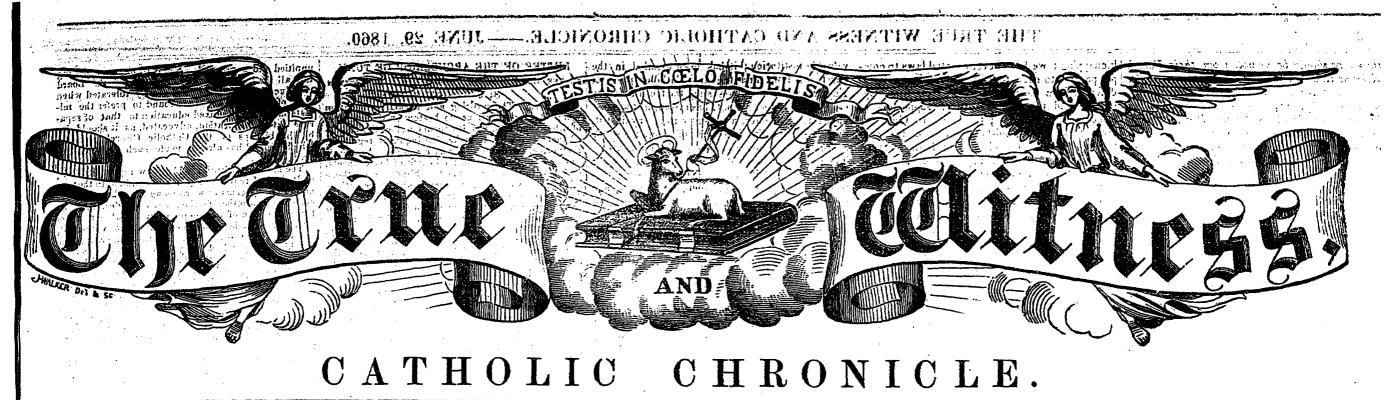
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. X.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860.

CAPTAIN PATRICK MALONY;

OR, THE IRISHMAN IN ALABAMA. (From the Boston Pilot.) CHAPTER I.

Patrick Malony was born on that beautiful "gem of the sea," where Patrick is esteemed a holy and glorious name, and where there is, moreover, no lack of representatives of the ancient and honorable house of Malony.

What part of Old Ireland had the honor of being his birth-place, I cannot just remember; but if there is any particular county more renowned and more romantic than any and all others, there is no reasonable doubt that that was the birth-place of my hero.

He might have been of rich but honest parents; only that they happened to be poor, and experienced the truth of the proverb, that, " though poverty is no disgrace, its mighty inconvenient." In fact, Patrick was the eldest son of a widow, with seven curly-headed, blueeyed, rosy-cheeked, roguish children. Patrick was the eldest, the handsomest, barrin' his sister Norah, who was, in fact, incomparable ; and he was, of course, the pride of his fond mother's heart; as what handsome first-born son ever failed to be-though ever so much a scapegrace ?

But no scapegrace was master Patrick. No boy had said his catechism better, or served Father Murphy at Mass more gracefully, than Patrick Malony. His mother rejoiced in the hope of seeing him a priest; the high and holy ambition of so many a fond Irish mother. Father Murphy helped him with his Latin and humanities, and Patrick was so good a boy, that the prospect seemed fair enough. Only two things were wanting : the vocation, as the future proved, day of trial darkened over Ireland, which was to end in famine and pestilence, desolation and death.

When Patrick was eighteen years old, the times were growing worse and worse. There were many mouths to feed, and little work and dear. poor pay. It was not want yet, but a dreary prospect in the future. There was no lack of

off solemnly to the Priest's house, beside the Church.

Father Murphy was at home. No man easier to find. In his little parlor, reading, or saying his office ; in the church, saying Mass, hearing confessions, catechising the children ; working in his garden for recreation ; hearing the complaints, sorrows and troubles of his poor parishioners, visiting the sick-these were Father Murphy's daily occupations.

"Well, Patrick, my son, how fare you; are you all well at home ?"

"Yes, Father, all well, thanks be to God." "You're a good hoy, Patrick, and a comfort to your poor mother, God bless her."

"Well, Father, that's what I have come to consult you about. Mother's getting worn down and worse. I've got strong arms and a willing tears; and with choking voices have cried-heart, but poor old Ireland's a bad market for "Farewell! God bless Old Ireland!" heart, but poor old Ireland's a bad market for them. Will your Reverence plaze read that bit of a letther from cousin Timothy?"

His Reverence took the letter and read it. "So you'd be after going to America to seek fully than Patrick had any hopes of. "You want to leave us all."

"It's a sorry day I'd be leaving you," said Patrick, "but I think it's me duty. I'm the oldest. Norah must stay with mother an' help take care of the little ones. Isn't it me duty, Father Murphy, to go and work for them ?"

"Have you told your mother yet?"

"Why should I be atther breaking her heart, and no use in it? I wouldn't say a word till I came to your reverence, to see what I should do about it."

and the means, which grew less, and less, as the the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, that Almighty God will guide us aright, and I will open the matter to your mother, if it's needful."

Patrick knelt down reverently, to receive the dear good Father's blessing, and went home to the fireside that never before had seemed so

In the morning early, Mrs. Malony, and Patrick, and Norah were at Mass, as was their a humble trust in God; but Patrick, full of the usual custom. It was the fresh early spring energy and hope of youth, feit that he could not time. The sun was rising over the green hills; claim the help of Providence, without making a the birds were singing in the trees; the air was

Patrick walked on his way. And hope and the consciousness of duty soon made his heart grow light. He knew that " One God the Father Almighty," would watch over them. all; one Holy Mother Church embraced them all in her bosom; though thousands of miles apart, they knelt at the same altar, and the same Blessed Ones watched over them and listened to their prayers. One faith, one hope, one heaven ;oceans cannot divide those who are so united.

In a few days Patrick saw Ireland fade in the distance and sink out of his horizon, with a sad, proud, fond regret. Land of beauty and poetry, best. Good bye, my son, and may God bless purity and faith ! Island of Saint ! martyr of na- you." tions ! millions of thy children, with loving hearts, with care and hard work. The times grow worse have thus looked back to thee through blinding

The sights, and sounds, and smells of Liverpool gave him some comforting distraction from the thoughts of home. He did not forget to find a church there, too. It was larger and far your fortune ?" said Father Murphy, more cheer- | more splendid than he had ever seen before ; but that made little difference. The good Catholic rejoices to see the tabernacle of his Beloved surrounded with splendors. He would gladly gather all the magnificence, beauty, music, and sweet incense of the earth into the sanctuary of God; but it is not these he worships. The humblest little chapel, where the lamp burns before the altar, holds more for him than Yorkminster, Westminster, or St. Paul's; hollow, deserted, barren shams, with all their magnificence.

Another vision of beauty filled the eyes of "That's right. You're a thoughtful lad, Pa-trick, my son. To-morrow morning I'll offer up a mistake. A rosy-cheeked young Irishman is not very likely to turn his back too contemptuously on a preity sweet creature of a nice girl; but the new object of Patrick's admiration was her tall, tapering masts, and the starry flag that floated above them. In a few days he found himself, with four hundred of his countrymen and countrywomen, on board of one of the finest, which a black little steam tug towed down the river Mersey ; and Patrick was at sea.

stowed between decks; rolling and pitching;- lessons, in order to prepare the raising genera- abandon them to misery and wretchedness, thus little light and less air, and nearly all sea-sick .--hearts of the humble worshippers, who flocked I must leave it to the imaginations of some and the recollections of others of my readers. Homesick and sea-sick-it is to be hoped that one is homeopathic to the other. Patrick soon trieighteen, I am afraid he would have been quite umphed over the latter, and he was on deck, watching the changing aspects of the glorious sea. For the home-sickness he had three good remedies : faith, hope, and charity. He said his flocks, there is a matter referred to very often prayers, and commended the beloved hearts to the blessed protection of Jesus and Mary.

green turf by the hedge-side, and prayed to Our | whiskey. They lose their red cheeks, white | Dr. Boulter, proposed the establishment of a Mother of Consolation. One more look, and teeth, sweet breath, bright eyes and vigorous constitutions; and then blame the climate .---Patrick, I am satisfied by all I can learn from reading and inquiries, that it is not the climate, half so much as the pork, and whiskey, and tobacco, and other useless luxuries. So, take my advice, Patrick ; live as you have lived at home. You are strong and healthy; try to keep so .--Save your wages to help your mother, and your brothers and sisters. If times grow worse, and you think America is a better place for them than poor Ireland, bye and bye you can send for them, perhaps. And I may come too, God knows

(To be continued.)

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. DR. CULLEN,

TO THE CATHOLIC CLENGY OF THE DIOCESE OF DUBLIN,

ON THE DANGERS TO WHICH THE FAITH OF POOR CATHO-LIC CHILDREN 18 EXPOSED.

Very Reverend and Dear Sir-The continued and dangerous warfare carried on most actively for years against the faith of poor Catholic children, has obliged me to address you repeatedly on so important a subject. Though well acquaint-ed with your vigilance and zeal, I considered it necessary to point out to you the dangers to which children were continually exposed, and to call your attention to the perfidious arts by which wicked proselytizers, disguised in sheep's clothing, and quoting words of Scripture like the tempter in the Gospel, were endeavouring to lay waste the fold of Christ. To defeat such dangerous schemes, I requested of you to exhort all parents to give a sound Catholic education to their children, instructing them not only by word an American packet-ship, with her graceful hull, but by example, and teaching them from infancy in this world or the next. Very probably when to dedicate their first thoughts to God, to sanctify themselves by prayer and other exercises of piety, to acquire habits of virtue, to grow up in the fear and love of God, and to be sincerely attached to their religion. I need not add that, licity, and that having once poisoned the minds however faithful and religious our flocks may be, of poor children with error, and inflamed them Four hundred men, women, and children, we cannot be too assiduous in inculcating those with hatred of the religion of their parents, they

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system of schools throughout Ireland, into which Catholic children were to be seduced, for the purpose of educating them in the Protestant religion. This dignitary, in a letter written in 1730, to the Bishop of London, states that it was useless to attempt to induce the adults of the Catholic population of Ireland to renounce their religion, and admits that the only way of promoting Protestantism was to seize on poor ignorant Catholic children, and to imbue their minds with Protestant doctrines and hatred of Catholicity, before they could have learned what the Catholic Church required of them to believe. This same persuasion still prevails in the minds of many dignitaries of the Protestant Church. One of them, some few days ago, need the following words in the presence of a Catholic gentleman: " All our preaching, all our missionary labors, all our discussions are quite useless, unless we can lay hold on the instruction of the Catholic children of the country." This is the great end which they are endeavouring to attain by their proselytising institutions, and by encouraging model schools and mixed education, so well calculated to undermine faith and to promote indifferentism to every religion."

The Charter Schools were established to cary out the views of Dr. Boulter. The expense thus entailed on this Catholic country to bring up children in heresy was immense, and a Parliamentary Report published in 1825 states, that in some few years, a million or more wis expended in this way. From the same Report we learn, that in those schools the children were allowed to grow up in ignorance and vice, that they were badly fed and badly taught, and rendered incapable of becoming useful members of society. The bennevolent men who established and managed the Charter Schools, quite satisfied with having robbed the poor children of their faith, cared but little about their prospects history shall have thrown its light upon events now passing, it will appear that the zealous pro-selytizers of the present day have no other object in view but to inflict a wound upon Cathowalking in the footsteps of their predecessors, the directors and masters of the Charter Schools. Such was the conduct of the proselytisers described by our Saviour, who compassed earth and sea to make one proselyte, and then rendered him a child of perdition worse than themselves. In the Parliamentary Report on Education in Ireland, of 1825, just referred to, there is one passage worthy of most serious reflection :---"It appears, however," says the Report, p. 6, "that the Society (for Protestant Charter Schools) soon adopted the opinion that, as long as the children associated with their parents and kindred, the system of instruction which was pursued could not effect the object of converting them to the Protestant religion ; and as, consistently with this object, the schools were established in districts chiefly inhabited by Roman Catholics, it was thought necessary to not only cut off all communication between the children and their relatives, and to confine them within the walls of the schools during the whole period of their instruction ; but it is stated to have been a part of the discipline peculiar to the society, that they should transplant the children into such * We give Boulter's letter to the Lord Bishop of London, dated Dublin, May 5th, 1730, which explains his object in proposing the erection of Char-ter Schools:-" The great numbers of Papists in this kingdom, and the obstinacy with which they adhere to their own religion, occasions our trying what may be done with their children to bring them over to our Church; and the good success the corporation established in Scotland for the instruction of the ignorant and barbarous part of that nation, has met with, encourages us to hope, if we were incorporated for that purpose here, that we might likewise have some success in our attempts to teach the children of the Papists the English tongue and the principles of the Christian religion; and several gentlemen here have promised subscriptions for maintaining achools for that purpose, if we were once formed into a corporate body. This has set the principal nobility, gentry, and clergy here on presenting an addres to his Majesty to elect such persons as he pleases into a corporation here for that purpose, which we have sent over by the Lord Lieutenant, to bo laid before his Majesty. The copy of this ad-dress I have here sent your lordship, in which you will in some measure see the melancholy state of religion in this kingdom; and I do in my own name, and that of the rest of my brethren, beg the favor o? your lordship to give it your countenance I can assure you the Papists are here so numerous, that it highly concerns us, in point of interest as well as out of concern for the salvation of these poor creatures, who are our fellow-subjects, to try all possimost likely methods we can think of is, if possible, instructing and converting the young generation ;-

manly effort to help hunself.

At this juncture, there came a letter from his cousin Timothy; and as Tim was rather a character in his way, we'll read the letter.

City of Mobille, State of Alabama, Jan. 20th, 18-(and here comes a big blot, which makes the last part of the date quite illegible

Dear Cousin Patrick :

This letter leaves me in good health at present, thanks be to Almighty God for the same ; and I hope these few lines will find you, and aunt Bridget and swate Norah, and all my other cousins, (God bless them) in the enjoyment of the same blessing. And now, Patrick, my boy, America's a great country intirely. And Alabama is the flower of America.-The roses and all the pretty flowers are bloomin' here now, and the wonderful mockin'-birds are singin' while 1 sit writin' out doors at my open window.

They told me the gold could be picked up in the streets. That's a figure of spache- cousin Patrick. But just come over here, my stout lad, and get forty dollars a month's wages, (that's eight pounds, my boy) and they ate you, darlin', besides. It's a great country, an' no mistake at all; only I can't begin to tell you half it. Just put yourself on a ship and come over. Be sure you come to Mobille. If you come to New York first, don't stay long there. The Patricks and Dennisses knock each other's elbows. They are as thick as thieves, and thicker than that is needless. Come straight here, darlin', an' make your fortin at wonst. It's only a matter of fifteen hundred miles, an' that's only a step an a straddle. You'll make you fortin' sure, an' have somethin' to make the ould mother comfortable. So, God bless an' preserve you all, prays your loving cousin, TIM O'ROURKE.

Mr. Patrick Malony walked home from the Post-office two inches taller than he ever walked before. His chest expanded, and there was a flush on his cheeks and a light in his eye, which came from, without robbing the roses. rather startled the good widow Malony.

"Why, Patrick, jewel," said she, as he stalked rather ferociously in at the door of their humble cabin, " what's come over ye, lad?"

"It's a letther from cousin Timothy, mother lear; all the way from America, and from Alabama, and Mobille, and that's further yet."

"Arrah, honey, an' what's the news from America-an' how is that good-for-nothing Ti- CHAPTER II.-HOW PATRICK GOT SAFELY mothy O'Rourke, my sister's child, God rest her soul 2's

and Norah, and Bridget, and Mary, and Teddy, and all the children gathered behind him and looked over his shoulders.

Patrick folded it up; kissed Norah; drew a ong breath, and started up to go out again.

An' where are ye goin' now, Patrick ?" Praties."

full of the odor of sweet flowers, and from the to the little church in the blythe morning, rose the sweeter incense of Catholic devotion.

Had Patrick been a Protestant young man of too manly to kneel in church beside his mother and sister. Eew Protestant young men have much sense of religion, and those who have, generally feel ashamed to give it any outward expression. The Catholic, when properly educated n his faith, and unperverted by bad associations, has no shame, but glories in the practice of his Holy Faith.

Even bad Catholics are ready to die for their religion; but good Catholics are also ready to ive for it, which, on the whole, may be better.

Some time after the Mass, Mrs. Malony was delighted with a visit from Father Murphy .-Sad must have been the house where Father Murphy didn't bring joy. The children flocked around hun, kissing his hand, or, at least, a finger, and the last of all toddled down on its knees, and put up its fat little hands to ask his blessing. "God bless you, my darlings; and how is your health, widow Malony ?" said the good Father.

"I'm as comfortable as ever, thanks be to Almighty God for all His inercies."

"And the children; but they're all well enough, the little beggars. Norah, the roses will have no bloom this year, for you've got it all in your cheeks, I'm thunking."

And Norah showed by a blush of pleasure, that there was plenty more of bloom where that

But Father Murphy had come on serious business. It was hard to sever the mother from her first-born son. It was hard for Norah to part from the brother she was so proud of and so loved. It was hard for Father Murphy to send forth into the world the child of his love and prayers; but he saw that it was best, and they all submitted to the will of Providence.

OVER THE SALT SEA.

Patrick's humble's outfit was made ready by So Patrick read the letter; and the mother, his mother and Norah. For the last time he Communion. Father Murphy gave him his last notes. Carefully mind your own business. Go joy; Norah sobbed on his bosom; the younger | neglect them. Leave alone whiskey and tobacchildren drowned him in tears and smothered | co, and live on such food as you have been used asked the careful Mrs. Malony. "Sure the him with kisses; and then he looked back with foolish letther ill kape till ye get a bit of the a full heart, through his tears, at the beaua full heart, through his tears, at the beau- rica, with roses on their cheeks, and full of and doctrine of the Gospel. tiful valley that had been in his world. He health and vigor, they are told that the climate

Handsome, light-hearted, with a cheerful word and a kind service for everybody, Patrick was a general favorite. He took the children on deck for a mouthful of fresh air, when their mothers could not leave their berths. He paid special attention to Mary O'Sullivan, because she looked like his sister Norah, probably. He was not the only one that admired her. The second mate, a stout, beef-eating Englishman, had fixed his eyes upon her also.

The result was that the second mate had a black eye one morning, and Patrick a slight sprain in his wrist; and that Mary O'Sullivan, next to her heavenly Protectress, was grateful to Patrick Malony.

Patrick saw a whale, a good ways off; and an iceberg rather nearer, too near for comfort, for they just grazed it in a dense fog. A tew days more and there was a cry of "Land ho! Then came the beautiful schooner of the New York pilot : then they sailed up the Narrows, and saw New York, and Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and Hoboken-a great city-with rivers, ships, and steamboats, and a few other remarkable institutions.

Father Murphy had read of New York in the papers, and gave Patrick some good advice .--"You have something to lose," said he, " so beware of the Sharpers. They will rob you of every penny; and some of your own countrymen, with a thick brogue on their tongues, will be as bad as the worst of them. Don't buy a gold watch, if it is ever so cheap. It will turn out brass; get up at day-light, go to bed when you are sleepy, and eat when you are hungry, provided you can get anything, and never mind to at home. When our countrymen go to Ame-

"No, mother dear, I'm no that hungry. I knew that his mother and Norah were on their is so bad that they must eat pork three times n ceeding with the desired rapidity, a Protestant must see Father Murphy;" and Patrick stalked knees praying for him, and he too knelt on the' day with plenty of tea, coffee, tobacco, and Primate of all Ireland, but a native of England, off to Popery."

tions to encounter the dangers which await them in after life, and to enable them to defeat all the schemes of the enemies of their salvation. The fate of religion, as well as the salvation of immortal souls, depends in a great part on the good impressions made on the tender mind of youth. In connexion with the care which we are call-

ed on to exercise regarding the education of our by the public press, to which it is now my object to call your special attention-I mean the scandalous practice of kidnapping or buying Catholic children for the purpose of educating them in a religion different from that of their parents.

This monstrous and degrading practice, thus branch of traffic in human flesh, is not of recent origin in Ireland. We find innumerable examples of it in the history of the seventeenth century. When the hordes of Cromwell had got possession of this country, it was the fashion of those fauatics to sing psalms and praise the Lord, and to quote Scripture in favor of liberty of conscience, whilst at the same time they shed blood like water, and slaughtered the unoffending inhabitants of the country because they were Catholics: the massacres of Wexford and Drogheda amply show how the rights and persons of Irish Catholic parents were respected by the Scripture-reading lovers of religious liberty at that time. And how were Catholic children treated ? Thousands and tens of thousands of them were seized on and sent off to Jamaica and Barbadoes, or the English colonies professing Protestantism, and taught to hate the faith of their forefathers. Undoubtedly, a scriptural way of enforcing liberty of conscience, and respect for parental authority.

A little later, and especially about the beginning of the last century, this wicked system was extended and legalised. Professing lovers of religious freedom, anxious, of course, for the Christian liberty of the spirit, made laws in Parliament under King William, and afterwards under Queen Anne, prohibiting all Catholic schools and enacting the severest penalties against any Catholic parents convicted of the offence of having sent his child to receive a Catholic education about knowing the time o'day. Don't buy a beyond the seas. At the same time every enknelt with them at the altar rail to receive Holy pocket-book, even if it is stuffed full of bank couragement was held out to Catholic children to desert the religion of their fathers, and the hearty good by and his blessing. The mother to church as soon as you land, and attend to young apostate was enriched at the expense of hugged to her ione heart its chiefest earthly your duties. Wherever you go, my son, never his brothers who remained faithful to their God. Whilst our legislators thus respected parental authority, they did not fail to denounce Catho- ble means to bring them and theirs over to the lics as the enemies of progress, and of the light knowledge of the true religion; and one of the authority, they did not fail to denounce Catho-

When the work of perversion was not pro-

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JUNE 29. 1860.

nor any relation or Papist, or any person unknown, to converse with them, except in the presence of the master or mistress."

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Thus we learn, on the authority of a Parliamentary commission, that the Protestant managers of the Charter Schools bore so great a respect for parental authority, that they determined to cut off all communication between the children and their relatives," and, moreover, to " trausplant" the Catholic children into such schools as should be remote from their Popish relatives," and finally, " not to suffer any Popish . Priest, nor any relation or Papist, to converse with them." This same way of promoting Protestautism is still adopted by the proselytising bigots of the present day. The children whom they buy or kideap in Dublin are sent to the west or south, to Spiddal perhaps, or Dingle. there to be kept from all intercourse with their parents; whilst the children who are picked up in the country districts are crowded into orphanages in Dublin, or seut to the county Wicklow, self to be insulted and maligned by a hostile press; to that they may have no chance of ever learning anything about their forefathers or their religion. It is in this anti-Christian way that the men who are slandering Catholicity have acted, and still continue to act.

tlaying existed for about a century, filling the country, as a Protestant historian writes, with Orangemen, and the towns with low and degraded females, the Charter Schools were at length abandoned by parliament, and the grants so long allowed to them gradually withdrawn.

To aid the charter schools in the work of perversion, nurseries were established in each of the provinces of Ireland to bring up Catholic infants in Protestantism ; and to supply these institutions more easily with inmates, it was enacted (23 George 11.) that beggars' children under eight years of age might be seized on and sent to them; and lest there should be a lack of beggars, effective measures had been taken to render that elass very ownerous by confiscating the property of Catholics, and excluding them from every office of emolument. At the same time, the perversion of the respectable and influential classes was not neglected. Thus we find that by an act of the 10th William the Third, it was determined that all practising solicitors, very many of whom are described in the same act as Catholics, should educate all their children Protestants, under the penalty of being excluded from the exercise of their profession. We may here add that so little liberty was left even to Protestants, preachers. whose great boast is freedom of conscience, that it any one of them allowed his children to profess the doctrines of Catholicity, he himself was subjected, by an act of 13th George the Second to the same penalties as a relapsed Panist.

Dr. Boulier, who originated the system of Charter Schoole, found many followers in his work of proselytism and seduction; and, in imitation of his worthy example, innumerable echoois, and asylums, and orphanages were established by private enterprise and with assistnoce from the public funds, to give a Protestant education to Catholic children. Thus, to quote one example, by the will of Dr. Pococke, Bithop of Ossory, a school was founded in Kilkenmy in 1765 " for Papist boys (such are the words of the will) to be bred in linen-weaving and in-

proved by the establishment of modern colonies for and precedents of our courts have been formed promoting Protestantism, and by the events that in the days of Orange ascendancy, and in conrepeatedly stated by poor mothers, that they could get a comfortable subsistence for themeelves if they would only hand over their childres to some Protestant Orphanage. When any poor man dies, proselytizing agents immediately visit his abode, and offer a price for his children ; and, unhappily, it is too true, that some page Catholic widows have bartered their infants for a sum of money varying from five to ten pouses. The unfortunate creatures who are the making of wills; and a very useful little excused, though they may plead hunger and want in alleviation of their crime; but what terms of experation can be found sufficient to denounce the men who encourage and promote such guilty practices, and uphold a system equally contrary to religion and the feelings of nature-a system most degrading and demoralising in its effects, and well calculated to banish every exalted and Christian continuent from the human heart? In former times, when the perversion of Catholic children was sauctioned by acts of parliament, and by the decision of the judges in the public courts, proselytism was carried on openly and avoundly; the proselytizers of the present day are climid to appear in their true colors, and the very men, who, continuing the wicked designs of their forefathers, are most active in undermining parental authority, in order to conceal their unholy work, have raised a cry against Catholies, as if they were engaged in stealing or buying the children of Protestants. A stranger reading the articles of the anti-Catholic papers of Dublic, or of the London Times or Press, would inagine that no Protestant child could appear with salety in our streets, and that every house in the country was in continual danger of being assailed for the purpose of carrying away Protestant children. One excited orator raises his bewildered eyes to heaven, and tells us that the modern Herads of Popery are waging a cruel war on the children of the saints, and that Protestant mothers are living in a state of terror and dismay equal to that which prevailed in Bethichem after the slaughter of the Holy Iuno-

are not like those Papists, accustomed for centuries to seize on the children of Irish Protestauts, who have been left unprotected, alas, and exposed to every persecution.??

Such an exhibition of hypocrisy can scarcely be exceeded; but it is the usual way in which iniquity screens itself; it is a renewal of the story of the wolf bringing accusations against the innocent victim which he was about to destroy; it is the stratagem of the thief who lustily cries out "robber ! robber /" in the crowd, in the hope of turning attention away from hunself, so that he may carry of his booty with impunity, and baffle the association of St. Brigid. But, though it the pursuit of Justice.

While an impudent hypocrisy is filling the world with calumnies against us : whilst the pulpit is pouring its invectives upon us, exciting the bad passions of the country, and whilst the insolence of our enemies is carried to such an excess that a judicial authority cannot explain the law in favor of a Cathonic without exposing himwhilst this is the actual state of things, it is naturally asked : what are we to do? I think our course is clear.

In the first place it is desirable that all Catholics should understand the wickedness and immorality of kidnapping, or stealing, or buying children. The Catholic Church has always condemned this sort of slave trade. and similar practices, and Catholics sanctioning them would be exposed to be excommunicated. Besides, Catholics are so numerous in Ireland that we are not under the necessity of recruiting our ranks by such unworthy means-means which have been employed for centuries by the Established Church to keep up its existence in this country, and to give it some claim to the immense revenues, taken from the ancient Catholic Church of Ireland, which it now enjoys. As, however, others are endeavoring to establish so odious a traffic, so degrading a slave trade, we must exhort all the faithful to resist it by every legal means in their power. Many liberal Protestants will unite with you in condemning and resisting the wicked system carried on by fanatical agents of proselytizing societies, by minerant preachers, and other apostles; and also, I say it with regret, by the wives and daughters of dignitaries of the establishment, and of doctors and other professional men, whose position in society ought to render them incapable of participating in the disgraceful schemes of bired street

In the second place, as the efforts of proselytism are principally directed against poor orphans, it is necessary to take proper steps for their protection. With this view, poor men appointing a guardian for their children, and directing them to be educated in the Catholic religion.

In the next place, the greatest caution must be employed to have the wills legally drawn up and | humanity. These who see a mote in the eye of their properly signed. It is most desirable that a skilful lawyer should be employed in such matters, in order that there may be no possibility in impugning or setting aside the testator's wishes. True, our courts are now very impartial; the days of Norbury and his school are gone by; nublic functionaries no longer encourage the structed in the principles of the Protestant re- | ravings of an Italian fanatic by presiding at his ligion."-(Report of Endowed Schools, p. 94.) | lectures in the Rotundo; they no longer adorn | it is a great crime to have allowed such a system to That the trade in the souls of poor Catholic Orange Lodges or proselytising societies by their exist so long with impunity in its present degrading infants is still carried on as vigorously as ever, is favor and protection; but still, as the traditions state. We ought, without further delay, to exhort occer every day under our eyes. I have heard it formity with anti-Catholic and persecuting acts of parliament, quite hostile to the fair and just claims of Catholicity, it is well that the intentions of the testator, in regard to the Catholic education of his children, should be clearly laid down, and expressed in a legal form, so that his will may not be impugued by legal chicanery or receive a false interpretation from a biassed or prejudiced mind. Lord St. Leonards, in a late work, gives some excellent bints regarding bome, ought to consider the dangers they expase guilty of selling their own offspring cannot be tract, entitled "Instructions respecting the mode of appointing "guardians," has been prepared by half of the workmen who left lreland were generalnoster-row, 1858.

schools as should be remote i om their Popusis-kidnapping; we have never ensetted laws to com-valuable institution; it has been assailed in the relations; and the more statistic scute the success of this regulation, the recommendentio-the several local committees, and enjoined like porters, and the unsecondants of supporters of charge put to its account, has raised, in the most schoolmasters, not to suffer any Popusis pries; freedom of conscience; thanks be to God, we unjustifiable manner, a violent outcry against it, evidently with the intention of prejudicing or coercing the decisions of the public tribunals. --The great, the unpardonable offence of the association is, that it secures a Catholic education to the children of poor Catholic parents, and saves many of them from becoming inmates, of vile proselytising institutions, or swelling the list of Protestant colonists in the country. The fury of the arch enemy of the salvation of man knows no bounds when the expected prey is placed beyond his reach. Hence we are not to be surprised that every effort is made to injure may suffer trials and persecution, yet with the assistance of our glorious patrons, St. Patrick and St. Brigid, and the protection of the Holy Mother of God, all the designs of its enemies will be frustrated. Truth is great and will prevail : Magna est veritas et prevulebil. Let us assist the good work by our sime and still more by our fervent prayers The protec-tion granted by God for the past to every good work undertaken in Ireland, and, indeed, the preservation

> children to destruction, nor be deaf to our supplications. And here let me add that in many cases mixed marriages give rise to most serious disputes about the education of children. This is one of the reasons why the Catholic Church condemns and prohibits such marriages. It is most desirable that all Catholics should fully understand the evils arising from them. When parents profess different creeds, and frequent different places of worship, the peace of families is frequently disturbed ; the children were not properly trained up in the practice of any religion; and if the Catholic husband die, leaving his children whilst young, under the care of his anti-Catholic welow, the great probability is that they will be educated in a religion which he considered false, and in which he believed they could not he saved.

of our religion in the midst of such trials and perso-

cutions, affords us the greatest reason to be confi-

dent that heaven will not now abandon innocent

Treating of the poor and the dangers to which they are exposed, I cannot but refer to the manner which the poor-law system is carried in out in freland The infants, it appears, who are taken into the poorhouses are so baily treated that few of them reach the days of youth, and those who struggle through childhood are frequently infected with strufuls, disease in the eyes, or total blindness, and other evus. The aged and infirm are often left to linger out their days in the utmost misory or wretchedness, without even a place of worship, where they might flad some comfort in communing with their God. In those abodes of destitution all the ties of family are broken, and the men who have once entered them become outcasts to society, and lose every chance of ever having a home again. And this whole system, so opposed to Christian charity, entails an enormous expenditure on the country; not that the poor are treated in an expensive way, but the salaries of the commissioners and ionumerable officers, and the whole administration, swell up the expenses to a great amount, whilst the puor are placed almost on famine allowance. How different is the lot of the poor in the Gatholic countries, where they are treated as brothers and as members of Jesus Christ. Were rebels and conspirators, or assassing when dying are to be instructed to make wills, in Naples, a country so cruelly maligned and misrepresented, subjected to the same privations as the boness poor of Ireland in our work-houses, all the press of England would be roused to fury and indignation, and our Minister for Foreign Affairs would despatch a fleet to vindicate the cause of outraged neighbour, cannot see the beam in their own. In some barbarous countries children are given to wild beasts to be devoured, and old men, when unfit for labour, are cast into rivers. Such a system of providing for the weak and infirm is certainly less extensive than the plan forced on Ireland. It may be doubted which is the more immoral; for if there be direct murder in the one case, human life is destroyed in the other with equal certainty, with the addiion of pain and torture. Bat, however that may be

BELTEB OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM. TO THE BIGHT BONORABLE LORD VISODINT PALMEBATON

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, June, 2, 1860! My Lord, The untiring and invidious attention which Regland continues to bestow on the concerns of other countries, has, it appears, at length awaken-ed their curiosity to make due inquiries regarding the normal condition of her own people. As she is so enger to proffer them the benefit of her counsels. and institutions, lamenting the blindness of those who do not value them as they ought, those nations have become anxious to learn what have been the home productions of those boasted institutions. To test a government, like a tree by its fruits, is not an unsound or unreasonable maxim, and, accordingly, those foreigners have lately devoted much industry to the history of Ireland, in order to ascertain the extraordinary blessings for which it is indebted to Bagland's political institutions.

In common with all sound jurists, whether sucient or modern, they lay down as a principle, that the condition of the people is the truest test of the character of the government by which they are ruled. Wherever the people are found to enjoy peace and plenty, and religious freedom, those writers would be slowtto unsettle their minds by those wild theories of annexations which are now obtaining such favor, not only with avowed anarchists, but what is far more strange, with some modern rulers and their responsible ministers. But, if instead of the blessings of plenty, and the social peace and security by which it is generally accompanied, the country happens to be noted for periodical returns of famine and starvation, this is a state of things deserving the deepest consideration of men in power, especially of those men who are the avowed patrons of revolutionary doctrines.

Now, the anomalous relations of England and Ireand, not only in remote times, but up to the present have become a theme of daily and serious discussion with foreign writers of great eminence, especially in Germany and France. And, no doubt, the opinious of those foreigners, formed by the consideration of undisputed facts, and expressed with a temporate freedom, will exercise a more salutary influence on the minds and policy of British statesmen than any to which writers nearer home could give utterance. Long accustomed to the tame endurance of injustice and concession unknown to any other people, Irish writers have lost that keen sensitiveness to wrong which the fresh knowledge of its infliction alone inspires. And, besides, from being within the dusky shadow of the huge injustice that oppressed them, they cannot view its proportions, nor estimate the extent of its disastrous influence with the same exactness as those who are placed a more favorable distance for such contemplations.

For example, we have not been ignoraut of the famines that have been recently desolating Ireland, nor insensible to the intensity of suffering which the people have endured. Un the contrary, we have been deeply engaged in their disastrous consequences, and have taken such an active part in striving to alleviate those national misfortunes, as would have entirely crushed the energies of those whom long habit had not familiarised to their recurrence. Yet, though we have been, and though it is our lot to be still in the thick of such scenes, encompassed with all their misery, and carnessly entreated to afford relief and solace to their victims, no appeal from the immediate vicinity could speak so powerfully to the Government or its responsible Ministers as the statistical annals of Irish famines now appearing : through the French press, and bearing attestation to the humanity with which the lives of the people are urotected.

We have now the Erris famine raging intensely through a portion of the western county of Mayo and stretching to Galway along the shores of the Atlautic; and it is wondered why distress so deep and wide-spread is comparatively so unbeeded. Yet, this surprise would have been less, if those who so express it were to reflect with what unfeeling callousness, destitution of far wider extent and intensor suffering was suffered during the recent famines to waste itself away by its own violonce, whilst many cherished the malignant hope that it would only end in the extermination of the Irish people. They were extirpated it is true, to the frightful amount of two millions of the inhabitants, not, however, to the eradication of the race, which, in despite of those Rnglish and Protestant sootbayers, is still vigorous in the land, and will survive the Erris famine, as it has the more numerous and terrible famines which swept over it in times of peace and plenty, as well as in . times of war and pestilence.

What wonder then that our intellectual neighbors should, with a melancholy felicity of expression. characterise our island as the "Land of Famines." They have added one more name, and that not the least significant one, to the many Irish names by which our country has been distinguished by ancient etymologists. Her old appellation of Innisfael, or the Island of Destiny, has been the fertile theme of fanciful interpretations. Of the fate which was reserved for her in the latter days of her history, some imagined they found a just illustration in her more modern name of Ireland or Land of Ire. But that the nature of this ire to which her destiny had doomed her was to be ascertained through a regular chronology of recurring famines has been reserved for the historical ingenuity of French writers. They are exhibiting in several publications the and scenes of famines that have desolated Ireland since that Union, which was inaugurated by the extraordinary dearth of the summer of 1800, and appropriate climax of all the horrors which were the precursors of the extinction of our nation. Then came the appalling famine of 1817, when the people died in numbers without relief and without pity, or any recognition of the more intimate connection which so recently linked our destinies with those of Great Britain. Scarcely did five years elapse when another of more dreadfu extent succeeded, and which elicited from the Baglish people of all classes the most laudable manifestations of sympathy. But whilst Ireland acknowledged with gratitude the noble benevelence of the English people in this instance, she could not forget nor shall ever forget, that the exercise of such preca rious charities can be no compensation for the enor-mous wrong inflicted on us by the forcible abstraction of our legislature, the only sound and vigorous spring of our national prosperity. In less than another decade came the fearful famino of 1831, when several persons of distinction re-paired to London to lay the griefs and sufferings of the Irish people before the Government of the United Kingdom. But instead of a grant from the Imperial Exchequer suited to the deep and wide-spread destitution of the people, those who composed the deputation were obliged to be content with the peddling produce of raffles and bezears, and the equally inadequate proceeds of charity sermons. Seven years of plenty had not elapsed to erase the melancholy remembrance of '31, when the several destitution of '37 renewed and aggravated its privations. But the most terrible of all, both in the extent and intensity, and continuance of the infliction, was received for the years 1846 and 1847, when our people were of the Tiber .- Cork Daily Herald. swept in millions from the face of the land, and their sufferings seemed to indicate that they were doomed to otter annihilation. If it was ever the duty of a Government to come to the rescue of a famishing people, by all the re-sources at its command, it was at so awful a crisis. And yet the Irish people were sacrificed to the inexorable requisitions of party. A comprehensive scheme of benevolence, which would have arrested P.S. - 1. The Novena in preparation for the Fes-tival of SS. Peter and Paul will commence on the country, was defeated, and frish members were found 20th Juno. The usual prayers will be said, and the then in abundance who felt more sympathy with the trials and persecutions, it behaves as to celebrate | hostile minister than the Pope and the people, and this Novens with the greatest devotion, and to pray the cause of Catholic education. It is no wonder if, with such indifference on the part of those represen- tal authority that upwards of twenty yonug men tatives in Parliament, Irish destitution should remain

unpitied and uarelieved. Nor is it more surprising that all the helerodoxy and daspoilism of the Board of Education should be so generally tolerated when dome of those Catholics are found to prefer the mi-nisterial policy of mixed education to that of sopa-rate Oatholic education, advocated, as it should be, by the bishops of the Catholic Ohurch, and for which Ireland has already made such heavy isaction which Ireland has already made such beavy sacrifices.

The sovere destitution which now rages in Erris, and which, I regret to say, is not confined to that remote region, seems to warn us against the near. recurrence of another famine, such as destroyed so large a portion of our population about ten years ago. Those melancholy events we have witnessed. and they form sad monuments in the memories of the inhabitants, by which they record these domestic annals. Nay, more, they have been classified by the French writers, and their periodical recurrence at the alternate intervals of about five or ten years, has been subjected to the laws of political calculation; so that the history of ancient Greece could not be more correctly ascertained by the periods of its publie games, than the history of Ireland by the periods of its famines since the memorable epoch of the Union.

It would be well for your lordship to ascertain whether in any other nation of Europe, except freland, they can thus recount its history by such stated public misfortunes. I am sure if the subjects of the Papial States were doomed to such a cruel decimation of its inhabitants by famine, the fact would have wrong through all the dependencies of the British rule. And, I am sure, too, that the Italian people would never have suffered such a crisis ; and far from waiting for the ill-omened interference of Cavour, or Garibaldi, or their English supporters, they would have nobly asserted the law of self-preservation. In the midst of your solicitude for Sicilian population, and sympathies with Garibaldi, I trust you will not forget the people of Keris who are nearer home, and to whom you are more closely bound by ministerial obligations. And whilst you are so anxious to push forward a system of noxious education, you will not forget the more important intercats of the physical preservation of the people. They are abandoning the country in despair, seeing that it may, may, that it must be their lot to be ba-nished from the lands which they have cultivated and improved. Far better would it be to secure for those flying hordes the reward of their industry, than to be bribing a few individuals with enormous salaries, under the plea of giving the people a national education. Let the people live and educate themselves, rather than let them starve, and insult their surviving children with a show of charity, which was denied to their parents.

I have the honor to be

JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

RMIGRANTS FOR ROME.

THURLHS, JUNN 1 .- The desire to emigrate to Rome and take a part in defending the rights of the Holy See is spreading rapidly and generally among the Catholic young men of this county. Hundreds are anxious and willing to go, but do not know how to effect their purpose, and the clergy are beset with applications, written and personal, requesting advice of references. To my own knowledge, a clergymau in this county was waited on last Monday erening by upwards of 20 young men-many of them holding respectable positions-who expressed their anxiety to leave Ireland, and regretted that their private means would not allow them to accomplish it for themselvee. Notwithstanding, several of them are finding their way out. A sort of defection, if I may so torm it, is spreading among the police. From the rural districts resignations are pouring in on the authorities. In Clonmel alone six of the police have resigned, and there is no question about their ulterior destination I have learnt that a medical gentleman who recently established himself in Clonmel has received a commission as regimental doctor in the Irish Papal brigade .- Freeman's Cor.

DUDLIN, JUNE 4 .- The Pope's Irish Brigade has, we believe, received some fresh recruits this week from the Roman Catholic ranks of the Dublin metropolitan police, who have ever been distinguished for their steadfast loyalty to ' His Holiness ' Nine members of the force obtained their discharge on Thursday, with the intention, it is understood, of joining their countrymen of the constabulary who have gone to support the Government of the Papal States in their efforts to extinguish the political configra-

But it is most desirable that a skilful lawyer should be always employed, except in cases of urgency, where there is no time to call in such a person. In such cases it is to be remembered that every will must be signed by the testator bimself, and by two witnesses. The witnesses must see the testator sign the will, or put his cross to it, and they must sign it themselves in his presence, and see each other sign it.

In the 1 st place 1 think it most important that public opinion should be brought to bear on the wicked system of kidnapping. Hence it is de-sirable that every case should be examined, and a record kept of the names of all engaged m such wicked proceedings. A published account of the names of the children who have been kidsupped or purchased from their parents, and of the agents engaged in this sort of slave trade, will be productive of great good.

Unless these deeds of darkness be accurately recorded, future generations will scarcely believe that Catholic children were bought and sold in the light of the nineteenth century, and that bigotry was carried to such an excess, that in a public hospital in Dublin poor Irish Catholics, and even a poor French Catholic, were prevented by the managers of the place from receiving the last rites of their religion, and preparing themselves to die in peace with their Creator.

Besides securing legal protection for orphans, it is often necessary to provide means for their cents. "A voice in Rama was heard (this is support. This cannot be done more effectually now a favorite text in the pulpit and on the plat- than by protecting and encouraging the various form), lamentation and great mourning; Rachel excellent orphanages established by the inexbewailing her children and would not be comfort- haustible charity of the people of this diorese .---ed because they were not." Another enthusi- I recommend to you in an especial manner the same indulgences granied as in other years. As the hostile minister than their dying constituents, as astic preacher indulges in fierce invectives against Orphanage of St. Brigid, which has been the successor of St. Peter is now suff-ring such severe there are now, who would rather sustain the same the wicked arts of Popery, and then, like the means of saving several hundred poor Catholic Pharisec in the temple, cries out, in the fulness children from the langs of the proselytiser. Ac- with fervour for the welfare of the Charch, and the of his pride : "We have never been guilty of twe attampts are now made to damage this most protection of its Supreme Hend on earth.

every effort to correct it or abolish it altogether.

I shall here add one word in regard to emigration. which is now proceeding so rapidly, and which has been recommended for a panacea for every evil. No general rule can be given upon this subject, but it is clear that if any by remaining at home consider it probable that they shall be compelled to terminate their days in those disgraceful abodes of crime and wretchedness-the pourhouses-if any cannot find employment in this country, and if they have friends to receive them beyond the seas, they do well to emigrato. But emigration is not always safe or desirable, and those who have the means of living at themselves to, before they determine to leave their native land. I have heard an illustrious Bishop of the United States declare that, in his opinion onea London lawyer, and published by Jones, Pater- Ily in their graves within twelve months after their serival in America. Thousands, who could have gained a subsistence at home by honest labour, are pining away in the streets of the great citles of the New World, or cast into poor-houses, where, though infinitely better treated than in such institutions in Ireland, they have yet to suffer great trials and privations, religious and physical. It is most desirable to caution the people not to allow themselves to be deceived by the glowing reports of prosperity which BTO SUMPLIMES given in our namera Many who leave Ireland fly from misery at home to greater misery abroad, and are involved in evils of which they had previously no experience. Those who propose to emigrate ought to proceed with the greatest caution, and calefully examine the prospects that are open to them beyond the sens, before they abandon the inud of their fathers, though they muy have to suffer many persecutions and trials in it.

I beg of you, Rev. Brethren, to instruct your flocks on this subject, to put them on their guard against the exaggerated accounts of the advantages of emigration, and to exhort them to proceed with prudence is a matter in which their temporal and spiritual welfare is so deeply interested.

In fine, as the enemy is now so active in persecuting religion, as the Holy See is exposed to so many dangers, and as our faith, and the faith of poor childron, is so violently assailed at home, it behoves us to be most vigilant and active in the discharge of all our pastoral duties, and in our exertions to protect the fold of Christ from the ravenous wolves thirsting for the blood of the tender lambs; above all we are to be assiduous in prayer, and to offer up frequently the Holy Specifice of the Mass, in order to obtain the protection of Heaven for the Church, for Pius the Ninth, its Supreme Pastor on earth, and for all committed to our care, for whose souls we shall render an account on the last day.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus be with you .- Amen. † PAUL CULLEN.

Dublin, 24th May, 1860.

tion which their own tyranny has excited .- Daily Express.

WATHEFORD, JUNE 4 -- 150 young men, between 20 and 23 years of age, arrived here this day a: 2 p.m., by the Waterford and Limerick Railway, and proceeded along the quays, accompanied by a great concourse of citizens, to the Adelphi Wharf, where they embarked on board the Courier (s) for Milford Haven, en route for Ilis Holineas's army. Amongst those witnessing their departure were-General Roberts, John Mackesy, J.P.; Barrack Master Jophson, James Koating, J.P., &c. Duoguena, June 5. — Yesterday evening about 50

roung men from the adjacent districts assembled in this town, and, about eight o'clock, marched down the arched Steam Packet Quay, and there embarked on that magnificent first-class steamer, the "frish-man," for Liverpool, en route to Rome. They were some of the finest young men I have seen for several years past; and were followed by a large crowd, cheering enthusiaatically Whilat they were pro-ceeding to the quay, Sir Thomas Boss (who lives at Davidstown) came galloping into Drogheds, and went to the residence of one of our local magistrates, and swore informations against two of his young men (laborers) for attempting to go off, as they were bound, he alleged, by some written agreemost, to give him certain notice. A warrant having been issued, the entire constabulary force were turned out from the West-gate Barracks at a moment's notice; and then proceeded in double-quick time to the Steam Packet Quay. On their arrival, thus for-midably armed with "the warrant," they made dillgenr search for the two intending emigrants, but they could not be found. At nine o'clock the "Irishman" moved from her berth, amid the deafening acclamations of many thousands; and when Sir Thos. Ross left the packet office for the purpose of returning home, he was rather rudely assailed with groans, disses, and other unmistakes ble indications of popular disapprobation. The crowd then marched in order back to the town, giving vont to their deep and excited feeling, by occasional land cheers for " His Holiness the Pope," "The Young Emigrants," and "The Irish Brigade."

CORE, JUNE 5 .- About 200 young subletic rocruits left this morning for Italy, via Bristol steamer Sabrina. The movement throughout the South has now assumed a formidable appearance, and it is ru-moured that in the course of the next week about 500 more will leave this port along for the classic haunts

OORE, JUNE 6 .- The Oatholic esthedrel and south chapel of this city were attended yesterday and today by numbers of young men, many of them of respeciable position, seeking to be sent to Italy to join the Irish brigade. I understand that steps will be at once taken to gratify their wishes.

CLONMEL, JUNE 5 .- Monday Inst thirty-four young men left Clonmel for Rome via Waterford. They were all fine, healthy, vigorous fellows. Their departure was not known until last evening. In the mean time the movement is progressing with wonderful activity, and the police resignations are increasing to such an extent that the authorities are seriously alarmed at the reduction with which the force is threatened. Emigrants are departing daily from the North Riding, and I have learned on capiwill leave Fetbard next week.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, ____JUNE 29, 1860.

THE ISISE BRIGADS IN ANCONA. -There are already, fifteen hundred Irishmen in Ancoust Those, on their way smount to as many more, and those who wish to goi number thousands ! The movement is like that of the early Orusaders - fiery; impetuous, enthugiastic in the extreme. The Very Rev. Dr. Mt. litary tactics ere they started to join the Irish Bri-Laughlin, O.S.F., late of Limerick, is chaplain to the Irish Brigade, It is a curious but creditable fact that the Franciscan Fathers, in all the phases of our bistory, abroad and at home, have been at all times the firmest bulwarks of Irish nationality; and here we have a most respected member of the order the chaplain to the noblest Irish Brigade that ever yet was formed. Well done, pilgrims of the Rhine | The Holy Father gives the Papal blessing as they land by Monsignore Howard, formerly an officer of the British army, now a priest in Rome !- Limerick Reporter.

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LETTERS FROM THE ORCSADERS.

Macerata, Papal States, 19th May, 1860. My Dear Sir, - Let me avail myself of the medium of that excellent journal, the Nation, which has rendered such signal services to the cause of our Most Holy Father, to place before those who take an interest in its success the train of events which have fortunately placed me, too, in a position in which I can hope to be of service, though of another kind.

On my arrival in Ancons, I found, almost as I had expected, that by reason of the disturbed state of the country, railway enterprise and labor was at a discount, and that, in fact, soldiers are just now more in request hereabouts than navvies. Not being dis-inclined to the profession of arms, I have offered myself, and being accepted, together with a goodly number of my fellow-countrymea, as full privates in the Pope's army. Our engagement is for four years ; but should we continue to like the profession, we may renew it indefinitely-so that, should the cause require a continuance of our services, there is but slender chauce of our ever laying aside the rifle and bayonet for the pick and shovel, -not, indeed, that the prospects held out to us are very encouraging in a material point of view; on the contrary, our work is hard and our remuneration nothing to boast of. the daily pay of a private not amounting, after all deductions, to more than three bajocchi, or something over three halfpeuce per day. The heats, too, inst now are, and for two or three months will be. very oppressive in the towns and on march and drill, and the commander, General Lamoriciere, shows no disposition to allow his men to grow rusty for want of work, or to allow the army to become inefficient for want of strictest discipline, to which all, of whatscerer previous rank or condition, are expected to submit without a murmur. However, a spirit of kindness, animated by religion, pervades the entire system - a great desire is shown to take care of the men, and the Chaplain, Very Rev. Dr. M'Loughlus, formerly of Adam and Eve Chapel, in Dublin, is ever on the watch to explain to the commanders anything which, for the present, is peculiar in our habits or necessities. To say that we have the exercise of our Holy Religion free, and in every way encouraged, is quite unnecessary in a country whose rulers found their best claim to their independent temporal authority on its necessity for the interests of religion and the good of souls. What a glorious mission for the strong arms and courageous hearts of Irish Catholics to help in restoring their Holy Father to the full and penceable possesion of his just it will, indeed, be a proud day for those rights. who have contributed to such a result, and the recollection of it will amply repay us for any sacrifices we may have to make in furthering it. I only hope that we muy prove worthy of the noble task assigned to us, and without in the least wishing to disparsge the beroism or devotion of the thousands of brave fellows, who, from all Catholic countries are througing around the standard of the Holy Father. I trust that we may be as pre-eminent in fighting for our Holy Religion, as, through God's mercy, our forefathers have been in suffering for it.

When I shall have been long enough in the country, and had time to make my observations, you shall hear again from, dear sir, your's faithfully, AN ENIGRANT.

PS-The news is, that many thousands are en route to join us. I have none will be recommended from Ireland, whose religion, good conduct, and submission to authority, as well as bravery in the field, will not do honor to the old country. If the Irish battalion now here give practical proof that they are what they are reported, and here believed to be,

evening after parade; on the condition of his being back in time for parade, on the following Monday morning, was asked by one of them why he and they enlisted ? He in reply stated that they had done so for the purpose of obtaining some knowledge of migade now being raised in Rome to defend His liuliness against his enemies, under General Lamoriciere."

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE-In Tipperary, on Sunday, the princely sum of £300 was subscribed for the Papal tribute ; in Killenaule, £100 ; in Gurtnahoe, about £120; in Ballingarry, £160, &c.-Tipperary Free Press.

BORRISOLEIGH, June 5 .- The inhabitants of Borrisoleigh and its adjoining parish, over faithful to the Holy Father, have come forward in their usual anirit of generosity-giving exceeding gratification to their worthy pastors by contributing the sum of £120 which for its extent does great credit to the inhabitants .- Correspondent.

The Parishioners of the Rev. John Butler, P.P., in Gurtnahoe and New Birmingham, diocees of Oashel, on Sunday last made the very spirited subscription of £120 to the Papal Tribute.

Sunday, the 24th of June, has been selected as the day for the collection in aid of the Pope in the diocess of Killalos.

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Bishop of Ologher has received from Oardinal Alexander Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, a most kind letter, in which he speaks of the Clogher dioceran uddress to the Holy Father, and of the contribution which accompanied it, in the most laudatory and complimentary terms. The diocesan remittance for the Pope exceeded £1,300.

The Connaught Patriot says :- Last week we had the pleasure of inspecting the New Catholic church, now under process of erection in Crossmolins. We are bappy to state that it is progressing favourably towards completion, and possesses, both in dimen-sions and architectural beauty, all that will tend to its being considered one of the most extensive and beautiful ecclesiastical edifices in the country. Owing to the indefatigable and untiring exertions of the Very Rev. Dr. Costelloe, P.P., the new church will form, when finished, an excellent substitute for the present incommodious and unfinished structure. We need not say it will form a lasting monument of the zeal and energy of the exemplary and patriotic pastor.

We regret to have to perform the sad duty of announcing the premature death of the Rev. James M'Namara, the respected and revered pastor of Ballycastle, which occurred on the evening of the 27th ult., after a short illness of only three or four days. The death of this learned and exemplary priest, will cause a pang of beartfelt grief, deep and intense, to all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

With feelings of deep regret we have to announce the death of the venerated and patriotic Parish Priest of Drumcliffe, Sligo, the Rev. Patrick O'Gara. The melancholy event took place at his residence near Sligo, on Monday, the 28th instant. The diocese of Elphin has lost in him one of her most respeeted priests, and Ireland an euthusiastic lover. He died in the 58th year of his age, and the 36th of his ministry. He had been ill some weeks, but the hopes of his friends struggled strongly to the last against anticipations of this and result. May God have mercy on the soul of this true Irish priest .-Morning News.

The Sligo Independent says ;- We regret to announce the death of Major O'Hara, which took place on Saturday morning, (20th ult.,) at his residence, Annaghmore, at the advanced age of 77. The Major was one of the oldest and most respected families in this county, and always acted the part of a kind and indulgent landlord. He was also an upright and impartial magistrate.

DEATH OF WILLIAM FORD, E80.-We announce with deep regret the death of William Ford, Erq., solicitor, and Town Clerk of the Borough of Dublin, which took place on Monday at his residence, Kilcairne, county Meath. Mr. Ford, who had reached his 63th year, had been for some time in declining health, and latterly, his once vigorous constitution baving given way, there was little or no hope of his recovery .- Telegraph.

DEATH OF M. DILLON, Esq .- We regret to annonnee the death of Michael Dillon, Erq., late treasurer to means, appliances, and machinery were started off pre-eminently good soldiers and good Christians, 1 the Paving Board. For many years Mr. Dillon was do not think it is too much to expect that ere long an active citizen, and took an energetic part in furwarding every [cal movement of and general interest. Ardently attached to O'Connell, he was a member of every association promoted by that ilicatrious man, and never allowed self-interest to interfere with him in the practical working out of his political opinions, a remarkable instance of which occurred in his losing a lucrative office for having refused the heads of the department to vote against Grattan as candidate for the City of Dublin. - Telegraph. DEATH OF DR. O'HAGAN .- Died, on 'he 2d instant, at Boyne Cottage Navan, Hugh O'llagan Esq. M.D. of her Majesty's ship Impregnable. Dr. Ollagan was for many years a full surgeon in the navy, having attained his promotion while yet a very young man. His ship (the Firebrand) was amongst the first of II.M.'s vessels in action in the Crimean Waters, and it may be remembered that on that occasion Sir William Parker was shot, whil in one of the ship's boats, by a sortie from a Russian ambuscade. Dr. O'Hagan was at his side at the time, and the fatal ball passed through his cap before hitting his commander. The fatigues and exposure necessarily connected with the duties of that expedition laid the foundation of the illness to which this gallant officer at length had to succumb. The Irish judges have made the following arrangements relative to the ensuing circuits : Home - The Lord Chief Justice Lefroy and Chief Justice Monaghan; North-East-The Chief Baron and Baron Breene: North-West-Justice Haves and Baron llughes; Leinster-Judge Ball and Justico O'Brien : Munster-Judge Keogh and Justice Fitzgerald; Connaught-Judge Christian and Baron Fitzgerald. The Dublin Freeman of the 2d of June, says-" Our readers are aware that the Very Rev. Dr. Forrest has been appointed President of the Catholic College of Sydney, Australia. He will leave Ireland on Monday, and it is the intention of the people of Kingstown, Bray, &c., to present him with an address and a suitable memento of the cateem in which he was held by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and the advantage of his instructions." The Newry Telegraph says :- " From official returns before us, we notice with much pleasure that our industrious and deservedly prosperous fellowtownsman, Mr. Patrick Dempary, is declared contractor for commissariat supplies of bread for her Majesty's troops in so many as seven counties-Down, Armagh, Louth, Monaghan, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Londonderry." The Belfast News Letter says of the state of the Linen Trade :- "The demand for linen goods is quiet, and there is not much activity in the trade. The production is very limited at present of handloom goods, but power-looms are fully employed. Stocks are very moderate, and prices well maintained. Yarns are in good request, and prices continue to show an improved tendency. Stocks small." The traffic on the Cork and Youghal railway line is increasing daily, and it promises to be amongst the best paying undertakings in Ireland. With the view of developing the county Waterford district, a fast boat will be put on the Blackwater immediately and by this means a facility of intercourse with the Oork markets will be created.

The Rev. Mr. Malone, parish priest of Belmullet, in seletter to the Editor of the Connaught Patriot, says: "what a melancholy reflection it is that, despite one's innate love of decency and good taste, he is coerced to appeal to the world for the preservation of life, whilst those whose interest it should be to maintain a population in life, strength and prosperity,

look on with a coldness and indifference such as are not often found in a Pagan country, or in the Pagan government. A few days ago, the members of the British House of Commons contributed £200 to reward a pugilist for prowess in his savage and brutal rofession, whilst they permit thousands of honest Christian people to sink under the pressure of famine without reaching a shilling to their relief Not many days ago, an appeal was made to the Castle for their relief, but his Excellency, too, refused."

The appointment of Mr. W. B. Cooper to the Postmastership of Clonmel, has been received.

A post office has been established at the village of Cloveen, near Fethard.

A railway from Waterford to Fermoy is projected. The Roard of Guardians of the Naas union resolved at their last meeting, to levy poor rates off the convent of the Sisters of Mercy.

The following placard was intely posted through different parts of Longford :- " Irishmen do not intend to be put down or bullied over by the plackards of English cut-throat Saxons, for we will join the Pope's army, despite all their infernal dodgings !-Let that Saxon look out, for John Bull will shortly get harder bones to pick than ever he had to pick before. The man that wrote this will be in Italy before a week, and back in arms on the heights of Ballinamuck before fifty-two weeks. (Signed) NAPOLEON III." It is needless to say that the government organs pronounce the foregoing "extreinely seditious."

A return just issued, to an order of the House of Commons, shows that there are seventy-two stipendiary magistrates in Ireland, at an aggregate cost of upwards of forty thousand pounds sterling annually. Of these, the eldest is Mr. Breton, aged seventy three years; the youngest, Mr. O'Donnell, aged twenty-seven years, appointed in may, 1857, 2t an annual salary of £300, and "allowances" of about £160 a year-the qualification set out in the return being that he "held a company in the militia."-There are thirty-eight above the age of fifty. One gentleman is in his sixty-eight year, but he has had only fourteen years' service, and the qualification set out for him is that he held "the commission of the peace for seventeen years." Another, with a similar qualification, has seen sixty-seven summers; while another, born in the same year, and appointed three years later, qualifies as captain in the militia. Four others are sixty-six years of age. On the whole, there are nineteen above sixty, one in his sixtieth, eighteen between fifty and sixiy, and one has outlived the trials of hulf a century. The return sets for the qualifications in each case, and public services previous to appointment. Thirty were in the commission of the peace ; eight were in the army ; four in the militia : one spent nearly two years as an exon in the Royal Guard of Yeomen of the Guard ; and one was clerk in the Commander of the Forces' office, as well as Chief Constable under the peace preservation Act, in October, 1821. Twelve served in the constabulary for various periods ; four were barristers ; four gentlemen were respectively one of the Commissioners of l'ublic Instruction, a member of the Relief Committee in 1847, an agent to her majesty's crown lands, and Superintendent of the Training School under the Kildare Place Society.

The Munster News of the 26th uit. says : -" Not less than 150 emigrants, of both sexes, left Kilrush on one day last week, all for America with the exception of about a score of spirited young men who will bear them company part of the way only, as they are en route to join the Pope's army. Au unusually large number of persons congregated on the quay to see them take their departure."

GREAT FIRE IN BELPAST .- On Tuesday morning, May 29; at half-past eight o'clock, considerable ezcitement was produced throughout the town by the alarming news that Messrs. A. W. Craig and Co's., extensive flax spinning mill, Falls-road, was on fire. immediately on the alarm reaching the police office, the entire strength of the fire department-men, to the scene of the disas er. Previous to their arrival, which took place exactly fifteen minutes after

the fire was discovered, and which, considering the

The weather still continues very unsettled. There was another thunder storm on Sunday that lasted a considerable time, and the rain that accompanied it was unusually heavy. The storm came on about seven o'clock in the evening, and lasted for upwards of an hour. - Belfast Mercury.

The weather still continues all that could be wished for vegetation-hot subshine and soft showers alternate, and the whole country looks like a blooming garden. The wheat looks splendid, and the meadows give promises of a yield to make last year blush. Outs look green and flourishing, and our old friend, the potato, is freely putting his head over ground, and in right bealthy seeming he appears,-All fears from the late fodder dearth have now passed away, and the results will not, we trust, be so appreciable as was at one time apprehended. - Roscommon Messenger.

A happy change has come over the face of the country during the last eight or ten days. The late refreshing rains have mantled the meadows with grass, covered the fields with coru, and spread the richest verdure in every direction. The mpid progress of vegetation is something magical. A blade of barley has been left at our office, the stem of which is two feet high. Potatoes are selling in Moate for fourpence half-pency a stone .-- Gulway Free Press.

During the past week the weather has been very favorable for the growing crops, and a most marked and manifest improvement is observable in every direction. The value of stock of every kind hus also been considerably enhanced, as reports of the various fairs show. Farmers, in consequence, are much delighted and benefitted by the improved prospects now being opened up before them by the beneficent dispensations of an all-wise Providence. --Tuam Herald.

After an unfavorable and backward spring, it is most gratifying to us to be in a position to make the cheering announcement that in this portion of the kingdom the prospects of the growing crops are all that could be desired. Every day this week we have had genial showers, which were most beneficial, the intense heat of the aun having parched up the ground to "splitting point." We have it on the asthority of intelligent practical farmers that, should the present weather continue for a few weeks longer, the harvest will have been an earlier one by a fortright than could have been expected by the most sunguine a month since. This report embraces the counties of Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Donegal, and Leitrim, and is an accurate statement of the present prospects, with this exception, that in portions of the last-mamed county there are some complaints of rather too much rain .- Sligo Champion.

Owing to the recent favorable weather, the crops in this neighborhood have made rapid progress of late, and at present there is the promise of an abundant harvest. There were a few nights lately during which there was a frost, but it does not appear to have done any injury. An average quantity of oats has been sown, and the soed is springing up rapidly. Grass has grown rapidly during the last three weeks, causing a fall in the price of hay, for which the demand is now comparatively dull. The meadows promise a fair crop this sesson, and the earlier grasses are expected soon to be ready for mowing, Clover and ryegrass are also making great progress, and some fields are already partially cut. There is a large quantity of flaxseed in the the ground. The season, so far, has been favorable for its growth; and although the severity of the early part of the year has caused farmers to be somewhat tardy in putting in the seed, the sowing being incomplete in most instances, yet a good crop is expreted. Potatoes are fast cropping above the ciny; and, although there cannot be a decided opinion formed at present as to the success or failure of this crop, it muy be said that it promises well. . It is expected that there will be less turnip coed planted this year than last season, but to meet this defect there will be a large quantity of mangold wortsel .-But little wheat has been sown in this neighborhood. Considering the late spring of this year, farmers have reason to be well satisfied with the present appearance of the croys. The abundance of rain which has fallen during the past five or six weeks, together with the warmth of the atmosphere, have effected a remarkable change for the better in the state of the constitution. - Tyrone Constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INGENIOUS EXPEDIENT .- The Inverness Courier is responsible for the subjoined story-one good enough for a place in Dean Ramsay's volume :----" Some time since one of the Strathspey 'Men,' or lay preachers, held a meeting in the open air. Orowds of people flocked from all parts of the surronading districts to hear what they believed was superior to anything coming from a pulpit. The heat of the duy was oppressive, and all that the preacher could say was not sufficient to keep the balk of the hearers awake .---Much chagrined at their supineness, and seeing that acither law nor gospel could rouse them from their lethergy, he at last hit upon the following expedient. Stopping suddenly in his discourse, after a panse, he bawled at the top of his voice, "The Ruver's Stone has fallen l' alluding to a large abrupt rock immodiately above. The people, as if by magic, sprung to their feet. On seeing that the bait had taken, the preacher exclaimed, 'Oh, you children of the Devil i I was all the day preaching the truth to you, and you would not believe me; but the only lie I told you that you believed at once, without a moment's hesitation."

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THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY .- It comes, therefore, to this :- We are going to war with a nation to punish it for defending its frontiers, and to uphold the act of a man who has put himself grossly in the wrong, who admits enough to destroy his own case, who contradicts himself, who equivocates at every turn, and who, having outraged justice by a wanton attack on a foreign country, deliberately proceeds to bring disgrace and infaniy on his own.-Allas.

DESTRUCTION OF COLLIER VESSELS .-- The destruction of collier vessels trading with the north-rast ports, during the hurricane on Monday morning, has been frightful; and it is estimated that at least 100 seamen belonging to those ports perished with their vessels on that fearful morning. A most serious loss will also fall on the north country insurance clubs through vessels having been dismusted or having parted with their auchors and cables during the storm. Some idea may be formed of the fearful scene of destruction presented in the North Son, south of Flamborough Head, from a fact mentioned by the master of the Cumberland, of South Shields, in a letter to his owner, that he and his crew saw five vessels perish with all their crows within a quarter of an hour in the neighborhood. On Thursday intelligence reached North Shields of the total loss of the Edgar Atheling, which left the Tyne on Wednesday for Aden with coals. She had enconntered the gale off Lowestoft, lost her nigets, and a tremendone see having broken on board of her, she was thrown on her beam ends and foundered. Her offcers and crew were fortunately researed by fishing snucks. The mester's will and child wire on board the ressel, and they were rescued also. The ressel was insured in the Shields club for £7000, and was a 10 years' ship From intelligence received in Shields on Thursday several collier vessels bave been caught by the gale on the coast of Holland and at the month of the Sibe, and are sahore. The Sarl of Talbot, of North Shields, is a wreck The Robert and Mary, a Sunderland steam tug, drove achore during the gale, baving left that port about two hours before the gale ross, and all her graw are loss A Sunderland pilot coble has also been missing since Monday morning, and there is every reason to fear that her crew is lost. The storm broke with great suddenness on Monday morning, Sailors who were out state that it came on like a chap of thunder, and as the collier vessels only had their summer asils up they were ill able to straggle with it. The show lay three feet deep an the Cheviot hills on Monday, and it was so deep on the moorlands in the county of Darham that gangs of men had to be employed to remove it before the trains on the Storaton and Darlington Railway, between Waskerby and Simhops could run. Since Monday, though the weather has been cold on the porth-east donst, the sea has been rain, and the wind comparatively moderate, so that many of the vessele on share at fledear, and Hartlepoul, and other places along the could, may be erproted in he got sife. Some dismanned vessels bare been picked up at sea, and towed into the Type and other porta .--- Times 4th Inst.

Way EUROPE IS NOT "REASSORD."- Why is it that people never feel so sure of some impending onlamity as when Napoleon III. wears an aspect of serene beniguity? Why is it that people never feel themselves so much in used of being " ressaured" as the moment after they have been reasoured by a French Minister? Why is it that the moment the Rmperor declares solemnly he is not going to do anything everybudy looks meaningly at his neighbor, shrugs his shoulders, and assumes that the thing is sure to be done? Is it simple perversity? Is it inclignity ugniust the French Ringeror ? Is it a diseased imagination, which always distorts everything to its own frenzied fancies, and catches at every straw to keep up the floating delusion? Or is it the sorrowfal dictate of caution and experience, taught by lessons too stern to be mistaken, warned by events too significant to be overlooked? It must, indeed, hon remarkable frenzy that could have induced Enghad to desert the system of economy to which sho was ten yours ago so firmly wedded, to load heraelf with oppressive taxes, to turn out her middle classes as soldiers ready to resist the enemy, and to stand with glass in hand carefully inspecting the wide neean of polities to see whether any hostile sail is looming in the offing. This attitude of watchfulness and expectancy is neither natural to our character, nor in accordance with our pursuits. As merchauts, as a " nation of shopksepers," we like to have forces just large enough to keep up our dignity, and to devote all our strength to the pursuits of commerce .--Pence is our bread. We detest war both for selfish and for humane reasons. Our only desire with respect to France is to see her produce coming into our markets, and our produce going into here, to feel that we are too closely united in interests to allow of hostilities, that war between us would be like a fight between the Sismese Twins, every blow inflicted by one spon his brother telling with equal force upon himself. Against our interests, against our incliuations and genius, we are standing in a kind of sentiuel attitude, peering out suspicionaly into the darkness, scanning with earcful attention every bush to see that it is not harboring a secret for, listening with maxious car to every rustling in the grass to learn whether it is cause by the tread of a hostile foot Two years ago, if confidence was not perfect, it wis not the broken column whose ruins we now mourafully survey only as a relie of the past. This great revulsion of feeling in Europo was caused by the marvellous unfolding of the Savoy and Nico idea. Namicon III. muy, if it is any gratification to his vanity, have the satisfaction of knowing that he has inspired fear and distrust in every breast, that everybody drends a place in the list of ideas jotted down in his political pocket-book, that he is the " cynosars of neighboring eyes" Lot, indeed, as Gilton's young indy in the tower, but as the ratile-snake is the charmer of the frightened bird, which from mero terror flutters, hovers near, and at length drops into the month of its destroyer. In Piedmont the fear is that of the weak towards the strong. In England the fear is that of a nation hating war, but fealing that there is a point beyond which its forbearance cannot extend, and that it may be forced into hostilities in spite of i celf. If England seeks alliance with Peussin, if suspicion marks all our policy towards our neighbor, if Napoleon finds himself out friends in the hour of need, sees his plans opposed and thwarted in every quarter, and learns that his allies are unwilling to co-operate with him even in schemes manifestly for their common advantage, the has only himself to thank-the work completed at Turia has shattered all faith in his word, all belief in his disinterestedness, all confidences in his peaceful intentions - he is a marked man, dreaded and shuuned by every neighbor, always enspected of. a horing secret and sellish designs, never to be tinsted further than he can be seen, and continually to be thwarted where he can be successfully met .-So much has the Emperor gained by his grand piece of political treachery .- Leeds Mercury.

an Irish Brigade will hold a most prominent a tinguished place in the army of the Church.

I should have mentioned that three of our men who had the good fortune to pass through Rome, had the consolution of being presented to the Holy Father. After they had kissed his foot be gave them his blessing, and presented each with a beautiful medal struck in commemoration of the great support which the Catholics of the whole whole world have given to the rights and privileges of the Holy Fathor.

ROME, 20TH MAY, 1860 .-- 1 arrived in Romo on Wednesday, after a delay of three days, though being detained 24 hours in the Thames. Monsignor Talbot presented us to His Holiness on Thursday,-We kissed his foot and received his blessing. He presented us with a medal, with his likeness on one side; on the other is the following inscription :--

'The Roman Citizeus dedicate this Medal to The Irishmen Who came to Rome for the Purpose of defending the Rights of the Roman Pontiff, The Common Father of All. And there was only one heart and one soul of all the multitudes of the believers." Pius IX.

We three are the first of the Irish Brigade, or Pope's Own, as our regiment is to be called, that have had the distinguished honor of being presented to His Holiness. The sign upon our hats is to be the Papal arms, with the hurp of Erin underneath. The uniform is to be green. We are to be a national regiment, and commanded by Irish officers only, of whom several in Ireland have volunteered to join ns. We had an interview with the Minister of War this morning. He showed us a telegraphic despatch, saying that 1000 Irishmen would be in Ancona, in two vessels, on Tuesday next. Monsignor Talbot told us that His Holiness would rather have one regiment of Irishmen than five of any other nation, because they would give their lives and their hearts ficely in defence of the rights of the Vienr of Christ and successor of St. Peter. We went next to the English College, and had a very warm reception from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. The students of both the Irish and this college are as enthasiastic in this holy cause as we are; some saying they would like to be chaplain to our regiment, and others even private soldiers. The Italians are overjoyed at finding our nation coming forward to stand by the Pope, and the revolutionists dread one regiment of Irish more than twenty others; they think we are irresistible. A great many of the Sardinian officers are against the annexation of the Pope's dominions to the Kug of Sardinia, and declare that it they are brought into the Romagna they will not fight against Ilis Holiness. Since our arrival in Rome we have been well treated by the parties we had business with, and our hotel expense is paid by the Minister of War. We could stay another week In Rome if we wished, but we preferred not putting the Government to any more expense. The three of as leave for Ancona by 'diligence' in the morning, six days' journey, to join our regiment. As soon as our regiment is organised, we are to remain in Rome. I think that our regiment should be named the 'Knights of St. Patrick,' or 'The Pope's Own.'

A correspondent of the Meath People, writing from Contchill, suys :- " One of the young men of this town, who recently enlisted in the --- Regiment of

The Cork Examiner says that practical steps will be taken to restore to that locality a branch of manulacture it at one time possessed, by establishing a Militia, now in training for a month, having received sugar refinery on the joint stock and limited liability permission to visit his friends here on a Saturday principle.

distance, was remarkably expert work, the "turncock" of the Water Commissioners 1nd a plentiful supply of water ready for the engines. Indeed, without his assistance, there was found instanter what, in many cases, would be considered a copious provision of river water in the stream which passes under the mill, and discharges itself into the Lagan at the foot of lligh street. The thronging people who rushed eagerly to the mill on hearing of the catastrephe, many of whom had children and other relatives employed in the place, had their fears considerably hushed on learning that the destructive element raged only in the flax store which runs parallel with the spinning department of the mill, where the workers were still engaged at their occupation in perfect safety. The accident was first discovered by two or three of the workmen who were passing up the yard, and observed some smoke issuing out of a window in the centre of the building. On making further ex-amination, they noticed that smoke was also escaping fcom several crevices in the roof. At mid-day the fire was all but completely subdued, but it was deemed advisable to keep the water pouring on the smouldering debris till a late hour of the afternoon. The total amount of loss in stock and building helonging to Messrs. Uraig & Co., is estimated at £12-000 (\$60,000), which is covered by insurance in the Roy d, the Northern, the Globe, the Kent, the Liverpool and London, the Sun, the Provincial, and Welsh Offices. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained ; but it is stated that twenty minutes previous to the disaster being being discovered, a number of men were engaged weighing flax in the store to supply the workers in the mill This is the nearest approach we can make to the cause of the destruction, which we suppose will remain a mystery. We are happy to sny that no personal injury has been sustained, and that the serious occurrence will not cause the deprivation of employment to any of the workers, as the store in which the prepared flax ready for the machinery was placed has not been injured .-The local police were present, under the direction of Superintendents Lindsay and Green, and the county police, under Inspector Williams. - Northern Whig.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- We have received a sample of ash-leaved kidney potatoes, grown in the open air by Mr. George, at Garbally. This is the finest snamle we have seen in the present sea: 01, and we have never seen even this early various so large at this period. Mr. George has produced the earliest potatoes in the district. - Western Star.

Our reports from all parts of this large county concur in describing the appearance of the crops as most promising. The late showery weather has improved wheat and grass lands considerably, whilst it has been most favorable for the young brairds of mangold, carrots and turnips. On the whole, the prevailing opinion that, notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, the crops generally look better now than they did at the corresponding period of last year .- Down Recorder.

The weather continues favorable, and vegetation progresses rapidly. The rains which have fallen during the last fortnight have wrought a great imthe young corn. Few farmers recollect to have witnessed so much improvement in the month of May. The effects of the unfavorable spring are still to be seen on the thin postures, which are far inferior to Star.

Onliections towards the Papal Fund are new in progress in the Dioceses of Beverly and Hexham, and there can be no doubt that the well-known spirit of devotion to the Pope so characteristic of the Catholics of the north of England, will be exemplified by a generous response to the calls of their Bishops. The amount collected in the Diocess of Notting-

ham exceeds £750.

Among the contributions received by the Papal Fund Committee, during the past week, we may mention those of Sir C. R. Tempest, Bart., £200; J. R. Hope Scott. Esq. Q. C., £100 ; Miss Hanbury, £160 ; Mr. M. J. Rhodes, £100, &c., &c.

The Horse Guards have decided that the infuntry reinforcements under orders for India shall be furnished with a light drab suit of clothing fit for wear in India.

The Coloneley of the 78th Highland Regiment of Foot has become vacant by the demise of Lieut. Gen. Sir William Chalmers, O.B. and K C.H. who died on the 2nd of June, at his sent near Duudee.

The Government has commissioned the steamship Buildog for the purpose of making a complete survey of the proposed route for the Atlantic Telegraph cable. Sie Leopold M'Olintock has been appointed to the command of the Bulldog.

The Reform Bill is no longer a thing to be discussed on its merits. It has cast its broad shadow over the Session, and the birds of the air have made a great chattering in its branches, but its days are numbered. Last night two principal limbs -the Scotch and Irish Bills-fell to the ground, and before the end of the week the huge trank will be prostrate.

The disentisfaction among various Ecglish manufacturers at the consequences of the hosty manner in which the French Treaty has been framed is manifeating itself, not morely in the silk districts, where the immediate consequences to the operatives has been especially disustrous, but also at Huddersfield, Leeds, Manchester, Leicester, and other important towns. The grievance of the silk manufacturers hes in the fact of the protection under which the trade has been suffered to grow up having been cut away from them without a moment's warning, and with all the needless ceremonies of a treaty which, instead of containing a single clause to mitigate the blow, actually gives the French Government power to increase the existing duties by which English silk goods are kept out of France. The consequence is that mills which two months back were working overtime are now being rapidly closed, while the operatives are thrown into destitution .- Times.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GROEGE'S-IN-THE-EAST .- On Sunday evening the proceedings at the parish church passed off more tranquilly than has been the case for many months past. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. A. Bradley, BA, of Merton College, Oxford, curate of St. Augustine and St. Faith, Watling-street, a young gentleman who was ordained dencon in 1857, and priest in 1858, by the present Bishop of London. He selected for his text the 16th chapter of St. John's Gospel, provement on pasture lands, as well as stimulated verse v., "Whither goest thou ?" This was responded to by a large number of the congregation, who should at the top of their voice, " To Rome !" and this was repeated as often as the rev. gentleman read the words of his text in the course of his sermon, what they were at this period last year .- Western the remark being accompanied each times by a peal of laughter,-Star, June 4.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The first act of the Sicilian drama has now been played out. A capitulation was signed at Palermo on the 6th instant, by the terms of which that City was to be evacuated by the Royal troops; and more important still, Garibabli has, in consequence of his recognition by the King of Naples, been suddenly transformed from a fillibuster, into a European potentate.---He himself has organised a regular government for Sicily in the name of the King of Sardinia, and has issued his decree calling all Sicilians betwist 17 and 50 years of age to take up arms in his cause. It is a remarkable, indeed significant fact however, that, according to the London Times' correspondent, the Sicilian patriots insist upon receiving pay for their services. No money, no patriotism, is the order of the day m Sieily.

The domestic news is of little interest. Lord John Russell has consigned his miserable bantling of a Reform Bill to an untimely grave, but promises another for next Session. Enlistment for the Pope still goes bravely on in Ireland; and the young men are finding out that they can be both more usefully and more honorably employed in Italy, fighting for their God and their Church, then in discharging menial offices in New York. and serving as hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Yankees who employ and ill-treat them. From India we hear of a strange movement or excitement, analogous to that of the " Chappetees" which preceded the great mutiny, as prevalent in the Behar districts. Slips of paper are passed from hand to hand, whereon is written "Juggernaut is closed. Distribute 500 copies, or your families are cursed."

The Europa arrived at Halifax on the 26th-Her news is uninteresting. The Great Eastern sailed from Southamptom for New York on the 16th, but up to the time of our going to press tidings of her arrival had not been received.

none of the Protestants organs of the press will dare to condemn, the improper conduct of the Carlton officials, so great and so prevalent is, the dread of Orangeism. Everywhere the monster raises its foul head, and asserts its baneful influence. The Courts of Justice are polluted by its presence ; the administration of the law in Upper Canada is suspected, and more than suspected of being subject to its arbitrary dictates; and the officers to whom the administration of that aw is confided are known to be its docile tools. Have we not seen, with our own eyes, one of the very first legal dignitaries of the Province leading at his heels a vile mob of Orange^o rowdies-swaggering with drawn sword, and staggering through the mud, at the head of a drunken rabble, the sweeping of the Toronto brothels and pot-houses ? Have we not heard, with our own ears, the shouts, the blasphemous execrations of his following of inebriate rascals, eager to unbrue their hands in Popish blood ? And secing, and hearing such things, can it be wondered at that we have nearly lost all respect for the law and its officers, in so far at least as Upper Can-

ada is concerned? The curse of Orangeism is in fact more grievous in Upper Canada than it is, than it ever was even, in Ireland. In the latter country the evils of Orangeism have been to some, and often to no inconsiderable degree, modified by the fact that its officers of leaders, were, in spite of their political bigotry and fanaticism, gentlemen; gentlemen by birth, gentlemen in their sympathies, and not destitute of that chivalrous spirit which is the characteristic of the gentleman, no matter of what denomination, either in religion or in politics. But here in Canada, we have all the bigotry, all the political fanaticism of the old Irish Orangeman in his worst of days, but without any leavening even of that gentlemanly and chivalrous spirit which, in Ireland often restricted and modified the inherent brutality of Oraugeism. Its leaders or officers in Canada, are, if wealthier, in no respect morally superior to, or distinguishable from, the very lowest and most degraded of the swinish herd of which its ranks

are everywhere composed. A pinch-beck aristocracy, bears its scarlet honors, and takes infamous precedence over the less conspicuous rascals whose names are unrecorded amongst the "most worshipful" snobs who preside over the deliberations of the Orange Grand Lodges, of British North America. A Canadian Orangeman, in short, is one-especially if he be an official in high standing with the Order-with whom it would not be prudent to have any pecuniary transactions, and in whose vocabulary there is no such word as honor. Hence it is that Orangeism in Canada is of a far lower character than it is in Ireland; that, if in the latter it is often hateful, here it is always loathsome and contemptible.

And yet if we may credit the hints thrown out by the Colonist, this odious and contemptible society has it in contemplation to thrust itself on the notice of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to present an official address to our expected illustrious visitor. This indeed, seems hardly credible; but it is as difficult to assign hmits to the presumption and insolence of Orangeism, as to its cruelty and disregard of truth and justice. It is well, however, that the Catholics of Canada should be forewarned of what is contemplated by their enemies ; and, that being forewarned they should be on their guard. It is possible, therefore, barely possible, that encou-26th instant, gives the following notice of the raged by the unstatesman-like and most ungentleproceedings of the Orange Society, and of the man-like precedent afforded some some years ago, trase uses to which the public buildings in the the Orange body may venture to approach the Protestant districts of Canada are applied by heir apparent to the British throne with an address; but it is in the highest degree improbable that that illustrious personage will be so unmindful of what he owes to his mother's loyal Canadian Catholic subjects, of what he owes to himself, as, in a certain sense, her representative, and above all, of what he owes to her who is his sovereign as well as our sovereign-as to receive that address; or to offer such a cowardly and wanton insult to the Catholics of Canada, as would be implied by any official, or quasi-official, recognition of an extra legal and secret politico- | the question was stated as a question of Cathoreligious, anti-Catholic society. The Prince will, no doubt, be accompanied by some responsible adviser, who will guide our Royal guest by his sage counsels; and we cannot bring ourselves to our side from amongst Protestants, we should believe that any English gentleman would venture upon a step the immediate and inevitable resuit of which would be to convert a season of buildings of the Province, toward the erection rejoicing and festivity into one of heart-burning and repairs of which Catholics are compelled to and ill-will. Better-we say it advisedly-betcontribute, are by Protestant officials placed at ter would it be that the Prince of Wales should the disposal of a secret politico-religious Society, never set his foot on our shores, than that he notorious not in Ireland only, but in Canada should visit us only to add fresh fuel to the flames also, for its bitter hostility towards the Catholic of sectarian discord, which already rage far too guing with Catholics on the School Question, we fiercely in our mulst. But should our worst fears be realised ; should mand the most perfect neutrality in politics and in an evil moment our expected visitor be inducreligion-adjourn their deliberations, in order ed to give encouragement to that secret society which is the curse and the disgrace of every country where it has obtained a footing-we, Catholics, must be mindful of what we owe to ourselves; we must be the guardians of our own honor, and of our own integrity. That we are part of Lower Canada where the Catholics are loyal subjects we must always testify, by our quiet orderly conduct, by our obedience to the laws of the land, and our submission to all conclusive use of a secret society standing in the stituted authorities; yet, we besitate not to say same position towards Protestants, as that in it, we owe it to ourselves, to our holy religion. which (Irangeism stands towards Catholics. Let and we may add to the principles of our civil us try and conceive the general outcry, the Constitution, to mark by our silence, and averted taken it up, applying to University education the stituents-to whom he is primarily responsible for to has language at the Belleville lecture, he burst of indignation, with which the report of looks, our strong unqualified condemnation of such an outrage upon decency, justice, and fair him who avails himself of his exalted position to play, such a wanton insult to Protestants, would offer to us wanton, unmerited, and most cowhe received by the Globe, the Leader, the To- | ardly insult, by giving any semblance even of recognition or sanction to the accursed Orange Society. No salute, no cheer, no word of welthings are done, but done by Protestants, that come from Catholic lips should greet the advent, we wish them success, and strongly would we of a liberal and tolerant representative body, on for having enunciated such tyrannical sentiments, forget his duties both as a prince and as a gentle-There is no man, there is no journal in the man, as to give a word or sign of welcome, Province that will indeed dare to defend by ar- or of recognition even, to Orangeism, and to the State-Schoolism. We should have no more his favor. So well assured also was Mr. M'- out to him, that if his principles were conceded gument the action of the Warden, and County eternal enemies of our civil and religious liberties. talk about a "separate" system, for that presup-Council of Carlton; there is none who will The demeanor of our expected visitor will, we poses the existence and prior claims of a "com-even after the Ministerial party had spurned him, tify England in the attempted suppression of the venture to controvert the proposition that the may be sure, be closely watched ; and if unfor- mon" system ; and it is precisely of the latter that and refused to purchase hum at any price-to re- Irish language, he replied that he did not care, Court House, that the Palace of Justice, should tunately he should be so ill-advised as to throw never be degraded to the services of a faction. himself into the arms of a hateful party, instead sound educational system. "Common" schools stitution of Canada "as it is."

And yet though not one will venture to defend, of proclaiming himself the representative of Ma-Jesty towards all Queen Victoria's Canadian subjects, without distinction of creed or inational origin-then let him receives his welcome from' Orangemen, but from them alone; and let no Catholic approve himself so vile, so craven hearted, as to join in paying any honor to one, no matter how exalted his earthly rank, who has offered foul dishonor and outrage to his spiritual mother. This is, we know, plain speaking ; but it is always well to speak the truth plainly and fearlessly.

> THE SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION .- This is a question which neither " Ins" nor " Outs" desire to have raised. The former because, though generally not ill-disposed towards the claims of Catholics for Freedom of Education, they dread the anti-Catholic or Clear Grit party; and hecause, however favorably disposed they may feel towards Catholics, they are far more strongly impressed with the advantages of retaining office, and will not therefore incur the risk of a defeat from the hands of their political opponents the "Outs."

> The latter also would gladly, if possible, evade or stave off for the moment all discussion on the Separate School Question ; because whilst they dare not proclaim themselves false to all their ancient pledges and political antecedents, by openly supporting any system of separate schools, they at the same time are anxious, in view of an approaching general election, to avoid saying or doing anything to provoke the hostility of Catholics, or to open the eyes of their deluded Popish adherents as to their ultimate intentions. By common consent of the " Ins" and of the " Outs," the School Question of Upper Canada has been postponed to a more convenient season. Even the Globe, once so rabid, so eloquent in its denunciations of the nefarious designs of the " Dogans" upon the State Schools, confines itself to deprecating any further " cxtension of the Separate School system."

> And yet, despite of all precautions of worldly minded statesmen, and illiberal fanatics, this question must force itself yet more and more upon the attention of the public, and of the legislature. Ever and anon it persists in bubbling up, and will not be arrested in its flow. Were the Catholics of Upper Canada to hold their neace. the very rocks-the Anglicans and the Wesleyans-would cry out, and rebuke their unworthy, unmanly silence. Day by day, the School Question is assuming its true position amongst the social questions of the day. It is no longer merely a question of Catholics against Protestants, but it comes before the public in the guise in which we have always endeavored to array it; as a question of the rights of the family as against the State, of the claims of the father as against " Jack-in-Office." It is no longer, to use the vague language of the " Clear Grits," a " secof Education ver. State-Schoolism.

So long as we had to fight the battle simply as Catholics; or so long as we based our claims for exemption from taxation for the support of State Schools upon an exclusively denominational basis, we were weak. Indeed, throughout the struggle Catholics have almost always been content to abandon the natural advatages of their proper position, and to accept the proffered combat on the lower and inferior ground selected by Protestants. Of this the fact that Catholics condescended to argue for " Separate" schools is an instance ; for by so doing they lo- a decided and well known stand. This shall be gically implied the right of the State to estab- evident from a perusal of the passage which we lish " Common' schools. They condescended to again publish m its integrity. ask as a privilege, that which was theirs, by eternal right; to sue in forma pauperis for McGee said :that which was their's by inheritance, and of which no man had the right to deprive them .--The real state of the question is not-" why pics should ever be mixed up with political discusshould there be 'Separate' schools ?" but "why-in the name of common sense, and of the first principles of heaven-born justice-why should there be any Common Schools ?" And by fighting the battle on exclusively religious grounds, we necessarily fought it singlehanded, or almost single-handed; for so long as lics ver. Protestants - the latter were united against us. We, therefore, always insisted that, since to fight successfully we must win allies to state the question in its true terms; that we should base our opposition to State-Schoolism or common schools upon grounds common both to Protestants and Catholics; in a word that it was in our capacity of parents, of heads of families, and not in our character as Papists, that we should urge our claims upon the public, and upon the legislature. To Catholics, and armay apply Catholic premises, and may appeal to the authority of the Church ; but when we have authority, we must content ourselves with urging our natural rights as parents; the natural right of the father -absolute as against the State-to educate his own children, and therefore to be ex- the dictatorial style of the TRUE WITNESS." empt from all State interference with that natural right. Why-we always asked-in a country calling itself free, should there be any School Question at all? We hall therefore as a good sign of a coming change, the action of our Protestant brethren on principles we have always sought to apply to primary education. The Anglicans, in their in their behalf, and in behalf of their brother

and-" Separate" schools are mutual contradictories ; the; one can thrive baly in proportion as the others decline; and it is rank hypocrisy for the friends of Freedom of Education to conceal that they aim at the overthrow, root and branch of a "Common" school system. As the term " Dissenters" implies the existence of a dominant established Church, and as the term "separate" implies the existence of the established " common" school, so the latter also virtually implies that the former subsists only on sufferance, or as a special privilege.

Now certainly, Catholics should not ask for, should spurn with disdain, it offered to thein, all special privileges. They should ask for their ights as citizens, and no more, but they should be content with nothing less. First, and most important of these rights, is the right as against | Mr. M'Gee, we said :--the State-(the correlative of his duty as before God)-of the father to determine all the circumstances of his child's education. But this right is common to Protestants and Catholics. In joining issue, therefore, with our enemies, we should content ourselves with asserting the proposition that Education is not a legitimate function of the State; that it belongs to the family, and to the father, but not to the Civil Magistrate. Whether State-Schoolism be productive of the spread of intelligence amongst the people ? whether its tendencies are moral or immoral ? are questions altogether foreign to the purnose, into which we should not condescend to enter. Enough for us to urge our right to edu- ing a bold and manly course, he has resource to cate, feed, and clothe our own children, and its corollary, our right to be exempt from the burden of feeding, clothing, and educating, other men's children. Thus shall we put the School Question on its right basis; thus shall we eliminate the religious element-on which Catholics and Protestants can never agree, or have aught in common-from its discussion ; and thus, fighting the battle on the high vantage ground of natural right, on which ground both Catholics and Protestants can make a common stand, we may reasonably hope that the cause of Freedom of Education shall triumph; and that "common" schools may, ere long, be numbered with the ex-ploded absurdities of rude and ignorant ages.-We must, in short, fight Protestants with their own weapons; and retort upon the supporters of State-Schoolism, their own arguments against State-Churchism.

We cannot afford space or time for a lengthy notice of the Toronto Freeman's rejoinder to the TRUE WITNESS of the Sth instant. Suffice it to say that our cotemporary wilfully mistates facts, and must bear to be contradicted.

It is not true that Mr. McGee's boast in the House of Assembly to the effect that he " would never consent to abandon one single conviction, at the dictate of any authority, that did not reach him through that reason which tarian question;" it is the question of Freedom was at once the charter and the chart of the tempestuous voyage of political life," was made " as a protest against the dictatorial and denunciatory style of speaking of himself, and his public acts by the TRUE WITNESS"—as the Freeman of the 15th instant impudently asserts. Mr. McGee's boast of independence of "ANY AUTHORITY" was made in immediate connection with, and in reference to, a letter written and published by the Catholic Bishops of Canada; wherein the latter gave expression to their opinions upon several important politico-religious questions on which he, Mr. McGee, had taken

The Freeman complains also, that, we "ask him" the Freeman to ask Mr. M'Gee for iberty to authorise the publication of certain letters ; which, if nublished, would establish the falsity, absurdity, and cowardly malignity of the Freeman's insinuation that our political hostility to Mr. M'Gee, and to his alliance with George Brown, is owing to Mr. M'Gee's Irish origin. The complaint of the Freeman is ill-founded .--We did not ask the Freeman to ask Mr. M. Gee for permission to publish that correspondence; but we addressed ourselves to the latter directly, and without reference to the intermediation of our Toronto cotemporary. Here are our very words, which sufficiently refute the latter's miserable attempt to shuffle out of a very disagreeable position. Addressing ourselves to

"We hereby give the latter our full permissionnay, we carnestly request him-to publish every line and every word of that correspondence in the Toronto Freeman, in order that the public, whose car his organ has abused, may judge betwixt us. If Mr. M'Gee will not, or cannot publish the correspondence referred to, we here ask his permission to publish it in the TRUE WITNESS. - True Witness, 8th instant.

It will thus be seen that we addressed ourselves directly, to Mr. M'Gee. But of our permission to publish the correspondence alluded to, he has not availed himself; neither has he, for reasons which we can easily appreciate, accorded to us the permission to do so. Instead of adoptsubterfuge ; and tries to sneak out of the dilenma in which he finds himself, by making his tool of the Freeman mendaciously assert that we had addressed ourselves to him through the Freeman, asking the latter to act as our "attorney." We do not qualify this conduct of the Freeman as it. deserves, because we do not desire to use harsh language; but we again leave the candid and intelligent reader to draw his own conclusions; and to judge betwixt him who courts publicity, who invites scrutiny-and him who, to avoid the test, has resource to a miserable subterfuge, not to say downright falsehood.

We might add also that it is passing strange, that the writer in the Freeman who as he himself boasts, " knows" that Mr. McGee " never meant the words of receiving no political dictation except such as reached him through his reason in any other sense than as a protest against the TRUE WITNESS," should not also "know" Mr. McGee's mind on the subject of the publication of the correspondence by us called for. And we would in conclusion beg the Freeman to bear in remembrance that, if we have called upon Mr. McGee either to publish that correspondence himself, or to authorise us to publish it, it is solely with the view of showing how false, how utterly unfounded, were the instaua tions of Mr. McGee's tool and organ of the press, as to the cause of the political rupture which we deplore, but which Mr. McGee's dishonesty, and his utter want of principle imperatively forced upon us. Again, however, we say that we confidently appeal to an impartial and intelligent public to judge betwixt him who earnestly courts publicity, and him who sneaks into a corner, takes shelter belund a miserable subterfuge, or assassin like, rushes out from time to time to stab men " i' the dark."

To CORRESPONDENTS .- An Irishman's communication has been received, but as we do not wish to rip up old sores, we must decline inserting it. This only would we observe, in conclusion, and in justification of the accuracy of the Belleville correspondent of the TRUE WIT-That our issue of the 15th instant did not originate the report of Mr. McGee's offensive remarks in his Belleville lecture, is evident from the extract by us given last week from the Belleville Intelligencer of the Sth instant. We ourselves heard, as early as the 7th of the present month, the remarks of Mr. McGee on the French language severely commented upon ; and our Belleville correspondent we know to be a gentleman of intelligence and veracity-one who would not willingly deceive, and who could not have been himself deceived as to the truth of the facts by him testified to. We may also add, that, if Mr. McGee did not use the language imputed to him both by our correspondent, and by the Belleville Intelligencer, the fact that two persons, having no communication with one another, should both have come away from the lecture vividly impressed with the idea that the lecturer made use of certain expressions to which he had never given utterance, presents to the curious, one of the most remarkable, indeed inexplicable, acoustic phenomena on record.

dishonest officials :---

"The thirty-first session of the Grand Orange Ludge of British America was opened in the City of Uttawa on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, enough, not only to place the County Court House at the disposal of the Grand Lodge, but to adjourn their own deliberations from the Court Honse to an adjoining building, in order to make room for the assembled Orange Delegates."- Toronto Colonist.

One complaint which with justice Catholics arge against their Protestant fellow-citizens is. that the latter have two standards of right and wrong ; 1wo measures - one wherewith they wete out to themselves, and another wherewith they measure out to their Romish neighbors .---Of the truth of this complaint the above paragraph affords incontestable proof. The public portion of the community; and the public authorities-from whom we have the right to dethat the Court House may be entirely and uninterruptedly devoted to the service of the Orangemen !

Now let us suppose the circumstances of the case reversed. That at Quebec, or in some in an immense majority, the public buildings, the Court House, had been handed over to the exronto Colonist, and other members of the Upner Canadian Protestant press; and yet when these press is silent, or only notices the disgraceful circumstances in order to approve of them.

Replying to the Provincial Secretary, Mr.

"The hon. Secretary prefaced this part of his speech with an expression of regret that religious tosions-and if there is any man, at this moment in Canada, entitled, more than another, to echo that regret, I am that man. It is but yesterday, Sir, since acting under certain impressions or representations, the chief Pastors of the Church, to which it is my happiness to belong, were induced to publish their views, on questions-such as representation by population-on which I had taken a well understood stand. [Hear, hear.] Sir, I do not believe there is in my heart one particle of irreverence towards those high dignitaries. If it could be taken out of my breast, and all its invisible springs and levers examined, as a watch may be by a watchmaker, I do not believe there would be found there one motive principle, urging its action, to any end but reverent obedience and cheerful submission to ecclesiastical authority. Yct while I remain in political life, using all its opportunities of observation, I shall never consent to abandon one single conviction, at the dictate of any authority, that does not reach me through that rea-on which is at once the charter and the chart of the tempestuous coyage of public life."

We leave it to the candid and intelligent reader to say, whether the above repudiation of " any authority," asserted in the passage by us Italicised, was made-as we pretend-in reference to the action of the "Chief Pastors of the Church" to deal with Protestaats, who do not admit our in publishing "their views on questions" upon Catholic premises, and who reject our Church's which Mr. McGee had taken a well understood stand; or whether, as the Freeman asserts, it was designed to be understood by those to whom it was addressed merely "as a protest against That at his election for Montreal in '57, the maintenance of the Constitution "as it is,"that is to say, .n such a form as to secure to NESS the crime of which he hunself is guilty, he Lower and Catholic Canada a political equality deserves to be scouted from society as a dangerwith the Upper and Protestant section of the ous and suspicious member. When Mr. M'Gee Province-formed part of the political platform accused the TRUE WITNESS with originating, the School Question. The Methodists have of Mr. M'Gee's Lower Canadian Catholic con- what he calls the "mis-statement," with regard his political acts-is evident from the fact that knew full well, that that " mis-statement" (as he in his Address to the electors of Montreallate Synods, have also taken the question up, and that which was actually made public, -- he felt NESS, nor even with the Belleville Intelligencer; seem determined to apply those same principles it necessary to pledge hunself to uphold that Constitution "as it is;" because all the necessary Protestants of other denominations. Heartily do reforms could be obtained under it, by the action and that when hard pressed by several gentlemen passage, or departure of one, who should so far urge upon Catholics, the wisdom, nay, the duty a responsible Executive. Without this pledge, he neither denied nor sought to palliate the exof aiding their separated brethren in throwing off we are well assured that many who voted for Mr. | pressions, but absolutely strove to sustain them the degrading and demoralising shackles of M'Gee would not have recorded their votes in by arguments. Nay more, on its being pointed talk about a "separate" system, for that presup- Gee of this, that he felt himself constrained- with regard to Lower Canada, they would juswe must get rid before we can establish any tain in his Address the pledge to uphold the Con- for he believed that the English "language was

(Communicated.)

As long as Thomas Darcy M'Gee acts the gentleman and the man of honor, he has a right to be treated as such; but the moment that he descends to the despicable resource of "quibbling"-(to use the mildest term)-bis undoubted talents and learning will not save him from the execration of all honest men. But when, besides the " suppressio veri," he tries to sully the fair fame of one of the most honest journalists in the world, and to fasten upon the TRUE WITcalls it) dul not originate with the TRUE WITbut that it originated the very evening of the lecture, and immediately after its deliverydestined by God, for His own good ends, to be-

ORANGEISM .- The Toronto Colonist of the

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authority of several gentlemen who were present and! took part in the discussion, and who are ready to substantiate it in any manner that may be deemed necessary; and if Mr. M'Gee has talk, talk, talk. Go into any of the bar-rooms forgotten the conversation, he should at least be of our taverns-sit down at any of the public more sparing in his insunuations against a journal | tables of our first-class hotels in Upper Canada, which has ever shewn itself the most honest and | and the redoubtable "Gawrybauldeve," as they unflinching defender of the Catholic cause in Canada. Had Mr. M'Gee contented himself with denying the fact, we should have let it pass for and praise. Truly the morals and taste of Upexactly what it is worth in face of the evidence; per Canadian society must be at a low ebb inbut when, in his desire to injure the TRUE WIT-NESS with his fellow-countrymen, he has the hardihood ("quem Deus vult perdere prius dementit") to accuse that journal of doing what, in his heart, he must have known it did not do, it becomes our duty as in possession of the true facts of the case to speak out, and defend the right. Let Mr. M'Gee deny these statements if he dare. We have no desire of injuring Mr. that the claims of Catholics to be represented in M'Gee; but we have less to see an innocent journal accused wrongfully, to serve a party purpose.

SACERDOS.

"They have gone-gone with a vengeance."- Times. Each successive mail brings news of fresh accessions to the Papal army; and from no part of the Catholic world are they received in greater numbers than from Ireland. When the Times wrote its resentful epitaph upon the gravestones of the departed Irish yeomanry, the haughty Thunderer little thought that it would again have to chronicle 'a departure with a vengeauce,' such as the Christian world now beholds. When the tomb of our Blessed Saviour was to be won and of the Diocess of Pittsburg to the Holy Father, defended against the turbaned Moslem, it was at by whom that resignation has been accepted. the voice of the Hermit that all Christendom sprang to arms. Then the blast of iron war sounded over the similing plains of Europe, and pointed to the See of Charleston, vacant by the vibrated in every nook and corner of the land. death of the late Right Rev. Dr. Macdonald. No hamlet-however high it might be nestled in mountains-no village, however deep it might be hid in the recesses of the forest, but heard the tocsin of alarm. Where before nought was heard but the song of the herdsman, or the lulling creak of the cumbrous wain, was heard the sport of the war-horse, and the calling of the captains. The gaudy pennon flaunted to the winds. The stalwart knight donned his casquet, and rode forth in his shining panoply of steel, amidst the tears and sighs of those who loved him. Innumerable barges, with their snowy sails bellying in the wind, and a thousand streamers tions for the Pope, in the diocese of Quebec, alcracking in the breeze, left the shores of Europe, ready reach \$16,900. There are several parcarrying to the wars the flower of Europe's chivalry. But then it was the voice of " The Hermit"-now it is the voice of the successor of the alone has given within a fraction of \$6,000; fisherman that calls. Then it was the tomb of the Saviour, and the land made holy by His footsteps-now it is the Chair of Peter, that claims protection. And are the results different? In their essential features-No; although the details in their adaptation to the circumstances of the present age, may slightly differ. Men and money are the offerings, now as then, of the faithful made to the Successor of St. Peter ;-and he who was ignorantly called "the weak man of the Vatican," is found to be strong beyond human strength in men and money. Strong men and true are hastening to raise the Tiara triumphant over the bloody dagger of Red Republicanism, and the malice of bigotry, or pour out their hearts' blood in the holy cause, and MAY GOD DEFEND THE RIGHT! It is a bright day for Catholic Ireland now, for she is to reap religious liberty have openly expressed their deat last the blessing of her centuries of superhuman suffering, in having accorded to her the post to preach in the Avenue next Sunday. This of danger and of honor in the defence of the mutual hostility of the several Protestant sects is Harty came there uninvited, which is not the Chair of the Fisherman. "Now is the winter very amusing, and very editying. of her discontent made glorious summer by the sun of"-Rome. And let it not be supposed that it is the poor peasant alone that is going-(though God knows that his simple heart and powerful arm are meet enough " defenders of the Faith;') but already men of position in the living in the immediate neighborhood of the acworld-men of learning-men of influence-are hastening "to visit Italy." The writer remembers with affectionate remembrance a schoolfellow of his Collegiate days. Educated at St-Cuthbert's College in the County of Durham, England, (the cradle of a Wiseman's and a Lingard's genius) Myles William O'Reilly, of Knock Abbey Castle, County Louth, Ireland, was the most distinguished, in a distinguished class, for his piety, learning, and unflinching cou-rage. And why goes he "to visit Italy?" as late Irish papers tell us. Have the haunts of his boyhood lost their charms to please, and goes he to seek new scenes for pleasure? Goes he to study Rome's antiquities, and to add another store to his already teeming reminiscences ? No ! rest assured on the authority of one that knows him thoroughly. that ere long, if God spare him, he will leave his mark upon the brow of Red as religion is concerned, it will not be entirely out Republicanism. Rest assured that ere long he will be heard of in valiant deeds for the holy cause; for his is a heart of lion courage; already been a "great awakening" no one will deny; and bas he braved death a thousand times from con- that Lutheran and Calvinistic Protestantism have has he braved death a thousand times from contagion and disease, as a simple member of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, in his daily visits to nurse the sick in the Hospitals of the City of Dublin, until at last he fell stricken by the insidious poison of the small pox. But God raised him up, again to nurse his little ones .--And it is with spirits such as these that the Papal army is being recruited-by the elite of the piety and learning and unflinching courage of the world. And it is not to positions of trust and emolument that they are hastening-for we have the unusual spectacle to Protestant eyes at least, of nobles serving in the ranks under officers immeasurably beneath them in worldly position. It is not therefore as office-seekers, or fortunehunters that they enlist, but as simple members of the Church militant on earth, bound in duty to defend her rights. There is a large amount of sympathy and any amount of "fustian" poured | sides over the Educational Department is not exempt out upon the sainted head of the brave but misguided Garibaldi; but we hear of no Grand Masters of the Royal Orange Lodge going to take service under Protestant England's petted human mind, that we may see whether it be begotten of the take service the majority of the Christian world digressing. Let us analyze this "resurrection of the take service under Protestant England's petted protege ;- we hear of none of our valiant Clear of heaven or of-that other abode which polished Grits with their eternal vituperation and denunciation of Popery going " to visit Italy," as the

come paramount. We write this upon the Methodist Brother of Sarnia, and his 23 Methodist Indians, to take commissions under the redoubtable guerilla chief, to cut down the Popish weeds that are choking them up. No; it is all call him, with wonderful disregard for their Italian, is the theme of every one's conversation deed, when the doings of a modern Jack Sheppard are the object of their laudation.

SACERDOS.

PRISON INSPECTION .- It is stated that the Provincial Government has it in contemplation to appoint a Board of Prison Inspectors for Upper Canada. Should such be the case we hope those appointments may not be forgotten. It is of the highest importance that in a mixed community like that of Upper Canada, there should be no appearance even of a design to tamper with the faith of the prisoners, or to convert the jail or Reformatory Prison into a proselytising establishment. Justice to Catholics demands, therefore, that in any such appointments as those referred to, one at least should be an Upper Canadian Catholic, a gentleman of high social position in that section of the Province.

ECCLESIASTICAL .- We learn from the Pittsburg Catholic of the 23d inst., that the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor has tendered his resignation

The Very Rev. Peter McIntyre, long known for his zealous labors at Tignish, has been ap-

ORDINATION .- On Sunday last, His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues held an Ordination in St. Joseph's Church, at eight o'clock Mass, when he conferred the Order of Priesthood on the Rev. John O'Brien, Rev. Marie Alphonse Chaine, Rev. Onesime Boucher, Rev. A. Brunet; the Order of Deacon on Rev. Cammille Gay, Rev. C. P. Mancipe; Subdeaconship on Mr. Rene Lebret; Tonsare and Minor Orders on Mr. Pamphile Lemay : and the second Minor Order on Mr. Thomas Duhamel,-Ottawa Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE POPE .- The Couner du Canada announces that the subscripishes still to be heard from ; and it is expected that the total will reach \$18,000. Quebec the exact amount being \$5,955.

PROTESTANT RIOTS AT TORONTO .--- A Protestant minister of the name of John Williams has been creating no little stir at Toronto by his open air preachings on Sundays, which have provoked the hostility of Protestants of other sects. On Sunday last a local Methodist preacher of the name of Bolton commenced holding forth in opposition to the Rev Mr. Williams, and a very serious riot occurred; the friends of the former pitching furiously into the friends of the other preacher, and the latter returning the compliment with hearty good will. The Police however interfered, and peace was restored; but we learn from the Toronto Globe, that a large number of the friends of civil and termination not to allow the Rev. Mr. Williams

der our feet at Fairfield, Iowa-be a manifestation of this "resurrection from lethargy and enslavement." Their doctrine certainly is "progressive," if it be not "decidedly fast." Lest the Methodist Doctor be not as yet officially informed of this last birth into the world, begotten of Religious Licentiousness and Individual Inspiration-this last awakening doubtless from "lethargy and enslavement"-we will inform him of their peculiar tenets, as expounded by their five apostles (four men and one woman by the way, a rather unfair division.) They are, it appears, opposed to churches-deny the divinity of Our Saviour -teach that the soul is a material substance, and that it sleeps with the body until the resurrection .-Truly religion, like the human mind, is most decidedly progressive.

We have said that Protestantism is Centrifugal Christianity, or that whose atoms are continually flying off from each other and themselves. That this is a fact, its history abundantly proves. No sooner has Lutheran Protestantism forced itself beyond the gravitating influence of Catholic unity, than we see it throwing off by its centrifugal force innumerable sects, each in its turn throwing off innumerable others. In spite of Luther's threat and warning, "that he would fairly" (unfairly he should have said) "tack around and recall all that he had writ or said, and leave them in the lurch-take this as a warning-pray what harm would the Popish Mass do you ?"-we find Carlostadius-during Luther's ignominious flight from the Emperor Charles V., which he complimentarily calls his "Patmos"destroying the images in the church of Wirtemburg, mutilating the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and restoring communion under both kinds. This, as hav-ing been done without the sanction of this Protestant Pope, brought down upon him the unmitigated ire of Luther; until the quarrel that took place between both these Reforming (!) worthies at Luther's lodgings at the Black Bear Inn in Jenn, laid the first foundation of the Sacramentarian dissent from Lutheranism. Here was the first effect of centrifugal Christianity, or the "resurrection of the human mind from lethargy and erslavement. This Carlostadius, flying from Luther's anger, took refuge in Switzerland, where he found Zuinglius and Ecolampadius ready to esponse his quarrel. Zuinglius was one of a number of Priests who, in 1522, presented a petition to the Commonwealth of the Switzers for wives to solace their bachelordom, declaring that "he and his had not the gift of continency; and that the Jeeds of the flesh had rendered them infamous to the great scandal of the faithful;" thereby affording doubtless example of No 2 of the Methodist Doctor's "resurrection of the human mind from lethargy and englavement." (Ecolampadius was a Brigitine monk of Basle in Switzerland, who exchanged his religious habit and vows for a young wife and the post of chief preacher of the Reformation (of morals?) in that city. Example No. 3 of "resurrection from enslavement!" This accession to the ranks of his enemies brought down the ana-

themas of Luther upon their devoted heads. As a specimen of absence from "lethargy and enslavement" in language at least, his epistles are worth preserving, and should find a place in the glass cases of the Normal school museum. He calls them fanatics-heretics-blasphemers-persons possessed by the devil, and sinning against the Holy Ghost-a freedom of language which may be Reformatory, but is certainly neither polite nor charitable. His denunciations also are certainly unique, and may be looked up to as splendid specimens of Reformation rhetoric and pot-house brawling. In his (Lesser) Confessions, after having showered upon Zuinglins, Ecolampadius, Carlostadius, and all their adherents, the choice epithets, already quoted, he protests he will not so much as admit of the company of any of these wine-drinkers, and bread-enters, as he calls them ; nor receive letters, books, salutations, or writings from them : nor so much as admit their very names into the closet of his soul; or even vouchsafe to hear or see them. He adds that no one can pray for them, because they sin unto death ; that he would carry his testimony along with him to the judgment seat of Christ; that, with his whole soul, he had condemned and avoided them.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Lacolle, June 25th, 1860. SIR-Referring to a communication which ap-peared in the TRUE WITXESS of the 22nd instant, signed "G. L. Masten," I beg leave to intrude once more on your invaluable space. That gentleman only mentions having invited his friend, the Priest, to the examination; thereby instructing that Mr. case. Mr. Harty was invited by Mr. Masten ; but the latter has not had the honesty to affirm, or deny it, as he did in the case of the Rev. Mr. Rochette, by which you may see oozing out a little of that " any. thing but good feeling," which he attributes to Mr. Harty. That our good priest is his friend, I make not the slightest doubt, as that gentleman is friendly and kindly to all. But how has Mr. Masten returned that friendship, by allowing a malicious slander against him-among others, to circulate for thirteen tays, without contradicting it, or apologising to him, though he passed by his door every day during the time? I do not say he was the writer of the article published in the Montreal Witness, though it looks very much like it. I dare say he would not have come out with his apology now either, had it not appeared in the TRUE WITNESS. He says "he is sorry to see it brought in as it was." What does he mean? Is it that he is sorry W88." for its appearance in the columns of the TRUE WITwass ?"I suppose so ; for as long as it was confined to the columns of the Montreal Wilness, his mind was at case; knowing that the editor of that paper makes it a point never to contradict any calumnies or misrepresentations against Catholics, or their religion -no matter how false. But, now listen to the reason which he gives for the "bitter attack." Mr. Harty "differed with the Grammar class, and had to acknowledge himself in error at the time. This at least shows Mr. Harty a man of sense; for it is not every man that can see his error, or, seeing it, has the candor to acknowledge it. What a grave reason, Mr. Edilor, must not this be for accusing the Catholics of this locality in general, and Mr. Caron, the Rev. Mr. Rochette, and Mr. Harty, in particular, of "Popish aggression," "Jesuitical imposition," circulating "Popish no-vels," "cunningly devised fables," &c. 1 wonder what his next reason will be. Why, it reminds one of the fable of the wolf and the lamb, and of its moral-" Those who are bent upon a quarrel are seldom at a loss for a pretence." Mr. Harty did differ with a boy in the Grammar class, by his not comprehending his explanation of the sentence then under consideration, and requested the boy to write it on the black board, which he did; Mr. Harty acknowledging that the boy was right. This then is the in labor," and which it has been said, "he had to ac-knowledge." There was no had at all about it.— Here again, Mr. Editor, may be seen obzing out a lettle of that "anything but good feeling" with which the honorable (!) gentleman charges Mr. error, Mr Editor, into which Mr. Harty fell, or the Harty. Mr. Masten states that the laspector gave three Catholic books. Why does he not name them, that Protestants may be on their guard against such dangerous and naughly books. He says my statements were erroneous, and that he has rectified them; but, for the life of me, I cannot see anything erroneous that he has pointed out or rectified. The only thing to be seen, in his otherwise able letter, is the silly charge brought against Mr. Harty. I am very sorry that anything of this nature should have occurred to mar the friendly feelings which, up to the present time, seemed to exist between our village Teachers, of whom Lacolle may justly be proud ; but they are both men of sense, and will very soon

forget this triffing affair, and exhibit towards each other the same kindly feelings which they have hitherto shewn.

Excuse me, Dear Sir, for troubling you with this rather lengthy communication, which, for the present, will exclude more interesting matter; and believe me,

Yours sincerely, A CATEOLIC. L'Ordere is informed that a great many counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces are in circulation ; a warning

to shope keepers.

SMALL POX AT GROSSE ISLE. - The ship .drabian from Liverpool, with 9 officers and 161 men, (drafts for the 17th and Royal Canadian Rifle regiments.) arrived here yesterday, also the bark Nordlysel, from Christiana, with 201 passengers. The brig Normand from Bergen, with 236 passengers, arrived at Grosse Isle on Wednesday, where she now remains in Quarantine. All on board the two first named vessels were in good health, but from the Normand fourteen cases of small pox were sent to the hospital, the remainder of the passengers being landed, in compliance with the regulations, with all their effects for the purpose of purification. When the required period of detention has elapsed, they will be forwarded by steamer instead of returning on board of the ship which brought them out. The Normand is the se-cond vessel this senson placed in Quarantine for Small Pox.-Quebce Gazette of 22nd ult.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA .- Although few, unfortunately, are coming into Canada, many are leaving it. Amongst others whom the province is about to ose, we regret to hear is Captain Twohy, well known to our travelling community as one of the most skilful and attentive navigators of Ontario. Captain Twohy, with his family, proceeds in the "George Laidlaw" to England, and thence in the same vessel to New Zealand, where he proposes to make his home. -Hamilton Times.

THE CROPS .- One of our subscribers, a farmer who has been thirty years a resident of the Ottawa country, informs us that never has he observed such striking indications of an abundant harvest as are this year apparent on every hand, and nothing thus far in the season has militated against the realization of the most glowing hopes amongst the farmers .--Otlawa Citizen.

The wheat is heading beautifully. Mr. Edwards brought us a stock yesterday, where the head is already changing colour. We shall have an early and abundant harvest .- Peterboro' Review.

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

The weather continues dry, and the temperature of some days has been very high ; yet vegetation does not seem to suffer so much as might be expected from so long a drought. At Quebec they are suffering much from drought also, but in many parts of Canada West and New Brunswick there have been abundant rains.

Business is very quiet at this season of the year all over Canada, but steady, and, upon the whole, we think, in a healthy state. The prospects for the coming crop continue, generally speaking, excellent over this entire continent.

Wheat .- A considerable quality of Wheat injured by frost is arriving and selling at about \$1,08. Good Wheat to mix with it is in demand, and, since the rise in Flour, would probably bring \$1,20 to \$1,22. Oatmeal.-Sale of a shipping parcel at \$4,50 for very superior. Ordinary quality would not bring over \$4,40. Great fears are entertained by the shippers of Oats to Europe, lest their cargoes heat. The demand for Oats is, consequently, very languid. Peas are quite dull, and sales have been made at 70 to 75 cents, according to quantity, quality, &c. Flour.--The market was quite excited on Monday by the news from England, and holders advanced their pretensions to about \$5,75 for No. 1. On reflection, however, some were willing to accept a little less, and sales were made to some extent at from \$5,55 to \$5,60. The quotation to-day is \$5,55 to \$5,65. No. 2 is scarce and in demand at \$5,25 to \$5,40. The lower grades are wanted. Bag Flour from Fyfe Wheat is worth \$3,05 to \$3,15. Fancy

has not participated in the rise, and is held at \$5,90 to \$6. Extras continue at \$6,25 to \$6,50, and

Dyspepsia is known as one of the most distressing complaints which afflict humanity; and until the advent of the Oxygenated Bitters, had been considered incurable, or when curable, requiring years to accomplish it. The Oxygenated Bitters perform in a few days, cures, which other medicines take years to alleviate.

Birth.

At Richmond Hill, C. W., on the 11th inst., the wife of M. Teefy, Esq., J. P., of a son.

Died.

In Montreal, on Thursday, June 21, Ellen Jane, youngest child of Mr. F. B. M'Namee, aged 18 months-In this city, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at his Father's residence, 28 St. Charles Borromee Street, Patrick Scanlan, aged 24 years.

In Montreal, on the 25th inst., Bridget Devany, wife of James Shannon aged 33 years.

In this city, on the 27th inst., Margaret Quinlan, widow of William Cash, a native of the Kings County, Ireland. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her funeral, from her son-in-laws residence, F. M'Nulty, 36 Hermine St., this day, (Friday), at two o'clock.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce, they are exclusive Agents in Canada for the extensive, and well known CATHOLIC Publishing House of ED-WARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, New York. The Trade can now be supplied from the Warehouse of the Subscribers,

19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL,

on as liberal Terms as can be obtained in New York. thus saving the expense of importation. Although the publications of Dunigan & Brother are acknowledged to be superior in style, their prices are not higher than those of any other Publisher. Catalogues can be had on application.

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Part First now ready : the others will appear in rapid succession.

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at 19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. Prayer Books in various Bindings; superbly Bound Prayer Booke, in VELVET, at reduced prices.

GRAHAM & MUIR. June 28, 1860.

A YOUNG LADY provided with a Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners in Montreal, and with warm recommendations from an English family

OGLE R. GOWAN .- This Orange worthy has lately figured before the Police Court of Toronto upon a charge, too beastly to give at length, urged against him by two young girls, cused. With the administration of the law, confided as it is in Upper Canada to Orange officials, it is not probable that justice will be done in the premises, or that means will not be foun! for delivering a brother Orangeman from his unpleasantly conspicuous position. Law, as administered by Orangemen and their creatures, is but the mockery of justice, and an instrument of wrong doing and oppression, a scourge for the innocent, but a shield for the guilty.

DR. RYERSON'S DARK AGES.

"The resurrection of the human mind from the lethargy and enslavement in which it had been buried during the Dark Ages."-Dr. Ryerson.

(Continued.)

As an exemplification however of the Methodist Doctor's "resurrection of the human mind," as far of place, nor void of instruction, to cast a hurried glance at the state of affairs since "the lethargy and enslavement of the Dark Ages." That there has given to the world the utmost freedom as to religious opinions, is beyond doubt; but whether that "awakening" is not the awakening of the mill-dam, bursting its banks and carrying destruction and ruin along its path ;- whether that freedom, so much boasted of, be other than the utmost licentiousness, is a question, which some "old fashioned folks" have been rash enough to moot. Be it as it may, it is a remarkable fact, and one which we would commend to the worthy Doctor's most " carnest and prayerful consideration," that a vast majority of the Christian world (the whole Catholic Church in fact) are decidedly against his so-called resurrection. The majority of the Christian world may be wrong, it is true, and the Methodist Doctor may be right; still it is a fact, and as long as the voice of the majority continues to have any weight, and until the old saw major pars trabit minorem" is declared ousolete, it will, unfortunately for the Doctor, continue to have its due weight with unprejudiced minds .--"Geniuses are ever proud," so says the fable; and it would certainly appear that the 'Genius' who prefrom the ordinary feelings of his class, when he presumes to lecture the majority of the Christian world minds deem nameless. It would however be a somewhat curious preliminary investigation to determine whether that last Sect-" the Soul Sleepers," as they phrase goes ; and what a field is open for the style themselves, which has even now sprung up unDouble Extras at \$6,75 to \$7,50.

Butter .- Some shipping parcels, which would probably average about No. 3, have been sold at 13 cents. For inspected No. 2 14 cents is offered. The weather having been hot, has caused the supply to fall off, but it is now cool enough to forward by speedy conveyances. There is no demand yet from the Lower Ports, but there is a fair prospect of demand for shipment to Britain. There is, however, no avidity in purchasing, even at the above prices. There is little demand for Dairy Eutter, the market being fully supplied by the farmers at low prices. Ashes .- The quantity coming in is fair, though short of last year. The price of Pots continues at 29s for firsts, but for inferior grades, separately, 20 to 25 cents more may be obtained, less the deductions established by law.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Kenyon, J Cameron, 63 3d; Stanford, Mrs Hall, £1 5s; Durham, Rev G V Bardeau, £1 5s; New York, S., Rev J T Hecker, £1; Antigonish, N S Rev J Cameron, £1; Saint Hyacinthe, G J Nagle, 10s; Cedwrs, J Eroderick, 5s; Almira, P Synnott, 5s; Hemmingford, Rev W Leclaire, 10sf; St Louis, U S., J Withnell, 5s; Rox-borough, A R M'Donell, 5s; Baleyville, S Brown, 5c, Berfield R. From Jos 5s; Bayfield, F L Egan, 15s; Medonte, D O'Brien, £2 33 9d; Tyendinago, J Sweeney, 10s; Beaverton, W M'Rae, 10s; St Hyacinthe, Dr. W French, £1 5s; St Johns, T Sheridan, 9s 4jd; Richmond, P Flynn, 10s; Martintown, D Camphell, £1 5s; Orangeville, C A Rankine, 10s; St Davids, Rev Mr Griffin, 5s; Rawdon, T Matthews, 15; L'avenir, Rev J O Prince, 103; Leeds, Rev F Dumontier, 103; Huntley, J White, Gs; East Hawkesbury, D Hurley, 103; Lindsay, C M'Carthy, £2 10s. Per J Ford, Prescott—F Culhane, 10s.

Per J Rowland, Ottawa City-N M'Caw, 12 6d; Mrs Murphy, 12s 6d; E J O'Neill, 12s 6d; J Goodwin, 10s.

Per P. Purcell, Kingston-C Caroline, 12s Gd; J Doyle, 7s Gd; H Bonman, £1 5s; D Hallinan, 15s; J Green, 12s Cd; J Simpson, 12s Cd; P Sewell, 12s Cd; P Crimmins, 15s; P Clint, £1 5s; Portsmouth, C M'Manus, 103; Waterloo, P M'-Cawley, 123 Gd; W O'Reilly, 123 Gd; Stonington,

coran, 10s; W Whittaker, 5s. Per J Caughlin Jr, St Cath de Foss.-W Donovan,

5s; M Carroll, 5s. Per P Doyle, Toronto-Self, £5; M Ennis, 5s. Per J Nugent, Sandusky-Self, 10s; Venice, W

M'Kervay, £1 5s.

Per J M'Iver, Dewittville-H Mulholland, £1 5s.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER .- It is a real pleasure to us to speak favourably of this article known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer com-plaints, and should be in every family.--- Ch. Advo-

in Upper Canada where, for three consecutive years. she instructed the children of the family, is again desirons of forming a similar engagement. She is competent to teach Fronch, and English, the Elements of Music, Crotchet Work, &c. &c.

Apply to C. B. at the residence of M. A. Boucher No. 300 Lagauchitiere Street, Montreal,



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, ANNUAL GRAND PIC-NIC.

THE Officers of the Society have much pleasure in announcing that their ANNUAL PIC-NIC will take place at

VAUDREUIL,

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July;

And in order to afford an opportunity to the Working Classes to participate in the festivities of the day, arrangements have been entered into with the Grand Trunk Rail Road Company, for the conveyance of visitors, at an extremely moderate charge.

It is in contemplation to introduce a variety of Games of a novel and pleasing description, a sy-nopsis of which will be advertised upon the completion of arrangements.

The strictest care will be exercised by the Employes of the Company; and it is almost superfluous to observe, that every attention will be directed by the Committee of Management to the entertainment of those who countenance the proceedings.

The Cars will START from the Depot at POINT ST. CHARLES, at HALF-PAST SEVEN A.M., arriving at Veaudrenil about Nine; leaving there in the Evening at half-past Six o'clock.

17 There will also be a TRAIN at THREE o'clock P.M., for the accommodation of parties unable to leave in the morning,

TICKETS, 2s 6d each; Children under 12 years half-price.

WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec:

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 2nd July.

As business of importance will be discussed, a large attendance is solicited.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely. By Order. WM. BOOTH, Rec Sec.

June 28, 1860.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLICACHRONICLE TWJUNE 29,31860.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. 111111

FRANCE.

6

The Opinione Nationale says :-" It is asserted that France has, with the consent of Piedmont, accepted the mediation proposed by Naples. The conditions of this mediation are-a liberal constitution for Naples; a separate Government for Sicily under a Prince of the House of Bourbon, subject to the condition that the Sicilians should be consulted and give their consent, which the Opinione Nationale hopes they will refuse."

The Pays says-The Council of State examined to-day the Senatus Consulte on the subject of the annexation of Savoy and Nice. This Senatus Consulte will probably be presented to the Senate to-morrow. France will take possession of Savoy and Nice on the 14th of June.

In official quarters it is stated that the approaching interview of the Emperor Napoleon with the Prince Regent of Prassia and other German Sovereigns was proposed by the Emperor with the object of calming the unessiness of the German people, and of re-establishing the international relations of the two countries, France and Germany, on a basis of mutual and absolute confidence.

Why, let us ask, should it cause any commotion if an interview is contemplated between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of the French? Such a meeting, we are assured, is likely to take place al Baden Baden within a few days, but why should it create any unessiness or suggest alarm for the settlement of Europe? Growned heads have often met, and visits have been interchanged between the Emperor and Queen Victoria. Why, then, should this interview fill statesmen with speculations and Oabinets with conjectures ? The explanation is so notorious that it would be mere affectation to dissemble the truth. People fear that it imports some new disturbance; that it is the first act in a new European drama; that Prussia will be sounded about the Rhenish provinces as Sardinia was sounded about Savoy ; that the temptation of equivalents may be again forthcoming, and that possibly some fresh annexation may ultimately follow a fresh conference and a fresh campaign. That is the current talk. Those are the apprehensions now commouly prevailing, and who can say they are unwarrantable? If we could but assume, which we are neither entitled nor disposed to do, that Prussia is as smeasble to management as Sardinas was, we might forecast the future with almost as much confidence as we foretell a storm from the indications of a barometer, and carry two courses of events in two justice, arbitrarily arrests, imprisons, and banishes parallel lines from Baden Baden and Plombieres .-France wants her ' natural' frontiers-the Alps and the Rhine. Savoy has taken her to the Alps-what is to take her to the Rhine? One transaction has been closed, is the other to open ?- Times.

The New Bishop or VANNES.-The Times' Paris correspondent writes on the 31st May :

"The Abbe Maret has just been named by the Emperor Bishop of Vannes. M. Maret was Professor at the Sorbonne, and has the reputation of being a learned and honest ecclesiastic. Ilis learning, his honesty, and his piety, are, of course, duly appre-ciated by so pious a Suvereign as the Emperor of the French ; but there is another reason which, perhaps, had something to do with his promotion. M. Maret is reported to be the author of a memoire against the temporal power of the Pope, which appeared when the public was bombarded with projectiles of this kind, -- the first, fung by some unknown hand, being the famous one, 'Le l'upe et le Congres.' M. Maret's pamphlet was published anonymously ; yet, notwithstanding His Majesty's well-known distike to anonymous productions, it has not prevented the author from getting a mitre. The approval of the Pope is indispensable; but when the Holy See refuses its sauction it is on canonical, and not on political, grounds. In the present instance there appears no impedament of a canonical nature, and the political irregularity - as such it would be viewed at Romewas a 'deed without a name."

A Paris letter in the Independance, asserts that the Pope's Nuncio makes a strong opposition to the nomination of the Abbe Maret, of well-known Gallican principles, to the bishopric of Vannes. The Nuncio has, says the letter, various reasons for that opposition; one of which is, that the rev. gentleman was concerned in writing an anonymous pamphlet against the temporal power of the Pope, but that deaf, and that the Concordat requires that the person | with great kindness ; and they have since been supproposed for the office of Bishop shall be bealthy plied with arms, and are now ready to watch the

and the questioning, which he had to undergo, from the Minister, down to the imprisonment. of the last Priest, these proceedings are all the direct acts of. the Liberal Government of the model Constitutional King. It seems to the panegyrists of Oavour and Victor Emmanuel that all infringements on the liberty of the subject are allowable under three conditions. The first is they shall take place in a Constitutional country, and be in violation of the law. The second that they shall be resorted to by the Liberals. The third, that the persons whose rights are sacrificed, shall be persons either consecrated to religion, or at ienst zealous in its service.

ار والمراجع مسجع و مرتبعه المحلي الحرارية (المسجع)

No excess of tyranny, either by enforcing bad laws or by breaking good ones, can provoke a censure from the Liberal press, unless in the case of some Power sentenced by the Revolution to destruction as the Pope, the King of Naples, and the Austrian Kaiser. Against these no denounciation is too rhapsodical, no libel too malignant or absurd. And men are so weak, and the power of systematic lying is so great, that these libels are believed, though they are the concoctions of a press controlled by and devoted to the ends of Freemasous, Jacobins, and Revolutionists, and working by the rule of the Great Illumine :-"Lie, holdly : some of it will stick."

And we are told, because these monstrous fictions about the cruchties, tortures, and barbarities, of the Austrian Emperor, the King of Naples, and the Pope of Rome find no crodence with us, that we are the admirers of despotism and the enemies of freedom. That Trial by Jury, Habeas Corpus, Free Parliaments, and the responsibility of Ministers, are things on which we set no value. Why, these are the very things which in the name

of Liberty the Liberals invariably destroy. All the institutions which make the safeguard of our constitution and of our rights as free born Britons are invariably trampled on by them. Even in England, even now, the "Times" cannot allow us Catholics to think or speak freely in opposition to its sentiments without telling us, as it told us during the Papal aggression, that it is by a wonderful condescension, and by a great stretch of patience, that we are allowed to say a word. Regard for Liberal Institutions !-Where are the liberal institutions of France? Li-beral Institutions! What respect is paid to them in Piedmont? The Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, and the Pope, are absolute Sovereigns, and when they arrest a disturber of the peace, or imprison a conspirator, or banish an opponent, they are acting within the limits of their legal powers. But when the Liberal Minister of a Constitutional King, acting in open and flagrant breach of all law and men without trist, conviction, or sentence, or without any legal process whatsoever, he is praised by all the Liberal Press. The Liberal Government of Piedmont has actually made a law by which men are forced, whatever be their sentiments, to make holiday, to rejoice and thank God publicly for the Statuto. The refusal to sing a "Te Deum" at a Minister's order is in Sardinia a crime punishable by imprisonment and banishment ! The difference between us and our Liberal friends is this-They clamor against severities legally inflicted on malefactors-We protest against oppression illegally practised upon the good. They would subvert ancient and le-gitimate Monarchies because they have not granted political and constitutional rights to their subject .--Our indignation chiefly burns against those bypocrites and tyrants who practise oppression in the name of Freedom, and who reb their fellow-citizen of the legal rights of which they are the sworn guardians.-London Tablet.

ROME.-It is a pleasing duty to be able to announce that the loan of two millions sterling contracted by the Pontifical Government for the purpose of organising the army has been entirely subscribed. Any further contributions to the Papal loan will go towards redeeming part of the former public debt of the Papal Government, which was contracted from the usual loan-mongers on less advantageous terms than the present one. Meanwhile, General de Lamoriciere has returned to Rome, after having visited the greatest part of Ombrik. The General visited the whole of the frontier from the heights of Orvieto to the sea; he was much struck by the enthusiasm of the people, who flocked around him with cries of "Vien Pio Nono P" They shook hands with the soldiers who accompanied the general, carried their knapencks for them, and requested to be enrolled in the army, or to be armed for the defence of their the reason he ostensibly gives is, that the abbe is territory. General de Lamoriciere spoke to them

mountain, the regetation is magnificent, and here and there are to be seen noble forests of oak, chestnut, fir and beech. The plains at the foot, and particularly those of Messina, Malazzo, Palermo, Trapani, and Marsala, are fertile and well-cultivated, producing grain, grapes, and fruits of a superior quality. Sicily is divided into seven provinces-Palermo, Metaina, Catana, Syracuse, Oaltanisetta, Girgenti, and Trapani. The first three, the most important in a military point of view, are united by a road which runs along the northern coast to Girgenti, and which will one day be extended round the whole coast of the island ; Palermo, the chief town, is the residence of the Governor-General of Sicily, and is the seat of the government. It is a handsome town, about five miles round, containing some fine monuments, and is protected by strong fortifications, amongst which are the forts of Castel Lucio Castellamara. It is situated at the bottom of a gulf bearing its name, and on the banks of the Oseto, its population being 175,-000 souls. Messina, situated on a gulf of the same name, possesses the best port in the Mediterranean. It is defended by formidable fortifications, among which are the Citadel, Fort San Salvatore, and the Bastion Real Alto, completely commanding the entrance of the port. On the heights, at less than 1,000 yards from the citudel, are the forts of Gonzague, Castel Lucio, and Capicini. The Straits of Messina, separating Sicily from the kingdom of Nuples, are more than four miles across in the widest part, and upwards of one mile in the narrowest. The entrance to them is defend-

ed by a number of batteries, well situated and well armed. The town of Messina is the most important military position of Sicily, and, in fact, decides the possession of the whole island. Warlike operations are difficult in Sicily. Cavalry and artillery cannot be easily moved, and a very strong force of infantry is requisite to attack the numerous fortified places.--The fate of the country must be decided in the provinces of Palermo, Trapani, and Messina, especially the latter; it is there that the enemy must employ the greatest efforts, and there are the principal strategical points. A disembarkation effected on other parts of the coast would not produce any result : an enemy might maintain himself for a long time in the south or in the interior of the island, but would be wasted in detail without attaining his object. In the wars and insurrections of which Sicily has been the theatre at different periods, entire bands, in the interior, have perished of hunger. Sicily cannot be attacked with success without the co-operation of the navy, the command of the sea giving its defenders a vast advantage. The population of Sicily is about 2,000,000-all Catholics. They are intelligent gay, and witty; possess brilliant imaginations, strong passions, entertain an ardent love of their country, are very fond of religious spectacles, and much attached to their religion. Their patriotism makes them consider themselves superior to other nations; among themselves, moreover, they are engaged in a continual conflict for pre-eminence : and this conflict is particularly strong between Measina and Palermo. In addition to its natural advantages, Sicily, by its situation in the Mediterranean, is a military position of the first order.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria proceeds steadily in the fulfilment of the promises he made on the conclusion of the war, showing a marked contrast in this respect to the high-sounding but empty protestations of revolutionary governments. The enlarged Council of the Empire was opened on the 1st last. And, though the "Times" perverts its influence to produce an impression that this event has had no salutary effect on the public mind in Austrin, according to more reliable accounts, the opening of the Reichsrath has strengthened the belief, which has long been on the increase, that the Emperor is heartily engaged in endeavoring to remove abuses, to better the condition of his subjects, and to add to their liberties .- Tublet. SPAIN. .

The following important document has been published :- "To the Cortes .- The abdication by my brother Charles Louis of his rights to the crown of Spein, contained in his manifesto, dated in Tortosa, on the 23rd of April this year, compels me to claim the rights of my family, and those which I have per-sonally, to the throne of my ancestors. Decided to maintain them, as well as the principle of legality upon which they are based, I will not permit an appeal to arms to obtain the triumph, nor that the noble blood of Spaniards shall again be shed in the cause. I place my faith in Divine Providence, in the rectitude and patriotism of the Spaniards, and in

Pavonrable; winds arei now fast bringing in 'numerous, transports and men of war, bolh from Borops and India, ... The French force is , repidly, increasing, several heavy ships, with, about 3,000 troops on board, having arrived between mails:

whether have been and an and the second and the second

The public is still in ignorance of the precise terms of the Ohinese reply to the ultimatum of the Allied Ministers, except from Chinese sources but the nature is well known to be hostile. It is reported now from Shanghai' that the ultimatum had again been sent to the Chinese authorities, but unaccompanied by the demand for indemnity which it was understood was to have formed a part of any further communication after a first refasal of the terms offered. Should such be the fact, its effect will probably be to embolden the Chinese Governmont to persevere in its present rush course.

In the event of hostilities, it is understood that no blocksde will be enforced to the southward of the Gulf of Pecheli.

The rebels in the neighbourhood of Canton still prove their presence by causing great injury to trade. The difficulties thrown in the way of all transit by them is stated to be a principal cause of the extreme dearness of tea in the province. To prevent any further advance in prices of that necessary of life the Governor-General lately took the high-handed course of putting all the principal dealers in prison. For a few days rates in consequence declined; but they are again advancing.

Very unpleasant news has reached as from Japan, but details are not yet known. A serious conflict had taken place at Jeddo between the followers of one of the great princes and those of the Regent, the latter having been attacked and several of them slain by the former. The Regent himself was stabled, but whether fatally or not was not known. Foreigners were in much alarm, and with good reason, although the Governor of Jeddo was adopting precautions for their safety; for the insurgent chief is very powerful, and bitterly opposed to the concessions in favour of foreigners granted by the late treaty.

The two French Generals of Brigade have arrived so that the Staff of Generals of both nations is now complete.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF ARCHEISHOP BLAND .- This most estimable prelate died suddenly, at I P.M., on Wednesday, 20th June, of overflow of blood to the heart. The melancholy intelligenco has been communicated by telegraph to Archbishop Purcell, by R. P. Voorhis, Rsq., of New Orleans. Archbishop Blanc was a native of Lyons, France. He came, a young man, to the United States. Was consecrated Bishop in 1835. Was made Archbishop in 1851. May he rest in peace !- Cinn. Cutholic Telegraph.

There were three hundred and seventeen persons Confirmed in Columbus, last Sunday, by the Most Rev. Archbishop, - one hundred and forty in Saint Patrick's Church, and one hundred and seventy-seven in Holy Orosa. There were twenty-one converts, of whom seventeen in Huly Cross, nearly all of whom were fruits of the Mission in that Church, two years ago, as then reported. Of the converts in St. Patrick's Church, one was Oran Brownson, Esq., a brother of the distinguished Publicist. Mr. Brownson resides thirtsen miles from Columbus. He was educated, when a child, in the doctrines of the Universalists. When grown up, he travelled awhile on the same road with the Methodists. Finding that was leading him in the wrong direction, he joined the Presbyterians; soon dissatisfied with the revolting theories of Calvin, he sought for truth among the Shakers. Disgusted with them, he was immersed by the Mormons. When their neculiar views developed themselves as they are now seen, Mr. Brownson, as an man and sincere inquirer, sought and found the truth where Christ had placed it in the Catholic Church, and was received into the Redeemer's fuld, eighteen months ago, by Rev Edward Fitzgerald, Pastor of St. Patrick's. Like his illustrious brother, he very naturally accounts for his frequent changes of foligion, if changes they can be called, from the fact that he was necessarily dissuitafied until he found the truth.-Ibid.

DEATH OF THE REV. G FLAUT -The Rev. Father Flaut, assistant Pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, and Chaplain to the Carmelites, departed this life, says the Baltimore Mirror, on Friday, the 8th of June, in the 64th year of his age. The deceased was a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and made his theological studies at Mount St. Mary's College. In 1829 he was elevated to the order of

THE WHEAT UROP IN NEW YORK STATE. The last number of the Rochester Rural New Forker says :---From personal poblervation, and allows have been able to lears, by inquiry, we are, inclined to believe that the wheat crop of Western New York or at least that portion sown early, on good, properly pre-pared soil-will this year cacape the midge, and pro-duce abundantly. Much more land is now occupied with Winter wheat than usual of late years in this region - probably five times that which was grown either of the three or four preceding seasons-and hence the result is of considerable importance, and naturally awaited with great anxiety, not only as regards temporary profit, but the probabilities of ngain cultivating the crop successfully in districts where the midge has prevailed. During the past week we have seen several samples of wheat which were headed out and in blossom, and which will, no doubt, be sufficiently matured to escape injury from the midge ere the usual period of its ravages - the Intier part of June and fore part of July. On Hopday, June 4, an experienced farmer of Wheatland showed us samples of the Soules, Mediterranean, Dayton and Egyptian varieties, all headed out, and the two former in blossom. They were sown about the 6th of September, and we think the cultivator (Mr. E. Blackmyr) would not pay any premium to be insured against the midge. Another Generee Valley farmer assures us that he has a crop of Soules wheat which promisses to yield over forty bushels to the acre, and that he considers it ahead of the insect. The present appearances and prospects of the wheat crop are certainly most encouraging, and our confidence in the belief (so often expressed within the past year) that the farmers of Western New York may and will again grow wheat successfully is daily augmenting.

THEES MEN KILLED .- Three men, named George Rawcliffe, Thomas Granger, and Henry W. Hall, were run over and killed by an express train on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday afternoon at Peekskill. Hall and Granger were fighting on the track, when Rawcliffe attempted to separate them. They worked in a brickyard near Peekskill. The engineer and firemen are exonerated from blame, Rawcliffe was an Boglishman, aged 22, Granger an American, aged 28, and Hall an American, aged 35. The Coroner was notified. - N Y. Daily News, June 21

The irreligious spirit of Black Republicanism ia Massachussetts, is shown by the fact that the Legislature refuses to bestow any charitable appropriations on Oatholic institutions, and also denies a charter to the College of the Holy Cross. Can any faithful Catholic aid in keeping Republicaniam in power? What a sad comment is this intolerance on the lines of Mrs. Heenans-so often recited by the descendants of the Puritans at their social banquets-"They left unstained what there they found; freedom to worship God." From a large number of pulpits in this State is preached in the forenoon -" Love Sonthern Slaves," and in the afternoon -" Hate the Catholica." Black Republicanismidemands such preaching. It says, either preach such, or no salary .- New Bedford Times.

Dennis Bowen fell from a second story window, at 154 Federal street, Boston, on Friday evening, and was injured so seriously that he died in ten minutes after hs was taken to the hospital. He is a laborer and leaves a wife and child. He is supposed to have been asleep at the time.

The Transcript says that there are a dozen of Protestant churches in Boston more than are needed. The Catholics have not half church room. Why will not our Protestant brethren sell us some of their empty churches cheup? It is a pity to have them idle.

Private despatches received at Washington state that 10,000 troops will be needed at Pike's Peak to prevent Indian depredations. Great excitement prevailed there, and the work in the mines way stopped.

An official letter from the Postmaster General states that the defalcations of Mr. Fowler up to 31st Harch, at which time the accounts were audited, was \$155,500. The late cashier states that it will proably amount to \$179,000 including the time since auditing.

The Ohio Journal of Education gives an account of a school in that State, where, out of thirty-five scholars, nine boys chew tobacco and five girls are smokers.

The barque Alacrity arrived at Boston on the 14th. from Cape of Good Hope, with 87 Mormon passen-gers, mcn, women, and children. They are bound the Great Mormon City of the West.

price of Gas to \$2 50 per 1,030 feet. This is dono

because the Directors are convinced that the Com-

in body and mind."

There is no difference of opinion as to the fact that trade was never more dull in Paris and in the provinces than at this moment; and various causes are assigned for this anomalous state of things at a period of apparently profound tranquillity. France is proceeding with her compercial reorganization in the midst of external complications. The period of transition through which trade is pass-ing is the more difficult insenace as certain parties interested in maintaining the protective system for their own exclusive advantage are giving a strong opposition to the modification of the Customs' tariff, and retard the final execution of the treaty concluded with England. The clouds in the political horizon, moreover, alarm the timid. and paralyze all speculation. A few transactions are entered on, to be concluded at a short date, but nobody will undertake an operation at a long date of which the success is made to depend on future security. The result is, that though trade in France is not absolutely dead, it is no longer in that active state of prosperity which belongs to a period of general pence. No doubt exists as to the recovery which will take place as soon as harmony is known to he re-established among the States of Europe. In addition to the uneasiness created by the late political events, an alarm was caused in financial circles by a report that the Emperor is about to raise a loan of 400,000,000f. to carry out his plan, announced in the Moniteur in January last, to aid the manufacturers by a loan of 40,000,000f, to thuse who may wish to improve their machinery, and thus prepare themselves to compete with the foreigner. The rumour was, that the sum of 40,000,000f being found to be insufficient, the Emperor was determined to increase it to 400,000,000f. It appears that such an idea was entertained for a moment, but was subsequently abanuoned.

The unfavourable accounts of the growing crops in the northern departments of France have produced a further rise in the flour and corn markets. These accounts are that the late cold weather has completely arrested the progress of the wheat crop in all the departments to the North of Paris. The fact is, complaints are heard in almost all the departments-the south and south-west exceptedthat the wheat is thin and not sufficiently advanced. The temperature is cold for the season, and farmers, before they dispose of their stock of wheat on hand desire to ascertain what the produce will be of the approaching harvest.

ITALY.

Throughout Sardinia and Central Italy the Government is arresting, imprisoning, and exiling Priests and Eishops; Fathers Protest and Zapetti were arrested on the 25th ult., at Taria; Fathers Betti and Ponte were arrested at Genon, on the 26th, all four are Jesuits. Domiciliary visits and searches have been also made at Turin, Florence, Bergamo, Carignan, Cari, and Bologna. Four other priests were also arrested at Turin, Messrs, the Abbes Gianolio, Rostagno, Albera, and Bosco. In addition to the sixteen Bishops' Sees kept vacant in Piedmont, a number of Sees in the Central Italian Provinces have been deprived of their Bishops by the Government. which intends, we are told, to content itself with banishing those Prelates whose sentiments or conduct are not to its liking. Our readers will please celebrated volcanor isolated like Vesuving, is 3,608 to observe that from the transportation of Cardiant Corsi from Pisa to Turin, his imprisonment there miles round at the base. Towards the bottom of the west having now set in.

routiers, and to defend them better than any regu lar troops could do .- Weekly Register.

It ill becomes English writers to taunt the Pope with employing mercenaries to butcher his subjects, whether offending or unoffending. The Pope and the King of Naples have not been even accused, as far as our memory serves, either by Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, the assassin Gallenge, or his employer the Times, with applying pitch-caps to the leads of their subjects for merely being found walking peaceably in the streets of Rome or Naples after dusk, or of flegging women at triangles for the sheer love of infermi cruelty. Yet these horrible outrages were frequently perpetrated in Dublin in 1798 and 1803, by the myrinidons of the British Government, as living witnesses can attest. To this day the south and west of freland abound with too well authenticated parratives of the atrocities committed by the Hanoverians and the Hessian mercenaries upon the unoffending subjects of George III. The unoffending subjects of the Pope need not fear any such barbarities from the hands of the Irish volunleers.

NAPLES .-- Garibaldi is master of Palermo, though there can be no doubt that that city is now nothing but a heap of ruins, as enormous damage has been done to that place by its bombaidment from the citadel and by the Neapolitan ships of war. A letter from Palermo says-" Garibaldi, on obtaining possession of the city, opened the prison, liberated the prisoners, and took the gaulers and as many of the police as he could find. After exhibiting these for a day in the market-place, he hanged them, in the presence of the people."

Fours, June 12.- M. de Martino, the Neapolitan Eavoy, is entrusted with detailed instructions for brief and urgent negociations with the Emperor Napoleon.

The following are the bases on which the King of Naples consents, at least, for the present, to an arcangement with the Sicilian insurrectionists :-Francis II. is ready to engage himself to grant a liberal Constitution on the broadest basis to Sicily,

to he also applied to the whole kingdom. Should the Sicilians desire a distinct and independent existence, the King would extend his concess ons so far as to place Sicily in a position similar to that of the Duchy of Luxembourg.

The attitude of Count Cavour leaves, however, little hope of a solution favorable to the King of Naples.

Garibaldi being triumphant, Count Cavour now equests the Cabinet of the Tuileries to adopt, in regard to Sicily, the policy followed in reference to Tuscany, Parma, Modens, and the Legations. This request has only been confidentially made to the Emperor Napoleon.

FAOTS ABOUT SIGLEY .- Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean, is separated from the southern extremity of Italy by the Straits of Messina, and surrounded by several groups of small Islands. It is about 188 miles in the largest part, that is from east tw west; varies from 31 to 109 miles in width; is 344 miles round, and 16,875 square miles in superfi-

cies. The island contains a range of high mountains which is considered by geologists a continuation of the Appenines. Mount Eins, also called Monte Gihello, is situated in the province of Catana. This yards above the level of the sea, and is from 81 to 88

the force of circumstances. I desire not to ascend the Privathood by the Most Rev. Archbishop Whitthe throne by encountering victims on the steps to

it; I desire to accend it supported by the general conviction that by legality order will be established, and with it the country will prosper and progress, in conformity with the enlightenment of the age. 1 issue this manifesto to the Cortes in order than the untion may thereby be informed of it. -JUAN DE BOUR-NON - London, Jane 2, 1860."

From all parts the Pope continues to receive marks of attachment and devotion. Catholic Spain shows every wish not to be surpassed by any other nation in generosity ; and addresses from Portugal, and donations from Modenn and elsewhere have been recently presented to Ilis Holiness.

RUSSIA.

EMANCIPATION OF THE SERFS .- The Gazette du Nord publishes intelligence respecting the emancipaof the serfs in Russia, and states that the principal measures proposed on this subject have been adopted by the majority of the deputies of the nobles, and hat the general enfranchisement will be realized in the course of next autumn, on the following bases : "Immediate grant of personal liberty to the peas-

ante, which has become all the more indispensable that both they and their masters consider it to exist de fucto ever since the promulgation of the ukase propounding the general principles of the emanci-pation. The official proclamation of the personal liberty of the peasant allows, however, a transition state of two years, after which, the emancipation shall be complete. During the said two years the landowner will have the faculty of treating with the pessants for the sale of the fee-simple of the land they occupy, or letting it to them on lease for a term not less than six years. In case the landowner should not be able to come to any such arrangement before the expiry of two years, the Government will intervene to give the peasants a quantity of land proportioned to their means. Finally, as soon us the serf has thus obtained his right of citizenship, his former mester has no longer the least claim upon him."

TURKEY.

The exact state of the Oriental question may be made known in a few lines. The Porte is willing to permit representatives of each of the Great Powers to sit as "assessors" in the Commission of Inquiry, but it objects to their being members of those bodies. Kipriali Mehemet Pasha, the newly-appointed Grand Vizier, has been ordered by the Sultan to examine in person into the complaints made by his Christian subjects. The Russian Govertment continues to urge the necessity for the estublishment of a European Commission of luquiry, but the project finds no favor with Austria, Prussia, and England. This Government does not wish to have the Uriental questhrow cold water on the firo which Rassis is now in Bulgaria, but no details have yet been received .---Times.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, APRIL 25 .- The steamer Singapore, with the English mail of March 10, arrived on the The Buffalo Gas Light Company have reduced the

field. PITTERUCON ADDRESS AND OFFERING TO THE POPE .-The Address adopted at the Cathedral meeting, with very nearly ten thousand signatures, was forwarded this week. The Address written out in beautiful style by the Systers of Mercy, and the sheets containing the signatures were bound in a volume by W. S. Haven of Third Street. The style of binding will do credit to our city, and will compare favorably with anything produced in the country. An Italian translation of the Address was enclosed. It was written on parchment and ornamented with a beautiful heading and arabesque border, containing appropriate emblems : the whole executed by Mr. C. B. lher. A check for \$3,250, the amount of the collections made in the Diocese, was forwarded at the same time. When it is considered that this was an offering of the most spontaneous kind, the sum contributed by each one being known only by himself, except in a few cases where it was revealed by accident, the above must be considered a very handsome don tion from the limited number of Catholics in this

We are informed by one who witnessed the cerenony, that Mr. John Chichester, son of a Protestant clergyman, received confirmation at Lansinsburg, N. Y., on Sunday, the 3rd inst., at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Dr. M'Closkey, Bishop of Albany .- Irish Ametican.

diocese. - Pittsburgh Catholic, June 16.

INPROVEMENT AT BALTINGRE -- A correspondent of the New York Times gives some cheering facts in regard to the great improvement visible in the municipal government and police regulations of Baltimore. As is well known, there was a time when lawlessness and rowdyism ran riot; when human life was insecure ; when the elective franchise hecame a mockery, and immorality of every kind stalked abroad. But now the scene is changed .-There are no marders, and robberies seldon: occur. Grog shops and lager heer resorts are all closed on Sunday, and a regular crusade is being waged against the gaubling houses. This happy reform was inaugurated by the deposition of Judge Stump from the City Criminal Court, and his successor, Judge Bond, administers the law with stern integrity and restless cuergy.

INGIDENTS OF THE TORNADO. - The Darenport (lowa) Gazette, relating some of the remarkable incidents of the late tornado, has the following :- A little girl three years old was found in a slough in the northwestern part of this county, this side of the " Wanhsey," near Mrs. Brandon's residence, and probably a couple of miles from the track of the torundo. She for use, and you are in possession of a superior che-was seen to fall, and was found with head buried in mical soap. The cost of this superior article is about the mud. When taken out she was found to be alive. She was taken care of, and is now apparently well tion brought forward just now, and it will therefore ; excepting that she is not altogether sensible. She cannot tell anything about herself, and is atterly employed in lighting. There have been disturbances unknown. From Roger's Settlement, in Clinton county, a child four years old was carried a distance of two miles and killed.

The Boston Boot and Shoe Market, the Reporter says, remains inactive, and will probably thus continue through the present month Stocks of goods 22d instant, somewhat unexpectedly, and the out- are not rapidly accumulating, as the manufacturers ward mails will be despatched to-morrow at 2 p.m. are doing but little except on ordered work, and no ner steamer Cadiz. The carlier departure is caused great auxiety is manifested to increase the amount fountain head. By dropping your due into the post by the change of mousoon,-that from the south- of work on hand. The total shipment of boots and office, for us, you will oblige, Yours with respect, shoes by rail and sen, for the week, is 3330 cases.

pany can make money at the reduced rate. Singulan Soicion .- A man named Dean Gilbert, living in Prescott, R. I., committed suicide, on Sun-day night last week, in a very singular manner.-He halanced a rock weighing nearly a ton, and fast-ened it up with a piece of board ; and, after he had crawled under, kicked the board out, and the rock fell, crushing him to death. He was a temperate man, in confortable circumstances, and fifty years of nge. A man named Francisco D. Mayo was arrested hast week in New York on a charge of murder, committed by him in 1857. It appears that Mayo, who is an Italian, ingratiated himself into the good wishes of a Roman Oatholic Priest in New Orleans, and having received a sum of money from the clergyman sufficient to go into the boat business -he succeeded, and made a small fortune. The priest, very naturally, demanded the return of the loan, and Mayo having refused, he was thratened

with a law suit. In a very short time after the priest was found murdered in his bed. Suspicion rested on Mayo, and he, together with 12 others were arrested as accomplices. They were all found guilty and sentenced to be hanged in three's or different days. The first three mot their fate. In a few days afterwards the remaining ten broke jail and escaued. Mayo, it seems went to Galveston, and the officers of justice being after him, he took his departure for New York, where he has been arrested, and will be handed over to the New Orleans authorities without delay. Verily the way of the transgressor is hard.-N. Y. Herald.

A gentleman living in Troy, N. Y., some time since, lusta valuable gold watch, which was taken fcom a stand in his bedroom; and recently he found it anugly stowed away in a rat hole in one corner of his chamber.

PURE CHEMICAL SOAP .- Pour 13 quarta soft boiling vater upon 5 lbs. of unslaked lime. Then dissolve 5 lbs. of washing soda in 12 quarts of soft boiling water. Then mix the above together, and let the mixture remain together from 12 to 24 hours for the purpose of chemicalizing. Now ponr off all the clear liquid - being careful not to disturb the sediment. Add to the above 31 lbs. of clarified grease, and from 3 to 4 oz. of rosin. Boil this compound together one hour; pour off to cool; cut into bars 3; cents per 1b.

A MODEL DUN .- The following is a copy of the dunning letters Morris & Willis are sending around to those who are in arrears for the Home Journal. It is the most delicately done dun we ever read :- Dear Sir :- In the hurry of your engagements, you have doubtless overlooked and forgotten, as a trifle, the small sum of a year's indebledness to the Home Journul; but, as rivers are kept running by the drops of falling dew, so it is necessary to our continuanco that the falling dues should come punctually to the Monnis & Willia

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 29, 1860.

THE SYMPATHIBING WOMAN .--- If we were called The SYMPATHEME Works. It we were called spon to describe Mrs. Dobbs, we should i without hesitation, call her a sympathising woman. Nobody was troubled with a malady she did not suffer.) She knew all about it by experience, and could sympa-thize with them from the bottom, of her heart. Bob Turner was a wag, and when one day he saw

Mrs. Dobbs coming slong the road towards the house, he knew that, in the absence of his wife, he should be called upon to entertain her, so he resolved to play a little on the good woman's abundant store of sympathy.

Hastily procuring a large blanket, he wrapped bimself up in it, and threw himself on a sofa near

by. "Wby, good gracious, Mr. Tarner, are you sick ?" asked Mrs. Dobbs, as she saw his position.

"Oh, dreadfully !" groaned the imaginary invalid. "What's the matter ?"

"Ob a great many things! First and foremost, I'vo got a congestion of the brain." "That's dreadful !" sighed Mrs. Dobbs. "I came

pretty near dying of it ten years to come next spring. What else ?"

"Dropsy," again groaned Bob.

"There I can sympathise with you. I was trou-bled with it, but finally got over it."

"Neuralagia," continued Bob.

"Nobody can tell, Mr. Turner, what I have suffer-ed from neuralagia. It's an awful complaint." "Then again, I'm very much distressed by inflam-mation of the bowels."

mation of the bowels." "If you've got that, i pity you," commented Mrs. Dobbs, "for three years, steady, I was afflicted with it, and I don't think I've fully recovered yet." "Rheumatism," added Bob. "Yes, that's pretty likely to go along with neura-

lagia. It did with me. "Toothache," suggested Bob.

"There have been times, Mr. Turner," said the sympathizing woman when I thought I should have gone distracted with the toothache."

"Then," said Bob, who having temporarily run out of his stuck of medical terms, resorted to a scientific name. "I'm very much afraid that I've got the tethyasurus."

"I shouldn't be at all surprised," said the ever ready Mrs. Dobbs, "I had it when I was young." "Though it was with great difficulty that be could resist laughing, Bob continued.

"I am suffering a great deal from a sprained ankle. "Then you can sympathize with me, Mr. Turner. Isprained mine very badly when I was coming along.

"But that isn't the worst of it." "Well, what is it!" asked Mrs. Dobbs, with curi-

osity. "I wouldn't tell any one bat you, Mrs. Dobbs, but the fact is-(here Bob groaned)-I'm afraid, and the doctors agree with me, that my reason is affected-

that, in short I'm a little crazy." "Oh, Mr. Turner, is it possible ?" exclaimed the lady. Its horrible; I know it is! I frequently have mells of getting out of my kend myself!"

Bob could stand it no longer; he burst into a roar of laughter, which Mrs. Dobbs taking for the precursor of a violent paroxysm of inamnity, ahe was led to take a hurried leave.

THE FLOATING POPULATION OF LORDON .- Mr. D. W. Harvey, the Commissioner of the City of London Police, has caused an account to be taken by the rolice of the number of persons entering the City within a given period. The result shows that the amazing number of T06,621 individuals passed into the city by its various entrances during the 24 hours trated; and as the day selected for the enumeration was free from any extraordinary attraction to the city, there can be no doubt that the return furnishes a fair estimate of the average daily influx. Of the 706,621, the aggregate of this census of a day, 49,-\$42 only, or loss than one fourteenth, entered during the night, viz., between the hours of 11 P.M., and 7 A.M. It is hardly necessary to add that these numbers are altogether irrespective of the resident pooulation.

RUADY-NADE YEART. - Perhaps all our lady readers may not understand the best method of having good ready-made yeast always on hand. We invariably have good bread made from the yeast cakes prepared as follows .- " Put into three pints of water a handful of hops, and nearly a quart of pared potatous, cut into small pieces. Boil for half an hour, and etrain while scalding hot, into sufficient flour to mike a stiff batter. Stir it well, adding one table-effect, and despairing of ever regaining my lost ON and AFTER MONDAY, May 7th, Tralos will

J. S. O'Connor, P.P., Cornwall, will give con-tion to an afflicted and bereaved parent.

Editors of papers would do an act of charity, by

og the above a few insertions.

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And General Drapery Store,

THE CLOTH HALL,

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Best West of England Black Oloths. Black Cassimores, Tweeds, Doeskins. Silk Volvet and Marseille Vestings.

Ready Made Garments for all Seasons. Gentlemen's Gloves, in Silk, Kid, Lisle, &c. Gent's Half Hose Merno, Cotton, & Lambs' Wool. Gent's Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. Gentlemen's Linea Collars in the various Styles. Gent's Fancy Regatta and Linen Fronted Shirts. Vests, Pants and Drawers in Merino and Cotton. Umbrellas, Portmanteaus, Travelling Scarfs, &c.

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Full Dress Suit within two days from the time ordered. Hosiery for Ladies, Gent's and Youths, of all sizes

and qualities.

Linens, Flannels, Towelling, Long Cloth, Muslins, Parasols, &c.

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

June 31.

-----P.K.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1857. Messre. Perry Davis & Son. - Genis. - For more than a year I was afflicted with a troublesome cough, attended with a yellowish frothy expectoration, and BELLS. BELLS. great emaciation followed. Whether it was a liver or lung cough I knew not, but there was an inces-BELLS. BELLS. sant tickling sensation in my chest. Calling one day at the office of the United States Journal, of this city, one of the proprietors strongly recommended me to try your Pain Killer. I sent and got the arti-cle, and was helped immeduately, and am now well. This was last March. I withhold my address as my family and myself are averse to notoriety. That what I have written is solemn truth, is well known to the proprietors of the Journal. I write under the influence of grateful feeling. Yours truly, AMICUS. Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co.,

Lampiough & Campbell, wholesale agents for Montren]. and the second s

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Nature, in her great laboratory, has stored some emedy adapted to every disease which "flesh is heir to." But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation has suc-ceeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensation, the

DYSPEPSIAI

With all its lesser and numerons ovils ; and it may he safely asserted that until the appearance of the Oxygenuled Bitters a case of Dyspepsia cured was a rare experince in medical practice. Now under the influence of these Bitters the rule is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

Read the following, which the subscriber requests us to publish for the banefit of the afflicted ; An Obturale and Involerate Case of DYSPEPSIA

OURED BY THE OXYGENATED BITTERS. The following from a gentleman well known in the region in which he lives ought to satisfy all those of little faith :

WATKBTOWN, N.Y., July 28, 1868. S. W. FOWLN & Oo., Boston,-Sirs : - Nine years since I was attacked by that curse of all disenses, Dyspepsia, which so affected me as to cause great oppression, fullness, and bloating of the bowels immediately after eating, accompanied with terrible pains in the stomach, often occasioning nauses, vomiting, acidity, and headache, together with general debility and suffering, altogether rendering life a burthen.

JOHN MCLOSKY'S MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

38, Sanguinet Street, North corner of the Ohamp 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 We will DYK all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets,

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

With respect to the change that has taken place in the above Establishment, it has been done only for the better management of the same ; and I wish to containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on nform the Public that I have not retired from the hand. business, as has been circulated through the City in hand-bills. I am still the head Manager, until further notice

> JOHN MCCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street,

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Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Establishment; and is receiving NEW GOODS every week from Europs, per steamer. He has also on hands a large assoriment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes - Wholesale and Retail.

April 6, 1860.

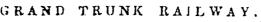
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JOHN PAPE & CO. HAVE just OPENED one Oase of LADIES' CHE-NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colors. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.





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Are you sick, feeld, and com-bining? Are you out of order, with your system decaused, and your feelings unconfortated to system decaused, and your feelings unconfortated there symptoms are often the method to seriona illness. Some the system decaused, and your feelings unconfortated there symptoms are often the method to seriona illness. Some you, and should be a seried by so index and should be a seried by so the observed burgs unconfortated in the disordered humon s— the disordered humon s— the disordered humon s— the disordered humon s— the observed burgs unconfortated in the body into vigors as activity, parties the system from the observe to vigor are where in the body and obstracts where in the body and the deep sented and damperous distempers. The same pargather effect expels them. Caused by similar obstractions on the obstract and common complaint, is also trac- in many of the deep sented and damperous distempers. The same pargather ef are about about the intervence of the critics will meet to employ them when suffering from the disor-ders they ence. Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal effest, and from other well known public per-

From a Powersding Merchant of St. Level. Feb. 4, eds. Due Avant: Your Pills are the paragon of all their great in medicine. They have curst on fittle data of alcerous some apon her hands and for that he to incurable for years. Her mother has been lower ondy afflicted with blatches and j imples on her. The in her hair. After our child was oursel, she also your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGEN 105.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartoright, New Orlense. Four fills are the prince of purges. Their excell -qualities surpass any exthantic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on to bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the dail, treatment of disease.

Headarhe, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Bond, Baltimore.

DEAR BIO. AVER: I cannot answer you tokat com plaints I have cured with your fills better than to say all clear we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual culturitie in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your fills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Prissing and the best of the harry, For ourse Finds the first many prissing Pa., May 1, 1855. Dr. J. C. AYRE. Sir : I have been repeatedly curved of the worst headache any body can have, by a dose or two of your Phils. It seems to arise from a ford atomach, which they demnse at once Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, Clerk of Steamer Clarice.

Billous Disorders - Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Fills admirably adapted to th

pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrase all all

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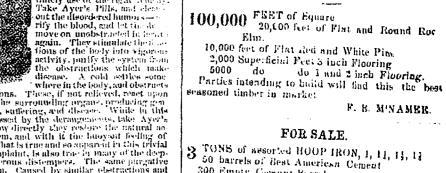
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| spoonful of fresh yeast and set it in a warm place to rise. When light, mix it stiff with Indian meal, rol | nated Ritlers the good effects of which were imme | leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows : | pore as an aperient, but I flut their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my prac- | usual requisites and accomplishments of Female |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| mi thin, and cut into round cakes or square pieces | distely visible on my health and system. Before | and Boston, Rt | the proved more effectual for the cure of bilious com plaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely | |
| two, or two and a half inches in diameter. Dry these thoroughly, and keep them in a bag in a dry | Using a whole bottle I was entirely enred; and I | For Portland and Boston, stopping over | plaints than any one remedy I can mention. I succerely rejoins that we have at length a purgative which is wor- thy the confidence of the profession and the people. | BONOLABTIC YEAR |
| place. They will remain good for months. Before | feel a pleasure in inducing all like sufferers as my- self to make use of this remarkable remedy. | | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. | TERMS: |
| using, take one of these cakes for each medium-sized | | Night Mail for Quebee, (Mixed Train from Richmond) at | DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1863. Fire: I have used your PHIs in my general and hospital | Bourd and Tuition |
| losf, soak in warm water till soft, and add a tea- | | 15" On Friday Kvenings Passongers for Quebec | F PROMINT FUL DIDING YOR DIMOG LITCHER OLD THE REPORT OF THE DID | Use of Bed and Bedding |
| spoonful of sods for three or four yeast cakes. Add this to the flour with warm water, and raise in the | and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & | can leave Montreal at 7.45 P.M., by the Special | say they are the best cathartie we employ. Their regu- lating action on the liver is quick and decided, conse | |
| usual manuer. Some put the light yeast, without | Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; S. J. Lyman, and by | Train, connecting with the Montreal Uceau Steam- | quently they are an admirable remedy for derangements | Drawing and Painting |
| adding the Indian meal, into close jars or jugs, and | Druggists generally. | ships, instead 5.00 P.M. | of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a cose of billous discuse so obstinute that it did not readily yield to | f rayment is required Duarterly in advance |
| use as needed. It will not keep many weeks by this | | WESTERN TRAINS. | them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., Phyrician of the Marine Hospital. | October 29. |
| method. | BURNETT'S COCOAINE-There is probably no prepar- | | Dysoutery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms. | |
| Rose Wernersen Comments Little Lange Streemen | ation for drossing the hair, that can compete anc- | | From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago. | COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS |
| FERN THIAKERS Some sciolists have discovered a short path to celeority. Having heard that it is | nessfully with the Oocosine, which is rapidly coming into general use everywhere; and when once used | | Your Fills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in categories of the best aperients I have | KINGSTON, O.W.; |
| Breelly silly to blieve everything they take for orant- | gives such satisfaction that no one will be without it. | Day Ban, for release, bonden, barna, | hold them in estrem as one of the best aperients I have over found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes | Under the Immediate Survey O. H. ; |
| 104 that it must be vestly when to believe nothing | We are informed by dealers in this place and vicinity | Rud Detroit, at | Usen an excellent remedy, when given in small doser for | Under the Immediate Supervision of the Hight Riv E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. |
| They therefore set up for free- thinkers, though their | that the sales are now very large and increasing fast | Stationa, at | bilious dysentery and diarrhma. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use | Aingston. |
| only stock in trade is that they are free from think- ing. It is not safe to contemn them, nor very easy | | Wight Express Train, (with Sleeping | of women and children. | THE above Institution, situated in one of the most |
| to convince them since as person makes so large a | | Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit, | Dyspopsia, Impurity of the Blood. | |
| account against the reason of others, as those who | and by all druggists. | Sc., st | From Rev. J. V. Mimes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. | |
| baye none of their own. | | • These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan South- | DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit | I TINEN INI LUC VERIFILE DESCRIPTION DE DE L |
| | WANTED, | ern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all | in distress. To regulate the organs of digention and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have | |
| A skull without a tongue often preaches better than one that has one. | A SITUATION as TEACHER in a Catholic School, | points West. | over known, and I can confidently recommend them to | tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object |
| Paul Ole tast uss ong. | by a person who can produce the highest Testi- | W. BHANLY, | by thende. Yours, J. V. HIMES. | |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | monials as to his qualifications as an elementary | General Manager. | WARAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1885. DRAK 518: I am using your Cathartic Fills in my prac- tice, and flad them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood. JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D. | |
| THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., | School Teacher, from the Catholic Board of Ex- | Montreal, May 4, 1860 | they, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the | |
| | sminers, Quebec. | WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S | JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D. | |
| ADVOCATE, | Office. | WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S | Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gont, Neuralgia, Dropsy, | A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. |
| Las opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. | June 6th, 1960. | | Paralysis, Fits, etc. | TERMJ: |
| | | | From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Cunada. | Board and Tuition, \$100 per Aunum (paya to half- |
| TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS. | NOW PUBLISHING. | | Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costineness. If others of our fraternity have found them | I JUALA AUVERCH. I |
| WANTS & SITUATION by a Lody to TRACH a | · · · · | | as effections as I have, they should foin me in mental- | Use of Library during cray \$2 |
| arouve of the second second terms of the second sec | in TANIO (OVE. SPAT DIAN) | | ing it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although had enough in itself is | 1 The Annual Session commences on the tag |
| The use a Ulbioma from the Detholic Point of Pr | A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL | | that complaint, which although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe cos- sioness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that | ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858. |
| miners for Montreal; and is qualified to impart a bund English Education. | TDEATIGE ON ALCERDA | MENORY | organ and cure the disease. | |
| Apply to the TAUR WITHING Office Montreal CE . | TREATISE ON ALGEBRA. | | From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston. | |
| " " " V HIMLY & COMMERCIAL Nobool No OK QL | First Part Just Ready. | | I find one or two large doses of your Pilly taken at the | CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT. |
| inwrence Main Streat, Montreal. June 14, 1860. | THE WHOLE, when issued, will be found to be a | A SALEN OF THE PROPERTY IN THE ADDRESS OF THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF | proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also | THE subscribers has in course of construction a num- |
| ×1, 1000. | complete and comprehensive Volume on the Science. | and and a server and a server and a server and a server a | very effectual to clamac the stonarch and erad mount | LUCE OF EASIDY SEWING MACSINUC ALL AND |
| INFORMATION WANTED, | For Sale at the Booksellers', and at the TRUE | MARBLE FACTORY, | They are so much the best physic we have that I recom- mend no other to my patients. | Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in |
| P CATHERINE HUNT | WITNESS Office. | BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER- | From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. | UADAUX. All Who intend to supply themesting with |
| F CATHERINE HUNT, native of Cloghen King's ounty, Iroland; she was in Kingston about 4 or 5 | Price 23 9d, or 55 cents. | RACE.) | PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1853. HONORED Sig: I should be ungrateful for the rolef | In 2004 CHEAD BIRCHINA WIT AND IT TO THE STREET |
| - Ally information up to has minerarhante | | | your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on ex- | I LU UCICI LUCIF BUICCONGES TOP A fam moster and the - |
| | ······································ | WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, | | Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber inlends to be |
| UNT, West Farsham, O. E. | | and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE | matian. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried | governed by quick sales and light profits. |
| | Ayer's Cathartic Pills. | and BUREAU TOPS ; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP- | your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried | |
| INFORMATION | | TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens | your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By per- | WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS. |
| Avilously solicited regarding two children, Avib, and DENIS SHEBHAN, aged respectively and to years when the second solution is a second solution. | | of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the | SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855. | E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, |
| and Io DENIS SHEEHAN, aged respectively | J. MAHER, | finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen | SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855. DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your 1'lila, of <i>Ricematic Gout</i> — a painful disease that had adjoed and for ware | 265 Notre Dame Street. |
| | 31 SANGUINET STREET, | by any person wantize anything in the above line. | MOUNT SLIDELL. | Oct. 20, 1259. |
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| Such a such a such as the second seco | lic generally, that he will | mer prices. | 27 Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is daugerous in a public pill, from the drendful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever. | COLT DOM MOND |
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