to the best of my humble ability for the advancement of religion, and the spiritual welfare of those committed to my care in this Parish, and it affords me great pleasure to say that my task was made easy to me by your willing co-operation, and the disposition you have at all times evinced to aid and assist me in every laudable work which I have endeavored to carry out. I truly reciprocate the feelings of sorrow you express at our separation from each other, that separation to me is a painful one, but circumstances have made it necessary.

I thank you most sincerely for your present as well as for the warm expression of your esteem and regard, and for all the other kindness you have shown to me. Be assured, my dear friends, that though I may be separated from you by distance, my best wishes shall be with you, and my fervent prayers shall be daily offered up to the Author of all good,

shall be daily offered up to the state of for your temporal, and eternal happiness.

L. Bissey. August 4th, 1861.

THE TORONTO "EVENING JOURNAL." -This is the title of a new professedly Conservative journal published in Toronto. Of its politics and principles we can say but little as yet,

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTEND- ple (both men and women) to be found in the counthis interesting document which reveals a decided section of the Province, especially in so far as section of the Province, especially in so far as reer has been checked. A peaceful farmer was the qualifications of the School teachers are con-struck by a negro named Johnston, on Friday last, cerned. Since 1853 the number of educational establishments in Lower Canada has increased by 912; and we can boast actually of 3,264 schools colleges, and other houses, devoted to the religious, moral, and intellectual cultivation of the rising generation.

My Doxy and Your Doxy .- The Witness is engaged in a controversy with the Toronto Christian Guardian upon the subject of endowments to denominational colleges, in the course of which the Montreal journal puts the question :--

" If it were right to endow with public money the educational institutions of denominations that taught

But this question suggests another-Who is to udge betwixt truth and error? Who is competent, upon the Protestant principle of private judgment, to condemn his brother as a teacher of deadly error ?"-The utmost that one Protestant can affirm is, that his doxy differs from some other man's doxy, and that therefore one or the other must be a false or erroneous doxy; but who shall decide which is the true doxy, and which the false?

The Quebec Chronicle thus moralises on the beauties of "State Schoolism" as displayed in the United States: - " We shall say little of the lax public morality of the States, or of the infidel tendency of the school systems in vogue in most of them, systems which have driven into unnumbered "isms" a once eminently God fearing people. We shall not speak of the frequency of divorces there, of the looseness of family ties, or of the prevalent social crimes."-The Chronicle is right there are things which, as the Apostle tells us, should not so much as be named amongst Christians.

"Straws tell how the wind blows."

It was rather amusing to see how determinedly the air of "Yankee Doodle" was hissed down in the Music Hall, at Sam Cowell's performance last evening. The entire house was kept in such uproar by the pros and consthat not a single note of the tune was audible after the first demonstration when the air was out, though the able violinist played the air through. This is the second display of the kind, the first having occurred a few evenings previous on the mention of "the Union for ever." Quebec Mercury

GREAT FIRE IN PETERBORO. -PETERBORO, Aug. 12 -A fire broke out last night at 9 p. m., in a stable attached to Chartrine's Saloon, Water Street. All the buildings from the Custom-house along Water Street round the corner on Hunter Street, down to Risbec's shoe-store, and George Street, from Robinson's brick building to Thompson's, being all the buildings on a two acre block, with the exception of nine were burned. The fire lasted three hours; he greater part of the time no water could be obtained. Fortunately no wind prevailed or the greater part of the town must have been consumed. Twenty-eight persons were thrown out of business. Loss probably \$75,000 to \$600,000; partly covered by insurance; Royal and Liverpool and London offices the beaviest sufferers. The Post Office was burned, but the mails were saved.

LATEST NEWS OF THE GREAT EASTERN-PORT AU Basque, Aug. 8th, 1861. - The "Great Eastern" passed Cape Ray at 8 o'clock this (Thursday) mornng; weather fine and clear. A telegram from Port aux Basque, Nfid., received yesterday morning by Messrs. A Gilmour & Co., agents of the Great Eastern, state that she passed Cape Ray at B o'clock, amongst us, and take charge of another mission, last Thursday morning. The distance to Cape Ray it is with feelings of the deepest regret that we part from Quebec is over 700 miles, which the Great Eastern has run in less than 40 hours; it is full a quarter of the way to Liverpool, and the most intricate and difficult part of the voyage- Should she continue that speed she will reach Liverpool in 7 daya from Quebec.

> A CATERPILLAR PLAGUE. - Allow me to note that Tuesday and Wednesday this week was a continuation of heavy-rains and murky weather, impeding the important operations of the husbaudman. On Thursday it cleared off, and Mr. Butt discovered in one of his farms in Southwold, millions (or innumerable even on a square rod, of caterpillars on his barley fields. To-day. I accompanied him over two fields of barley, one of oats, and two of spring wheat, which are actually alive on the ground, stem, straw, and few remaining heads; they are devouring all before them cuting the leaves and heads of every stock they climb. never saw so much destruction in a shorter period, not even excepting the ant in the West India Islands, of which I often witnessed sad havoe in a few hours. They were travelling in myriads, at 11 o'clock this a.m., having finished a barley field, with an adjoining field of spring wheat. They cut all the grass before them, and bridge drains full of water on fallen stalks. Three or four men were scattering quick lime along the fence, but of no use, whilst I looked on. I left him with a reaping machine, cutting a swath around each field and ploughing it up, than sowing quick lime on top, to try and arrest their onward progress of rapacity and ruin.

The barley field would have yielded sixty bushels to the acre, by appearance of straw, now won't average over fifteen, allowing that no more damage to be done.

I just hear that another farmer has lost a field, and that they exist on other farms in the Southern part of Southwold, destroying spring wheat, barley and oats. Farmers would do well to look at their fields and give us their experience, as to the remedy to stop the ravages of this customer, which throws the weevil midge, and Persian fly in the shade .- Southwold Corr. of London Free Press.

A FATHER MURDERED BY HIS SON - A Guelph paper learns that a deplorable murder was committed on the 11th concession of Garafraxo about two and a half miles from Orangeville, on Friday last ;a young man, of the name of Thomas Gamble, assaulting and wounding his father so as to cause his death. It appears the parties were farming on shares, and that the son having been away for some two months, on returning to the farm found that his father had, in his absence, taken into the house a female immigrant, to whose residence, in the family the son objected A quarrel ensued, in the progress of which the old man was thrown down, beaten and kicked and eventually stabbed in the groin with a pitchfork by his son, the injuries inflicted resulting in his death a few days subsequently.

A NUMBER OF NEGRO DISTURBANCES .-- The Essex (C. W.) Journal gives the following items which seems to justify Col Prince's idea, that the negroes were a curse to the Western country :- " The peaceful farmers residing on the Malden road, near this town, have lately been much annoyed by the inmates of a disorderly house kept by Samuel Williams, a colored man, and information having been laid before the authorities, our Police Constable visited the premises. The house was a resort for the worst the Papineau Road. class of negroes, and the lowest grade of white peo-

ENT- OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA, try. It was literally a nest of thieves, prostitutes and vagabonds, and a number of stolen articles 1860.—We have to return thanks for a copy of were found in different parts of the place. These disorderly characters have been lodged in goal, and at the next Quarter Sessions, will receive their deprogress in the educational institutions of this served punishment. A day or two since the house was burned to the ground, and for a time their cain that neighborhood, and he will also be imprisoned. One or two other houses will be visited, and it is hoped the township will shortly be cleared of such abandoned characters. George Williams, a negro living in the Township of Colchester, killed his wife on Saturday morning. She was sitting in a chair when her husband came up and inflicted several blows on her head with an axe killing her instantly. An alarm was raised and a neighboring farmer arrived just in time to see Williams cut his own throat with a razor, and fall to the floor bleeding profusely The scene presented to excited neighbours was horrible indeed. The door covered with blood-the bloody axe-the dying woman-and the murderer almost breathing his last. Attempt was immediately made to save the man's life, and with partial effect. A jury was empanelled by the Coroner-W. P. Conwall Esq-on Sunday, and a verdict of wilful murder against Williams was rendered. He was brought to jail on Sunday night, and hes in a critical condition It is feared the man will die, as the windpipe is severed and mortification is about to take place. He will receive every attention from the goal surgeon, and it is to be hoped the gallows will not be cheated of its victim. The wretched man does not seek to hide his crime, and if he lives will be tried at the next assizes. These are all the particulars we have been able to gather at present Two negresses were arrested in this town on Saturday afternoon for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. One of them drew a loaded pistol, and threatened the officer. They were both lodged in jail, and will be tried at the Police Court this morning. Besides the festive scene on the first of August there is a dark and horrible one presented, upon reading the different account of crunes and disturbances in to day's paper.

In this city, on Sunday, the 11th instant, Maria Kelly, aged 48 years, wife of Mr. John Kelly, builder

In this city, on the 11th instant, Patrick McPatlan, storeman, aged 34 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Wheat-Spring Wheat, U.C., 95c to 96c; White Wheat, \$1 15.

Peas per 66 lbs , 65c to 70c affont ; small parcels iusaleable.

Oats per 40 lbs. 30c to 32c. Flour-Fine \$3.10 to \$3.30; Super. No 2, \$4.05 to \$4.15; Superfine No. 1, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Fancy \$4.80 to \$5. Extra \$5.50 to \$5.75; Double Extra \$6 to \$6.50. Market quite firm, with moderate receipts. Bag-Flour per 112 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.60. No de-

mand; but holders are not pressing sales. Oatmeal per bb1. 200 lbs., \$3 50 to \$3.75.

Rye-Flour-No demand. Ashes -- Pots, \$5.55; Inferiors, 5c to 10c more Pearls, \$5.80 to \$5.85.

Pork-Mess, \$17 to \$17.50. Thin Mess, \$15 to 316. Prime Mess, \$14 to \$14.50. Prime, \$13.50 to

Hams-Smoked, 8c to Se; Canvassed, 84c to 11c: Shoulders, 5c. 10 6c; Sides and Middles, 6c to 7c. Lard, 81c to \$9c.

Beef-Prime, \$5 to \$6; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$11; Tier ces, \$20 to \$25. Tallow, 81c to 9c.

Butter-Common qualities in overstock and unsaleable; choice in demand at 12c to 12ic; sales of good continue at 11c to 12c. Cheese, 5c to 6c .- Montreal Witness.



GRAND

CHARITABLE PIC-NIC, AND GAMES

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS,

WEDNESDAY NEXT, 21st 2nst.

THE TRUSTEES of the Asylum, assisted by the different Societies connected with St. Patrick's Church-Nos. 4 and 5 Companies of Rifles, and the Hose Company-have made such arrangements as they flatter themselves will make this Pic-Nic a real enjoyment to all who may attend. Two BANDS of MUSIC have been engaged for the

occasion. Refreshments can be procured on the grounds. PRIZE GAMES and DANCES.

The Gardens will be Opened at 10 A.M.

The usual Dancing will commence at Noon, for which efficient QUADRILLE BANDS will be fur-The PRIZE DANCING will commence at TWO clock, followed by a variety of Games, for which

valuable Prizes will be awarded. EF Particulars in hand bills, TICKETS of ADMISSION—Ladies' and Gentlemen's 1s 3d; Children's, 71d; which can be had from

the Committee, and at the usual Depots, and at the Gate on the day of the Pie-Nic. TENDERS for furnishing REFRESHMENTS for

the above Pic-Nic will be received until Saturday Evening next, (stating terms) by the Secretary, THOMAS BELL,

181 Mignonne Street N.B .- Spirituous Liquors not allowed to be Sold.

MRS. O'KEEFE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLASSES. No. 15 Constant Street,

WILL be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, 2nd SEPT. The approbation which this institution has met with from School Commissioners, and the parents and guardians of the children attending the Courses of instruction, encourages the hope of a continuation of the usual liberal patronage granted it. Montreal, August 14, 1861.

CONVENT, BEAUHARNOIS. THE Sisters of this Convent will RESUME the duties of their Boarding School on the Second of September. August 8th, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY JANE McALPIN, who left her Mother in the Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, early in April last. She was about on years of age, fair hair cut short, and slightly freekled. Any information respecting her will be thankfully received by her disconsolate parents, at Mr. Corcoran's, Bootland Shoe maker, last house in St. Cathorine Street, near

Montreal, Aug. 15.

FOREIGNINT RLLIGENCE

FRANCE.

47.41

PARIS, July 25 .- The Moniteur keeps silent on the Sardiman affair. Those who know the relations which subsisted, and which, contrary to appearances, probably still subsist, between that journal and the Home-office, attach some importance to this silence; and the inferences they draw from it are not seriously disturbed by the anonymous paragraph in the form of a "communique" on the Patrie. The only thing yesterday's Montteur did was to copy, in a back page, in small type, and merely as an extract from the Patrie, the "commu-ique," which said little more than that the Patrie was not the semi-official organ of the Government. But there is no reason why another anonymous paragraph may not say precisely the contrary. At any rate, there is nothing official to show for it one way or the other. That something was expected from the Moniteur uself will be seen from the following paragraph in the Siecle :-

" The Monitour is silent also. It gives no official contradiction to the news that several journals have lent credence to, and which in spite of or rather by reason of the contradiction in the Patrie, acquires more consistence every day. The Patrie, we now know, is excluded from the semi-official concert; it receives no communication, direct or indirect, from the Government; but this is an additional reason for us to urge on the Government the necessity of saying, if it were but two words, in order to put an end to disqueting rumours."

Meantime the journals continue to discuss Lord John Russell's speech. The Constitutionnel is particularly severe, or at least means to be so, in its leading article of two columns. It expresses its astonishment that Lord J. Russel did not "impose silence on the unjust suspicions of Mr. Kinglake," and point to the declarations of the French Government and of M. Cavour about Savoy and Nice-no, I mean the Island of Sardinia. The Constitutionnel also expresses the deepest regret that Lord John Russell does not take as his models Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden :-

On the eve of a quasi-abdication, which he might have invested with so much splendour, would Lord John not have served more usefully the interests of his glory by employing his eloquence in the service of a noble cause? Instead of trying to keep up a hateful animosity between two nations so susceptible in the same degree on the point of honor, why has he not followed the example of the Brights and the Cobdens-those friends of humanity and of progress -- those men who do not belong to the Government, but who are profoundly devoted to it, and who do not cease to be on the other side of the Channel the indefatigable apostles of peace and concord? We rejoice that neither the Government of the Emperor nor France as represented by the Chambers, nor the opinion of the country as represented by the press, thinks of demanding from the King of Italy the sacrifice of Sardinia, so eminently Italian, and which would not separate without anguish and without mourning from the mother country. Let England, then, get rid of her disquietude and let her statesmen cease to repeat against us unjust accusations. These accusation are withered by our disdain when they do not fall before our loyal explanations."

All this would be very fine and very effective Patrie, has also its free admissions at the Home privilege by reprimands in private and in public. ed by a Piedmontese Colonel named Fornacs, whose the Emperor" thinks on any subject? Its demal is of no value; for no one will take the word of the Constitutionnel either for or against.

It is rumoured that there was, or is some notion of trying England with the bait of Sicily for her connivance at the annexation of Sardinia whenever the proper moment comes, and I should not be surprised to see a hint of the kind soon thrown out in some Paris journal.

The Presse says :-"We approved the annexation of Savov and Nice as poor compensation for the great sacrifices of France for Italy in throwing off the yoke of Austria. We frankly declare that we attach but little importance to the possession of Sardinia. Undoubtedly this island, together with Corsica, would afford an advantageous station for the French may, and serve as a tete de pont for our African colonies. Its occupation by France would be less absurd, and less shocking than that of Gibraltar and Malta by Eugland. We ask why the cession of Sardinia, as Lord John Russell pretends, should not be a simple transaction between the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of the French? And in what respect would the balance of Europe thereby suffer? Before exhibiting susceptibilities so much out of place, and threatening the rupture of the Anglo-French alliance, the English Ministry should set an example of abnegation and disinterestedness by evacuating Gibraltar and La Valette, and loosing its hold on the Ionian What we think most grave in the speech of Lord John Russell is the avowal of this blind obstinacy in preparing unlimited armaments, and the declaration that England is ready to renounce peace with all its blessings, as well as the security of its commerce and industry, in the interest of a great cause.' Now, nothing can be more vague and elastic than these last words, which leave the field open to every sort of interpretation. One may always transform into 'a great cause' the most paltry event, the most secondary interest. For our part we have no taste for violent conquests, or forced annexations. Sardinia has but very slight importance in our eyes. We have for our country more elevated views, and a wider ambition. We have the certain conviction that France has a right to a territorial augmentation far more important."

PARIS, July 22 .- The wind blowing through the Cabinet is not just now favourable to Napoleon. Will England know this time how to take advantage of it? will she put aside the folly of Cobden and Bright, and dare for once to look the danger in the face, and root it out? Becker's pistol has slain the National Verein. The resignation of Schleinitz and the accession of Count Bernstoff, as great an enemy to Napoleon as the is friend to England, is a fact of great significance. Prince Gortschakoff, finding so safe anchorage in the ocean of words that the Duke of Montebello gives him, has stretched out a friendly hand towards Vienna, in spite of all his dislike. People may say that it is the tardy reconciliation of two dving men. Of the two, indeed, I do not think that. Austria is the more feverish—but, indeed, what European power is now in perfect, health? The whole appearance of France is artificial, and if she suffers the slightest check, you will see to what an abyss of im otence she may suddenly fall. However great a name of the Liberals for self-defence, since the Go-

hand to know how to turn himsels. He has now a Ricasoli to deal with. Whatever may be said, the Hagnenot Baron, is not the man to copy - Cavour's mistakes, or those of anybody els. His is the most self-sufficient, the most obstinate character I have ever met with ... Born of a family that acted the first part in the history of the Florentine Republic, Ricasoli is especially proud of one of his ancestors of the fourteenth century, who locked up the Council of him on the restored tranquillity of his district, and Twenty-four in their chamber, and let them have no received for a reply that there was still a very queasy food till they had signed the decree he wanted The new Italian Minister is capable of doing the same with Napoleon, and he will either get what he wants or will quarrel with him The second hypothesis is the more probable. According to the reports of a triend just returned from Italy, the French are becoming less popular there every day. 'Only Napoleon cares for us,' say the Italians, 'and he is a rum fellow. What are the rest worth?' My friend, at Turin people have no doubt that he was poisoned; he had seen him lying in state; his face was quite past recognition, and his head was tied up in bandages, to prevent the people seeing that his buir had grown quite white in twenty-four hours. In his desk was found his plan for the solution of the Roman question - this plan was doubled. He wished to Italianise the Papacy still more, to leave it the least possible extent of landed property, but to endow it with enormous revenues. In case Pius IX. would not give way to this law, Cavour proposed to get rid of him by sending him to the Island of Rhodes! Cavour, however detestable his plans were, he had them always defined, and knew what he wanted. Napoleon, on the other hand, though quite bent upon depriving the Holy Sec of its temporal sovereignty, is quite unresolved what compensation to offer it.

"We raust have Rome," cries Baron Ricasoli. "We should have Sardinia," responds France - The notorious farce of Savoy and Nice is being played over again by the same artistes. M. Thouvenel denies that France intends to annex Sardinia. Ricasoli rows that not a foot of Italian soil shall be given away. Forthwith, writers appear in the French capital to assure the world that though France would not "annex" for the world, she is quite willing to "accept," and other writers fumble over old folios, and prove satisfactorily that Sardinia never was Italian soil in the proper sense of the term - Mr. Kinglake has asserted, and the reticence of the Foreign Secretary proves his assertion to be true, that Count Cavour had made an arrangement of a very peculiar kind with Louis Napoleon. Cayour was bound most solemuly not to make any bargain for Sardinia. He simply withdrew from the business, but gave the French agents free scope to work out their master's will in the islands as best they could. Occasionally he sent over an envoy to ser how these agents were "getting on." died under the pressure placed upon him. Now we find that the French agents actively at work. The French Minister of Marine despatches a commission to ascertain the capabilities of Cagliari as a naval port and arsenal. In the French Chambers a gentleman remarks that France possesses more ships than she has ports for, and he is told that France is engaged in negotiating for additional ports in the Mediterranean. These ports must be those of Sardinin, and Nelson has said that the possession of Cagliari alone was worth a hundred Maltas. No one attempts to deny that the population of Sardinia is kept in unceasing ferment, daily expecting a change which may transform them into Frenchmen M. Thouvenel, on being applied to, starts, and assures Lord Cowley he will disavow these agents. Still they are at work earnestly and zealously; and on some fete day a plebiscite will be passed adjuiing the Emperor of the French to take under his egis a nationality which is part of Corsica, and was alien in feeling to that Italy with which it was unnaturally joined .- Liverpool Courier.

ITALY.

To assist the Piedmontese in reducing the Two Sicilies into quiet submission, large numbers of the Bourhon troops, instead of being disbanded, were forcibly removed to North Ifaly, to take the place of soldiers sent to the South. A letter which I have just received from Genoa tells me of the mutiny of some of them in the Romagna. "The volunteers of the annexed provinces, as well as the soldiers of the did we know on what authority the Constitute late Bourbon army, are treated like the vilest tionnel speaks. The Constitutionnel, like the slaves. At Castelfranco, in the Romagna, a few miles from the Austrian frontier, there was a garrison of two battalions-Garibaldians, Sicilians office; but, like it too, it has often paid for the Neupolitans, Modenese, and Romagnoles-command-How does it know what the "Government of brutal tyranny became at length so unbearable that, a few days ago, 400 of the soldiers deserted in a body and went over the frontier, preferring to serve the Austrians to remaining under Piedmont. The rest of the men, after their departure, were treated with extra harshness, some officers put in irons, and some private soldiers shot. This irritated the men beyond endurance, and they mutinied, crying out (each according to his nationality) 'Viva Francesco!' Viva il Pana! 'Viva il Duca!' and the Government have disbanded the whole of them, and ordered them to be sent home to their respective countries.

" in a meeting tately held at the Minister Minghetti's house, attended by the Sicilian and Neapolitan deputies, he did not hesitate to say that the Two Sicilies are the ruin of Italy!"-Cor. of London

Telegrams from Rome report the actual holding of the Consistory which we last week announced as approaching. The Holy Father has delivered an Allocution, in itself no slight confirmation of our representation of his restored health. Cardinal Antonelli has formally protested against the new Piedmontese Loan as not being justly chargeable upon those por-tions of the States of the Church now occupied by the Sardinian troops. The remarkable fidelity with which the dividends of the Roman debt, contracted upon the security of the Pope's whole dominions, have hitherto been discharged, notwithstanding the occupation of so large a portion of them, makes this protest still more obviously reasonable .- Weekly Register.

Naples, July 17 .- It will, I know, be denied, vertheless I have no hesitation in saying, that the feeling in Southern Italy towards the central Government is increasingly hostile. I have many means of feeling the popular pulse and know pretty well how it beats, and I repeat that the malady, if not of actual disloyalty, at all events of disappointment, disinclination, hesitation increases, and I believe that if the plebiscite were again to be taken, and taken fairly, it would not be favorable to the Government of Victor Emmanuel. I am fully aware of the responsibility I incur in giving expression to such an opinion, nevertheless I am confident it is true; and if it be the fact as I state it, the public weal requires that it should be made known. There is too much reason to believe that the central Government has been living on the capital it has already acquired in the reputation for loyalty which Victor Emmanuel undoubtedly possesses—on good intentions and aspirations, for beyond promises and decrees very little has as yet been done for the South of Italy, and socially speaking it is in a much worse state now than it was a year ago. Error after error has been committed, and for some time even personal security has been without those guarantees which are the indications of a strong and vigilant Government. I was yesterday in company with some very sincere Liberals who; had just been visited by some Calabrese .-The latter had been complaining of the dangers to which they were exposed in their province; brigandage was rapidly on the increase, and provisional Governments, in the name of the Bourbons, were formed in several places. They had received letters that morning, and I know that they were taken to Gen. Cialdini for his perusal. It was proposed in my hearing to establish provisional Governments in the

donment, a proposition, by the by, most dangerous in principle, and not at all likely to be carried out; but the very discussion of such a project showed distrust and disappointment and a state of feeling little assuring for the peace of the country. I was interested, too, in meeting a gentleman from Avellino, who as one of the National Guard had long done good service against the reactionists. I congratulated "But too bands," I observed, "according feeling. to the Official Journal, have just surrendered at discretion." "They were only a few canaglia of the neighborhood who had joined the bands, and who, being now without the means of subsistence, had given themselves up. As for the bands themselves, they had neither been cut up nor dispersed, but had retired on the advance of the troops and had got clear off.' I may have been deceived, but such is harnssed. -- Cor. of the Times.

I have, writes the correspondent of the London Tablet, within the last day or two, been favoured with several confidential and voluminous reports from Naples, which give the most lamentable picture of the condition to which revolution has brought that beautiful country. The position of the writer, told you in former letters, as well as the particulars furnished by the Neapolitan press, of the amazing

increase of the reactionary movement. Pinelli, of infamous and butcherly memory, inaugurated his resumption of command, the other day, by shooting six priests at Caserta, on the charge of being reactionists; and subsequently, he has systematically put to death all the Bourbonists who were so unlucky as to fall into his bands. The Royalists are constrained in self-defence to follow his example, and make reprisals-torwarding regular reports to him in order to show that they shoot man for mana Piedmontese for a reactionist or " brigand." Within the last week the reactionists in the Basilicata defented a strong force of Piedmontese, and took two companies prisoners, whom they hold as hostages for Pinelli's better behaviour. Dreading the slaughter en masse of these men, he has issued an order to respect prisoners in future! Short as his tenure of command has been, however, he has contrived to show too clearly that he has not forgotten the pre cept contained in his well-known bloodthirsty proclamation, that " pity is a crime"-and if he has apparently taken to more merciful courses, it is only on compulsion, and his thirst for blood will be all the greater for his present abstinence. The audacity of Chiavone's recent proclamation has caused much disquietude to the Piedmontese, which has not been lessened by the large distribution of portraits of Bosco in Naples itself, where, as throughout the country, the name of that preux chevalier is a tower of strength to his friends, and a terror to his enemies. My correspondent tells me that the most extraordinary reports of Bosco's whereabouts are in constant circulation.

To-day he is in the Abruzzi, to-morrow in Sicily and so on. In fact, no action takes place unfavourable to the Piedmontese, but it is said, "Bosco is advancing;" and what with the hopes his coming inspires, and the desire for vengeance caused by the ruthless doings of Pinelli, the cause of King Francis is daily receiving fresh support, and re-action ever

assuming more colossal proportions.

When Pinelli put forth his memorable address to his troops, the Piedmontese government recalled him;—and I remember this act of theirs was mentioned with triumph by one of our English ministers in Parliament, as a proof of the moderation, and correct feeling of Cavour. It was believed, however that he was recalled, not for that brutal avowal of his purposes, but for his indiscretion in not having done what be intended without a word of warning! This seems to have been the correct interpretation - or we should hardly have found him re-invested with command in so short a time. Perhaps some one will ask our excellent Foreign Secretary how he likes General Pinelli now, and what he

thinks of his re-appointment? In the province of Avellino there are no less than four Provisional Governments, and the number of men in arms for the King may be inferred from a despatch addressed last week, by the Procurator-General of Avellino, to the Government, to the effect that the Governor, having advanced against proprietors do not conceal their rage. They comthe reactionists, near Montemileto, caught a terrible plain of being plundered, and addresses of adhesion Tartar, in the shape of 5,000 men, before whom he and his fled, leaving the country at their disposal.

From various other parts of the kingdom despatches announce the formation of provisional governments, all (like those of Avellino) in the name of King Francis II., and, what is more important still, the National Guards join in the movement in many places. It is believed that the troops of Pinelli have sustained severe losses, for it is known that many desperate encounters have taken place between them and the reactionists; upon the details, and results even of which, the Government journals are profoundly silent. Terror has taken possession of the National Guard, and it is a common thing for them to carry bourgeois caps about with them, in order to substitute them for the kepis in case of danger, and so be able to escape! Their faint hearts are not encouraged by a proclamation, posted up in the city, declaring the country in danger, and calling the citizen to arms! The National Guard in the towns of San Sebastiano, Pollena, Trocchin, Ponticelli, Somma, Ottacano, &c., having refused to move against the re-actionists, many of whom were their own relations, have been disarmed, and Piedmontese soldiers charged with the duty of dispersing and destroying the bands-if they can.

Large bodies of troops of all arms have been desnatched to various parts of the country. Rumor has it that Cialdini is re-arming the forts of the city, and doing it by night, so as not to create greater terror among the inhabitants. Ponza di San Martino's reasons for resigning his command are said to have been the recent abolition of the Government departments, and the distress thereby occasioned, and also the refusal of the ministry at Turin to send the reinforcements which he saw were indispensable if the country is ever to be reduced to anything like submission. He was told it was quite impossible to furnish Naples with troops from the other Italian provinces, "which were in equal danger," and Cialdini, with full powers, is sent to Naples instead. My correspondent remarks, that "it is an entirely new campaign upon which Piedmont is now entering throughout the kingdom, and without any hope of

Euccess. If Piedmont ever gave credit seriously to the sham f universal suffrage in its favour, the time for selfdeception has long gone by; and it finds itself fallen into gradual hatred and contempt, and hardly able to hold even a partial possession of the country by means of an army of 60,000. The effect of the temporary occupation, though attended by much unavoidable misery and crime, will be beneficial in the long run, -for the people will have had their eyes thoroughly opened to the insidious practices of their political quacks, whose narratives of the horrors of the old regime, and schemes for the regeneration of the country, have for so long a time melted the hearts, and fired the revolutionary zeal of England and France. These pretenders, having "strutted and fretted their hour upon the stage," will vanish henceforth from history, and Naples will be all the happier and stronger for this purgation, under her legitimate monarch.

Meantime the morals of the city are not being improved by the present occupants. Insecurity of property is the rule. Only a few days ago, two hours before dark, an English gentleman riding in the new street of Capodimonte, was stopped by four men schemer, Napoleon has now too many schemes on vernment had appeared to leave everything in aban. Houses of ill-fame are multiplied under the patron-daugling from the stem.

age of the Government. I am sure Mr. Gladstone will be shocked to hear that Signor Sacchi, the Secretary-General of Finance (Chancellor of the Ex-chequer) lives in one of those "gilded mansions." chequer) lives in one of those "gilded mansions." Under the old regime we heard of nothing so indeco rous as this, I think; nor was there such a brutal system pursued against the press as obtains now. liberty of the press is a thing that was to follow in the wake of Piedmont, among the many blessings that she was to shower down npon a trampled peo-

Let one recent case illustrate this freedom A new journal the Trugicommedia, was presumptuous enough to publish certain facts unpalatable to the authorities. It was promptly suppressed, and its pressed broken to atoms, by the hands of cumorristi (minor felons, released from prison by the Director of Police, and charged with the light duty of doing the violent work of the police against the Bourbonists); who was also a great friend of Cavour, tells me that the intelligence which I received from persons who the responsible editor was dragged by these unchain had come from the districts which had been so cruelly | ed miscreants to prison, with a halter twisted tightly round his neck, in order to force him, by partia strangulation, to disclose the names of his contributors! Any one suspected by the camorristi of either writing or speaking in favour of the Bourbons, incurs the penalty of being beaten by them to death's door; for they have the task assigned to them by Spaventa of ferreting out and punishing all suspected persons. and his opportunities of acquiring information, af-ford the fullest guarantee for his accuracy, and his relieved of their inmates, and police work is done narratives most completely confirm all that I have gratis, though it is not to be supposed that the oumorristi come off badly so long as the Bourbons have watches and purses.

The Pungolo, a revolutionary journal in Naples, call these atrocities "practical lessons in Liberalism for those suspected of Bourbonism." It is said that some of the foreign consuls intend to remonstrate with the authorities against any further countenance to such a shocking state of things.

AUSTRIA.

PESTH, July 22. - The Royal rescript in reply to the address of the Hungarian Diet was read to-day in the Lower House, and was listened to with manifest impatience. The House was crowded with members. A resolution was passed ordering the rescript to be printed. The Upper House is now assembling.

The Upper House baving assembled, the Royal re script was read, amid profound silence. Only a few members were present. The rescript commences by stating that the relations of Hungary to the whole monurchy is, and for three centuries has been, de facto, a real union, in as far as war, finance, and foreign affairs are concerned; and that when the constitution was granted to the country, the constitutional necessities of the whole monarchy were naturally taken into consideration. The independent internal administration of Hungary, it says, is not thereby endangered, but, on the contrary, will be strengthened. The laws of 1848 cannot be re-established, because they are incompatible with the present constitution. The Diet is requested to proceed to a revision of these laws, to send representatives to the Council of the Empire in time to take part in the financial discussions which will come on in August next, to come to an understanding with the Croatian Diet in reference to the relation of Croatia to Hungary, and finally to draw up a law relative to the use of the national language and the development of the non-Hungarian inhabitants. The rescript declares the union of Hungary with Transylvania to be for the present impracticable, and says: -"The affairs of Servis shall be arranged on the basis of the resoltions of the Servian National Congress. It is useles to renew the act of abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand, because Hungary is comprised in Austria. In conclusion, the rescript ruarantees an amnesty on the occasion of the coro-

nation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary. VIENNA, July 25 .- An Imperial decree is published to-day, dissolving the Diet of Istria on account of its efusal to send representatives to the Council of the Empire, notwithstanding the repeated requests of Government. The same decree orders new elections for the Diet.

RUSSIA.

The following letter from St. Petersburgh of the 18th inst. gives a very unfavourable description of the condition of the Russian empire :-

"Far from improving, the internal state of the country is visibly becoming worse. All classes of society have arrived at such a state of irritation that an explosion is imminent. The great landed are sent from all parts of our vast empire to the Jockey Club at Moscow, the members of which had the sad courage to swear in corpore that the emancipation of the serfs should not take place according to the terms proposed by the Government. It is evident that this resolution will infallibly produce an intestine struggle which will degenerate into a war of extermination. Four years since when Alexander II. conceived the idea of emancipating the serfs he went to Moscow to solicit the aid of the nobility of that capital to carry out his humane plan He said to them, 'The state of slavery in which the peasants are kept is incompatible with the spirit of the age. Assist me in the difficult task of emanci-pating the seris. Let us take the initiative.' This was the language employed by the Emperor when he addressed the nobility of Moscow, assembled in the palace of the Kremlin. .. It was unfortunate and ill-timed language. As autocrat he had no need to solicit the consent of his subjects. A stroke of his pen would have been sufficient to carry the Imperial plan into execution. By declaring that he would remain with the nobility until the people should take the initiative in their emancipation he ostensibly admitted the right of the people to express their will. The autocrat bowed his head before demo-CURCY

"It is easy to comprehend that in the face of the ill-will of the nobility the Emperor's words became more deeply engraven in the memory of every peasant. The nobility were thus held forth to the hatred of the people. Thence have arisen the barbarous massacres which have spread terror among the nobility living on their lauds. Thence these risings en musse of the peasants and the subsequent military executions of which we hear every day, and of which it is difficult to foretell the end.

"Under the ancient system of slavery the serf was the absolute property of his lord. The serf possessed and could posses, nothing of his own. pened, however, that some serfs, authorized by their, lords, quitted their villages, and by the payment of an annual tribute were permitted to settle in a town and to follow a trade. It frequently happened that these serfs by their economy and industry acquired large fortunes, but the law prevented them from possessing any property in their own name. They asked permission of their lords to purchase landed property in their names. Russia possesses thousands of serfs so circumstanced, who possess magnificent palaces and lands in the name of their lords. Since the proclamation of the act of emancipation, incredible as the fact may appear, more then 2,000 lawsuits have been commenced by former peasants, now landed proprietors, against their former lords, who dispute their right to those properties. One nobleman, the possessor of 21,000 peasants, has nearly 100 such actions to defend before the Senate. I conclude my letter by announcing the departure for Baden of the Grand Duke Constantine, deputed by the Emperor. to congratulate his august uncle, the King of Prussia on his escape from the assassin Becker."

A little three-year-old boy, already set apart for a lawyer's calling, being taken in hand with a switch, after having been forbidden to pick another pear of the favorite dwarf tree, indignantly exclaimed, "Mamma, I did not pick off the pear; you come and see if I did." Sure enough he didn't. He simarmed with guns and robbed of all his valuables. ply stood there and ate it, and the core was still

Making Money to Die With.—Our lunstic reylums reil insufficient for the accommodation fof their patients..... A prodigious increase of the number of the receptacles for the insape, has co-existed with a still greater increase in the madness and idiotism of the nation; and rapid as has been the multiplication of private establishments, the demand has far exceeded the supply. This was a result not less certain than it is alarming. Insanity is constitutional—heredit, ary. The seeds of it lurk in the constitution of many who marry before it has developed its marked characteristics. They multiply themselves indefinitely in their children, and there is nothing to arrest the indefinite, the geometrical ratio of increase, but the feeble effect of a "crossing of the breed." The conventional tyranny of appearances has much to answer for. Families with 2500 a-year think they must have everything that those with £1000 a-year appear to have. The needy maintain the same worldly exterior as' the' comfortable and the rich. War, mechanical invention, discoveries of prodigious quantities of the precious metals, facilities of communication with distant countries, have given a stimulus to production and speculation so general and intense, that hope, fear, anxiety, sudden fortune, unforeseen reverse, agitate the whole of society to a high-pressure degree. The brain softens, the murbus Brightius seizes the victim, and mania or slavering idiotey follow "Since no man, of aught he leaves, knows what is it to leave betimes?" Shakspeare, the author of that sentence, adorned his own doc-trine. He retired to Stratford in the blossom of his early fame and the dawning of his pecuniary fortune. He was the greatest of practical philosophers as well as the poet for all time; his plan of life was eminently wise in securing true happiness, the proper end of existence. He refused to exhaust his life in the mere means of living, and had the sagacity to know when he had enough, and contentedly to resign the tempting and treacherous solicitations of avarice and ambition to scrape together and grasp at more. Lawyers seem to think it some great merit when they say there is no galley-slave worked harder than a leading barrister in full practice. Why the deuce does he slave? He has only to return fees he never earns, to refuse retainers for work that is beyond his strength, let briefless clever fellows have his redundant share of business. But no. Greed masters him; like the spider, he spins his entrails out of his brains; and nine out of ten successful (?) lawyers live on in the monstrous life-shadow of sophistry and lies, to be harried by paralysis or imbecility out of existence, without having known an hour of enjoyment. A fashionable physician who is telling patients all

day of their overwork and of the Bright disease, is

himself dying by inches, of nothing but fees. A great professor of surgery literally, at last, had a total inability to refuse them. In vain his colleagues prescribed a limit to his professional hours, and a longer period of relaxation and enjoyment. It was so easy to receive guineas and to say two or three sentences, and to write a prescription, that positively he could never leave it off, until first mind, and then life left him off. If we will just imagine what must be the effect on posterity of the whole nation, since the commencement of the great French war, having acted more or less on this view of the end and significancy of life. we can be at no loss to account for the rapid increase of paralysis, apoplexy, failure of the senses, softening of the brain mania, fatuity. The overtaxed brain becomes vitiated and suffused—the victim imparts to nosterity congenital and hereditary cerebal disease The family of the man who has exhausted his brain are very frequently "washed out," barren, feckless, or absolutely insane or foolish. Left by a muckworm or worldly father with the large fortune he had not the wisdom to enjoy, or the heart to spend, their inheritance is generally looked away in a muddle, or recklessly squandered in facile profligacy or insane dissipation. Had the progenitor earned less and spent more on his own leisure and enjoyment, his children would actually have been richer by the necessity of doing something for themselves, than by his thrusting his silver spoon in their months the moment they were born.—The "almighty dollar" is too many for all Anglo-Sexons - leads us all propter vitam, vivendi perdere causas. All America is mad; and it is about money, and getting on, and keeping grimly what it has got, and refuses to part with. Secession means £400,000,000 worth of slaves— Northern Federalism is but panic at the prospect of Southern debtors repudiating, and Southern mortgages being left unpaid without being foreclosed. Everything is too go-a-head—everybody is living too fast. We should lose nothing by producing less. We waste half what we earn in worthless speculations and bad debts, and still have more left than does us good. We have lent money to States, to foreign and colonial railroads and mines, which might just as well have never been earned, and still we have more left than is wholesome for contentment. In this central city of the world we can literally reckon the number of self-made men risen to the pinnacle of fortune by the insane, the paralytic, or the hopelessly brain-softened or heart diseased. Some take fright and retire from the very neap tide of their fortunes to save the rest of their lives from wan despair," or hopeless imbecility. Most hold on until their own abundance becomes completely their master. They fall down before the huge pile in fetish worship-contemplate it in awe and reverence as an idol not to be touched except to add new sacrifices to the heap of votive gifts. The barrister who has made more fees than ever were realised by the highest practice, after exhausting night and day in grabbing guineas in railway committees, was driven by a rulued brain, in early manhood, to retire upon a fortune he can no longer enjoy; and he wanders about in desperate dejection, possessed by the one absorbing thought of the fear of death. The "Napoleon of Commerce," withered at the top, believed himself rained, and every Saturday night drew labourer's wages from his keeper. Unwarned by his fate his greatest commercial rivals have gone, or are going the way he went—with what result to their posterity it would be invidiously personal to inquire.

A FASHIONABLE SQUARE. - An advertisement, occupying a conspicuous place in one of the principal columns of our fashionable contemporary, offers-Black Real Lace Squares from 16 Guineas .- Who would be such an ass as to marry a woman who expected to go about with a shawl upon her shoulders costing 16 guiness at least? That a "lace square," by the bye, is a sort of shawl, it may perhaps be necessary to inform some of our fellow men, who are bachelors, or who, being married, are not accustomed to scan the items of their wives' milliners' bills. A duck of a shawl no doubt, the purchaser whereof plays ducks and drakes with money. From 16 guineas to what sum does the price of these things ascend? What is the highest figure of a lace square, if 16 guineas is the lowest? How much would the entire dress, of which the lace square it only a portion, probably come to? The wenter, very likely, take her jewels and all, stands for sever-al hundred pounds. What a walking Income Tax for her husband! How can such a wife be supportel by anybody but a man of boundless affluence? She must needs be ruinous to the fool who married her, usless be is so exceedingly rich a fool as to be blest with wealth in inverse proportion to brains. We should like to know, the total expense of an establishment and a style of living maintained in conformity with the real lace square at from 16 guineas. In many case, doubtless, there is a rapid transition from the square to the workhouse. It is well that females have no political rights. If they had any, the 16 guinen shawl-wearers would exercise in the Legislature an influence on the national expenditure very different from that which is exerted by the tenpound householders. ... To what immensity the represeptatives of those incarnations of extravagants would swell the estimates! With a view to define the expenditure of one such sumptuous women, has husband must have to resolve himself into a Com-

ttee of Ways and means. What then? Why, erbans he sella) the securities which he is intrusted with, embezzles shares, or defrauds a bank, and bases, from subjugation to her insatiable vanity, nto penal servitude. - Runch. In the control and the a bong pi kosla i<u>rvenetiri</u>e s elika ko vikára v

MRS. ROCHEFOUGAULD'S MAXIMS, - Mrs. , Rochefoucauld would wish to know why her maxims should not be read, as well as those of her old lord and master; all women are not weak-minded; quite the REGOOS everse.

Mrs. R. is quite convinced; that the gallantry of Mr. Panch will induce him to do her justice by opening his brilliant columns to a few of her good things

The following are by no means her best: — We can bear, with resignation, a rent in the dress

of our very dearest friend.

We should, indeed, be often ashamed of the noble devotion and self-sacrifice with which we give ourselves away, were it always possible for the happy man to know why we pass into the temple of Hymen.

We are really not answerable for our defects, and they are to be pardoned; but when we see a friend endeavouring by base arts, to hide maladresses of nature, we are justified in proclaiming the attempted deceit to the world.

We are jealous of men whom we love, and of women whom we bate....

Bracelets and carrings are to women what stars and garters are to men. Women are vain of their persons; men of their actions. Yet the men cry "Poor weak women."

It is difficult to announce the birth of love to another; but how much more difficult to declare that

It requires the most consummate tact to hate politely.

Our laziness often keeps us in the path of duty where our parents dropped us. But if the world will cry "Bravo!" why should we say "Hush!"

Generally when we praise anybody, if we search our motives, we shall find that we are returning them only a very small per centage of the admiration they have expressed for ourselves. If a friend praises our dress and carriage, we handsomely find that her gloves are not quite so ill-fitting as they usually are.

Better be despised than ridiculed. Very great criminals have had exquisite taste in dress With Mrs. R's best compliments to Mr. Punch.

A comfortable old couple were travelling by railroad; and the journey was evidently one of the events of their lives, and their curiosity excited the attention of the passengers. At a station the old gentleman got out for a glass of ale, and heard the bell only in time to rush to the door and see the train move off without him. The old lady in her seat had been fid-geting, looking out of the window in her auxiety for his return, and when she saw his plight, his frantic gestures for the train to stop, as it swept further and farther away, she exclaimed: "There, my old man has got left i he has! there, see! he has! Well," she continued, sitting back in her seat again," I'am glad on't! It's always been-"Dame you'll get left," all my life long, and now he's gone and got left, and I'm glad on't !" Her candid reflection on the accident and the evident satisfaction she felt in the fact that it was the old man, and not herself, that was left, was greeted with a round of applause.

ILYDE Quor.-The papers say that the Princess Clotilde met at Lisbon with "Every mark of respect and sympathy" from the inhabitants. Sympathy for what? Was it for having married Prince Napoleon?-Punch.

TO BUILDERS.

TO BE LET, by Contract, the Building of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, in the village of GRENVILLE, Canada East: For particulars apply

JOHN HOWARD, Secretary of the Building Committee. Grenville, August 6, 1861.

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED, a Female Teacher to take charge of a small primary School, in the Municipality of Lacome, County of Terrebonne. Applications addressed to contribute to offer to the Pupils a most agreeable the Rev. A. Payette, Priest of St. Sophie de Lacome, abode. County Terrebonne, or to the undersigned, will be WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

Sec. and Treas. to S. C. St. Sophie de Lacome, 30th July, 1861.

MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL

No. 2 St. Constant Street. THE duties of this School will be resumed on Mon-

day, 12th August, at 9 o'clock, A.M.
A sound English French, Commercial and Mathematical Education, is imparted on extremely moderate terms. The greatest possible attention is paid to the moral and literary training of the pupils. For

particulars, apply at the Sphool.

W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 8th, 1861.

CONVENT OF LORETTO, NIAGARA FALLS.

THE LADIES of LORETTO, from Toronto, have OPENED an EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, at their New Convent at NIAGARA FALLS, and are prepared to receive PUPILS on the 2nd of SEP-TEMBER next. The beauty and salubrity of the position—its many advantages, easy of access—the most magnificent view from the Convent overlooking the great Falls and the Rapids, but completely out of reach of the spray—the Museum and Botanical Gardens, open weekly to the Pupils, the grounds very extensive, and beautifully ornamented—the firstclass Education which the Ladies impart—the tender care that young Ladies will receive at the hands of the Nuns—the advantage of being able to send to the Convent at Toronto in the Winter any young Lady who may desire it;—all tend to render this Establishment one of the best in the country.

Terms, &c., to be known at the Convents-Magara Falls, Loretto, Toronto, Guelph, and Belleville; and by application to their Lordships, Bishops of Toronto and Hamilton; Very Rev. E. Gordon, Hamilton; Very Rev. J Walsh, V.G., Toronto, &c.; and also at the College of our Lady of Angels, near Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

DIPTHERIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that DRBAD-ED DISEASE, DIPTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water—two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it one trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what Dr. Walten writes us from Coshocton, Ohio:

"I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section the world.

NOTICE.

undersigned must do so reluctantly.

MARY DONLEVY.

Administratrix Administratrix.

S66 00

1 50

Office, 95 George Street, Toronto. Post-Office, box 166.

ST.LAWRENCE ACADEMY

they will be handed to a solicitor for collection. The

THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Priests and Brothers of the Holy Cross, is agreeably situated in the beautiful valley of the St. Lawrence River, about five miles north of the City of Montreal: Removed PHONOGRAPHY can be LEARNED in THREE from the City, it is particularly favorable to health easy LESSONS from a person now in this City and morals.

The Course includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, general Literature, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Book Keep-

ing, Linear Drawing and Astronomy.

The French and English Languages are upon the same footing-both taught with equal care.

A Religious Course suitable to the age of the pu-

pils, is included. Pupils coming from other Colleges must produce a certificate of Good Conduct and Morals, signed by the President of that College.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, in Primary and Com-

stead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of boots and shoes, of which each pupil must have two pairs.) Full Board, including bed, bedding, wash-

ing, mending, and table service,..... Classical Objects, including Books, Paper, &c., if furnished by the house,..... Instrumental Music, per Month,.....

Doctor's Fees extra. Half Boarders for Primary and Commer-

with a bedstead and straw mattress.

REMARKS: Every month already commenced must be paid in full without any deduction. Each Quarter musi be

paid in advance, either in cash, or in notes of from thirty to sixty days. Parents receive every Quarter, with the bill of expenses, a Certificate of the health, conduct, morals,

and improvement of their children. The Cleanliness of the younger pupils is attended to by the Sisters, who also have charge of the In-

firmary. August 8.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES,

DIRECTED BY THE

RELIGIOUS OF ST. ANN'S CONVENT, LACHINE, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,

The opening of the Classes will take place on the 2nd of September next.

THIS Institution contains in its plan of Education, every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all time and in all places. Constant application will be given to habiuate them to order and cleanliness; in a word, every thing that constitutes a good education, correspond-ing to the condition of the Pupils.

A magnificent Garden and the position of the Establishment on the borders of the St. Lawrence, opposite the Sault-St-Louis, and at enly five or six acres from the first, Railway Station at Lachine,

COURSE OF EDUCATION.

The Course of Instruction contains the study of Religion, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, House Economy, Sewing Embroidery, Music, &c.

The same Course of Education is followed in English by the Pupils who desire to learn but that tongue. The Pupils who follow the French Course will have an hour of English Class every day if their parents desire it.

CONDITIONS.

For the Scholar year, payable at the beginning of each Quarter. £ s d Boarding entire, with Table Service.... 18 10 0 Half-Boarding..... 9 5 0 Washing 2 0 0 Music Lessons (ordinary) per month.... 0 10 0 Drawing, per month.

The Pupils of the Village, who do not board in the Convent, will pay yearly for their instruction.

The Convent will furnish Bedsteads, which the Pupils will hire at 2s 6d 0 2 6 3 0 0

per year. The Pupils who desire it will have a Bed 0 2 6 complete for 1 10 0

The Pupils wear every day a Blue Dress with a Cape of the same colour, they should also have a White Dress.

OBSERVATIONS. 1st .- The Pupils generally receive no visits, except

2d.-Every year, there is vacation of six weeks the Pupils who desire to do so can pass this time at the Convent. COALS.

A CARGO OF

NEWCASTLE NUT SMITH'S COALS, Just Received, and for Sale by McDONALD & Co.,

July 23.

on Thursday.

WANTED,

FOR the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington, TWO SCH()OL TEACHERS, competent to teach French and English. Should male Teachers apply, it would be necessary, if not married, to have permission to teach from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal. Apply to JOHN HALPIN, Secretary-Treasurer,

School Commissioner. St. Patrick of Sherrington, Canada East.

OARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal cures this new disease, Diptheria or Sore Throat, that patropage during the past three years and hopes to is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section merits continuance of the same. He has also to inform of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes Country them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of ty, they use scarcely any other remedy, and it has the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, never been known to fail in a single instance when corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier streets, used in time. This fact should be made known to where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the the world.

WANTED.

AS it is now nearly three years since the demiss of WANTED-For the RAWDON VILLAGE MODEL the late Charles Donlevy, proprietor of the Mirror, SCHOOL—a TEACHER, who can procure a Model Notice is hereby given that unless payment of all School Diploma. Salary £80 per annum. Apply to R. E. CORCORAN,

S. T. S. C., Rawdon. Rawdon, July 8, 1861.

HORSE-SHOEING,

JAMES MALONEY,

No. 21 Craig Street, adjoining Gavin's Carriage Factory.

SHORT HAND.

easy LESSONS from a person now in this City, tormerly a Reporter to the Press. This method of writing enables us to write as fast as speech by a little practice.

Enquire, and please leave address at this Office.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS. The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, In-

fluenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breath-

ing, Sore Throat, &c. &c. THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never sail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure-none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflict-

ed should give them an impartial trial To Vocalists and Public Sprakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many for which purpose professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,

Poshester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W., Ge-

neral Agents for the Canadas. May 30.

T. RIDDELL.

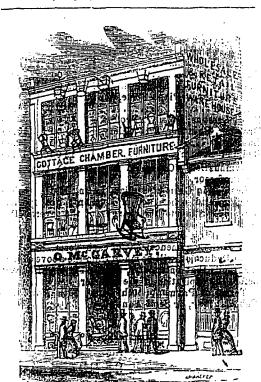
(LATE FROM MR. E. PICKUP,) HAVING commenced Business on his own account,

in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Constant, No. 22, Great St. James Street,

(Opposite B. Dawson & Son.) Begs leave to inform the Public that he will keep on

hand a Large Assortment of NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES. Newspapers Neatly put up for the Mail.
Also, a Large Assortment of STATIONERY, PENS, INK, BLANK CHECKS, &c., &c.

A Large Assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS. POSTAGE STAMPS FOR THE MILLION. Montreal, May 4, 1861.



SPECIAL NOTICE.

the end of a quarter, nothing will be returned to them to him during the past twelve years, would announce unless it be for superior reasons. and varied Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNI-TURE, -the largest ever on view in this city. It comprises every article in the Furniture line. He would call special attention to his stock of first class Furniture, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Oak, Chessnut, and enamelled Chamber Sets, varying in price from \$20 to \$225. Also to his Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Parlour, Dining, Library and Hall Furniture, of various styles and prices, together with 2000 Cane and 3000 Wood Seat Chairs, of thirty-five different patterns, and varying from 40c. to \$18 each. The whole have been manufactured for eash during the winter, and in such large quantities as to insure a saving of 10 per cent to pur-chasers. Goods packed for shipping and delivered on board the Boats or Car, or at the residences of buyers residing within the city limits, free of charge.

Also, on hand a large assortment of the following Goods: - Solid Mahogany and Veneers, Varnish, Turpentine, Glue, Sand Paper, Mahogany and other Nobs, Curled Hair, Hair Cloth, Moss, Excelsior and all other Goods in the Uphelstery line, all of which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged.

All Goods warranted to be as represented, or will be taken back and the money returned within one month.

All sales under \$100 strictly cash; from \$100 to \$1000, three or six months, with satisfactory endorsed notes if required. A discount of 121 per cent to trade, but no deduction from the marked price of retail goods, the motto of the house being large sales and small profits.

The above list is but an outline of the Stock on hand, and the proprietor respectfully solicits a visit which is all that is necessary to establish the fact that this is the largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods in this city.

OWEN MCGARVEY,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. April 19, 1861.

"THE LAMP,"

A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, of Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, &c.: devoted to the Instruction and amusement of all.classes. Containing Sixteen pages in double columns Weekly.

Subscription only 7s 6d a year in advance. The Lamp contains a large quantity of instructive matter, deeply interesting Tales; with BEAUTIFUL IL-LUSTRATIONS, the Lives and CORRECT POR-TRAITS of distinguished characters. Views of new Catholic Buildings; Essays by eminent Writers; Poetry of a high character; Reviews of extracts from the newest and most agreeable Books; Abstracts of important Lectures, entertaining varieties; Notes on leading events; Progress of Science, &c., published by the London Catholic Publishing and Bookselling Company,

The very low price at which this most interesting publication is supplied, places it within the reach of all classes, and it is hoped that it will be found in every Catholic family as no better work can be put in the bands of children.

J. A. GRAHAM. . 19 Great St. James Street, Montreal, Agent for Canada.

GUILBAULT'S

BOTANIC & ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, 114 Sherbrooke Street,

IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

WHERE the largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, RARE BIRDS and MUSEUM CURI-OSITIES, can be seen; and all sorts of amusement is attached to the Establishment. Among the novelties, a

SPLENDID BABY LION,

Can be seen; also VENUS

With the three CUBS, whelped this winter in the Establishment. They are the first raised in confinement in America. Those who have seen them say it is worth a five dollar note to witness this beautiful group, wrestling and playing with the mother. J. E. GUILBAULT

August 2.



Aver's Pills Are particularly adapted to derangements of the digustive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these,

and consequently these Phls are found to cure many vari-Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, of New Orleans. "Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surplies any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of dismost.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Prom Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

"Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial cliects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of billious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at longth a purpative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people." DYSPERSIA - INDIGESTION.

DYSPHPSIA — INDIGESTION.

From Dr. Henry J. Knez, of St. Louis.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied in that they are truly an extraordivary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the disease of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some case of dyspenia and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remeties we commonly use." Indeed I have experimentally found them to be effect that in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

DYSENTERY — DIABBHEGA — RELAX.

From Dr. J. C. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for billows dysentery and darrham. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

Internal Obstruction—Worms—Suppression.

INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-Suppression.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Midwiga "I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very offertual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

CONSTIPATION - COSTIVENESS.

CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vauphn, Montreal, Canada.

Toe much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of cottieness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacions as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad onough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe configures to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — ERY-SIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TUMORS — RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

HIEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

From Dr. Ezekiel Hall, Philadelphia.

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your Pills purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the excretories, and earry off the impurities that stagnate in the blood, engendering disease. They stimulate the lorgans of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you trepare are a national benefit, and you deserve great credit for them."

For Harmacour Stork Headacure—For Lorden.

FOR HEADACHE-SICK HEADACHE-FOUL STOM-ACH—PILES—DROPSY—PLETHORA—PARALYSIS
—FITS—&C.

From Dr. Edward Boyd. Baltimore "Dear Dr. Aven: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purpositive medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual enthantic in my daily contest with discuse, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly."

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is scaled and protected by law from counterfeits, and consequently can be relied on as genuine, without adulteration. It supplies the surest remedy the world has ever known for the cure of all putmonary complaints; for Cougns, Golds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Chour, Whooping Colos, Bronghins, Inchement Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cablin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state and city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Chemit Perconal is known as the best of all remedies for diseases of the threat and lungs. In many foreign countries it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. If there is any dependence on what men of every station certify it has done for them; if we can trust our own senses when we see the dangerous affections of the lungs yield to it; if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent physicians, whose business is to know; in short, if there is any reliance upon my thing, then is it irrefutably proven that this medicine does cure the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all other remedies known to mankind. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues, and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies have been thrust upon the community, have failed, and been discarded, this has gained triends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they'can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and remarkable to be forgotten.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

AND SOLD BY A Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and through-

out Upper and Lower Canada.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

No medicine is more prompt in is action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer

is easily removed by washing at in alcohol.

Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholers morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpious, bornets, &c.

Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medi-

For Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

ST. JOHN'S MANUAL,

GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DE-VOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL,

Illustrated with fifteen Steel Engravings, after new and exquisite designs,

A new Catholic Prayer-book, 1201 pages, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the faithful in this country.

ABRIDGEMENT OF CONTENTS.

Meditation or Mental Prayer. Family Prayers for Morning and Evening. Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the

Instructions on the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; Prayers before Mass; the Ordinary of the Mass, with full explanations.

Devotions for Mass, by way of Meditation on the Mass, in Union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Prayers at Mass for the Dead. Method of Hearing Mass spiritually, for those who cannot attend actually.
Collects, Epistle, and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, including the Ceremonies of Holy Week, with explanations of the Festivals and Sea-

Vespers, with full explanation. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, with In-

structions. The Office of Tenebrae. An ample Instruction on the Sacrament of Penince.

Instructions and Devotion for Holy Communion-

Prayers for Mass before Communion - Mass of

GENERAL DEVOTIONS. Devotions to the Holy Trinity .. to the Holy Ghost . to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord. , the Passion

. the Holy Eucharist. the Sacred Heart; Devotions to the Blessed Virgin; Little Office. Office of the Immaculate Conception .. Rosary. Devotions to the Holy Angels. to the Saints, gen-

eral and particular. Devotions for particular seasons and circumstances, &c., &c.

Thanksgiving after Communion

Prayers for various states of life. DEVOTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SICK. Order of the Visitation of the Sick .. Prayers before and after Confession and Communion. Order of administering the Holy Viatacum. . Instruction on Extreme Unction .. Order of administering it .. Last

Blessing and Plenery Indulgence. Order of commending the departing Soul. The Office of the Dead. the Burial Service for Adults and Infants .. Prayers for the Faithful De-

parted. Manner of receiving Profession from a Convert. Litanies of the Saints. of the Most Holy Trinity. Infant Jesus, Life of Christ. Passion. . Gross. . Blessed Sacrament. . Sacred Heart of Jesus. . Sacred Heart of Mary...Immaculate Conception.. Holy Name of Mary . St. Josaph . St Mary Magdalen . St Patrick . St Bridget . St Francis . St Ignatius . St Francis Xavier. . St Aloysius . . St Stanislaus . . St Teresa . . St. Francis de Sales. . St Vincent de Paul. . St Alponsus Liguori. Litany of Providence. of the Faithful De-

parted; of a good intention .. of the Will of God .. Golden Litany, &c., &c. No Prayer-book in the language contains a great er number of Prayers, drawn from the works of Canonized Saints and Ascetical Writers, approved

by the Church. Various Styles of Binding, price \$ 1 and upwards. Wholesale and Retail, at

No. 19, Great Saint James Street. J. A. GRAHAM.

PROSPECTUS OF A LARGE AND BLABORATE MAP OF CANADA WEST.

MESSRS. GEO. R. & G. M. TREMAINE, OF TORONTO. PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon

a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the Coun ty and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Line and Lot Lines, Railways Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel; also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled Road between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gra velled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post-Offices distinguished from others. Also, all Lakes and Harbours; the correct courses

of all Rivers and Mill Streams; the location of Mills the location and denomination of Country Churches; the location of Country School-houses and Township Halls. Also, complete Meteorological Tables; a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c.

The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and
Villages, will be published; also, if furnished th

Canvasser, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon the Margin of the Map. It is also intended to exhibit a History of the Province, Showing the First Settlements throughout the Country, with the dates thereof; the exact place

where Battles have been fought, or where other remarkable events have occurred, &c., &c., &c. The Map will be published in the best style, with

Plans upon the margin of the Cities and principal Towns, on an enlarged scale. IT It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvass handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscibers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order, and con-

ROBERT KELLY Agent for Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

dition.

OF ELLENOR and SARAH MOORE, natives of the County Donegal, Ireland: Three years ago, when last heard from, they were living in New York; and where, it is supposed; they are residing still. Any information concerning them would be thankfully received by their brother, James Moore, care of John Reilly, Aylmer Street, Montreal

क्षित्र है। यह देशियन AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Miexandria -Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala - N. A. Costa Aulmer-J. Doyle. Antigonish - Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat - Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville - C. F. Fraser. Belleville-M. M'llabon. Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brunt - Thos. Magiao. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg P. Magnire. Cornwall Rev. J. S. O'Connot. Compton-Mr. W. Daly. Cirleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunpas Dathousie Mills—Wm. Chishoim Dewittville-J. Miver. Egansville-J. Bonnield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Erinsville-P Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville- J. Flood. Gunanoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris Hamilton-P.S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll - W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. Lindsay - J Kennedy. Lansdown - M. O'Connor. Long Island-Rev. Mr. Foley. London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough—T. Daley. Lucolle—W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawu-Richard Supple. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon—James Carroll.
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O. J. DEVLIN,

Toronto - P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.

Thorpville-J. Greene Tingwick-T. Donegan.

Templeton-J. Hagan.

West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

West Port — James Kehoe. Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wullaceburg — Thomas Jarmy.

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: Union Buildings, 28 St. Francois Xavier St.

MONTREAL.

M. F. COLOVIN, ADVOCATE, &C., No. 30, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

A. CARD.

DR. R GARIEPY, Licentiate in Medicine of the Laval University, Quebec. OFFICE-No. 6, ST. LAMBERT STREET, Near St. Lawrence Street,

MONTREAL. May be Consulted at all hours. Advice to the poor gratuitous. Feb. 14.

L'UNIVERSEL.

THIS is the title of a daily paper published at Brussels, Belgium, and devoted to the defence of Catholic interests, of Order and of Liberty.

The terms of subscription are 32 francs, or about \$5.33, per aunum—for six months \$2.85, and for three months \$1.50—not counting the price of postage, which must be prepaid. Subscriptions must be

paid in advance.
Sucscriptions can be received at the office of L'Universel at Brussels. At Paris at M. M. Lagrange and Cerf, and at London, Burns & Lambert, 17 Portman Square.

All letters to the editor must be post-paid, and remittances must be made in bills negotiable at Brusseis, Paris or London. March 28, 1861.

M. P. RYAN,

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

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

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

ing articles, of the choices; description:

Butter Oatmeal Teas Tobacco Oats Pot Barley Cigars Pork Soap & Candles B. Wheat Flour Hams Pails Split Pens Fieh Brooms, &c. June 6, 1860.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

lar. Address
A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

OP. SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

THIS LITERARY INSTITUTION is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It was opened on the 20th of September, 1848, and incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament, in 1852.

The Course of Instruction, of which Religion is

the leading object, embraces the French, English, Latin, and Greek Languages; History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Literature, Commerce, Industry and the Fine Arts.

Students presenting themselves for admission should know how to read and write. Those under ten or over fourteen years of age are received with difficulty.

Parents receive a monthly report of conduct, ap-plication and proficiency of their children. Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness, and frequent absence present reasons for expulsion.

None but relatives, or those that represent them,

are allowed to visit the bourders. TERMS OF ADMISSION: For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half Boarders, 6.00 For Boarders,..... 11.50 " Payments are made Quarterly and in advance.

Bed and Bedding, Books, Music, Drawing, Washing, and the Physician's Fees are extra charges. Books and Stationery may be procured in the Establishment at current prices Washing, \$1.20 per month Music, 2.20
Use of the Piano. 50

Libraries, 10 All articles belonging to Students should be marked with their name, or at least their initials August 17, 1860.

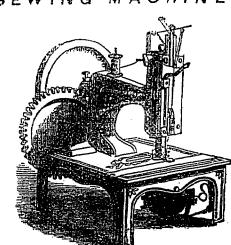
Drawing, 1.50 "
Bed and Bedding 60 "

H. BRENNAN,



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

SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S

CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

have been received from different parts of Canada. The following are from the largest Firms in the Boot and Shoe Trade :-

Montreal, April, 1860. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the com-

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

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

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES:

" with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

EVERY MATHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE TALE DE LORIMIER, Advocate 110 AST .

31 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois Huntingdon and Soulanges.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 71, WELLINGTON STREET, Being No. 8 Raglan Terrace,

MONTREAL, C.E.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE. No. 59. Lattle St. James Street, Montreal.

DEVLIN, MURPHY & Co., MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

Successors to the late John M'Closky,

38, Sanguinet Street,

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

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

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT, CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

MOUNT ST. MARY, CORNER GUY AND DOR-CHESTER STREETS, MONTREAL.

CONDITIONS:

***	Pupus of 12 years and up- wards.	un.ler 12 yrs.
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French & English languages, with Writing and Arithmetic	\$ 80.00 36.00 25.00	\$ 70.00 30.00 20.00
Annum Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Laundress	30.00 44.00 20.00 12.00	30.00 44 00 20.00 12.00

Bed and Bedding..... 12.00 | 12.00 Gymnastics, (Course of 20 Lessons) Charge of the Professor.

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

It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attend ance at the commencement of each Term.

No Deduction will be made from the above charges for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter.

Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

ACADEMY

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

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten-tion to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERM9: Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00

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 educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Blucation. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the lat September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

NEW CLOTHING STORE

BERGIN AND CLARKE

(Lately in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien,)

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,

No. 48, M'GILL STREET, (Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market,)

MONTREAL, HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own ac-

count, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches. READY-MADE CLOTHING

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All Orders punctually attended to.

May 16, 1861.

J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO.. GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICE: Corner of Youville and Grey Nun Streets. (Foot of M'Gill Street,)

MONTREAL. Constantly on hand, best qualities of COAL -Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do. Broken, S. M.; do. Egg, S. M.; do. Stove or Walnut; do. Chesnut; Lackawana; Scotch and English Steam; Welsh, Sidney, and Picton; Blacksmith's Coals.

Also, Oils of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay; Oakum-English and American, &c., &c. Orders promptly executed.

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING

RST ABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the

Public, that he has REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAUBICE STREETS, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.) where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in

his line with promptness and despatch, and at most rensonable prices.
Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c.,

&c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.

Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches. hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.

Montreal, May 2, 1861. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,



ALTERATION OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. ON and after MONDAY, the 10th of JUNE, Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles Station as follows:-

EASTERN TRAINS. Accommodation Train(Mixed) for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 9.30 A.M. Express Train to Quebec, (arriving at Quebec at 10 P.M.,) at Mail Train for Portland and Boston 2

(stopping over night at Island Pond) } 5.00 P.M. at,..... Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at......

A Special Train, conveying the Mails, and connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamers at Quebec, will leave the Point St. Charles Station every Friday Evening, at 10.30 P.M.

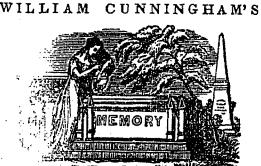
WESTERN TRAINS.

*Day Mail Train for Ottawa, Kingston, 7 Toronto, Detroit and the West, at... 8.45 A.M. Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Brockville and Intermediate Stations 5.30 P.M. at

Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Ottaws, Kingston, Toron- 211.30 P.M. to, Detroit, at

i These Train connect at Detroit Jumption with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all

W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, 6th June, 1861.



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

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

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

GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING TOVES,

THE most economical Stove known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also a good assort

MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES. IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON RAILING, &c.

RODDEN & MEILLEUR,

71 Great Saint James Street Montreal, March 28.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX. IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS. No. 112, St. Paul Street,

HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Merchandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons,

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI

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

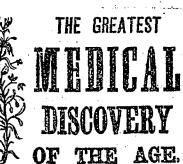
April 6, 1860.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.

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

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



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 mile; Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu

mor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly 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 sait rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofola. 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 Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected 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 Cintment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so

than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Was-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

ton:-

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

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

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humon so prevalent among children, of that class so ne glected 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 dir covery 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 is our charge, from your valuable discovery. One is particular suffered for a length of time, with a ver sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be no cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W