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A PAGE OF IRISH HISTORY. (From the N. Y. Irish-American.)

CHAPTER XI .- THE MINSTREL'S VISIT.

The next morning, long before the sun penetrated through the bars of the lofty prison, Alice stationed berself at the parrow window to get a view of the outer world. The room in which they were confined was situated in one of the towers of the castle, which abutted on the stream; she could see it rushing over its bed of

rock at an immense distance below. On the other side of the stream, and sheltered by a circle of green mounds, were the ruins of an ancient chapel-the walls still standing, traces of recent burning marking their gray sides. Further up the stream, and on the same side with the ruin, were a number of cottages scattered along the bank. Afree could see that they were inhabited, for each sent up its volume of blue smoke into the clear morning air. As the morning advanced, a woman would be seen moving from one to the other, and half dressed children teaped and gamboled on the green. This was the first sign of civilization she had seen in many on the proximity of her countrymen, though she was well aware they could render her no assistance. She even began to doubt the stories she had heard of Wingfield's cruelty, as she saw those peasants going about their peaceful labors. Yet it was not with his hearty consent that those poor people remained in their homes. Hundreds of their brethren had been driven to the mountains by his oppression, and it was alone through the influence of the chivalrous Clifford that this

sorry remnant was permitted to remain.

Her meditations were interrupted by the entrance of the old woman with their breakfast, who, informing the nurse that she should require her services in another part of the castle, leaving Alice in utter solitude. A suspicion that all was not right flashed across her mind as she coupled and not suffer thee to be cut off in thy sins." the previous night. Drawing a small and beau-not freeborn, and answerable to none but God nighly mounted stiletto from her bosom, she look-for my belief." ed upon its thin edge long and earnestly; then The room which she occupied eridently belonged to a lady. Several articles of a lady's toilet lay scattered on a small dressing table, and on another table, near the window, was a half finished piece of embroidery. As she examined the quaint figures and devices, she shuddered to think what may have been the fate of her whose needle had wrought it thus far .--Taking a clairseach, or small harp, from the wall, she strove to drown in its swelling music the memory of her own misfortunes. She had been about an hour thus employed when a light tap came to the door, and Clifford entered, dressed in all the finery of an English gentleman of the period.

"I hope I am not intruding on your privacy," he said as he bowed to Alice.

"Wingfield needs not to intrude in his own castle," answered the girl.

feet, and who would not give you any pain for a

dozen castles such as this. making known your business without the aid of

such flattery, which is loathsome when it renders misfortune more miserable."

"Nay, lady, Robert Clifford is unacquainted with flattery, and I hope I could get even some

of your people to vouch for my sincerity and "Honor!" exclaimed the high-minded girl, her eyes flashing with disdain. "I have indeed heard of you as the companion of one who, by dark plotting with a traitor, got possession of this castle and put to death its rightful owners!

Such deeds may commend you to your kind, but presence !" and to any one who loves truth and justice." "But not too hasty in arriving at such a con-

clusion, I beg. That tale is not so bad as is re-ported; and, but that there is a seal upon my hps, I could tell you what would somewhat alter struggling to free herself. your opinion. 'Tis true, O'Connor was put to death, but I pledge my word, as a soldier, that I had not come up at the time. Since then I have drawing a small dagger from the folds of her endeavored to lighten the burthen of his people dress, she plunged it into his breast. He fell so far as I could, and I believe not without some success,"

"If that be true, and I have no reason to doubt your word, I pray heaven to reward you for it. But what offence pray, have 100 com- her feelings in a flood of tears. mitted, that we are thus torn from our home by a band of armed ruffians?"

"A slight offence it may be, but one which

of her Majesty. Those crimes are punished with death; but if you will place yourself under my protection, you shall, within three days, be

ladies of the realm." "And what if I do not choose to accept of this brilliant offer ?"

set at liberty, and be made one of the brightest

"Captivity without a hope, and perhaps death." "Then before I barter away my faith, I will choose the latter."

" I hope you will think better of this, lady ;-so you will have time to determine." So saying, he opened the door and retired,

just as old Nan disappeared down the stairs.

We will now conduct the reader to another part of the castle where a young girl is sitting, gazing out on the green fields in the vicinity .-Between her hands is a harp, and as she sweeps her fingers across the strings, a single tear courses down her pale cheek. The green fields lie temptingly before her in all their summer beauty, and the light in her dark eyes grows brighter as she thinks how often she trade them in the innocence of childhood.

A cot-like tread approaches; she turns to the door as it opens, and the reverend missionary, whose devotion to the wine-cup, on the precedmonths, and her heart grew light as she reflected ing evening, we have noticed, enters. An expression of melancholy is on his countenance, as if come on some disagreeable errand, and he slowly ejaculates--

"Peace to thee, my daughter. I am an humble preacher of the Word, and am come to draw thee from the bonds of sin and the depths of ini-

Here he seated bimself to watch what effect this introduction would have on the lady.

"Has any one sent for you?" she demanded with a look of ineffable scorn.

"None, but my master," returned the hypo-crite, not noticing her manner. "I heard thou wast about to suffer for thy perseverance in the superstition of Romanism, and therefore am I come to draw thee from the errors of thy ways

this proceeding with the words of the old woman . "And who meditates such a crime? Am I

"Thy first question I will answer, my daughlooked up to heaven, as if mentally begging as- ter. Thy doom is sealed by those men of Besistance, and, as if she had formed her resolution, lial, who hold thee in durance, and for whom noplaced it back again in its hiding place to await | thing is too wicked. As I left the court-yard, were even laboring at the scaffold.

He watched closely the features of the fair prisoner, to see if any sign of trepidation was there, but they remained as calmly stern as be-

"The will of God be done!" she at length sighed. "I will then be free from their persecutions and their wiles."

"But, bethink thee! thou art young and fair and should not be tired of life. I can yet save thee, if thou wilt accept of my poor services." " And how, pray ?"

"I can accuse this wicked man of holding intercourse with the rebel Irish, and ere a week is ple." over his head will grace the walls of Dublin. I think I could gain a few days' reprieve for thee, while I take steps to convey thee out of the reach of his wrath. I will carry thee to England, where thou caust live as becometh thy "It is not Wingfield, fair lady, but one who rank. Think! my dear lady; the mummeries of would willingly lay fame and fortune at your Popery are fast falling into disuse; its abettors are forced to fly beyond the seas, or punished as their crimes deserve. Would it not be better to "Then you will best show your sincerity by live in luxury with one who would be able to protect thee, than throw away thy life for a sink-

> ing cause ?" 'And who would be this precious protector?" "One who would give his life to serve thee," said the preacher, laying his hand gently upon that portion of his breast which might have covered his heart, had he been gifted with such an

organ; "even I myself." "Foul wolf!" exclaimed the girl, stamping with her little foot upon the floor. "Begone on the instant, or I will compel thee. I will show to his infernal highness. But this singing fellow thee that an Irish maiden scorns thy loathsome

"Depart from me, fiend!" she exclaimed,

" Never, till thou art mine."

"Then may God forgive me!" she cried, as, with a groan to the floor, just as Wingfield rushed in, and, with the air of a madman, seized him by the bair, and dragged him from the room, while the lady sank on a chair, and gave vent to

Calling a couple of soldiers to his aid, the enraged Wingfield dragged the unfortunate wretch to the battlements. His wound was slight, the appears great in the eyes of our covereign mis- dagger having struck against the breast bone;tress. You are a professor of the Popush faith, and he shrieked and prayed for mercy, but in which amounts to treason; and your protector vain. Without space for even a prayer for mer-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859.

"Now, may the devil fly away with you!" exclaimed the exasperated tyrant, as he gazed enough to make me dread an echo of the same down upon the mangled remains. "I will teach tale.' you love making! By the rood, a bold hypocrite Th to betray me under my very nose! 'Sdeath! we thought the Popish monks were bad, but they would at least leave us our women. Go, Bates. he said to one of the men, " and see what youthe gate."

it was a wandering minstrel, who sought refresh-

"That is another set of lazy drones whom I with its ruling. But go, admit him, and get him that fellow is a spy! Did you see his motions?' some refreshment; I would learn some news of he inquired of Chilord. the state of the country."

In a few moments, he followed his retainer to a long room in the basement, which had been used by the former proprietors for the accommodation of strangers, and still retained the name of "the stranger's hall." Here he found the preciation of his cunning and double-dealing. minstrel busily discussing the merits of some oaten bread and ale, which was set before him; while his harp and staff were leant against the ear, and he whistled carelessly, as he walked

"Whence come you, good fellow?" inquired Wingfield, eyeing the stranger closely.

"From Armagh, my lord," said the stranger,

"Nay, sit still, good fellow, and tell me what news from the North."

"There is nothing new, my lord, since the defeat of Burrough."

"What!" exclaimed Wingfield, "Burrough defeated! That cannot be, man. He lest Leinster with a force fit to crush all the rebels in

Ulster." " Nevertheless, it is true," continued the minstrel. "He and Kildare are sleeping in Belzebub's bosom, ere this."

"Ha! are you, too, a rebel? What said you of Belzebub?" exclaimed Wingfield, quickly.
"I did but misquote the sacred text, my lord,"

replied the minstrel bumbly; "I meant the bosom of Abraham." "I forgive the slip, good fellow; but continue

your story." "I have not much more to say, my lord, but

that her Majesty's troops got well thrashed, and were obliged to fly to Armagh with the loss of their baggage."

"And what is the arch rebel, Hugh O'Neil, doing."

"Nothing, my lord, but pushing on the siege of Portmore."

"By heaven, I think that is plenty! The next thing we hear the rebel will be on our own borders. But hark, good minstrel. Have you heard anything of a certain Redmond O'Connor, on your travels? Report says that he is in the rebel army."

"I cannot say for certainty, my lord; having little acquaintance with the north country peo-

" So much the better for you."

At this point of the conversation, Clifford entered, and scrutinized the stranger keenly. "What luck-what luck, Clifford?" asked Wingfield.

"By my soul, she is firm as the clifts of Dover. Not a word of encouragement could I get from her; but I hope a few days in 'solitary confinement,' as the Provost Marshal hath it will bring her to her senses. Your proxy, it seems, had no better fortune."

"No, curse him; he well nigh scared the poor thing to death, and 'twill be a week ere I can venture to her presence. I only pray that I may catch another of the prowling wolves in these parts; I will hang him from the highest tree in Glendarg. I will henceforth live according to my own religion-pleasure in this world, and my chance in the next. In the meantime, I have sent this palavering hypocrite on an embassy has finished his meal, and will tell what fortune has in store for us, and in good rhyme too. Can "Nay, I will not go, till I have a more kindly you tell our fate, sir ministrel?" he inquired, answer." And with the words he grasped her turning to the stranger, who was slowly tuning turning to the stranger, who was slowly tuning his harp, with an air of abstraction.

"Aye, my lord; the spirit sometimes compels us to tell that which we would gladly leave in darkness. But since I have eaten of your cheer, I must grant your request, though tis sorely against my wishes.'

So saying, and as if from an impulse of the spirit within, he fixed his dark, piercing eyes on Wingfield, and in a low, mournful strain, sang the following lines:-

"Let the dark feathered eagle of Wingfield beware! He hath carried the innocent lamb to his lair; In the track of the lamb, the avenger doth hie, And the fox and the eagle together shall die." "Devilish plain that," remarked Wingfield,

with a ghastly smile. "But who is the fox? most sage prophet of evil."

"Not I, by St. Edward! I have heard

The minstrel, slinging his harp on his shoulders, and apologising for the abruptness of his departure, bowed profoundly to the Knight, and | road which lead to Castle Dearg, and the party took his leave. As he crossed the court yard, he turned, and glanced his eye over the range of plan of approaching the place. Barnewell have der fellow wants, whom I see prowling about the castle windows. A female face appeared at rode up to take his leave, and as he took the that apposite to where he stood. It was the young third by the hand, he said eacnestly: The man returned in a short while, saying that face of Eileen, the wife of MacCostelloe. The minstrel raised his foreinger to his lips, and con- the O'Neil has shown me an example of circum-

tinued on his way.
"God's death!" exclaimed Wingfield, who would clear from the country, had I ought to do had observed this movement, "I would be sworn heaven wither it. if I raise it against O'Corrector

> "I was engaged in solving the meaning of the ' fox,' which the jingler sang of, and now I understand; it is the fellow MacQuaid. He goes by that respectable appellation among his countrymen, who, it seems, entertain a very just ap-

Wingfield did not seem to comprehend those remarks, though every word fell distinctly on his away; but, understanding that the minstrel was bound for Dublin, he immediately dispatched a couple of his most unscrupulous followers to waylay him on the road, as a reward of his prophesy. "Superstitious hound!" muttered Chifford, between his teeth, "the back of the rhyming fool has hit you to the quick."

CHAPTER XII .- O'CONNOR'S RETURN.

The minstrel, as soon as he got within the shelter of the woods, leaving the wooden bridge on his left, hurried down stream for a mile, till he found a place where the torrent was fordable: then, taking off his heavy boots, and unslinging his harp, he secreted them in the hollow trunk of an aged oak and dashed across the stream. He removed some rubbish from beside a fallen tree on the other side, and took from thence a pair of light shoes and a pike. Speedily domning the shoes and seizing the pike in his hand, he started on the road to Ulster. His pursuers took the road to Dublin, and, after three hours' marching and countermarching, found themselves at fault and returned to their master, minus the minstrel, who continued his flight, and, ere sunset, had left the Red Castle many a mile behind. It was then, for the first time, that he sat down to rest on the way, and taking some bread from a wallet by his side, he proceeded to make to make his frugal supper, with the aid of a draught of water from a spring near by. No traveller passed these roads except the troops of the haughty English barons, or the bands of desperate outlaws on their nocturnal expeditions. He travelled for more than an hour after dark without meeting any human being, till at last, as he gained the summit of a gentle emmence, the jingling of arms fell upon his ear. He stopped and listened; the trampling of horses was heard distinctly, and in a few moments he could detect the outline of a body of men advancing from the North. He was about to conceal himself in the bushes when he heard them converse gaily in the Irish language, and this reassuring him, he stood his ground.

"Whom have we here?" demanded a manly

voice from the front, as they approached. "A true man," answered the minstrel.

"Then, advance and show your face; there is nothing like the proof."

The speaker was Henry Tyrrel; and, as the minstrel doffed his cap, he exclaimed, joyfully-"By the rood it is Brian MacCostelloe !-Why, man, we thought you were with St.

O'Connor now rode up to inquire the cause of the delay, when he, too, recognised the minstrel. "Why, this is Brian of the hill, and no other," he said, grasping his hand. "But where is Alice, Brian-is she safe!"

MacCostelloe explained in as few words as possible how he had traced the borseinen from his own door to the Red Castle, and how he was, in the guise of a minstrel, admitted within its and saw his own wife.

"I think," he concluded, "I acted my part bravely. I told his fortune for him, and it be sleep soundly after it, I am no true prophet.-There was another dolt there who, I thought, was paying attentions to my poor Alice, for portunity to measure arms against the Sassenach.' which, with the blessing of God, I will break his bones. I was on my way to the North to acquaint our master of it, when I so luckily met again mounted his horse, and led his party from ye; and a gallant band ye have."

bave now a double motive for revenge, and, woe stream was fordable, and scaling the precipitous be to me, if I do not wreak it on Wingfield's bank, he found Tyrrell's party drawn up without head. Push on, men, push on; for every mo- the range of the enemy's weapons, and eager to ment seems an age."

nost sage prophet of evil."

The party consisted of twenty horse and eighty immediate attack. O'Connor was too wary to "The vision is departed," replied the minstrel, foof; all picked men. They had marched al- risk his handfull of men against stone walls, ex-

leads a hand of outlaws against the liege subjects of on his soul, he was hurled from the battle- and I have said my say. Have you any de- most night and day since leaving Ulster, so enger of her Majesty. Those crimes are punished ments, and dashed to pieces on the rocks below, sire to know your fortune?" he asked of Chifford, was their young chief to regain his lost pat impay. They were accompanied by young Barnewell, whom O'Neil bad honorably liberated, and who was returning home, a sadder man than the day he set out to devour Tyrrell's handfull of troops. At day break, they reached the end of the byhalted while the chiefs consulted on the accest

"You have spared my life, Sir Rednard, and cy, which I will not soon forget. I cannot exce my hand against my rightful sovereign, but may his cause."

So saving, he remed about his charges, and galloped from the spot.

A short consultation was held, and it was agreed that, to prevent surprise, Tyrrell stield lead the infantcy by the main approach, while O'-Connor and the cavalry should penetrate by a bridle path through the wood, and meet because the high ground in front of the Castle.

O'Connor and his party proceeded slowly and cautiously, until the come to a deep, circular visvine, about one hundred rods in diameter, and surrounded by the waving giants of the forest. The knight rode in the van of the party, and its be approached the edge of the ravine, be with for a moment awe-stricken by the scene which presented itself. In the very centre of the dell, were a number of men, women, and children kneeling among the dense underbrush, and so mtense was their devotion, that they had not not noticed his approach, nor that of his garry, who came up one by one, and knell beside their stee s. In the centre of this group of peasants was an aged priest, in soiled and tattered vestments. It fering sacrifice to the God of heaven. The detar upon which this sacrifice was offered, was in keeping with the place, and the worshappers. It consisted of a huge, flat stone, about eight bot long: one end resting on the ground, and the other supported on two smaller stones, set on an I and about two feat high, thus keeping the alter in a sloping position. The stones were covered with a coating of grey moss, the accumulation of centuries, probably since the Druds had used them for the purpose of offering bloody sacrifices to their demons. Having consecrated this Dead altar to a far different use, and spread a weste napkin over its grey surface, this good shepherd, hunted from place to place, and a price set up in his head, yet managed to evade his foes, and gather his scattered flock, to partake with him of this greatest of God's gifts to man. Did fickers hood lend him this death defying zeal ! Was it superstition that collected them, at the peril of their lives?

The Mass was approaching its conclusion; the priest raised his hands and eves to invoke a blessing, and turned to impart it to his kneeling flock For a moment his eyes rested on the kneeling carvaliers. It was but for a moment. One hand was extended toward them, as if to divide with them the benediction, and the Mass was ended. A scene of confusion followed, when the people observed the strangers, as they thought, ready to pounce upon them. The women, grasping their little ones in their arms, ran wildly through the woods to seek concealment. The men seized their stout oaken staves from the ground, and like the stag at bay, prepared to sell their lives as dearly as they could. O'Connor at length steped forward, and taking off his believet, a wild cry of recognition rent the air, and all crowded for ward to welcome their young chief. The priest was the first to throw himself upon his neck.

"O my son, my son! he cried, " what joy to have thee once more among us! now, indeed, have our prayers not been in vain, and we will ret live in peace, since thou art here to protect us.

The priest released the young chieftain, who turaed once more to the people, who were eagerly awaiting a word from his lips.

" Good and true friends of O'Connor," he said, "you see before you, the son of your murdered chief, come at last to avenge his and your misfortunes. The next Sabbath sun shall see you kneeling in the hall of the Red Castle, God willing. But be not over zealous, my friends; we would beleaguer the Castle as quietly as may be, and to-morrow, mayhap, we may give you an op-

" Death for O'Connor! Death to the murderer!" was the wild response, as the young chief the spot, the male portion of the peasants follow-"Ha! "cried O'Connor, rubbing his hands, "I ing in his rear. Crossing at a place where the be led at once to the assault. The walls were A led horse was brought for the quase min- literally fined with troops, bewildered at this sudstrel, and they again pushed rapidly forward. I den appearance of an enemy, and expecting an

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cept in the last extremity, and accordingly divided them into two parties. One of these guarded every avenue leading to the Castle, while the other rested, and thus passed the remainder of the Sabbath.

The news of O'Connor's return was carried by trusty runners through the surrounding hills, and the outlaws hurried from all parts to join their chieftain's standard. Poor fellows! Their tattered clothes and rusted arms contrasted strangely with the neat uniforms and burnished weapons of the Northern troops. Nevertheless, O'Connor felt a just pride in their untamed spirits that preferred the woods and caves to the rule of a strange master. Moreover, they were the faithful kerns of his father, and among their rough faces, he could recognize some of the companions of his own boyhood, when, with a score of them at his back, he pursued the game over hill and curragh. Towards evening, about a joiced at the proposal to heed the form in which hundred of these had collected, and it was with it was conveyed. After pausing a moment, as if difficulty they could be restrained from attacking to consider, he replied:—

**Castle and exposing themselves to certain "Clifford I will tell you a secret, which may the Castle, and exposing themselves to certain destruction. O'Connor appeased their eagerness, change your purpose, or I am mistaken. If I however, by placing a strong picquet of them in advance of the main body, under one of their for want of courage or address; I think my serown wild leaders, to whom he gave orders, not to approach the walls, under pain of his displeasure. Patrols were appointed to scour the neighborhood of the Castle, and give notice of any movement from the walls.

Having taken these precautions, the chieftain wrapped himself in his mantle, and lay down on the green sward, to recruit his exhausted frame. About midnight he awoke greatly refreshed, and proceeded to relieve Tyrrell, who had thus far kept watch. It was a bright starlight night, and after seeing that all were at their posts, he stole silently toward the walls. A lofty ash stood to the right of the main entrance, where in his younger days he had practiced tilting with his fa- give him battle." ther. No trace of the pallisades was there, and the familiar tree alone mark the spot. Keeping in the range of this, he approached, unperceived to its base. The creaking of chains, overhead, alarmed him, and looking up, he perceived a bleached and whitened skeleton, waving to and fro in the night wind. He could have no doubt that it was the remains of his murdered father, and looking up to heaven, with a vehement gesture he exclaimed:

" Spirit of my murdered sire! look down from thy starry home, and nerve my arm to avenge thee! A horrid fate was thine, and God desert me, if I do not repay it! And thou, my sweet, my gentle sister Eva, who so often with thine angelic smile, beguiled my playful hours, and on this very spot! Do thy delicate bones whiten within view of thy own bower? or hath the black cutili sent thee as a trophy of his prowess, to his more savage mistress? Before another sun hath rolled beneath the sea, I will repay him ten fold, so help me heaven!"

The creaking of the chains struck painfully on his ear, and mable to bear the horrid sound, and the more borrid memories to which it gave rise, he hurried from the spot. The short summer night was soon past, and as the first rays of the sun began to illuminate the lofty towers, Henry Tyrrell, accompanied by a trumpeter, and bearing a white flag, advanced towards the walls. Arrived at the gate, trumpet sounded a parley, and Tyrrell demanded to speak with Sir Geoffrey Wingfield. He was conducted to the hall of the Castle, where Wingfield and his lieutenant stood to receive his message. The usurper was the first to speak.

" Who or what are ye, who thus dare to beleaguer her majesty's liege subjects in their own castles?" he demanded sternly.

" [will deliver my message," replied Tyrrell, as 'twas given to me, and I trust 'twill show on what errand we are here."

So saying, and without removing his helmet, he produced a roll of paper, and read as follows:

" Whereas: Thou, Sir Geoffrey Wingfield, hast, by the aid of bribery and treachery, taken postession of this castle and estate of Glendearg; and hast foully and cruelly put to death its rightful owner, John O'Connor, surnamed Fadhr, and his daughter Eva; they owning fealty to the queen of England. And whereas: Thou hast since driven from their homes the faithful followers of the said John O'Connor, hast oppressed and driven away the rightful minister of God's word, and committed many other acts of cruelty; therefore, J. Henry Tyrrell, of Fertuliagh, comnation in arms of Redmond O'Conner, commonly called the Knight of St. Jago, and rightful lord of this castle, do, in the name of the said Redmand O'Connor, demand the surrender of thee and thy garrison to his discretion, within the some of one hoor, without doing any manner of injury to the prisoners confined in, or to the castle itself. Or otherwise, if thou wilt not surrender to his elemency, I am commanded to offor thee the following alternative, namely : That he will meet thee, Sir Geoffrey Wingfield, on foot, or on horseback, with knightly arms, at two hundred paces distant from the outer wall, there to gage his body against thine in single fight, the victor to remain master of this castle and its dependencies. If thou will accept this second condition, thou shalt hang out from the wall, a red flag in token of readiness; he, at the same time, piedging his honor to prevent all interference, and to give thee a fair field. If not, he will proclaim thee recreant and coward, and will give no quarter to thee or thy followers. There lies the gage, I await an answer."

. And by what authority," asked Wingfield,

" do von dare to offer such terms?" - A better authority," answered Tyrrell, woman that by which you sit at another's hearth. But I came not to compare titles I ask once mere for an answer."

The answer! chose to give rebel, will be the point of my good sword," replied Wingfield, taking up the glove.

"Then may God defend the right !" said the womb, as he turned on his heel and left the hall. of hearing.

"But you have accepted his challenge by taking up the gauntlet!

"And what if I have? that does not compel me to meet him."

"But the disgrace i" persisted Clifford, stunned by this piece of cowardice. "Bah! Who ever thinks of disgrace now-

adays? I will not give up my vantage for an exploded point of honor. "Then I myself will meet him," exclaimed

Clifford. "It shall never be said that the honor of Merrie England was tarnished, and a Chifford looking on. I will show him that some honor remains among us."

This was said with a sarcasm of tone and look, which the speaker took no pains to conceal, but it was lost on Wingfield, who was too much re-

sometimes prefer cunning, to the sword, it is not vice in the Low Countries will prove that. I went to Spain with the intention of seeking out this cub of a rebel, finding cause of quarrel; killing him, and thus securing Glendearg. I met him, where I little expected, in the lists of Salamanco. He defeated me there, in single fight. Again, on the homeward passage I encountered him, and with the same success.

I tell you this, as a friend, and if after hearing it, you are still determined, I will not gainsay you.' "Then instead of discouraging me, it only excites my ambition to try this famous champion, and as he will be looking for the crest of Wingfield, I will take your shield for the nonce, and

Wingfield had gained his point. His tale only confirmed the chivalrous Clifford in his purpose to fight at all hazards, and he did not again essay to divert him from his purpose.

"I would not wish you to incur danger so rashly, but if you are determined, you can go, and I will see that the combat is now ended.

" No, by the holy rood," exclaimed Clifford. his eyes flashing with indignant scorn; "there shall be no treachery in this case! I will fight him as becomes a man of honor, or not at all." "Then be it so; but remember I do not urge

rou." "I am aware of that, and be assured my ghost

shall never haunt you," replied Clifford, as left, to prepare for the combat.

(To be Continued)

REV. DR. CAHILL.

ITALIAN POLICY-NAPOLEON-THE POPE.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The readers of the Catholic Telegraph must ecollect the decided statements which (in reference to the Pope) have been made on the Itahan question by the writer of the present article. Since the commencement of hostilities between France and Austria, I have been unceasingly and confidently put forward on reliable foreign correspondence the well-founded assurance-namely, that Napoleon, so far from diminishing the Papal temporal power, would, on the contrary, preserve it: and that instead of advancing the cause of revolution, he would utterly crush the faction that murdered Count Rossi, and would trample out the very last embers of the Mazzini conflagration, not only in Rome but guilty conspiracy and rebellion of the enemies of our throughout the entire Peninsula. I appeal to my readers if I have not argued this case as here stated; and that too in the teeth of contradiction and opposition from several Continental authorities of eminent, political, and ecclesiastical influence. And one point which was placed in the very front of the argumentation is now truly verified-namely, that the anti-Catholic influence of England, so long the terror and the torture of ali Italy, would in all likelihood be soon expelled for ever from every town and city of the Peninsula, never again to be renewed or tolerated from the Alps to the Straits of Messina. No one will, I dare say, blame me if in the present crisis I feel, therefore, pride in reading the extroardinary news of the last week: and there learning the fulfillment of my anticipations; and even more than the realization of all the former

statements made by my correspondents. All Europe has, no doubt been taken by surprise during the last week, not only by the sudden meeting of the two Emperors of France and Austria, but by the unexpected results of the interview. There are in circulation so many conflicting rumours and contradictory statements, the only secure source of the extraordinary policy between the contending parties is to be found in the telegrams sent by the French Emperor to the Empress, as follows:-

SPECIAL EXPRESS (Reuter's Telegram.)
OFFICIAL DESPATCH.
THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

Paris, July 7th, 5 o'Clock.
"An Armistice has been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and myself. "My Commissioners have been appointed to agree upon the last clause."

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)
(Reuter's Telegram,)
Paris, July 12th.

The following official despatch has been posted up at Bourse:-

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS. "Valeggio, July 12th.

"A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself. The conditions of peace are as follows:—The Italian confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope, the Emperor of Austria gives up his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who remits them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria keeps within the Italian confederation. A general amnesty

the safety of religion, of preserving quite intact and inviolate the rights and possessions of the Roman Church, and of asserting and vindicating the liberty of this Holy See, which is plainly identified with the is to be granted." In the two Telegrams just quoted we have undeniable statements, viz., that an Armistice, the sovereignity with which Divine Providence has "Hast any intention of meeting this cham- that is, a suspension of hostilities, had been puon?" inquired Clifford, when Tyrrell was out mutually agreed on between the Emperors, on trol over the whole world, and of transmitting it the 7th July; and in five days afterwards - on whole and inviolate to our successors. We cannot Not I, man. Dost think me such a booby the 12th July—we have again the second composing and educating the improvement of the same quarter—namely, that bellious subjects and opposing to them a strong re-

been rendered still more singular by the fact that neither in the arrangement of the interview, nor in the agreement of the Armistice, nor in concluding peace, has any European Power been consulted by either of the Emperors. So that while the original arming of these empires was unexpected; and the failure of the Congress remarkable; and the declaration of war by Austria startling; and the sudden transport of the French army to Sardinia wonderful; and the timidity and the bungling of the Austrian advance ridiculous; and the rapid glorious victories of Napoleon thrilling; and the retreat and carnage of Austrians appalling; there is still one fact in this unprecedented page of prodigies, in this campaign of some few weeks, far and away more overwhelming than all the other scenes taken in this astounding aggregate of military eventsnamely, that within one week, in five days, these scenes are all changed; and armies are disbanded, and Peace is made, and kingdoms are transferred, or remodelled, or newly constructed; and the whole face of Europe is altered, not only without the interference, but even without the knowledge of all the Courts of Europe. This magic work of Napoleon the Third, executed from the 5th to the 12th of July, surpasses almost the character given by Mr. Phillips of the First Emperor, when he describes him, "disposing of kingdoms like Christmas gifts; bestowing Crowns like playthings; his lofty path, along which he walked in this world, being on a continued plane, formed and raised by himself, of moral mountain elevations!" But amongst all those who throughout the world must have been astonished at these sudden changes, there is perhaps not one-not even one - on whose mind these arrangements of Armistice, and Peace, and l'ederal Kingdoms, and Duchies, and Italian union have fallen with more bewildering intoxication than on the Pope! Only yesterday his little province was menaced with revolution and dismemberment; to-day he is appointed head of all Italy, the President of six independent dynustres; and rivetted with an invigorated power on his own old temporal throne! Consederated Venice, Lucca, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Naples, now bend their subject heads before his governing command; and as far as matters have as yet developed the generous policy of Napolcon in his regard, he seems restored, in the South of Europe, to the old historic position which he once held—as the wise arbiter of nations, the paternal guardian of the whole temporal Christian family! If his Holiness should now wish to take a ride on horseback through the Roman Forum, he can have, as of old, not less than six Royal Dukes and Kings putting him on his horse, while the Emperors of France and Austria hold the reins of his bridle!! What a change has come over the Supreme Pontiff will best appear by reading the following Allocution, delivered to the Secret Consistory, only on the 20th of last June, just twenty-two days before his elevation to the government of all ltaly!!-

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION .- The following is the Allocation pronounced by his Holiness in the Secret Consistory, June 20th :--

" VENERABLE BRETHREN-To the most heavy grief which oppresses us, as well as all good men, on account of the war stirred up between two Catholic nations, there is added an exceeding sorrow for the lamentable troubles and disturbances which, in some provinces of our Pontifical rule, bave lately occurred by the nefacious agency and most sacrilegious daring of impious men. You well know, venerable brethren, that we are speaking sorrowfully of the and this Holy See's sacred and legitimate civil powost crafty men awelling vinces have not feared to plot, foster, and carry out by secret and wicked associations, by basest design, framed with men of neighboring districts, by the publication of fraudulent and calumnious libels, by the preparation and introduction of foreign force, and by sundry other perverse frauds and arts. Nor can we help grieving vehemently that this hostile conspiracy first broke out in our city of Bologna, on which it did not omit to show and attest its veneration for us and this Apostolic See when enriched by the favors of our paternal benevolence and liberalty two years ago, when we sojourned there. For at Bologna, on the twelfth day of this month, when the Austrian troops unexpectedly departed, audacious conspirators, immediately trampling on all Divine and human laws, and giving loose reigns to iniquity, rose tninultuously and dared to arm, gather, and lead forth the city cohort and others to approach the palace of our cardinal legate, and, removing thence the pontifical insignia, to raise in their stead and set there the standard of rebellion, to the greatest indignation and horror of better citizens, who were not intimidated from blaming so great a crime and applauding us and our pontifical government. Next, these rebels ordered the departure of our cardinal legate, who, according to the duty of his office, did not omit to resist such guilty audacity, and to assert and defend the dignity and rights of ourselves and of this Holy Sec. And to that pitch of crime and impudence did the rebels go, that they did not fear to change the government, and to ask for the dicta-torship of the Sardinian King, and to send deputies to the said King for this purpose. Since, therefore, our legate could not prevent such crimes, or bear to witness them any longer, he published, both in words and by writing, a solemn protest against all that had been done adverse to our rights and those of the Holy See, and, being compelled to quit Bologna, repaired to Ferrara. At Ravena, at Perugia, and elscwhere, to the common grief of all the good, flagitions men did not hesitate to do, by like criminal means, what was so nefariously done at Bologna, being assured that their assaults could not be repressed or defeated by our pontifical troops, whose fewness could not resist their fury and audacity, wherefore in these cities the authority of all laws, human and divine, has been trampled on by the rebels. Our

supreme civil power and that of this Holy See has

been attacked, the standard of revolt has been set up

the legitimate Pontifical government overthrown,

the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia has been in-

vited, and our delegates, after their public protest, have been either induced or forced to depart, and

many other acts of rebellion have been committed .-

Wherefore, since we, by the charge of our apostolic

office, and being bound by a solemn oath, have the

duty of watching with the greatest vigilance over

interests of the whole Church, and also of defending

endowed the Roman Pontiffs for exercising free con-

and he will feel how I value the word passed to been mutually decided on between the same Cardinal Secretary of State, despatched to all the one of his cont."

One of his cont."

Cardinal Secretary of State, despatched to all the envoys, ministers, and charge of d'affaires of foreign nations near its and this Holy See, we have reprobated and denounced the nefarious acts of these rebels now venerable brethren, in this your most noble session, raising our voice with all the earnestness of soul of which we are capable, we protest against all those things which the rebels have dared to do in the places above mentioned, and by our supreme authority we condemn, reprobate, rescind, and abolish all and every the acts at Bologna, Ravenna, at Perugia, and elsewhere in whatever manner named and done by these rebels against our and this Holy See's sacred and legitimate sovereignity; and we declare and decree these acts to be void, wholly illegitimate and sacrilegious. But while by the duty of our sacred office we are compolled, certainly with no light, to punish and declare those things, we weep over the most unbappy blindness of so many of our children, and do not cease bumbly and carnestly to beseech the most clement Father of Mercies by his omnipotent power to effect that, as soon as possible, that most wished for day may dawn when we may be able joyfully to receive once more into into our paternal bosom our repentant children returned to their duty, and may behold all disturbance calmed, and order and tranquillity restored over the whole of our pontifical dominions. Supported by this confidence in God, we are also sustained by the hope that the sovereigns of Europe, as in times past to now will use all their endeavours with united zeal and counsel to defend and keep entire our and this Holy See's sovereignity, since it is the greatest importance to each of them that the Roman Pontiff should enjoy the fullest liberty, in order that the tranquillity of conscience of the Catholics residing in the dominions of these sovereigns may be properly protected, which hope is impressed, because the French troops now in Italy, according to what our most dear son in Christ the Emperor of the French has declared, not only will do nothing against our and this Holy See's temporal dominions, but will defend and preserve it."

This policy of the Emperor of the French, istounding as it is, can be satisfactorily explained; and will be found on close examination that it is the only escape he can make at this moment from the numerous difficulties with which he finds himself suddenly and seriously surrounded.

Firstly-It may be assumed, as a stern unde viating fact, that the French Emperor is a sincere Catholic; and moreover (as far as moral evidence can prove the condition of his mind), an uncompromising advocate of Pontifical rule over the States of the Church. He is, in a word, the pledged friend of what is called the Italian temporal power of the Pope. These feelings of his, which are believed by all persons who have ever known him in private society, as well as by all official servants who are allowed to approach him, have been more than once conveyed to the Pope himself in autograph and other official communication by Napoleon when President of the French, and by Napoleon Emperor of France. That he would, or that he could, contradict those feelings so often expressed, is a conclusion at which it is impossible to arrive without first branding Napoleon as the most unprincipled liar, the most opprobrious hypocrite, and the most infamous scoundrel known in the whole history of human deceit and perjury! That the Holy Father believes in the truth, and the honour, and the disciplined piety of the Emperor I think no man will dare to deny who reads the last sentence of the Allocution which I have just quoted in this article. I think, therefore, it may be fairly assumed that Napoleon is, in reference to the States of the Church, and the Pope personally, what he professed to be, not only before the court of Rome, but before all mankind-na mely, a staunch supporter of the inviolable integrity of the States of the Church under the personal gov-

ernment of the Pontiff. Secondly - Taking the above data as a kind of major proposition, we may add that the Emperor must be deeply offended with the Court of Sardinia for persisting in a course of persecution against the Catholic Church, of which there are few instances, of a more aggravated vengeance in the whole history of Europe. The relentless attack made on every friend of Papal subordination: the suspension and fine on all journals in the interests of the Church: the cowardly mobrevolution in Bologna and other cities, encouraged by the King of Sardinia; and the gibes and scoffs uttered by the sycophants of the King's party against the faithful bishops and zealous priests of Piedmont, cannot fail to impress such a man as we have proved Napoleon to be, with undisguised displeasure against Victor Emmanuel personally, and indeed with a well founded anprehension that his further connection with the Sardinian monarch and his cutthroat Minister (Cavour) must damage his character before all the Catholics, priests and people, of all Catholic Europe. There can be no doubt that the Emperor has frequently remonstrated with Victor Emmanuel on the unpopularity of this course against the Church; and above all, ou the imminent danger of propitiating the revolutionists congregated in Turin, by gagging the tongue of the priesthood, by robbing the monastic institutions, and crushing the supremacy of the Pope. It is a bad exchange to forfeit the friendship of the Church for the transient support of the revolutionists; infidelity, blasphemy, and sacrilege are sorry substitutes for unblemished faith, public piety, and national love of religion. There can be no doubt that Napoleon has been grieved at this state of things, and has reclaimed more than

once against this unchristian conduct. Thirdly-He has already lost in the present campaign upwards of forty thousand French soldiers, and more than sixty millions French pounds sterling! and he has killed about the same number of Austrian soldiers, and has caused to be expended about the same amount of Austrian gold. And as he is known to be possessed of singular mental acuteness, it is more than probable that seeing the field of Solferino with his own eyes, and not in a theatrical panorama, he has, as he looked on this bleeding plain, or rather this sea of blood, asked himself the question namely, "Is all this French blood and money, and all this Austrian gore and gold, shed and expended to reward the persecutor of the Church and the enemy of the Pope! and in the pursuit of this object, to lose, perhaps, the confidence, or the love, or both, of the living French army, and in the end to forfeit my own kingdom and throne!!"

Fourthly-An additional reason, too-the expense of supporting an army on the Rhine; and the audible murmurs, now distinctly heard through all orders of the French people at the no; let the rebel come within range of our guns, Peace, that is, the conclusion of the war, had sistance. Therefore, since by the reclamation of our large French losses in blood and treasure, with-

out any present gain, or any prospect for future compensation'; receiving for all this national expenditure the empty remuneration of national glories, and the hollow prestige of possessing on the throne of the Louises an unequalled soldier. an imperial conqueror. Fifthly-Add to these items of consideration

that the German confederation is arming and

moving one million of men: that England (as

the French would say), perfidious England, is

openly urging national defence against him: and that his name and his designs are openly discussed in Parliament. Besides these movements Russia has made preparations against any insurrection in Poland: while Austria is threatened with rebellion in Hungary. On all sides, therefore, there are the materials of extended conflagration if one accidental spark should ignite this combustible material. It would be all very well if France gained anything by her victories! but great victories to her are great defeats-namely, losses in blood and money which (according to Napoleon's programme), are not to be replaced by any compensation! As the world, therefore, never saw such policy, such battles, such bloodshed, such victories, as have occurred during the last two months, the Emperor seems to foresee some tremendous re-action from all quarters: and he is resolved (one should think) to prevent posterity, to add a new probable sentence to the past wonders-namely, that neither did the world ever see such a lucky adventurer, such an accomplished statesman, such a fortunate General, and such a fool as he would prove himself to be if he continued much longer the unrequitted tool of revolutionists, the marked victim of a European combination against him, the slayer of his own

army, the impoverisher, of his own kingdom, and

the associate of a man who is excommunicated

by the church as the plunderer of the altar, the

enemy of virtue, and a traitor to God!

On the evening of the 24th of June, as the bugles sounded the Austrian retreat, the French Emperor had acquired all he wanted-viz., the name of a practical soldier, and the well-carned prestige of an accomplished and successful commander. There can now be no doubt of his unflinching courage, nor of his pre-eminent strategical skill. The laurels of Marengo, and Wagram, and Jena, and Austerlitz, grow pale in the pre-sence of the matchless wreaths of glory won and worn at Solferino. This is the consumnation for which he has long yearned: he has now accomplished it to the full. Heretofore he walked the French Imperial saloons an untried, an unknown muitary man; he stood with "bated breath" in the presence of such men as the Duke of Malakoff. In an old quiet hereditary monarchy the king can afford to permit the highest honors to be showered on a subject without the fear of having his royalty diminished or his crown imperilled. But in a young elective monarchy, the first choice of the nation or throne, is an undistinguished parvenu till he wins honors and wears them. Napoleon has gained in this respect all he wanted: he is now the crowned Marshal Ney of France: he is "the bravest of the brave: he is the Hanibal of the Alps of 1859; and he is more than the Napoleon of the Italy of 1797.

Having, therefore, obtained all he desired for his personal prestige, the next step, under the premises stated above, must have been decided on the 25th of June, the morning after the battle -namely, how he could fulfil his promises, terminate the war, please all parties, and return to his wife and his throne. Seeing, therefore, the mistake, or the subterfuge, or the preconcerted failure of the late appointed Congress, he resolved, like his Uncle, to make himself and the Austrian Emperor into a European Congress, and not to permit pettylogging Ambassadors, or deceitful Agents to protract or meddle in matters which the two Emperors could at once settle between themselves, in private confidence. He acted on the principle that asses should never be permitted to sit in the council of hons; and hence they dispensed with the Prussian Prines of Scatchemoff, and with the Polish Counts of Kickemouski, and with the British Marquises of Thunder-and-Lightning-shire; and they managed the armistice and the peace while smoking two cigars; thus giving a palpable such to the old clique called European cabinets. By this sharp cut he plainly tells all Europe the utter contempt and scorn in which he holds all those who had arranged the late promised congress, which was to have settled the Austrian and Sardinian dispute. His next step is to throw a bone to Sardima, as he had promised: and thus again lufilling his promise of banishing Austria from Loinbardy. He next cedes Venice to a new federal king, who may be perchance the Emperor of Austria. But Venice is given, not to an Emperor of Austria as such, but to a new federal monarch, the son of Italy, with a new constitution, new laws; and thus he fulfils his promise of banishing the Austrians out of Venice; and clearing them all away, as such, from the Alps to the Adriatic. Next, he makes a friend of Francis Joseph by treating him with soothing words while undergoing the operation of having his left arm amputated, under the knife of Napoleon bimself!

Again, he fulfils his promise to the French nation by saying he would end the campaign within six months; and he please the parents of the hring soldiers; and he gratifies the mercantile classes of the Empire by stopping the enormous expenditure and carnage of the war. There is at this point of my enumeration only one other individual whom he wishes to please-this is the Pope: and, no doubt, he has sincerely, and with an ardent good will placed him on the inghest point of Italian independence : above the perjury of cutthroats, the intrigue of England, the ingratitude of the Romans, and the perfidy of his more remote subjects! under all the circumstances of this mysterious and sudden peace he certainly has fulfilled his programme: and as I wish him well, very well, I trust he may be fortunate enough to disarm the displeasure of the army, and to receive a hearty welcome from the French people on his return to the palace of the Tuilleries.

Confederated Italy is decidedly a noble idea; and with the Pope at their head, it is a splendid a better arrangement could be devised to heal the distractions, which for half a century, under foreign perfidy, have disturbed the peace, encouraged the rebellion, and menaced the religion of the entire Peninsula.

D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

July, 14.

CATHOLICITY IN CAHIR.-A meeting of the parishioners of Cahir, to take stops to introduce the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Mercy into that town and to provide suitable accommodation for them, was held on Sunday last. The Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore presided. The Very Rev. Dr. Burke, P.P., V.G., the Rev. Mr. M'Grath, P.P., and other clergymen were in attendance. At the close of the promen were in attendance. At the close of the pro-ceedings, the Rev. Mr. M'Grath gave the munificent donation of £250, and upwards of £100 were contributed by his parishioners towards the project .-Limerick Examiner.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN EZEFAST .- On Sunday, after service in St. Patrick's chapel, Donegal-street, the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir held a meeting of the Catholics of the parish of Belfast, for the purpose of nominating a committee and appointing collectors of funds for the erection of a new Catholic church. For some time past, the bishop said, their houses of worship had been quite inadequate to the accommodation of the members of their communion. Although there were four services at each of the houses every Sunday morning, numbers of people not able to find room in the building, were obliged to kneel in the yard, and even outside the railings. The bishop exhibited a front elevation, and the plans of the new edifice. It is intended to be about 100 feet long, by 65 feet broad, with nave and chancel. The architecture will be of the Gothic style—the elevation presenting a lofty turret on either side of the porch. The interior will be fitted up in continental fashion, without galleries, and having the altar so placed that all the people can see and hear the service without inconvenience. An eligible site has been obtained in the neighborhood of the Model School-the ground being the generous donation of Mr. Bernard Hughes. It is considered value for £100 per annum, and is granted free of rent for ever. The Committe for carrying out the work, which will be commenced forthwith, are to be appointed by ballot. Large subscriptions from heads of families are promised and from the apparent enthusiasm of the people, the necessary funds will be speedily raised .- Northern

Noble Munificence.-The Marquis of Downshire has, in the most liberal manner, contributed the sum of £20 towards liquidating the debt contracted for improvements which have been made in Hillsborough Catholic Church .- Whig.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE AND THE HOGAN FAMILY. -The Papal States are so deplorably deficient in "Progress," that so far from adopting our " constitutional" principle of depopulation, and regarding human beings as weeds to be rooted out by all means, and the growth of "green crops," the fattening of bullocks, and the spread of desolate deer forests, encouraged instead, it actually retains to this day the old antiquated Christian idea that the People are the true wealth of a nation. Doubtless when the Roman Government shall have been "secularised," a better state of things will prevail, and children be regarded as "incumbrances" to be got rid of a l'Anglaise. At present, however, by an ancient custom of the Papal States, every Roman wife, being the mother of ten children, receives from the Pope a gift of sixty scudi every year, during the term of her natural life. In that happy land of freedom, and secularized govern-ment, called England, the Englishwoman who becomes the wife of an Irishman, is denied recognition as a citizen-is denied share, not only in the gifts but in the rights of a citizen-if she happen to seek the aid of the State in a moment of adversity, she is spurned like an outcast from the country of her birth, and flung a pauper upon the shore of the land which gave a husband to her heart, and a father to her children. Rome-we suppose because it is not " the sister country'—acts otherwise. In the Papal States no Roman maiden loses her rights or her privileges, by becoming the wife of an Irishman. Our readers will be gratified to hear that the Holy Father has conferred upon Mrs. Hogan-although not even a denizen of Rome for ten years past - the usual annuity to which, being, as she is, the mother of eleven children, she was entitled by the custom to which we have alluded; accompanying it by the tenderest expressions of his regard for her lamented and highly distinguished husband, and of warm sympathy for herself and her young and interesting family. Long live the good Pio Nono, and may God confound his

Religious Mission .- Carriganolt .- The following communication demonstrates two things; the progress of faith and religious worship in the locality, and the despairing and desperate efforts of fanatics or worse, to impede the advance of the religious culture which the Rev. Mr. Meehan, the Parish Priest. has rendered irresistable, after a struggle in which he had to contend almost single-handed, with unscrupulous foes. - These have had to abandon the open field of "conversion," and to enclose their remaining victims in the "castle" which, we dare to say, is one part souper snuggery, and another part training den, where the animals are fed, and taught how to stand straight on their hind legs, or jump through hoops, and play other showy tricks, according to the bidding of the trainers and keepers. The owner of the "castle" should have better use of it, than for tenantey of a garrison of this kind; and for his interests, or for his honor, if of this he is chary, the time may arrive when he would wish it otherwise and more respectably occupied.

The coarse insolence and swagger of the proselytising genus are shown in the attempt to way-lay the venerable Bishop, and assail him with the foul and noisome garbage with which the mouths of many of the fellows called "Scripture Readers" are overflowing when they rail at the Church and the Prelates and Priests who teach its doctrines. We had hoped that a renewal of the souper aggression at the one propositions, we offered no terms, nor did othered of Cross could not occur; but a representation on our behalf. It is too bad now, after such tive remnant of the hand of bigots who dared then assail the Priest and people in the vicinity of the altar at which they worshipped, is still obviously retained by some malign influence in the parish, and for purposes that cannot conduce to its peace, nor the credit of the patrons, if that th y posses.

KILKER, JULY 11rn-The Jesuit Fathers, the Very Rev. Father Healy, the Rov. Mr. O'Dwyer, and the Rev. Mr. Fortescue have just terminated a three weeks mission in Carrigabolt, which was commenced in the latter part of June. The mission was attended with great and marked success. There were three sermons every day; and the crowds attended it our custom to seek to bias juries by statements prior the day. The processions had an excellent the innocence of accused parties is to be ascertained.

The processions had an excellent the innocence of accused parties is to be ascertained. The processions had an excellent the innocence of accused parties is to be ascertained. No such intention was, of course, in the mind of the that English jealousy blasts our every effort—that and were frightened; at any rate the militia soldiers effect, and the weather was favorable. The procession on Corpus Christi, in honor of the most Holy Sacrament was, indeed, impressive The number and order of the children, boys and girls, dressed in white, and bearing wax tapers, and the elegant and costly canopy and long array of appropriate banners, and by whomsoever they are tried.—Cork Constitution.—Irishman.

The excitement at this time was fearful. The magistrates of independence, wronged, mocked at, despite the costly canopy and long array of appropriate banners, and by whomsoever they are tried.—Cork Constitution.—Irishman.

homage to the Pontiff; and something like a di- following Sunday a still more edifying event occurhomage to the Church. The devine commission to uphold the Church. The devine commission to uphold the Church. The devine commission to uphold the Church. The devine Ark." The day promised to be wet, and it rained tail of this Confederation must be well construct heavily coming on 12 o'clock, the hour appointed for ed : a Confederation of six Italian, and all Itali- high mass and procession. This it was feared, would an dynasties (all foreigners excluded) ought to be a failure, but the poor people all said they often work well: being all Catholics the guidance of the Holy Father should add even the concurtible Holy Father should add even the concurtion of the Holy Father should add even the Holy Father should be the Holy Father s rence of Heaven to this association of Kings; the rain ceased and the day became and remained and with France as mediator and guardian, in unusually fine. About four hundred persons receivunforcseen difficulties, it is hard to conceive how ed Holy Communion. The new chapel is a very neat building. It is a more shell as yet; it is only roofed and glazed. The roof timbers are all smooth planed, with a view to painting or staining; but when finished the building will be exceedingly handsome.

Not only was the chapel crowded, but even the yard outside was full, and a general wish was felt that Father Healy would preach from the "Ark" whence all could hear him. Accordingly the "Ark" was wheeled about into the most-convenient corner of the Chapel yard, and the venerable Father con-cluded a most impressive discourse, by saying that the people's firmness would be greatly rewarded ;that those who were their enemies on account of their steady adherence to their convictions may be yet their friends-and that their prayers may turn the wolves into meek lambs.

An incident, which on another day, or under other circumstances may pass unnoticed, occurred at the close of the sermon, and fixed the gaze of the congregation. As they were admiring a large gilt cross surmounting the "Ark," a cloud suddenly passed off the skies, and the waning moon shone out bright and distinct, appearing in a line with the cross at which the people were looking, and in that part of the sky where the new moon show itself about the third day of its age. Even to the few who understood it, the sight was rare and remarkable :- " the sun overhead in full blaze, not long afternoon, on one of the long-est days in the year, and a little less bright, not far below, was the moon, then 26 days old, - the silvery crescent hanging reversed midway to the Atlantic The charm of the view was the cross and the cres-

cent seen together.

The Souper Parson and four "Scripture readers' attacked the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, as he was returning with the Very Rev. Dr. Healy, in a carriage from the Chapel. One of the horses dropped a shoe at Kilbaha-and this gave them the opportunity. They said they did not much care about all the converts going back again to popery, for they knew they were hypocrites all along, but the parson said it was a sacrilege for the Rev. Mr. Mechan to rebaptize the children, whom he said, he baptised before the relapse. The only reply of the Bishop was, that he was glad to hear from even his enemies the priest had done his duty. They then commenced most abusive language; and retreated only when they saw some people coming towards them. Now, that souperism has failed in this Parish, after a stand up light of nine years, it is most discreditable for any one pretending to be a gentleman, to keep such creatures as these here among the poor tenants for the purpose of persecution. These are two young men and some young girls, in the castle of Carrigabolt. Their parents, who are of the poorest class, go to mass. The youngsters are none of them 20 years of age; they are fed highly; and orders are given to the shops of the town to give them anything they call for. This is the way in which it is sought to preserve a remnant of souperism. - Munster News.

THE HARVEST .- Notwithstanding the want of moisture, the accounts from the provinces are by no means desponding in tone. Since the year 1826 there has not been such a summer in Ireland for heat and continuance of drought. The climate has, in fact, been tropical for nearly two months past, and all appearance of the approach of rain has fided away within the last two or three days. The Wex-ford Independent of yesterday says:—"All hope of the green crops in this district has now vanished, and the only resource of the farmer to turn the vacant fields to benefit seems to lie in sowing rape, not yet too late. The spring crops are scant, and will scarcely be cut by the book. Reaping of oats will commence this week, and the hue of harvest is fast coming over the country. On Monday night and yesterday morning there was a brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis, but the weather remains unchanged, excepting that yesterday there was a refreshing breeze veering from the south to the west. The accounts from all other quarters are but an echo of the foregoing, with the exception of part of the county of Galway, where it seems there has been an abundance of rain.

Suppex Death.-On Monday an old man, named John M'Cune, dropped in Hercules Street Belfast, in an insensible state. He was carried with all speed to the General Hospital, and it was there found that life was extinct.

At the last meeting of the Kilkenny Town Council petitions to parliament, in favour of Tenant Right and Vote by Ballot, were adopted.

STATE OF CRIME IN WATERFORD .- The county sessions, as far as the criminal business is concerned has closed. The prisoners tried at the Lismore and Dungarvan sessions were simply bail cases. Two prosecutions for Waterford sessions completed the calendar. In the county jail, this day, the entire number of prisoners undergoing the penalty for crime amounts to only eighteen! Four are females, four teen are males. Not one of these cases is for a serious offence; and before the end of the month the number is likely to be reduced still further. Such a state of things has not been known in the county of Waterford for the last three centuries. The city prison is equally empty. This intelligence should be agreeable to the ratepayers .- Waterford Mail.

THE PROENIX PRISONERS IN CORK JAIL. " TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK CONSTITUTION." County Jail, Cork Saturday, July, 1859

" Stn,-We have this day learned that a paragraph relative to the Phoenix trials in last Thursday's Constitution contained the following sentence :- "It is stated that subsequently to the acceptance of office by the present Attorney-General overtures were made on behalf of the prisoners, offering that they would plead guilty, provided the law officers consented not to press for more than nominal punishment, but these offers were at once rejected.'

Now, sir, had you known this to be the fact, and had you any respect for, or belief in, the administra-tion of justice, you should have seen the imprudence and impropriety of allowing such intelligence to reach the ears of those who are to be our judges through the medium of a public journal. You have not only stated falsehoods but misrepresented facts and reversed characters. To those who are aware who made the overtures, and who repeatedly rejected them, your conduct will seem most assassin-like. We a long imprisonment, that you should make us go down on our knees and cry peccari ineffectually when the most indirect admission of guilt would obedient servants, "MORTIMER MOYNAGHAN

" WM. O'SHEA." The paragraph certainly appeared in the Constillation; but it was not editorial, and the editor had just as much to do with it as the prisoners. We are witted and stupid that they cannot comprehend what skulls of the Antrim militia, no matter how thick, not apprehensive, however, that it will have the it means? What explanation can there be but this? would not have been proof. It is said by some who slightest influence on the result of their trial, nor is writer of the paragraph, who no doubt, believed that he had sufficient ground for the statement which the

We give in another place an extended report of the debate on Sir William Somerville's motion on that portion of the Catholic Relief Bill which excludes a Catholic from the office of Lord Chancellor in Ireland. Though in every respect so just and equitable, the proposed removal of this disability roused all the inveterate bigotry and determined opposition of the Conservative body, including as a matter of course, the members of the late Government; and all the professed liberalism of these gentlemen has thus vanished the moment a really liberal and tolerant measure has been proposed for adoption by the Legislature. The speech of the Irish Chief Secretary on this occasion augurs most favourably for his that is to say, since Sunday last, demonstrations of sound principles, and indicates a sincere desire for their fervent attachment to the glorious and pious enlightened and impartial legislation for this coun-memory were evinced by some of the soldiers of the try. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone also spoke strongly and effectively in favour of the motion. But Messrs. Whiteside and Newdegate, aided by Mr. Disraeli to back them with his dashing diatribes, em-ployed all their sophistry, and exhausted all their unchanged and unchangeable hostilities to the Catholics of the empire in resisting the second reading of the Bill. At length, as a last shift, they exerted themselves to the utmost to effect an adjournment of the debate; but in this they were signally defeated, the majority in favour of Ministers being 68! This victory, together with the majority of 90 obtained by the Government for the second reading of the Church Rates Bill, shows the rapid way which the Ministers took place on that day as far as positive fighting are making wish the House by their earnest support of liberal measures. By following steadily in this men, a show of threats and curses against the townscourse, therefore, they may look forward to a sufficient increase of support and confidence to enable them to carry any measure which they may consider necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the country.—Dublin Telegraph.

THE DUTY ON IRISH WHISKEY .- The third report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue supplies us with additional proofs that in taxation addition is subtraction and subtraction addition. In April, 1858. the Chancellor of the Exchequer added is 19d per gallon to all the spirits made in Ireland. He calculated, making a great allowance for decrease of conamntion, that the addition would give him £500,000 Had he made his estimate on the supposition that as much would be drank in 1853-9 as in 1857-8 he would have had an increase of £676,000. But the actual increase was just £85,625, and the decrease of consumption on the average of the three preceding years ended 31st March was no less than 1,008,-014 gals. The Irish distillers seem to have had a timely warning of the intentions of the right honourable gentleman, and within a fortnight of the period when the day was ordained, they sent 1,299,000 gallons from their own into dealers' stocks, equivalent to a gain for them of £1039,001, and of equal loss to the revenue. The price, of course, was raised to the consumer the instant the tax was ordained, and this sum was taken from the tax-payers, though it never reached the Exchequer. For this customary miscarriage of a scheme to add to the resources of the Exchequer by an increase in the rate of taxation, the Commissioners console themselves and the Treasury by representing it as a corresponding gain to morality. The people of Ireland are supposed, for reasons not wholly satisfactory—for illicit stills and malthouses increased-to have become more sober. Ireland, notwithstanding the new provocative to smuggling' is not in such a hopeless condition as in the good old times when every hill farmer, in spite of the constabulary, made poteen for himself and his neighbours. Whether it be from the increased rate of the spirit duties, or the general improvement of the population, the Irish have now taken to thin potations, and the consumption of tea has increased six per cent., of coffee 12, and of sugar and tebacco, six per cent., in 1858-9. The war duties on the three former articles had before been removed, and here we have the old phenomena renewed of a reduction of the rate of taxation increasing consumption and revenue, and of an increase of the rate decreasing both. This is a lesson of practical importance just now, for on an expectation that the tea duty will be raised, large quantities have recently passed the Custom-house; and should the expectation be realized, individuals will be enriched by money collected from the public, without an adequate addition to the resources of the Treasury .-- Duily News.

The general force of the constabulary employed to keep the peace and to repress crime in Ireland includes 12,306 men and 346 horses; the reserve force

The Victoria Cross has been given to two civilians for distinguished military services in India. The

Most pitiable delusion of the day is the parrot-cry, inging from so many tongues of fools; the cry of 'Ireland's increasing prosperity." More and more, very hour, does it become the duty of the honesi Irish journalist to denounce and expose this monstrous sham, originated by rogues in the English interest, and propagated by fools at home whose slavish souls worship as sterling metal every piece of "Brummagem" our masters insolently impose upon us. A gleam of sickly light passes over the pale and wasted front of Ireland - the flush, as it were, of almost absolute exhaustion—and this thing is called prosperity." God help the poor old land! we have taken carnest and careful survey of it all; and our heart is sicker than ever to find that this "prosperous increase" is only the old waste and wear, and ruinous exhaustion still. A decreasing population wide tracts of country clean-swept of their human habitants-the emigration exodus as thick and fast as ever.-Munster's tillage turned into profitless pasture -- Ulster's stanle trade crippled and shaken -- money scarce-rents high-English taxes on Irish sweat swelling to vaster amount to boister up the tottering "glory" of the "empire"-the people irritable and distrustful, and political leaders depraved or crushed—these are the symptoms of "Iroland's increasing prosperity. And, even in this hour, England's bitter hatred and jealousy comes in to strike closer at the heart of our nation. Already is even the chance success of Galway doomed. To conciliate Irish discontent, the Tory government,-the only English party from whom, in office, we Irish have ever wrang any advantages, -gave a postal grant to the company which had established a packet station at Galway, and by that establishment has proved the superiority of Ireland as a point of comgrant was not only an act of justice, but was necessary contribution to the success of our trans-Atlantic communication. The people were, therefore, not un-

willing to be grateful for the "boon." But, here again, if proof were wanting, we have mother proof of the utter hopelessness of struggling ment. The power of Liverpool has triumphed over Whig faction, for whose advent all the political schemers and corruptionists of Ireland have prayed (efter their fushion) and labored, seated in power, | have procured us our liberty months ago.—Your than the doom of Galway is pronounced. Gladstone obedient servants, "Jer. O'Monovan (Rossa). has yielded to the fierce cry of soudid Liverpool; and has yielded to the fierce cry of sordid Liverpool; and the chances of our Irish packet-station are committed to the tender mercies of "a select committee" of ers the moral of this story? Are Irishmen so dull-English supremacy crushes and tramples upon us .power of representation in this huge empire, with no

ORANGE RIOTING AT KINSALE, ON THE TWELFTH or July.-The Antrim Artillery, a militia regiment, has been stationed in Kinsale for some time back .--The antecedents of this regiment in other places have been such, we understand, as not to cast either credit or distinction on the members of it; however, to within the last few days their conduct in Kinsale was nothing particularly offensive. The corps is raised from the most northern county in Ireland, a place almost the hotbed of Orangeism, and it will not be then surprising to learn that with the exception of about sixty men the whole body of the regiment is composed of members of this association. Lately regiment to too great an extent-one which had interfered materially with the peace and comfort of the inhabitants of Kinsale, who in the overwhelming majority are, it is needless to say, Cathelics. On the evening we have mentioned (Sunday) a row took place between some of the soldiers, themselves, in a public house, consequent on one of the soldiers de-manding "Was there such a rascal as a Papist there?" and on one of his brother Catholic soldiers responding to the call, both in word and deed. In fact, so far did the Catholic carry his ardonr, that it is said he beat two of the Orangemen, and was only forced to desist by superior numbers. Such was all that went; however, there was, on the part of the militiapeople, that was anything but reasuring to their pacific intentions. This feeling, evinced so strongly as it was by these men, induced the neighbouring magistrates to hold two meetings, one on Monday and the other on yesterday morning, for the purpose of taking steps to prevent the rupture of the peace that was feared. At yesterday's meeting, we may as well state here, the commanding officer of the Antrim regiment was sent for, and, it is stated, gave a decisive pledge that he would not be responsible for anything wrong that would take place on the part of the men. It will be seen how this was borne out by events. On Monday evening a party of the soldiers -we have been told the picquet, but this is scarcely credible-paraded the town with bludgeons in their hands, and, in one or two instances, bayonets, using the threatening language which, on the previous and the same day, had been so common. No cucute took place on Monday, as we can discern. The danger of an attack on the inhabitants, however, was so evident that an application was made to the Constibulary authorities for protection for the priest's house and the chapel, on the plea of positive information having been received that it was intended to attack the chapel. Strange to say, this was disregarded; no police force came near either on vesterday. The shops were closed early on Monday evening, the owners being afraid of their windows being smashed

and on yesterday, the anniversary to the celebration of which all Orangemen devote their blackguard and whiskey-drinking propensities more than on other occasions, the same procaution was taken, and at five o'clock few shops in the town were without their shutters up. It is not exactly known how the affair commenced, or whether it had any immediate exciting cause. It is certain, though, that in a public house called the World's End, a party of these soldiers who were there drinking used insulting language to one of the parties-a female-belonging to the house, on being told that she was a Catholicstating "had they known she was a Papist they would not have visited her establishment." Immediately after this, things were discovered to bear a hostile aspect. A regular battle in a few minutes took place, in a locality known as Long Quay-a party of civilians and a party of militia were lighting desperately with each other. The soldiers had the greater numbers, but their opponents were proficients in the means of attack they adopted, stone throwing; and very soon the artillery-men (the militia) were getting by far the worst of the encounter. When the excitement reached its height at this point acts of the most unjustifiable nature were committed on both sides. The soldiers were desperate, and attempted to use their bayonets, but the civilians kept at a distance, knowing that thus they could best tell with the stones, and avoid, at the same time, the bayonets. One soldier it was told to us, got into the hands of a party of the Kinsale men, and received a tremendous beating: he was stripped of his clothes, and kicked profusely. The military altogether were getting the wrong side of the battle, when a strong rescue, in the shape of the piequet, came down to their aid. We should have remarked that the police force had been called out, and had surveyed with much satisfaction, at a distance, the fray proceeding -drawn up in line with their arms at ease, they enjoyed the whole spectacle with much gentlemanly coolness. At a later period, we understand, they retired to their barracks, and there stopped. The picquet mustered about sixty or seventy men, and these added to those already there continued the battle. We have not been able to ascertain the exact result or termination of the affray here, or whether this party was that which immediately after distinguished themselves at another quarter. We should however here remark that a Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Carter, a Carmelite Friar, at present residing in Kinsale for the benefit of his health, was passing harmlessly along this locality-Long-quay-and received two blows from the soldiers. We also heard that a clergyman of the Established Church was struck, by whom it is not known. Consequent on the first event a rumour ran like wildfire through the town, that a priest had been killed, which excited still more the now raised passions of the townspec-

place called Meat Market Lane, running off Cork Street, and leading up to the chapel, a party of soldiers were endeavouring to come up, it is said with the intention of attacking the chapel. The civilians were on the alert, and here again another battle commenced, chiefly with stones, and for half an hour a regular field day if one might say so, took place in this narrow lane. The military again got the worst of it, and were beaten back. They retired to another entrance into the same place and attempted to gain the chapel, but as before unsuccessfully. That is, unsuccessfully in their whole object, but successfully in a certain part of it, for bayonets were called into munication with America. It was felt that that requisition, and with these fixed the soldiers cleared away the people who fled before them. Meanwhile the chapel bell was tolled, and all the persons in the neighborhood of whom the name was now legion, partly retired before the bayonets, and partly came up at the sound of the bell to the chapel. They gathered large numbers of stones within the railings against English opposition and jealousy as long as surrounding the sacred edifice, and the greater part we are under the blighting sway of alien misgovern- of those who were there having come inside, the gates were closed; at the same time, on the opposite side treland, over justice and right. No scoper is the of the narrow street running past the charel, preparations had been made by the inhabitants to receive the soldiers hotly, did they come up. It is perfectly unimaginable the amount of mischief that would have been done, and blood spilt, had the soldiers persisted in their intention of coming up to the chapel, under this state of affairs. We visited the inside of the chapel railings to-day and there was there collected our bitter foes. Now, need we preach to Irish read- heaps of large stones, weighing each, generally speaking, several pounds, and against which the -That we are a conquered race still, lying at the overheard the soldiers, that reference was made by in the street leading to the chapel did not come In fine, it is the old story still : Ireland with no nearer it, and retired eventually, yelling dreadfully. despatched a messenger to the Fort, and about sixty

ple, and, it is unnecessary to say, added more dis-

agreeable features to the various combats going on.

In a few seconds after what we have stated, in a

All this was about five o'clock or a little before.

men of the Horse Artillery, stationed there, came down, and with them some infantry, also stationed there-about 150 in number. Order now began gradually to be restored, and from this time the town assumed a more unexcited aspect.

Various events occurred during the affray that illustrate the very serious character of it, and the excitement that parties were labouring under. Vast numbers of panes of glass were broken by the solliers and doors were kicked in. The gallant fellows, too, visited a market where there was no one but women selling milk, whose pails they emptied, cursed their owners, and then retired. We are told also that they beat several unprotected women.

About ten o'clock last night one of the most striking incidents of the whole affair occurred. At that time news having spread through the surrounding country of the affair, with the statements, of couse, greatly exaggerated, about five hundred countrymen, armed with all they could pick up, in the way of offensive and defensive materials, scythes, reapinghooks, sticks, &c., came and took up their quariers beside and in the charel and priest's house, where they remained all night. One party of these came in in a body of about two hundred men, and we have been informed their appearance in the clear moonlight was most striking. Nearly all were dressed in thannel jackets, and marched four deep with the precision of the military men; and the gleaming of their arms-scythes, reaping-hooks, sticks, and ia one or two instances, guns—added to their wild and picturesque appearance. These men did not leave the town till this morning, or till they felt assured all was safe.

The effects of this affair have been very serious. -No one has as yet died, we believe, by the injuries he received, but six soldiers have received extremely serious wounds, which cause doubts of their safety to be entertained. About thirty persons were receivers of cuts and wounds of a nature not so bad as the six soldiers, but still severe. The windows and doors that were broken added to this, make up nearly all the list of injuries. Very few of the civilians are huct.

A despatch was forwarded this morning to Cork. and, in response to it, a troop of the Scots' Greys, some Artillary, and some Infantry were despatched out to Kinsale, by the Bandon train; and they arrived at an early hour this morning. The Antrim Artillery were sent into Cork this day, and we have now that distinguished body of men in our city. It seems they retained much sangaineity about their own exploits, and their consequence, to the last, although so much the more severe sufferers for a listener assured as they were heard to reget not having spilled more of the "damned Papiers blood It is worthy of remark, that although Kinsale bas been always a military station no disturbance between the inhabitants and the soldiers ever before took place, and it is still the more to be regretted because such a good understanding has existed, hitherto, between the Catholics and Protestants of the town. It is feared, however, now, that it will be a long time before the 12th of July, 1859, is for sotten in Kinsale. We have numerous other instances of events which occurred, and of rumours affeat, which we have rejected, either for want of space, or as being unfounded. We need scarcely say the military anthorities' account is much different from the above but we have questioned numerous inhabitants and persons who would not be biassed to any side, gave that of order and right, and all affirm that the above is the correct account of the things which occurred. so far as they might be learned. We have here requested by the militia authorities to say, as a matter of fact, that all the men of the regiment, with the exception of one man, were in the barraeds at halfpast six o'clock on yesterday evening. The town is quiet to-day, and no excuement visible, save that exhibited by knots of the inhabitants gathered in the streets, discussing the events that occurred. We may add that, at the last moment, we hear very few of the men of Kinsale were in the town at the time of the occurrence, the majority of the male inhabitants being out on fishing expeditions. A feeling, it may be observed, exists throughout the town, almost universally, that the officers of the regiment which was the cause of the disturbance were not by any means as active in suppressing the disturbance as they should have been. It is said that either the officers have no power over their men, or are as bad as they are.

DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF "REVIVALISM" - A most melancholy instance of the dangers attendant on giving way to the immoderate excitement which distinguishes the "revival" movement that has just occurred in the county Antrim. A respectable gentleman engaged in farming pursuits came up to fel-fast to witness the monster revival gathering in the Botanic Garden. His mind was greatly excited by what he saw and heard, and, on returning to his home, he had communication with his clergyman, by whose offices his mental agitation was greatly augmented. Symptoms of disordered intellect became speedily apparent; complete insanity, of the religious type, resulted; and, ten days after the "revival meeting in the Garden, this unfortunate died, leaving a family of children who had been entirely depen-dent on him for their support. These facts we have from an authority which cannot be questioned .-Northern Whie.

It is a melancholy fact that, within the last couple of nights, no less than seven individuals have been admitted into our District Lunatic Asylum, whose aberration of mind is distinctly traceable to the excitement consequent on the religious preachings which are going on in the various districts round about us. -Northern Whig.

The religious journals in the Irish press have been warmly abusing the Lancet, in consequence of an article it published ridiculing the "physical manifestations" by which the revival is accompanied; but what reply will they make to the following extract from a lecture delivered yesterday in Belfast by the Rev. W. Milwaine, an eminent divine of the Established Church:—" He could not but express his utter abhorrence at the physical manifestations so prevalent. Conversion was a turning of the soul to God, and not the writhings of the body. It was quite possible for persons to suffer all the torture described, and still be unconverted-still be where they were He warned the congregation also against what were called the spiritual manifestations—such as visious, &c. He did not believe in such things in the present day, and he was astonished that ministers of religion -nnd ministers of his own church, too-should lend themselves to such a movement. He knew in this neighborhood seven persons, who were maniaes through its influence. Two were paralytics, one of whom was not likely to survive. Should the movement proceed, the town would be filled with paralyties and beggars."

Suppen Death .- On Wednesday evening Mr. Patick Griffins of Iron Gates, Queen's County, suddeny dropped dead in Callan, county Kilkeuny, immelintely after he got off the car on which he had been conveyed to that place. It is supposed that Mr. Griffin's death was caused by disease of the heart.— Carlow Post.

Last week, the Eelbrophinte, an Austrian brig, bound for Liverpool, with over 2,000 bales of hemp, put into Queenstown for refuge from a French man of war that had been in chase of her. Afraid to venture out again, the captain has engaged with the Cork Steamship Company, to take the hemp to its lestination in one of their vessels. The Prussischer Addler will accordingly go to Liverpool on Wednesday instead of the Osprey, and will take over the Austrian vessel's cargo, besides the usual general cargo and passengers.—Cork Examiner.

The Twelfth of July passed off quietly in Derry. A few shots were fired at morning and evening, and some flags were hoisted on the usual places.

There are only 113 inmates in the Castlecomer

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the arrival of the Persia we learn that the Peace Conference would meet at Zurich in about a week. It was believed that Sardinia would not be represented. The discontent in Europe at the terms of the peace continued unabated. Emperor Napoleon's explanations were not by any means considered reassuring.

It is affirmed that Sardinia signed nothing but the armistice, and is consequently in a nominal state of war with Austria. Italy continued to exhibit discontent at the terms of peace. It is asserted that neither Victor Emmanuel or any authorised Minister of Sardinia signed the peace of Villa Franca, and that the armistice, ending 15th Aug., leaves Sardinia and Austria at war

THE BOGUS ABDUCTION CASE.

In our last we contented ourselves with laying before our readers the facts of Miss Starr's " abduction;" postponing to another day all discussion upon the merits of the case. As the truth of the facts, as by us published, has not been contested, we may take them for granted; 4 and thence we conclude :--

That the application, by the Protestant press, of the term " Abduction" to the case in question, is to say the least a gross misnomer, or, not to put too fine a point on it, a deliberate falsebood on the part of our Protestant cotemporaries. A young lady, of legal age, and therefore mistress of her person, who, of her own free will, and in spite of the reiterated cautions of her friends, leaves her father's house, cannot be said to have been "abducted," or carried away by those friends. It is only Protestants, who could apply such a term to such an act.

We find however that even the Protestant press-as the facts of the case are being gradually elicited—is inclined to drop the term adduction;" but as it is unwilling to throw away such a good " No-Popery" cry as that wherewith the Miss Starr case has furnished it, it has changed its tacties; altered its bill of indictment against the Catholic clergy; and raised consequently a new issue, which is thus stated by the Montreal Herald -one of the most able, but certainly not the most prejudiced, of our Protestant opponets:--

" When Miss Starr applied to the authorities of the Catholic Church for guidance in her religious doubts, they could not, as houest men, have done otherwise than seek by their ablest arguments to fortify her inclinations towards their Church. If they only, while respecting the rights of conscience and their duty to their fellow-being, had also remember-ed those other duties, which are underior even to Christionity-the duty of the child to the parent-we should have applauded, rather than blamed them."-Montreal Herald, 29th ult. The Italies are our own.

From the passage thus italicised, it will be seen that the Herald-who in this we believe is a tair exponent of Protestant ethics-asserts that there are "daties which are anterior to Christianty;" and that " the duty of the child to the parent" is one, at all events, of those duties or obligations which take precedence of, or are "anterior" to the duties and obligations of Christianity. Of course, if there be any such duties; if the obligations of Christianity are not anterior to all other obligations; and if amongst these obligations to which Christianity must yield precedence, is the obligation or " duty of the child to the parent," then is the conduct of the priest, with whom Miss Starr put herself in communication, highly reprehensible. But if, on the contrary, and as we contend, the obligations of Christianity are anterior to all other obligations; if all other obligations or duties, even "the duty of the child to the parent" must yield, or be postponed, to the higher claims of Christianity; then we contend, the objections of the Herald against the Romish ecclesiastic in question are taught; then is the Herald bound by its own argument, " to applaud, rather than blame him."

Are then the claims of the parent to the obedience of his child, anterior to the claims of Christianity? or in other words-is the first and highest allegiance of the child due to its earthly parents, or to Christ! This is the whole question at issue betwirt us, and those who in the conduct of Miss Starr, find occasion to blame our Catholic Clergy, and to impuge the moral teachings of the Catholic Church. With its offending bath this extent. usual acumen the Herald has touched upon the main point of the question - that in fact upon moral proposition laid down by our Montreal cowhich it entirely hinges. Discarding therefore This was Miss Starr's own story.

Property and Administration

for the present all minor details, as to whether Miss Starr had a leather valese with her, or a carpetbag, when she left her father's house, or whether she had on a black, or a dark-blue gown, we shall address ourselves to the consideration of the sole important point at issue :- Are the claims of the parent over the child anterior to the claims of Christianity?

But the claims of Christianity are the claims of Christ; and duties therefore which are anterior to Christianity, are duties which are anterior to duties towards Christ, or in other words, towards God. Resolved therefore into its last expression the thesis of the Herald may be, or rather must be, thus expressed. "The duties ofthe child to the parent are anterior to, and should therefore take precedence of, the duties of the child to God." Let us apply this novel and somewhat startling dogma to a case precisely analogous to that which we are reviewing.

The child of idolatrous parents, is convinced that it is its duty towards Christ, or God, to embrace Christianity, and to renounce offering sacrifices to idols. On the other hand, the parents order the child to burn incense, night press and pulpit. and morning, before their favourite image of Mumbo-Jumbo - a large and remarkably ugly statements respecting the domestic persecutions wooden divinity with a black coat, a white chok- to which, because of her desire to become a er, and a somewhat greasy and inflamed countenance. What, under such circumstances, would was not only authorised, but bound to seek be the duty of the child? - should it obey its parents, or its God? are its duties towards its idolatrous father auterior to its duties towards sought that shelter matters not. The action of Christianity?

The Herald solves the question at once, by asserting that "the duty of the child to the parent is anterior even to Christianity." But the Christian demurs to this; contending that the duties of creature to creature can never be anterior to, or take precedence of, those of creafure to Creator; that the duties of the child to its parents are relative and limited; whilst the duties of the child to God, and therefore to Christianity, are absolute and unlimited. He concludes therefore that under the supposed circumstances the child would not only be at liberty. but indeed bound, to disobey its parents; to fice from them if by no other means could it avoid being compelled to worship Mumbo-Jumbo; and thus to treat the claims of Christianity as anterior to the claims of father and of mother. Now the Asylum, Miss Starr was at liberty to ride this is just all that we assert in regard to Miss about town as she pleased; to visit her Pro-

She, the child of heretical parents, was convinced that her duty towards Christ required her to profess and practice the Catholic religion .-Her parents insisted that she should not; and forced her to take part in heretical worship."-She, therefore, on the same principle as that on would be justified in leaving its parents houseshe was daily compelled to do mortal sin. If the Christian child of idolatrous parents.

ther's house in which she, being of age and the legal mistress of her own person, was not allowed to practice her religion, be not worthy of lodging to a young lady professing the Catholic blame—then, neither can we logically blame the religion, and expressing a desire to embrace the conduct of the priest or of the nuns who were privy to her scheme of leaving her father's house. In the first place as the secret revealed to them by haviour towards the Ladies who had been so Miss Starr involved no breach of the moral law -on the hypothesis that the duty of the child to God is anterior to its duty towards its parentso neither priest nor nun was obliged to divulge it. In the second place, as the secret was confided to the priest, in his character of Minister of Christ, he could not under pain of mortal sin, divulge the secret to any human being. The lawyer, the medical man, is held bound to maintain inviolate the secret divulged to him in his professional capacity; much more then is the present about it. Unlawful concealment there was none; bond, no matter what the consequence, to maintain because there is no sin in concealing or keeping inviolate the confidence reposed in him by his secret an act which involves no breach of the penitents. From this obligation no law of man, no command even of the Pope himself, could absolve the priest under any conceivable circumstances. In arguing, therefore, that the priest erred in not divulging Miss Starr's intended departure to her father, our Protestant cotemporaries evince themselves to be but slightly acquainted with the obligations of a promise, and altogether ignorant of the obligations of the Ca-

tholic priest towards his pentents. Miss Starr in fine was legally her own mistress, and had the legal right to leave her father's house when, and as she pleased. If, as she represented her case, she was unable to practice ber religion under her father's roof, and was compelled to join in acts of heretical worship, it was her duty to fly therefrom at once. And though the priest strongly and frequently impressed upon her mind the great importance of the step she proposed to take, he could not, even to please the Herald, recognise that the claims of Christianity must give way to those of the parent over his child. The very head and front of the priests

All, therefore, depends upon the truth of the

temporary. But so monstrous, so revolting is we doubt if the Herald will venture seriously to the Province: defend it; and yet if he cannot defend it successfully, he must, by his own admission, allow judgment to go against him; he must applaud instead of condemning the priest who told his penitent that it is better to obey God rather than man; and that Christianity requires of all its votaries that they be ready to renounce father and mother, wife, children, world's goods, and hie itself, for Christ's sake. Our cotemporary will, of course, remember that the Romish priest does not make his own theology, and is not, therefore, responsible for its teachings. No doubt, had there been an an able editor in Galilee in the days when Our Lord appeared there in the flesh, in a leading article he would have made mince-meat of the sermon on the Mount; and so, no doubt, in like manner the Herald will treat very cavalierly the arguments of those who take their theology from such an oldfashioned superannuated authority instead of consulting the last number of the Times, or the opinions of the Protestant

Assuming, therefore, the truth of Miss Starr's Catholic, she was exposed, we contend that she a shelter elsewhere than in her father's house; the where or precise spot in which she the priest to whom her secret was confided, was limited to this; 1. that he did not betray that secret to those whom he believed to be intent upon forcing her to apostacy; and 2d. in procuring for her the company and protection of a person of her own sex in order to guard her reputation. Prevarication or deceit on his part there was none for he was never called upon to speak; and even had he been so called upon, he was bound by the laws of honor, morality, and religion, not to betray the secret committed to him, as to a priest, by a penitent. Let us say one word with respect to the action of the Nuns at Toledo.

These extended their charity to a young person requesting a few days' shelter in their Convent. No restraint was imposed upon her, no concealment attempted. Whilst an inmate of testant friends; to return or stop away altogether, as she thought fit. There was no romance, no mystery; and her discovery by her father was under such circumstances was the simplest thing imaginable. Hearing that his daughter was at Toledo, he took the cars for Toledo; went to the Convent; found his daughtwhich the Christian child of idolatrous parents er-not in a sick bed, or in a danger ous state, as falsely asserted by the Protestant press, but was fully justified in fleeing, from the home where in very tolerable health and condition. Indeed the story about the "sickness," the "brokenact of Miss Starr be worthy of blame, then so hearted father," and "wonderful adventures," is also would be the precisely similar act of the but a poor attempt to create a little fictitious interest in the case; to raise a good deal of un-But if the act of Miss Starr in leaving her fa- | necessary excitement against the hospitable Ladies of Charity, who at her own urgent request, had kindly consented to give a few nights' religious life; and perhaps to furnish Mr. Starr with an excuse for his certainly very rude becharitable towards his daughter.

Thus have we gone over the particulars of the case. Abduction there was none; for the young lady being of age left her father's house, of her own free will, and uninstigated thereunto by anv living being. Prevarication or deceit on the part of the Catholic Clergy, or Religious, there was none; because the only persons in Montreal cognisant of the young lady's fate were never appealed to, and therefore never said a word law of man or the law of God. In justice towards Miss Starr there was none; because from first to last, she was left the absolute mistress of all her actions. Injustice to Miss Starr, her father, there was none; for he had no claims either upon the priest whom his daughter consulted, or on the Nuns who sheltered her. Of what then do Protestants complain? Of this-that we will not accept their passions and prejudices as our rule of conduct; that their crude code of morals, with all its monstrous absurdities, is not accepted as the standard of morality in the Catholic Church; that she teaches that not even the duties of the child towards its parents are anterior to its duties towards Christianity, i.c., the revealed will of God; and above all, because such is their morbid hatred of Popery that so good an opportunity to raise a clamour against Romish priests, and Sister of Charity, as has been presented to them in the case of Miss Starr, cannot be overlooked. In the words of the Conventicle, "Our brethren are improving the occasion."

The name of Mgr. De Charbonnell, Bishop of to address the subjoined communication to the ter:-

Toronto Leader: and it has subsequently been that proposition even to our natural reason, that copied by most of the other Protestant papers in

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEADER.

Sr. Michael's, Toronto, July 28, 1859. Sin .- I thank you for having recommended to the public, in your article of this day, (beaded, late Romance of the Convent,") to suspend their judgment. The following are my answers to the ca-lumnies concerning myself in Miss Starr's case: I declare 1st, that I never sent for, nor wrote to

Miss Starr in my life; 2nd, that having met her in my house, I blamed her imprudence in coming; 3d, that being acquainted with her desires, I invariably insisted upon her making them known to her parents: 4th, that she has never been admitted in our Church, nor to any sacrament in Toronto; 5th, that I never recommended her to any person, nor wrote or spoke about her to any one living in Montreal; 6th, that I have been altogether a stranger to her leaving that city; 7th, that when she presented herself at my door, on her arrival from Montreal, I refused to see and receive her; 8th, that she was not aided by me even during one hour in her concealment; 9th, that I have not given any indication, false or true, when she was inquired after, because I was not questioned on the matter; 10th, that she never received any direction from me to go east, west, north or south, nor of course to Toledo; 11th, that she never received from me any pecuniary aid, or any promise thereof, for carrying her plans into execution; 12th that I never received nor intercepted any letter intended for her relatives; 13th, that she had been heard, several times, complaining of my coolness and of my not seconding her designs.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that the above declaration will give satisfaction to my calumniators, as they are quite satisfactory to the conscience of your humble

† ARMAND DE CHARBONNEL,

Mgr. of Toronto.

P.S.—! trust that any honest Editor, who will have published or will publish the charges against me, will publish also my answer thercunto.

As a specimen of the animus by which Protestants are actuated in this business, let us add the following trait:-

In the first version of the affair, as it appeared in the Protestant press, the Bishop of Montreal was directly accused of falsehood, and of intentionally deceiving Mr. Starr. Hereapon the latter, very honorably, published a letter in the Commercial Advertiser completely exonerating was determined to leave her father's house and retire the Bishop from this odious imputation, and recognising his frank conduct throughout. This act of bare justice done to a Romish ecclesiastic has infuriated the ultra-Protestant; who of course look upon lying and slandering, not only as legitimate weapons against Rome, but as arms which it is the bounden duty of all sound Protestants to employ in the war against Popery; declared, that was left to her of professing the faith and thus a writer in the Montreal Herald gives vent to this truly Protestant feeling :-

To the Editor of the Moutreal Herald.

St. Antoine Street, 29th July. Sir-The " Numery Case" is getting more complicated as it proceeds. At first, there was a large measure of public sympathy for the Starr family; but Mr. Starr, by his injudicious letter in the Advertiser, khocked that sympathy, at once and for ever,

MISS STARR CORRESPONDENCE .-- We publish the letters which over the signature of "A Friend of Truth" bave appeared in our Protestant cotemporaries, and are evidently written by one who from his peculiar position was, from the beginning, conversant with all the facts of the case. To the unprejudiced, the letters are might select. convincing; upon the Protestant mind generally they will have little effect, for that mind is natupreceding statement, the said priest believed, and he
was perfectly right in so believing, that he was rally prejudiced against truth. The silly nonsense of their press indeed cannot but provoke our thorough contempt for their intelligence and good faith. To suit their purposes every law hitherto recognised as imposing obligations upon the Christian and the man of honor, must be repealed; and a new code of morals, fresh from the conventicle, and ratified by that class of evangelical gentry who delight in nasal psalmody on Sundays, and on the other six days of the week, said their say, mix checory with their coffee, alum in their bread, and beat up the brains of deceased calves in their cream, is now, through the columns of our Protestant cotemporaries,

about to be published to the world. Foremost amongst the articles of this precious code, stands the following-" That it is a sin to keen a secret, that it is dishonorable not to break faith." Hitherto we bave been in our ignorance accustomed to look upon the suppressio veri, of which the loyalists cognisant of the hiding places of Charless II., after the battle of Worcester-and of another Prince Charles after the disastrous day of Culloden, and when pursued by the rascally Hanoverian blood hounds-were guilty, as an example for honorable men to follow. The Herald has, however, undeceived us. According to him, the English loyalists, the gallant Highlanders should have revealed the secret of their princes' biding places to their pursuers, nstead of "baffling" them. Such at least is the logical conclusion from his condemnation of a Catholic priest, for not revealing a secret confided to him in his sacerdotal capacity, and because he did not volunteer to betray the confidence of one who had reposed trust in him. For the interests of humanity it is to be hoped, however, that this new moral code, of which the Herald is the exponent, may not find general acceptance.

The following are the letters above referred to; in which the whole facte of the case in so far as the Montreal Clergy are concerned, are fully laid before the public. We commend them to the careful attention of the reader; worthy Toronto, having been by the Protestant press of his respect not only on account of their intrinmixed up in this affair, His Lordship has seen fit | sic merits, but because of the position of the wriIST LETTER

(To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.) Sig, In your paper of the 26th July, under the beading, - Startling Case of Abduction - A Young Lady Smuggled into a Convent,"—you have been pleased to publish an article filled with gratuitous insults and calumnies against the Catholic Church and her institutions, as well as against many hono

ible persons. Since you have opened the columns of your journal for the attack, I trust that your impartiality

not close them to the defence As insults prove nothing, I will carefully abstain from them, and will avoid using such a mode of retaliation, which would be unworthy of me.

I will just give a short and true statement of facts that have been intentionally suppressed, or represented in a false light in your paper, and particularly by the Tribune, of Detroit, partly quoted in that irticle, and reproduced entirely by the Pilot of the 26th instant, and the other city journals.

It is about three months ago, that, of her own inclination, and without having been invited either directly or indirectly by the gentlemen of the Seminary, a Miss Starr, then 21 years of age, all but a few days, asked to speak to one of them. This occlesiastic having presented himself in the parlour, she told him her name, and immediately expinined to him the object of her visit,

She wished to become a Catholic, and to embrace the religious profession. This double resolution was deeply fixed in her mind for many years. It was not by the influence of priests that she adopted it; it had sprung up suddenly and of itself. Since that period her will had never changed a single moment. About that time she had caused herself to be baptised in the Catholic Church in England; but the opposition of her parents had prevented her from making public profession of her faith. Nay, more, some time after she was compelled to act entirely as if she were a Protestant. She suffered a great deal in thus leading a life contrary to her convictions, and she anxiously awaited the day of her majority, firmly resolved to accomplish her two-fol I project. He, whom you call " her secret spiritual adviser," told her that since she was so well convinced, and for so long a time, of the truth of the Catholic religion, it was not lawful for her to perform any act of Protestantism, and that she should ask her patents for permission to profess the religion which she believed to be the only

To this remark Miss Starr immediately replied, that such a thing was absolutely impossible; that she would encounter in her family an invincible opposition, and that by making known her intention of embracing the Catholic faith, she would deprive herself forever of the means of doing so; that there was no other chance of success but in flight, and that she into a convent as soon as she should be of age.

Whereupon "the spiritual adviser," remembering that our Lord had said that "He who loves his father or his mother more than Him, is not worthy or Him; that if the right hand or the right foot should scandalize us, we must cut them off and cast them from us;" and that a hundred fold is promised, even in this life, to him who shall leave, for the love or God, his father, his mother, his brothers and sisters, and all that he possesses, did not hesitate in approving her intention to employ the only means, as she which she believed to be the only true faith, and which is so in reality,—but he did not suggest that means, she herself had previously determined on it.

With regard to embracing the religious state, the spiritual adviser" was in no harry to decide .-He objected to Miss Starr that the discipline in religious communities is severe, and that particularly that of the one to which she felt most strongly inclined - the order of Carmelites. But the young lady replied with so much good sense, firmness, generosity and cool determination, that the priest, admiring the excellent disposition of her who consulted him, thought it his duty to insist no longer. He consented thereupon that she should leave her father's house, where she could not work out her Salvation. being forced to perform exteriorly acts which were contrary to her conscience; and the said priest ac-knowledges freely and openly that he did assist in the execution of a project which he believed, and which really was, on the state of things described by Miss Starr, -strictly obligatory on her. She earnestly requested, and he promised, that the secret should be kept in regard to the temporary asylum which she

This secret baving been asked for the excellent reasons which the reader will easily discover in the obliged to keep it under pain of mortal sin. It is for that reason, when his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal desired the priests of the Seminary to inform him of whatever they knew concerning the retreat of Miss Starr, her "spiritual advisor," (who by the way, was never directly interrogated), remained silent; and be would have done so with no less fidelity, even if an authority, far beyond that of the Bishop, had commanded him, in consequence of false information, to reveal what he knew.

Whence you see, Mr. Editor, (we may remark in passing,) that the priest in promising obedience to his ecclesiastical superior, does not forget, as has so often been falsely asserted amongst Protestants, that there is above all human law, a law which never car be violated without crime. The priest, who is at present attacked with so much fury, has observed that law; and he glories in having done so. He looks upon it as an honour to-day, and he will do so equally to-merrow, and always, to follow the line of conduct with which the Protestant press has reproached him, with so little retenue and so much inustice. His rule of action as well as of belief is not the wind of opinion, but the immovable principles of reason and faith.

I shall continue my relation in another number and I have the honour to inform you, that I have in my possession many proofs, real as well as written, of everything that I advance. I shall not fall to

produce them in case of need. I have the honor to remain. Mr. Editor,

Your humble servant, A FRIEND OF TRUVE. Montreal, July 29, 1859.

2ND LETTER.

Sir, -1 promised in my former letter to continue the account of the departure of Miss Starr; I now hasten to fulfil my promise.

Miss Starr being satisfied that the priest, "her spiritual adviser," whom she had seen three or four times, would faithfully preserve the secret of ber intended retreat, on the 28th of May last left the parlour of the Seminary and went on foot to the Grey Nunnery, sending her travelling bag before her. In the nunnery she had become acquainted with one of the nuns, to whom she made known all her projects. The Nun, who had opposed, but in vain, objections stronger even than those of her spiritual adviser, invited her to breakfast. Some time after, Miss Starr started for the depot of the Grand Trunk, at Point St. Charles, and took the cars for Toronto. I close my relation here, as I have no longer the same certainty as to what took place subsequently. Those who are interested in the sequel of the affair may finish the parrative if they judge fit. I will only add, -1st. That during her entire stay at Toledo, in the Orphans' Asylum, Miss Starr was perfectly free -we bave it in her own handwriting. 2nd. That Miss Starr, being informed of what occurred on the receipt of her first letter by her parents, implicitly sanctioned the resolution of not showing them the

I will now, as I promised, draw from the facts which I have exposed, and which can be proved with certainty if it be necessary, the conclusions which naturally follow from them.

and It follows that the disappearance of Miss Starr was the result, in a great measure, of the fa-mily persecution which she dreaded, and to which, she had no doubt, taught as she was by long experience, she would be certainly exposed if she attempted to profess the Catholic religion.

Wherefore, these odious phrases—"Abduction of Young Girl," "Smuggling of a Young Lady into a "Convent,"—should be blotted from the heading of your article, and should be replaced by these " Free and Voluntary Flight of a Young Lady," and "Volastary Residence of the Same in an Orphan Asylum.

I acknowledge that this new heading will not furnish so much matter for a romance, and especially for a caluminous romance against the Catholic Church, her priests, and her nuns, but it will be in strict conformity with the truth, which it seems to me, should be of some value in the eyes of honest Protestants

From the facts above related, it follows, 3rd, that the intention of becoming a nun was not suggested to Miss Starr by the priest, who, on the contrary, made many strong and serious objections to it.

It follows, 4th, that whoever believes in the Gospel cannot blame the priest, the adviser of Miss Starr for having sanctioned, in the state of things described by Miss Starr, and of the truth of which he could have no doubt, the project which she had previously formed of scorotly loaving her father's house, where she could not practice the religion which she believed to be the only true one.

It follows, 5th, that it is absurd, false, and entirely unworthy of a man of honor, to say "that later erents have shown that the Bishop of Montreal, when he gave permission to examine the Grey Nunnery, knew that Miss Starr was hidden there; and that the Superioress, who replied that she was not there, knew very well that she was there."

The demand made to the Bishop, and the visit to the Grey Nunney, did not take place for some hours after the departure of Miss Starr for Toronto. How could Miss Starr, who was then 80 or 100 miles distant from Montreal, be, at the same time, hidden in the Grey Nunnery?

Neither his Lordship the Bishop, nor the Superioress of the Grey Numbery, nor any of the Nums residing in Montreal, with the exception of one who was never questioned by any one, knew anything concerning the retreat of Miss Starr. This is a fact just as certain with regard to the Nuns as with regard to the Bishop. The same must be said of all the other religious communities, both male and female in the city of Montreal.

But, you may say, Sir, there is at least one who is guilty,—the priest, the spiritual adviser of Miss Starr. And of what is he accused? suppressio veri. That is, according to your number of Friday, his great crime. lt is certainly a great crime to keep silent concerning a fact which we should not publish! Of what is he accused? Surely, Sir, suppressio veri, of which you speak, is a far less grevious fault than that which some of your fellow-editors impute to him. These gentlemen have no difficulty in declaring him guilty of falsehood. It is a grave accusation; and it seems that they should be very sure of what they advance, before bringing such a charge against any one .-I will say to them, however, in perfect calmness,will you be so good as to reflect for a moment on the following reasons: -- Who was it that interrogated fthe spiritual adviser of Miss Starr, concerning her slight and the place of her retreat? No one; not a single individual. It is impossible for you, or for other person, to prove to the contrary. Who, then, can say that he has given, not only evasion, but false and lying answers? Nay more, how could he hood were also present. The exercises began at have given any answers, when not a single question | nine A. M.; at noon there was an interval of an hour was even put to him?

Whoever keeps complete eilence with regard to a and continued until six in the evening, when the disfact, can be tell a falsehood in regard to that fact? Let common sense answer.

Now, the pricet-the spiritual adviser of Miss Starr contradict this assertion.

Therefore, the adviser of Miss Starr could not be guilty of falschood in regard to her flight and the place of her retreat.

calumnious accusation.

I close here. I have said enough to enlighten men say enough for those who cuion : we never could love not the truth, and who are afraid of meeting it on their way.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, Your humble servant, A FRIEND OF TRUTH. Kontreal, 29th July, 1859.

We have received the subjoined from Mr. Starr with a request to insert it. We do so, because we are confident that the more thoroughly the case to which its contents refer, is sifted, the more manifest will be the good faith of our Catholic ecclesiastics. We have no desire to say anything personally offensive to Mr. Starr: but in all charity we would remind him that when he permits himself to cast imputations that people will naturally begin to enquire into the antecedents of Mr. Starr; and will ask themselves-" are the latter such as to warrant the tone he adopts towards Mgr. de Charbonell?" "A nod" says the proverb "is as good as a wink to a blind horse;" and we trust that Mr. Starr will take our hint in good' part.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sin,-I had intended to publish nothing on the subwas in a situation to do so fully and completely.-My letter to the Commercial Advertiser was not intended as an expose of the case, but to do justice to the Bishop of Montreal, and to divest it of the character it seemed to assume, viz., an attack upon the whole body of Roman Catholics, when I desired only to expose and punish those who had done me so

grievous a wrong. The case is now under consideration of my law advisors, and the facts are being collected. So suon as all the evidence is obtained they will decide whether there be legal grounds for an action at law against the parties, or not. If the former, the facts will be brought out before a competent legal tribunal: but if decided otherwise, then I will publish a narrative of the whole affair from beginning to end, giving the names of the accused parties and explaining the

share of each in this disgraceful transaction. So much has been published which demands explanation on my part, I deem it necessary to make this statement in explanation of the cause of delay. But I am the more earnestly induced to it from having read in the Toronto Leader, of the 29th July, a statement signed by Bishop Charbonell, which I cannot show to pass, even for a day, uncontradicted. The Bishop's statement will hereafter be proved to be in-

obediout servaul, 18 Great St. James Street, ?
Nontreal, 30th International

Montreal, 30th July, 1859.

on Wednesday next, the 10th instant, at Guilbault's Gardens. The arrangements for this great and charitable object being now completed, we have every reason to believe that it will be one of the most successful affairs of the season. The Games and other amusements which form part of the day's programme, cannot fail to give satisfaction to every visitor. We may also mention that the orphans of the institution, for whose benefit the Pic-Nic is to be given, dent sends us.-En. T. W. will pay their friends and patrons a visit beetween one and two o'clock in the afternoon. They will be escorted from the Asylum by No. 4 and 5 Rifle companies, and the Hose company, and will be received in the gardens by the officers of tht Societies and Ladies of Charity, who, we are informed, intend providing these belpless little ones with a handsome entertainment. To say more would be superfluous, as we are quite confident every Catholic will gladly embrace so agreeable an opportunity of contributing to the success of the Irish Orphan's Pic-Mic. Again we say let every one go.

We are happy to state that the Pic-Nic by the Protestant Benevolent Society, which took cessful; and that our Catholic fellow-citizens formed no inconsiderable part of the vast multitude who thronged Guilbeault's heautiful Gar- written for the occasion by Miss Daty; wherein a young Irish girl has left the same family, in which very true and lengthy description of cities and towns young Irish girl has left the same family, in which dens upon that occasion.

A report of the proceedings of a meeting held at Alexandria on Monday last, expressing confidence in the TRUE WITNESS, is unavoidbly crowded out; it shall appear in our next .-- . Several other communications are held over.

Mr. Wm. Chisholm has kindly consented to act as our agent for Dalhousie Mills.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Alexandria, July 29th, 1859. Mn. Entron, - I send you a brief account of the examination of the pupils of the Convent of this place, which I doubt not but you will insert in your valuable journal. The examination, which was held in the spacious New School Rouse which is now being built for boys, was well attended. Among those present were several reverend gentlemen-viz., the Rev. Mr. Chisholm, the Pactor, the Rev. Mr. Cholette, of St. Polycarpe, Rev. Mr. O'Connor, of ors and strangers from this place and neighbour-hood were also present. The exercises began at and a half; after which the exercises were resumed,

I shall not give an account in detail of the manner the pupils acquitted themselves, for it would occupy has kept complete silence with regard to her flight | more space than you can afford. I shall merely say and the place of her retreat. Let any one dure to that the correctness of the answers of the pupils gave evident proofs of the proficiency of the scholars,

and of the efficiency of the teachers.

The examination showed clearly the fine fruits of the institution, which is under the superintendence Now, gentlemen, either show us the fallacy of this of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, whose mother house reasoning, or have the courage to withdraw your in Canada is at St. Lawrent, near Montreal. Their method of teaching is admirable, and their zeal in the discharge of their duties is not less to be admirof honor and of good faith, who will take the trouble | ed. They have acquitted themselves to the entire to read what I have written, sectionaly and with at- satisfaction of their Pastor, the Trustees, and the parents of the children.

The exercises were enlivened at intervals by the performance of choice pieces of music, vocal and instrumental, under the guidance of Miss M'Kay of St. Nustache, the music teacher of the institution. The progress of her pupils in this branch of their education was not less marked than in the others, and speaks well for their teacher's attention towards them, as well as of her ability to teach.

The several pieces enacted during the performance were not the least entertaining part. They were pleasing as they were instructive. The case, the gracefulness of manner, and the self-possession displayed by the young ladies-among whom I may montion Miss Victoria Gauthier, Miss Kate M'Phee, Miss Mary Ann Reynard, Miss Hary Jane M'Donell; Miss Hanah Chisholm, Miss Lonian Nagle, and Miss Agnes M'Donell-in acting the parts allotted to them, drew forth the loud applause of the andience. Immediately after the distribution of the prizes, the trustees presented an address to the worthy Sisters expressing themselves highly satisfied with the state

of their School. The Rev. Pastor followed, and said that as the on the veracity of a gentleman, and a Bishop, hour was late, and as the ladies and gentlemen who had come from afar were anxious to return to their several homes, he would only say a few words. He congratulated the pupils and teachers on the result of the examination; the pupils had made a marked progress; the teachers evidently had done their duty; and he had no doubt that all present entertained the same opinion. To parents be said that he hoped that they did not regret any sacrifice they had made for their school and their children; that they should be forever mindful of him who was the means of bringing among them these worthy teachers; and that they should be mindful of him to whose bequests they were principally indebted for the new building. ject of my daughter's rescue from the conventuntil I now in course of crection. He hoped that when called upon they would not fail to be eady to contribute towards the further advancement of their schools. After this the audience parted highly delighted with the exhibition they had witnessed.

As I have given you a brief account of the examination of the pupils of the female school, I must now say a few words about the examination of the male school, which took place the following day. I regret to say that the number of scholars present was small; and therefore the examination did not show to the same advantage as did the examination of the female school, where the attendance has been larger

and more regular,
Our male school is, however, well attended during the winter months; many of the boys coming from the country are withdrawn during the summer mouths to the works of the field. At the same time I am happy to say that the examination of the scholars present was highly creditable to themselves and their teacher. The pupils underwent a strict exami-nation at the hands of Mr. M'Lennan the local superintendent, who expressed bimself highly pleased with the result. Among those who distinguished themselves I may mention Master John Milntosh in the junior branches, in Arithmetic, Geography and Use of the Globes; Master Charles M'Kinnon, in the higher branches of Arithmetic, Mensuration, Globes,-and Master Alexander M'Phee, in Mensuration, Bookeeping, Euclid, elements of French and Latin. I should also make honorable mention, of Master Archibald M'Kinnon, who distinguished himself in English and hostility, that is due the preference given by Composition, French, Latin and Greek. Two emigrants to the United States and to Upper Cana-

LET EVERY ONE Go. - The Temperance speeches were delivered, one by Mr. Charles M'Kin- da?" To these questions you reply that the allega-Nic, in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, M'Kinnon, on the "Union of the Provinces"—its your assertion, and to deny, most emphatically, that composition and its delivery would have done honor to some of our orators of maturer age, and greater dislike, to men of European birth. pretensions. It is needless to add that the young orators were warmly applanded.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—

affording our young men an education preparatory veiling amongst the French Canadians, or whilst to the studies of the liberal professions. to the studies of the liberal professions. A RESIDENT.

From pressure on our columns we are compeltheir recipients, which our esteemed correspon- neighborhood there were some of each of the three

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Pertis, C. W., 25th July, 1859. Sin,-The second annual examination of the Separate School of this town, took place on Thursday, the 21st inst., in the presence of a numerous and respectable audience. There were present:—The Very Rev. A. M'Donald, V.G., of Kingston, and the Very Rev. J. H. M'Donagh, of Perth, who presided, Rev. Mr. O'Connell, of Richmond, Mr. Harty, of Kempt-

teacher, have been entirely successful. place on Wednesday last, was eminently suc- personation of characters in the dramas and other dians; and I would ask, was it a sign of aversion, recitations, would have done credit to persons school- jealousy, or hostility, towards an European?

ed in stage discipline. A very interesting part of In the village there was an Irish lad, an orphan, ed in stage discipline. A very interesting part of the recitations was the tracing of a Tour in Europe, who had been brought up, and treated most kindly, written for the occasion by Miss Daly; wherein a by a French Canadian family; and but lately a on the Continent was given.

ceedings.

very appropriate manner for the treat she had afford. these instances of aversion and autipathy towards ed them. Hoping I may again witness many such; the Irish? examinations in Perth, I beg to subscribe myself, In anoth yours. If own, anoth

LONDON, C. W., July 25, 1859. To the Editor of the True Witness.

the Church, for the purpose of taking some action on the very unpleasant position the congregation of this city in consequence of certain anonymous productions which have appeared in the columns of the Prototype of this city, and which afforded a theme for an editorial in the Toronto Leader, of the

For the last two months the readers of the Protomen, calling themselves Catholics, reviling their bishop, by accusing him, in a series of communications, of being a liar, a swindler and a thief. The meeting took place immediately after Mass.

and was the largest gathering we ever had.

P. J. Dunn, Ezq., was called to the Chair, and J.
M. Tierny appointed Secretary.

as follows:--" I presume that most of you are aware, that the object of this meeting is, to take into consideration the anonymous letters and slanderous communications against your Church and Bishop. which have appeared in the columns of certain Protestant papers, within the last two months, and to discover their mistake. say whether you, the Catholics of London, will enof, or approve of the course pursued by them."

The following resolutions were then submitted, of which it is a part. and unanimously adopted :-

Sandwich, yet we must and do admit that the same supreme authority which originally created the See bas count nower to change it, and we feel that it is at this juncture incumbent upon us as Catholics thus publicly to proclaim our adhesion to this important

doctrine of our Church. 2nd .- Moved by Mr. John Welsh, seconded by Mr. f. Egon, and

Resolved,-That the auonymous slanders and calumnies against our Bishop, which have recently appeared in certain Protestant papers, merit the severe eprobation of the entire Catholic community, and this meeting hereby expresses its condemnation and abhorrence of the anti-Catholic course pursued by those nameless correspondents, who have sought, by the publication of their scandalous distribes, to alienate the people from their Bishop, and generally to longer; the soil is said to be inferior, and is, at any sow dissension and discord amongst the congrega-

3rd.—Moved by Mr. J. Seanlan and seconded by Mr. A Wilson, and

Resolved,-That we utterly repudiate the construct tion put by the Leader newspaper upon the garbled report of a discourse delivered by our Right Rev. Bishop on Sunday, the 17th inst. The comments of that paper are based upon an entire misconception of the case, and we feel it our duty thus publicly to express our dissent therefrom.

4th.—Moved by Mr. E. Murphy, and seconded by Mr. J. Kavanagh, and

The Chairman being called upon to vacate the chair, and Mr. J. Rgan being called thereto, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, P. J. Dunn,

> Yours, &c., J. TIERNY,

EUROPEAN EXIGRANTS AND FRENCH CANADIANS,

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sis-In your excellent review of the " Four Let ers to a Friend," of Mr. T. D. M'Gee, you ask-" Is it true that French Canadians entertain on aversion to the settlement in Lower Canada of men of European birth? Is it true that French Canadians are jealous, exclusive, hostile, and repulsive towards Catholic world this truth; and wilfully blind must strongers? Is it true that it is to this exclusiveness those persons be who pretend not to see it.

non, on the "Evils of War," which was well written | tions they contain are not true; and I beg, though the French Canadians have any aversion, or even

I am myself au Englishman, and have passed many years surrounded, chiefly, by French Cana-Our teacher is both competent and willing; and dians; and I consider myself well qualified to speak it is satisfactory that we have the means at home of upon the subject in question. Whether, whilst trafriendly, and as full of kindness and good will, towards Europeans, as towards their own countrymen; and I have never observed the least sign of jealousy, led to omit the list of prizes and the names of or hostility, on their part towards strangers. In my nations that compose the people, called by the French Canadians indiscriminately tes Anglais, because they all speak the English language, and I never could perceive that the French Canadians made the least difference between them, or behaved to them otherwise than they behaved to one another. I naturally expected to find matters the reverse; and was surprised at the freedom from aversion and jealousy, which the French Canadians manifested towards a nation that had taken forcible possession of their country, and had treated them with no little contempt, to say nothing more.

But allow me to state a few particulars in support ville, Mr. Burns, of Brockville, Mr. Foley, of West- of what I affirm respecting the French Canadians. port, Mr. O'Brien, of Regiopolis College, Kingston, Mr. Stafford, of Kingston, and Mr. Quirk, of this place,—all of whom seemed highly pleased with the foreigner, I was not fitted to be a judge of their difplace,—all of whom seemed highly pleased with the foreigner, I was not fitted to be a judge of their dif-manner in which both departments of the school ac- ferences, and that one of their own countrymen quitted themselves throughout their various exercises. would be more suitable for the office. They disputed munity. Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayer's Sarto being the first time I assisted at an examination of this position, urging that because I was a stranger I saparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no this school, I can only agree with the entire audience should be more impartial in my decisions; and they encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in when I say that the exertions of Miss Daly, the head actually sent in my name, unknown to me, and teacher, have been entirely successful. against my consent, to the Government Office, with It would be too lengthy to give an account of the la request that I might be put in the Commission of entire proceedings; so I will merely state that the the Peace. This was done wholly by French Cama-

who had been brought up, and treated most kindly, for several years she was made much of, and trusted, Songs and music on the plano enlivened the pro-ecdings.

in preference to French Canadians; and the same ecdings. Before the audience retired, the Very Rev. Mr., orphan, who will, I am confident, have no reason to M'Donagh, V.G., rose, and thanked Miss Daly in a complain of his French Canadian protectors. Are

In another village, some twenty miles from my own, another frish boy, an orphan, was adopted as a son, by a French Canadian family. This was done, I believe, about the time of the fearful visitation of the cholera to Canada; and as he is now a Notary, it is conclusive that he must have received a good My Dear Siz. -1 send for publication in your pa- education, and have been well cared for by his per, the proceedings of a meeting held here on Sun- French Canadian benefactor. Is this, too, an examday, the 24th instant, in the school-house adjoining ple of aversion, hostility, and antipathy on the part of French Canadians towards Europeans and Irishmen! What I say I do not relate from hearsay, but from personal knowledge of the parties; and as a proof of the falsehood of the assertion made by the Toronto Freeman, that there is a "deep-rooted antipathy" felt by "even the Franco-Canadian child against the Irish race and country," I can add that, within these three weeks, I have forwarded an affectype have been treated to the very rare occurrence of tionate letter from a French Canadian young lady to another who is Irish, and from whom she regrets to CHARPTABLE PIC-NIC AND GAMES. from private life -- which are far better arguments than empty declamation-of the friendliness and regard of French Canadians for European; but I hesitate to trespass upon your valuable columns: I will therefore conclude my remarks on this part of the The Chairman addressed the meeting in substance subject, by repeating that the assertions of Mr. T. D. M'Gee, and the Toronto Freeman, are without foundation, and, I trust, have only been made thro prejudice or ignorance. Let the complainants only go and live among the French Canadians, and behave without offence, and they will soon, of themselves,

I consider it an affair of very little difficulty to dorse or repudiate the villianous calumnies therein account for the preference shown by British emi- THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOcontained. You are to say whether, in your opinion, grants for Upper Canada or the United States.— CIETY, assisted by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, any Catholic understanding the first principle of his What can be more natural than that people should Nos. 4 and 5 RIFLE COMPANIES, and Number religion, could by any possibility have anything to wish to settle in a country where their own language | 1 HOSE COMPANY, have made such arrangements do with, or offer any justification for, those anti-Ua- is spoken, where they can understand what is said as they flatter themselves will make the occasion one tholic articles referred to. You are to say whether to them, and where they can make themselves be of real enjoyment to all who may attend, people calling themselves Catholics have a right to understood? This alone would be motive sufficient.

A splendid ERASS BAND, and two QUADRILLE make a Protestant journal the medium of Catholic to determine the course of ninety-nine hundredths of BANDS have been engaged for the occasion. sentiment, whilst the columns of the Catholic jourthe wanderers after a place of rest. But, in addinals are accessible to all who may be anxious to estion to this reason, emigrants, and particularly Irish
The CARDENS will be come from NINK A V pouse a good cause. You are to say whether your emigrants, are led to Upper Canada, or the States, Bishop and Church are to be judged by anonymous by invitation from others of their countrymen who letter writers, or by the Savereign Pontiff. You have preceded them. Most of them have relatives, are to say whether those published slanders are cal- or connexions, or friends, in the above places, they culated to benefit Cetholicity, or to transform it in- are guided by something more than language and to a mere human institution; and to either set your nationality, and the first that went there, may be face armly against, and condemn the authors there, said to have drawn all the others after him, as the first link of a chain draws after it the whole series

These considerations, added to that most powerful 1st.—Moved by Mr. E. Hillen, and seconded by one of which you have spoken, namely, the greater abundance of money and employment in Upper Canada and the States, are, Sir, quite sufficient to accepte the transference of the See of London to dispose of themselves. Why even the French Canadians themselves, in crowds, quit their beloved country, their friends, their language, and the exercise of their religion, to share with European emigrants the better fortune to be found more to the West and the South. Is it antipathy and aversion to people of European birth that make them do this? No. Sir; groundless surmises, and farfetched theories about "jealousies," and "aversions," and "bostilities," on the part of the French Canadians, are mere bagbears that have no existence but in the brains of excited politicians.

There are many supplementary reasons for the course taken by European emigrants in preferring Upper to Lower Cauada. The climate of the Lower Province is much more severe, and the winter much rate, much exhausted, and the laws and customs of the French Canadians are strange and unpalatable to British emigrants, particularly the seignourial tenure. How absurd, then, to conjure up, with suspicions ingenuity, imaginary influences respecting the conduct of Europeans and French Canadians, when the truth lies on the surface, and may be seen by any one.

Why European emigrants are slow in occupying the Townships of Lower Canada, is a question that has nothing to do with the French Canadians. The Mr. J. Kavanagh, and

Resolved,—That a copy of the proceedings of this there are English. The reasons for their tardy colomecting be sent for publication to the Toronto Leadnization are, most probably, their severe and long winter, and their not having attracted the attention are most probably. Townships are as free from French Canadians, as which the Upper Canada Land Company, and Col. Talbot and others made, to induce emigrants to settle in the Upper Province.

In terminating this letter, allow me to express my hope that no motives, however plausibly advo-cated, or speciously dressed up in fine phraseology, will induce the Irish Catholics and French Canadians to look coldly upon each other. The endeavor to disunite them, if not the result of ill temper and wounded pride, is a base and contemptible device to further selfish purposes; but I presume the intended victims are too clever to be caught in such a trap .-Above all things, let them not dream of identifying themselves with any Protestant party. Individually, Protestants are, in general, very worthy people; but when acting collectively, or in combination, they are not to be trusted. Long experience has shown the those persons be who pretend not to see it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

LYNCH LAW BY A SECRET SOCIETY IN CANADA.-In the last issue of the Halton New Era we find the following paragraph .-

SERVED HIM RIGHT! - A St. Thomas paper says :that a person named Linton, who had divulged the quarterly pass-word of the Good Templars, to a companion was seized just as he was leaving the room of the Sons of Temperance, by four persons, gagged and northed, and hurried to a kettle of coal tar which was kept warm in the neighbourhood, where he was plentifully supplied with a coat of tar and feathers!—Any man who would divulge the signs or symbols of any society or order that he belonged to, even if he had been expelled, descrees worse treatment than this fellow Linton received."

This Order of Good Templars is the identical one which applied for an act of incorporation at the last Session of Parliament. We opposed it at the time, and it will be remembered denounced Jas. Ross, of North Wellington for voting for it. In that denunciation, we stood almost alone. Nevertheless the vigorous effort was crowned with success, and by the absence of some members and a change on the part of others, it was lost on the second reading. The wisdom of our views is now even more than justified by the above paragraph .-- Toronto Mirror.

SARSAPARILLA. - This tropical root has a reputation wide us the world, for caring one class of the disorders that afflict mankind-a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought into use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable conpound of this character is much needed in the comwhat he offers. Organ, Syracuse, N. V.

A FAVORITE REMEOY .-- There is no medicine so extensively and favorably known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its rapidly increasing sale in South America, India and Europe is ample proof of its success in those countries. Sold by all medi-

Birth.

In this city, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. P. J. Durack, of a son

Married.

In this city, on the 1st instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, Mr. Joseph M'Caffrey, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Captaia T. Kavanagh, St. Dunstain, Quebec.

At the Cachedral, St. Hyacinthe, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Hevey, Charles Marcil, Esq., Advo-cate, to Maria Ann. eldest daughter of the late Joseph Doberty, Esq.

At Rawdon, on the 27th ult., Miss Margaret Duly, daughter of Luke Daly, Esq., P. M., in the 20rd year of her age, after a long illness, which she borewith Christian fortitude. May her soul rest in peace. In this city, on the 3rd inst., Thomas Fugarty, son of Patrick Fogarty, aged 1s years and six months.

GRAND

BENEFIT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Under the Patronage of the Lados of Charity,

GUILBEAULT'S GARDENS. On WEDNESDAY, 10th AUGUST NEXT

The GARDENS will be open from NINE, A.M., till EIGHT, P.M.

The following ATHLETIC GAMES will commence at two o'clock, precisely. Entries for each game, 25

GAMES AND PRIZES.

	1.5	2nd
Running Long Leap	۶.	S 2
Standing Long Leap		1
Ranning High Leap	:	5
Running Hop, Step, and Leap		3 2
Three Standing Long Leaps	. :	5 2
Putting Heaving Stone (56lbs.)	. :	,
Putting Light Stone (Sibs.)		1
Short Race	. 4	}

TICKETS-Gentlemen's, 1s 101d; Ladies, 1s 3d; Children, 71d. Can be had from Members of the Committee, and at the Garden on the day of the

THOMAS MIKENNA, Sec. Pic-Nic Com.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the ST. PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY will take place at the ST. PA-TRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at Eight o'clock precisely. A full attendance is requested, as business of im-

portance will be transacted. Hy order, WM. BOOTH.

Asst. Rec. Sec.

JAMES MALONEY.

BEGS to inform his numerous and kind patrons, that he still carries on his business, at No. 23 BO-NAVENTURE STREET. Montreal, Aug. 4, 1859.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.;

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

July 21st, 1858.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS. JULY 13.—The despatch announcing the simple fact of the conclusion of peace was not sent direct to the Ministers. It was the Empress who received it yesterday morning at St. Cloud, and by Her Majesty it was graciously communicated to M. Walewski, who happened to be there at the moment, and then transmitted to his colleagues. It was at a later hour that the conditions became known. A placard was posted up at the Bourse, but it was remarked; as a departure from the usual custom, that the Moniteur published no supplement, though the intelligence interested the public at least as much as the result of the battle of Magenta, or the more certain victory of Solferino.

I may add a few more words as to the effect produced by this affair, and from which we may form a fair notion of public opinion and feeling. When the result of the combat of Magenta was known the hotels of the Ministers, the theatres, the houses of the Court tradesmen, and a few private residences were illuminated and banners displayed. When we heard of the victory of Solferino the martial sympathies of the people were gratifled, and the rejoicing for the success of the French arms was expressed in a much more decided manner. The display of last night in certain quarters of the city was unmistakable. No commissary of the police had to send round to the citizens to suggest the propriety of lighting up their houses or decorating with streamers their shops and balconies. There was little need of pressure on public opinion. The illuminations seemed to be spontaneous and general, and such as I have seldom witnessed. It was not limited to the line of the Bonlevards or the great thoroughtares where people most congregate. Remoter streets, which are not much frequented by night, and places out of the ordinary beat of the lounger, displayed their lamps, their gas, or their candles. The mass of the commercial public, irrespective of mere political parties, averse at the beginning from the war, testified in a manner not to be mistaken their satisfaction that it was over. The Boulevards presented a magnificent spectacle, as also the Rue Royale, the Rue de la Paix, and the Rue de Rivoli. The Court tailor at the corner of the Rue Lepelletier and the Bonlevard, who on such occasions may be said to be Phomme le plus eclaire de Paris, surpassed himself last night. Festoons of lamps and tracery in gas adorned his front shop windows and balcony, and were carried out to the very edge of the spacious pathway; variegated lanterns were suspended across the street, and clusters of coloured lights hung on the topmost branches of the trees. Many of the second-rate streets presented as gay an aspect, and in some cases were even better lighted than the larger thoroughfares of the capital. Multitudes of people and interminable strings of carriages traversed the streets in every direction; on the Boulevards the passage was completely blocked up, and you had to risk your limbs in crossing in some parts. The crush lasted till near midnight.

With all this, I cannot say that the ultra-liberal parties are satisfied with the results, so far as these are as yet known. They doubtless rejoice that Austria has been forced to loosen her grasp of Lombardy, but they lament that Venetia does not participate in that liberation; that Tuscany, Parma, and Modena may receive back their former rulers and, in a word, that the Emperor's promise to free Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic" is not fulfilled to the letter. Then they express their surprise that the Emperor has made peace without apparently having consulted or informed his ally of his intention. The Minister of Sardinia in Paris was probably as unaware of what was going on as the French Ministers themselves. Lombardy, to be sure, is given by the Emperor to Victor Emmanuel, but what becomes of his views in other parts of Italy? Is Prince Napoleon to receive no reward for his services as commander of the 5th Division; and are the Duchies not to be formed into a kingdom for him? Is Hungary to be left as she is: and are Klanka and Kossuth to return to Constantinople or to London as they came? These and similar questions are asked, but remain unanswered for the present. I may state, then, that the revolutionary quarters of the city were an exception to the rejoicing in the more opulent and com-mercial ones, and that the working classes did not show the contentment of the bourgeoisic.

Much stress is laid on the style of the Emperor's despatch. "Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and me;" but not a word of the King of Sardinia having affixed his signature, though the war was ostensibly undertaken on his account. The Italian Confederation being placed under the honorary presidency of the Pope carries out the idea enunciated for the first time in the celebrated pamphlet Napoleon III. et Fitalie. That condition, I observed, would not fail to please the Ultra-mentane party. The Universe observes :-

"We need not say with what sentiments of happiness and admiration these glorious tidings have been received. The joy of peace is doubled by the manner in which the Emperor has concluded it, without regard to those prudent counsels that were preparing to profit by the blood which they allowed to be shed The Emperor of Austria having a voice in the Italian Confederation, the States of the Church will be protected. Glory to the two Catholic Emperors, who have between them made the peace of the world, and who reserve to themselves the protection of the

The Univers, by the way, has received an avertissement from the Minister of the Interior. Its offence consisted in having published certain extracts from M. Victor Hugo's pamphlet on the coup d'etat. M. Veuillot gave them for the purpose of showing that the excesses imputed to the Pope's foreign troops in putting down the late insurrection in Perugia were not more truly reported than those of the French troops employed in the coup d'élat of the 2d December, 1851, and that the Pope had as much right to maintain by force his authority in his States as the President of the Republic had to secure that which he obtained on that occasion. The point was rather a delicate one to touch, and the Univers has been punished accordingly.

The papers still continue more or less sulky, with the exception of the Pays and Constitutionnel, satisfied quant meme. The Constitutionnel explains the reasons which, in its opinion, may have induced the Emperor Napoleon to make peace without further delay. It says :-

"Victorious on the Mincio, the Emperor of the French migh have advanced to new victories; Venetia offered the allied armies new and glorious fields of battle. But the war, if prolonged, might have assumed a different character. On the one hand, a certain revolutionary effervescence had appeared in some of the Italian States; on the other hand, Prussia, after mobilizing her corps d'armee, might not perhaps have much longer maintained her passive attitude: borne along by the passions which she had been unable to appease, she might have been obliged to place herself at the head of the national movement so perfidiously excited against us in Germany. Thus, in advancing beyond the Mincio, towards the Adriatic, the Emperor had to reckon with the revolution in Italy and with war on the Rhine. What was he to do? Was he, forgetting the primitive cause of a just and holy war, to give it greater extension, and entirely change its character? Was he to convert the war for Italian independence into a European war? Was he to expose to those terrible risks the prosperity of France, the grandeur of civilization and the repose of the world? Had glory been his only object he would not have hesitated; he would perhaps have renewed those heroic times whose splendour in history is obtained at the cost of oceans of blood. But the end he had in view was more generous, more nseful to humanity."

The effects of the peace are thus briefly sketch-

Villafranca, suddenly restores Europe to repose, and gives French influence the most complete satisfaction that could be desired. For centuries past Italy has been as if defunct, and the generous blood of France has just resuscitated her. She is about to be re-constituted, in conformity with the laws of her nature and her civilization. From the Alps to the Adriatic there will be a strong and powerful Italian nationality, for the grand confederation of which the two Emperors have just laid the foundations will embrace Venetia as well as Lombardy. By means of this confederation Italy will be organized, regenerated, and so recover all the conditions of her grandeur. An enslaved Italy will soon be succeeded oy an Italy confederated and free; for the confederation necessarily supposes the union of the peoples and princes guaranteed by institutions wisely liberal .-These results are immense, and the Emperor Napoleon, to whom they are due, will be able to return at once and resume, in all honour, the direction of its Government."

The state of parties at the moment of peace, is thus referred to by the Univers, who, as usual, regards most particularly what concerns the position

of the Holy See :— "By the side of the pretensions of the revolutionary party rose others, not less dangerous, which he has not less ably frustrated, namely, the pretensions of the various Powers. Having, with somewhat inchiralrous dexterity, kept aloof from the war, which they thought would turn to their advantage, the Powers intended to interfere as soon as they should see either France or Austria sufficiently weakened, and then impose peace, and regulate the affairs of of Italy in their congress by a majority of forces .-Prussia reckoned much on this, and England extremely. These Protestants especially flattered themselves with introducing great ameliorations in the Government of the domain of St. Peter, and we have read the programme of them every day, as drawn up by the English journals. The friends of the monarchical principle had good reason to be alarmed at this Congress, before which Sovereigns would be dragged rather than invited to give an account to other Sovereigns, who had become in some sort the judge-advocates of the revolution against monarchy. Catholics asked with anguish if the Holy Father, who would certainly not have submitted to the affront of appearing, would be judged as contumacious by these heretics and unbelievers, who would fretend to dispose of his inalicnable rights? But, thank God! this Congress, which appeared as the last and most alarming consequence of the war, either will not take place at all, or will meet merely to discuss what may concern it without at all interfering with the essential rights of the Sovereigns .-By treating directly with the Emperor of Austria, our Emperor has rendered the monarchical principle a service at least equal to that he has rendered to the principle of nationality. Nations and crowns have been emancipated at once. At the same time that French pride is satisfied with this result, French wit, it must be owned, makes it a source of amusement, and many a merry jest may be heard in the streets on the disappointment of the Prussians and English."

The Paris correspondent of the Globe foreshows a new phase in policy of the Tuileries to be developed into an alliance with Austria for the purpose of checking the supremacy of Prussia in Germany, and possibly regaining for France the help of Vienna.

The humiliation of Russia by the fall of Sebastonol avenged Moscow. . . Austria being prostrate, there remains Prussia and England to punish for Waterloo. History tells us what was the fate of Prussia before, when Austria having been put hors de combat, through the selfish or timid conduct of the Prussian king, Napoleon and Alexander conspired to erase the kingdom of Prussia from the map. know that another Napoleon and another Alexander have again conspired against the independence of Europe. Is it too uncharitable, or too far-fetched to suppose that they have agreed as to the basis of the "secret understanding," which it is admitted exists between them, to help each other to obtain the Bosphorous for the Czar, and the Rhine for Napoleon? If such be the design, and we have good reason for believing that it is, what is there to prevent its real isation, if the treaties of 1815 are to be torn to tatters with impunity? . The Czar at Constantinople, Napoleon at the Rhine, Austria in ruins, and Prussia dismembered, we should like to know what security England would have against the loss, or at all events against the attempt to wrest from her Gicurity of the Overland route to India?-Literary not been declared. Cabinet for July.

The London Herald says the greatest activity prevailed all along the French coast. The channel coast was being fortified, and from Cherbourg to Dunkirk earth batteries were being constructed at every 3000 yards.

The Emperor of the French has confided to his army the reasons which induced him to grant Austria the just accomplished peace. It is a document which requires frequent reperusal, and which invites inceasing conjecture. The principal aim of the war was, it seems, to render Italy a nation, and this principal aim, it also seems, has been obtained. "It is true," says Napoleon III. (illustrating the proverb, "Qui s'excuse s'accuse"), "that Venetia remains to Austria; but he explains that this exception is immaterial, because Venetia will continue to be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian Confederation We confess we do not follow the Emperor in this explanation. That Venice will remain Italian we can clearly see; we should have more difficulty n understanding how it could become Bohemian or Hungarian; but how this fact renders its possession by Austria of less importance we cannot pretend to explain. It is one of those logical sequences which none but an Emperor at the head of many legions can enounce with effect. To the eye of common understanding this possession of Venetia by Austria would seem to give Austria a right which she never before had to intermeddle in the politics of all Italy. Austria, a great military monarchy, is, by this possession, a member of a Confederacy which is made up of Austria and a few insignificant and unwarlike States. In this Confederacy who will influence and who will obey? Austria is right in boasting that it matters not to her what may be the fortune of arms for, beaten or victorious, she always gains the prize in the contest. That which was limited is now to become universal; that which was an encroachment is now to become a right. We have nothing to say when the French army is told that the union of Lombardy and Piedmont creates for France a powerful ally. It is undoubtedly true. But France has bought this alliance at a frightful cost, and the independence of Lombardy is not that independence

for which the Lombards sighed. It is notoriously very difficult to get at the meanng of Louis Napoleon. He is the great modern Sphynx, and his very existence depends upon his not being found out. But, of all the riddles he has proposed to Europe, none is more puzzling and intricate than this Treaty of Villafranca, the sense of which we have attempted to read in the description he has himself given. It is usual when we doubt as to the authorship of an act to ask-for whose benefit was it done? Here, however, we ask this question in vain. The treasure is spent and the blood is shed, the war is ended, and the peace is made; but no one, so far as we can see, is the better for the fight. Sardinia is not quite happy in her new possessions, and even Victor Emmanuel will find in Lombardy a poor substitute for the enthusiastic affection of all Italy. France has gained no accession to her territory, and no friendship from the oppressed populations of the earth. She has gained nothing but the knowledge that her Emperor is able to mancenvre an army. She has not, even at this moment, the conviction that his sparing Austria was an act of unmixed generosity. The Emper now says that he stayed his hand under an apprehension that the struggle was ed:—
"This peace, proceeding from the interview at It is not a very chivalrous reason to give to an army

which had just fought a campaign and lost thousands of its comrades for no result which any one of them would have desired. These soldiers want work and glory and promotion. To tell them he made peace for fear the war would spread could only be to set them guessing who it was who had thus stayed them in their full march of conquest. It was not England. Was it Prussia? It is not very probable, unless this cause in fighting should be rather a diversion than a cessation. Was it Russia? Did Russia think Austria had been beaten enough? Was Russia acting all the time as the surgeon, with his finger upon the pulse of the patient, and did she give the signal to cease when that symptom of Hungarian fever developed itself? All or any of these reasons may have operated. Or the Emperor Napoleon might have known the state of his own army best. There is, indeed, a last supposition, which we offer to the consideration of those who were not long ago so fiercely scolding us because we doubted that Napoleon was about to set up a free Constitutional Government in Italy ;-perhaps the French Emperor has imposed some secret obligation upon Austria never again to interfere in the affairs of Italy. If this should be so, then all is right. The Pope and the Grand Dukes are put up in pride of place merely to give Napoleon's great principle—" the sovereignty of the people"—a clear stage. If they can hold their own, good. If they cannot, then down topple Pope and Kaiser, and Italy, left to herself, works out her own regeneration. There is no limit to human credulity, and there may be credulous idolators of Chaos who, even at this thirteenth hour, may believe in such impossibilities as these. The same men of the age, however, know better. They recognize in this new settlement nothing but an universal and irresistible despotism. We yesterday announced that Cavour, disgusted by the disappointment of all his hopes, had thrown up his employment. The telegram of to-day confirms our previous information, and aunounces that the King of Sardinia has accepted Count Cavour's resignation, and has replaced him by Count Arese. This event determines the nature of the peace. Cayour was an earnest man. He believed in Italian independence as a future work of Napoleon III. It was by means of the confidence he felt himself and inspired in others that Mazzini and his emissaries were discredited throughout Italy. It was Cavour who gave the signal for the successive risings in the smaller Italian States. It was by means of his influence that the revolutions at Florence, Parma, and Modena were bloodless, and that Rome remained tranquil, Cavour believed in a Constitutional Italian Unity, and unfortunately he believed that the Emperor Napoleon entertained the same views as himself. Warnings were thrown away upon him. Patriots and young ladies have a faith in men's promises which no expositions can shake, and which nothing but bitter personal experience can destroy. Poor Cavour! He once had a great career before him, for he was honest and zealous; but he was credulous and impatient, and he became the tool of crafty selfishness.

History tells us what passed at Tilsit, and some French memoir will doubtless at a future day relate what was the conversation at Villafranca. It is not necessary, however, to wait for the authentic report : the results suggest what the conversation must have been. "Surely," we can imagine Francis Joseph to have said, my imperial brother cannot intend to revolutionize Hungary, and to establish a focus of insurrection in Italy?" "Not the least in the world. I care no more for these Italians than you do. This matter has gone quite far enough for my purpose .-You see now that France is necessary to Austria.-We will settle this affair, and I will leave you stronger in Italy than ever you were. I will also make everything straight between you and Russia. You shall be one of us, and we three together will impose law on Europe." Is it to be wondered at that Francis Joseph, with a beaten army and a bankrupt Exchequer, was not proof against such temptations?

AUSTRIA.

The fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua will not, it appears, be given up to Piedmont, not being considered as belonging to Lombardy; and it is affirmed that the Emperor of Austria will not consent to submit the terms of Peace to any Congress. Why should he? The Powers who signed the treaties of 1815 did not assist him in maintaining them, and be considered himself perfectly at liberty to transfer his "rights" to any one he pleases.—Cor. Times.

The Emperor of Austria commands the whole of braltar, Malta, and the Ionian Isles, or for the se- his forces to remain in position just as if peace bad

ITALY.

Strong indications of discontent at the terms of peace were visible in some parts of Italy. 'At Florence great agitation prevailed, and the Provisional Government issued a proclamation describing the peace as betraying the finest hopes that the Tuscan government participates in the sentiments of the Tusagainst her will and rights.

Le Nord says that a French corps of 40,000 men will remain in Italy until the organisation of the | The object of the council was to consider what meacountry according to the tenor of peace.

The Daily News says fresh Piedmontese troops are

going to Romagna, with Napoleon's consent to maintain order, and take from the Pope all hope of recovering it by the help of the Swiss Guards.

The most important towns of the Roman States have sent deputations to Garibaldi. Modena and Parma are said to be in a state of re-

The following is the letter of Times correspondent,

dated (Thursday), 5th last:-The Emperor's Proclamation to the Army of Italy which appears in to-day's Moniteur, has not much diminished the dissatisfaction of those who counted on a complete fulfilment of the Imperial programmethe emancipation of Italy " from the Alps to the Adriatic." "Emancipation" was interpreted by many in its largest sense: the overthrow and expulsion of the Bouroons from Naples - the compulsory retirement of the Pope from his dominions-the continued exclusion of the Princes from the Duchies-and the absolute liberation of Lomburdy and Venetia. Some desired the creation of the whole of Italy as a kingdom; others a Confederation, with Republican, or at least very liberal, institutions. Some had other notions more or less analogous; but there was no one so moderate who did not expect to see the Austrian flag chused from every corner of the Italian Peninsu-Not to speak of the aspirations of the representatives of various nationalities, and with reference to Italy only, I repent that, while the tradesman, the merchant, the banker, and professional man all rejoice that the carnage has ceased, yet the results of the war have produced with many marked disappointment. It was hardly worth while, they say, to sacrifice so many thousands of lives and spend so many millions, for which a far better application might be found, to expose even the Crown of France, merely to give Lombardy to Victor Emanuel. "Italy shall be free to the Adriatic!" Each one asks his neighbor what the Emperor really did mean by this magnificent phrase? Venetia forms part of the Italian Confederation, it is true, but will Venetia be by of German soldiers and German functionaries? As part of the Italian Confederation, will she be allowed to establish a constitutional government and liberal institutions? How will the German Confederation view her new rival of Italy? What stipulations, if any, have been made about the Duchies—those interesting states which, responding to the call of Napoleon, rose, and presented their heart and hand to Pi-

storation of their former rulers. The Pope is aggrandised as temporal Prince for having taken no part in the "liberation of Italy." But what is meant by the "Honorary Presidency" of the Italian Confederation proposed to be conferred on his Holiness? Does he retain the full sovereignty of his States together with that vagne dignity? Or is he called upon to throw them into the common stock, renounce all positive and separate authority, and much enjoy the unsubstantial title of President of the Italian Confederation? This same Italian Confederation is the great puzzle of the day. How will it be constituted? If the Pope's Presidency is merely honorary, who is the real President? Who is to name the representatives? The Sovereign or the subjects? In a word, the discontented can see nothing fixed, nothing defined-and the only point they seem to agree upon is that, whatever quality the Emperor Napoleon possesses, he has not on this occasion given proof of common sense.

Others, still more querulous and more unreasonable, carry their complaints further. They have the audacity to affirm that the transfer of the Imperial rights over Lombardy minus Venetia, and minus everything else, is not an equivalent for 5000,000,000f and mountains of slain. I hear of proclamations being torn or defaced in certain quarters of the city inhabited by the mechanical or the students class and of very strong comments by several who stop to read them. I fear much that those who desired to take the horses from the Emperor's carriage and draw it to the railroad station, when he was leaving for Italy on the 10th May last, would now allow the cortege to enter without any such let or hindrance troublesome, though flattering.

A letter from Milan, of the 9th, says: -"We have just received the news of the armistice but we have not yet any details, and we were far from being prepared for such an event. We were thinking only of the war, and everybody was expecting a great battle, which the Austrians, it was said would accept on the highest of Somma Campagna before they shut themselves up in Verona and in their other fortresses. It was a mistake to say the Austrians carried off their dead and wounded from the field of battle of Solferino. It is true that at the beginning of the day they carried off their dead in carts, but at the conclusion they abandoned them, and we found immense heaps, which, by order of the Emperor of the French, are interred in a separate trench from that of the allies. As to the wounded Austrians, they are found in every hospital, where they are nursed as carefully as our own men; but i is not easy to understand them, and, as they fear to be poisoned, they refuse both food and medicine.—Add to that the hardships they experienced in the ranks, as well as the unwholesome food they are accustomed to, and you will not be surprised that the Austrians die in much greater numbers than the French or Piedmontese. Perfect order now prevails in the hospitals at Milan, thanks to the Sisters of Charity. It became necessary to dispense with the services of the ladies of the city, who were not sufficiently strict, and spoilt the sick. All the wounded who were in private houses have been brought into the hospitals. The contrary practice is pursued at Brescia, and, notwithstanding the 32 hospitals which were established there, it is fortunate that so many private families consent to receive the wounded, who, it is said, amount to 9,500. The Piedmontese papers which arrive here are filled with attacks on the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope, and the clergy. The Milanese, who believe that a nation may be liberal and at the same time religious, are scandalized at such language."

Orders had been given to some French ships to protect French subjects and property in Tuscany in

The Provisional Government of Tuscany and Modena are said to be organizing forces to oppose the return of their respective Grand Dukes.

The Times Turin correspondent says :- Peace has produced the greatest exasperation in that capital .-Napoleon is accused of being a traitor to Italy. His portraits are withdrawn to prevent shop windows being broken.

The Daily News describes the Piedmontese as a prey to grief and stupor, in consequence of peace which leaves Sardinia without a fortified frontier. The Opinione of Turin does not conceal the dissa-

tisfaction with which it sees Venice remains in Austria's hands. It attributes Cayour's resignation to the insufficiency of the terms of peace.

A letter from Rome, of the 7th inst., says :-"The Prince of Tour d'Auvergne, Auditor of the Rota, for the French Government, has received orders to hold himself ready to leave for the headquarters of the Emperor Napoleon. It is said that he is commissioned to present to the Emperor Napoleon an autograph letter from the Pope, and to aunonnee in the name of His Holiness that he is determined to demand of the Catholic Powers an armed intervention. It is certain that the Spanish and Porcan people, and declares Tuscauy will not be re-placed under the yoke and influence of Austria quired. A meeting of Cardinals took place last evening at the Vatican, composed of Antonelli, Mattei, Patrizi, Ferretti, Altieri, Santucci, and Di Pietro. sures should be adopted under existing circumstances. The Government of the Holy See is determined to maintain its temporal power by force of arms. It will concentrate all its troops at Aucona, and when the reinforcements arrive which it expects from the Catholic Powers, it will command them to enter into the Legations and to retake Rimini and the neighboring towns. It is expected that a stout resistance will be made, as it is known that a division of 8,000 men organized in Tuscany is about to enter the revolted provinces under the command of General Mezzacapo. The first regiment of this small army is commanded by Colonel Masi, who in 1849 was General of a legion of Mazzini's Republic in Rome. The 300 Carabineers who were in the province of Ferrara when the revolution broke out have already arrived at Ancona by Trieste. Mr. Russell, British Charge d'Affaires, had an audience of the Pope a few days since. He was well received, and his Holiness said to him smiling, 'England is now in the hands of your relative, Lord John Russel, who in order to obtain office, united with Lord Palmerston. Both are enemies of Rome, and with their ministry the Government of the Holy See will no doubt be exposed to some unpleasantness; but I assure you, that in the midst of revolution, of war, and of so many go verminents overthrown, the Pope will remain always the Pope. Providence and the history of so many c nturies are my guarantee for that. What matter that the Papacy be annoyed or even persecuted. Perhaps at this moment such persecution enters into the designs of God.' The Papal Government has prohibited the cutrance into Rome of the Tuscan Monitor and the Bologna Monitor, they being revolutionary papers. General Count Goyon has refused the correspondent of the Journal des Debats admission to the French club."

The following is an extract from a Roman letter in the Univers:—
ROME JULY.—The Revolutionary party continue to give circulation to most monstrous accusations against the Pontifical troops in taking of Perugia,-The Prefect of Arezzo, by command of his superiors, that participation relieved from the crushing burden repeats these reports on the testimony of those Tuscans who fled the towa after having shared in the resistance and themselves committed the atrocities with which they charged the Roman troops. All this is, indeed, deserving of severe censure. The regular system of falsehood adopted by this sect in old master, became a passive crowd, and waited the Italy to destroy the influence of the Pontifical government with the people, is a growing evil. Our noble Pontiff, who has added a new lustre to the edmont, who lost not a moment in accepting the Church of Christ, is the object of all their furious proffered gift? "The Governments that have not | rancour, and it is at this moment an honor for the taken part in the movement, or that are re-called to Emperor of the French to be near the Father of the their possessions, will understand the necessity of Faithful in a period of such fierce revolutionary dis-salutary reforms." This passage is the death-blow turbance. These disturbers of all civil order circuto the hopes of Piedmont, so far as the Duchies are late fragments from a pamphlet of Mazzini entitled

let, first printed in England, then translated into German, and now published in Italy, has not had the advantage of appearing in open day like the one written by Monsteur About. Nevertheless it has done as much mischief as the author could wish.

In Rome all is apparently tranquil. The presence of the French and the position taken by their general, who appears to us to be well informed as to the intentions of cortain individuals, will, without doubt, protect our Holy Father and the inhabitants from all uneasiness and any manifestation of disquiet.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—The Univers, in the course of an admirable article with the above heading

ys:—
"Many honest men, in reading the public journals, are much disposed to pity the people residing in the Roman States. They talk over it at the doors of hotels, and at the same time complain of the heat of the weather. The sacrifice of two or three hundred thousand Christians is necessary to make Lomburdy free, without counting the other outlays, yet it has little effect on these humanely disposed individuals who shed tears over the sorrows of the mother of the little Mortara; but the idea that the Romans were to remain slaves, whilst the rest of Italy was made free overcame them entirely. They take an ice and drink a half pint of wine, and then come to the wise conclusion that Rome must be set free, come what will-even if a hundred thousand men more were to be sent there. As to the expense, it was a mere triffe."

In another part of his article the writer quotes the following passage from Bossuet, on the temporal Sovereignty of the Holy See :--

God," says Bossuct, "has wished that the Church of Rome, the common mother of all Kingdoms, should not be a dependent on any temporal power, and that in their allegiance to the Holy See, in which all the faithful should be united, and thus place it fur above the different jealousies and separate interests of the state; and also that the See of St. Peter had received its sovereignty from Rome and other countries, in order that the Apostolic power might be exercised more freely throughout the universe. We congretulate not only the Holy See itself, but all the Church, and we ask of heaven in our most fervent prayers that this sacred principality should remain safe and untouched."

The population of the States of the Church, says M. Veuillot, may be revolutionised, but it is not revolutionary. The Marquis Pepoli of Bologna, the ideal of Monsieur About, the Count Rusponi, of Ravenna, Madame Valeni, of Perugia, represent the Roman population, as Messrs. Ledru Rollin, Felix Pyat, Louis Blanc, represent France. This population are not slaves, do not even pretend to be such, nor won't be easily made so.

MAZZINI AND THE REPUBLICEN PARTY IN ITALY .-It is certain, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Star, "that far greater events are preparing in the Papal States than any which have yet taken place in the rest of Italy. The Mazzini party are supposed to be directing thither all their strength and moral power. The idea which has taken possession of the republicans of Milan and Venice, that the government destined for Italy is one which, emanating from the King of Sardinia, is meant to contain no more liberal particles than are comprised in his own, is far behind the protensions of young Italy, which seeks to rush at once from the darkness of despotism to the full warm sun, without passing gradually through the long hill passages which leads there to. To the Mazzinian partisans the intention of Louis Napoleon in Italy are now too evident to be mistaken-the immediate imposition of the King of Sardinia, to prevent the spread of Mazzini's social doctrine. Rome is, therefore, the only spot which may yet be saved, and thither will every effort be henceforth directed, to oppose a moral resistance to the physical oppression which hangs over the development of all endeavor to break the chain binding the Roman people to silence in the presence of the French army. The return of the republican exiles from Milan, after a short sojourn there, the silence of Mazzini and his adherents, and the absence of the slightest protestation on the part of young Italy against measures which must act in direct opposition to the principles which have been proclaimed amid such heavy sacrifice, and adhered to with such tenacity amid apparent triumph, appear to sanction

India has just escaped a very great danger, without much honor, and not wholly unscathed. A native mutiny was a blow from without; not so a mutiny of our own faithful Europeans. The tower which braved many a storm has sometimes fallen in a quiet summer's day, nobody could say why; and a chance sperk has blown up the fortress that stood a long siege. What, if we had suddenly heard that one single acre of our terra firma in the Indian system had drifted down the stream, and was whirling in the eddies of revolt? It would have interfered considerably with the calmness of our contemplations upon Italian affairs, and prevented us from enjoying the "Claude Lorraine" which a great master is now designing on the banks of the Po. Yet no-thing was nearer. It seems a great blunder has been committed, and now only clumsily remedied .-The Indian Army was enlisted to serve the Company, and, with or without reason, preferred the service to that of the Queen. There was the feeling, perhaps, of being simply endorsed on a bill, or tacked as a schedule to a lawyer's conveyance. When a man enters into an engagement without asking questions, he wishes to know whom it is for, and whose oath he is taking. In all services, however numerous, the feeling of the individual still survives. Who ever heard of the servants going with the house, or a whole household being transferred from one master to another? A change is always a break up. So it appears to have been in the Indian Army, and such the feeling. It was a case for a little more tact, and perhaps more sympathy. The mere man of business thinks of his servants as only workpeople, operatives, the living instruments of his manufactory.-Thus England had forgotten that these, besides being her soldiers, were men; or rather it had forgotten how much is comprised in the idea of a soldier besides eating, drinking, and fighting. The Roman soldier took an oath, from which he required a release as solemn as the original ceremony. Even Major Dalgetty would keep his oath to the day, tho' ready on the day after to slay the master of his yesterday's allegiance. There ought to have been a ceremony; the soldier ought to have witnessed the transfer in solemn act and deed; and, at the moderate cost of £50,0000 or £100,000, he ought to have been made to feel himself a gainer by the event. The solution is that the Indian Government gives

way. The incipient mutiny has soldier law on its side, and the Government has not that sense of right which alone can bear responsible men through the horrors of human slaughter. All the men who choose to quit the service may have their discharge and a free passage, and some thousand, it is expected, will claim these terms, and return home. This is a considerable loss and inconvenience, as it will cost two passages to replace every discharged soldier. But nothing else could be done. The men were stubborn. but respectful; and, even though their case seemed frivolous, they dignified it by their bearing. An Act of Parliament has thus been repealed by a process very common centuries ago, but not so in these orderly days. The men, disowned by their worst that could be done to them. The submission of the authorities is held to be a matter of necessity. There was nothing else possible. But that may not preclude a consideration of the consequences. The soldier has had his way, but the story will be told for ages to come. It may devolve on some future Administration to show how the European army in-India may be beaten by the natives under the authority of the Queen, just as the native was beaten in concerned, and where we are soon to witness the re- "The falschoods of Louis Napoleon." This pamph- the late Mutiny by the Sikh levies, who a few years

Clapham,

of Vellore and its speedy suppression are the model they had before us during the last two years.

By young officer hoped to do as Major Gillespie had done. The next mutiny may have a very different to work after the successful beautiful to the second of the name of which Governments turn pale. The the name on wantan covernments turn pate. The soldier, in many minds, is the real pillar of State and prop of power. There he stands, supporting on his shoulders the splendid entablature of modern sohis shoulders the spienaid entablature of modern society. If he sinks, or totters, or turns, or quits his post; what becomes of us all? people ask themselves. There is nothing left but ruin.— Times.

TREATMENT OF CATHOLIC SALONS IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY.—On board the Falkland, Commotion Jenkins' ship, on Sundays while the Designation.

TY'S INDIAN NAVY.—On opera the Faukland, Commodore Jenkins' ship, on Sundays, while the Protestant sailors are piped aft for service, during which they are provided with seats, their Catholic companions are kept standing in the waist of the ship, in line, during an entire hour, which is the usual length of the service. And this in the Persian Gulf—Rem the service. And this in the Persian Gulf.—Bombry Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN LONDON.-From an appendix to the late Pastoral of Cardinal Wiseman, it appears that Catholicity has progressed in London as follows during the last ten years:—"1. In this period there have been established pineteen complete missions independant of any other, and with one temporary exception fully served, in places where none previously existed. Some of these are of considerable importance. The number of priests serving these additional missions is about fifty, beyoud the increase of clergy in previously existing missions. 2. Six new missions have also been established, which, as yet, are necessarily dependent upon those from which they are offshoots. 3. There have been opened, for the benefit cither of the publication. lic is general, or of considerable bodies of faithful (besides religious communities) six other churches charches or chapels established north of the Thames in the last ten years, of which twenty-five form new missions. We put this limit, because we omit all allusion to what was done beyond it during the period of union of this and the neighboring dioceses under one administration. 4. In the same period there have been built churches or chapels which we may classify as follows:- 1. Larger and better churches in place of miserable and insufficient chapels, six. II. Quite new, where nothing existed before, eighteen; of these two were purchased ready built but have been completely adapted for Catholic purposes; another is temporary, but going to be re-placed; the other fifteen have been built from their foundations on ground that has had to be purchased, with one exception. III. We have just twenty-four churches, some very large and handsome structures, built entirely within the period fixed by us; and if we add to these five more, that were built just previewsly, but opened soon after, we have twenty-nine new churches opened in this diocese, where land and work are so much more expensive than anywhere else, in a comparatively brief time. Of the increase of schools we do not intend to speak here, because we have not space, nor have we the necessary data at hand. We feel no hesitation, however, in saying that their increase has been in full proportion to that of missions. Two or three facts we can communicate with perfect certainty on this subject :-- 1. The new schools, at least, have been built from their foundations, being in many cases double, for children of both sexes. In one instance, the schools built by the care of the Fathers of the Oratory cost nearly £12,000. 2. At least in eleven schools or sets of schools for girls, religious teachers have been introduced where they were not before—an advantage for the education of the poor which cannot be too highly appreciated. 3. By the official report lately presented to us by our ecclesiastical inspector, whose duty it is to examine yearly into the religious knowledge of our poor children, and allot them rewards for it, we find that in the course of a year, between two inspections, the increase of children receiving education in our poor schools is ex-

actly one thousand." THE PUBLIC REVENUE.—The total receipt at the Bank of England to the credit of the Exchequer in the year ended the 31st of March, 1859, amounted to the sum of £80,151,906 and a balance of income and credits amounting to £7,808,220 remained in the coffers of the Bank on the evening of the 31st March, besides a balance at the Bank of Ireland of £1,255,

The navy and army estimates have been in the House of Commons. The report lately so prevalent as to the intentions of the present Government to lessen the preparations for defence, are clearly unfounded. Both Lord Charence Paget and Mr. Sidney Herbert give full credit to the exertions of their predecessors. Sir John Pakington comes out, of course, as a navy economist.

ORANGE RIOTS AT PAISLEY .-- On Tuesday this town and neighbourhood were the scene of much excitement, on account of the proceedings of the Orange Lodge here, and the fatal and serious results which followed. For some reason or another, which in the meantime is not explained, the authorities in Renfrewshire did not issue proclamations prohibiting Orange demonstrations, although this was done both in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, and this circumstance appeared to operate materially in making the Orangemen of this town bold and confident. As early as six in the morning the lodge mustered in the High-street to the number of 400 or 500, among whom were a considerable number of women, and, headed by a hand of music, they proceeded to parade the town. Ultimately they directed their steps to Johnstone, and on reaching Millerston, which is close to the parliamentary boundary of Paisley, they were attacked by a body of miners. Some of their musical instruments were damaged, and severe wounds on the head and other parts of the body were given and received by both parties. One of the miners assailing the Orangemen had his hand severely cut with a sword. Ultimately the miners drew off, and the Orangemen proceeded to Johnstone. Here, in the square, they waited some time, and had some refreshment, and again started on their route, proceed ing to Quarrelton, and thence by the Milliken-park station on the South-Western Railway, till they joined the Kilbarchen and Johnstone-road. Here they turned back, and again rested for a time in Johnstone. Shortly after twelve o'clock they left Johnstone and proceeded to Linwood by the Deaf Hillock Toll, reaching the latter place shortly before one o'clock. Here the Linwood lodge broke off from the procession, and the Paisley and Johnstone lodges proceeded on the road to Paisley, with the intention of separating at the West Toll. On reaching the bridge over the Black Cart, at the South end of the village, they found their further progress opposed by 200 or 300 miners, who as soon as they made their appearanceattacked them with stones and bludgeons. The procession was driven back into the village in disorder, but after a short delay they induced four or five of the county police to accompany them again to the bridge, which they again essayed to cross. A desperate encounter then ensued, in which fire-arms and knives were freely used, in addition to less dangerous weapons, such as bludgeous, palings, &c. A continued succession of shots were fired, but apparently the greater number of them were discharged at too great a distance to do much harm. As the struggle continued the combatants drew closer to each other, and a fearful hand to hand fight followed, the weapons used being chiefly clasp-knives and bludgeons. We are assured by a spectator that the sceno was most fearful, the combatants apparently P Finn,

before were our most formidable foes. The mutiny being animated against each other with a most. E Hickey, of vellors and its speedy suppression are the model savage and deadly hatred. Ultimately, after the Charles M'Sourley, have had before us during the last, two years.—

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Taye had before years hour, the Catholic party gave way and fled along bad done. The next mutiny may have a very different pattern to work after—the successful battle that
a few regiments have made, by simply standing still.
One has heard of such things on the rougher field of
the maindeck; but a military revolt is an event at
the maindeck; but a military revolt is an event at
the maindeck; but a military revolt is an event at
the maindeck. The would not have been murdered. However, the date of the
would not have been murdered. would not have been murdered. He was pointed out as one who had taken a most prominent part in the mclee. After he was in custody two pistol shots were fired at him. After the affray was over the combatanis presented a horrid spectacle. On the middle of the road, where the fight had been the hottest, lay extended the dead body of a strong, muscular man, apparently about 40 years of age. His skull had been severely fractured, and he was stabbed apparameters. ently with a clasp-knife in the left breast. The body was conveyed to village, whither also the more seriously wounded were taken. The procession then reformed, and, accompanied by all who could walk proceeded to Puisley, which place it reached without molestation. The man killed has not been identified, but it is supposed that he belonged to the Catholic

KINSALE AND PERUGIA-A CONTRAST.-We give elsewhere from the Cork Examiner details of a military riot which took place at Kinsale on the 12th July, that high festival of the Orangemen of Ireland, celebrated in this, as it has been in so many instances before, more like the Bacchanal orgies of Pagan Greece than like any occasion of rejoicing recorded in the Christian calendar. Talk of Perugia after this! In the Italian city the standard of revolt against the lawful sovereign of the land had been raised; foreign emissaries and insurgents had fired the passions of the masses, foreign arms had been put into their hands, and incentives of the most inflammatory kind had been employed to induce the inhabitants of the city to resist the force dispatched to suppress the sedition. Mild persuasion, accompanied with the threat of putting it down by force of arms, was unbeeded, and the commander of the Papal or chapels without missionary district or work allotted to them. In all, we have had thirty-one new churches or chapels established north of the Thames arm. This resistance being overcome and order restored, no ulterior steps were taken by the victors .-All excesses on the part of the troops were stringently prohibited, although the revolutionary parti-zaus assert the reverse. But here in Ireland all was pence till Orange rusians disturbed it. There was no shadow of commotion till they originated it by attacking with the fary and ferocity of the semi-barbarous Cossacks the sacred retreat of unoffending females devoted to religion and the education of the poor. Not the slighest provocation was offered.— The inhabitants were quietly pursuing their ordinary avocations when this savage affray was commenced by the true-blue veterans of the North; and when beaten in their attack on the men, their true nature showed itself in assaulting defenceless women in the market place. This is always the way in which Orange bravery exhibits itself, when worsted. An investigation will, of necessity, take place, and we shall then be in a position to speak more at large as to the facts of the case. Meanwhile, however, we may be permitted to ask why the militia regiment containing so many Orange members, has been quartered in the Catholic town of Kinsale? Had a purely Catholic regiment been stationed in a Protestant locality in the North, they would not have been guilty of such excesses; but to quarter a number of Orange soldiers in a place inhabited chiefly by Catholics is neither more nor less than setting fire to a huge mass first is, that in this period, in addition to schools of combustibles. But the whole affair shows clearly opened in temporary premises, more than twenty enough, even without further revelations, what a pretty state Ireland would be in if the loyal and independent Orangemen of the country were let loose upon the rest of the inhabitants. What will the English and Irish journals say to the ruffianly out-rages of the Antrim warriors? Will they attempt to institute any comparison between them and the soldiery of the Ruler of the Roman States, who, with flags of truce in their hands, supplicated the revolted citizens to return to their allegiance?—Dublin Telegraph.

> WRECK OF THE POMONA. - A few days after the wreck of the Pomona on the coast of Ireland, when upwards of four hundred of our fellow creatures met n watery grave, the London Times, in a leading article, very broadly hinted that intemperance was at the bottom of the appalling catastrophe. This, howcommission of inquiry recently published missioners throw the entire blame on the late master of the Pomona "in failing to take soundings at the proper time." But we cannot well see how this deliverance is to be reconciled with the following statement, which we quote from the Main Temperance Journal of the 2nd June. After giving a narrative of the shipwreck, the Journal says :- "The above is the description of a most terrible disaster, and how came it? We have seen a private letter from one of the mates of ship, P. J. Harwood, who states that at the time the ship struck the three first officers were drunk in the cabin, and so it was threefourths of an hour after she struck that she went down, and they went down in their drunken sleep! No captain was on that deck, as stated in the above, to take care of that freight of human lives or his own. Let the honest the honest truth be told-that this ill-fated ship had no officers fit or capable of doing their duty, except the third mate. He alone was on deck; but whether he had his sober senses is not known. It was rum that committed this wholesale slaughter. Let the honest truth be told. Rum did it, and who is responsible? Somebody is."-Christian News.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY OF ENGLISH GUARDIANS TO A POOR IRISH WOMAN-MORE JUSTICE TO IRELAND .- On Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a oor woman named Mary O'Brien, a native of Limrick, who had arrived from Liverpool in the morning per steamer, and sent over without a farthing in her pocket by the Liverpool Board of Guardians, was taken ill with the pains of labour on the North Wall, and had to be carried by the police to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital in a dying state. The poor creature was much exhausted by a long sea voyage and from exposure to the weather in the state of health which she was in. She had been residing twenty years in Liverpool, earning her bread by honest industry.

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

Name.	Place,	Amt. Due.			
	•	£ B.	D.		
D Dabue,	London, C.W.,	1 13	4		
F M'Donnell,	Newburgh,	0 18	9		
Jeremiah M'Carthy,	Belleville,	0 16	8		
D M'Cormick	Bloomfield,	0 10	0		
P Delany,	Ingersoll,	26	3		
Mrs. D Fraser,	Williamstown,	2 10	0		
John Tobin,	Ottawa City,	0 15	9		
Ed. O'Neil,	Torento,	1 7	1		
Francis M'Kenny,	Cobourg,	0 15	2		
Mathew Bennet,	Norton Renfrew,	18	1		
Hugh M'Givene,	Belleville,	1 1	3		
Martin Horan,	Do.	1 12	3		
E Bradley,	Picton,	0 12	6		
W Lamb,	Three Rivers,	0 12	3		
C M'Donald,	Chicago, U.S.,	1 17	0		
W Carroll,	Leeds,		9		
J J Saurin,	Quebec,	3 7	6		
- O'Farrell,	Do.	2 2	6		
J Tunney,	Cobourg,	0 14	7		
Sergt. Nolan,	Amherstburg,	1 3	9		
Mrs D Leary,	Peterboro',	1 13			
F A Begley,	Toronto,	1.5	0		
Denis Shannon,	Belleville,	2 12			
P Finn,	Windsor,	0 15	7		
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l	Charles M'Sourley,	Ochawa,	ĭ	10	4
l	PJ M'Donell,	Cornwall,	1	2	1
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l	M. Gannon,	St. Julianne,		11	0
١	J Jordon, - Kavanagh,	N. Williamsburg, Elgin,		15 15	Ó
ı	P Bennett,	Chelses,		13	ŏ
i	J D M'Donnell,	Ottawa City,		19	4
Ì	E Cunningham,	Do.		19	4
I	David Bourgeois,	Do.		13	9
Į	James Muran,	Do.	1	2	6
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۱	G A Beaudry, R Tackbury,	Cornwall,		14	4
Į	Michael Johnson,	Trenton,	ī	13	4
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i	Martin Graham, H M'Cormack,	Do.,	ì	3	9
į	Miss Johanna Fee,	Do.	ō		9
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ļ	J Leonard.	Worcester, U.S.,	1	7	1
١	Mrs. J J Roney,	St. Hermase,	2	7	11
١	M M'Sweeny,	Pricerville, Brougham Pick.,		13 7	0
١	Henry Brown, D O'Brien,	Newcastle,	1	G	2
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Į	James Duff, M'Henry & M'Curdy,	Ottawa City,	4	.8	5
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ļ	Patrick Butler, W J Alexander,	Pembroke, South Durham,	í	3 17	9
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1	Wm. O'Dougherty,	Peterboro',	2		Ð
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ļ	Michael Conway,	Templeton,	1	5	0
١	Michael C Murphy,	Erinsville,	2	5	0
I	William M'Bride, Michael Conroy,	Clarke, Co. Dur'm, Wicklow,	0	17	6
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	HR M'Donald, AE Kennedy,	Brockville, Lochiel,	1		10
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	1	TAL DO L			
	1 C	HOLERA!			

CHOLERA!

PERRY DAVIS-Sin: - The benefits I have received from your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it. Experience has convinced me that for headache, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, Severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Hoarseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarringa Dysentry, Toothache, &c., there is nothing better than the Pain Killer. I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using two teaspoonfuls taken at thirty minutes interval, in a wine glass full of hot water. I am confident that, through the blessing of God, it saved me from the cholera during the summer of 1843. Travelling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a sovereign remedy, one teaspoonful curing the worst case in an hour, or at the most, half a day! I have heard of many cases of Dysentery being cured by its use. Put in the teeth t would stop the toothache. Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its favor.

D. T. TAYLOR, Jr., Minister of the Gospel. Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.

Boston, April 18, 1852. No. 48 Union St.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE, - Dear Sir: Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden Cold, which resulted in a very severe Cough, with violent Pains in the Side and Chest I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and immediately sent for a bottle .-The effects produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might yet live many years.

Respectfully
MARY ROWE. We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our

MARTHA DENNETT.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

....

wrapper.

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

WANTED,

A Competent TEACHER, for School District No. 3, in the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington. A liberal Salary will be given. Apply to Mr. Edward Fleming, School Commissioner of the District. A Male Teacher will be preferred.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN MEARNS, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland; by trade, a Stone Cutter. When last heard

of, he was in Kingston, C.W. Any information as to his whereabouts, addressed to Catherine Mearns, True Witness Office, will be thankfully received.

COMMERCIAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, No. 95 St. Lawrence Main Street, FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. MR. M. C. HEALY, Principal.

MRS. H. E. CLARKE'S ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

(No. 16, Craig Street, Montreal,)

WILL RE-COMMENCE, after the Vacation, on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. A complete Course of Education in the English and French languages will be given by Mr. and Miss Clarke from Loudon, and M'lle Lacombre from Paris; Music by Professor Jung; Drawing, Italian, and other accomplishments, also by the best Masters. A few pupils can be received as Boarders on reasonable terms.

Young Ladies, wishing to complete their studies with the view of becoming Teachers, would find unusual facilities for accomplishing their object in the Establishment of Mrs. H. E. C., where the French and English languages are spoken in their greatest pu-

References are permitted to the Rev. Canon N. Pilou, and the Rev. P. Leblanc, at the Bishop's Palace; to the Rev. J. J. Connolly, P. Dowd, and M. O'Brien, at the Seminary; and to J. L. Brault, P. Morcau, T. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal. July 7, 1859.

MRS. MUIR,

283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST,

(Near Morison & Empey's,)

WOULD intimate to her Customers and the Public in general, that her SHOW ROOM is now opened, with a handsome assortment of the FINEST GOODS

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

of the following complaints: —
SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS,
ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AF-FECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEU-HALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPERSIA AND INDIGESTION, EXYSPELAS, ROSE on Sr. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity or

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

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

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

DR. J. C. AVER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rhoumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

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

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$100.

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

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with

other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Aver's, and take no others. The sick want the best nid there is for them, and they should

bave it. All our Remedies are for sole by

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

SITUATION WANTED.

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

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

TO LET,

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

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

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

FOR SALE, Several BUILDING LOTS, on Wellington Street, West of Bridge, situated in a most improving part

Apply to FRANCIS MULLINS. Point St. Charles.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

June 1.

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET. the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and op-posite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices.

JOHN PHELAN.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W FLOUR. DRIED APPLES.

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

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

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

and pints. STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.

BRUSHES - Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c. -- Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Ginnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Gayenne Pepper, Macaronic, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt: fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Gream Tartar: Baking Soda: do., in Packages; — Gream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the hest quality, and will be Sold

at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN.

PRIVATE TUITION.

March 3, 1859.

AN English Lady, educated in London, and on the Continent of Europe, begs respectfully to inform the Public that she has formed Classes at her Rooms, 79 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. She Teaches Grammatically and thoroughly, the FRENCH and ITALIAN Languages, commencing with Ollendorf's method; also, the ENGLISH Language to French Canadians, on the same system. She Teaches, in addition the Pianoforte in the best style of the present day, and Drawing in Pencil and Grayon.
For Terms, apply to M. E., 79 St. Lawrence Main

Families attended at their own residences. 13 Respectable references given.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, English and Muthematical Teacher, St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlemen's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons in any branch of English Education.

N.B -Two or three boys, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, will be taken as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazereth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 19, 1859.

MONTREAL ACADEMY,

Bonaventure Hall.

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

The Course of Instruction comprises-English, in all its departments; the Grock and Latin Classics, Mathematics. French, and Buok-Keeping, &c. Academy. Montreal, April 28, 1859.

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

month.

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

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Cohourg-P. Maguire. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton-Mr. W. Daly Carleton, N. B .- Rev. E. Dunphy. Dathousie Mills -- Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dunlas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis.

Farmersville-J. Flood. Ganunoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-Rov. R. Keleher. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-M. M'Namara London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley.

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Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-P. Doyle.
Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. Windsor-C. A. M'Intyre. York Grand River-A. Lamond.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

42 MeGul Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

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



229 Nouve Dame Street,

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

MOUNT HOPE

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

as the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. Differences of religions tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Insti-

TERMS PER ANNUM. Board and Tuition, including the French \$25 00 per quarter, in advance,..... Day Scholars,... Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the 6 00 (Institute,)
Use of Library, (if desired,)...
Physicians' Fees (medicines charged a: 5 00 0 50 0 75 5 00

Needle Work Taught Free of Charge. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

each Pupil should be provided with six regular plankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, to one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon nd Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing

lox, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Parents residing at a distance will deposit sufficient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils rill be received at any time of the year.

SCYTHES! SCYTHES! SCYTHES!!

MONTREAL MANUFACTURE.

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

Frothingham & Workman.

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SPADES AND SHOVELS.

1000 DOZEN "Higgins'" Montreal Manufactured SPADES and SHOVELS of different qualities, warranted equal in every respect to the celebrated "Ames" make, and from

15 to 20 per cent, cheaper. For Sale by

AXES.

1000 DOZEN "Higgins' "WARRANTED AXES.

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June 9.

Frothingham & Workman.

AUGERS,

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

Frothingham & Workman.

CUT NAILS & SPIKES.

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

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

CANADA PLATES.

2000 BOXES "Swansea" Canada Plates.

500 boxes "Hutton" Canada Plates. For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman.

TIN PLATES.

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

Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

PIG IRON.

530 TONS No. 1 " Coliness" and " Glengarnock" Pig Iron, now landing.

Frothingham & Workman.

BAR AND BUNDLE IRON.

gow" brand. 450 tons Best Refined Iron, of "Bradley's," "Bag-

nall's" and other best makers. 100 tons Sheet Iron, assorted Nos. 65 do Hoop and Brand Iron. 100 do "Thorney croft's" Best Boiler Plates.

do " Low Moor 15 5 do Best Rivets for do

Frothingham & Workman.

SPELTER & BLOCK TIN.

5 TONS SILESIAN SPELTER

For Sale by

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

Frothingham & Workman.

FAIRBANK'S

Patent Platform and Counter Scales.

WE are Agents for the Sale of the above celebrated Scales, and keep constantly on hand a full assort-

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.

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

Frothingham & Workman.

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

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

Chain Cables and Anchors. WOOD'S celebrated CHAINS and ANCHORS, as-

sorted sizes, with Proofs. Frothingham & Workman.

HARDWARE.

ness, which have been purchased on the very best terms, in the English, German and American Morkets, and which they will sell at very reasonable prices, on the usual terms of credit.

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P. P. P. PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

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

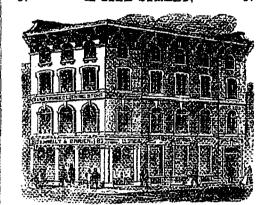
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, M'GILL STREET.



The Proprietors of the above well-known

CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

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

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK

READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

(All of their own Manufacture)

EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

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

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

Their Out-Fitting Department contains, amongst others articles, Fangs Flannel Shirts; Australian and English Lambs' Wool do : every description of Hosiery; White; Fancy French Fronts, and Regatta Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c., of every style and quality. Also a great number of French, English, and American India Rubber Coats—Reversable and other-

The whole to be disposed of at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES. To give an idea of how cheap we Sell our goods, Black Cloth Coats from \$4.00 to \$25.00 1.50 to 12.00 Tweed, Do.

0.75 to Vests. 0.75 to 10.00 Pants. N.B.-A liberal Discount made to Wholesale pur-

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

Montreal, April 14, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

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

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned.

Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents,

January 1859.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 184 Notre Dame Street. (Nearly opposite the Donagani Hotel.)

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St.

Montreal.

James Street. RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,

ADVOCATES, No. 59 Little St. James Street. HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL. PIKBCE RYAN.

WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE, No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel

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ADVOCATE,

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal. D. O'GORMON,

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

Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always or hend for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my acH. BRENNAN.

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

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

West Troy, N. Y.



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

McGARVEY'S LARGE STORE NOW OPENED

with an entire new Stock of the choicest styles of PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, at prices that will be found lower than ever before offered, as he has availed himself of the advantage of purchasing his Stock during the winter for cash, and securing the best Goods in the market for prices that would astonish all. He would call special attention to his large assortment of PARLOUR, CHAMBER and DINING ROOM FURNITURE of Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chestnut, and Enamelled Furni-ture, from \$28 to \$175 a set, and a large Stock of Mahogany, Black Walnut Contro Tables (Marble top); also a spleudid ornamented Centre Table, re-presenting William Tell shooting an apple of a boy's head, Washington, Indian Chiefs, and containing 7,669 separate pieces of wood.

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

244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Wholesale and Retail. April 14.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY.

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

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

ments with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.: as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawis, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemeu'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. 25-N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (MEAR HANOVER TER RACE.)

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

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

GREAT, WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

was sidelined to an

PHILADELPHIA.

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CAPITAL,....\$300,000. FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE.

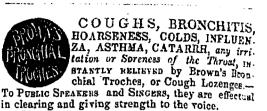
Office-No. 11, Lemoins Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is The undersigned Agent for the above company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies.

The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Mer. chandize contained therein.

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

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent. Montreal, October 8, 1858.



"If any of our readers, particularly ministers in public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."-"Indispensable to public speakers."—Zion's Henard
"An excellent article."—National Ena, Washing-

"Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with."-Christian Herald, Ciscis.

"A most admirable remedy."—Boston Jouenal.
"Sure remedy for throat affections."—Transcent "Efficacious and pleasunt."—Traveller.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sere One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face.

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

worst case of crysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure : unning of the

ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

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

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

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Sall Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rob it in

to your heart's content; it will give you such rest comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 23 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Wirmess with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos.

ton :---

ST. VINCEST'S ASYLUE, Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class 20 neglected before entering . the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most bappy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

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

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans is our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be no-We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SISTEES OF ST. JOSEPH. Hamilton, C. W.

A STATE OF THE STA

address New 1

Prescott-J. Ford.

Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. . Ithunese-T. Dunn.

tinuance of the same. Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, C. W.

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreea-ble location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Monday of September, 1857.

object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness, they will be treated with maternal solicitude. The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which its importance demands,

each,.....
Instrumental Music,.... Use of Instrument,...
Drawing and Painting,... 10 00

8 00

3 00

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

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of

For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Su-perior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

June 9.

" Dann's" Patent Clinch Nails.

1500 boxes "Glamorgan" Canada Plates.

For Sale by

For Sale by

650 TONS SCOTCH IRON, well assorted, "Glas-

For Sale by

1 Ton BLOCK TIN. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

Frothingham & Workman.

June 9

June 9.

IN addition to the above Goods, the Subscribers offer for Sale their usual LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE, including every variety of Goods in their line of busi-

June 9.