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SHAWN NA SOGGARTH;

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

BY M. ARCHDEACON, ESQ., Author of the Legends of Connaught," &c.

The cabin, in which the proscribed instructor of youth resided, was situated on the edge of an extensive heath, stretching away to the Partree mountains, and hard-by a deep, dark stream .-The sun had been declining some hours, when Frank reached the humble domicile, but there was still considerable heat in his beams, and the old man was basking himself on a turf seat in front of the cabin, with a red night-cap on his head, and "spectacle on nose," as he pored over a greasy and well-thumbed manuscript, after having stealthily dismissed his ragged and proscribed pupils, to their widely-scattered homes, from what he humorously termed his "hive of learning"—namely, a sheltered nook, hard-by a bend of the river between two craggy hills, at some distance from the cabin, where the more grown boys, stretched at their length on the heath, or with large stones for desks, learned to soil paper with mis-shapen letters, or crooked lines intended to represent figures; and the juniors, on the sound of a strange footstep, became silent as mutes, in total opposition to the system pursued in more modern hedge-schools, where the urchins were wont on the approach of a stranger, to dash into a loud and general clatter of rehearsal, by way of exhibiting their attention to learning. For, at the dreary period we are treating of, a beavy penalty was the award of any Catholic who was detected in giving instructions; and the consequence was, of course, that ignorance and crime overspread the length and breadth of the

land, in rank and deadly luxuriance. Ned was intently engaged over his manuscript, occasionally rubbing his cap with a puzzled air; and Frank paused to observe his fantastic and curiously mingled garb. His nether habiliments consisted of clay-colored brogues, rusty silk stockings, and well patched black breeches with shining knee-buckles. His vest was a faded brocade, reaching below his hips, and his coat, more than half threadbare, was of fine black cloth, except the sleeres, which were of blue frieze, that had been inserted instead of the original ones, either for durability or of necessity. A red flannel night-cap surmounted this motley dress, at which the old man cast an occasional glance, with no little complacency.-After having observed him for a tew moments. Frank, advancing still unperceived, slapped his quondam tutor on the shoulder, exclaiming,-"Hallo, my old boy, still over the books and papers, "I see." The old man stared-started up-rubbed his spectacles and stared again, muttering to himself, "Yis-no-surely it can't be himself in earnest. Yet it's so like him! It must be his fetch. Ochone, masther Frank, are ye real flesh an' blood or only a shadow?"

"Real flesh and blood, my old cock," responded Frank, with a hearty shake of the hand, which was enthusiastically returned;— "and how has the world gone with you since I hoisted sail?"

"Hubaboo, murther in airnest?" shouted the old man, as he jumped about with the agility of boyhood, now perfectly assured of the reality of his visitor. " Masther Frank himself! Let me look at you-phoo, what a beautiful lad he's turned out-the little gossoon that was, the other day, only in his Cæsar an' rule o' three. An' to think ov his bein' in foreign parts, an' they say a great sailor, too. I suppose Eneas himself, in all his wanderins couldn't come near you. What a power o' grand sights you must see abroad, Masther Frank! The true religion is, in course, in grate splindhor abroad; an' I suppose you went to see the Pope an' St. Pether's. I hear they're rale grand sights."

"Our canvass did not reach quite so far, Ned. But another time I must give you the whole history of my voyages. At present you must tell

me how the land lies here."

"Oh, bad, bad, bad entirely for us. Nothin' but finin', an' imprisonin', an' thransportin', if we don't become vagabon' turncoats, like masther Robert-I beg your pardon, masther Frank." "And do you still venture to instruct?"

teach them their Christian Docthrine, an' the my apology for delayin' my purty rosebud." sarvin' o' Mass? an' they already without priests truth, they don't desarve it so well from me at cabin, the appearance of which, truth to say, masther, that was only a scholar o' my own, an' | phere. as stupid as a jackass, though he's now gettin'

as much meal an' potatoes. A spalpeen that eyes, and sometimes, I fear, even more than I hardly knows a case from a tense, couldn't tell do," she said, without appearing in the least surwhether Cæsar was a Roman or a Milesian general, and scarcely knows a square from a circle. Often I had to cry to him-

ATHOLIC

"Hard is the task to wash an Ethiop white, To polish dunces—make a blockhead bright."

"I'd bet all I'm worth this minit, (no heavy bet the reader may guess) the spalpeen couldn't consther the verb 'Lavo,' or tell why a figure is skipt in every line o' multiplication. He a masther, inagh!"

Laughing at this outburst of jealousy, Frank observed, "I need not ask respecting Fergus, as

I met him yesterday."

"Did you, though? I'm afraid he's takin' to wild courses lattherly, (sinking his voice) though he was a'most as dutiful a boy as the pious Eneas himself, an' nathrally ov a good disposition, barrin' that he didn't take to the larnin', an' I could never get him beyond the conjugations or out of fractions. Any way he was cruelly persecuted since you went abroad, Masther Frank, an' particularly since he gave the father ov a lickin', more power to his arm, to that upstart Dan Heraghty, that you may remimber has a large faction in the parish, because he couldn't put up with some disparagement the spalpeen was puttin' on me. But with the blessin' o' God, the poor fellow 'll come on the right path again, through the intercession of the Virgin an' the saints, that, bad as he is, he never turned his back to yit. But I'm talkin' too much o' myself an' mine, an' to you. God help me, whin I ought remimber what misfortune has come over my betthers. How is Sir Edmund-that was-weatherin' it out? the jolly and the good hearted. I didn' see him for the last month."

"He is driving fast to his eternal harbor, and it's as much owing to his illness, as to my wish to see yourself, that I came here to-day, as I thought I might hear something of Father Kilger, who landed with me two days ago-you havn't heard of, or from him?"

"That's the first time I heard his name mintioned this many a long day: an' did the darling vinture back to his own ould parish in spite of the two Shawns? Faith thin, maybe he won't be as welcome as the flowers o' May, or--" he was interrupted by a low, sweet voice calling from the opposite side of the cabin, " Ned, old Ned, are you there?"

The tones thrilled with electrical influence through Frank. His frame trembled and his agitation became visible, even to the dim eyes of his companion.

"Don't be alarmed, Mr. Frank," observed the latter ;-" I'm coming, my jewel ;-it's only my little rosebud, Elizabeth Andrews, that sometimes gets an odd lesson from me, to improve her language and knowledge of accounts. You remimber Miss Elizabeth ;—I'm with you in a have a thought bestowed on her; and, fortujiffey, a haggar ;-though she doesn't remimber you, with your foreign look, and unvernacular accent. But I can introduce you in a minnit. 'Twas hersel' that gave me the most o' these fine raimants, that I call my Irish toga"-he glanced proudly over his motley habiliments.

"Not a word of my name on any account, Ned, or I will instantly hoist sail. The young lady must remember-I remember-that is, we shall be very well acquainted."

"Very well, Masther Frank-here is the

charming flower hersel'." Pulling off his head gear, Ned sprang forward, with a grace all his own, to assist over a hedge adjoining the cabin, a blooming girl, radiant with health and exercise. Bessy Andrews was Hebe-like in person, with rich brown tresses, flowing in careless luxuriance, over a neck and as yours." shoulders of beautiful proportions, and ivory fairness, as far as they were visible, while large eyes, liquid as ocean's depths and darkly blue, mated well with features of much archness as well as with the rich rose-hues of her dimpled cheeks -richer still from her recent walk.

"You must have been deeply engaged, Ned -perhaps writing love verses," said the lively girl, springing lightly from the hedge, " as I have called two or three times without your minding me"-then perceiving Frank, she drew back a pace, blushing deeply. But, observing him sharply for a moment, an archer smile overspread her features, as she returned his bow with a distant curtsey.

just returned from foreign parts, an' talkin' to me till another opportunity, as I have already over-

"And has Miss Andrews no friend in other an' without chapels. Yis, masther Frank, as lands she would care to inquire for?" asked long as I'm left alive an' out o' jail, I'll thry to Frank, after a few ordinary remarks had been some employment for you, in making out acto stop, or that he would shoot me. Instead, give them a mouthful o' the larnin' the poor made on both sides, and they had refused Ned's counts, that have foiled me. Farewell then for gossoons are so fond ov: though, to tell the invitation to go in and rest themselves in the present, as the lower part of the parish is, this offered but little inducement, to exchange the minit, incouragin' Dan Heraghty as a hedge- pure, sweet air abroad for its smoky atmos-

prised at the knowledge of her name, displayed by a stranger, as she affected to consider Frank. " No brother, cousin, or other valued friend, in whom she feels any particular interest?"

"Yes, now I think of it, there is a wild cousin of mine, Benjamin, that went to America, because he was tired of home, and home of him. But I never inquire after him, because I never expect to hear any good of him. And then, there's my old granduncle, Bennet, that has been a nabob for the last forty years. He might be worth inquiring for, as he could, perhaps, send us diamonds or pearls. But it is likely, you have not journeyed so far as his residence, or, even if you have, that, as a stranger, you heard not of

"Arra, tundher an nounters, never mind him, Miss Bessy," said Ned; "who is he at all-"

"I have not, indeed, been so far from home," said Frank, interrupting Ned with a significant frown. "My sailing has but extended to the European shores. And is there not in that wide space, one, Miss Andrews would ask for ?"

"I scarcely think there is, as far as remembrance serves me at this moment," she rejoined. "Besides, the absent seldom allow us to hear any good of them; and it's so much pleasanter, to amuse ourselves with those that are present, and whose attractions are before our eyes, than to waste the hours in useless regrets for those that are away, and may never return. But I'm running on too freely."

"Oh, there is nothing like openness," responded Frank. "Complete the admission now, by stating that, at present, you have no thought or memory for any one not decorated with sword or helmet.'

"A rather curious proposal certainly, to one who admits no father confessor, and only to be tolerated from a person introduced as the friend of my old acquaintance, Ned."

"And' if the thruth was known, Miss Bessy,

sure he's as grate a friend --"
Another frown cut Ned short again; Bessy, affecting not to perceive this bye-play, continued "well, as I have listened to the question, I will answer it openly. I do like the society of the military, as I think them the gayest; and I believe, most of my countrywomen have the same feeling towards them. You are not military, I imagine!"

cess in the English army to sword and epaulettes, Ition, actively and effectually engaged in tracing without which, Miss Andrews would not, of out the striking improvement three years had course, deign to notice him," said Frank, with made in Bessy's personal attractions, and recallsome harshness.

"Oh, the daughter of a founder," she said laughingly, "would, in your country, be too much beneath one of those epauletted gentry, to nately, I am much humbler in my notions--"

self," eagerly interrupted Ned, who liked neither been of a deep, if not of a pleasant nature, as I the manner nor matter of the conversation .-The rosebud of Ballintubber is good enough for a colonel, if she fancied him-I didn't give you a | ceived me." copy yit of the lines I made for you the last time I mounted my ould Pegasus. I wish Dan Heraghty was here to listen to them.

"Whin the sun he is brightly shinin'-" " Another time will answer better for the re-

cital, Ned," said Frank.

" No, no, Masther F-sir, I mean, there's no time like the present; an' I'll lave it to the lady herself." "Let us have the verses by all means, Ned,

however unworthy the subject of such a muse After humming twice or thrice to clear his

throat, drawing up a stocking, and adjusting a dingy cravat, Ned commenced, "Whin the sun he is brightly shining'

Thin our rosebud the fairest is smilin'; For it is my full and clear conviction, Beyond all fear of contradiction,

That the goddess Venus was scarce so fair, And did Helen of Greece, but once compare, With our rosebud, in her blooming charms, Ould Throy would have been spared from its alarms. The Greeks would stay at home and be quiet, Instead of kicking up so vagabond a riot; For the Throjan boy'd scorn to rob her From her spouse, but turn to Ballintubber-"

"Well, Ned," she said, interrupting him with a hearty laugh, "now that you've brought him "This is an ould pu-an ould friend I mean, to Ballintubber, I must take my leave of him, without a cast o' my office, if it was only to ov ould times, Miss Bessy," said Ned, "an' that's stayed my time, listening to your flattering when I distinguished the clatter of a horse's verses, which had almost made me forget, that hoofs pressing hard behind me; and, in a few my errand was to tell you, that, when you find time to come to the cottage, my father will have calling on me by name, with a tremendous oath,

> "Wait, Miss Bessy, for the nixt four lines .-They're the flower o' the flock, an' 'ud make Dan Heraghty hang himself if he heard them, barrin' that the spalpeen knows no more about which a child could then have easily accom- The last colleen that bought a gown o' that patpoere.
>
> "Oh, 'tis as much as I can ever do, to re- poetbry, than a Spanish cow does of talkin' Ing- plished—I made at my utmost speed for Castle- thern, was married and churched in it—buried

> twice as many dinners as myself, an' three times | member my friends while they are before my lish. They won't delay you more than a few ard, once beyond which, my chances of escaping minutes."

HRONICLE.

"I can't delay a second more at present, Ned -there's the workmen's dinner bell, and my father would be alarmed at my absence; when you come to the cottage, I shall have an opportunity of hearing the remainder of your flattery."

With another curtsey to Frank, as cool and distant as the first, though the same arch smile was still on her countenance, she recrossed the hedge, and moved along the heath, with a step almost as light as that of the hare she occasionally startled in her path.

"Well, then, Miss Bessy, if you must go, I must go with yourself, asking pardon of masther—this gentleman." So saying, Nez rushed into the cabin—seized his ancient and well worn cocked hat, and, repassing, Frank, whispered, as he shook his hand, "I will do more for you, than you were doin' for yerself. Pho, did you think me such a gomeril, as not to see all the time, that you didn't lave in foreign parts, an atom o' the sneakin' regard you used to have for my little rosebud. An throth, it went agin my stomach, not to tell her at wanst, who she was talkin' to; though I'm sure I saw by her eye, she half suspected it all the time, though she said nothingbonnagh lath, (blessings with you) I'll have more to tell you in a day or two." He pushed on after Miss Andrews, at a pace utterly at variance with his years, and which, with his motley dress, formed a striking contrast to her appearance and motions.

"I think with him," soliloquized Frank, " that she suspected at least who I was, if she didn't recognize me all through. And how completely she exhibited her old julting propensities! Pshaw! what are her propensities-or what is she herself to me at present? And yet, the ease with which she talked to my face, of her preference for the military—the pertness of her manner, and the provoking smile she wore throughout.— More than once I had enough to do to shorten sail, and refrain from flinging back on her some of her former sentiments and opinions. But I will think no more of her now, when heavier matters are pressing on me. How gracefully she moves, like a vessel before the breeze, with all her gear on. I am almost zealous of that odd, old simpleton, for moving so near her .-Ah! she is gone; but I shall see her soon again, and her favorite perhaps, too."

" No, an unfortunate Papist would find no ac- his mind, despite his recently expressed resoluing the late as well as former interviews with her.

He was nearing the precints of the abbey, so entirely wrapt up in this subject, that the approach of a person, from behind an ivied fragment, was unperceived, till a hand was laid on his shoulder, and the voice of Father Bernard "Oh, Miss Bessy, don't talk that way of yer- | said, "Frank, my boy, your thoughts must have have been moving parallel, and close to you, for the last few minutes, without your having per-

> "And yet you, my dear sir, were the person of all the world, I was in search of," said Frank, with a warm pressure of his hand; "though but with but slight hopes of meeting you, as it is a day earlier than you calculated on arriving here. "Yes, I found the inmates of a cabin, in which I intended resting for a day, were from

home." Frank now informed the priest of his uncle's dying state, and his engrossing anxiety to have a confessor, before his dissolution; and it was ar-Father Bernard, to steer safely here, and with- ed for: out trouble?" asked Frank.

"Not altogether, Frank; but let us take the field path towards Owen Durkan's, where I purpose resting for the night, and I will detail to you my escape, as it may serve to impress on you the value of the presence of mind, in an emergency. The night after I parted from you," he continued, as they struck into the field-path, "I sheltered in a lone cabin; and whether I was betrayed, whether he had tracked my steps, or whether it was mere casualty, Shawn, in a state of complete intoxication, came to rest in that the texture, as smooth as an eel's waistcoat, and cabin about midnight. Unfortunately, too, he must have witnessed my departure at grey dawn, as I had scarcely advanced a quarter of a mile. minutes more, I heard the voice of the ruffian doubled my pace. But in vain. He came up with me rapidly, and, in dismounting, attempted I brought it myself all the way from the manuto seize me; but intemperance rendered him factory, and can sell it cheaper than it was powerless, and, shoving him to the earth—a task made for. It's one of our lucky pattherns, too.

observation, and consequently of safety, would, I knew, be greatly increased. Unfortunately, however-fortunately I should rather express itthe first person I saw on entering the town, early as was the hour, was the person I most feared, and had most reason to fear, the dreaded Sir John Ingram himself. To attempt to retrace my steps would be madness; and to diverge from the street was out of the question, as the houses were all closed, and, even if practicable, such a movement would have but prolonged the period of my danger, as Sir John, having per-ceived me, was advancing fast. So I took the resolution of throwing myself on his protection -a resolution certainly conceived on the spur of the occasion, but to which I was induced by more than one motive. The worst have sometimes redceming qualities. I had heard that there was a species of wild generosity in Sir John's character that, when the chord was awakened, had induced him to shelter temporarily some that had confidingly appealed to him. I had heard also, that he greatly relished the discomfiture of his villainous satellite. Accordingly, I met him boldly, as he advanced towards me;and when he asked my name, and where I was going to, I answered unhesitatingly, that I was a priest, flying from Shawn na Soggarth, whom I was after having knocked down; that there was one man I was particularly afraid of, namely Sir John, and that I trusted that he; as the first 1 had met with, and evidently a friendly gentleman, would help to save me from those I feared.

"And you gave the rascal a sound licking—eh! did you?" he said.

"I left him stretched on the road certainly." " A grim smile passed across his face, as he said, 'and you wished to escape Sir John and him?

"' That is my most carnest wish under heaven, this moment.'

" Then you couldn't have fallen into better hands-follow me.' The same grim smile lighted his features, as he wheeled round to be my guide.

"I followed him through some streets, silently, though not without suspicion, an occasional early riser eyeing me as we passed with commiseration, though without venturing to speak, till we reached a bridge about a furlong east of the town, when he stopped, and, turning full round to me, said, 'You are now safe tor the present. I am An eminence had shut her out from his strain- | Sir John Ingram; but beware how you cross ng gaze, and he turned him towards the abbey; my path again. Mullowny will not be always drunk.'

"I was not long, you may be sure, in taking myself out of his sight; and striking into the fields at once, I reached Ballintubber without further obstacle or delay."

They had now closely approached Durkan's cabin, and, at the priest's request, Frank and he separated for a few hours, the former returning to his uncle and cousin, with the glad intelligence of Father Bernard's arrival, and his intended visit to them that night.

CHAPTER VI.

It was the market-day of Castleard. The usual groups of loungers and venders-the industrious and the idle-were assembled; but hy far the most remarkable man in the market was Johnny M'Cann, the widely-known peddler, usually designated "Cheap Johnny."

Johnny had, as usual, a considerable assemblage about him, to whom he was auctioning gowns, caps, kerchiefs, &c., with his accustomed strength of lungs and profusion of words. "That's right," he roared, "faug a ballagh (clear the way. There, that's the way. Gather round me, boys and girls; there's no one else in the market worth goin' to. For every one else 'ill ranged, that the priest should visit the cottage a look for profit; but I give the primest articles little before midnight. "And were you enabled, that's made for less than it could be manufactur-

"Tanners, weavers, Sawyers, paviors, Tinkers, tailors, Soldiers, sailors, Brewers, bakers Sweeps, shoemakers,

and their wives. There, Molly, that is the patthern of a gown, I believe.

"Examine it, try it, And if you like it buy it.

"Turn it-draw it-twist it-pull it. It can bear inspection as well as yourself. Look at

the colors as clear as-"Mud," put in an arch girl among the surrounding group.

"No, you rogue," said the ready salesman, but as bright as your own rogueish eyes. I wish I was a week courtin' you.

"Troth thin we'd rather have you for a week

than for a fortnight, I'm thinkin'." "I'll have no more to say to you, you little

divle, you. Molly, be sure to have the coat .--

shan't say nine, however-eight-seven-six:-I shan't say six-five-four-three. Any one and if your bachelor, Sally, there, gets the cap neither priest nor friar. and coinb, I'll be bail there 'll be crying eyes and broken hearts next cake night.

Sold again, and took the money: That's the motto for Cheap Johnny.

I'm the boy that 'll make the shop-keepers hang the adjacent premises. their trade and turn to brogue-making as they were before."

"A comic knave," observed Sir John.

the market together. "I'll soon bring Sir John to a better acquaintance with a bigger knave, or I'm mistak-Johnny's sharp, pinched features, than did his our coast." awkwardness in handling and measuring the goods, from his principal's rapidity and adroitnor loudly, Shawn perceived that the majority their purchases from him than from his pleasant-Shawn seemed to have ascertained after a few minutes' observation, as he muttered to himself, | your coast." " Ho, ho, I thought I smelt a rat. So he gives the sign o' the cross an' the blessing in with the bargain. No wondher he gets custom. Pedlin' is a new thrade with him; but, Misther Ped-

a fall by it." " Hallo there, Barney, be alive, will you?"said Johnny, sharply, perceiving Shawn's eye fixed on his assistant. "You ought to be a great deal brisker, and this your second year at the business; but some people are born stupid.

'Now I'm the lad, From sweet Clonfad, A yard can handle, Or thumb a bandle.'

"The piece 'Il look betther turned the other way"-he stooped across to snatch the article from the attendant, whispering to him at the same moment, "Be very cautious, sir; that's the notorious Shawn na Soggarth watchin you, and if he suspects you we're done for. Aye, that's something like the thing. There sthretch it, Judy, and it'll reach from the church to the bridge. Ha, Mr. Mullowny, it's a cure for sore eyes to see you those times. But you're just come in the nick o' time, as i've still remaining another patthern o' the cravat you liked so much the last time you were a buyer."

"Take care, Johnny," muttered Shawn, "that the company you're keeping in this world doesn't sind you some day to date in himp cravats."sooner dale with your foreman here, that for a against the temptation of whiskey." beginner in his thrade, has a knack ov his own for gettin' customers."

"Well, if you prefer him, he'll serve you, Mr Mullowny. Face him boildy, sir" (to his assistant)-" now, isn't that a beauty of a cravat? Try it round your neck, here's a small glass to show you how it becomes you. Mr. Rorke, I

was just wishin' for your honor. "Why, you hardened old sinner," observed the gauger, who had just come up, " I tho't old Nick had you in his grip years ago, that you might deal no more in rotten cloth and short

measures." "O, your bonor hasn't the gauge for me as you have for the whiskey-that's the mourneen, Angy:-four-three-two-one and nine-one and six-one and three-one. I shan't ask

more, and won't take less." " Well, you prince of cheats, I suppose the poor woman has value for about a groat, in that same kerchief."

" Why, your honor will almost provoke me not to show you the fine bunch of real gold seals you commissioned me to make out for you, and the price of which shall be to you only what they cost myself, three guineas."

He reached over a bunch of massive seals which Charley examined and poised, saying-

" Well, they're mme for a guinea, and that's going rather too near your price. I want, besides, some napkins and table-cloths, which, I know, you'll give me of the rottenest you have, with the longest price you can knock out of

" You shall have the best manufactured, and cheaper than they were made for. But the price of the seals must be two guiness at the lowest."

The napkins and table-cloths were produced, haggled for and purchased.

"Now I suppose you can dispense with the services of your smart assistant here, while he brings those things to my mistress, who will pay him what's marked on this slip." Charley reached over to the pedlar a fragment of paper

with his own prices pencilled on it. " Surely, sarely, your honor. But you must add another crown at least to the amount?well, we must only have it off you another time. Sold again and took the money. That's the because the britalizing ponal statues, with the mon-

way to go deeragh" (go straight forward). "Keep close, sir, when you get to my house, till I reach home, as you are observed and suspected," whispered the gauger as he concluded his directions to the assistant, who, bundle in hand, moved briskly away in the direction pointglances from the gauger to Shawn.

her first husband—aye faith, and was married During this brief colloquy, and from the time again a second time in it, and that's what I call of Rorke's arrival at the standing, Shawn had luck. What shalls say for the patthern, full been regarding him with looks of peculiar malignity yards? eight yards? devotion, with which the Irish Catholics clung to "Now would I beg the favor, of any linen weaver, the assistant despatched with the parcel, he the faith of their fathers, despite temptation and Or any other person, that I could make a verse on, turned away to track the steps of the latter, to say if it isn't richly worth nine shillings. I with all the fierceness of a beast of prey balked for a while of its destined victim.

He did not, however, venture to attempt a to bid two and six two and three-two? I capture, being well aware, as was before stated shan't take less, and won't say more. It's your's of Charley's popularity in high quarters; and he Molly, and that you may be married and church- was still further deterred by the circumstance of ed in it. Aye, Darby, that's a pair of suspindhers his having been foiled in two recent captures, that 'll sthretch like a roadjobber's conscience; the party in neither case having turned out to be

The parcel was delivered, and had been scarcely paid for by the mistress of the mansion, scarcely paid for by the mistress of the manston, in front of his house that Sunday morning, surwhen Rorke himself entered by the rear door, rounded by a considerable group; a few of them after having clambered over some walls dividing engerly engaged in the vile game of "pitch and after having clambered over some walls dividing

"Father Davy," he said, in a low voice, but emphatically, after he had seen that the outer doors, as well as the door and window of the "But not a bit too honest, I'll be bound," re- apartment they were in, were closed. The carjoined the elder Ffolliot, as they passed through rier of the parcel started on hearing the name he had thought quite unknown in the town.

"You see I know you," continued Charley; "I am of the Rorkes of Castle Rorke, and of en," remarked Shawn who followed in their course remember you since boyhood. You actwake, but who, after having passed by the ed very toolhardily in venturing, under any disstanding. (the title by which a peddler's place guise, into the same place with that bloodbound of sale in the market is designated) wheeled Shawn, whose suspicions, you see, you at once round, and passed and repassed it again repeat- roused, though I'm convinced he doesn't know edly, observing the person and movements of you, but merely suspects you to be a priest or a Johnny M'Cann's assistant, whose ample and friar. I suppose you came in consequence of open countenance differed not more from some information of your uncle having landed on

"Well, as you know me so well, and through the family you came from, though I know you ness. Yet, though this man spoke neither much are not now-openly at least-of our creed, I will not affect any disguise with you. I am friar of the buyers seemed more inclined to make Bourke, of Clare Galway, and I have ventured on the experiment (I now find so hazardous) of er and more active principal; and the cause coming here in consequence of information I received of my uncle baving landed on part of

"Then you need proceed no further in this direction, as I met your uncle and Frank Lynch just after their landing, and they were both about to proceed inland. Ballintubber, I should dier, I'll soon alse you ov your license, or lose imagine, would be your likeliest place to find, or hear of Eather Bernard; and the sooner you are off this dangerous ground the better. Let us see if you are watched"-the gauger advanced from the room, into which he had led the friar, to one with a front aspect; and in an instant, with a low exclamation, beckoned the priest to the window. "You see there is a sharp look-out after you," he continued, pointing to the figure of Shawn moving on the opposite side of the street.

"But my dear," whispered Mrs. Rorke, 'you know your sister Bourke has had a daughter last night, and has a strong wish to have her paptized in the old way, though I argued with her on the danger it might subject her to; and might it not be the safest way for her namesake to remain at the lodge till night, when her wish might be gratified, particularly as she is in so weak a state?"

"I believe you are right, Celia, if we could get that blood-sucker beyond out of the wayhere, Lacky."

A shoeless familiar, with unwashed but highly comic countenance made his appearance-"Here's a hog, Lacky. Treat that ruffian Mullowny, and keep him engaged for half an hour

the bog o' Ballybreedah."

In pursuance of this plan, Lacky was in a moment by the side of Shawn, muttering threats against his master for some imaginary ill-treatment; and they both disappeared from the street instantly after.

On perceiving their disappearance, Rorke, after inducing the friar to swallow some refreshment hurriedly, led him through plots and gardens, in the shelter of hedges, till they reached the lodge, which was situated just beyond the extremity of the southern suburb of the town .--Here Father Davy was welcomed with a most new-born babe to the Christian told, was prevailed on by the earnest entreaties of the mother, to remain till the second ensuing day, Mass in an old granary to the rere of the lodge.

It is a beautiful arrangement in our nature for the preservation of ancient faiths, as of secret affections, that the more we are persecuted for our creed, the more ardently do we cling to it, else, perhaps, in many a locality, had no timehallowed worship been still in existence. It has been said, that a man never loves a woman with all the fervor of his nature, until he has undergone the ordeal of persecution for her sake. It is so with religion. The purest, the most unworldly and the deepest seated worship, is that offered up at a persecuted shrine, as the strongest and most enduring affection is engendered for her, through whom and with whom, we suffer re-

proach and wrong. There is, bosides, a kind of fascination in the suffering for conscience' sake; for the sympathy of our fellow-men sheds a hallowing light, that cheers and guides us amid every wrong and injury; and, per-haps, we are never linked together by such adamantine chains, as when undergoing a community of persecution, as the survivors of a routed field are knit together by the very losses they have sustained.

We are not writing-we are incapable of writing -in any spirit of bitterness. Neither have we the intention nor the desire of reviving the hostility of one creed towards another. On the contrary, it is strous crimes they engendered, have become a portion of past history that we have been induced to attempt sketching some of those scenes of a century ago which, without stirring up angry feelings, should inspire every right-minded reader, whatever his presence to the solemnity of the mockery; but it creed, with proud thankfulness that he is living in will end there; and the true lent savages will be times when such scenes and the vile enactments, the again let loose to repeat their crimes at a favourable foul offspring of whose slime they were, would be as ed out to him, after having flung some suspicious little tolerated as would a return to the heathenish practices of our druidical aucestors. Nay, we would here of secturian rancour, to the intensity suitable to ciemency, that he was, after all, ready to take pity rick Reporter.

hope that, at the present period, when persecution British policy in Ireland. They arm the Catholic for religious opinions should be unknown, a strong against the Protestant the Protestant against the sympathy must be excited among the generous and educated of even opposite creed for the chivalrous persecution, however strong, and the untiring zeal with which they were ever ready to brave every danger, in order to join in the ceremonies of their faith whenever an opportunity, however hazardous, offered.

On the day in question-to give some of our youthful readers of the present day an idea to what means their forefathers were obliged to resort, in order to offer up worship on the Lord's Day on the rare occasions they had a priest to officiate for them —we shall give the scene as described to us by a person still living, who had it in youth from his father, one of the sufferers on the occasion :-

Myles Bourke, the proprietor of the lodge, stood toss," for the profanation of the Lord's Day through which, there was no legal infliction, the majority, too, affecting to be betters on the game and, of

course, interested lookers-on. There was jarring and disputation and tumult beyoud what the paltry game might warrant. Nor lacked there oaths and imprecations to increase the Sunday profauation; while, during the uproar, the pretended lookers on slid, one by one, through the onen gateway and clambered to the granary, to join in the worship offering up there.

The ceremony had little more than commenced when, to the dismay of poor Myles, who, as well as his brother-in-law, was more than half suspected of having become a relapsed Papist, Shawn joined the gamblers and became at once, apparently, the most is stained with murder, blackened with outrage, interested and by far the most vociferous there; read and covered with crime. It is as unnational as it is interested and by far the most vociferous there; repeatedly invoking the 'glory of hell,' and other similarly fearful imprecations on his head.

"Mr. Mullowny," said Myles in a quiet tone, " remember it's Sunday, and that you'll draw attention by this noise and blasphemy."

"You don't mind keepin' the Sunday much yourself, Misther Bourke. I can hear you weren't seen in church this three weeks : an' you know the fine for every Sunday you wor absint, Misther Bourke .-Were you there to-day? eh!"

"It is not church hour yet, Mr. Mullowny," said Myles, hesitatingly.

"But your prayers is begun, I think, Misther Bourke," said Shawn, dashing through the gateway to the granary. Instantly there was a crush heard and a fearful shout of suffering and terror; as, some of the congregation nearest to the archway having observed his approach, the dreaded name was pro-nounced, and an instantaneous rush was made by those behind towards the upper part of the granary where the priest was. The flooring there, however, chanced to be decayed and weakly supported, and it at once gave way, so that upwards of two bundred human beings, male and female, aged and youthful were precipitated, in one thronged mass, nearly six-

Terrible were the shrieks of mortal fear and agony for a few moments, till the uninjured had recovered presence of mind sufficient to enable them to assist their damaged companions, of whom there were many with bruised and broken limbs, though there was only one life lost on the spot-that of a lame and aged mendicant, who had hobbled in to hear Mass for the first time during many months.

Father Davy himself was the only person in the assemblage that had not fallen; the board on which he stood having remained firm, though the table which had served for an altar had sunk before him; and, creeping on it a few yards, he managed to reach one of the windows-tore away its wooden filling and sprang to the ground outside, despite the warning, by gesture and word, of those gathered about the building.

He had barely reached the ground, which he had the good fortune to alight on unhurt, when he was in the grasp of Shawn, who had remained without to watch his movements especially. Father Davy was, however, himself a man of powerful frame, to which mortal terror lent, at that moment, more than giant strength, on finding himself in the dreaded clutches of the notorious priest-hunter; and, by a powerful effort, he shook himself free from Shawn and in the same moment struck him on the ear with clenched hand, and with such tremendous force that Aloud he said, "No, Masther Johnny, 1'd with one of your stories. He's never proof he fell like a butchered animal on the rugged pavement, the blood gushing plentifully from his nose and mouth. And there he lay, in utter insensibility, for some moments amid the insensibility, yer honor's pardon for the name, seein' that the spectators, not one of whom would approach to give Kellys and the Rorkes is three akin-for wan him the slightest assistance, while the priest made a taisther o' the money I'll make the ruffian be- rapid clearance over wall and hedge towards the lieve that the Pope himsel' is hidin' from him in river in rearward, on which was a boat with a stout

(To be continued.)

DEFEATING THE ENEMY. (From the Irishman.)

The name of Orangeman is written in blood. is associated with rapine, with murder, with dissension, and bigotry. For years and years every true-hearted Irishman, Protestant or Catholic, has earnestly endeavoured for the extinction of this standing insult to all Christianity. Conciliation has been tried over and over again in vain. These deluded dupes of riot will not be conciliated. The British Government has been appealed to in vaincordial reception, and, after having added the it will not suppress Orangeism, for Orangeism is the greatest instrument of its remorseless policy in Ireland; that remorseless policy whose best effort is the degradation and debasement of the Irish people, seeking ever to rule by dividing them, creating and which was to be Sunday, in order to celebrate fostering internedine strife, and flourishing amid Mass in an old granary to the rere of the lodge, run and murder. East, West, and South in Ireland there is peace. Never at any time in our countrydistinguished though it be for the morality of its people-never has there been such a complete absence of crime from its legal records: and yet, at such a time as this, the fells of the infuriated Northern Orangemen break the quiet of our landtheir hands are dipped in the blood of their Catholic brethren -they walk abroad creating fear and terror -they pitilessly shoot down, and wound, and kill men, and women, and children-with impunity. Elsewhere our readers will find an account of the

Lurgan attempted murders, with their details of

rancorous atrocity. And when they peruse the story of that cruel and tragical onslaught, we will tell them not to blame the perpetrators of the fiendish deed; for that we charge the crime upon the Government which permits such things-which permits them in the face of the history of a hundred years of the cruelties of Orangeism in Ireland—and allows that desperate combination to exist. Which promotes its adherents to the magisterial bench - which bestows upon them places of emolument, trust, and honour; and gives escape with impunity, to men whose souls are bathed in the blood of the murdered; whose lives are covered with the curses of the widow and the orphan, and who are pursued to their graves by the unerring justice of the God who avenges the slain. Yes I we charge this thing upon the Government-the British Government in Ireland.

It is not incapable of preserving the lives of our people from their Orange assassins, but it is unwilling. There will be a show, a pretext of justice, on this occasion. There will be an inquire, no doubt, as there has been other inquiries.

The law officers of the Crown will lend their

Catholic, and such useful adjuncts to an alien government cannot be dispensed with.

It has always been the aim of every Irish patriot and, thank God, Irish patriotism is of no creed-it marshals the Presbyterian, the Protestant, and the Catholic amongst its ranks: it has always been its endeavour to make us strong by making us unitedto make us merge all our differences into mutual toleration and mutual love-to make us forget everything but one, that we are all the children of one motherland, cradled in her heart, nourished by her through all our years, and finding our final rest upon her bosom-that we owe to her filial reveronce and filial love - that we owe to ourselves fraternal affection and all generous and kindly feeling-that we ought to have no rivalry but the rivalry of zeal for the welfare of our native land and the happiness of her people. Animated by such feelings, what name could be so honourable, what so honoured as that which is our inheritance, and ought to be our boast, the name of Irishman?

But the endeavours of a British Government can never tend towards the accomplishment of this national union-it must always strive in a contrary direction. It can only move indirectly to its foul work; but it has an indirect agent ready to its hand - Orangeism! Urangeism! is its ready tool. Were we all an united people to-morrow the discordant bray of this demon offspring of bigatry could array us in arms against each other—our people would be scattered in all directions, and the night would be lit in the lurid flames of burning homesteads. It is a combination abhorent to Christianity -it breathes nothing but fury and hate, and is foreign to the spirit of every denomination of the followers of the Gospel of the Charity of Christ. It unchristian; and, judged by its fruits, it must be suppressed.

Let every honest man in Ireland aid us for this purpose. It is a glorious labour, the final suppression of bigotry and dissension, the assurance of peace and existence to our people. Let every man, to whom civilization is dear and murder detestable, aid us. Let every man who does not desire to see the repetition of the cruelties of the Druses practised by their brothers in Ireland-aid us. We do not ask them-we would scorn to ask them-to implore the British Government for this purpose. No! We are certain the Government will do its duty, as every British Government in Ireland ought. leave them to do it in their own way. But we do purpose legally and constitutionally to force them to do it better than they dream.

Let a petition be prepared to that trusty ally of England, his Majesty the Emperor of France, that he will graciously use his friendly influence with the British Government for the preservation of property and life in this country from the Irish Urange Druses. Let his Majesty know that during an hundred years, at various intervals, the Turkish Government—the British we mean-have been repeatedly applied to for this purpose in vain. That in July, in this year of grace, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, human life is as unsafe in some districts of Ireland from Orange Druse cruelty and outrage, as it was one hundred years ago-that, therefore, after so long a period, utterly despairing of anything effectual being done by the government, we do implore his Majesty to use the great influence which he is known to possess over the councils of his ally Queen Victoria, that steps shall be taken for the full and final dissolution of this atrocious and murderous combination.

If we are aided in this purpose of petition; if it be organized as the general expression of our people, there is no doubt there will be an end of Orangeism in Ireland-there will be an end of Orange outrage, there will be an end of Orange inhumanity. The thing is perfectly legal. Once before, when Orange ism contemplated an act against the Irish priesthood, most revolting to humanity and most horrible in its cruelty, the French Government was appealed to, and the celebrated Cardinal de Fleury, then at its head, interfered, and, by his influence with our government, prevented its accomplishment. The Catholic Association sought in the same way the interference of the Spanish Cortes to obtain Emancipation, and if we invoke a more powerful advocate to-day we shall do so with perfect success. All we need now is combination of action. Let us make one earnest effort and we are free from this incubus of bigotry for ever.

We call upon all classes of our countrymen to strive with us for this purpose. We call upon those who have most influence in the country to aid usthe patriotic priests—and in Ireland priest is synony. mous with patriot-and the patriotic press. It is a cause worthy of their noblest efforts-worthy of the zeal and the charity of the priest-worthy of the genius and enlightenment of the press. None amongst us but can aid, in some way, with his individual exertion, with his individual encouragement, this great object.

And, in this holy purpose, the destruction of the last stronghold of bigoted intolerance in our country, we may be assured that the regeneration of Ireland may be dated from the hour when party spirit will fail to aid the machinations of her insidious

THE IRISE BRIGADE .- The Roman correspondent of the Dublin Morning News has written another letter on the subject of the Irish Brigade, in which we find a description of two scenes in which British spies, who have been dogging the footsteps of the Irish, were treated just as they deserved. The letter is dated Rome, July 10, and the writer says:—

"The whole affair may be stated in a few words.

For the last six or seven weeks, evidently in consequence of some scheme of instructions from London. British agents in various guises have been dogging our men, endeavoring to bribe, seduce, or frighten them into returning. From Antwerp to Viennafrom Vienna to Ancoua-from Ancona to Rome-it has been the same story; a story of mean intrigue, Spies trying to set them quarrelling, trying to make them demand bounty, increased pay, food, &c. These spies would assume all guises; tell the men at this point that those at another had such and such (better) treatment; telling them they were cheated, deceived, ill-used, &c. Then these 'friends' would urge an application to the British Consul as sure to extort better treatment. The British Consul (up to the game) would say, 'Oh, you lost, unfortunate men; you have put yourselves out of my protection; could get you the best of treatment if you were British subjects; but now—you will be left to die on the road.' And so on. In some places the British Consul would take another course. He would come up to the men, pitying them, and offering to send them home. Now, all this might pass with some chance of impunity on the road; but I submit that in the city of Rome itself it was carrying impudence, audacity, and dishonesty a little too far, to pursue our men with such conduct. Yet so pursued they have been by the British agents and officials here. say agents and officials-for to their shame be it spoken, Englishmen calling themselves 'gentlemen' have not deemed it beneath them to exhaust all the persuasions of purse and tongue to induce our men to desert; while others still more base pretended friendship, try to set them drunk, and then to cmbroil them with the natives, or with the Roman or French soldiers. This surely is shabby, mean, and rascally in the extreme; and it is no wonder the feelings of the Irish should be so much excited about it, as they are. Matters being thus, on yesterday the British Pro-consul had the temerity to actually present himself at the Cimara Barracks, going amongs; the men, and even, I believe, attempting a harangue opportunity. They do their work too well to be to them, inciting them to discontent, insubordina-punished. They keep us divided. They fan the tion, and desertion, by assuring them with an air of

you know what that meant. No doubt the chuckled and believed he had rendered order or discipling impossible in that battalion for ever more when the men were thus told, ' Go out and get drunk, and enjoy yourselves, and if you are arrested or put on pack-drill, call on me and I will assist you? No. sooper, however, were the gentleman and his mission recognised than he saw something that suggested to him to cut and run in true British style, for cut and run he did, amidst the hooting and groaning, and, I believe, (but am not sure), something, more, of the entire barracks. I was not actually present, and I discount largely the various droll descriptions of the scene, which all, however, agree in describing as inimitably amusing. The Pro-Consul was, it is said by some, merely a little 'shaken,' while others assure me be got off too fast for even so much of the fate he attempted. The episode had a sequel, however, which, beyond all doubt, ended differently, though I still contend quite creditably for our men, and in a manner which proves them possessed rather of forbearance and self-control than otherwise. Another emissary on the same mission came up, ignorant of all the foregoing, and set about the usual work of seduction. I regret to tell you that this young 'gent,' though English by birth, is the son, at least of one Irish parent. The men were quite excited with this perpetual haunting of English emissaries, and were just in the humor to stand no more of it. when this individual came up. He little knew what awaited him. A rush was made at him also; he too made a dash at the gate, but, less nimble than the Pro-Consul, he was overtaken and grasped by the nape of the neck by a huge Tipperary man from near Killenaule. He squeeled like a hare, but he was soon in more grips than one; yet, though borne ('drag-ged,' I suppose, the Times will have it) into the day room, no violence was attempted against him, except a few harmless cuffs. With what intentions I know not, but certainly with very well regulated ideas of justice, they agreed to lock him in the black hole, until it should be ascertained whether there was not punishment for a man inciting the Pope's soldiers to desert. The knowledge of jurisprudence displayed on this occasion by an athletic Kerryman -who while laying down the law with commeniable wisdom, was converting a piece of tent-string into a looped shape with a running knot, which the emissary eyed with perfect horror-was really amazing. Off they took the 'spy,' as they called him, and locked him up, his pitcous moans and eloquent arguments and entreaties, nevertheless. Of course the commander came to hear of this, at least he heard some of it, and enquiry was made for the captured emissary, when lo! he was found locked up as I have described. He was, I need scarcely say, at once liberated, though the men grumbled very much at it, declaring they had arrested him in the very act ef inciting to mutiny. He has since made a great noise about it, and threatens much; but he was only a few hours confined, and I suspect you will agree with me that he richly deserved not merely a few hours' confinement, out a few dozen lashes at the triangle. I have gone to the trouble of writing at much greater length that they deserve of these perfectly trivial incidents, merely because of my experience of what the London papers can spin out of things still more trivial when they want to calumniate Catholics or Irishmen. I am happy to inform you that the Irish Brigade has now got into ex-cellent order, and that General Lamoriciere has expressed himself several times satisfied with their conduct and military deportment. The men will be divided into two battalions, the first to be commanded by Major O'Reilly, the second by Major Fitzgerald, an Irish officor who served many years in the Austrian army. The latter is on the march hither now with 500 men, who, during a stay of two or three weeks at various selected resting points, have been undergoing drill, &c., and are even already reported as excellent soldiers. Major Fitzgerald very strict examination on his men, and indeed, the same has been done here, and the entire body weeded of worthies fitter to be under the Lion and Unicorn than the Green Banner with the Keys of Saint Peter. Some of those fellows, however they managed to get out, were fit only for the English Militia; while others are really worthy of the cause, and of excellent character, but owing to physical disqualification are being sent home at our expense and their own choice. All those whose conduct and character were found satisfactory here, will bear letters of certificate to that end, requested by them, lest it should be supposed they turned tail, sold the pass or were drummed out. They will all have arrived amongst you, I dare say, before this reaches. The rejected fellows wanted to be sent home 'quietly ;'they wanted to steal back, no doubt, to avoid notice, and to be allowed to propagate all manner of stories so as to explain and cover their own conduct. But they are being sent off publicly in a body, that the English press may make a noise about them, such as will make every neighbor look out for their arrival. The letters from the men here on the spot will give you facts, enabling you to estimate the veracity and conduct of those men whom we have sent back .-We are now 1.400 strong, and a finer body of men could not be seen, I suppose, in the world. A high personage in Austria has made the Brigade a present of 1,000 muskets, 1,000 great coats, and £400. This was, indeed, princely generosity. I suppose you have heard more than I know of the desperate efforts still being being made here (if reports be true) by the English party to get the Brigade into English hands, and under English officers. I fear to tell you what is felt amongst the men on this point. Utter disaster and ruin would follow the success of those endeavors. Is not this really too bad, if true? If the English Catholics really desire to serve the Pope, not to serve themselves instead, let them get up a battalion of St. George, and not raise discord, strife and disaster, by seeking to intermeddle in Irish affairs. On all this, however, it is needless to dilate, for the attempts reported, even if they exist, are not likely to succeed. The Irish Brigade will be Irish. It is composed of men who feel they have too long had to do with English control.

on any desiring to return to the paternal arms of the

British Government, and that he would afford them assistance against any act of oppression. Of course

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His grace the Archbishop has been engaged during the past week in holding visitation and confirmation in the parishes of Connemara, throughout every one of which his paternal heart is gladdened by the perfectability of religious fervor and devotion which animates the people of that extensive district, owing to the zealous and untiring exertions of their beloved pastors, notwithstanding the fierce, violent and unmanly assaults made upon their faith during the periods of their distress and suffering by the agents of proselvtism .- Tuam Herald.

DIOCESE OF ARDAGH .- The Rev. Gregory York, many years administrator, Longford, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Ardagh, Most Rev. Dr. Kilduff, parish priest of Kilhoe, in succession to the late lamented Rev. John O'Reilly. By this appointment the people of Longford lose an old, and tried, and deer friend; while the faithful of Kilhoe will gain a most zealous and devoted pastor .- Midland Gazette.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The faculty of Philosophy and Letters proceeded on Monday last to the election of officers for the session 1860-1, when the following gentlemen were elected by ballot: Dean, Processor Dunue; Secretary, Professor Arnold, Members 10 represent the Faculty on the Rectorial Council, Professors Kavanagh, Curry and Stewart.

The Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, C.C., St. Mary's after a sojourn of about five months in the South of France, has returned to his missionary labours in St. Mary's considerably improved in health .- Lime-

DIOCESE OF CLOYNE .- . The following is the reply of His Eminence Cardinal Barnabo, to a letter addressed to him by the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, on the this great Irish authoress, and art-critic. The exoccasion of forwarding to Rome the amount of the Papal Tribute from the Diocese of Cloyne -- "In reply to your Lordship's letter of the 3th of June, I have to inform you that the address which you transmitted to me for presentation to His Holiness was in due course presented to him by me, on the part of the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Cloyne. And as I, while submitting it to the Holy Father, called his attention to one very interesting point of information which it contained, His Holiness appeared to be deeply affected; and signified in no equivocal manner his heartfelt gratitude and admiration of the fervent zeal and singular reverence which the Irish people have at all times manifested towards the Holy See. His Holiness expressed a wish, moreover, that I should intimate to your Lordship his sentiments in this regard; at the same time he imparts to you and the entire Diocese of Cloyne, his Apostolic Benediction. For myself, I pray God to grant you many years in happiness and health. Given at Rome, from the College of the Propaganda, on the 30th of June 1860 .- AL. U. BARNABO.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT THE NIRE, COUN-TY WATERFORD .- The beautiful Catholic Church of the Nire, immediately associated in the minds of our readers with the name of the Rev. David Power, the popular and laborious curate of Tourancena, is now almost completed, though scarcely twelve months have clapsed since the foundation stone was laid. The style selected by the architect, Mr. M'Carthy. Dublin, is the simple-pointed, or early English. The entire length is 100 feet, and the breadth 28 feet. The great windows in the gables will be filled with stained glass, representing scenes from Scripture, the history of the Church, and the life of the Patron saint of the parish. The roof is lined with red pine the girders, resting on limestone corbels, being so arranged as to represent a series of arches. The door-ways are remarkable for their simple beauty and strict uniformity. The double buttresses intended to resist the thrust of the chancel arch, impart a tone of strength and solidity to the masonry. Chisselled granite is used in the drip stones, and as well as I recollect, in the architrave of the chancel window. The tower at the eastern elevation will, when completed, be 140 feet in height. It is perfectly square, and will have a battlemented top. On Sunday Mass was said- for the first time in the new Church. A temporary altar, at which the Rev. Mr. Power officiated, was erected in the chancel .- After Mass, a collection was taken up, and the parishioners subscribed to the handsome figure of £109-an amount which will appear incredible to any one acquainted with the resources of the district and the thin population by which it is inhabited .- Limerick Exammer.

On Sunday, July 8, at the parish chapel, Parteen, Co. Limerick, the munificent presentation of an address and a purse of one hundred sovereigns to the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, took place. The parishioners being most anxious to furnish some substantial evidence of the affection and feelings of reverence which they entertained towards their long tried and zealous curate, who had so faithfully assisted in their spiritual affairs for a series of years, decided that the testimonial should take the form of a pecuniary gift. The occasion selected as the most appropriate for presenting the generous offering for which they had subscribed, was after the reverend doctor's recovery from a serious accident which befell him on his return from a parishioner's house, where he had been administering the last rites of the Church to the dying, and when he unfortunately happened to fracture his leg.

The Rev. Mr. Shanahan, C.C., St. Mary's, Limerick, has returned to his mission after a brief tour through Belgium, Austria, and a portion of Italy .-The rev. gentleman accompanied a contingent of the Papal Brigade to Italy, and he speaks of the conduct of the men in the highest terms of praise .- Limerick Reporter.

THE REV MR SKELLY, O S D-This young and respected clergyman, who has been in Dundalk for the past twelve months, and officiated at the Friary Church, has left this week for the town of Galway. Father Skelly, during his brief sojourn in Dundalk endeared himself to a large number of the inhabitants, who regret that one so gifted, and in every respect an honour to the distinguished order to which he belongs, did not remain longer amongst them.

sorrow—a sorrow that will be largely participated that we announce the demise of the venerated, the good, and the exemplary Sister Mary Clare Angela Doyle, belonging to the esteemed sisterhood of the Presentation Convent, George's Hill. The good Sister had attained her 86th year, no fewer than 57 of which had been passed in the execution of the works of religion. Amiable, considerate, pious, and yet cheerful, encouraging, and hopeful, she was a noble illustrator of the beauties of a Christian. To the poor and friendless she was the fondest of "mothers" to the afflicted the most soothing and consoling councillor, while to the high and affluent she was a grand, a glorious example—a monitor without ostentation, a real friend without sycophancy. Her death will be long regretted, and her bright virtues will never be forgotten by those who had the privilege of her acquaintance. - Dublin Freeman.

Miss Coleman, daughter of Thomas Coleman, Esq., Dundalk; and Miss Duffy, daughter of the late Charles Duffy, received the black veil from the Lord Primate, last Wednesday, in the Convent of Mercy in this town; and Miss Jennings, daughter of Patrick Jennings, Esq., received the white veil. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dean Kieran. -Dundalk Democrat.

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE .- The subjoined is a correct list of the contributions received from the following parishes in the diocese of Kildere and Leighlin, in behalf of the tribute being raised in Ireland for His Holiness the Pope:—Abbeyleix, £156; Ballinakill, £136 7s: Stradbally, £130; Mountrath, £117 8s 7d; Ballyadams, £83; Borris, £81; Raheen, £66; Bally-

VOYAGERS TO ROME. - On Tuesday, July 10 a batch of ten stout sinewy fellows will leave Ennis for Rome. Among them are five policemen. On Saturday, another batch will leave. These fine, stout strapping, young men, evidently feel, and remember other things, for which they would as readily plead as for their religion. In these times the more Irishmen that become soldiers the better.—Dublin Telegraph.

UNIFORM OF THE IRISH BRIGADE .- The uniform comprises a green tunic with red facings and red piping, with shamrocks on the collar-one for an ensign, two for a lieutenant, three for a captain, grey trousers with green stripes, and a seam of red along the middle; forage cap—green, with Maltese cross surrounded by shamrocks; full dress cap will be something like the cocked hat of the English staff, but the feather wil be on the side, somewhat like the Hungarian; sword—steel scabbard, with gold gilt hilt, gold tinsel sword knot, and red sash. I think it will be a very pretty uniform. I have to get mine at once; the officers must also provide themselves with revolvers, which they will wear in their belts.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY .- The number of the Irish constabulary who are sending in their resignations, and going away to various parts of the world, is very considerable; and no material amelioration of the condition of the men in reference to pay and the regulations of the force, in certain particulars, being conceded as far as we know, it is probable that the withdrawals will not cease as soon as may be hoped and desired .- Dundalk Democrat.

The Hon. Captain S. Gough has purchased the lands of Tullybratken from De Courcey O'Grady, Esq., part ot which will be added to the magnificent demesne of Loughcooter.-Limerick Reporter.

A MONUMENT TO MRS. JANIBON .- We learn that a monument is: about being erected to the memory of pense will be defrayed by public subscription, the bust will be confided to the sculptor Gibson.

It is stated that Mr. J. P. Somers intends offering himself for the borough of Sligo, should the expected vacancy occur.

THE MACMAHON SWORD.—The MacMahon Sword of Honour will shortly be out of the hands of the maker. The manufacture of the article, which was not commenced until the Emperor's permission for its presentation had been received, has been indeed slow, but the reason is, on account of the little manufacturing business left to us by England, the resources of our Dublin houses were not equal to the speedy production of the article, which the committec desired should be the work of native artists. It will, however, as we have said, be shortly ready for presentation, when, we are certain, its interest in the eyes of the illustrious Marshal will not be lessened by the anxiety displayed in this country to make it entirely a work of Irish hands, as the idea has been one of Irish hearts.

The Countess of Wicklow died on Sunday, July 8, at the family residence in Cavendish-square, London. She was only daughter of the late Marquis of Aber-

The Grand Jury of the King's County have awarded Lord Digby £250 for the late burning at Geashill Castle. Mr. French, Lord Digby's agent, was allowed £6 for a quantity of turf, his property, burned at the same time; and a sum of £21 was presented to Mrs. Pattison for a hayrick, burned at Accueghaway, in the same barony, on the 15th February last: There was not a single appeal from the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the record business was very light.

The Fermanagh landed proprietors have determined to make Lough Erne navigable for steamers by removing some obstructions near Enniskillen.

On the 4th ult., a mason named Bourke was killed at Glenstall Castle, Co. Limerick, and another, named Foley, had his leg broken by the falling of a scaffold on which they were at work.

Richard O'Donnell, Esq., has been re-elected chairnan of the Carrick-on-Suir Commissioners for the ensuing year. This is the sixth time he has been hoored with this distinction.

Mr. D. Griott, of the Munster Circuit, has been appointed by the Attorney-General, Supernumerary Drown Prosecutor for the county of Kerry.

On the 10th ult., Mr. Thomas Walsh, auctioneer, set up for sale the premises in Ballybricken, County Waterford, late in the possession of Mr. Phelan, subject to £5 annual rent, with sixty years of a lease unexpired. They were bought in for the late owner for £120.

A Strabane correspondent writes-" In this market on July 7, very fine new potatoes, of the size of duck eggs, were sold at from 1s. 6. to 2s. per stone; and on Tuesday last they were disposed of at 1s. 3d. On the latter day old potatoes were purchased at from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per measure of eight stones, which, on Saturday last, were sold at from 4s. 6d. to 5s."

The Waterford News of the 13th ult., says:-This week were married in Kilmacow, John Walsh, aged 60, to Catherine Cusack, aged 63. We wish the happy and venturesome couple every success in their matrimonial engagement.

Died, on the 4th ult., quite suddenly, at Treenmanught, in the parish of Glenbegh, at the venerable age of ninety-seven, Michael Moriarty, alias Michael Voucrah. The deceased was sitting in his milking bawn on the evening in question, and having called for a drink of milk, died before he had finished the bowl-full that was supplied to him. He came to Killorglin on the previous Sunday in as apparently good health as he enjoyed for years, and though having attained the age of ninety-seven, there were few men of his age so stout or strong. He was for over half a century land-driver on the estate of The O' Donoghue of the Glens.

On Saturday, July 7, was witnessed, in Clara, the funeral of an old woman named Mary M'Cormack, who lived to the very advanced age of 107 years.-Although she had arrived at this great age, she could walk four miles about a month before she died. and retained her mental faculties to the last. There are few places can boast of such a healthy climate DEATH AF A RELIGIEUSE.—It is with the deepest as Clara; there are at present four men living in the parish, whose united ages amount to 310 years.

A school of whales, twenty-five in number, ran themselves into shoal water at Ringabella Bay, co. Cork, lately. One of them is said to have been so large that a car, on which his captors placed him,

broke under hi**m**. IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING Poor in Irrland .- A bill has just been introduced to extend the provisions of the Acts to Facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in Ireland, and to further provide for the erection of Dwellings for the Labouring poor in Ireland. This bill is for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners of Public Works to grant loans to owners of property, notwithstunding their having previously obtained loans to the maximum amount, viz., £5,000, on the same property, under the several acts for facilitating the improvement of land; but these extra powers are to be exercised solely for the purpose of erecting dwellings for the labourers and their families. The advances under these acts must be upon undoubted security, being the first charge on the land, irrespective of private ownership. The money is lent on easy terms to the proprietors, being repayable by instalments, which amount to somewhere about 61 per cent. per annum. The entire principal and interest is thus li quidated in 22 years and a half. If the Irish landlords avail themselves of the facilities offered by this bill, as there is every reason to suppose they will, the next generation will know only from tradition the low and swampy hovel by the roadside, once the common home of men, pigs and poultry. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners of Public Works will take care that ventilation and perfect sewerage are provided for in the new buildings.

THE DUBLIN MAYORALTY. - The Corporation of Dublin consists of 35 Catholics and 25 Protestants. Notwithstanding this preponderance, the Catholics are quite willing to adhere to the custom of electing alternately a Catholic and Protestant Lord Mayor Next year the Protestants have the choice, but a clique have selected Mr. Bonsall, a person very obnoxious to Catholics and to Liberal Protestants on account of his extreme views. The questions came before the Corporation on Monday last, when the nomination of Mr. Bonsall was only supported by 12 votes, there being 23 votes recorded against him. The defeated candidate had the bad taste to say, don't shrink from the avowal of my decided Protestant opinions nor from saying that if the occasion occured again I would preside at a meeting to honour Gavazzi." (Hisses.) The Catholic majority are quite willing to adhere to the compact if any respectable representative of the Conservative party

be selected. VISIT OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT TO CORE.-His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will, as has been already mentioned, visit this city during the National Agricultural Show to be held here next week. It is arranged that he is to arrive here by special train from Dublin on Tuesday next. From the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway a carsiage and four will convey him to the Dunkettle station of the Cork and Youghal line whence he will be taken on by special train to Castlemartyr on a visit to the Earl of Shannon. From Lord Shannon's his Excellence will come to this city on Wednesday for the purpose of attending the Agricultural Dinner visit the show .- Cork Constitution.

ORANGE BARBARITIES AT LURGAN. - Whilst a pseudo-liberalism is venting its virtuous indignation against the Governments of Rome and Naples, and stigmatising their every act as an outrage on humanity, and a scandal to a Christian or any other state, scenes are enacted in a portion of the British Empire that have no parallel save in the massacre of the Christians by the frantic miscreants of Syria .-We were told, and, indeed, partly led to believe, that the rabid fury which had so long possessed the Orange faction in Ireland had, at least, materially subsided, if it had not altogether disappeared; and t was even supposed that the anniversary of its orgies had passed away without any serious manifestation of its invincible animosity to Catholics and their creed, and without any repetition of its insults and its provocation to retaliation, disorder, and violation of the law. Yet according to the most reliable accounts, no less than sixteen Catholics have been subjected to the savage fury of these curses of the land, and the Orange vampires have thus once more been gratified by the shedding of Catholic blood, in defiance of every law, human or divine.-As a matter of course, there will be an investigation into this horrible catastrophe, but our experience of the issue of such investigations inspire us with very little hope of an essential good likely to result from the one which will be instituted on the present occasion. The vindication of the law is spoken of and written upon in high-sounding language where offences lar less fatal in their consequences are concerned; but it so happens by some unaccountable means or other, that the perpetrators of such sanguinary outrages as were committed at Lurgan on the fatal Twelfth this year generally contrive to evade the pains and penalties which the dispensers of justice can find means to inflict in cases which are insignificant when compared with the the atrocities which were there and then committed in cold blood, and with evident malice prepense. If a single agrarian fatality occurs in any locality, the entire district is proclaimed—whilst here we have a band of miscreants giving uncontrolled license to their invetorate rancor and savage spirit of persecution almost with impunity, in utter defiance of the law, and with a ferocity partaking more of the nature of the untamed brute than of the civilized instincts of man .- Catholic Telegraph.

After hearing some further evidence regarding the Orange outrages at Lurgan, the magistrates, after brief deliberation, decided on sending them for triai to the assizes. Bail was refused for all who had used arms during the affray.

The Morning News understands that it is the intention of the Executive, acting upon the representations of the going judges of assize of the Northern counties, to take measures for bringing the accused parties to a speedy trial. The News further says:—
"Two modes of procedure have been hinted at—a special commission and a change of venue. In the former case the commission would be opened in Armagh early in October. In the event of a change of venue being sought, a trial could be obtained in the county of Dubin immediately on the conclusion of Michaelmas Term, or at the beginning of December. The latter course would be unquestionably the most advisable, as it is a well understood fact that the conviction of an Orangeman for an outrage on a Catholic is utterly impossible in the county of Armagh."

OBANGE PROCESSIONS AT TANDRAGEE .- Notwithstanding the repeated provocations of Orangemen for violating the laws, and the culpable impunity which they have from time to time received, it would appear that the disposition of this fact to constantly trample on the laws, and insult and provoke the Catholic community is increasing. The rector of the parish of Ballymore, in which parish Tandragee is situate, lately caused the Glebe house to be taken down and a new one is now in progress of erection. On Ascension Thursday last a band of Orangemen of the very lowest grade, as if to sanctify the new building, assembled and entered the grounds of the rectory, and passing close by his dwelling-house, they marched round and round the foundation of the intended new building beating drums, and having gone through the mock ceremonial of laying a foundation stone they departed without the rector having prevented so very unseemly and disgraceful a procceding, and almost every evening since the town and neighborhood of Tandragee have been kept in constant annoyance by drumming parties parading through the streets in the presence of the police .-On the first of July a number of orange flags were hoisted on the parish church, where they remained until last night, emblems of discord on the temple of peace. On the 12th and 13th several thousands of this banditti, with drums and fifes, wearing party colors and emblems on their persons, and carrying banners, marched in procession through the streets playing party tunes, and on the latter day, the 13th, they held sham fights in the neighborhood; and although the authorities were fully informed that Tandragee was to be a rendezvous for these assemblages no measures seem to have been adopted (with the exception of sending some six or eight additional police) to prevent these illegal assmblages, or preserve the peace, and the town and neighborhood were during the two days without the presence of a magistrate, or any competent authority to vindicate the violated laws. Fortunately, no riot occurred, as many of the party were armed with guns and pis-tols, otherwise the result would have been lamentable in the extreme, and with the exception of a few drunken broils amongst the "brethren" themselves both days passed off without tumult. Unless some means are taken to prevent the practice of druming, constant annoyance and irritation will continue to exist, as this habit is the only one which the faction say they can indulge in without violating the

aw .- Freeman. The peace and tranquillity of the town of Enniskillen were much disturbed on the evening of the 12th ult., by a ridiculous and uncalled for proceeding termed "the hoisting of the flag." At the hour of four o'clock a large number of persons, principally composed of the mob of the town, assembled at the Established Church," into which they entered, and after ascending the tower, proceeded to hoist Orange banners, covered with false and aggravating inscriptions, upon its high pointing pinnacles and spire.— Loud shouts and fierce yells escaped from the crowd on the platform, accompanied by the most violent denunciations of " Pope and Popery" The bells of the church, supposed to be consecrated to religious purposes, rang with great violence, playing their Orange airs, which are always calculated to inspire feelings of animosity between parties, and to disturb the public peace-the same bells which on Sunday are heard to ring in their most solemn tones, calling together the members of the same church to the worship of God! Such is Orangeism in its mildest aspect.

CROWN COURT, BELFAST, JULY 18 .- Mr. Justice Fitzgerald took his seat on the beuch at ten o'clock. The Commission having been read by Walter Bourne, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, the Grand Jury were re-sworn. His Lordship addressed them as follows :- Colonel Pakenham and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of Antrim-It is exceedingly gratifying to me upon this, the first occasion of my visiting you judicially, or, indeed, I may say at all, to be enabled to point out to you the very satisfactory state which the calendar of this great county presents. The Solicitor-General made a public statement announcing the determination of the Government to put the Processions Act in force with rigour, and to punish all persons engaged in party lemonstrations, to whatever political or religious denomination they might belong, and whether they took part in a procession or violently attacked it. The address of the Solictor-General was most firm, dignified, and admirably suited to the emergency. Mr. Justice Fitzgeraid approved of the course taken by the Solicitor-General, and expressed his determion the offenders.

The government has refused to sanction the assignment of the Galway contract; but that refusal is subject to reconsideration. Mr. Gladstone explained that at the same time that the consent of the government was asked to the transfer of the contract to the Montreal Company, it was intimated that the answer must be an immediate one, as the matter would not bear giving time for consideration. The government therefore refused to sanction the assignment, without indicating what would have been the result if full time had been given for consideration. Subsequently a letter was sent in requesting that a more full consideration might be given to the subject. But at the time of making his explanations on Thursday, Mr. Gladstone had not had an opportunity of consulting his colleagues, and was therefore unable to make any statement in regard to this request.

THE IRISH EXODUS .- How is it, foreigners say, after the enormous advances in national prosperity made by Ireland during the last forty or fifty years, that a people so famous for their local attachments should be still rushing out at the rate of 100,000 a year? It is true Ireland enjoys a fair share of political liberty. The political condition is, on the whole satisfactory, and so far as laws can make men free, our country are amongst the freest on the earth Why, then, the anxiety to escape from such a condition, with national improvement on the increase, and every prospect of an hopeful future? There is one answer to every inquiry on this head, and every reflecting mind will accept its sufficiency. The land laws are the source of the evil, and while they subsist the peasantry will be dissatisfied and discontented. They are never certain of a roof, or of reaping the fruits of their layour. They are mostly occupiers at will-they may be ejected to-morrow, and the owner appropriate every improvement made by the tenant. Landlords will not grant leases for several reasons-because tenancies at will are more 'handy' to evict-and because they are still more so to seize on the tenant's property. Even the longest lease, which in the present landlord temper does not exceed twenty-one years, must come to an end; and the man who has expended the best portion of his own and the life of his family on the improvement of the land, finds himself, on the expiration of the term, adrift on the world, unless he consents to add to the rent the value of the improvement his own labour had effected. It is not difficult to discover in this state of things the motives to emigrate to a country in which the poorest is able to bequeath to his children the product of his thrift and toil. The Irish peasant revolves these things in his mind before he separates himself from associations and ties more deep rooted in his nature than of any other European race. He sees such of his countrymen as revisit their country for business or pleasure, with all the external prosperity-he sees vast sums remitted every year from all parts of the Union to carry out members of families—he hears of land for ever for a few dollars an acre-and with his fine growth of boys and girls laborious and industrious, he looks peyond the sea for that remuneration for his toil which victorious landlords deny him in the House of Commons. These are among some of ithe causes of the increased emigration for which the Commissioners are unable to account.

DROGHEDA, July 10 .- The weather has grown so warm within the last few days that it is felt oppressive in the town, and a general exodus to Waytown, Bettystown, and other watering places, beginning to take place, The working classes avail themselves of the Sunday trains, which run regularly, and several long cars run to the latter village daily, crowded with passengers anxious escape from the dust and throng of the town, to experience the cooling effect of immersing their corporosities in the saline liquid.

Haymaking is in active progress this week, and good mowers have got a considerable advance in wages. Hands are very scarce, and the application of machinery, as a neccessary consequence, has be come very general. The crop is very heavy, and will we should hope, make up the great deficiency caused by the past severe spring and winter .- Waterford Citizen.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN OF KELLS. - The gas works at Kells, now in course of erection, are rapidly approaching completion, so that before the arrival of winter this ancient town will be brilliantly lighted with gas. The works are executed by Mesers. Edmundson and Co., of Dublin, who have recently completed lighting the towns of Malahide, Mountmellick and Clara, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of those places.

Mr. Thomas Thompson has been appointed a deputy licutenant for the county of Dublin.

There was only one case-a soldier for trial in Waterford at the ensuing assizes, which took place on the 17th ult.

John Butler Greene, Esq., Barrister-at-law, lately appointed a resident magistrate, has been ordered by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to take charge of the Clonakilty district in the county of

On the 7th ult., there was a meeting of the direcof the Roscommon Gas Company, Lord Crofton in the chair Tenders for the erection of the necessary works were submitted. Mr. Johnson's tender was the lowest. We hope to see that gentleman carry on the works with his characteristic tact and ability and the rising town of Roscommon fully lighted by the Christmas holidays.

THE FRENCH PAMPHLET, "LA QUESTION IRLAND-AISS."—Every copy of an extraordinary issue of this work in the first edition, has been absorbed more than a week ago. To meet the continuing demand, t has been necessary to print another edition .-

A Modern Jack Sherpand .- The following ex-

raordinary and nearly successful attempt to escape

from the county gaol, of Pat Mannix, who was sen-tenced to transportation for life at the last Quarter Sessions, for being found in a lady's ved chamber the occupant being asleep, was made last night: After lock up, last night, in the county gaol, the prisoner commenced operations, first by removing the timber work from under the window of his cell which was three stories high and strongly barred. When he had this effected he placed his bed under the window to prevent the noise of the falling stones from being heard; he then commenced rooting out the stones from the wall with a small nail, until he had nearly half a ton of stones removed, leaving an aperture on the outside nearly half a foot in hight and a foot and a half in length. He then made ropes of his blanket, sheet and quilt, and even his shirt, as he required two ropes—one to let himself down from his cell, and another for the outside wall. He then squeezed himself through the small aperture, and swung down by his rope, which he fastened tightly to the bars of the window of his cell. Then tying his other rope and his boots around his body. he climbed to the top of the yard wall, and leaped from that to the outer yard. Then there was the great difficulty of the high outside wall, but Mannix thought little about it. He climbed to the top of the wall of the female prison, and taking with him a spout which ran from that to another wall, got around until he reached the part opposite the outer wall; he commenced to fix the spout from the chimney of the female prison to the top of the outer wall and just as he was in the act of crossing, he slipped and fell a great height to the ground. When he was able to get up he was obliged to go through the same labour again, until he reached the same spot, and was preparing to cross when the alarm was given by another of the prisoners; the Governor and the night guards went in pursuit of him, and before he could reach the outer wall and let himself down he was captured. Probably it was well for the Mac-Carthy's that he was caught, as he was determined at the Corn Exchange, and on the following day he nation to vindicate the law strictly, and to the letter to wreak his vengeance on them.—Limerick Re-

THE SARSPIBLD MONUMENT .- Address of the Sarsfield Testimonial Committee .- To the Irish People .-In all ages and countries, whose annals have been graced by the achievements of heroes and great men, it has ever been wisely held a sacred duty to honor them, if possible, while living, and to worthily celebrate their memories when dead. To the written record where their deeds are pictured, all alike have not access. No fitter mode could, therefore, be possibly devised of imparting to mankind in general the glorious lesson of their lives, than by lifting up in the public way, monuments to their greatness and their fame. By this usage many ends are answered-firstly, the love of fame and passion for distinction—the guiding and animating princi-ples of the lives of great men are becomingly recog-uised;—secondly, they serve, through all coming time, as historical landmarks, to arrest the thought, and fix the mind of the citizen and the traveller .-And, thirdly, on these proud memorials the statuary is invited to expend all the resources of his genius, all the creative energy of his soul, and art is, as a consequence, encouraged. Nor is this homage to great merit ever vainly bestowed. It is full of the lofticst and most instructive uses. A remarkably gifted writer, of our own day, has developed this thought with much beauty and eloquence. He says: 'No eminent man was ever yet rewarded in vainno breath of praise was ever yet lavished upon him : it has never been idle and foolish to rear up splendid monuments to his name: the rumor of these impels young minds to their noblest exertions, creates in them an empire over present pussions, inures them to the severest toils, determines them to live only for the good of others, and to leave a great and lasting memorial behind them." The universality which this practice of honoring the illustrious dead has obtained in all countries claiming to any degree of civilization, is the strongest evidence of the importance attached to it; over the classic soils of Italy and Greece, monuments in abundance are to be found, commemorative of the great men who have adorned their history. Few modern cities in Europe have omitted to pay to the tribute of a statue, a colump, or an arch, to those who have written to eminence, while fostered within their walls, or through whom they have attained celebrity. Paris has her Napoleon; London her Nelson; Berlin her Frederick II; Stockholm her Charles XII; Frankfort her Golthe; the Russian capital her great Czar; and Edinburgh has her fair memorials of Scott and Burns ; while the people of Ireland (with the exception of the statue of O'Connell, in Limerick, and a few others) have, as yet, failed to acknowledge the merits of their many great men, who, in virtue and devotion, have proved second to none. Up to this time, we look in vain for a memorial to honor the name of Patrick Sarsfield, whose faithful sword, from the banks of the Boyne to the blood-stained plains of Landen, was never sullied by dishonor ;whose life presents one of those few examples of a soldier's career, equally respected by friend and foe. Bold in resolve, stern in action, accomplished in strategy, unparalleled in honor, he has shed, and still sheds, an unfading lustre on the name and character of his country, which has not been exceeded be-fore or since. Late though it be, there is yet full time to pay honor to his noble worth, by the erection of an appropriate Testimonial in Limerick, the chief scene of his exploits. In this design all Irishmen, at home and abroad, of every creed, of every class, and all others who value true greatness of character, can readily and pleasedly unite. The sectarian hate and political bitterness that mingled with the strife and struggle, in which "the brave Sarsfield" acted so chivalrous a part, have long since hannily passed away; and it now remains for us to show that we know how to appreciate the exalted qualities of a man whose character supplies the nost perfect type of the Irish gentleman and soldier, and whom foreign nations have unhesitatingly pronounced to be the greatest glory of his native land. Signed on behalf of the Committee, WM. FITZGERALD, (Mayor) Treasurer.

Thomas Baker Jones and John Ellard, Hon. Secs.

THE CHRISTIANS IN TRELAND AND SYRIA. - The Druses—a savage Pagan tribe, under the protection of the Torkish Government—have been murdering the Christians in Syria. The Orangemen - savages of like kidney, under protection of English law, which disarms the Irish people-have been murdering Irish Christians in Ulster. The Emperor of the French has extended his protection to the Christian subjects of his Turkish ally: for France has ever been the guardian of Christianity in the East. Accordingly, some people think he might be wisely called on to interfere on behalf of the Irish Christian subjects of his English ally, to save them from being murdered by those Orange Druses, to whom alone, in Ireland, the English Government allows the use of arms; and they accordingly propose presenting to him the following petition:-

TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

THE PETITION OF THE IBISH PEOPLE.

SHEWETH-That your Petitioners, being peaceable nhabitants of Ireland, under the dominion of the British Crown, and living in strict accordance with the laws, imposed by it upon our country, are subject to the violence, to the murderous attacks, and to the cruel outrages of an organised combination of

That Orangemen have, for their sole motive, object, and association, the propagation of bigotry and intolerance to the Catholic religion, which is the profession of faith of almost the entire Irish people, and exercise their cruelties, not only towards those who profess that religion, but even sometimes against those generous and liberal-minded men of other denominations who are friendly towards the said professors of the Roman Catholic faith.

That your Petitioners, deserving by their morality and legal obedience, the fullest protection of the British Government, are not protected by it. Neither are they allowed to carry arms for self-defence, whilst the Orangemen are permitted their use, although the Government are fully cognizant of the murderous purposes for which they bear them.

That, since the middle of the past century, our people have been persecuted by the bigoted and undeserved atrocities of this combination - annual murders, upon the occasion of its anniversaries, being of constant occurrence; and annual outrage its ordinary fruit. That the British executive has been appealed to frequently to remedy this unhappy state of our people, and preserve their lives, and has not taken efficient means to do so, as we see evidenced on the recent Orange festival, when some of its celebrants fired upon, and shot down, sixteen unarmed persons, including men, women, and children, without regard to age or sex.

That your Petitioners, anxiously desiring peace and good will amongst all classes and creeds of their countrymen, and knowing your Majesty's sympa-thies for the oppressed and unfortunate, do lift up their voice in supplication beseeching your Majesty's powerful influence with the British Government, that this atrocious combination be suppressed; as being contrary to the mild teachings of Christianity, the enlightenment of civilization, and the lives, happiness, and union of the Irish people.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever

INFORMATION WANTED .- Of James Byrne, a native of Loughmulth, parish of Claghtee, county of Donegal, who emigrated to Upper Canada about three years ago. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Patrick Byrne. Mosend near Dalry, Ayrshire Scotland. The Canadian papers will please copy this.

SINGRING PIGS.—The process of singeing pigs, patented by the Messrs. Denny & Sons, of Waterford has been adopted by two houses in Cork. Another large firm in Waterford is trying a process of singeing by gas.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE AUGUST 10, 1860

Witness. The True

The Secretary Moneyexpection of the 4.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1860.

PERSONAL .- In consequence of the absence of the Editor of this journal, it is requested that all communications intended for his private perusal, may be marked " Private."

We have said that there is nothing perhaps that more perfectly proves the utter falsehood of the charges brought against the Papal Government, than the nature of those charges themselves .--There are assertions without end or measure; but assertions, without proofs, especially when made by a hired assassin, as in the case of the Romas correspondent of a certain influential English newspaper, are certainly not the most reliable materials for history. That must in very sooth be a desperate narrative which requires the shining stiletto dipped in the blood of Prime Ministers for its pen. Now it is extremely difficult to meet broad general assertions, which it is in the very nature of things impossible to disprove; but we may reasonably call for the proofs of their truth; and when they are not forthcoming, we may be allowed to doubt and dispute them. We are treated by the English journals to a whole string of accusations, as to an alphabet, which we must receive on their authority-oppression, priestcraft, tyranny ;-but when we ask for proofs, we are met with Falstaff's subterluge: "Give you a reason on compulsion! If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion." The worst of all this is, that John Bull, in the fullness of his faith in the newspapers, according to his old song-" It must be true, because it's in the papers"-swallows the most enormous lies without the slightest remorse, and goes to bed at night with a clear conscience. little dreaming that he is the victim of a conspiracy to rob his pocket by the tickling process of what our Yankee neighbors would call "moral suasion." Another feature in these reports from the seat of war, which should at least throw some slight shade of doubt on somebody's veracity, is the fact of their utter disagreement-" the different versions each manage to dish up: "The newspapers, too, make no little ado, Though a different version each manage to dish up;

Some say the Prince Bishop has run a man through Others say an assassin has kill'd a Prince Bishop." The telegrams from Sicily are certainly most amusing specimens of contradictions—as opposite

wn electric polarity, and might very well be described by the old song-"There 's some say that we wan,

Some say that they wan, Some say that nane wan at a' man; I'ut one thing I'm sure, That at Sherra muir, A battle there was that I saw, man : And we ran and they run, And they ran and we ran: But Florence ran fastest of a' man.

Whether we ran or they ran, Or they ran or we ran, Or if there was running at a' man, There's no man can tell. Save one brave generall. Who first began running of a' man."

Amid such discordant accounts, prudent men will calmly awart the issue. Another thing that will cause unprejudiced minds at least to suspend their judgment, and will serve to throw discredit upon the accounts of such papers even as the London Times, is that paper's unjust and ungentlemanly corduct towards the author of the " Question Irlandaise."

The writer of that able pamphlet having been abused in true Times' Correspondent style, with any amount of abuse and invective, and the smallest amount of logic, addressed a letter to the Times, asking that paper to answer either affirmatively or negatively, five simple questions of fact with regard to Ireland, on which facts upon attention. One Foyer who was under notice the whole of the arguments of the pamphlet were founded. This surely was a reasonable request, and one with which every lover of fair play, let alone an Englishman, would gladly have complied. It was in fact the only course left open to a gentleman and a man of honor; and it was only natural therefore to suppose that the mighty Thunderer would gladly have availed bimself of it, especially as it afforded him only too good an opportunity of supporting the reputation of his "Correspondent," and of burling an especially manufactured thunderbolt of proofs at the head of the audacious little Frenchman. and thereby annihilating him in his shoes. But did the Times do so? No. As the questions were rather inconvenient ones to answer, and would have necessitated the Thunderer's eating his own words to an extent that was likely to decidown words to an extent that was likely to decid-edly disagree with his stomach, if not to cause an fences.—Vol. 11., p. 243. utter disarrangement of the system, he very prudently simked the nasty dose, and refused insertion to the Frenchman's queries. We must confess that we would willingly discredit the the authority of another paper, and uncontra-

honesty and decency as those who are guilty

The English nation appears to be besotted in its admiration of the brigand Garibaldi. In its eyes he is the liberator of Italy—the vindicator of "oppressed nationalities"—in fact he is den-fied in the eyes of an hero—idolatrous nation, and the do so all through the time of the Interregnum. In Lamorits Diary, the number of gentlemen in Fife who are stated as having broken the seventh comwill doubtless obtain a niche with Kossuth near a Sayers and the Dci minores of the ring .-That Garibalds has courage and daring, no one will deny; this he shares alike with Dick Turpin, Jack Shepherd, and the brigands of the Abruzzi; but whether he deserves a thousandth part of the encomiums heaped upon him by English hero-worshippers, is extremely doubtful; in fact, it would be a curious speculation to determine what would be England's own estimation of him, were he, after the conquest of Sicily and its annexation to Sardinia, to set about, in his character of liberating angel to the world at large, the conquest of Ireland; and from being an ill-governed dependency of Victor(ia), to make that island a fief of Victor. Of course that would be quite another thing. There cannot possibly be any Garibaldis wanted for Ireland; and should they be so foolish as to arise, they would then, from "liberating angels," become meddlesome devils, rebels, aliens, and a host of other things, all equally complimentary. Whatever may be Garibaldi's virtues as a hero and a liberator, he certainly has very few as an honest and charitable man, and one who loves the people, and especially the poor. That funds must be found to supply the insatiable appetites of his cormarant squad, is very true; but whether the charities left for the support of the poor are the proper funds with which to satisfy themwhether liberty, supposing it were gained and granted by this brigand, bought with the money that should give bread to the starving, be not bought at too great a price, is at least very doubtful. Are there no other funds, but the bread of the poor, wherewith to support these liberators? Is England so bad a pay-master, and are English sympathisers with "oppressed nationalities," so lukewarm as to necessitate this robbing of the poor? It is not surely these liberators themselves, who, overrating the boon they are about to grant, are insatiable in their demands. But be it as it may, King Log or King Stark, either is bad enough, but King assumed a prominent attitude of hostility towards Stark by far the worse.

"The cry against Camp-Meetings"—exclaims the Montreal Witness—" savors very much of the opposition from certain quarters to everything that is good." We differ with our evangelical cotemporary; it is the natural and indeed healthy reaction against the cant and humbug of Puritanism; it is the indignant utterance of morality against the obscenities of the "Love-Feast," and the lubricity of the "Revival."

We do not undertake to account for the phenomenon-for this would be out of place in our columns; but there is no fact better established than that of the constant connection betwixt impurity of the grossest kind, and that peculiar form of religious extravagance which by the Calvinistic world is dignified by the name of evangelicalism. Two features have invariably characterised and still characterise its professors; the one is their steady, constant worship of Mammon, or pursuit of wealth, in which they are not to be arrested by any consider- their Low-Church opponents. The cry of the clergy. Having in his own peculiar way accused ations of honor or honesty; the other is their hatred of asceticism in all its forms, and of late for a Liturgical Revision, and for extheir disregard of what, according to Protesant arrangement of the Decalogue, ranks as the Seventh Commandment. The first feature pear that the Low-Churchmen will be satisfied has been noticed by an illustrious Protestant writer, who speaks of the greed and unscrupulousness with which your evangelical stoops, to pick up the most dirty gain, and who "pursue the getting of money with a pace as steady as time, and an appetite as keen as death;" the other, or the sensuality of evangelicalism, has attracted the notice of the Protestant historian, and provoked the wondering comments of the moralists. It was in the XVII. century that Calvinistic evangelicalism culminated, and it was in the Northern section of the British Isles that this foul travesty of religion attained its highest form of development. Let us glance at the moral condition of the people during this epoch of triumphant Calvinism, premising that the picture we are about to lay before our readers, is from no unfriendly hand to Scotland or to Calvinism, but is taken from Chambers' " Domestic Annals of Scotland"-a well-known, and carefully compiled work. The period is that intervening belwixt the death of Charles 1st, and the Restoration:

"The number of cases of uncommon turpitude in a time of extraordinary religious purism forces itself of the English judges at Glasgow in the spring of 1659, is described by Robert Baillie as 'a most wicked hypocrite, who, under the color of piety and prayer, has acted sundry adulteries.' Being libelled for one only 'he was but scourged.'

"Offences of a horrible and unnatural kind continued to abound to a degree which makes the daylight profligacy of the subsequent reign—(that of Charles II.)—shine white in comparison, 'More,' says Nicoll 'within these six or seven years nor within these tifty years preceding and more.' Culprits of all ages, from boys to old men, are heard of every few months as burnt on the Castle Hill of Edinburgh sometimes together. Young women, who had mur-dered their own infants—on one occasion it was ' ane pretty young gentillwoman' - were frequently brought to the same scene of punishment. John Nicoll states that on one day, the 15th Oct., 1656, five persons, two men and three women, were burnt at the Castle Hill, for offences of the several kinds here glanced at; while two others were scourged

This was the epoch when Puritanism reigned supreme over Church and State; when in the words of our author, Calvinism " was in the highest power;" when "every vestige of episcopacy fact, for the sake of human nature, if it were was banished;" when Catholics were hunted not substantiated beyond all reasonable doubt on down like wild beasts, and the Presbyterian clergy exercised "unlimited authority over the external dicted by the Times. However, such conduct practise and professions of the community. This is nerhaps the strongest proof of the strength and too was the epoch distinguished above all others irrefragibility of the worthy Frenchman's argu- in Scotch Annals for its incredible filthiness, and the Divine veracity; and the Anglican who to read Latin, is no very great proof of inability ship, but still the Roman Basilican style can

sons so utterly lost to all feelings of common in comparison." We continue our quotations:-

"At the same time," says your author, "gross offences connected with the affections never abounded more, it we can believe Nicoll, than they did at this time. Some of an indescribable kind appeared in an unheard of frequency, and continued indeed to do so all through the time of the Interregnum. In mandment during the time of the Commonwealth, is surprisingly great. Even the sanctimonious Chancellor London himself had to give satisfaction to the kirk in 1651. The writer of the Statistical Account of Melrose remarks the surprising number of penitents which he finds in the Session-books during the seventeenth century, --- far exceeding the average of the present day, when the population is nearly trebled! The churchmen of that period themselves, not merely admit but loudly proclaim the extreme immorality of their people, the following being cited, for example, among the causes for a solemn fast in 1655; the growth of sin of all sorts, particularly pride, uncleanness, contempt of ordinances, oppression, violence, fraudulent dealing-maist part of the people growing worse and worse.' We might set this down in great measure as the effect of entertaining a high view of human duty"—adds the Annalist,--" were it not for the many facts which have been reported by diarists and others. In short it fully appears that human nature was not effectually restrained by the rigorous discipline now temporarily reigning, but only shewed a tendency to go into moral aberrations of an abnormal and horrible kind."-Domestic Annals, vol. 2, p. 198.

Much more evidence to the same purport, and from Protestant sources, might we adduce to establish our thesis of the connection betwixt evangelicalism and immorality, especially " uncleanness" and "fraudulent dealings;" to show the regular sequences betwixt an out-break of religion of the evangelical type and an outbreak of the "grossest offences connected with the affections" or rather the animal passions .-But we have surely done enough to convince the Montreal Witness that the outery against Camp-Meetings and their concomitant debaucheries, does not necessarily proceed from an opposition to everything, or to anything that is

THE TROUBLES OF ANGLICANISM .- The condition of the Anglican Church, and the squabbles of the adverse factions therein, must always be of interest to Catholics. If on the one hand from its connection with the State, it has always us, yet the tendencies of a large party within its bosom have always been Rome-ward, and the logical application of the principles laid down in its tormularies has brought many of its most illustrious children to the portals of the true Church. Anglicanism is indeed rather a form of diluted Popery, than a phase of Protestantism; and hence it is that since its origin so many strenuous efforts have been made to eliminate therefrom the strong Catholic elements which it still retains, or which it still holds in

Its Liturgy is for the most part Popish; and indeed therein many of the most obnoxious tenets of Popery-Baptismal Regeneration, to wit, and the efficacy of Sacerdotal Absolution-are expressly taught. Its Thirty-Nine Articles, though for the most part Calvinistic, are often purposely ambiguous, and susceptible of a Catholic interpretation. With the Prayer Book in their hands, the Puseyites, or Romanising party in the Establishment have on many a hard-fought field, approved themselves more than a match for punging all such passages as teach, or imply, Catholic doctrine; now however it would apwith nothing less than an entirely new Prayer Book, new articles of faith, and a new Creed .-For this purpose they have published an Address to the Protestants of England, wherein their views are set forth, and which reads as follows:-

" THE AUTICLES AND PUSEYISM.

"Protestants of England! There are men trying to delude you by saying that Puseyism can be crushed by altering a few passages in the Prayer Book. This is not true. It is not merely a word here and there which is Romish, but the whole book from beginning to end is leavened with Popery. No less than sixty Collects are taken, word for word, from Popish Mass Books!!

"To put down Pusevism you must have an entirely new Prayer Book, and what is more,— "NEW ARTICLES OF RELIGION"!!

The Address then proceeds to point out wherein the present Creed of the Anglican Church is in need of a thorough Reform:

"The Thirty-nine Articles are not sufficiently Protestant. Look here and judge for yourselves: "Article viii. defends the Athanasian Creed, which says that none but Catholics can be saved! "Article xx. attacks the glorious Right of Private Judgment, for it asserts that the Church has

Authority in controversies of Faith!! "Article xxix. is to be found, word for word, in the Office for Corpus Christi Day in the Popish

"Article xxxiii. advises excommunication, and speaks of reconciling men to the Church by penance. "Article xxxiv. says that whoever breaks the Traditions and Ceremonies of the Church (bowings, kneelings, vestments, and such like,) is to be openly

Article xxxv. says that the Homilies contain godly and wholesome doctrine, and yet the Homilies speak of the 'Sacrament' (!) of Marriage, and call the Apocrapha 'Holy Scripture'!!

'Article xxxiv. says that the Ordination Service has nothing superstitious or ungodly in it; and yet in it the Bishop professes to give to all who are ordained priests, the power of forgiving sins!!! "Until all this has been purged out, the Articles

must continue a stumbling block to every earnest Protestant, and a stronghold for the Puscyites and their friends.
"Let your Cry then be—

"REFORM FOR THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES!! AND NO POPERY"!!!

arguing logically, admit in controversies of faith nada be declared a province of ignorant boors. the Church is, infallible. The reason why Anglicans remain Anglicans is simply because they do not believe their own articles of faith! because they do not recognise the existence of "One Catholic and Apostolic Church," in which sign. From Brucker, whom Robertson fortuthey profess to believe when they recite the Nicene Creed; and because they do not really believe that " the Church has authority in controversies of faith." The agitation now raging however in the bosom of Anglicanism will have one good effect. It will have the effect of separating the chaff from the wheat, and of compelling both the friends and the enemies of Catholicity to declare themselves under their true

evils of the existing Common School system of Upper Canada we have repeatedly noticed the indecent admixture of the sexes, as a sin against common decency. Boys and girls-of the age of puberty-and under the superintendence of male teachers, are huddled together in these Common Schools, and the results upon the morals of both pupils and of teachers may easily be can translate it into the vernacular? Surely imagmed.

Nor does the evil stop here. It appears that the male teachers of these Common-decency forbids us applying to them the epithet they richly merit-of these Common Schools then claim and exercise the privilege of flagellating, or inflicting corporal chastisement upon, their female pupils-as may be seen from the following report of a case lately tried at the Quarter Sessions lately held in Hamilton, C. W., and which we take from the Journal of Education for U. Canada.

The case, as it appeared before the Court, came in the form of an appeal from Archibald J. Campbell of Carlile. East Flamboro', a School Teacher, against the decision of the Magistrates of his district, who fined him for flogging a young lady between 17 and 18 years of age, who attended his School. It was proved that the said young lady had spoken her mind pretty freely as to the cruelty of a flogging inflicted the previous day by the same teacher upon one of the boys attending the same school, and indignant at this act of insubordination, Mr. Campbell flogged the young lady with a "hickory whip stalk," with write?) from whom we can learn, what was the end of which he also beat her about the | meant by the little word " well" (henc) that breasts. The young lady's father brought his slipped so opportunely through Robertson's fincomplaint before the Magistrates, who fined the | gers. Although we have, we fear, made these girl-flogger; the latter, however, appealed to papers far too long for our readers' patience, and the Court of Quarter Sessions, which, we are are consequently anxious to bring them to a happy to say, sustained the decision of the in- close, we cannot conclude without giving a few ferior Court.

sure that every Protestant parent who desires to our suffering readers. that his sons and daughters should grow up pure, modest and virtuous, will agree with us in denouncing the admixture of the sexes, in the school-room, and the public flagellation of young ladies from 17 to 18 years of age as a disgrace to the community which tolerates such abomina-

DR. RYERSON'S "DARK AGES." As we quoted Robertson, for the Methodist

must be excused, if we again quote that particularly accurate and logical authority, for the Doctor's further edification, in the matter of the latter therefore has hitherto been strongly raised the greater part of the clergy of ignorance, in order to establish his thesis, he says-"One of the questions appointed by the Canons to be put to persons who are candidates for orders was this -i Whether they could read the Gospels and Epistles, and explain the sense of them, at least literally." For this he quotes Brucker; and it is fortunate for the cause of truth that he does so, as, with his usual inaccuracy, he leaves out a word which, although small in alphabetical proportions, is certainly not unimportant for our case, though its omission is of the greatest importance to one trying to prove the ignorance of the Middle Ages. But of this anon. Meanwhile let us observe that the case, even if all that Robertson would wish us to infer from it were true, is not so very bad after all, since, on his own shewing, there is evidently a disposition towards amendment, and that moralists tell us, is two-thirds of the battle. Granting that up to the time of Regino, from whom Brucker quotes, the greater part of the clergy (as Robertson tells us) were unable to read or write; and that these very Canons were written by clergymen who could not write for clergymen, who could not read; still they prove at least that there was some little desire on the part of the authorities to amend so lamentable a state of things .-Again, taking Robertson's authority in the sense in which he wishes it to be understood, does it follow that because candidates for holy orders our words to be considered dogmatic, but rather are questioned as to whether they can read, that as suggestions to minds more comprehensive than therefore it is evident that reading must be an unusual accomplishment. Take a case of our own times. When a Catholic Bishop is consecrated, he is interrogated, separately and singly, as to his belief in the different articles of the Nicene Creed. Are we from this to conclude therefore that belief in the different articles of the Nicene Creed is an unusual thing in the Catholic Church, and one pertaining to a Bishop only? Again, a Catholic child, when interro- principle to guide him in the determination; his gated in its Catechism, is asked-Of what reli- researches and studies become only the pedantic gion are you? He answers-By the grace of God I am a Christian. Are we therefore to the true needle that has to direct him, "Omnia conclude, that because the child is questioned as et in omnibus Christus," can be the only motto to his Christianity, therefore Christianity is an of the Christian architect. Our unit of admeaunusnal thing in the nineteenth century? It is surement must be " in all things Christ." This true, that since the decision of the Anglican therefore leads immediately over the rains of Pa-Bishops, with regard to the non-necessity of Bap- | gan architecture to Christian art. However tismal regeneration, Christianity, pure et simple, grand and imposing, however sublime may be the The Lower Churchmen are here undoubtedly is becoming more and more rare every day proportions of the Greek and Roman styles, the in the right. If "the Church has authority in amongst our Protestant populations; but still no Christian motto precludes their use for Christian controversy of faith," as the XX. Article as- one can legitimately conclude from the question churches. They have never been initiated into serts, the Church must have received that autho- of the Catechism, that Christianity is a rare ac- the Christian mysteries, and therefore, cannot be rity immediately from God, and in that case her complishment in the XIX. century. Again let adopted by the Christian architect. It is true authority must be infallable. To predicate in- it be remembered that the question in the Canons that the ancient Roman Buscilica has a certain fallibility of authority holding immediately from bears reference to Latin-whether the candi- claim to our reverence, inasmuch as it was used God, is to impugn, either the Divine wisdom, or date can read Latin. Now surely an inability by the early Christians for the purposes of wor-

Come we now to the accuracy of Robertson's quotation. And here, we have said, is observable a currous omission—be it by inadvertence -be it through ignorance-or be it through denately quotes, (he should have been content with the rlain assertion, and bigotry would have accepted it as truth), we find that the question is not-Whether the candidate had learned to read ?-nor even-Whether he could read Latin! - but-Whether he could read Latin well? Robertson has failed, either through inadvertence, ignorance, or design, to translate the little word bene-well. The omission is singular, as coming from a man professedly well informed, and who has undertaken to point out the STATE-SCHOOLISM. - Amongst the crying ignorance of others. But this is not Robertson's only sin of omission. Had he given the very next question of the Canons, it would have thrown considerable light (and surely Robertson wished to enlighten his readers) upon the subject. The candidate is next to be asked-If he knows the Creed of St. Athanasius by heart (memoriter) - whether he understands its meaning, and this does not look like not being able to read.-Nay, we doubt whether the Methodist Doctor himself, Chief Superintendent of the Educational Department of Upper Canada though he beif he were told to "truss up his points" to-morrow and go through the Athanasius Creed-would be able to get past the first sentence, much less explain it to the satisfaction of a Catholic Board of Examiners, with His Lordship of Toronto at their head. And yet these are surely not Dark Ages, however some future Robertson, or linear descendant of the Methodist Doctor from his professorial chair may endeavor to prove 50 from the present Chief Superindent's ignorance, of his Athanasius Creed. Be that as it may, the omission of this little word well (bene) "is strange, yea! passing strange!" and can be accounted for in a man of Robertson's education, upon none other than a very ugly looking hypothesis. Could bigotry have anything to do with it? The great Protestant tradition?

It is fortunate however that we have different writers of those ages (bless me! were there any books written by men who could not read and examples from which to judge of the import of Comments would be superfluous; and we are this little word. But we will be brief, in mercy

St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville, who lived until 636, was not at least one of those "many dignituries of the Church" who, as Robertson tells us were unable to subscribe the Canons of the Councils in which they sat as members, since we have whole books, and learned ones too, written by him; nor does he appear to think that the clergy under him ought to be ignorant-much less to be unable to read, since in his rules for the clergy, he requires of them, that they should be "continually occupied in teaching," (what! Doctor's edification, in the case of the laity, we when they themselves could not read?)-" in reading, in psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs." Surely Robertson will admit that all this presupposes an ability at least to read. The eighth Council of Toledo, held in 653, requires even more. That no one should be admitted any degree (not even to serving the priests at the altar) of ecclesiastical dignity, unless he knew the whole Psalter—the hymns of the Church-and the Office for Buptism; and that any who had been admitted without that knowledge, should forthwith set about acquiring 2t. [We fear the Methodist Doctor would hardly pass this examination.] As we may at some future time recur in a different form to this subject, we will conclude with these two examples. Henceforth we have done with the Methodist Doctor, and the equally learned, (?) Robertson, but in conclusion would beg of the worthy Chief Superintedent, for the sake of greater accuracy, and to save himself from the contempt of all educated men, that when for the future he has occasion to speak of the ages that intervened between the VII. and the $ec{ ext{XI}}$. centuries to eschew the word Dark, and substitute the equally convenient and certainly more appropriate expression-Middle Ages.

SACERDOS.

In a progressive country like Canada, where everything is necessarily only developing itself from its infantine proportions, it may not perhaps be altogether out of place to say a few words on Christian Architecture, especially as we don't wish ours to develope to their true proportions and symmetry. In a country where our churches are for the most part, but the first germs of what they have hereafter to become-bearing reference to their successors but as the acorn to the lordly oak-it becomes a matter of the utmost importance to determine the style in which our future ecclesiastical edifices are to be constructed. Now the Christian architect has but one wanderings of the antiquarian, if he lose sight of ments, and will serve, amongst unprejudiced minds, dishonesty, for an immorality so hideous as to really believes that "the Church has authority to read one's mother tongue; else may our hardly be said to have assumed, in the hands of to throw discredit upon the statements of permake the era of the Restoration "Shine winte in controversies of faith," must, if capable of Common Schools be shut to-morrow, and Ca- the Christians, the proportions necessarily for a

style properly so-called. This, therefore, necessa. rily leads us on to the next style in point of time the Byzantine style. This, as its name denotes, has hardly any better claim to our acceptance; it is not until we enter the Lombard style, that we begin to breathe a Christian atmosphere.-The Lombard style, or that which, in the hands of the Freemasons was first modified into a complete and connected system of forms partly from the old Roman and Byzantine styles, whilst in part it was perfectly distinct from both, claims our regard as a Christian style exactly in proportion to the extent in which it is perfectly distinct from both, because in that proportion it is becoming a perfectly distinct Christian style .-With reference, therefore, to the previously existing styles, this style is more Christian than any of the former styles, and would have to be allowed that proud title had not another style arisen to destroy its claims—that style is the Pointed style, sometimes called Gothic, owing its distinctive features to the invention of the pointed arch. This is the Christian style par excellence, inasmuch as it has nothing in common with any of the former Pagan styles, and is the emanation of Christian minds. This, then, is the style for Christian churches. That a Christian may not look with pride upon his churches built in more Pagan styles we would not wish to affirm, for it cannot but be with holy joy that he looks upon those symbols of the triumph of Faith over the powers of darkness and infidelity. The Church has always loved to contemplate the Magdelane with her arms clasped around the cross on which hangs her beloved but often offended Saviour, because she beholds therein the triumph of grace over rebellious nature. But though she has scarcely words to express her joy at the scene of the penitent, her joy is greater still, nay, it is in-expressible and unbounded, when she contemplates the spotless soul of the other Mary—the virgin mother of God-for there she contemplates the firmly established and undisturbed reign of all that is holy. And so it is with architecture; we love to behold the cross shining upon the lofty dome and cupola, because it tells of the triumph of Christianity over Paganism. But we love far more to look upon the cross surmounting the lofty spire of a church that can proudly boast that her every form and accessory ornament has preserved its original purity unpolluted by Pagan SACERDOS.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. J. J. CONNOLLY, FROM MONTREAL, FOR THE DIOCESE OF

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following Address from the congregation of St. Patrick's, and the Rev. Mr. Connolly's reply thereto. A meeting, which was numerously attended, was held last Sunday evening, at the St. Patrick's House, for the purpose of adopting an Address to the Rev. Mr. Connolly on his leaving this city, for the scene of his future labors. A handsome sum was subscribed on that occasion—the spontaneous offering of the congregation-which, with the subjoined Address, was presented to the Rev. gentleman at Saint Patrick's House, on Wednesday afternoon, by a large and influential deputation. The Rev. gentleman was much affected, as were many of those present, during the reading of the Address, and his own reply.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. J. J. CONNOLLY.

AND DEAR SIR. - The Congregation of St. Patrick's, of Montreal, having recently learned that you are about to depart from amongst them, for another field of labor, beg leave to express to you how deeply they regret a separation from one so univer-sally beloved, and who has so peculiarly endeared himself to them by long years of self-sacrifice and unremitting exertions for their welfare, both spiritual and temporal -- exertions so eminently deserving of their warmest affections, and which have produced an attachment to you, Rev. Sir, that no separation can sever, and earned for you the lasting gratitude of the largest congregation of Irish Catholics in Canada, which may truly be said to have grown to its present leading position, under your paternal guidance and direction-for so many years its devoted and revered Parish Priest.

Some of us you introduced into the Church at the Baptismal font when infants-not a few, as neophytes, converted by the grace of God. Many of us you have prepared for the reception of the first Sacraments; and all of us you have led by the hand amongst the shoals and quicksands of life ever faithful to your charge—preaching by precept and example;—our friend and counsellor in distress;
—rejoicing in our joy, and participating in our our sorrows.

Although painfully sensible, Rev. Sir, of the loss we sustain in being deprived of your inestimable services as a principal among our much loved and setteemed Clergy, we do not feel disposed to murmur. The heart, it is true, knows no philosophy—the affections recognise no rules of logic—yet we would not now repine at your determination; although having indulged the hope for some time that it might have been more in accordance with the expression of our feelings, already communicated to you.

We feel, that the determination that separates us for the present, is the result of your well known rule of action—adherence and obedience to the call of duty, whatever danger or personal sacrifice it may

involve in regard to yourself.

We believe that your decision to exchange the field and associations of your early, faithful, and successful labors for a new sphere of action—to leave what may well be called, your home, where your untiring zeal and devotion to the high and holy functions of your sacred ministry have exhausted the prime of life—is but the result of that unflinching obedience to the dictates of duty that supported and impelled you forward, to encourage in calamity, and prepare for death our homeless and dying fellowcountrymen in the poisoned atmosphere of deadly contagion, with that disinterested devotion that the priest alone is ever ready to exercise in the faithful

discharge of his sucred office.
We know that your ecclesiastical Superior and brethren of the Clergy have endeavored to induce you to remain, and, not succeeding, have given you the highest testimonials, and done their best to smooth your advent amongst a people comparatively unknown, but not strangers to you, being members of the same mystical body, and bound to us by that link which unites us to the past—the recollection of our native land, her glories and her sorrows-memories

that can never be forgotten. In such a determination thus arrived at, it is our duty to acquiesce; and we do so the more willingly knowing that you go to a people who are prepared to appreciate your services, and who are already familiar with the history of your labors and sacrifices for us,-labors which, we regret to say, manifest their

effects but to ounmistakeably, in that you, comparatively young in years, have grown prematurely grey

We are not surprised, knowing as we well do, your amiable and unobtrusive disposition, that you intended to depart unobserved and without any public expression of feeling, such as has now become common on similar occasions; but we cannot permi you to leave us without some expression, however inadequate, of our gratitude for the innumerable price-less favors conferred upon us by one whose name is endeared to his people, a name that shall long be remembered and cherished by an affectionate and

grateful congregation. Wo beg then, Rev. Sir, that you will, with this expression of gratitude for the many obligations under which you leave us, and of hope for your long-continued health and happiness, permit the St. Patrick's congregation, of Montreal, through us, to present to you a small acknowledgment of the much they owe you. Small, indeed, would it be, if offered in compensation for years of inestimable labor, of services not appreciable in money, but which are, we know, appreciated and will be surely rewarded by Him whom you have so faithfully served, and whose greeting of "Well done, good and faithful servant," we humbly but faithfully believe awaits you, having finished the task intrusted to you, and kept the Faith so religiously guarded from the beginning in its purity, originally confided to that faithful depositary our Holy Mother the Church.

Hoping, Rev. Dear Sir, that you may long live in the enjoyment of the esteem of a congregation and people worthy of your confidence and made better by your piety and zeal, we bid you an affectionate

> EDWARD MURPHY, Chairman, H. KAVANAGH, Secretary.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN, - The Address which you have just presented has affected me---affected me deeply. It makes allusion to scenes of a very distressing nature, and brings up many memories of the past .-You will, I am sure, in the hurry of preparations for my immediate departure, excuse me from making a lengthened reply to your most flattering address. I cannot, however, permit the occasion to pass without assuring you that, however painful to the congregation may be the separation, it is not less painful to me; and that you judge correctly in supposing that nothing but a deep sense of duty could prevail on me to take a step productive of such pain

both to the congregation and to myself.

You say that I have labored long in your midsteven that I have become prematurely grey in your service; you make allusion to the painful scenes of the yet too-well remembered '47, and remind me that Almighty God has blessed my ministry. True, God has spared me to labour for a length of time amongst you; true that some of my labours in '47, were in the midst of disease and death, -but in all trying circumstances the priest must be mindful of his duty —he must feel the important embassy intrusted to his charge—he must feel that he is the mediator between man and God, commissioned "to bind and to loose;" that he is to stand in the midst of danger, contagion, even death, to administer to the dying Christian his passport to the Throne of God; duty, strict duty, demands this from every anointed priest of God. If I passed through the trying ordeal of '47, '49, and '54; -- if I prepared for death, and consigned to the silent grave, for a period of six weeks or more, some fifty adult persons per day, I was but doing what every priest would be bound to do in similar circumstances. I was but discharging my sacred duty; and if, of all the clergymen who commenced in the commencement, and labored to the end, of that dire visitation, was the only survivor, it makes me almost tremble lest I alone should be found unworthy of the reward to which they were called in the midst of their

In conclusion, I accept, with feelings of deep emotion, the Address of the St. Patrick's congregation, and the accompanying substantial and unsolicited testimonial of their affectionate attachment, which they have done me the honor to present through you. gentlemen; and I beg to assure them that I am deeply grateful for this unmerited, equally as unexpected, proof of their kind feelings; and they may believe me that, though the call of duty removes me from their midst, it cannot remove from my heart the sweet remembrances of the past-and that, as long as God shall spare me to celebrate the holy mysteries, I shall not cease to offer my unworthy prayers for them at the Altar of God.

J. J CONROLLY, Priest. Messrs. E. Murphy and the other } gentlemen of the deputation.

PRESENTATION TO A PASTOR .- On Saturday afternoon, August 4th, a few gentlemen waited upon the Rev. Father McCarthy, Williamstown, Sabbath, took a stand, and, through the whole, expected to raise \$120? and that the commit-Glengarry, and presented him with a magnificent Buggy, as a mark of the esteem and affection of the congregation. This speaks well for the parishioners of Williamstown, who, but a very short time ago, contributed very generously to meeting occasioned all this and more is what we the Papal tribute, and is alike creditable to themselves and to their Rev. Pastor.

contend for; and we challenge Veritas, not to say he hid not see it, but positively to disprove or deay over his real name that the 6,000 or 8,000 people he

WHAT IS MEANT BY FEDERATION, OR THAT "JOINT AUTHORITY."—It is not often that we find such a clear and candid declaration of the ultimate designs of the " Clear-Grits," and the objects of the "Protestant Reformers" of Upper Canada, as is given by the Hamilton Banner, one of the organs of the last named party. Our frank cotemporary having given vent to the old complaint about French Canadian domination, goes on to say :-

"The only remedy that we can see is, a confederation of all the Provinces-the possessions of Great Britain in North America. It would be then, and only then, that we should look for the creation of a national policy, which would stimulate enterprise and increase our commerce, by swamping the Canadian-French influence, and causing a more thorough amalgamation of the different races which inhabit the Colonies, and without which we cannot possibly attain to eminence as a people."

This is just what the TRUE WITNESS has always asserted, and assigned as the reason for its opposition to the clamor for organic changes .-These changes are simply designed to swamp French Canadian influence, that is to say, to neutralise the influence of the Catholic element in the Legislature, and to prepare the way for Anglo-Saxon supremacy, and Protestant Ascend-

ency. MIDNIGHT PASSAGE OF A RAFT OF TIMES. CARE THE LACHING RAPIDS .- We were rather surprised Saturday morning, to see a raft of timber from Trenton arrive in port at the unusual hour of 4 o clock A.M., and on making enquiries, found that the foreman intended passing the night in Chateauguay basin as is usual. But a strong wind springing up, they were blown into the channel, and found themeselves opposite Caughnawaga at 12 o'clock on Friday night. With coolness and presence of mind, they sent on shore, got up the Indian Pilots, and made such an organization of their small force as brought in 11 drams in perfect safety not leaving one piecc. On every previous occasion of the kind, the men have left the raft to their fate. This being the first instance on record of a large raft running the Lachine Rapids by night, without going to pieces .- Gazette.

the details given by a writer in the Kingston Daily News, having been impugned by the Toronto Christian Guardian, and in a communication over the signature Veritas, a Christian, writing to the Daily News, stoutly asserts the fidelity of the first report, and appeals to undeniable and notorious facts in support of his damaging allegations. Here is his letter, to which we would respectfully invite the attention of the Montreal Witness:-

"THE CAMP-MEETING. " To the Editor of the Daily News.

" Sir, -- I must confess that I mover met with anything more daring or more universally false than the palliative denials of "Veritas" regarding the late camp-meeting. The weakness of his own reply, however, is enough to show the weakness of his cause. He says the he was present "from the commence-ment to the end," and that he "saw none of the villainous conduct described." (Juite possible; all who were drunk along the roads, and came home asleep in their waggons, "saw nothing" of it too. He reminds me of an acquaintance of mine, who, while listening to a very unscriptural sermon, fell usleep; and, being partial to the preacher, after-wards declared, in the most sober style, that he never heard such statements! Your correspondent says that " no disturbances whatever occurred within a half a mile of it" (the camp ground). A more barefaced talsehood, I believe, was never penned. Were there not four or five general fights on Sabbath in which numbers participated? Did not some of those occur within half a mile? Did not Mr. Young get his death-blow within about one-hundred yards of the encampment? Did not my neighbour Mr. get badly burt almost within sight of the camp ground in one of those battles? Will the Rev. Mr. P. (Veritas) over his real name deny these statements or answer them in the negative? Will Veritas have the hardihood to deny that they "licensed Mrs. B. and S. to have meals ready at all hours for 25 cents each?" (see printed circulars.) I wish to be informed by your correspondent whence did they derive the authority to "license B. and S. to have meals at all hours for 25 cents each" in contradiction to every precept, both human and divineagainst the law of God and man, of earth and Heaven. Veritas, as his party did before, but with similar success, tries to silence me by pointing to the danger of destroying my "reputation." I have the honour to inform him that I resolved long ago, through divine aid, to censure vice and Sabbath desecration wherever they would present themselves, should it even endanger my head, to say nothing of my reputation. That reputation which can only be retained at the expense of principle and duty is too dearly bought; the sooner it is gone the better. Your cor-respondent tries to hide himself behind a philosophical "difference" as he calls it, between "cause" and "occasion." O, poor Veritas! has he been at the famous Cobourg College to learn this nice distinction? He puts me in mind of a certain philosopher who taught that, when he would strike a person down, he was the occasion not the cause of it. I suppose that this is Cobourg philosophy in order to justify camp-meetings; but the public, however, is not to be gouged with philosophical nonsense of this description. The campers without the least of necessity except for proselytism, left their churches vacant, and on that Sabbath either caused or occasioned (we do not care which) one of the most disreputable scenes ever witnessed at camp-meetings, bad as they are, and we hold them responsible for it. Veri tas says that I must be "entirely ignorant of the difference between cause and occasion." He must be more so when he does not know the diffesence between "cause" and "occasion" when he sees the words spelled in plain print, for it was the word "occasioned" that I made use of and not the word caused and (what, then, is he bungling about but trying to draw the attention of the reader from the point in dispute? Your correspondent further says that I "attri-buted those acts to the parties with whom I associated at the camp-meeting." Now, like the word "cause" or "occasion," to defy him or any other man to find such words or anything like them in my whole letter. Has Veritas brass enough in face to deny that they "licensed" parties to have meals ready on the Lord's Day for 25 cents each? that gallons of grog were not (secretly as he says) publicly sold? that vas numbers were drunk, strewed along the roads? that men fought with sticks and stones? that bones were parties are dead and buried? that magistrates had to settle attempted 'rape cases?' that there were others who wanted no more inducement than a yorker? that several tents were torn down? that there are cases which, it is said by the parties themselves, must go before the Quarter Sessions? that a member of their own church went there ou tee of arrangements wisely took the precaution to break up the camp-meeting sooner than exected for fear of having to encounter another Sab-

nothing better than shell conme with nothing better than silent contempt. "Kingston, July 13, 1860."

SETTLEMENT OF THE ST. MAURICE TERRITORY.

bath like the previous one? Now, sir, that the camp-

says were at the camp-meeting may know his right

to sign himself ' Veritas,' after which I will feel at

liberty to show the striking fulfilment of Burns

'Holy Friar' in some other camp-meetings I saw;

but mere palliations shall be henceforth treated by

From the Three Rivers Inquirer.

Time and again we have tried to account for the non-settlement of the St. Maurice Territory, but the more we consider this singular fact, the more does it seem unaccountable. Twenty-five miles to the north of the city of Three Rivers, commences to stretch away to an almost illimitable extent one of the finest countries in the world. The face of this vast territory, which as yet is only known to the hunter and the lumberman, is diversified by mountain and valley, by lake and river. Along the borders of the Lakes and rivers, which cover about onehalf the extent, and the vales between the pine clad hills, are tracts of the richest culture lands to be found in any country. We have seen hay on those lands growing four feet high, and oats over six feet. The hills and mountains are covered with the finest qualities of white and yellow pine, the less elevated tracts with spruce, birch, and maple, and where the high lands crop out into the plains, it has been ascertained beyond the shadow of a doubt, that they are rich in iron, copper, tin, plumbage and gold. The numerous and beautifully picturesque lakes and rivers, abound in the finest species of trout, maskinonge, pickerel, black bass, perch, chub, and white fish. The climate is as salubrious as in the vicinities of Qubec and Three Rivers, and yet this rich and beautiful country remains almost terra incognita. It is such facts as these, taken in connexion with the proximity of this territory to the St. Lawrence, which render the consideration of its non settlement up till the present day so mysterious. Whatever may have been the causes which have retarded the settlement of the St. Maurice, the result to Three Rivers, has been most lamentable; it has crippled our growth, and entailed upon us poverty and insignificance. One or two natural impediments have existed and donbtless have contributed in retarding settlement From the mouth of the St. Maurice to the Piles, a distance of thirty miles, the navigation

THAT CAMP-MEETING. - The accuracy of of the river is impeded by numerous rapids, cascades, and waterfalls; while inland to the back of the city, stretches a belt of light sandy soil, not of the most inviting character to the settler. Other causes have existed, and for which we think, our rulers in times past are justly reprehensible. The lands immediately north of the city, had until recently been monopolised by the St. Maurice Forges; and whether it was the interest of those connected with establishment or not, to prevent settlement, we believe they used their efforts in that way. About thirty years ago, a surveying party under, if we mistake not, the direction of the Imperial government, visited the St. Maurice. On their return to Three Rivers, two of the principal gentlemen of the party were invited to dine with the IIn. M. Bell, the then proprietor of the St Maurice Forges. A citizen of Three Rivers, who was present at the same dinner, remembers these gentlemen to have stated in the course of conversation, that the country up to the St. Maurice was magnificent, well wooded, well watered, and the country every way suited for cultivation; but when the printed report appeared, this gentleman was surprised to find the contrary of all this stated. We remember, about 10 years since, Mr. Justice Polette, the then member for this city, and the Hon. L. T. Drummond, experienced the greatest difficulty in bringing the subject of the St. Maurice before the executive. They had scarce any date upon which to found the claims of the St. Maurice; but argued by analogy, that as timber was found on the Saguenay, and the Ottawa, it must necessarily be found on the interlying territory of the St. Maurice. Orders for casual surveys were obtained, and the correctness of Messrs. Drummond's and Polette's views fully caroborated The partial surveys of Messrs. Biguell, Legendre, and Wells prove to a demonstration, that great quantities of the finest export timber exists on nearly all the tributaries of the St. Maurice; and what is of still greater importance, that the soil is of the very best quelity for cultivation.

With these facts before them, the executive could not with any show of fairness, deny the just demand to make these vast sources of wealth in some measure available. The Hon. Joseph Cauchon, always a friend of this District, ably supplemented Mr. Drum- to their former position, viz, 13c to 14c for fair to mond's movement, and when the timber parties in good store-packed. Fresh made Dairy Butter in the St. Maurice were thrown open, there was a perfect scramble among lumbermen to obtain limits. Some houses bought as many as lifty limits, and the rush up the rush up the St. Maurice and the transactions of the lumbermen were, to characterize them by the mildest ephithets, wild and reckless. The St. Maurice Lumber Company expended thousands in erecting large steam mills at the mouth of the river, spent thousands in making roads, clearing rivers, buildings, and constructing booms; and then the financial crash came, and then the head of the firm was drowned from the ill-fated Montreal, and the Bank of Montreal refused farther advances, and the works were stopped; other Lumbermen came to grief, the government regulations were onerous, only one short road was made, for which the lumberman had to pay, and the good name of one noble river stood in jeopardy. Notwithstanding all the ill-luck and reverses consequent upon entering upon new lumber districts, the money laid out by the government, will this year be nearly all refunded, principal and interest, and yet the executive have refused to give a single penny for necessary works. The lumberman on the Ottawa can transport his shanty suplies hundreds of miles into the interior, over the finest roads, constructed at Government expense, while the lumbermen on the St. Maurice can boast of thirtyeight miles of road in bad repair, and originally constructed with funds from their own pockets. On the Ottawa, the government has expended large sums on surveys, and in constructing settlement roads along which are offered free grants of land to settlers while as respects the St. Maurice, the petition of the inhabitants of this city praying for a geological survey of the St. Maurice territory, remains even unanswered, and not one mile of government road, as far as we can ascertain, has yet been constructed. This state of things must cease. Our Lower Canada members must withdraw their support from an administration that ignores almos; with insolence, our just claims or else, the people will look for other representatives. It is a trite but true saying "that heaven helps those who help themselves," and if the people of Three Rivers would emerge from their penury and insignificance they must adopt, and act upon this maxim. It is with pleasure we find a talented gentleman residing in Montreal, at present occupied in collecting information on the history and resources of the St. Maurice; this information, we rust he will embody in a pamuilet, and when the public are thoroughly cognisant of all the facts of the case, it might prove a judicious plan to form a colonisation society for the St. Maurice, organise a strong political party in the House, that will fear-lessly and ceaselessly press our just claims upon the government, and secure for this section of Lower Canada what was only our right long years ago.

The New York Illustrated News, of which we acknowledge receipt, is admirably got up, and the prints such as would vie with those in his London namesake. Amongst them are excellent engravings of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his Royal parents.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dicksons Corners, W Burke, 15s; Laprairie, E Spelman, 10s; Tannery West, J McGregor, 5s; Norwood, T W Poole, 5s; Chatham, A B M'Intosh, Norwood, T. W. Poole, 5s; Chatham, A. B. M'Intosh, £1 5s; Cumberland, Rev. G. A. Ebrard, 5s; P. E., Island, J. Kilbride, 15s; Port. Elgin, A. M'Millan, 15s; St. Columban, J. Ryan, 5s; Port. Mulgrave, N. S., Rev. T. Sears, 10s; Lancaster, L. M'Lachlan, 10s; Lotbiniere, Rev. E. Faucher, 10s; St. Johns, P. M'Ginnis, 10s; Vienna, T. J. Appleton, 5s; St. Rosalie, Rev. J. Desnoyers, 5s; Rawdon, M. Skelly, 14s. 7d; Huntly, J. Mantil, 10s; Chambly, Rev. C. Martin, 10s; Parsheiville, U. S., Rev. F. X. Pourret, 10s; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. A. O'Donnell, 10s; Ouabec, D. Murray, £2; Reighton, Mean, P. Molar, Chamber, D. Murray, £2; Reighton, Mean, P. Molar, Elling and Combined and Combine Quebec, D Murray £2; Brighton Mass, P Moley, 10s; La presentation, Rev Mr Beauregard, £1 5s; St Agatha, J Donovan, 3s 9d; Georgetown, J Martin, 12s 6d; Walpole, P M'Alevie, 5s; Smith's Falls, R Driscoll, 10s; St Charles River Boyer, Rev Mr Martineau, 15s; Point Levi, T Dunn, £1 5s; Isle Perrault, Rev Mr Aubey, 15s; South Douro, D Quinn, 5s; Kingston, M Rourke, 10s; Kemptville M Kogin, 5s; Point aux Trembles, B Dunber, 5s. H M'Keoin, 5s; Point aux Trembles, P Dunbar, 5s; Norton Creek, P Sullivan 10s; Sherrington, T Whalen, 10s; St Hyacinthe, B Flynne, 10s; Starnesboro, C M'Gill, 5s; Loborough, J Leabey, 10s; J

10s; P O'Reilly, 10s.

10s; P O'Reilly, 10s.
Per P Purcell, Kingstou... N M'Niel, 12s 6d; J
Carey, 5s; P Whelan, 5s; Smith Falls, Rev Mr
Clune, 10s; J Green, 5s; Waterloo, A 'Granger,
12s 6d; Glenburney, T Keenan, £1 5s.
Per J Noonan, Whitby... R Kelly, 10s.
Per J Phelan, St Columban, P O'Neal, 5s.
Per J Phelan, St Columban, P O'Neal, 5s.
Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall, J Dennany, 5s.
Per J Rowland, Ottawa Oity... J Morrow, 12s 6d; J Cooney, 12s 6d; W Bowles, 12s 6d; T Costello, 12s 6d; J Devlin, 12s 6d; J Enright, 12s 6d; G Wallingford, 12s 6d; A Ryan, 12s 6d; A M'Killop, 10s; P English, 10s; T Dooley, £2; D O'Connor, SON.

Smart, and also from Dr. Bosworth, Prof. of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford University. The latter says of it:
"In short, it is the most complete and practical, the very best as well as the cheapest English Dictionary that I know, and I have, therefore, no doubt of its success."

The London Literary Guzette says:—
"The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to establish Worcester's Dictionary as the acknowledged standard of reference among the scholars of England and America.

For Sale in Montreal, wholesale and retail, in all the different styles of binding, by B. DAWSON & SON. 10s; P English, 10s; T Dooley, £2; D O'Connor, 12s 6d; M M'Grath, 10s: C Sparrow, £1; T Stackpoole, 10s; Est of J Byrne, 12s 6d. Per Rev E Bayard, Mooretown, Rev Mr Bouboit, August 9.

Per J M'Gerrald, Dundas. . Rev Mr O'Reilly, 158

Per J Doyle, Pontiac. . H Mulligan, £1 10s. McRae. 10s.

Per P Maguire, Cobourg. F McKenny, 10s.
Per J Kehoe, Westport. J O'Brien, 5s.
Per P Doyle, Toronto. M Malone, £1 5s : M Doyle,

Per J H Labillois, Dalhousie, N. B. . . Self, 5s; J Wafer, 10s; D Delaney, 5s. Per H Dunn, Peorin, Ill. Self, 12s 6d; Cote St Paul, P Dunn, 128 6d.

Per J Harris, Jr., Guelph. N Tobin, 5s; M Hart, 5s; W Moran, 5s; T Shyne, 5s; O Brady, 5s. Per J Taylor, St Polycarpe. . R M'Donald, 10s. Per J Murphy, Huntingdon Self, 5s; J M-Donough, 5s.

McCormack. . Otonabee, R Carew, 53; Stonylake, W Young, 5s. Per J Doran, Perth. J Devlin, 5s; Lanark, T Mc-Guire, 10s.

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

The weather has been oppressively warm and close for the last few days, but the nights are quite cool. The accounts respecting the crops from all quarters continue to be, on the whole, exceedingly satisfactory.
Wheat.—The news from Britain, by telegraph, re-

porting a small advance in Wheat and Flour, has a tendency to strengthen the market here, but the large crop coming forward has an opposite effect, so that there is very little change. The price of U. C. and Western Spring Wheat is \$1,20 to \$1,22, according to quantity, quality, mode of delivery, &c. Car-loads of fair quality have been sold for \$1,20.

Flour is quiet and without change. Fresh-ground No. 1 is offered freely at \$5,50, and what wholesale transactions take place are at that price. Fancy and Extras are neglected, and the prices are nominal. There is very little No. 2 or Fine in market. Coarse Middlings, Pollards, Grue, Shorts and Bran are abundant.

Ashes are quite dull, owing to the accumulation in store and difficulty of finding freight room. Pots are 28s 6d for firsts, and 29s to 29s 31 for inferiors Pearls 29s to 29s 3d.

Butter .- There was a little speculation in the market three days ago, and one lot of good storepacked sold as high as 141 cents. The arrival of considerable quantities, however, threw prices back tubs is in demand, and a choice article would bring a good price, -say 15c to 174c., according to

Pork .- We hear of no change in barrelled Pork. Good Hams and Bacon continue scarce and in demand.

Wool has advanced, the price for ordinary Cansdian Wool, washed, being now 35 cents.

Domestic Manufactures.—The woollen manufacturers are exceedingly busy, and have mostly orders for a local demand for all they can make. Cotton Twist, made in Canada, is in active demand. Wadding and Batting have scarcely yet began to move, and Canadian manufacturers have to contend with a keen competition from the States.

Freights .- The ocean steamers are all engaged ahead at their own rates, and must be coming money at present, even without Government subsidies. Of course, at some seasons the boats may be not only less profitable, but run at a positive

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS

Wheat, 6s to 6s 6d; Oats, 2s to 2s 1d; Barley, 3s to 3s 3d ; Peas, 3s 9d to 4s ; Bag Flour, 16s to 16s 6d; Oatmeal, 11s 3d to 11s 6d; Dressed Hogs, \$7 to \$7,50; Fresh Butter, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; Salt Butter, 9d to 10d; Cheese, 6d; Eggs, 71 to 8d; New Potatues, 3s OC to 4s.

As the truly wonderful merits of the Oxygenated Bitters in curing Dyspepsia in its worst developments become known and appreciated, orders for it are pouring in from all parts of the country-North, South, East and West. This tells the story.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, as an internal remedy has no equal. In cases of cholic, summer complaint, dyspepsia, dysentery and asthma, t will cure in one night by taking it internally and bathing with it freely. It is the best Liniment in America. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Died.

In this city, on the 7th instant, widow Bridget Bergin, aged 70 years, a native of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland .--- Requiescut en pace.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 16 Craig Street, Montreal.

MRS. H. E. CLARKE and Mdmlle. LACOMBRE will RE-COMMENCE their Course of Tuition in the English and French Languages on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. The system of Instruction which has proved so successful in previous years, will be continued in this, and every branch of a sound Education will be taught as before.

WORCESTER'S

Illustrated Quarto Dictionary,

1,854 PAGES. The LATEST, The LARGEST, The BEST.

THIS BOOK was published Jan. 1, 1860, and such

has been its success, that 20,000 Copies have already been Sold !

and the Twenty-fifth Thousand is now in press. This Book has all the desirable qualities of Web-

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

ham Palace, May 9, 1860, writes:—

My Dear Mr. Everett—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the very handsome copy of Dr. Worces-

ter's Dictionary, which you have been good enough to send me, and I must beg of you also to assure the publishers that I am very sensible of the kind feeling which they have manifested towards me. It is very gratifying to see that the parent language receives such valuable aid for its development and the preservation of its purity in your country.

THE HIGHEST ENGLISH AUTHORITIES. are unanimous in their eulogiums upon Worcester's

Quarto Dictionary.

Letters expressing the highest approval have been received from Chas. Richardson, the venerable author of "Richardson's Dictionary;" Herbert Coleridge, Fluskey, 10s.
Per J Hackett, Chambly. Self, 10s; J Morrissey, Sec. Philological Society; Richard C. Trench, R. H.

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

BOARD.

Per J Doyle, Pontiac. . H Mulligan, £1 10s.
Per J Quig, Beauharnois. . Self, 11s 3d; Dundee, A
fcRae, 10s.
Per P Maguire, Cobourg. F McKenny, 10s.

TWO PERSONS can be accommodated with genteel
BOARD—a large Carpeted and FURNISHED BEDROUM,—use of Sitting Room, &c., where no other

Boarders are kept.

Address—"C.," Office of this paper. Montreal, August 1, 1860.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 20-The letter which the Sultan has been advised to write to the Emperor of the French, and which is published in the Moniteur of to-day, has had but little effect on the public mind here. It may gratify one's feelings to find that the Grand Turk appears to think that there is but one Sovereign in Europe. It is clear that Abdul Medjid is heartily frightened, and well may he he. I doubt whether his letter will have any effect in arresting, or even delaying the the French military expedition, which, it is said, will not be less than 20,000 or 25,000 men.

I am informed that shortly after the appointment of Commodore de la Ronciere le Noury to the command of the French fleet in the Levant the French Government despatched a Staff officer to Syria to examine the state of the country. This officer, who had acquired great experience of mountain warfare during a residence of 15 years in Algeria, has reported that the interior of Syria is as inaccessable as Kabylia, that its population amounts to 2,200,000, of whom the male portion are armed and well accustomed to the use of firearms, and that a corps of 4,000 or 5,000 French troops would be quite inessicient to maintain order among them.

It is announced in well-informed quarters that the French Government has submitted the following propositions to the Great Powers:-1. The immediate despatch of troops into the Turco-Syrian provinces which have suffered or may suffer from the attacks of the Druses. 2. The formation of a mixed commission, charged to reorganise the government of these provinces, so as to render an efficacious protection to the Christians and to prevent the return of disturbances.

In the meantime orders have been sent to Toulon to make preparations for the immediate departure of the expedition. The greatest activity prevails in that port. Provisions and warlike stores are being every day shipped for Syria. Marseilles has not presented so animated an appearance since the conclusion of the war in Italy. The merchants and shipowners there have not forgotten the large fortunes they acquired during the Crimean war, and are quite ready to repeat the operation.

General Frossard, of the Engineers, and Rear-Admiral Bouet Willaumez, have lest Paris by command of the Emperor for Villafranca, in the county of Nice, for the purpose of placing that important naval station in a complete state of defence. The fort of Saorgio is likewise to be rebuilt.

The Senate met on Friday, M. Troplong in the chair. The budget of 1861 was brought up, as well as 21 other measures voted by the Legislative Body. The order of the day was the consideration of certain petitions praying for the intervention of the Senate in favor of the temporal power of the Holy See. After observations from M. A. Thayer, First President Barthe, General Gemeau, M. Tourangin, Cardinal Mathieu, the Marquis de Boissy, the Duke de Padoue, and M. Royer, the Senate adopted the conclusions of the report, passing to the order of the day. The proceedings then terminated.

The session of the Legislative Body was brought to a close on Friday; the Count de Morny occupied the chair. Several local bills repeated cries of " Vive l'Empereur."

A deputation, composed of the Mayor, Deputy-Mayor, and some municipal councillors of Nice, has arrived in Paris, commissioned by the inhabitants of Nice to express their gratitude and devotion to the Emperor, and to assure his Majesty and the Empress will be received with enthusiasm on their approaching journey to Nice.

The French division Trochu, from the camp of Chalons, embarks to-day (July 20) for Marseilles for the coast of Syria. The present division, which it is said will be followed at no great interval by a second, consists of 8,000 infantry, exclusive 3,000 or 4,000 marines, engineers, artillery, and waggon train, in all about 13,000 men.

The following, from the Constitutionnel, merits attention:-

"The existence of the Christians in the East has been guaranteed by all the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, as well as by Turkey. The first step which we take is merely the execution of our engagements. The Sultan correctly understood it when he addressed a letter to the Emperor, which was at once the expression of his grief and the promise of his most energetic co-operation. Unfortunately, it is to be feared that Turkey is powerless, and it is impossible to leave to the chances of an uncertain impression, or, perhaps, to those of a defection, the destiny of those populations who are placed under the twofold protection of treaties and of French honor.

"It is clearly on an understanding with the great Powers, and with the Sultan himself that France is

going to act in Syria.

"The Eastern question has been long considered one of those which may most trouble the tranquillity of the world. The best means of preventing serious complications is to resolve at the very beginning, by decision and good faith, the difficulties which want of energy and frankness would aggravate in a manner beyond remedy."

The Patrie announces that the last accounts received from Syria are extremely serious. The inhabitants of Beyrout are in a state of great anxiety as to the fate of 45,000 Christians who had taken refuge at the South of the Kes-Rouan, and who are surrounded by a body of Druses and Mutualis much more numerous. The commander of the naval squadron had sent envoys to Koukleya where the commander of the Druses is, in order to stop his proceedings. M. Outrey, the French Consul at Damascus, who had been in Paris on leave of absence, arrived at Beyrout on the 6th July, and left immediately for Damascus, accompanied by some Algerians, who were going to join Abd-el-Kader. The Patric adds, that the most energetic measures are about to be adopted in concert with the Porte to assist the Christians in Syrin.

ITALY.

ROME. THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE. - A Turin letter in the Cologne Guzette gives the following from what it represents to be a good source :--

"The Emperor Napoleon recently wrote an autograph letter to the Pope, in which he prayed him to be kind enough to pay strict attention to a note of M. Thouvenel, sent with it. This note, of which the Marquis de Cadore read communicated a copy to Gardinal Antonelli, exposes in detail the wishes, intentions, and objects of the French Government .-It says that the Emperor blames the conduct of the Government of Victor Emmanuel towards the high

been arrested to be set at liberty and sent to Rome; likewise to prevent Count Gavour from prosecuting. the ecclesiastical dignitaries who are under accusation. The Pontifical Government, the note next days, ought to be convinced that, generally speaking, France has not ceased to entertain sympathy for it: and she believes that she will give a new proof of that sympathy by taking occasion to insist anew on the necessity of effecting reforms; of taking into account the desire which exists in the Pontifical States for constitutional institutions, and especially for having all ordinances relative to finance and tax ation to emanate from the Consulta of Finance. But this consulta is not to be named by the Government,
—the citizens are to elect it. Similar reforms are recommended in the administration of justice, and the note expresses the hope that after the execution of these reforms, it will be possible to realise the idea of a Confederation, and also to come to an understanding with Sardinia. This paper gave rise to several deliberations of the ministers, at which Gen. Lamoriciere was present, and spoke warmly in favor of the French counsels. The majority of the ministers acknowledged the necessity for great reforms, and it was decided that they should be accomplished. The Pope will not hear of a reconciliation with Victor Emmanuel, and is represented to have said that any understanding between him and 'that demon' is quite out of the question."

UNFOUNDED STATEMENTS .- A letter from Rome of the 9th inst, in the Monde, has the following :-

"Some journals assert that the Piedmontese Government has made a complaint to the Holy See that certain Romagnols are kept prisoners in the provinces which remained faithful, but the statement is entirely erroneous. The assertion is also made that the French Government had presented the Holy Father with a certain quantity of ammunition, but that also is inexact, the Roman Government having paid for the ammunition which it has received."

PERSECUTION OF THE CLERGY. - A Roman telegram of the 14th instant says that the Pope, in a consistory held on that day, pronounced an allocution, energetically protesting against the Piedmontese Government on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa, Imola, Faenza, and Piacenza, approving the conduct of these bishops, and designating the annexation of the Duchies and the Legations to Piedmont as an usurpation.

The Monde publishes the following as a correct statement of the Bishops and priests recently condemned to imprisoment and fine in the Piedmontese

States:-		
;	months.	fr. fine.
The Vicar-General of Bologna con-		
demned 26th June, to an imprison-		
ment of	36	2,000
The Bishop of Facaza, 4th July	36	4,000
The Bishop of Piacenza, 7th July	14	1,500
Vicar-General of Pracenza	12	1,000
Eight Canons of Piaceuza	48	4,000
Reginaldo Barbiano, a Dominican		
Professor of Theology at Forli	12	2,000
	150	14 500

On this statement the Monde remarks :-"So that, between the 26th June and the 7th July, 13 members of the clergy have been condemned to 4,740 days' imprisonment and 14,500f, fine for having refused to sing the "Te Deum." If the fines bring some slight relief to the penury of the public treasury, we greatly doubt that such facts will tend much to the consolidation of the new Italian Kingdom. As to the condemnation of the Bishop, Vicar-General, and eight canons of Piacenza, we must observe that they were condemned by default, none of them having put in an appearance."

The news from Palermo is that Garibaldi has been obliged once more to change his Ministry. Count Cavour had sent an envoy, La Farini, to accept the annexation of Sicily. The General demurred to this interference, and sent the minister back again. His Government resigned and were at once replaced by others. Signor Interdonato, Amari, the historian, and Signor Erranti are among the members. Subsequently it was stated that La Loggia, Saperta, and Orsini, remained. There is much illness among the volunteers :- " The season is unbealthy, and the wounded, in spite of the greatest care and attention bestowed upon them by medical men of the greatest Worny occupied the chair. Several local bills skill, linger and die; wounds will not heal, and but were adopted, and the Deputies separated amid few of the amputated sufferers have survived. Young George Manin, whose wounds, received at Calatafimi, were considered but light at the time, has not yet recovered sufficiently to resume his post; and General Turr, whose courage at first would not perhim at first to seek renose leave for Genoo, the suffering of his wounded arm having brought on inflammation of the lungs and spitting of blood. The doctors have at length compelled him by main force to go and rest for a while at the baths of Acoui.

Signor Cosenz arrived at Palermo on the 6th ult., and was received with joy by General Garibaldi.— He took 1,000,000 lire and 57 cannon to Garibaldi, and is accompanied, it is said by the son of General Goyon. On the 8th, 1,500 volunteers embarked at Genon, to be followed by others 2 days later. Some vessels with cannon are reported to have gone over from the Neapolitans to Garibaldi. They are said. however, to be only mercantile steamers. There are reports of encounters with the Neanolitana near Measing, but direct advices from Messing are only to the 8th inst., and state that Colonel Medici was at the village of Barcelona, awaiting volunteers. He had reconnoitred the heights of Messina and Melazzo .-The attack on Melazzo was fixed for the 10th inst.-Assassinations took place at Messina on the night of the 7th. The Neapolitan army was demoralised; the

soldiers were deserting.

The affairs in Sicily, and more particularly the late political events at Palermo, are commented on by the Constitutionnel in this manner:-"Garibaldi is now at his third Ministry within a month. What gives to this new change special gravity is that the Cabinet which retires was formed under the pressure of a popular demonstration. It follows, therefore, that it is not only with the policy of Turin, but with the public opinion of Sicily—at least that portion of it which exacted and obtained the dismissal of the Crisp Ministry-that Garibaldi has broken."

The Nazione of Florence says :- On the evening of the 15th instant the Royal Guards committed violent excesses against the inhabitants, shouting at the time, 'Viva il Re!' Several persons were killed and fifty persons wounded. An inquiry has commenced. The King has visited the barracks and held energetic language to the troops. The people are quiet but irritated.

PARIS; Wednesday. - Despatches received here from Naples to the 17th instant, give details of the conflict which took place in that city on the 15th instant stating that it was provoked by soldiers of the Royal Guard, who shouted the "King for ever," "Down with the constitution." Notwithstanding" this demonstration, the King adhered to constitutional principles, and ministers therefore consented to remain in office.

The Opinion Nationalc publishes a message dated Messina, 15th inst., stating that Garibaldi had joined Colonel Medici at the village of Barcelona, with 3,000 volunteers, Colonel Bosco had made a sortie from Messina with 4,000 men and three guns. An engagement between the two armies was imminent.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 20th July .- In to-day's extraordinary sitting of the enlarged Reichsrath an autograph letter of the Emperor, addressed to the President, and dated the 17th inst., was read as an Imperial message. In this letter His Majesty notifies his resolution that the establishment of new imposts or the increase of those already existing, the determinning upon the amount of direct taxation, the imposition of Excise dues, and the introduction of stamp duties on clergy, and that his Majesty employs all his efforts legal transactions, and, finally, the concluding of to put an end to its painful proceedings; also that the Emperor hopes to cause the prelates who have consent of the enlarged Council of the Empire.

Emperor of Austria and the Bringe Regent will hold

conference next week at Toplitz.
Рватя, July 20.—On the occasion of a torchlight procession for the Superintendent Szakaco, which ad been arranged notwithstanding the prohibition of the police, a crowd assembled. It was dispersed: by the interference of the military. Several arrests were made, but no persons were wounded. Tranquillity was restored before midnight.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE. - We have intelligence from Beyrout to the 1st just. The panic in the town had somewhat abated; but there was still cause to fear that the disturbances in the Lebanon were far from over. In my last letter I stated that the Maronites were chargeable with the outbreak, which has led to such disastrous results. This fact, taken in connexion with the superior bravery of the Druses, had not unnaturally enlisted the sympathies of many in their Whatever may have been their original claim to our favourable consideration their subsequent conduct has invalidated. Nearly 100 villages have been reduced to ashes, and the unfortunate inhabitants, to the number of some 30,000, men, women, and children, are scattered over the mountains, where many of them are hunted down and slain like wild beasts. Of the larger places, Hasbeya, Rasheya Deir-el-Kammer, and Zahleh, have been the scenes of frightful massacres. In the first two of these places the Druses had long suffered much persecution at the hands of the Christians. At the com-mencement of the present civil war, the latter from their very superior numbers, were enabled to obtain some advantages in the engagements which occurred. The Druses sent for succour to the Haouran; and a large body of their co-religionists of that mountain marched to their relief. The result was such as might have been expected. At Hasbeya after an obstinate resistance, the Christians were forced to retreat to the Palace of the Emir, in the court of which they prepared to defend themselves. There was a strong force of Turkish regulars stationed in the village, whose intervention weuld have have sufficed to prevent further hostilities. The protection of this force having been demanded by the Christians, the officer in command-Osman Bey, I believe he is called-intimated that he could only persuade the Druses to retire on their (the Christians) delivering up their arms. This alternative was for a long time resisted, a presentiment of what was to follow having as would appear, possessed the minds of the fugitives. At length finding that on no other terms would the protection of the Turkish troops be obtained, they submitted. It is said that they were forced to do so by a threat that the troops would fire upon them if they refused any longer. For this I do not vouch. Certain it is that the arms were given up, and that in return the Turkish officer in command guaranteed the safety of those, who thus parted with the means of protecting themselves. What follows is scarcely credible. The Druses are, as a general rule, worse armed than the Christians-the latter possessing, for the most part percussion guns. To prevent the Druses acquiring additional strength by improving their weapons of offence, would seem to have been the sole means by which the Turkish officer could hope to redeem his pledge of protecting the lives of the Christian population. In this state of affairs 800 stand of arms were packed on mules, and sent off to Damascus. No sooner had the convoy got clear of the village than a party of Druses quietly took possession of the prize. Possessed of the arms of their enemies, these Druses rejoined their comrades in the village. Then occurred one of those scenes not uncommon in the annals of savage warfare. The gate of the Emir's palace was broken in, and an indiscriminate butchery of the Obristians of all ages and of both sexes was perpetrated. The yataghan was the weapon employed in the work of destruction. There were upwards of 1,500 living bodies to be hacked to pieces n that one place, and the work though long in executing, was only two well done. The fate of Ras-heya was not widely different from that of Hasbeya. In my last letter I informed you that Deir-el-Kammar had been besieged and taken by the Druses. After having burnt about a third of this village—or rather town, for it numbered 8,000 inhabitants-the conquerors left the place to prosecute the siege of Zahleh, the most important of the Christian villages. They afterwards returned—whether after the fall of Zahleh or while the siege was still being carried on cannot, owing to the extreme confusion of dates in the various accounts, make out. Return, however they did, and on the 21st of June the whole of serted in the despatches of more than one of the European consuls that the Turkish soldiery assisted in the massacres I have mentioned-nay, more, that their ferocity was conspicuous above that of the Druses. I hesitate to give credit to such an accusation as this; but that the troops stood by and made no effort to arrest the butchery is, I fear the last unfavourable account that can be given of their conduct.

Zahleh fell in its turn. There was 8,000 Christians armed for its defence. The attacking force of Druses could not have exceeded 3,000 men. After one or two ineffectual attempts the besiegers threw away their guns, and by a desperate effort carried the place yataghan in hand. An extensive massacre of the men ensued; but there is reason to believe the whole of the inhabitants have not been put to the sword as was at first stated. The women and children of Deir-el-Kammar fled to the coast, in the neighbourhood of Sidon, whither they were conducted by one of the Druse Sheiks. I know nothing of his history or of his other exploits; but his name, for this one act of humanity, should not be passed over—it is Cassim Bey Abou Necker. On the 23d and following days Her Majesty's ships Gannet Firefly, and Mohawk were engaged in bringing the fugitives up to Beyrout. The pitiable condition of these women and children will be appreciated without any description of mine. Only a few days since they were living quietly and happily in one of the most thriving villages of the Lebanon, now they are the most hopeless of outcasts. Their fathers, their husbands and their sons are dead; and their homes with all they possessed, have been reduced to ashes I need scarcely say that their sufferings insured them the utmost kindness on the part of the officers and crows of the vessels I have named.

On the 23d and 24th of June the greatest commotion prevailed in Beyrout. Happily, Ismail Pasha (General Kmety) had arrived from Constantinople with two battalions of infantry. To him all eyes are turned, and the only fear of the inhabitants of the town seems to have been, that his men might be smitten with the anti-Ohristian fever prevalent among their co-religionists. All accounts agree in representing Mr. Moore, the English Consul-General at Beyrout, as having acted with the greatest energy and discretion throughout the whole of these la mentable transactions in the Lebanon.

I have seen a letter from Damascus of the 28th of June. Some apprehensions of the Turkish troops joining the Druses were entertained. The pay of the troops is 30 months in arrear, and the men were beginning to say openly, that the time had come when they might pay themselves. By this, of course, the plunder of the town was meant. Homs, Hamab, and Aleppo also give some cause for anxiety .- Times

A Paris letter in the Independence says :- " The ten vessels. Precise orders have been that, in case of need, the marines on board the fleet are to be landed without waiting for further instructions, to defend the Consuls and Christians. A number of steamers are to cruise along the coast of Syria, in order to ascertain the real condition of the populations, and render assistance where necessary.

Another letter has the following :- "I have been informed on good authority that the Cabinet of the

Drasoun, July 20. The official Dreaden journal Tuilleries has received communications from St. Petpublishes a message from Vienna, stating that the fersburg expressing the desire of Russia to act in ac-Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent will hold cord with France and Englandin the Easts The Russian Cabinet, after alluding to the recent events, refers to what Prince Gortschakoff wrote harely three months ago- that the events now preparing in the East may hold in suspense the peace of the world, and that the very existence of Turkey is at stake-constituting a question of the most direct and serious interest to all Europe."

GREAT BRITAIN.

It affords us the highest gratification to be enabled to announce that the intelligence from Rome concerning the health of the Cardinal Archbishop continues to be of a most favourable character. Reassuring telegrams have been received daily from Rome since our last publication, and the latest one is still more satisfactory.— Weekly Register.

Since our last week's publication additional donations of £350 from St. Chad's Manchester, and £85 from St. Anne's, Manchester, have been received, so that the total contributions towards the Papal Defence Fund from the Diocese of Salford now reach £3,000.---Ib.

LIVERPOOL.—(From a Correspondent, July 17, 1860.) -The Church of our Ladye of La Salette will be opened on the 15th of next month, which will bring into operation by far the most practicable, if not the most beautiful (as far as the interior is concerned) church in the diocese of Liverpool. We were informed that the conception of the building emanated from his Lordship the Bishop, and we cannot but express our satisfaction at the successful result. Here we find a church capable of scating 1,200 persons on the ground floor, majestic in proportion, although simple in detail, for the sum (if we were correctly informed) of less than £4,500. It is built with York stone, with the exception of the free work, which is cut in a stone procured in the neighborhood. The bases of the columns are in Aberdeen granite, which sets off the stone work to great advantage.—Ib.

SCOTLAND .- OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH AT EDIN-BURGH.—The Edinburgh Daily Courant says :- "The Church of the Sacred Heart .- A new place of worship, to which this name has been given, was yester-day opened in Lauriston-street. The Church has been built by the Society of Jesuits, in connexion with the mission they have recently established here. The building is large, being seated for 1,500, and attracts some attention by four large cupolas by which it is lit. The plans and working drawings have, we believe, all been prepared by Father Vaughan, one of the resident members of the Society. The opening service took place yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, when High Mass was performed, and a very eloquent sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Gillis. In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Peter Gallway. The audience was very numerous on both occasions."

We (Weckly Register) are enabled to give an authoritative contradiction to a report which has lately been circulated by the Protestant Press, to the effect that a late member of Balliol College, Oxford, is about to return to the Anglican Establishment. That he may have been strongly urged to return back by his friends and relatives (including, if we are rightly informed, two Anglican Bishops), and that he may have been assailed with difficulties and doubts in consequence, is no more than was to be expected; but those doubts and difficulties have all been banished in the course of a retreat under Father Cossia, in the house of the Redemptorist Fathers, at Clapham.

The House of Commons voted £3,356,104 for the expenses of military operations in China beyond the ordinary grants for the year 1860-1, and re-ceived from Mr. Gladstone the cheering assurance that should the war continue for another year the charges will be as great, if not greater. It is even probable that before the year ends for which this grant is made, the cost of the war will have exceeded the sum now voted for it.

DEATH OF LORD ELPHINSTONE.—We regret to an nounce the death of the Right Hen. Lord Elphinstone, which melancholy event took place Jesterday in King-street, St. James's. The deceased nobleman, who was 13th Baron Elphiustone in the peerage of Scotland, was born in 1807

General Dyneley, one of the Peninsular heroes, and for some years a resident in Canada, died in England on the 21st ult. He entered the army in 1801, served in the Italian campaign as a volunteer was sent to Portugal in the male population was put to the sword. It is as- 1811, and won special notice from Wellington at the storm and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. He took part in almost all the subsequent battles, and was present at Waterloo. After being appointed Lieutenant-General he took the command of the troops in Canada from 1847 to 1852, when he was transferred to Dublin.

LORD CLYDS .- The Glasgow Citizen learns that Lord Clyde is to be presented with the baton of a Field Marshal, and an estate "in the North," Finlaystone, the ancient seat of the Earls of Glencairn. on the south bank of the Clyde, nearly opposite Dumbarton Castle, and about four miles east of Port Glasgow, is the residence intended for his lordship. The mausion is old-fashioned, spacious, delightfully situated, and has been tenanted, from time to time, by some of the leading Glasgow merchants.

Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar has been fined 3d and costs for refusing to pay toll for his chaise passing through Kensington-gate. The Prince going on duty, in uniform, and was of opinion that this would exempt his carriage; but such is not the case, though he might have passed free on horseback.

The Joke going round is that on the day of the volunteer review the Emperor of the French was seen under a tree in Hyde Park, dressed in shooting jacket and wide awake, and with his cigar in his mouth. Stranger things have happened. Charles Edward had an interview in London with George III.; and the great Napoleon, it is said, once ran over to have a quiet chat with Pitt. - Court Journal.

St. George's East.—On Monday, the Rev. Thomas Dove, who was accompanied by Mr. Joseph Smith, made a formal application to Mr. Yardley, at the Thames Police Court, for a summons against Mr. Rosier He said that on Sunday morning Rosier read and responded out aloud in such a manner as not only to disturb him (the minister) but to disturb the congregation to such a degree that Mr. Thompson, the senior churchwarden turned him out of the church .- Mr. Yardley: You are entitled to a summons.-Mr. Smith applied for a summons calling upon Mr. Thompson, the churchwarden, to give evidence, which was also granted. The summons is taken out under the new Act for the suppression of Church riots, to which we recently called attention. A correspondent of the Guardian says :- "Mr. King's friends will rejoice to hear that after much difficulty and opposition he has succeeded in availing himself of a truly friendly offer to fill his painful post while he takes the benefit of a twelvemonth's rest and absence-a step rendered absolutely necessary by the utter prostration of the health and spirits of both himself and family, which has not unnaturally resulted from the trials of the last fourteen months of outrage and persecution."

MURDERS IN 1859 .- The police returns state that French fleet before Beyrout will soon be composed of as many as 95 murders were committed in England and Wales in the year ending at Michaelmas, 1856. In the complete year 1859 coroners' inquests found verdicts of murder in 204 cases (115 of them against women), but in very many instances on further investigation such cases range themselves under the head of manslaughter. 1,240 cases of self-murder came before coroners in the year, probably all mercifully covered by the jury with a verdict of "insanity.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND .- By the late accounts from England, it appears that the prospect of the wheat, harvest was yery considerably improved. The wheat promised to be excellent in quality and a fair average. The only crop that is, spoken badly of is mangel-wurzel-an important one it is true, but less so than grain or potatoes. This prospect has caused a decline in the wheat trade, which may effect considerably the shipments from this country.

DEUNKENNESS .- In the year ending at Michaelmas last, 56,161 persons in England and Wales were punished by magistrates for being drunk, or drunk and disorderly, 10,486 of them women; the number charged was 89,903, 24,395 of them women. In 309 cases in the year 1859, on coroners' inquests, a verdict was found of "Died from excessive drinking." These persons were not tempted by the cheapness of untaxed liquor. We took toll upon the 6,775,911 gallons of foreign wine, and the 4,909,847 gallons of foreign spirits that were imported and retained for home consumption in 1859; and as for home-made beverages, the Inland Revenue Office has just informed us that in the year ending March 31, 1860, the Excise duty collected on spirits amounted to £10,000,191, on malt to £6,852,458, on hops to

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF REV. TOM. MULLEDY, S. J.-We regret to be obliged to record the death of this learned Jesuit Father. The melancholy event took place on the morning of the 20th of July at Georgetown Collegs, Father Mulledy, as we learn from the Catholic Mirror, was born on the 12th of August, 1794, in Romney, Virginia, being at the time of his decease, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His parents, who were both converts to the Catholic Faith, placed him at Georgetown College to be educated. Among the pupils of that institution, he was remarkable for his sprightliness, intelligence, and piety, and, upon the completion of his collegiate course, instead of embarking in wordly pursuits, on the 5th of February, 1815, he joined the Company of Jesus. The early years of his postulancy were spent in instructing and catechising. As a Professor and a catechist he won the admiration and love of his youthful eleves, by his candor, kindness, impartiality and ability --Never was there a heart more paternal and benevolent, or better fitter for the duties of an instuctor or a Priest. While yet a scholastic Father Mulledy was sent to Rome, with several other young Jesuits, to complete his theological course. After several years spent there in perfecting himself for his religious studies, he returned to this country and filled the highest stations of honor and trust in the society of Jesus.

CATHOLICITY IN THE FAR WEST .- On the 3d of June a meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of Denver, was held at the rooms of Bishop Miege, in Bayaud's Building, at which Judge Perkins presided, and William Clancy acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was to arrange for the immediate erection of a church in Denver City. A building committee was appointed, as also committees to solicit subscriptions. Bishop Miege assured the Catholics that a Bishop would soon be appointed for the territory, and that an ample number of Catholic clergymen for the wants of the mission would be in attendance before the new church could be completed .- Louisville Guardian.

Corporation Frauds-The Mayor and Corporation of the city of New York have been served with notice of application to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain them from levying any portion of the \$105-000 alleged to have been the cost of entertaining the Japanese Ambassadors. The grounds for the proceeding are that members of the City Council sold tickets for the ball given at from \$10 to \$100 each, appropriating the proceeds to their own use; that the hotel bill of Messrs Leland amounts to \$91,000, while their actual outlay did not exceed \$10,000; and that they had covenated to pay certain members of the City Council a commission of thirty-three and one-third per cent on this bill in consideration of their obtaining the payment of it.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 22d reported forty deaths in that city on the 20th and 21st inst., caused by exhaustion from the excessive heat. Several female servants were taken ill while at work, and died very suddenly; others were found dead in their

Sr. Louis, July 26th-Thirty buildings used for houses of ill-fame, dance houses, groggeries, &c., in this city, were riddled by a mob last night. the street.

Forty convicts escaped from the Missouri Penitentiary on the 23d ult. They made a simultaneous attack upon the gate of the prison, and succeeded in forcing it open and effecting their escape. Twenty of them were recaptured, and about twenty more of them are still at large. In the effort seven were severely wounded and three were killed outright by the guards of the prison.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS. - The Western Reserve has for several years been afflicted with a well organised and adroit gang of counterfeiters. -Though the exertions of Deputy United States Marshal Hackett, of Ravenna, and other experienced detectives, that gang has been gradually but surely broken up. At Burton, Geauga County, on Friday last, Mr. Hackett, of this city, arrested H. R. Whitcomb, Samuel B. Whitcomb, Jesse Boorn, and Josiah Dixon. Only some \$300 in base metal was found in their possession, but there is no doubt that they are ringleaders in the gang, and have done much they wards flooding the West with worthless money. The parties arrested at Burton are now in jail in this city, and will probably be tried during the present term of the United States District Court. On last Wednesday, Marshal Johnson and Mr. Hackett made another important arrest at North Washington, in Hardin County, securing the persons of Dr. E. B. Aeistand, a hitherto respectable physician, and Hiram Hartzel. These parties are charged with manufacturing spurious coin, and were brought to this city and lodged in jail.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A man named Lewis, who kept a store near Boundbrook, N.Y., last week, murdered his wife and then committed suicide by cutting the arteries of his

The New York Tribune publishes a list of fifty-four murders committed in New York during the last four years for not one of which has the perpetrator been punished. A most awful record.

The treaty of amity and commerce with Japan, the ratifications of which were exchanged when the Embassy were in Washington, is officially published. One of the articles provides that the President at the request of the Japanese government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the government of Japan and any European power.

USE OF THE BAROMETER ON A FARM .- John Underwood, of Aurelius, N. J., secured his entire crop of hay this summer by consulting the barometer. morning he commenced cutting his hay looked cloudy and felt like rain, still the barometer pointed unerringly to dry weather, and on the strength of that he sent in his Kirby. The hay was cut, cured and secured before any rain made its appearance. But for the barometer the hay would have been standing at this time. Who doubts that the instrument paid for itself by that one item of information? The time is coming when the farmer will as soon think of returning to the scythe as to be without the infallible weather prophet, the barometer.

SNAKES KILLING CATTLE .- Considerable excitement has been caused at Ogden, near Rochester, by finding several cattle killed near a swamp noted for snakes, principally large black snakes with yellowrings about their necks. The appearance of the cattle denote that the snakes fasten themselves around the necks of the cattle and strangle them to death.

Mystic music sometimes heard at the mouth of the Passagoula River, on a still night, is one of the wonders of our coast. It is not confined, however, to the Passagoula River, but has often been heard at other places. At the mouth of the Bayou Coq del Inde, and other inlets opening into the Guif along the coast of our country, the curious listener, lying idle in his boat with lifted oars, when every other sound is hushed, may sometimes hear its strains coming apparently from beneath the waters, like the soft notes of distant Eolian harps. We have always supposed that this phenomenon, whatever its origin might be, natural or supernatural, was peculiar to our own coast. It appears, however, from Sir Emerson Tenant's recent work on Ceylon, that semething very like it is known at Battiallon, in that island, and it is attributed to rather less poetical and mysterious origin—that it is a peculiar species of shell fish. They are said to be heard at night, and most distincily when the moon is nearest the full.—Mobile Herald.

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FOR the Parish of St. CANUT, C.E., a FRENCH and an ENGLISH TEACHER, qualified to Teach the usual Branches taught in a Country School. Address, (post-paid) stating Terms and Qualifica-

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June 28, 1860.

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9th August, 1859.

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

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

FROM BUMMAH.

SEWAYGHYEEN, Burmah, March 6, 1856. Mr. P. Davis-Dear Sir: Such is the great demand for the Pain Killer that I write you to send me as soon as possible, in addition to what I have hitherto ordered, 24 dozen bozes, (two dozen bottles in a box) and a bill for the same, that I may give you an order on the Treasurer of the Union to the amount of the same.

N. Harris. amount of the same.

HENTHADA, Burmab, March 17, 1856. Messrs. P. Davis & Son-Gents: * * * I am sorry to say the last box of Pain Killer sent me has not yet come to hand. The expense of getting the me-dicine is something "these hard times," but the want of it is of far more importance. ••• Send me as soon as possible, another box of the same size. (viz. \$50 worth.) I enclose an order on the Treasurer of the Missionary Union for the amount. Rev. B. E. Тиомаз.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO. Boston, and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Wholesale agents for Montreal.

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GRAHAM & MUIR.

Dedicated to, and Honored with the Suffrages of, His Holiness PlUS IX.,

THE LIFE OF THE B. VIRGIN MARY. And of Her most Chaste Spouse Sr. JOSEPH, and Holy Parents St. JOACHIM and Sr. ANNE.

NOW Publishing, and will be completed in 20 Numbers, the most beautiful Edition of the LIFE of the B. VIRGIN ever issued. Written by Monsignore Gentilucci, Chamberlain of Honor to His Holiness. Each part will contain a splendid STEEL EN-GRAVING and several fine WOOD CUTS.

Part First now ready-price 25 cents-the remaining Numbers will soon be issued. GRAHAM & MUIR.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

RELLS.

BELLS.

[Established in 1826.] The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundary, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Lo-comotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warrantee, &c. send for a circular. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

NOTICE.

I WISH to inform my Customers and the Public, that I am still in SANGUINET STREET, and that I do not wish them to be deceived by such false statements as have appeared for some time in several of the French papers of this city. And I have no connection with any other Establishment in this city, only in Sangumet Street.

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

July 12.

JOHN MICLOSKY'S MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

38, Sanguinet Street,

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

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

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

With respect to the change that has taken place in the above Establishment, it has been done only for the better management of the same; and I wish to the Winter Months. inform the Public that I have not retired from the business, as has been circulated through the City in hand-bills. I am still the head Manager, until further notice

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

FIERRE R. FAUTEUX.

IMPORTER OF

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

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

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

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

April 6, 1860.

DRY GOODS,

St. Lawrence House, 93 M.Gill Street, Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, JULY 2nd, Trains will EASTERN TRAINS.

Day Express for Quebec, Portland and 8.30 A.M Boston, at.... Fast Express Train for Quebec, (arriving at Quebcc at 9.45 P.M) at...... Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over-night at Island Pond) Accommodation Train for Quebec, Is-4.00 P.M.

land Pond and all Way Stations, at 8.25 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains between Montreal and

Detroit darly. Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, 9.00 A.M. Stations, at.....*Night Express Train, (with Sleeping

Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit, 9.00 P.M the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukic Railroads for all

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, June 27, 1860.



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

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

so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

MERCHANT TAILORING,

And General Drapery Store, THE CLOTH HALL,

292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

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

Fashions, with much care and despatch, at the same time consulting the peculiar wish of each Customer Fall Sammer Suit completed in one day.

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

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

June 21.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for

Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur,

By the entire Press of the Country, to be The Best and Cheopest Work of the kind

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS.

Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25.

"SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number: Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau Street, New York.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. And for the speedy care of the subjoined varieties of

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pim-ples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

pies, Fustules, Motenes, 15041s, Birins, and all Skin Diseases.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sursuarilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection. I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometines it burst out in Ulcers on my head and arms; sometines it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and cars with one sore, which was painful and louthsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an afterative (Sarsuparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the seab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell

Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring-worm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept. 1859, that he has cured at inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a daugerous attack of Malignant Ergsipelus by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Exaptions by it constantly.

Hencehoods Golfrey on Swalled Nock

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

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Independence, Preston Co., Va., 6th Jaly, 1859.
Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which builted the skill of physiciaus, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried overy thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schlitus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-

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

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

stages of the Discuse.

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

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

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

P. F. WALSH,

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker,

HAS REMOVED TO

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

CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the EEST SELECT-ED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS. Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and

other religious and symbolic articles.

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F.
WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has
on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY.

The Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent work-

men, under his personal superintendence. No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be Warranted.

BUSINESS DEVICE: W Quick Sales and Light Profit. EN Nov. 17, 1859.

FIREWOOD.

1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD .- Pine, Hemlock and Tamarack-at \$3 per Cord. F. B. MINAMEE.

FIRE BRICKS. 5000 FIRE BRICKS for Sale,
Buckley Mountain, Ramsay's and Carr's

F. B. MINAMEE. St. Antoine Street.

WHITE PINE

100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Roc

Elm. 10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pine 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring
5000 do do 1 and 2 inch Flooring.
Parties intending to build will find this the bes

F. B. MINAMEE.

seasoned timber in market

low price.

FOR SALE. 3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 14, 14, 11, 12 50 barrels of Best American Cement 300 Empty Cement Barrels.

F. B. MINAMEE

THE Subscriber has two pair of EOB SLEIGHS for hire, capable of carrying 50 tens carch. Parties having large boilers, heavy castings, or wooden bonses to remove, should call and see them. January 26. F. B. MINAMEE. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE. IN this splendid free stone building, one of the most

beautiful of the country, there is given an education entirely destined to prepare young persons for commercial business, by teaching them particularly Arithmetic and the English and French languages. A crowd of English and French pupils from the cities and counties are now studying without distinc-tion of origin or religion. The boarding is at a very

ACADEMY

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTHE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten

tion to form the manners and principles of their pr. pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, liabits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition \$70 00 Use of Bed and Eedding. 7 00
Washing 10 50
Drawing and Painting. 7 00 Music Lessons - Piano. 28 00
Payment is required Quarterly in advance.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C.W.: Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial 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 (paya le halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1858. CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

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

governed by quick sales and light profits. WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

B. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street. Oct. 20, 1859.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON. THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respect-

> P. TUCKER, Collector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING,

Best West of England Black Cloths. Black Cassimeres, Tweeds, Docskins.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Orders will be executed according to the Lates:

and qualities

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced

in the World."

Subscribe to "Our Musicrl Friend," or order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignifi-cant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe

while fell on. My skin is now come, and a know yell feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulderation, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

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

Despensies, Hogert Bleases, Edge Tally

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

100000

M. P. RYAN,

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

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

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

Oats Flour Hams Fish Salt June 6, 1860.

Tobacco Cigara Soap & Candles B. Wheat Flour Pails Split Peas Brooms, &c. Corn Meal

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, will attend Gentlemen's Families, Morning and Evening, to give LESSONS in any branch of English Education. Address-Andrew Keegan, 47 Nazareth Street,

City references, if required.

REMOVED.

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

From Saint Francois Xavier Street,

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

May 31, 1860.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the " Queen's Engine House," MONTRRAL, C.B.



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

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

For the INSTANT RE-ASTH MA.—For the INSTANT RE-LIEF and PERMANENT OURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'8 BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, Made by C. B. SEYMOUR, & CO., 107 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

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



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

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

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

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

Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for

placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight and a very muterial saving in price.

CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper usage, in any climate. Printed Circulars, with descriptious, recommenda-tions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to

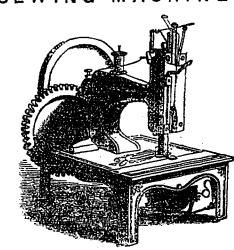
FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal, Agents for Canada.

January 7.

H. BRENNAN,

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

SEWING MACHINES



J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860.

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

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

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: No. 1 Machine..... \$75 00 with extra large shuttle. 95 00 Needles 80c per dozen.

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

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PATTON & BROTHER.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 M Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

> Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Montreal, Nov. 1859.

> > B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL. ADVOCATES.

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

WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal

FRANKLIN HOUSE, (Corner of King and William Streets,)

MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN, And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN.

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

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

D. O'GORMON,

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

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

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

M'GARVEY'S

STORE FURNITURE

244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

FURNITURE BUSINESS

wishes to inform them that having re-leased his store for a number of years, and made extensive improvements in order to accommodate his daily increasing business, he has just completed one of the largest and best assortments of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices,

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

244 Notre Dame Street,

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

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

house, No. 244 Notre Damo Street, near the French Square, Montreal. TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-

April 26.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retail

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND OIDER MERCHANTS,

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

All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery.

PRICES. WINES.

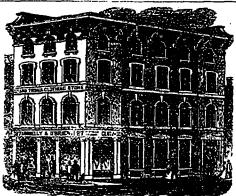
		dozen.	bot	tle.
PORT-Finest Old Crusted		48s	48	0đ
Very Fine129	6d	308	28	6đ
SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s	6d	429	39	6đ
Good128	6d	308	28	63
MADEIRA-Fine Old 159	0đ	368	38	9d
CHAMPAGNE-Moet's Imperial,		90s	78	6d
Other Brands,		508	Бs	0đ
OLARET-Chateu Lafitte and				
St. Julien, 129	6d	248	2s	6d
SPIBITS.				

BRANDIES-Martell's & Hen-GIN-Best London Old Tom.... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d

Scotch...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish...... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d

ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. OIDER-Penner's and Devonshire,... 123 6d 7s 6d All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

Whiskey. May 31, 1860.



SPRING AND SUMMER.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store, 87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

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

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

shionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL.

CONGOU. OOLONG.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE.

WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hhds. and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Seap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines Shee Thread Gaden Lines God Cord, Cloth

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

and Shoe Brushes. and Shoe Brusnes.

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

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices.

THOMAS M'KENNA,

PRACTICALPLUMBER

AND GASFITTER

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

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY,

PIANO FORTE TUNER. (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,)

BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as well in Montreal as in the country, and neighboring towns, that he has commenced TUNING PIANOS

on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great St. James Street, will meet with strict attention. March 9, 1860.

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

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

sound English Education.

Apply to the TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C.E., or to M. C. Healy's Commercial School, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. June 14, 1860.



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

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 hnmor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils.

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

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrept

and running alcors. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of 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 Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

to your heart's content; it will give you such real

comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the 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, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM

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

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

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

Hamilton, C. W

March 3 1860.

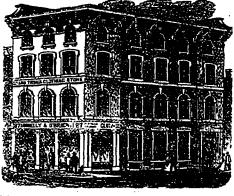
Per Per

nessy's, 1848.... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's

ALES AND PORTERS.

ston, &c., old in bottle...... 4s 0d 2s 6d PORTER—Truman & Co.'s and Guin-

tions. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy



1860.

Ties, &c., have now arrived.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which consists of the largest assortment, most fa-In consequence of our extensive business, and great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled this season to offer Goods much lower than any

Montreal, April 19, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

TEAS (GREEN)

TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.

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

INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. OHEESE, American (equal to English.)

Porter and Ale, in bottles. Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts

BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

J. PHELAN.

that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,

Ser igs