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THE THREE BEDS IN HEAVEN. AN IRISH LEGEND.

I am not aware that the following legend has ever been in print, or ever been written. I beard it for the first time, very recently, from the lips of an esteemed young friend, to whom it was narrated by an Irishwoman whom she visited while confined by sickness to her humble home.

"I went," says my fair narrator, "to see good Biddy O'Connor, having heard in the morning by her little boy Pat, that she was ill. I found her sitting up in her arm chair, with a huge night cap, fringed with enormous ruffles, upon her head, and her shoulders wrapped in an old

"Ali! Biddy," said 1, "I am sorry to find you ill. But as you are sitting up, I trust you are better?"

"Och! an' it's your own swate face 'ud make a dead woman better," answered Biddy, in her rich brogue. "It is the joy of my eyes iver to see ye, Miss. The sight of ye is welcomer than the Docther, for pleasant words is better nor bitter medicines."

"Where is your bed, Biddy?" I asked, observing that her humble cot was gone.

"It's doin' God's service, I hope, Miss; kapin' the bones o' a poor Canadian man from the hard boards of a joit cart !"

" Have you given it away ?"

"Yes, Miss," answered Biddy, crossing berself devoutly.

"What will you do for a bed, now you are sick ?" "Och, I have no fears! If I have no bed

here again, I'll have a bed in Heaven on a golden bedstead."

"Who have you given it to?"

"It was a poor family o' the Canady people, Miss, as stopt at my door last night. Seven o' them, big and little, in a one-horse cart, and on the bare boards lay sick the auld father, while the poor wife led the horse. So I tuk pity on the poor sick man and give him my straw bed, puttin' it in the bottom o' the cart an' helpin' his wife lay him on it. He was so thankful, and said he felt so easy there."

"But you were too poor, Biddy. You have been too generous."

" Niver a bit, Miss, niver a bit, Miss," auswered Biddy with zeal. " Have you niver heard of the story o' 'The Three Beds in Heaven,' Miss ?"

" Never, Biddy."

"Then if ye will please be seated on that bit of a box there, fornenst me, it's me will be happy and privileged to tell it to ye."

So, I took a seat as Biddy wished me to do, and prepared to listen to her story, which I give as follows, but not in Biddy's brogue:

THE THREE BEDS IN HEAVEN.

A great many years ago, there lived in old Ireland a very rich man who had no other family your wages!" than a wife and a stout, honest-hearted Christian serving maid. The man's name was Brien O'-Brien, and the maid's name was Bridget. The house in which Brien O'Brien lived was situated in an out-of-the-way lonely spot, upon a wide moor, two leagues from a town, on one side, and close to a wild range of dark "Banshee hills" on the other. The house was large, and had been the house of the O'Briens for three hundred years. There were large out-houses for gram and potatoes, a mill near for corn, and not fixing his eye upon Bridget as he spoke. far off in a little glen was a "distil."

The high road passed within a quarter of a of a clear morning, he could see up and down it for a long ways. There were but few houses visible over the wide moor, and on the heath hill | ler whom they had admitted the night previous. sides, and these were the shepherds' cots or huts

of rattle-watchers.

Brien was a man of good temper and cheerful, and though not rich, he would have been liberal with his goods, but for his wife, who was very avaricious, and held such a tongue over Brien, that he was forced to do as she would have him, for the sake of peace.

Never a beggar came to her door when she was at home that ever went fuller away! Nay, she followed him with malediction, and threatened him with Brien's wolf-dogs if he came a second time. But when Brien, as sometimes it maid being gone to the next market town, it was threw wide the door. "You shall take my bed, a merry entertainment the poor beggar had whose weary feet took him towards Brien's threshold. They sat at his board and drank ale and whisthe inroads made upon her larder, she would he must depart on his way. sceld Brien for half the night; but he took it easily, being, as we have said, of an easy nature.

times, yet his tear of his wife often led him to treat with harshness those he would have enter- the wife of Brien O'Brien, as she listened from tained kindly. Harshness and cruelty, whether her pillow to the tempest, " he won't trouble me

or are put on from fear of others, is alike censurable. Bridget, however, was good throughout and always. If her mistress barred the door against the poor wayfarer, (and many a one passed that way and stopped at nightfall, sheeking shelter, for the road and region were lonely),

CATHOLIC

she would cast them a morsel from the window. Bridget was a good Christian, and did all she could for Christ's love. She remembered that He had said he should be as pleased with a cup of cold water given to the poor, as if bestowed upon himself. She regarded all human beings not come in again." as her brothers. She saw Christ's image in every poor man's face. The tones of her voice spoke the goodness and benevolence of her heart. Never were two persons, dwellers under one roof, so unlike as Dame O'Brien and her maid Bridget. We shall soon see how Bridget was rewarded for her good deeds.

One winter's night, Brien, his wife and Bridget were awakened by a knocking at the outer door and a voice supplicating admission. The night was stormy and blustering, and the icy winds howled over the moor like the roar of

" Do you hear that, Dame ?" said Brien. "It is a hard night for man or beast to be abroad! Shall I get up and let him in?"
"No! What business has he to be out at

such hours? He should time his journey better."

" Mistress," said Bridget, whom the voice had called out of her bed, and who came to the door of her mistress' room with her shawl cast over upon his head more fiercely than it did then .her head, and her shoes in her hand, "mistress, Why he should lose his way thrice, I know not; please let me open the door to him. The night but that he has lost his way and needs our aid is is awful, and hear how he asks in the name of sweet Pity !"

"Good folks, for the love of Jesus, let a wayfarer enter and lodge with you to-night," said a voice of remarkable sweetness, in a tone of earnest pleading.

"You can't come in! We have but two beds in the house: one my husband and I occupy, and in the other sleeps my maid."

A third time the traveller knocked, and his voice was heard, calm and sweet to the ear, above the hoarse storm. "The night is dark. The way is blocked up!

Shelter is far! and I have travelled long!-Open, good people, and let me lodge with you the hearth; and in the morning he rose up early in Christ's good name!'

"Oh, mistress, do you hear? How can you say may to such a prayer !" cried Bridget.

es, wife, you must not turn him aw said Brien, hesitatingly, for he dared not speak with the beauty of enchantment. The long his mind out.

"Ob, let me open the door to him, kind mistress !" said Bridget. "Give me the key and I and he was no more seen, and almost forgotten. will let him in. He shall occupy my bed, and I At length, just one year from the night on which

will sleep upon the hearth." "If you will let him in, then," said the cruel sickened, and on the third night she died. mistress, to her weeping maid, "you may, but on condition that you relinquish four months of

"That I will do most gladly, mistress," answered Bridget, and, taking the key from her Her master's face was towards her, and, as she mistress' pillow, she opened the door and let the traveller in. He was a young man, and his gar- her blood run cold. She had never before seen ments were covered with sleet and snow. In his a ghost; but she knew the horrible being she hand he grasped a staff, with a handle shaped beheld standing by her master's shoulder, a litlike a cross. His dress was humble, but his the behind him, was the ghost of his avaricious countenance was very mild and prepossessing.

The next morning he went away, expressing his gratitude for his reception, and particularly

The storm continued throughout all the day, and the next night seemed, if possible, to inmile of Brien's house, and from his front door, crease in vehemence. About undnight, Brien and his wife and Bridget were awakened by a knock at the door, and the voice of the travel-

> "I have wandered far and long, kind friends, and night has come on and overtaken me in this wild moor, as before. Let me in, good people, in Jesus' name !"

> A second time the faithful Bridget plead in his behalf to her enraged and cruel mistress.

"I will give him my bed as before, sweet mistress, it you will let him enter, and the hearth to-night will lie as pleasant as it did last night." "If you will relinquish another third of your fice a year's wages for three nights' lodging for

year's wages, you shall let him in," answered her "This will I gladly do. Enter, weary travelchanced, was at home alone, his wife and the ler in Jesus' blessed name!" she added, as she

as you did last night!" Early in the morning, the traveller rose and took his leave, mildly and sweetly thanking them key, and ate bread and bacon like lords. When as before. Bridget would have detained him, his wife would come home at night and discover for the storm still raged, but he said to her that

All day the tempest continued, and the day, closed as the two preceding ones had done, in a The maid Bridget, however, was the blessing storm. The winds were laden with acy rain, chase for him with thy bed and wages?" of that house; for although Brien was kind at and the roar of the sweeping blast was terrific.

"If that traveller is abroad to-night," said

sure to perish ere he could reach the threshold." For thy charity thou art rewarded; while for She had hardly got the words out of her mouth ere a strong rap was heard upon his door. Three knocks were given, just as the stranger of two preceding nights gave them. Dame O'Brien trembled between superstitious fear and anger as she heard them."

"It is the same man again," said Brien O'-Brien, with amazement. "He must be a demented person, ever wandering about the moors, and never reaching any inn or town. He shall

"That he shall not," responded his wife. "Good Christian friends," said a voice at the

door, a low, sweet, calm voice, yet heard distinctly above the uproar of the elements; "I come a third time to seek a lodging for the night and a shelter from the keen blasts. Open to me, I pray you, and let me come in."

"Never shall you again cross that threshhold," cried Dame O'Brien, with great vehem-

"Oh, my sweet mistress," cried good Bridget, kneeling by her bedside and clasping her hands together; on, for the love of Christ, let not a fellow-creature perish."

"He has come twice for lodging, and we have given it to him. What does he do here

"If the storm was a plea for him the first night and the second night, sweet mistress, so is it to-night, also," said Bridget, " for it beats Why he should lose his way thrice, I know not; plain. Oh, kind mistress, give me the key, and let me open to him! I will again give him the use of my bod. The hearth is warm, and methinks I slept more soundly there than in my

"If you will remit the remaining third part of your year's wages, the traveller shall also come in to-night," answered her avaricious mistress.

"This I will do, good mistress, and cheerfully, too," cried Bridget, as she took the key and opened the door, letting in, as she did so, the same dripping young man who had the two previous nights craved their hospitality. As before, he occupied Bridget's bed-she sleeping upon and went away as before.

The day was bright and beautiful-the birds sang-the skies were soft and blue, and at evening the round moon rose, lighting up the scene night passed, the morning came, and the traveller had not appeared. Days, weeks passed away, he had first appeared, the wife of Brien O'Brien

Another year passed away. It was night .-Brien was seated in his hall, making over his accounts. Bridget, still the faithful servant of his household, was near by at a table brewing. happened to look up, she saw a sight that made

"Master, look! Jesus have mercy on us!" she cried, crossing herself; which she had no sooner done than she took courage.

"What do you see?"

"Your wife's ghost !" " Where?"

"Look behind you!"

He did so, and, beholding her, he fell to the floor insensible.

"Bridget," said the spirit. " My poor mistress," answered the maid, sadly, for she knew from the looks of the ghost

that it was in a state of suffering. "Bridget, I am sent bither to tell thee that

thou hast three beds in Heaven."

"Three beds in Heaven 1"

"Yes. Thou didst three nights give up thy bed to a storm-driven traveller, and didst sacrione a stranger to thee. Know that those who deny themselves here shall be rewarded threefold in the world to come. For the three beds thou didst give up to the traveller, three beds or places are there in Heaven. One of these is for thy own use when thou comest there; the other two which thou hast earned by thy chadoing penance in purgatory, shall instantly be translated to Heaven. Wouldst thou know now which I, alas ! demed, but which thou didst pur-

"I know, poor mistress, he was one for whom Christ died. I ask no more to know." "Thou must hear whom thou didst do such

service unto. The wayfarer was the Lord Christ. they proceeded from natural hardness of hear again with his call for lodging, for he will be He came to try thy faith and reprove my sin .-

my cruelty I am punished in purgatory."

HRONICLE

"Poor mistress! poor mistress? what am I that I should be thus honored while you suffer," said Bridget, after her first surprise at what she had heard passed by. "If I have three beds in Heaven, one shall be for me, one for my master, and one for thee."

Thus spoke the good maid? and hardly had she ceased, when the suffering ghost became transformed into a bright smiling angel-and, spreading its wings, seemed to ascend through the roof, and the next moment became invisible. Bridget fell on her knees and crossed herself, and remained several minutes in devotion.

The next year Bridget's master died, leaving her all his wealth. She lived to a good old age, doing good with it, and at length was taken to rest for ever in one of the Three Golden Beds in Heaven her sweet charity had won for her.

This legend goes to show that no act of benevolence remains without its reward. What we do for the stranger, we know not that we are not doing it ' for the Lord."

"It shows, too," devoutly said Biddy O'Connor to the narrator, "how that by their good poor burnin' souls out of purgatory, and give them a bed in Heaven. If Bridget had given darlint would have had in Heaven-but enough for herself, that same any how, sure. But by givin' it up two nights more, she earned two mistress. So it's the truth, we can help each other! It is not onct we must do good, but as many times over onct as we can, and then it's many a one o' our kith and kin we'll help out o' the pit o' purgatory."

We end our story with the following reflections upon it by our fair narrator:

"What exquisite touches of beauty, in all the pictures presented to us in this simple legend, so delicate and full of significance that they reach the soul ere the eye has time to behold them, and musings on the link that binds the life in Time to that in Eternity.

"The sweet, earnest voice of him who seeks shelter from the storm, his mild face, and the cross topped staff he bears, revealed to us, ere we are told, that again in the human form our Lord is travelling on earth, to know whom Love hath made His.

"The words 'sweet mistress' from Bridget to one, whom the tale tells us, was not ever gentle and kind, were beautifully natural from one whose heart was too serene, through devotion and pious works, to reflect the evils in another.

"The tale simply says she slept more sweetly this. on the hearth than she had ever done on her couch, and leaves us to feel why it could be so. Then, in a view of the other world, it shows us three beds in Heaven, purchased with three beds power), to which we would ask the serious ason earth, and we are again left to muse in si- | tention of the country; it is, that the matter lence on which is more to be desired—a rest on earth, or a rest in Heaven.

loved on earth, granted on account of her three acts of self-denial, when one giving up of her bed to the weary traveller would have procured by adopting a similar form of Petition; and thus rest for herself, shows us the efficiency of a life of patient well-doing; in relieving others from the heaviness of sin, by its holy influence, though | fail to engage the serious notice of our friends in occasional acts of sacrifice of self, might test our love for Heaven upon earth, and give to our ther better worth having of the two. By all souls rest.

"At a first glance, it might seem unnatural that the gentle traveller should have been willing to take the couch of the poor maid, Bridget ;but he was taking the dross of earth give her back the seven times tried gold of Heaven .-Upward he bore her treasure, while the sun three times rose and set upon her earthly way.

"Only one of deep piety, who had himself known the sacrifice of the pleasures of this life, could have made this legend. It is not of the intellect, but of the pure heart, which may see God."

"REPEAL OF THE UNION."

A NEW ORGANISATION. (From the Irishman.)

It is but a fortaight ago since we stated that we had received of late communications from several quarters on the subject of the so-called "representatives" upon the one only question rity thou canst bestow on whom thou wilt. Any which an Irish Member in an English Parliament two thou mayest name that are now on earth, or has in truth a right to regard as of any real importance there. And in reply to those com-inunications we declared our belief that a general who the traveller was who sought shelter, and public National demand for the REPEAL OF THE lish rule, and that her people still part for the Union, (though confined only to that,) if it could day of Independence as warmly as in O'Connell's be made, would be at the present moment a highly useful and even important manifesto of the no more than this. National Will of the Irish People.

Even since then a movement has been commenced; and one which, though it approves in- And after that comes another season, and an-

House of Commons-a form which cannot, of course, receive the concurrence of those in Ireland who do not feel it possible to recognise the supremacy of that "august" assembly-is yet a movement quite in the right direction, because apart from forms it is practically intended by way of simple public protest against the longcontinued violation of the right of Ireland to Self-Government, and is confined to the simple demand of restoration of our Domestic Legisla-

In another page will be found the text of an admirably drawn Petition-the alteration of a few empty formal words in which would make it altogether a worthy National Declaration on the part of the People of Ireland to-day. It is destined, we believe, to be but the first step of a series-the first step of a new National Movement throughout the country. It is true that the initiative is taken by the people of a small borough, and that, too, a borough not the most fortunate in its choice of a patriotic " representative?" But the fact is that in this Petition Youghal expresses the sentiments of every honest-thinking Irishman in the country; and they are sentiments, and sentiments on this occasion works, Christians in this world, are able to help couched in language, sure to find abundant echo all over Munster -- all over Ireland -- in the great cities, as well as in the little villages and in all up her bed only one night, it's but one bed the the rural parishes of many a county breader the great counties of Cork and Tuper at

We are glad of it. We find with piersure the onion presented by this Petition. We feel more good places in Heaven for her master and that its echo will be heard even hevond tretand. -even in France, and in other countries, too, where, perhaps, our own special objection to " Petition" forms will not be understood to the prejudice of what essentially means a National Protest after all. And in reference to this docuinent, we can frankly repeat what we declared in general terms a fortnight ago: By all means let us have any reasonable form of Protest that may be; it is right that all honest Irishmen (and we are very sure of such are our Youghal friends) should find means of expressing themwith a mysterious language fill us with deepest selves in the form and to the extent that most exactly expresses their particular view of what is practical. And surely such a petition us this is far better work, and nobler, than any work done or attempted to be done by the late (for, thank heaven, we can no longer refer to an existing) " Independent Opposition Parliamentary Party !" We shall be delighted to see the many honest Irishmen whom that delusion so long di bestir themselves now, as the men of Youghal have done, to take at last a step in the right direction—the first practical step, according to the ideas prevalent during the last eight or ten years, being, we presume, a petition such as

> But there is another objection than any formal one to the practical usefulnass of a Petition (where the Petition is addressed to a hostile ends there.

So far as Youghal is concerned so it does, lit-"The repose, with her, of two whom she erally. As to the rest of the country, all Ireland, or a great number of such towns in Ireland as Youghal, may doubtless join in the movement it will be indeed a National Protest, such as if not attended to by England, will at least not France, whose attention just now is perhaps rameans, then, all over Ireland let those who still can sign a Petition, any Petition, to the English Parliament, sign this Petition; and as for those who, like ourselves, cannot conscientiously make use of that form, let them do the same thing in a form which they can use,-let them sign and publish a Declaration, embodying the same principles, and we may surely add, as nearly as may be in the same words, for we believe the language of the Petition in question is such as scarcely to admit of improvement.

> Yet, after all this is done,-after, every parish in Ireland shall have signed its petition to the English House of Commons, or its Declaration to England and the World,-the matter ends there. And indeed so far as immediate practical result is concerned, all these Petitions and Declarations, though they were signed by the whole Irish people, would we know produce none at all. They would simply vindicate the National Will in public reputation throughout the world,-they would give the he, in solemn form to the false representations of England in our regard,-they would effect a formal assurance of the truth to France, to all Europe; that Ireland is still as invincibly unreconciled as ever to Engtime, or even as in 1848. But they could effect

After all this is done, then, the matter ends. there. One single Protest, -- and no more. -deed the form of a petition to the English other year,-probably one pregnant with the future fate of this country in particular, as well as of others in Europe; and again and again will. Finally, the subscription to be a weekly one, and Ireland be expected, for Europe will watch her as low in amount as possible; it need scarcely, Ireland be expected, for Europe will watch her with greater interest soon, to declare herself anew, (aye, and may hap to answer particular questions as to the How as well as to the What 1), concerning the Will and all the Hopes of the People under circumstances not entirely the same as the present. It is with some such such feeling of uneasiness, some presentiment of necessities to arise next winter, or next year, that for months back, and on all sides, the question has whispered about of which we have more than once before felt compelled, we may say, to take public notice; the question, namely, of a new political Organization of the people in the interests of Nationality.

We said the other day, that to our minds any honest and honorable Irish, and not West-British, Organisation of the people would be in uself useful, if it were only possible, just now. But we declared at the same time our conviction that no such organisation as any of those of former years was now to be thought of; and we explained, as clearly as we could, the reason why. The evil repute of " Agitation" for years back, makes honest men shrink from that regular organisation of agitation which encourages a scandalous trade on the part of the cleverer kind of political speculators.

We did not, however, scruple to invite suggestions as to what might be done towards organisation of some other class: and we have actually now before us one, which, with some modifications, might, as it appears to us, be made really so well worthy of adoption that we should be wanting in our duty if we did not lay it before our readers.

A single, central, governing Association is objectionable on all the grounds above alluded to, and to which we have lately had occasion more than once to refer. And the examples and experience of the last Twelve Years, not to go farther back, ought to be abundantly sufficient to show how inefficient for all practical purposes, as well as how objectionable for the reasons already specified, such an Organization in Ireland would now be. We need not, surely, stop to particularise the foibles and the failures since 1849.

But the same objections do not apply to the creation of a great number of smaller, quieter, more silent, and less demonstrative Local Societies-whose whole business it should not be to vapor about Ireland's wants, to boast outrageously of Ireland's virtues and qualifications for freedom, and to bully and swagger about Ireland's hopes and intentions: but whose existence for other the ordinary purposes of civil life might | and estimable, the indefatigable pastor of Sandyford be made the unostentatious, but not therefore the and Glencullen, will admit the appropriateness of the expression. On Monday last, death terminated less effective, means of communication between true irishmen, means capable of being turned to public account on proper occasion.

During the Repeal Agitation, in 1843, the enlightened leaders of that movement endeavored to serve the cause of education and general intellectual improvement by promoting the establishment of Local Libraries, under the name of Repeal Reading Rooms, in all the towns and villages throughout the country. What if now, seventeen years later, we were to transpose the double plan of these Reading Rooms? The people are absolutely in want of all the appliances of Self-Education in almost every parish in the island, city and rural alike. And, wanting books and maps, how can they learn to understand their relations with Europe, or indeed any of the political questions of the present day, befriend the poor, to comfort the widow, to protect these people, who have now no books, no knowledge, no solid education, know how to read in the proportion perhaps of two to one above the people of Seventeen years ago, and only want offices of charity there never was an individual tion has advanced with still more rapid strides, the opportunity which association together alone can give them (for working men cannot afford to buy, each for bimself, the books and the maps, as well as the papers they would wish to read and study in the year) to make active and most productive use of it. What, then, if we were to establish in every village and parish a popular Reading Room, not devoted in the first place to politics at all, but to the true purposes of a Reading Room and Litrary, (Library however small, even though twenty little books were to form the nucleus) but to take in also some newspaper or newspapers, and to be a nucleus of nolitical feeling and conversation, though not an arena of public political pretence and show? If Ireland had at this moment a thousand or so of such quiet little National Societies-one, say, in every parish, or in the cities in every ward, (that being the political division in a municipality)would we not be the stronger for it? Such is, then, the nature of the Organization proposed in the plan before us.

The general features of that plan are, shortly, these following: Every Parish (say Youghal to begin with-since Youghal has had the honor to set so stirring an example of spirit and self-recollection as that of Sunday last) to form and support a modest Reading Room, no matter how humble to begin with; no special political debate to be encouraged, but only conversation-the sole stamp of politics upon such Reading Rooms to be a test declaration to be faithful to the cause of Irish Nationality, and the subscribers 1860: - Tea, £6,684 12s 5d; refined sugar, £744 15s to each Reading Room to constitute there the 1d; Muscovado sugar, £2,024 1s 5d; coffec, £71 8s; National Society of the Locality; a well select—wine, £1,237 ls; spirits, £1,087 ls; tobacco, £6,098 l3s 6d; miscellaneous, £1,806 l3s. Total, ed solid Library to be gradually established-no matter how small the beginning-to consist of Catholic churches, and to be managed in the same way, but as many sound historical books as possible to be procured at first, and not only as regards Ireland but also France, and Italy, and Spain, of all which countries every Irishman ought to know the history as well as his own ;good maps of Ireland, France, Italy, and Spain to be obtained, as soon as possible, and hung in the room; good books on geography, and a sound selection of the best obtainable works on Military Science and Military History to be added to the collection; and, of course, some newspaper or newspapers, to inform the Society from day to day, or from week to week, not only of what is passing here, but still more what is pass-

ing on the Conlinent of Europe outside us. perhaps, exceed One Penny.

Of such an organization we must say we full of advantage for its own sake. It would, as it appears to us, supply too all the real wants of Irish politics; for we do not want much talking, other, and to feel that when occasion at any time calls for united action or united expression of opinion (whether it be that of a Petition, a Protest, a Declaration, or any other such expression, and upon no matter what Irish subject of interest) we should know where at once to find each other, without loss of time, without hesitation, and without distrust. If we had a National Society in every Parish, and in every Ward, we should have all this; and we should besides have the best of all organizations for the education of the people, and for affording them courses into which many a good man is gradually drawn precisely for want of such an institution in his neighborhood. As for connection between the hundreds of such Societies into one powerful whole, for any general purpose—that might easily be arranged in proper time; for the present any such thing would be entirely premature, and the plan which has been communicated to us accordingly omits entirely the consideration of this part of the subject.

We have somewhat exceeded our proper limits; but the subject must plead for us in excuse. It is not one for summary treatment.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Grace the Archbishop held a visitation of the clergy of the deanery of Dunmore on last Monday, and of the clergy of the deanery of Tuam in this town on Tuesday. His grace will, we are infomed, visit the western deaneries of his diocese during the next and following week .- Tuam Herald.

ILLNESS OF THE VERY REV. P. O'GARA .- With sincere regret we have heard that the Very Rev. Patrick O'Gara, P. P., of Drumcliffe, is confined to bed through illness. We are sure that we but re-echo the feeling of all who have had the privilege of acquaintance with this exemplary pastor and sterling patriot, when we express our fervent hope that he may soon be restored to his devoted parishioners and to his many sincere friends and ardent admirers .-Sligo Champion.

DEATH OF THE REV. P. SMYTH, P.P., SANDYPORD. It is our painful duty to record the death of one of the most exemplary, pious, and zealous clergymen the Church of this country ever possessed. This is not the language of exaggeration. Every one who had the honor of knowing Father Smyth, the good, his long and painful illness. The venerated deceased had attained his sixty-eighth year, fifty-five of which were spent in the duties of his sacred mission, having been ordained in the year 1815. For a period of forty-three years he discharged the onerous and important trust of parish priest of Sandyford and Glencullen, where he has left many noble monuments of his piety and great Christian love for his flock .-During his ministry in this poor and populous district he founded no less than four schools for the children of the parish, and we believe that two handsome and commodious chapels also bear evidence of his untiring and practical piety .- Freeman.

With succre regret we have to record the death of the Rev. Wm. Bourke, P. P., Rockhill and Bruree, who, after an unusually protracted and severe illness borne with unequalified submission to the will of his Divine Master, was summoned away on the 21st ult., to receive the crown which is promised in the House of the Lord to "the good and faithful servant." To almost every one of which is European? And the orphan, to open the ear to the cries of the this that the cost of the voyage is hardly if at all almost every one of which is European? And the orphan, to open the ear to the cries of the this that the cost of the voyage is hardly if at all increased, that its old miseries, which it was painful spirit of the forlorn and triendless, are amongst the highest duties that can be performed by man to his fellow-creature; and in the discharge of these great who surpassed Father Bourke. May his soul rest in peace.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY .- It is believed that 6.000 of the Irish constabulary are willing to resign for emigration to Rome and other countries. About 250 men of the county of Limerick have done so already, or are so disposed. In Clare, Cork, and Kerry, the police have similar inclinations, and are showing and proving it. It will be too late when the British Government offers the men the better treatment they claimed .- Munster News.

W. S. O'Brien, Esq., and his eldest son, have returned to Dublin from their tour through Spain and Portugal. We are happy to say the eminent patriot is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits .-Morning News.

The Lords Justices have approved of the appointment of the Hon. Bichard Handcock, to be a deputy lieutenant for the county of Westmeath, in the room of Sir Francis Hopkins, deceased, and of the Earl of Longford to be a deputy lieutenant in the room of Hugh M. Tuite, Esq., resigned.

Lieutenant Col. Tighe has been appointed to the command of the Kilkenny Fusiliers, and Lieut. St. George is appointed Major in the same corps.

Mr. Joseph Meagher, solicitor, has been appointed master extraordinary for taking affidavits for the Irish Court of Chancery at Tullow, co., Carlow.

The Lords Justices have approved of the appointment of Francis John Gervais, Esq., to be a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Tyrone, in the room of Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart, deceased.

Sergeant Lee, of the Wexford Militia, was lately presented with a silver medal for good conduct during a period of service of twenty-one years.

The following is an abstract of duties received at the port of Dublin, for the week ended May 19, £18,754 5s 5d.

THE GALWAY LINE .- A Shareholder writes to the such books as are ordinarily found in the little Freeman, suggesting the removal from London to circulating libraries attached to so many of the Dublin of the managing committee of the above company, the company being chiefly Irish shareholders. He says, "I think the entire business should be conducted by Irishmen. The Irish shareholders ought to call a meeting for that purpose, headed by our present excellent Lord Mayor, who is deeply interested in the matter."

The Cunard Company has purchased the wharf at Queenstown, known as Fitzpatrick's-quay, and, it is said, have it in contemplation to build a jetty from the quay to deep water. When the jetty is built, it ing, has made the emigrant's parting easier to him, is believed they will have their screw vessels to lie and he goes to-day with full as much hope as grief. alongside.

tion of raising the price of paper from the 1st of be driven into exile by the misery which alone would next month. They say they waited to the present in the hope that the repeal of the duty would enable and 'with a will'-a spice of adventure giving its them to do so at less inconvenience to their cus- zest to his more calculating desire to 'better his

A Penny Savings Bank has been established in Kells, and them out to be one of the most useful. Kells, and them out to be one of the most useful has been considerable, amounting we are credibly institutions of the day. The bank opened on the 7th informed, to several thousands a week. The emiday of April last, when the amount received was grants belong to the agricultural classes, including day of April last, when the amount received was 143 8d., from twenty eight or thirty depositors. A fortnight afterwards (on April 28th.) the number should warmly approve; because it would be of depositors was forty-nine, and the amount of cash received £1 18s 11d., thus in one fortnight nearly doubling the number of depositors, and nearly trebling the funds. One circumstance connected with the management of the Kells Penny Bank is in just now-we want only to be known to each strict accordance with the liberality of the age, and calculated to give unbounded confidence to allthat is, that the trustees and assistants consist of both churches--Roman Catholic and Protestant: so that not the least fear of undue influence can be entertained outside doors. At present, the Roman Catholic depositors are double those of the Protestants, which might naturally be expected from the ratio of the population .- Drogheda Argus.

> The subscription for erecting a statue to Sarsfield in Limerick, amounts to £700. The committee are engaged in organizing a city collection.

A ROYAL IRISH DOCKYARD -For this once-and without combatting "public opinion," in England on the ground of what seems to us an unreasoning want an intellectual refuge from those idle and drunken of "justice to the civil service"-a service as constantly important as the military and naval -we will also venture to ask for "justice to Ireland" in the shape of a royal Irish dockyard. If anywhere a strongly fortified naval station, comprising an arsenal, and including a town, within fortifications, capuble of serving as a refuge and a rallying post, is required in the United Kingdom, surely it is wanted in the least united, and most vulnerable part? For many sufficient reasons, a naval establishment would be valuable in a country where labor is cheap, and mechanics are unusually intelligent; yet whence, in the event of war, the emigration would be of a very different sort to that which now quits Oork; it would be an exodus, not of young and hopeful men, going to seek fortune in a land of promise, but of trembling women, flying from that city, as, in 1598, did the English poet, Spenser. - Dublin University. Magazine, for June.

> LANDED ESTATES COURT .- Among the sales on Tuesday were two lots of the Waterford estate of John W. Burmester and others (formerly in the possession of John Sadleir), and comprising part of the lands of Coolnamuck, producing together a net rental of £256 a-year, which realized the high sum of £12,400. On the same day a property in the county of Clare was sold in ten lots, which brought upwards of £15,000.

> EMIGRATION AND THE LABOR MARKET .- The Clare Journal calls attention to a marked feature in connection with the emigration movement now in progress :- " Notwithstanding the numbers leaving the country, who are all of the agricultural, small farming, and laboring classes, when, one would think, whole tracts of country must be untenanted, the competition for land is as great as ever, and land is as difficult to procure as when the rural population was twice as numerous, from which it appears that there were formerly too many depending on the land for subsistence, while the emigration prevents the labor market from being overstocked, and farmers find but little difficulty in getting their land tilled; of course, they have to pay higher wages, as laboring men earn nearly double now what they did formerly."

EMIGRATION .- The Cork Reporter has some sensible observations on the progress of the second Irish exodus, which that journal regards in a great measure as the consequence of a more adventurous spirit among the people, which leads them to cast their lot in distant and newly occupied lands, rather than apply themselves to the more plodding industry to which they must resort in the home country. " However," adds the Reporter, " we may deplore the loss of our 'bone and sinew,' which are thus taken from us, we must say that we cannot take quite the same view of it as some of our cotemporaries, as we shall presently explain. The great extension of steam traffic, both by land and sea, has increased largely the facilities of emigration. There are few places in Ireland now which are far removed from access to one or other of the great lines of railway that lead to our principal ports. And within a few years several lines of first-class ocean steamers bave been brought into activity, by which the Atlantic is traversed with wonderful regularity, certainty, and safety, in not many more days than it took weeks by the old sailing emigrant ship to cross it. Add to to dwell upon, are nearly all got rid of, and that it may now be made respectably and comfortably. Let it be further borne in mind that American locomowhile, by the system of 'through-ticket' arrangements the emigrant can pass, on his arrival, at once, safely and expeditiously, to the ultimate point which he desires to reach, and it will at once be seen how greatly the temptation to go is increased, for all persons whose thoughts are turned in this direction .-Formerly, what was the position of the Irish peasant? He had his farm, small in dimensions, yet too large for his limited means of turning it to account. On it he remained, and brought up his family, isolated from communication with the busier world, and ignorant of its ways, and of the opportunities it offers to the active and enterprising. All his ambition was to live on his 'bit of ground,'eat the simple root that it yielded to him in abundance, and as his children grew to maturity to divide the farm into smaller patches, on which they squatted and reared their progeny, in increasing poverty and with diminishing hope and ambition-if we can use such a word in speaking of such a class. When sub-divi-sion of land could proceed no further, leaving the means of support to the dwellers on it, and that starvation was imminent, he looked, as his last earthly chance, to the emigrant ship. In his isolation and his ignorance one fact had reached him, that somewhere, afar off, beyond an all but boundless expanse of ocean, there lay a great country called America. If he could make his way to one of the seaports of his own land, he had ascertained that means would be found to transport him to this distant region .-More he knew not. Quebec, Boston, New York, Montreal, were names, perhaps, that had reached him, but they were mere names to him. He had been told that all were in America—and all were alike to him. To reach any he must journey over land for many days, and must then enter on that appalling voyage-full of privation and of peril-of many weeks. But fly he must-fly from ruin and from death. And so he left on his dreary and dreaded exile. Such it was to many of our people, even a dozen years ago. But is it anything like this now? The National School has familiarised the young peasant with all that is possible to learn of that great continent, and of the newly-peopled land over which our great empire extends. The railway is at the door, or a few miles off at furthest. The steamer goes direct from its terminus, and lands him within fortnight beyond that ocean that seemed so illimitable before. He knows all about the place he wants to go to. There is some struggle with the strong Celtic feelings at leaving the old land and the old home; but there have been many sad partings during the last 15 years, and the Irish nature has grown somewhat used to them. Besides, the educated man minds these things less than the uneducated—we stop not to discuss the good or ill of this, but so it The National School, as well as sterner teach-So that altogether his emigration is quite different The Irish paper-makers have signified their inten- from what it used to be, and he no longers waits to

have coerced him formerly, but goes freely, manfully,

condition.'"

For several months, the emigration from this port small farmers and laborers, and they appear to be amply provided with means to ensure their comfort on the voyage. - Drogheda Paper.

THE PRINCE ALBERT. - The Royal mail steamer Prince Albert sails this evening for St. John's Newfoundland, and New York. There is no diminution in the current of emigration which is running westwards, for we find that 650 steerage passengers have been booked for her. There are also 50 first-class making in all 700 passengers. So large a number is of late no novelty, for during the past few months, when the size of the ship admitted of a larger number being accommodated, this number was even exceeded. A great number of the emigrants were young men of the peasant class, probably driven from Ireland owing to the poor state of the country. The cargo which arrived here yesterday evening by the steamship Antelope from Liverpool, for the Prince Albert, was pretty large, and Belfast contristeamer Golden Fleece, and already we learn nearly the full number of steerage passengers are booked. She will be succeeded by the magnificent new paddle mail steamer Connaught, the first of the vessels expressly built for this line. — Galway Express.

The Northern Whig has received a dispatch from its London correspondent, relative to the proposed settlement of the Belfast Municipal Suit, which says: Mr. James Fitzgerald had an interview to day (21st ult.), at twelve o'clock, at the Irish Office, Whitehall, with the parties, for the purpose of settling the terms of the draft deed of submission, naming the several parties who are to sign it, and appointing arbitrators. Serjeant Lawson appeared for the Belfast Corporation; Mr. Buller for the Belfast Banking Company (Mr. John Thompson, Treasurer of the Corporation); Mr. Johns for the special respondents in the suit, and Mr. John Rea in person. After hearing statements from all parties represented, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald took copies of the deeds respectively, and proposed to give his final decision to morrow."

The Belfast Mercury says of the state of the linen trade: - "Stocks of handloom linens, light and heavy, continue moderate, and both linen and cambric handkerchiefs are in fair demand, as are also light drills. Stocks of power-loom goods are also generally light, and are held firmly at full prices for most descriptions.

ORANGE DISPLAY IN ARMAGH .- On Friday nigh

the old city was thrown into the most fearful state of excitement by the entry into it of upwards of 500 Orangemen, headed by nearly twenty drums and fifes playing party tunes and otherwise disturbing the public peace. The party entered the city by College street, then up English-street, passing the house of the resident magistrate, W. M. Miller, then through Market-street, close to the Police Barracks, down Scotch-street, and over Barrack-hill, all the time playing party tunes, shouting "To hell with the Pope," and putting her Majesty's Catholic subjects in terror of their lives. It may be necessary to state that this drumming and Orange display is no novelty here, for it hardly ceases, the only difference being that those displays have generally been confined to the Protestant districts, whilst this last one has traversed almost the entire city. The most unpleasant facts in connection with these Orange demonstrations are, that they have gone on for years, and that neither the local magistracy nor the executive have taken any steps whatever to put a stop to what, it is feared, will end in blood; and also that the Catholics have not that confidence in the thorough and impartial administration of justice that is absolutely necessary for the protection of their lives and properties. Last year a melancholy example was given of the justice Catholics are to expect from those entrusted with the administration of law here. In a case which came before the magistrates for trial arising out of a Revival meeting, in which the Orange party beat their drums over Barrack-bill, hivouacked behind the preacher in the Gaol-square, and appeared to take part in the religious service, one of the converted rushed out upon a poor Cathoic, stabbed him dreadfully in the head and face .-Now, this was proved in the most distinct and circumstantial manner by two or three intelligent witnesses, but the Orange party, with their old tactics, brought up half-a-dozen of the "brethern" to prove that the meek disciple was as mild as a lamb, and the magistrates accordingly dismissed the case would the vindication of the law be one particle more successful in a quarter sessions or assize court; for no matter how impartial the judge may be, the jury will be so constituted that not a Catholic will be allowed to serve on it, provided it be a party cuse; and thus end all the appeals to the law which should be our great protection. It was quite apparent from the immense numbers that took part in the Orange demonstration that it was the act of the organized lodges, as the parties were present from many a mile distant, and were evidently acting in concert together. These displays having gone on for years, as was to have been expected, have caused a counter demonstration on the part of the lower orders of Catholics, and so in the other part of the town—viz., Irish street; they, too, have procured a drum and fife and played through part of the city up to twelve o'clock on Friday night. This is really an intolerable state of things, and will certainly end hadly, for should the two hostile parties meet, there will be murder, and then the city will present the sad spectacle Belfast did two years ago. If the authorities do not act with vigor, and put down with a strong hand all party displays, there is an end to law and order in this city and county .- Dublin Freeman.

RIBBON ARREST IN IRELAND. - Several accounts from the town of Dundalk announce the arrest there on Saturday of a large number of persons said to be implicated in some illegal conspiracy; but whether connected with the old Ribbon confederation, or the more recent Phonix plot, is not yet made very clear. The arrest was made with such precision and quietness that the townspeople knew nothing of the affair until Monday evening. The authorities are reported to be in possession of information regarding the ramifications of the conspiracy, and it is added that persons bolding rather a respectable station in life are implicated. Mr. Fitzmaurice, the resident magistrate, is taking information against the alleged conspirators, and it is believed that geveral more warrants are in the hands of the police, which will be duly executed.

On the morning of the 12th ult., as Dr. Morrough, of Sarsfield's-court, his son, and driver were coming up to Cork on a four-wheeled car, when opposite the crossing of the trainway of the Cork and Youghal Railway, at the Fishery, a train of trucks loaded with ballast for the line, which were running down the incline, struck the horse, killing him on the spot, the entire series of trucks passing over his legs. The vehicle was shattered to pieces. No injury was sustained by either Dr. Morrough's son or the driver, but the Doctor himself received a contusion on the side of the head, being struck by a portion of the car.

On the 16th ult., a man named Daniel Morkham, was arrested at Maryboro' Queen's County, (where he had been settled for four years and had got married,) on a charge of being the principal of a party who waylaid and murdered Thomas Cosgrove, the 7th of May, 1850, while returning to his residence from the fair of Roscrea.

Thomas Brennan, a small farmer, residing near Roscrea, King's County, has been held to bail for trial at the ensuing assizes for the King's County, on a charge of committing perjury at a coroner's inquest, in swearing that the deceased drank whiskey when it was subsequently established that the deceased drank beer.

On the 24th all as Are George T. Hill, head Inspector of the Limerick markets, was about leaving his house for the markets, after breakfast, he fell down dead, to the inexpressible grief of his family, by whom he was surrounded. Medical aid was at once called in, but the vital spark had fled the doctors giving it as their opinion that death was caused by heart disease.

John Wiglesworth, Esq., for many years Collector of Inland Revenue in Limerick, has retired on superannuation. Mr. Thos. Reilly, supervisor of excise, Limerick district, has been appointed supervisor of Sherborne district, Tauton collection. Mr. Wm. G. M'Nab, supervisor, Kells district, Drogheda collection, is appointed supervisor of Limerick district.

SPECULATION AT FAULT.—The calculators on the continuance of the fodder famine, with its consequent harvest of high prices for the overholders of stock, have had their golden visions dissipated by the late change of weather and the present prospect of an abundant hay crop this season. The following passage is extracted from an agricultural report buted her usual quota of linen goods and laces. The in the Northern Whig:—"Only a few weeks have next vessel on the berth will be the splendid screw passed away since the heralds of sorrowful tidings passed away since the heralds of sorrowful tidings would have it that half the cattle would be starved to death before the pasture lands possessed sufficient herbage to support farm stock, and that hay-then half a sovereign per hundred weight—would be dou-bled in price by the third week in May. Holders of fodders who put faith in such soothsayings, and held on their stocks, have since learnt the old lesson so often taught before, that refusing to realize when ample profits are to be had frequently ends in severe losses. One person residing in an isolated district, who was offered a ton of catmeal for 30cwt., of upland hay, and would not agree to the proposal, has since sold off his stock of fodder at less than half that rate of value. Another individual who had patiently looked out for the moderate rate of £15 a ton for his hay is only able to get one-third of that sum. Speculators in this famine have had their fingers burnt pretty severely. We were told the other day of a large holder of hay in a distant part of the country who had disposed of all he had at an enormous profit; but thinking the market would go on to advance, he paid the purchaser a handsome sum for what is called a rue bargain, and has still the hay on his hands. Numerous instances of similar errors in calculating the probabilities of markets, have recently reached us, and in which the desire to make too much of the scarcity brought pecuniary punishment with it."

THE WEATHER .- A storm, which would not disrace either of the equinoctial months, has been blowing since Sunday night, and at present shows The telegraphic wires no signs of clearing off. have been nearly silenced, only working by fits and starts. Trees in the squares have been shorn of their branches, roofs stripped of their covering, and the whole aspect of the weather has been changed from summer to mid-autumn, or later. The wind is from north-west, and the air cold, almost at the freezing point.

On the 11th ult., about noon, a furious whirlwind was observed and felt by persons then congregated in Market street, Enniscorthy. It lasted about five minutes, and swept several slates off the roofs of houses, and completely rent in two a large awning belonging to the shop of Mr. James O'Flaherty, draper, and drew up into the air a quantity of hay and straw.

In the Rolls Court, Dublin, on the 22d ult., in the case of Sir Lucius O'Brieny, Considere and others, Sergeant Dawson applied on behalf of the petitioner that, notwithstanding the cause shown, as injunction should issue, directed to the respondents, ordering them to deliver up possession of a plot of ground forming portion of the site of the old courthouse, situated in the town of Ennis, upon which they (respondents) had constructed a house. It appeared that when the Commissioners built the new court house at Ennis, they endeavored to dispose of the old site; but having failed, a resolution was passed by which it was thrown into the market-square. In the year 1858 a committee was nominated to take measures for the erection of a monument to the memory of O'Connell, and permission was given to them to make use of the site for that purpose. The respondent claimed a privilege, given to him by the committee, of building house on a corner of the ground. The Master of the Rolls directed that the motion should stand over till the 31st, when the members of the committee referred to should be interrogated in a viva voce examination, to ascertain the manner in which they had obtained the site.

A sad accident occurred lately at Ballinastraw, the seat of Sir Thomas Esmonde. The family being from home, the servants went out to enjoy themselves, and, as a means of doing so, made a raft of some planks, when four of them - three females and the coachman—got on the raft, which had been put affoat on the pond. After sailing about for some time they began to play some pranks, when the raft . upset, and they were all precipitated into the water. The three female servants sank to rise no more, but the coachman was saved by the steward's son. The cook, who was the mother of three children, was one of the unfortunate persons. The names of the unhappy victims were Mary Connors, Margaret Harrymount and Eliza O'Rourke.

At Castlebellingham petty sessions, on the 14th ult., the presiding magistrates being George Fitzmaurice, R. M., and William Woolsey, J.P., Esqrs., a most important case was heard. The complainant in the case was a person named Mary Kelly, who charged one Patrick Johnson with having found and appropriated a sum of £26, lost by the complainant on the high road leading from Dromiskin to Lurgangreen. The woman deposed that she had lost the money in June, 1859, and that some short time ago Father Callan handed her £4 10s restitution money. A young man proved that Johnson had showed him two £10 notes, a £3 note, and three £1 notes, which corresponded with the notes lost by the complainant. Johnson, at the same time, told him that he had found them on the road. Father Callan was next about being sworn, when he put in a plea, through his solicitor, Mr. P. J. Byrne, that he could not give evidence in matters confided to him in his spiritual capacity in the confessional. Mr. Byrne quoted from Chief Justice Best and other authorities in support of his plea. Mr. Fitzmaurice said that he would not press the rev. gentleman to give evidence on the subject on that occasion, but he would keep the case open, and he trusted that the prosecurix would be able, at a future period, to produce further evidence in reference to her lost money.

On the 22d ult., in making an excavation for a house-cellar at the corner of Duke-st., Drogheda, at the site of the old "King's Head" Inn, the workmen laid bare an ancient beach, where the rock, covered with firm sand, presented the appearance of polished marble. Resting on this were some remains of Coltic interment. Of these John Thomas Rowland, Esq., a local collector of such matters, obtained a specimen, consisting of an earthern urn of antiquated shape, measuring five inches diameter at bottom, seven-inches across the centre, eight inches in height, and two and a half inches at the top rim. It is of a light green color, highly glazed, and has running across the middle a fluted ornamentation That human remains were originally placed therein was evident, for several ounces weight of adipoceri were still in the urn, and presented, when taken in the fingers, that cheesy appearance peculiar to that substance. Time had encrusted the fatty matter with a fibrous formation, and several portions of the urn itself were covered with calcareous tufa. The position in which these relics were found was precisely the most favorable for the transformation of animal matter, as above stated. There is indubitable proof that parallel with the place the river Boyne anciently flowed, being a distance of about two hundred and fifty yards north of its present

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JUNE 22, 1860.

THE DISTRESS IN ERRIS. The Rev. Patrick Malone, P.P., Belmullet, writes as follows :- By some timely aid our committee have received, many have been rescued from the jaws of death, for, die of starvation they would, rather than consent to work house incarceration, or waste, as useless drones, the remainder of their lives within the walls of that dun geon. There is one circumstance connected; with the distress which calls for an observation. Sir James Dombrain, it must be admitted has taken a most lively interest in this subject from the beginning, and has acknowledged through the public papers donations amounting to £130 or over to meet the distress. This sum if promptly applied to the exigencies of the occasion, would have been productive of much benefit to the people in distress; but hitherto the committee have not been able to see what amount of relief it has afforded. It is true that a cargo of meal entered the harbour at Broadbaven two days ago, which is sold at 10s. per cwt., and a small quantity of oats and potatoes, which were given as seed (rather late) on time and security for payment hereafter. This does not, by any means, meet the distress. Those who are in real want cannot purchase meal at 10s a cwt., and therefore it is sold to those who are not in distress at all, and to whom it makes only a difference of threepence in the cwt., the market price being only 10s 3d., here. Our committee, therefore, are obliged to extend gratuitous relief to the very district to which this cargo has been consigued; for, upon such relief, the lives Whether and future prospects of hundreds depend. the price at which this meal has been offered has influenced the market prices here or not, is a question I am not prepared to answer; but certain it is, that it is sold at a price amply remunerative to the consigner, without the aid of any donations for indemnifying purposes which would not render it advantageous to the committee to purchase of it, even if it had been offered to them, it being a distance of seven miles from their seat of action. At the time that this cargo had been first talked of, the committee thought they would be enabled to buy at considerably reduced prices, but they have been disappointcd. Nevertheless, it is satisfactory to know that through them some hundreds have been upheld and enabled to continue in the possession of their little farms, but the great and important work is now to sustain these and hundreds of others (whose means are now completely exhausted) until the end of the month of July. What a melancholy reflection it is that, despite one's innate love of decency and good taste, he is coerced to appeal to the world for the preservation of his life, whilst those whose interest it should be to maintain a population in life and strength and prosperity look on with a coldness and indifference such as are not often found in a Pagan country, or in the hearts of a Pagan Government. A few days ago the members of the British House of Commons contributed £200 to reward a pugilist for his prowess in his savage and brutal profession, whilst they permit thousands of honest Christian people to sink under the pressure of famine without reaching a shilling to their relief. Not many days ago an appeal was made to the Castle for their relief, but his Excellency too, refused. To-day a proclamation appears from the same quarter, preventing people from "embarking for the purpose of entering the service of any foreign prince or poten-How to Evade the Law .- Several esteemed cler-

gymen have written to us (Nation) to say that numbers of their parishioners were applying to them for counsel, guidance and assistance in emigrating to the States of Pio Nono, where there is no crowbar rule, no habere, no 'notice to quit.' no extermination. no exodus, no foreign Government. This is the natural and the proper course for Irish emigrants to adopt. The first person consulted in such cases should be their spiritual guide, and their best and most faithful temporal friend; and this, too, is the best and readiest way to obtain the information and guidance sought for with reference to Italy, for, although we may decline to answer individual applientions of intending emigrants, we shall feel quite happy in placing whatever information we have been able to obtain at the disposal of any pastor for the advantage and use of his flock. In this way one letter from us will answer for an entire parish, wherens, otherwise, we should write probably a hundred letters to the same district. The best men among the Irish Constabulary—that splendid body of men, whom the London Government so vainly tried to tempt and coax into going out to the Crimea to get famished or killed-are resigning in dozens every day and proceeding to Rome. The Ireland, it will be adopted.]—irismman.
'anthorities' are distracted, for the men thus leaving | TO THE HONORABLE THE KNIGHTS, BURare the elite of the force-the educated, intelligent, conscientious, and religious; the men who, though mithfully and strictly doing their duty, did more;the men who never put love of promotion above love of honesty and respect for conscience. We should not wonder if these men found, not only ready engagement, but marked and warm welcome in Rome. should they desire to enter the Pontifical police force, which, we beg to inform them, it is perfectly legal for them to do. The laws against 'foreign enlistment' do not affect or apply to persons about to enter the police force or other civic employment of a foreign State. By way of affording the Government under which it is our happiness to live a pleasing proof of our reverence for, and desire to implicitly obey, its laws, all Irishmen desirous of emigrating to Italy should intend to enter the Pontifical police force-if, indeed, they must have any fixed intentions at all (which is not necessary) until they reach their new home, and 'look about them' for employment. At any rate, one thing we beg to im-press upon them, viz., strict obedience to the law; that is, they may intend to join the Pontifical police, for that is legal and lawful to intend; but they must not intend to join the Pontifical army (unless after they shall have seen how things look in and about the latitude of Ancona) for to have any such intentions at this side of Dover would be against the law, and, consequently, most reprehensible.

The Limerick Chronicle, of the 19th ult., says :-Several farmers in this county and the county of here have sustained severe losses within the last ionth by cattle dying of distemper."

The Kilrush Gazette says :- "Manus Hetherman, who stands accused of the murder of Pat Mahony, at Cappa, ou the 3rd of April, was sent under escort o Ennis jail on Tuesday (22d ult.) His spirits apear even lighter since Kelly's evidence was taken. ecrees were in store for him on Saturday last, if he ras to be discharged; but the circumstantial evinace in itself would have been sufficient to send he case to the assizes. So far, the bailiff's were isappointed. His wife, it is said, has sold out house nd land, preparing for America."

James Maher sought to recover a sum of £1,015 at e presentment sessions for the division of Nenagh, compensation for his out offices, fifty tons of hay, a tons of straw, two horses injured, tackling, &c., c, maliciously burned in the parish of Knigh, some ne since. After a lengthened investigation the laim was rejected.

The directors of the Ulster Railway Company ave accepted the tender of Messrs. Edwards for pastructing the line of railway from Monaghan to ones, for which Sir John Macneill is the engineer. he works will be commenced at once, and will be mpleted by Autumn, 1861.

The Lord Lieutenant has conferred on the Very ev. H. U. Tighe, one of his private chaplains, the cant Dennery of Derry, which, being a specially h morsel, was aspired to by many candidates, and e discontent at the viceregal favoritism is immense. Ecclesiastical Commissioners recommend severthe livings of Faughanvale and Clondermot from Deanery; but its value will then even exceed

The commission of the peace has been, conferred William Warke, Esq., in virtue of his office as pairman of the Coleraine Commissioners.

The Earl of Granard, K.P., Lieutenant for the | MENT, which is the right of every people, and which County Leitrim, has appointed to the Leitrim Rifle we have never forfeited. Regiment of Militia, Edward Quinn, Esq., to be But how stands the case Ensign, vice Morehead, resigned.

The Freeman's Journal publishes the following letters from the south:—"Limerick, June, 4.—This day, at 11 o'clock, the railway terminus presented a scene illustrative of the faithful devotion of the Catholic population of Limerick towards his Holiness the Pope and the religion of their forefathers, which will be long remembered in the city of the violated Treaty. It being known that a fourth batch of velunteers, numbering 62, were to take their departure by train for Rome, to join the army of the Pope, the largest assemblage of persons that ever before congregated for a 'monster demonstration was that which was witnessed this day. The passages leading to the station, the platform at both sides, and along the line in the vicinity to a distance of half-nmile, were completely blocked up by thousands of persons, men and women, including numbers of the respectable classes, magistrates, &c., to whom personally those about leaving were totally unknown, but whose ardour in the cause carried them forward to countenance and encourage by their presence the national now duily going forward with such triumphant success throughout Ireland, whose sons are every ready and willing at any sacrifice to come forward in aid of the Head of the Church, should an emergency arise, as in the present instance, as regards interference with the temporal sovereignty of the Pontiff. The enthusiasm of the vast concourse was unbounded, and delight was visible in every countenance, while excitement beyond description was manifest in every quarter. When the volunteers arrived, accompanied by two Catholic clergymen of this city, the air resounded with vociferous cheers, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which lasted for several minutes; the gallant young fellows whose hearts beat high, were in the liveliest spirits, and in bidding farewell to their relatives and friends prayed for success to attend their mission, and 'God defend the Pope!' They are a respectable lot of religious, moral young men, and in appearance likely to prove creditable to the army they proceed to join. When the shrill whistle signalled the starting of the train, the shouts of acclamation were renewed, and they went off amid prayers for their prosperity. It is matter of remark to state that not a tear was shed by their nearest relatives; on the contrary smiles of affectionate esteem for their devotedness were the farewell recognition from parents, brothers, and sisters. Notwithstanding the vast concourse assembled, not a single accident occurred. I wish them

God speed.
"CLONNEL June 4.-Long before the arrival of the 2 o'clock train at the railway station this afternoon, a crowd of persons had assembled in the expectation, promoted by a rumour circulated in town this morning, that a number of emigrants for Italy were to pass at the hour mentioned. When the train did arrive it was found that a special carriage was appropriated to 87 young men, who were en route for Italy via Waterford. They travelled third class, and, although crammed to suffocation in the carriage, they enjoyed themselves without restraint, indulging in laughing, smoking, and chatting with the bystanders. Several of our local clergy were present on the platform, and conversed with the emigrants. As the train left the crowd raised a cheer which was responded to from the carriage. I understand that the emigrants came from Limerick. They were a fine lot of fellows, the eldest being apparently not more than 25 years of age."

PETITION FOR REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The following Petition for the REPEAL OF THE UNION was read, we are informed, on Sunday last at Youghal, by the Parish Priest, to a full congregation, and extensively signed by the people of that part of the county of Cork. It is, in fact, a "Petition of Right" on the part of the Irish People, and ought perhaps technically to have been addressed to the Queen of England as the de facto Sovereign of Ireland as it is. It is a singularly able, well-considered, comprehensive, and clearly-written document; and for all those in Ireland who still see no objection to signing a document such as a Petition of any sort to the English House of Commons, this one appears to be, in almost every particular, a model for adoption. It is true that we go perhaps a little farther; but this liament, would their application have been the Petition, as far as it goes, is one that we cannot but | same? warmly approve, giving all credit to the intentions of those by whom it has been, and by whom all over Ireland, it will be adopted.]-Irishman.

AND CITIZENS IN PARLIAMENT GESSES, ASSEMBLED.

THE PRIITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITARTS OF BOROUGH OF YOUGHAL.

HUMBLY SHEWETH-That your Petitioners, being tware of the Prejudice which the subject of their pe tition will have to encounter in your honourable House, are all the more desirons to submit to your candid consideration the motives which have induced them to ask at your bands the Restoration of the ANCIENT LEGISLATURE OF IRELAND.

And, first of all, they beg to assure your honorable House that on this vital question the convictions and the desires of the Irish People have undergone no change. Since the Parliament of Ireland was destroyed, no day has ever passed in which a large majority of our People did not ardently desire its Restoration. The authority of the Imperial Legislature was originally imposed on our country by force; and now, at the end of sixty years, without force its authority could not be maintained amongst us for a single day.

Seventeen years ago the People of Ireland, with unanimity seldom paralleled, demanded the Repeal of the Act of Union; and their peaceful demand was met by State Prosecutions and by the exhibition of overwhelming Military Force. The silence then imposed on them has since remained unbroken; but it has been the silence, not of contented submission but of expectation or despair.

We appeal to the course now pursued by the British Government in Ireland, as an admission on their part that the will of the Irish People would now, if an occasion offered, be declared as emphatically as it has ever been in favour of the principle of Self-Government.

All Europe is persuaded by a sense of insecurity and everywhere (save in Ireland) preparations are being urgently made to repel apprehended attacks. The island of Great Britain itself resounds with the din of preparation, and bristles with arms. In this hour of acknowledged peril, why is Ireland alone left defenceless? Why are Irishmen even now prohibited by law from adopting those measures of selfdefence which are elsewhere urged and encouraged? Is it not because their rulers are aware of their rooted discontent, and recoil from the memories associated with the name of "IRISH VOLUNTEERS?"

We implore your honourable House to give to this unconquerable and enduring desire of the Irish people for Legislative Independence the consideration and the weight to which the wishes of an entire People are at all times entitled, and to which they are are especially entitled in such times as the present.

If your Petitioners were seeking to subvert the Constitution and the Throne, they might appeal to that principle of Popular Sovereignty which has recently obtained some remarkable triumphs through the patronage of the British Government and the advocacy of the British press. But we seek neither to don, M.A., of the Catholic University, Dublin, was discard the monarch nor to destroy the constitution. well suited to the occasion, and delighted all who We merely pray that we may be allowed to live, in this our native country, under a Legislature which our forefathers for many generations enjoyed, and of which we have been deprived by means which no man at this day will venture to defend.

If we had no special complaint to make against entitled to reclaim the privilege of Self-Govern-

But how stands the case between the Irish Nation

and the Imperial Legislature? In former times when complaints were addressed to their rulers by our suffering people, they were answered with invectives against that turbulence and agitation to which all our calamities were ascribed

Well! ten years of uninterrupted repose, of undivided attention to industrial pursuits, have now passed over; and we present this day to the astonished world the spectacle of a laborious population perishing from hunger amidst the abundance which their own hands have created, or flying in sad despair from fertile and pleasant fields made barren for them by the operation of unjust laws. The wealth and the aggrandisement of England

have been, and are, the exclusive objects of a policy under whose influence our race is perishing and our country hastening to decay. Our population is disappearing so rapidly that the substitution of an Anglo-Saxon for a Celtic population in Ireland (a result of English policy which appears to be anticipated with some impatience) would seem inevitable, if our People do not speedily awaken to a consciousness of their danger and their strength.

For our part we declare that we are not willing that our inheritance should be handed over to strangers, and least of all to a people whom, of all peo-

ples we have least cause to love. Not to weary your honorable House, we shall state but a few of the grievances which we actually endure, which we have repeatedly and vainly besought the Imperial Parliament to remove, and from which we hope for no relief save through the agency of A

DOMESTIC LEGISLATURE. The substance and the homes of our people have been placed at the disposal of an aristocracy who, renouncing their legitimate functions, instead of asserting the rights of their country, and shielding and guiding the humble tillers of the soil, do on the contrary outrun the impatience of our enemies in urging forward the cruel work to extirpation. The leading journal of England, no friend of our race, has with too much truth described the Irish Landlord as a man "who exercise his power with a hand of iron, and ignores his duties with a front of brass." And such he has become, and such he remains, because a legislature not responsible to the Irish People bas enabled him to despise the indignation excited by his misdeeds.

To the same fruithful source of wrong we owe the existence of that most absurd institution, that standing insult to our Catholic people, the Established

When other nations have been impoverished by any of those evils to which all communities are subject, they econ omise their resources by abstaining from unnecessary expenditure, until their wealth re-turns and their blighted fields become green again. We have been impoverished by long persecution, directed against the intelligence of our people, and against our industry in all its branches. But to us no time has been allowed for recovery. The same power which has made us poor by persecution keeps is poor by intolerable burdens. A Revenue of Ten Millions sterling, annually withdrawn from our starved and struggling industry, is spent in paying interest on a debt which we never contracted, or in carrying on wars in which we have no concern, or in making defensive preparations against a people from whom we fear nothing, as we have given them no cause to hate us.

The rents of the Absentee Landlords, amounting as your Peticioners believe, to at least Five Millions sterling, swell the exhausting tribute annually ex-

torted from our country. The threatened destruction of our people excites less solicitude in the breasts of our rulers than does the slightest danger which threatens the remotest dependency of Great Britain. During those years of famine which carried off Two Millions of our population, the amount permanently contributed from the Imperial Revenue towards the relief of our starying people was about four millions sterling: and famine had scarcely passed away when one hundred millions sterling were expended in a war whose object (if any it had) was to prevent the growth of a possible rival to England for the dominion of the

If Irish Taxes were administered by an Irish Par-

and they are seldom disappointed. If individuals from amongst them are promoted to high offices, it is that they may be seduced from the service of their country. If funds are granted for the Education of their children, it is that the noble sentiment of Religion and Patriotism may be extinguished in their souls. Even Irish Catholic papers must be relieved under conditions prescribed by English Protestant officials. And, in fine, a Catholic People are condemned to behold with unavailing indignation, the Government which represents them before Europe assailing the Head of the Church with undeserved reproaches, and actively favoring every project for his overthrow.

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT depending (whatever be its form) on the loyalty and attachment of its people, respects their convictions, sympathises with their wants, and reflects their character. Happy are the people who enjoy that inestimable blessing They alone are free; they alone have a country; they alone can understand the worth of loyal obedience! they alone can taste the sweets of security and renose.

Giving to your honorable House full credit for the desire so often expressed to render justice to the people of Ireland, we all the more confidently appeal to the present misery and discontent of that People to prove the truth of that wise and pregnant saying, there is no misfortune so great for a people as to be ruled by unother people."

May it, therefore, please your honorable House to take such steps as may be necessary for the Speedy Restoration to Ireland of A SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT LEGISLATURE.

And Your Petitioners, will pray

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DOMINICAN FRIARS AT NEWCASTLE .- About an absence of 300 years the celebrated Order of Dominican Friars is about to return to Newcastle, to assume for a lengthened period the St. Andrew's mission, and to found a church and monastery in that parish. A history of an order which has played a prominent part in history, and a narrative of the ancient connection of that fraternity with Newcastle, cannot but be interesting to the majority of our readers, and we have therefore given at great length a report of a most eloquent address, delivered last | more of these letters, so runs the story, the Empe- time, either by night or by day, did he receive any night by Father Suffield, who is about to join the order .- Newcastle Daily Chronicle.

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundationstone of the Church of St. Joseph, at St. Joseph's Retreat, Highgate-hill, London took place last Tueday, 29th May, at 3 p m. The attendance was numerous and influential both of Catholics and Protestants. The ceremonial and general arangements were such as gave entire satisfaction; and the sermon, which was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Anderwell suited to the occasion, and delighted all who had the happiness of being present. We shall give number.

Mr. Bright has addressed large audiences at Man-chester and Birmingham. The irritation against the Lords, for their rejection of the Paper Duty Rethe Imperial Legislature, we should not be the less peal Bill, has by no means subsided. Reform meetings have also been held in several other towns.

Conversion .- A correspondent requests us to announce the conversation of Mrs. J. T. Wand, of Brompton, London, who was received into the Church at the Oratory, Biompton, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Father Gloag. Our correspondent adds that the same family during the last 4 years. - Weekly Register.

LORD St. GERMANS.-It has been determined, in order to give greater celut and importance to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, that his Royal Highness shall not only be attended by a Secretary of State, as representing the Crown, but by her Majest's first great officer of the household, and one who has been a Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to a certain extent, representing the Queen herself. the presence of these important State functionaries with the young Prince will give such a constitutional sanction to all the public acts of his Royal Highness as will performed by the Sovereign in person .- Court Jour-

In the House of Commons on the 4th Mr Gladstone stated that another vote of 500,000 pounds on account of China would be taken in addition to \$50,-000 pounds already granted, and that the Secretary of war would shortly give full details of the requirements. After some obstructive proceedings on the part of the Opposition the Reform Bill was debated in Committee. Lord John Russell in the course of his remarks said there was no truth in the rumor that Government intended to postpone the measure until next session. He thought it of great importance proceeded with, but said it would be impossible to the bill now, it would be without the slightest necessity, and in opposition to its own convictions.

Mr. McKinnon moved that the bill be postponed until after the result of the approaching census is accer-tained, and after some debate the matter was postponed till 7th inst. On the 5th, Lord Pulmerston stated in reply to Mr. Wyld, that the Admiralty intended to furnish ships for surveying the Northern Seas, in connection with a project for laying down a telegraph cable between England and America by way of Iceland.

We regret to hear that there are symptoms of a disposition on the part of the builder's workmen again to strike. Whatever their grievances, we should have thought they had suffered sufficiently during the past winter. Politically, such a course must be deplored, as it cannot but strengthen the arguments of those who oppose an extension of the suffrage.

On the 28th ult. orders were received at Chatham garrison from the Horse Guards for 21 officers and 959 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd battlion of 1st Royals, 1st battalion of the 3rd Buffs 31st, 44th, 67th, and 99th Regiments, to be held in readiness to embark for China to reinforce the service companies of those regiments. Of the above draughts 11 officers and 548 men of 1st Royals, 31st. and 44th Regiments will embark at Gravesend, and 10 officers and 401 men of the 3d Buffs, 67th, and 99th Regiments at Cork.

TEE "GREAT EASTERN."-In consequence of the late tempestuous weather having much retarded the completion of the upper deck fittings and rigging of this vessel, her departure for New York has been postponed. The start now is not likely to take place before the 20th instant, though it will certainly not be delayed beyond the 23d, as longer detention would again lose the high tides over the bar at New York. The delay is, perhaps, on whole not so unfortunate as it appears, inasmuch as we believe that advantage will be taken of it prior to starting, to give a brief, though most thorough, trial of the engines by a run down Channel and back to Southampton. London Times, June 5.

THE WHITWORTH GUN .- Experiments were tried in the Nore on Saturday with Whitworth's eightypounder upon wrought iron plates, 41 inches thick. The first shot went clean through, and passed about eleven inches into the oak, and then glanced against partially and others seriously -- Haff the Sentiacl. a massive bolt, which turned it up at right angles to its former course, where it remained buried in the framing between the plates in the inside of the ship. The second shot not only went through the iron, but The Catholic People of Ireland enjoy no right pased through the wooden side of the riles of the which they have not purchased by protracted and ship, sheering off and smashing the iron knee, and shorter, and increased in its diameter at the head by about one-half of an inch. The other shots produced similar effects. It was noticed that at the instant concussion between this shot and the vessel's side a broad sheet of intensely bright flame was emitted almost as if a gun had been fired from the Trusty in reply.

> Every part of the country appears to have been visited by a beavy gale on Sunday and Monday .-The damage to crops is very great. Large timber trees were blown down. Snow fell in some districts At Scarborough one person was killed by the fall of a stack of chimneys.

MEN REQUIRED FOR THE NAVY .- A return is made to-day of the number of men which would be required to provide the established or estimated compliments for the whole of the steam vessels afloat, building and converting. For our 59 ships of the line, we should require in all 50,620 men; for 43 frigates 20,055, for nine blockships 5,735, for 4 iron-cast ships 1,900, for 21 corvettes 5,690, for 95 shops 13,545, for 27 smaller vessels 1,987, for 192 gunboats 8,068, for 8 floating batteries, 1,680, for 61 transports tenders, &c. 2,804, and for 4 mortar vessel 810. In all the total number of men required would be 112,-742, or 95,813 officers and seamen and 16,929 marines.

infanticide has long been known to be fearfully prevalent in London, and now it seems the crime is two since, said that he had held three similar inquests on the same day at Paddington, and three at Islington, and had notice on another case in one of the refusal to admit children, except under certain circumstance, to the Foundling Hospital. A sad testimony indeed, to the awful state of morality of this "enlightened age."

ALLEGED INTERCEPTION OF ROYAL LETTERS .- A curious question is disturbing and entertaining the readers of the German newspapers. It is said that copies of the private correspondence of the Prince land have been stolen, and that the Emperor Naporor is spoken of in a manner not quite so respectful the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, on the part of Prussian Minister; that Baron de Schleinitz has restitutional minister, but that he knows nothing of blind, and was so utterly exhausted that he was unthe private correspondence of high personages. He able to move himself at all. declined to institute an inquiry. The French ambassador is represented to have said that, "as there was such a discrepancy between the private statement of the Prince Regent and the public statement of the government, no other way remained to cona detailed account of the proceedings in our next vince the Emperor of the genuineness of the sentiments of the Prussian Cabinet than a personal interview between the Emperor Napoleon III, and the Prince Regent."- Speciator.

A number of Liverpool grocers were recently fined each in £25 and costs for selling pepper adulterated with husks of mustard and capsicum seeds.

FINDING A DISH OF SILVEN .- A cottager at Chorlton, was digging in his little plot of land to the front of his house, and close by the main road, when he turned up an old earthenware jar, the mouth of which was covered with a stone. Two neighbors, this is the 13th conversion which has taken place in with arms akimbo, leaning on the paling, were watching his proceedings. "Hello! said one of them, what hast a got their?" It's an owd pot: you can take it with you if you like." He handed the worthless looking " old pot" to his friends, who carried it to a neighboring public house where, on examination, it was found to be full of silver crown and half-crown pieces, all of the reign of Elizabeth, to the total value of £51. They returned to the finder of the jar, and the spoil was divided into three equal parts, so that each became the possessor of £17.-Sandford Weekly News.

A BROTHER AT THE DIGGINGS .- A correspondent at Woolwich, on whom we can rely, gives us the folalmost endow them with the same importance as if lowing : - A private soldier of the name of Waites, now serving in the Military Train at Woolwich, has, within the last few days, received the handsome present of £10,000 from a brother in Australia, who emigrated some years ago, a very poor working man, but is now possessed of £150,000 He has sent £20,000 home to be equally divided between two brothers, one of whom is the above-named soldier - John o'. Groat Journal.

NEW Mode of Watering Streets. - A carious experiment of watering public promonades is being tried at Lyons, and hitherto with success. A chemist of the city accidentally spilling some hydrochloric acid on a terrace, found the spot hardened and that the Reform Bill for England should be at once | maintained in a state of permanent moisture. This induced him to think it might be applied to macadproceed with the Irish and Scotch measures this amized roads, with the view of allaying the dust. session. Disraeli defended the course of the Conserva- | Experiments have resulted in a carriage-way being tives. He thought if Government proceeded with now several months free from dust. During the hotest part of the day, the ground, although dry and gravelly, has the appearance of having been recently damped. At evening the moisture becomes more and more perceptible. Every morning the ground is stiffer and more comfortable to walk on. This acid, in fact; decomposes the gravel or stone, and forms one or several deliquescent salts, which therefore attract the moisture of the air. The only question is, whether roads thus damped will endure under such a process as long as they ought .- London paper.

UNITED STATES.

More Convensions, - We learn from the N. York Daily News that nine persons abjured Prosestantism and were received into the Catholic Church by the Paulist Fathers, 59th street, on Sanday. From every part of the country the work of conversion is enpidly progressing

A new religious sect, styled the "Soul sleepers," has recently made its appearance at Fairfield, lowa, where four men and a woman, apostles of the sect. have been staying for a short time. They are opposed to churches, deny the divinity of our Saviour, teach that the soul is a material substance, and that it sleeps with the body until the resurrection.

In Washington County, Va., last week, William Woodson, who is worth upwards of \$100,000, was convicted of hog stealing and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Peach crop in Western New York is represented to be more promising than for several years past,

FRIGHTEL ACCIDENT. - On Monday morning, May, 21, the scaffolding on the rear part of Trinity Church now in course of erection, on the corner of Eleventh street and Washington avenue, feel with a crush, burying ten men in the rains. At the time of the aceident, there were five musons and three labourers on the upper, and two carpeniers on the lower scalfold. The names of the sufferers are, P. and M. Me-Loughlin, brothers, Thomas Glonicy, Thomas Hill, Wm. Frowley, Denis Dwyer, Eilas Marlatt, John Norton, and Joseph Shannon. Shannon and Norton are not expected to live. - Nt. Louis Banner.

A serious accident occurred at Toledo on Thursday by the falling of the balcony of West's Hotel, with a large number of persons who were witnessing the Firemen's Tournament. A number were injured

Tonnado in Pennsylvania - About noon last Wednesday, 30th ult., a tremendous tornado, carrying destruction with it, swept along the line of Armstrong and Charion county, Pa. cousing heavy losses of life and property. The dwelling of Charles which they have not purchased by protracted and exhausting effort. They exist in a condition of constant vigilance and painful apprehension. In every boon that is offered to them they suspect a snare, and they are seldom disappointed. If individuals Stewart was entirely carried away, his wife killed, erty were destroyed, and his daughter killed; the dwelling of McCuilen Heavy was blown down, and his wife severely injured; the barn of Joseph Smith was completely wreeked; the tavern of Nathan Hare was destroyed, and his daughter killed; the barns of Jacob Hartzell, John and Samuel Shick, and the residence of John Mahoney, were all destroyed, whose wife is believed to be killed; in Hestonville, several brick, frame and log dweilings, a large grist-mill, and a substantial bridge, crossing Red Bank Creek, were swept off, and four lives lost. In fact, in a radius of ten or twelve miles, heard from, thirty or forty houses and barns were torn down, and six or eight lives lost, but the amount of the damage done has not been estimated .- Philadelphia Ledger, June 4.

AN AWFUL WARNING .- The Baltimore Clipper of June 1, has the following : - "We heard yesterday, from an entirely satisfactory source, the particulars of an occurrence which can only be looked upon as an instance of Divine rebuke for taking the name of the Almighty in justification of a falsehood. We refrain from mentioning names through consideration of the parties, who are respectable persons, residing in the southwestern section of the city. It appears that a few days since the aunt of a young girl, about eighteen years of age, accused her of having been guilty of some misconduct, which she denied, and on being again accused, she called upon God to strike her blind if she was not telling the shockingly on the increase. Mr. Wakley, the Corotuth. In a moment after, according to her own ner, an inquest held on a murdered child a day or statement, a film seemed to pass before her eyes and statement, a film seemed to pass before her eyes, and in the course of five minutes, she was totally blind, and has continued sightless ever since. The afflicted victim of her own impiety confessed that she had those parishes. He attributes this crime in part to called upon her Maker to justify her in what was a falsehood.

THE STARVING CASE AT CHATHAN. - The Barnstable Patriot, referring to the death of Mr. Easign Eldridge, of Chatham, Mass., says:-"The deceased was evidently so melancholy as to be insane, and persisted, so long as he knew anything, to refuse food. He lived thus seventy-eight days, except that during the last week of his life his friends gave Regent of Prussia with the Prince Consort of Eng- him a tenspoonful of rice water once an hour. His case has been watched with great anxiety by his leon has come into possession of them. In one or relatives, and they feel entirely certain that at no nourishment, except as above stated; and excepting as that publicly employed. Further, it is said that also the taking of a single teaspoonful of nourishment in two or three instances. It is stated that his master, has demanded explanations from the for the first twenty-five days, his flesh fell away but little; but finally he became a mere skeleton, plied that he can speak for the government as a con- lost his mental faculties entirely, became percetty

> A GENTLEMAN'S DIARY OF HIS WIFE'S TEMPER .-Monday: A thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday; Gloomy and very chilly, unsensonable weather. Wednesday: Frosty, at times rather sharp. Thursday: Bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, protending hard weather.-Friday: Storm in the morning, with peals of thunder, air clear afterwards. Saturday: Gleams of sunshine, with partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday: A light southwester in the morning, calm and pleasant at dinner times, hurricane and carthquake at night.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

EFF YE FACIST TREVE GERBILBUT CHA DETRIPT AL PROPRIETORS. GEORG E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES,

At No. 223, Notre Dame Street. 13 All communications to be addressed to the Editor.

G. E. OLEKK.

TERMS: To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not

so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance; test if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; and at W. Dalton's, No. 3, St. Lauerence Main Street.

. KONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860.

As the editor of the TRUE WITNESS will be absent from town for a few days, it is requested that all communications intended for his exclusive perusal may be marked outside Private.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the acrival of the United Kingdom yesterday we are in possession of the following !--

Genoa, June 3 - The news from Sicily states that a capitulation had been concluded between Lanza

und Garibaldi. Pagis, June 8. - The King of Naples has not only addressed the Western Powers, but has invoked the intervention of the five great Powers, in order to ebts in from their collective action a guarantee for the integrity of his States. King Francis II. hus, more particularly, claimed the mediation of the Emperor of the French for the pacification of Sicily, and has promised to proclaim immediately the constitution of 1852. His Majesty has also requested the five great Powers to employ their authority and influence to restrain Piedmont from favouring any revolutionary movement on the mainland of the Kingdom of The English Cabinet was first to reply that it did not intend to interfere in any other way than to stop if possible the effusion of blood; after this answer was given by England the other great Powers likewise, in more or less positive terms, declared against any direct intervention. Napoleon the III. Majesty a demand for the mediation made by the King of Naples His Majesty replied that mediation was only possible between two powers and that unless they officially recognizing the Sicilian revolution, no power could place itself as mediator between the Sicilians and the King of Naples. Lord J. Russell bas, however, promised to recommend to Piedmont not to foment any disturbance in the Neapolitan possesions in the Peningula. Except Austria, other great powers will act in a similar manuer.

An answer to the Prench and British Governments was received from China on the 8th. It is a positive rejection of their demands.

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

The following letter from His Holmess has been received by their Lordships the Bishops of the Ecclesistical Province of Canada. It is addressed as follows :--

To our venerable brethren Peter Flavien Turgeon, Archbishop of Quebec; Ignace, Bishop of Montreal : Joseph Eugene, Bishop of Bytown; Thomas, Bishop of Three Rivers; appear that our whole system of secondary pun-Adolphe. Bishop of Sandwich; John Charles, Bishop of St. Hyscinthe; John, Bishop of Toronto; John, Bishop of Hamilton; Edward. Bishop of Kingston; and to Buhop of Tlea, coadjutor Bishop of Quebec; and to Joseph, Bishop of Cydonia, and coadjutor Bishop of Montreal.

PIUS 1X.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, - Health and Apostolic benediction.

We have felt great consolation in receiving from the hands of our venerable brother Armand, formerly Bishop of Toronto, who has arrived near to us, your letter, so full of deference, hearing date the 21st January last. For. conformably to our desires, each of you united with his flock, addressing himself to God, asks from him the succour of which we have need, both for ourselves and our own affairs in the general upsetting of things in Italy.

This solicitude on your part testifies to our eyes the force and greatness of your love, of the devotion and respect which saite and tie you so closely both to us and to this supreme chair of Peter. We are convinced that the trauds and the hatred of our enemies have afflicted you with pain as well as the faithful in your diocese .-These enemies have not since ceased to give new subjects of chagrin; for having allied themselves with rebellious subjects, and supporting themselves opon a right altogether new, they have driven from their dominions the legitimate Princes of Italy; and while beinging all attachment and respect, they have not hesitated to excite to revolt our Provinces of the Æmilia, and to take possession of them for themselves. On several occasions we have loudly and publicly signalised this hypoerisy and impudence, and we have not failed to pronounce ecclesiastical pains and censures against those sacrilegious attempts. For it is for us a duty to preserve free and entire the patrimony of the Holy Sec, so intimately connected with the interest and welfare of the universal Church; and for this reason we are ready to suffer afflictions and persecutions rather than abandon the just cause of the linky See and of all Catholics. We are truly consoled by the unanimous approbation of all the Bishops; and it is with good reason that you give praise to one among them, illustrious model of a great and noble courage, who without fear of the powers of the earth has so worthily defended and sustained by his writings the rights of the civil principality of the Holy See. We are consoled by the pious attachment of the Catholic universe-an attachand from every side. Thus we wait with conwith goodness the prayers and the unanimous

ble brethren, do not cease to raise your hands to Heaven, and with the flock confided to your care, address yourselves with confidence to the very powerful Queen of Heaven and mistress of the world, to Mary, Mother of God, and Immaculate Virgin, who is the safeguard and the firm support of the Church. Receive as a testimony of our sincere affection for you, the Apostolic benediction which in all the sincerity of our heart, and in wishing you true happiness, we give with love to you, venerable brethren, to the clergy of your churches and to all the faithful people.

Given at St. Peters, Rome, the 5th day of May, in the year 1860, the XIX of our Pontifi-

(Signed),

PIUS PP IX.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE BOARD OF IN-SPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c .-Printed by Order of the Legislative Assem-

The question of secondary punishments, or what shall we do with our criminals? is one of the most difficult social questions of the day. In Great Britain, especially, since the refusal of the Australians to allow their country to become the clouca maxima of England, the receptacle of the felony, and moral filth of the Old World. the question has perplexed the wisest heads, and is as far from a satisfactory solution as ever.-And here on this Continent, where the pressure on the means of subsistence is far less than it is in Great Britain, and where the labor market is generally supposed to be in a far more healthy condition, the same ugly and perplexing question is forcing itself, and every year-as the population, and as the pressure upon the means of subsistence increase-will force itself yet more strongly upon the attention of the statesman, the moralist, and the Christian. What shall we do with our criminals? We cannot hang them all; most of them, from want of any Penal setilement to which we can transport them, we must perforce retain in our midst; how shall we deal with this mass of putrid and ever festering felony? how shall we prevent it from increasing its already formidable dimensions? how shall we deal with it so as not to interfere with the labormarket, so as not to raise up an iniquitous and most impolitic interference or competition with the profits of the honest laborer, without, at the same time, imposing a heavy burden upon the financial resources of the community? How, above all, shall we deal with it, so as to strike terror into the hearts of evil-doers, and thus carry out the first, the great object of all pains and nenalties inflicted upon man by his brotherman-that of deterring the vicious from crime, and affording due protection to the honest and

This we say is the great problem-perhaps when we consider all its conditions the greatest and most intricate problem-of the XIX century, to whose solution political economy has hitherto proved itself utterly madequate. This is the question which, in some measure, the Report before us discusses; and from that Report it would ishment is radically and thoroughly vicious. The document is an able one; carefully and honestly compiled; but the picture that it presents of the condition of our prisons and penitentiaries is most gloomy, and most disgraceful to a civilised and Christian community.

"Let us then state at once (and here we merely echo the opinion of the great majority of the officers of our Prisons) that our common Gaols are schools of vice, to which novices in crime repair to receive. in an atmosphere of idleness and debauchery, lessons in villany from hardened adepts, older than themselves in crime, who become at once their models and their guides.

The detects of our prisons are of every possible kind, and although they differ in degree, it is not the less true that there is not a single one which answers the triple objects for which they are intended -namely, to punish, to deter, and to reform.

" Defects in superintendence, defects in discipline, defects in construction, in the internal and external distribution of the buildings, defects in the sanitary arrangements, defects above all, in the means of reforming; defects everywhere."-P. 9, 10.

A few of these defects are specified. Physical defects, such as bad rentilation, worse drainage, want of room, so that at night prisoners sleep, sometimes vix in a cell. Moral defects. such as errors of discipline, absence of discrimination betwixt different classes of offenders, and no kind of proportion betwixt the crime and its punishment :--

"Neither legislation nor hygienic science have attempted much with us to subdue the passions of those who, through their passions, have been led on to commit crimes against society. We appear to give ourselves less concern, if possible, about the

moral treatment of our prisoners. "No provision is made for the religious wants o he prisoners, and yet without religion reformation is impossible. The religious ministrations (scanty and inadequate as they are) which the inmates of our common gaols receive, are attributable to the zeal of a few clergymen, here and there; but even they, feeling how little influence they can exercise from their false positions, and absence of all authority in the prison, and sensible of the almost utter uselessness of their efforts, in the existing state of things, afford their services reluctantly, and often abandon the field in absolute despair."- P. 10.

One cause of this borrid state of our common gaols is to be found in the fact, that a great deal too much has been imposed upon them. A gaol may be considered either as merely a place of detention, in which unconvicted persons are shut | doers. To act efficaciously as a deterrent from up for safe keeping whilst awaiting trial; or as a penitentiary or place of punishment, to which prisoners convicted of crime are sent to undergo their several sentences. To attempt to make one gool pay a double debt; to make it do duty as a simple place of detention, and at the same trious poor. time as a penitentiary, must inevitably result in ment of which we receive testimony every day a signal failure. The House of Correction, or at once suggest themselves to every one familiar Penitentiary, no matter by what name called, with the question of secondary punishments, and fidence the powerful succour of God, and we are must, if it is to serve any useful end, be kept the borrors of Norlolk Island—that any system tablishments. The 'Home'—or some such name by assured that the most merciful Lord will receive entirely distinct from the House of Detention, or of long protracted imprisonment can, in a moral which it is called - is not far from Margaret Street, vows which are addressed to him by all the faith- | inces that are required for the one, are, for the prisoner. We may return to the very delicate

to the Holy Church ... In the meantime, venera- is in vain to hope for any reform in the internal condition of Canadian Prisons :-

> "The Board proposes to make our Common Gaols mere places of confinement for short periods, of perinvolving any proof of an inveterate habit of vice or degradation."

improvement; but it will still leave the great question of "secondary punishments" unsolved.

Yet this reform can scarcely be hoped for, until the rulers of the State shall have settled what a Penitentiary is, or should be, and what the first object of all punishment inflicted by man upon man. There are two distinct and perfeetly irreconcilable theories upon this subject; penal system arises from the attempt to reconcile these two irreconcilables, and from legislattraries both may be, and are, true.

According to one theory, and set of theorists, a Penitentiary—as distinguished from a Gaol or place of detention-is a moral Hospital, erected and endowed at the public expense for the reception and cure of the morally infirm and diseased, sent thither by the Civil Magistrate, or which is impotent to reform; which is without to this theory which has many and able advocates; and the criminal is a patient, whom it is the duty of society to restore to health, using towards him no more severity than his case actually requires; or than an intelligent and merciful ments the tendency to crime. The whole system in the material or physical order, employ towards a case of compound fracture, or inflamed

According to the other theory, and class of theorists, the design of the Penitentiary is primarily, not curative, but simply punitive-and the chief object of the Civil Magistrate in dealing with the criminal should always be to deter others-not merely the crimmal, but otherssense that it is urged that the best, indeed the in a word, were Christians; we of the present only use you can put a murderer to, is to hang | day are philanthropists. him; not of course with a view of reforming him, or preventing him from again imbruing his hands in his brother's blood; but primarily, in order that by the terror of his fate, others may be deterred from committing murder.

God, to whom alone vengeance belongs, visits the violators of His Holy Law with punishments, which, if sometimes designed to reform, and sometimes as a warning to others, are sometimes, as in the case of the damned sumply retributire; or, in other words, His punishments consist sometimes in the award of so much pain for so much crime, irrespective of the moral effects of that pain, either on the sufferer, or on others. The damned will suffer to all eternity; yet will not their suffering tend either to their own moral reformation, or to preserve the Saints reigning mer are reprobate, and for the latter there is no longer cause tofear.

The tather of a family punishes his child, primarily for the child's sake; not for the sake of inflicting so much pain for so much wrong doing; not necessarily as an example-for if he has but one child, he will still punish ;-but always, above all things, with the object of reforming the pecessentially corrective and reformative.

thority is, that it holds immediately from God, seat upon seven hills, &c., &c. irrespective of the views, wishes, or consent of the governed. Paternal government is, in fact, judgment. The man or woman who listens to, pure despotism, or rather absolutism.

Constitutional Government, on the other hand, though it also holds from God, holds from Him, not immediately, but mediately, or through the peonle, or governed. It differs, therefore, essentially in its origin, and character, and therefore in its rights and duties as towards its subjects, from a paternal government; and if this be so, it is no reproach, but indeed the highest praise that can be awarded, to a Constitutional Government, the best proof of its consistency. to say that it is not a paternal government, and that it does not deal with its subjects or citizens. as a father deals with his children. If it is not the duty of a Constitutional Government to feed. clothe, educate, or find work for any of its subiects, or to do more towards these ends than to allow full and free scope to individual energy-then from these premises it must follow that the first object of the punishments inflicted by the Civil Magistrate of a Constitutional State, upon the criminal, is neither retributive, nor curative, but sumply deterrent.

But by the system adopted in Canada, neither the reformation of the criminal-(if that be the main object of State punishments)-nor the deterring others from crime, is attained. The system, if the term system may be applied to a bundle of incongruities, can answer no useful purpose. The Penitentiary is not the Moral Hospital, and the sufferings of those detained therein are not exemplary-i.e., of such a nature as to strike terror into the hearts of evilcrime, punishment should be exemplary, and the sufferings of the Penitentiary are certainly not exemplary; indeed, in many respects, the convict scoundrel is believed physically to be better off than a large number of our honest and indus-

Neither do we believe, for reasons which will

and that he will soon accord a glorious triumph ed by the Report shall have been carried out, it known to every one who has made criminal ing duty is urged upon them as a part of that selfpathology his study, or carefully watched the habits and customs of the convict classes. That fact is simply this-that the most hopelessly incorrigible scoundrel, the most consummate knave, sons awaiting trial, and of persons sentenced for is always the best behaved prisoner; the one short periods for breaches of police regulations, not who gives the greatest consolation to his keepers, and seems to them the most truly reformed. For the sulky, obstinate insubordinate prisoner, This proposition, if carried out, will be a great fretting and dashing himself against the walls of his prison house, like the newly caught bird inconsistent with the principles of the Reformavainly dashing itself against the wires of its cage, We shall still, as much as ever, stand in need of there are hopes that there are still somewhat of a thorough reform in our penal or penitentiary good in him. But when you hear a convict are facts which cannot be contested, and which proclaim himself an "altered man;" when be admits and laments the "error of his ways;" when he hopes that he has profited by the " excellent lessons of his kind instructors in gaol;" and indulges the hope that on his return to the world he may follow their counsels,-be sure, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a and much of the disorder that obtains in our thousand, that you have before you one who lacks only horns and hoofs to be a vivid likeness, or rather incarnation, of Satan himself. This is the ing upon the tacit understanding that of con- fault of the system of long protracted imprisonment, and is inseparable from it; not the fault of the men by whom it is administered. It is the fault of a system which comprises every possible defect to which a system of secondary punishment can be obnoxious; which combines a high degree of cruelty, with capriciousness; one State physician. Crime is a malady, according terror to deter, and which by its interference with the labor-market, often, and in thickly peopled communities always, injudiciously interferes with the honest artizan; and thereby increasing the pressure on the means of subsistence aug-Surgeon would, under analogous circumstances of "secondary punishments," which based upon the actually prevalent theories, must prove vicious, must present defects, defects everywhere, as the Report before us says, of our Canadian system. In time perhaps, and as the evil augmenting forces itself more directly upon public attention, people will begin to suspect that our brutal and cruel ancestors were in the matter of secondary punishments, not only wiser but more merciful, and more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of from the commission of crime. It is in this Christianity-than are their descendants. They,

> PROTESTANT INSTINCTS .- The instancts of the lower animals are in many instances more to be relied upon than the deductions of human reason; and man too, has his instincts, or invitive apprehensions, which rarely err, which may be almost invariably relied upon as certain or infallible guides. Of these instincts none is more unerring than the instinctive horror which all sound evangelical Protestants entertain of chastity, charity, and renunciation of self. They at once accept these as sure signs of " Romisk proclivities;" and rarely or never are they deceived in their prognostications.

So invariably is this the case that we shall always find, if we look into the complaints urged with Christ in heaven from falling; for the for- by the evangelical section of the Protestant world against the " Tractarians," or " Romanisers," - that the prominent charge brought against the latter, the strongest proof cited to show that they are on the high road to Rome, is based upon their acts of charity, self-denial, and renunciation of the world. A young lady betrays an indifference to the polka, is observed to be regular and constant in her devotions, is suspected cant child, and of correcting its bad habits .- of an intention to devote herself entirely to the Paternal punishments are therefore, or should be, service of Almighty God, and is convicted of habitually and systematically relieving the neces-But the functions of the Civil Magistrate, are sities of the poor, ministering to the sick, and neither those of God, nor of the parent. Our sheltering the outcast little ones; and lo! by Government is not, cannot be, a paternal go- the unerring instincts of Protestantism, she is at vernment, for the simple, but all conclusive rea- once pronounced to be a Jesuit in petticoats, an son, that it is a representative or constitutional emissary of the " Man of Sin," the victim and government. The essence of the paternal au- the agent of the Apocalyptic Beast, that has its

Protestantism is, we say, not far wrong in this and is inclined to put in execution, the counsels of our Lord to the rich man,-St. Matt. xix., 21-"Go sell that thou hast and give to the poor"-is, there can be no doubt of it, in a fair way to become a Papist; and he or she is an object of suspicion or dislike to the Protestant accordingly. It is in this case, as with the instincts of the inferior animals. The instinctive abhorrence which Protestantism entertains towards the divine counsels, towards ascettcism, voluntary poverty, towards charity, chastity, and self-denial, is as unerring and as constant as the instructive aversion of the mouse towards the cat, or of the chicken towards the hawk. God Himself has given to the lower animals a power, or faculty, by means of which they at once recognise their fors; so, also, the other party, the father of Protestantism, he of whom it is written that he was a Protester from the beginning, has implanted in the bosoms of his children an instinct, by means of which, and without the necessity of baving resource to any discursive process, they may at once detect, and learn to avoid, all that savors of, or leads towards Ponery. Vicious as is the logic of Protestantism, when applied to matters of religion, its instructs are swift and uperring.

As an instance of this marvellous instinctive sower, and of the horror which a sound evangelical Protestantism entertains of good works, we may cite an amusing paragraph for which we are indebted to our evangelical cotemporary the Montreal Witness - who in his turn quotes from another erangelical sheet, the National Standard. The writer thus gives vent to his indignant feelings :-

"It is not the old 'man of sin' against whom have now to charge this infamous crime. It is the young England party acting for Rome. . . The case now occurring in this place is that of a joung lady, the daughter of a clergyman, who has fullen under the influence of those ' wolves in sheep' clothing,' and has become so victimised by the power of their arts as to be about to enter one of their escommon gaol. The physical and moral appli-! point of view, tend to the reformation of the Cavendish Square, and is a place where ladies, dressed after Tractarian fashion, live together in a sort of ful, that by his sovereign authority he will quell most part, out of place or inadequate in the subject on some future occasion; but for the present washing, dressing, and nursing of infants, which has been destruction. It is the opinion of our sound to the remaining of infants, which has been let loose against us, other, and until the physical changes recommends sent we content ourselves with stating a fact poor parents confide to their care. This colf-deny-

sacrifice which they owe to Christ."

The "infamous crime" which provokes these severe censures from the evangelical press consists then in this: in self-sacrifice, and in ministering to the necessities of the poorest of God's little ones-of those of whom our loving Saviour spoke, when He said "suffer little children to come to me -for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." That this is a crime against Protestantism; that it is tion; that it implies a relapse towards Rome, and the putting on of the garments of Popery, sufficiently explain the instinctive horror with which Protestants of the evangelical stamp regard it; but it is not so clear that it implies any departure from the spirit or fundamental principles of Christianity, or from the positive teachings of our Redeemer. In fact, that to withdraw from the world, to renounce its pleasures, and in a spirit of self-sacrifice to dedicate one's self to the service of the poor is looked upon by a sect of self-styled Christians as an "infamous crime," is, to the careful observer, a convincing proof that they who so brand such acts, are themselves not the children of God, but the legitimate offspring of the devil; who inspires, and who alone could inspire, such hatred, such instinctive horrors of good and truly Christian works, as those to which the ladies of the "Home" have devoted themselves. Surely it may be said of the latter that they are not far from the Kingdom of Heaven, or from the gates of the Church. Hence the aversion which Protestants entertain towards them.

The keen and accurate instinctive perceptions of Protestantism are no less perceptible in its likings than in its dislikings, in its favors, than in its hatreds. As it instinctively abhors all that savors of Popery, so it has a natural or instinctive affection for had, hypocritical, and inconsistent Catholics-for all who by their misconduct. bring dishonor on that name, and inflict pain upon their spiritual mother. Just as the evangelical Protestant abominates him whom from his chastity, charity, and self-denial, he suspects of a leaning towards Popery, so does he feel himself irresistibly attracted towards the impure and dishonest priest, or the Catholic layman, who by his daily acts gives the lie to the professions of his lips; and the fulsome adulation of Victor Emmanuel by George Brown and the " Protestant Reformers," is but another phrase or manifestation of the same spirit which inspires the wrath of the Montreal With ss against the Tractarians, and Romanisers of the Church of

For this reason it may be of great service to Catholics to watch and note the phenomena of these Protestant instructs; just as in the natural order the sailor or farmer may derive many a profitable hint from the actions of the infecior animals which often indicate the approach of bad weather, and give timely warning against the coming storm. When, for instance, we notice that any particular body of Protestants are by their good works, and self-denials, attracting the abuse and vitunerations of evangelical Protestantism, we may entertain hopes that they are not far from the Church; and we should be encouraged to redouble the fervor and frequency of our prayers for their conversion. So also, when we observe a tendency in the Protestant world to speak well of a Catholic prince or statesman, as of a liberal and enlightened person, who, despite the errors of his creed, is an enemy of priesteraft, and a bold, independent asserter of his rights as a reasonable being, we may at once suspect, and more than suspect, that the subject of these unenviable encomiums is an arrant scoundrel, a traitorous Judas, wanting but the opportunity again to betray his Master for thirty pieces of silver. Thus availing ourselves of the instincts of Protestantism we may learn to know our friends, and to be on our guard against our enemies. Those instincts are swift and querring; and it is an infallible rule, admitting of no conceivable exception, that as the Catholic should respect all that, evangelical Protestantism hates, so he should hate and despite all and everything upon which it looks with favor or complacency.

Protestant bigotry taunts Rome with the misgovernment of her states, and the accusation is accepted as true even by the most professedly liberal. Yet if it took 40,000 of England's best troops to keep the late Irish rebellion, which she now affects to despise as a "Cabbage garden rebellion," in its lair; if Ireland be only now in an unquiet slumber, instead of open war against the Government, merely because it is dotted over with harracks and occupied as an energy's country, not to mention her police force acknowledged to be the most numerous and best drilled and most efficient in a military point of view in the world-is it surprising that Rome should require an army of occupation to save her from the dangers bequeathed to her by an armed invasion of 30,000 bandits and red republicans collected and thrown upon her from every corner of the world? If three or four Phonix clubs, scattered at the wide intervals of Cork and Belfast and counting as their members some 20 or 30 beardless youths all told, frightened England out of her propriety until the mighty Thunderer shook in his aboes, is it to be wondered at that a small state such as that of Rome, should require external aid against the dark plots of all the secret societies of Europe? If England feared American sympathy with Ireland, so far as to refuse lo allow an American volunteer corps to enter her dominions on a visit to the land of their forefathers, is it astonishing to find Rome a petty state, unable to cope with French intrigue and English money-two of the most powerful engines of two of the most powerful nations in the world? No, the wonder is not that she cries for help-but that she has strength enough left to make her voice heard. Sardmin apparently a far more powerful State, has long ago succumued and became a puppet in their hands. Nuples is feeling the pressure until her throne totters to its very base; and even Austria, with her military prestige, and all ber greatness has been obliged to effect a comprom ise with one only of these enemies, in order to save

political economists that money is military poroer. How then can Rome, with a taxation lighter than any other European. State; be expected to cope with enemies whose coffers are filled to repletion with the gold of British bigotry and European Socialism? And by what recordite law in morals can the Pope be answerable for the ingratitude of the men whom his paternal heart has amnesticu, and for the machinations of all the demagogues of the world? Let English bigotry look to her own history, before she throws stones at her neighbor's windows. Whence is her present Royal line? If it were a virtue in Protestant England to invite a Foreign Protestant Monarch, with an army of Dutchmen at his back, to save her from the tyranny of a Catholic Sovereign, who was trampling on her liberties, why is it to be a sin in Catholic Rome to invite the Catholic Sovereigns of Europe to liberate her from the far heavier tyranny of the scum and offscourings of the world made doubly ungovernable, like the beggar on horseback, by not to have suppressed, and declared illegal, the British patronage and gold? Mitchel, Meagher, use of the French language." and Smith O'Brien, were sufficiently powerful by their disaffection, single-handed though they were, and at a distance from the seat of Govern- Montreal Herald and the Pilot, says that he ment, to warrant their removal to the great Australian dungeon; and yet the Pope was expected to allow Mazzini, the Red Republican, backed tion of the people of this Province should have by England, and dressed in an English diploma- been suppressed and declared illegal;" taking tic uniform, to strut at lessure through his capital. But no the Pope is always wrong. Does be repel sedition-he is tyrannical; does he give | WITNESS: way to the promptings of his paternal heart in forgiveness-he is weak; does he rebuke the spoilers of the Patrimony of Peter - he is querul- racity of our Belleville correspondent, who, we verdict of Protestant bigotry. SACERDOS.

Ibam forte via sacra, sicut mens est mos,

Nescio quid meditana nugacum, totus in illis. Hor. Lat. The Methodist Minister of Sarnia or his personification, acknowledges the spread of Popery. Travelling last week on the Grand Trunk Railway, eastward from Toronto, we entered one of the five cars carrying the collective wisdom of Western Canadian Methodist Ministry in hot every degree of temperament (the bilious, however, predominating) was represented-clothed in every possible and impossible costume. But it is not with their personal appearance that we TRUE WITNESS. would wish to deal-neither shall we stay to investigate the precise date of their tailors' cut. --Suffice it to say that, if, as a whole, their " perstray for any one to pick up. A Mr. M'Dou- objects it has in contemplation. gal, or some one personating him (for we are not acquainted with the man) was introduced to his honor of knowing the man) as the celebrated Mr. M'Dougal of " four celebrated letters' celebrity. Now, this celebrated Mr. M'Dougal (or personification of him) being evidently of an inquiring turn of mind, and moreover of " four celebrated letters" celebrity, and being withal on his way to hear the several and individual experiences, and experience of the several and individual members of the Methodist Ministry, appeared to be somewhat curious in particular as

"he was doing as well as could be expected

under the circumstances." This being any-

an inquiring mind, and very much in the tyle of a Patlander answering a guager, Mr.

M'Dougal of "four celebrated letters" cele-

brity" further inquired. "What were the cir-

cumstances with which he had to contend?"-

"The Papists," was the concise reply. "Why,

are there many in Sarnia?" Now, gentle read-er, note well the answer. "They are every-

where; and, like rank weeds, they are choking us up." Thank you for this valuable testi-

were really you (and not a personification) that

gave it. As a set-off, however, to this despond-

ing state of things, he (of Sarnia) in more cheer-

ful accents, and with somewhat of triumph and

self-laudation in his tone, went on to relate how

that a whole Indian tribe had left the Papists,

to become staunch upholders of the convenient

doctrine of every man his own Farrier, did we

him to ask the exact number of this tribe, which

was to be taken as a set-off, and put to the cre-

dit side of the Methodist Ledger, in order

doubtless to the better forming of an opinion as

to the solvency of the Methodist concern. At

this question we thought we saw a shade of un-

easiness the across the manly brow of him of

Sarnia, and our ear detected, or thought it de-

noble Indians named, and heard that they were heaceforth lost to the Papacy, and must be given up to whiskey and Methodism, we felt a pang of sorrow shoot across our Popish heart; but when we found that this whole tribe dwindle down to twenty-three, we were somewhat forcibiy reminded of Falstaff and his "filty men" in Buckram suits and Kendal green; and thought that perchance on further scrutiny they might still further be reduced, like his, to two. But " no more of that Hal an thou love."

VIATOR.

In the preceding number of this journal there appeared a letter from a correspondent at Belleville, in which the writer stated that he attended one of the lectures recently delivered there by Mr. T. D. M'Gee; and that that gentleman, in speaking of Canada, went somewhat out of his way to say that, at the taking of Quebec, it was a "radical mistake on the part of the authorities

In reply to this charge, Mr. M'Gee, in a letter which he has caused to be published in the never expressed such an " atrocious and despotic sentiment, as that the mother tongue of any seccare, at the same time, to remark, that the misstatement, as he calls it, originated in the TRUE

Now, we beg to assure Mr. M'Gee-Firstly -that we repose great confidence in the velous, testy, and peevish. Such at least is the can confidently say, is a man of steady babits and unimpeachable character, and about the last person to make an unfounded accusation, or to knowingly utter a falsehood.

Secondly, we beg to assure Mr. M'Gee that the pretended mis-statement did not originate in the TRUE WITNESS; in proof of which we refer him to the subjoined extract of his lecture, which appeared in the Belleville Intelligencer of the Sth inst., and seven days before the publication of our correspondent's letter :-

"In speaking of the government of the country, he considered it no honor to be first adviser of fauch a haste to Kingston, to relate its experience in gentleman' as now represents Royalty in this province, solemn conclave assembled. A more motley and that had the British government suppressed the group it never was our fate to behold. From French language, as they should have done, at the the atrabilious to the most sanguine—sanguine, time of the conquest, the difficulties in governing this country would not now exist." -- Belleville Intelligen-

> This, we think, is pretty conclusive evidence that the mis-statement did not originate in the

St. Patrick's Society.-There was an sonel" was what, in Canadian phraseology, adjourned meeting of the members of this Society would be termed "humly," their "outward on Monday evening last, at which it was reshell of the flesh" was equally so too. But solved, that the Annual Pic-Nic for the present it is towards a fittle incident which hap- year should take place about the 18th proximo. pened on that occasion, publicly in the In order to contribute to the pleasure of the day, cars, that we would draw our readers' parti- it was also determined that some agreeable cular attention at the present moment. It ruralising spot should be selected; and as the is to straws, that is popularly ascribed the duty gentlemen comprising the Committee of Manageof denoting the precise quarter whence blows ment, thoroughly understand their business, and the wind; and it is by a Methodist straw (man are well calculated to carry out the good intention of the "Popish" blast. This however, let the accustomed good success which attended all us premise, that if we have availed ourselves of their previous Fetes, will likewise characterise

Rev. Brother of Sarnia (for we have not the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock, P.M., in the Lecture to a centre) of the Church being once overcome in Hall, opposite the Semmary. All friends of the the so-called Reformation, we behold an universal institution are invited to attend.

To the Editor of the Montreal Wilness.

Morrisburgh, June 18, 1860. knowing the interest you have ever manifested, as a public journalist, in the interests of the Catholic Church, a few items may not prove uninteresting to your readers. Having left Brockville by the four to the affairs of his Brother of Sarnia (or his o'clock cars, in company with His Lordship the Bipersonification as the case may be), and in order shop of Kingston, the Very Rev. Angus MacDonell, to satisfy this curiosty, after a few preliminary Smyth's Falls about six o'clock p.w. where we want Smyth's Falls about aix o'clock r.m., where we were orbanities, demanded of him of Sarnia—" What kindly received and hospitably entertained by the he was doing in Sarnia?" This, in ordinary Pastor of the latter place during our stay there. On cases, and amongst civilised society, would perthe following day, (Thursday) the 14th inst, at the to argue with them as it would be to argue with the conclusion of High Mass, which was sung by His mariac, who should prefer chaos, or universal confuunps de deemed an inquisitive, and consequently impertinent question; but whether inquisitive or impertinent, his Brother of Sarnia forthwith, though in dolorous and desponding accents, rouchsafed to answer. Like a Doctor's patient, tion; and having performed the ceremony, according to the Roman Pontifical, be there preached for over three-quarters of an hour, to the inexpressible dething but a precise and satisfactory answer to light of his audience, (there being a good sprinkling that is left us, lest he should do himself, or others, of Protestants present) and one among the rest, who deserves particular notice, for his liberality towards the Catholic Church-Mr. Wilson, who has given the site of the church free. May God reward him .-There was a large collection taken up on the occasion. Last Thursday will be a day long remembered by the Catholics of Smyth's Falls. The following clergymen were present :- Rev. Mr. Meade, Rev. Mr. Harty, Rev. Mr. Byrne, and Rev. Mr Lynch, of Kitley.

The following day His Lordship, accompanied by the Vicar-General of Kingston, left for St. Raphael's, where he was to bless three bells on last Sunday .mony, Rev. Methodist Brother of Sarma, if it Long may His Lordship live to govern the Diocese, by his mild and paternal rule.

and paternal rate. I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c., Viator.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

St. Raphael's, Glengarry, June 19, 1860. MR. Eniron-Sunday last, 17th instant, His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston performed the solemn ceremony of the benediction of a chime of bells for say? no, Bible interpreter. Here again the the Church of St. Raphael. The cerest is a minimum turn of mind of Mr. McDougal, of the most imposing over witnessed in Glengarry. ducted with much dignity, and was certainly one of the most imposing ever witnessed in Glengarry .-"four celebrated letters celebrity," prompted The procession left the Presbytery at one o'clock for the church in the following order :- The Gross-Bearers, accompanied by Acolyths on each side; the choir, children, the Rev. Clergy, and finally His Lordship, with the Very Rev. Angus MacDonell and the Rev. M. Cholette, as Deacon and Sub-Peacon.

As at all else pertaining to Catholicity, the enemies of our holy religion may scoff at the blessings whereby the Church, over guided by that Divine Spirit Whom Jesus Christ promised should lead her into all truth, and abide with her for ever-sanctifies | Catholic faith. tant amount was named. Twenty-three, all and may stigmatise them as silly superstition; but and may stigmatise them as silly superstition; but facts" or pot. I am sorry the first article appeared;

Total .

A. C. Bugnanar and may stigmatise them as silly superstition; but facts" or pot. I am sorry the first article appeared;

Quebec, 9th June, 1860.

faith, they are full of meaning. He knows, as St. Paul says, that "Every creature of God is good and nothing to be rejected that is received with thanksgiving; for it is sanctified by the Word of God and prayer;" and he feels that the intention of the Church in exercising this power given her by the Almighty in the New as in the Old Law, is, that the object thus sanctified may be withdrawn from the service of the devil, separated from the ordinary strings of life, and possess the power of calling our attention to the most important of all affairs-that of our eternal salvation. Thus in the case of the Church to render boly everything connected with her, he finds another proof of her sanctity, another and a striking mark of her resemblance with her Divine Founder, Jesus Christ.

The procession having entered the sanctuary, all knelta few moments in adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament. His Lordship then ascended the pulpit, and ably and elequently explained to the delighted audience the nature of the sacred rite they had assembled there to witness. At the conclusion of the learned Prelate's truly admirable discourse, the bells were blessed, and, by the " Word of God and prayer." solemnly dedicated to the service of the Most High There could not have been less than three thousand nersons present; and from the eagerness with which they pressed forward to make their offering, which is to be added to the united offering of the whole Diocess, to the Sovereign Pontiff, I should think a large sum was realized.

I cannot, Mr. Editor, terminate this very imperfect sketch of the proceedings without complimenting the amateurs who so ably contributed, by their musical talents, to the solemnity. Indeed, on the whole I feel assured the 17th of June will be long remem-bered with pleasure by the truly Catholic Highlanders of Glengarry, and the many others whose happiness it was to be present on the auspicious occa-

I remain, Mr. Bditor, yours, &c.,

G. A.

DR. RYERSON'S "DARK AGES."

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

From what has been said it is evident that in forming a judgment of the comparative ignorance or knowledge of the Middle Ages, it is absolutely necessary, in the first place, to determine the different kinds of knowledge and their rank in the scale of priority or excellence, and then to apply them in that order as tests to the case in question. Now, since the Christian revelation, dogmatic knowledge, or the knowledge of God through Faith, must be the highest exercise of the human mind. This, with the Ohristian, must be an axiom, and therefore requires no proof. It is therefore our first unit of comparison, and hence leads the question immediately into the realms of religious controversy; and shews the truth of our remark, that a Protestant, as such, cannot judge of the Middle Ages, simply because they are Catholic Ages. The religion of the Middle Ages, as far as the Christian world was concerned, was, it must be conceded, " Catholicity" " pure et simple;" whilst the religion of the present age is this same Catholicity in general, but with an infinitesimal portion of Protestantism. Now this very fact of the numerical preponderance of Catholicity ought at least, if anything will do it, to teach the Protesting world a certain degree of respect for the doctrines which claim the majority of the Christian world as their supporters. But to leave this out of the question, and to come to the main point. The Methodist Doctor, and men of his kidney, ought to remember that the whole religious part of the question resoives itself into this; Is Catholicity in its unity to be preferred to Protestantism with its selfrepeating sub-divisions? Is theological gravitation, or tending to the great centre, to be preferred to theological centrifugal force? We all know what would happen, if, for a moment, centrifugal force were in of straw?) that we would now show the directions of the Society, we are quite satisfied that this mundane world of ours to overcome the power of straw?) that we would now show the directions of the Society, we are quite satisfied that this mundane world of ours to overcome the power of straw?) that we would now show the directions of the Society, we are quite satisfied that this mundane world of ours to overcome the power of straw?) practical exemplification of universal confusion.— We should soon see the various nations of the earth the incident it was because we found it publicly their present projected gathering, and that the flying off at a tangent to pay their respects to their and somewhat noisily withal enacted in the Rail- result, in a pecuntary view, will enable the respective representatives amongst the stars. Lonway cars, and therefore deemed it a waif and Society to fully develope the praiseworthy don would be leaving its card with "The Bull;" with the "Great Bear;" whilst such as took their flight en route for "Sirius' might be said to be lite-The examination of the deaf and dumb pupils | rally going to the Dog(s). But if in Physics this is The unity (gravitating centritugal force acting, first in the separation of Lutheran Protestantism from Catholicity, and then in the minute sub-division of Luthern Protestantism into a thousand other isms, each in us turn giving off others, in their turn to reproduce others, until we have an endless reproduction, which will end Siz-Having a few minutes' leisure time, and only when it shall please God again to restrain the centrifugal force of error within the bounds of Catholic gravitation or unity. This however, according to the Methodist Doctor, is NOT a consumnation devoutly to be desired. He and his class seem to prefer centrifugal Christianity, calling it-" the resurrection of the human mind"-to gravitating Christunity (or Catholic unity) which they denominate letharxy and enslavement." This of course puts the question with such gentry immediately out of the realms of reason, and renders it as utterly impossible of right reason. It is a hard case; but, after all, this is all we have it in our power to do. When this fails a straight-jucket, or forcible confinement, is all any bodily harm. And so it is with these religious lunatics. Argue with them we cannot-we must only flatter their fancies as far as they will go along towards the road of reason, and when they fail to do so, we must either leave them to their destruction, or confine them by physical means. SACREDOS.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION AT LACOLLE.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir-Respecting an article taken from the Montreal Witness, written by "A Protestant," and one in reply to it by "A Catholic," which appeared in your issue of June 15th inst., - allow me to make a few remarks. The first article (written unknown to me) mentions theattendance of my friend, the Catholic Priost, at the examination of my school. I was sorry to see it brought in as it was, as Mr. Rochette (the Priest) is gentleman, universally respected by the Protestants, where known, and came by my special invitation. I was also surry to see such erroneous statements as were made by the "Catholic. It bespeaks anything but a right and kindly feeling. Mr. Cavon acknowledged his imperfect English before the school and the visitors. Catholics are allowed to attend, and do attend, the Dissentient school. Is it reasonable then to think that the head and front of the offending is, because the Inspector is a Catholic, as was alleged? Mr. Harty did ask questions, some of which were correctly, and some incorrectly answered by the scholars. He also differed with the Grummar class in parsing; but had to acknowledge himself in error at the time. This last fact is undoubtedly one of the reasons of the bitter attack. Three of the six readable books, given as rewards, are Catholic, illustrating the

but as it did appear, and such false statements were made in reply, I feel it my duty to rectify them.
Yours truly,
G. L. Mastre,

Teacher of Lacolle Dissentiont School

One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the Scientific American, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of me chanic and manufacturing arts. The Scientific American has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. Munn & Co. 37 Park Row, New York; and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which is the best of evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the most important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, renders the work desirable to house keepers, and almost indispensable to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

The Scientific American is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor; the repository of American inventions, and the great authority on law, and all business connected with Patents. The Official List of Claims, as issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns. All the most important Patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its pages, thus forming an unrivalled history of American inventions.

It is not only the best, but the largest and cheapes paper devoted to Science, Mechanics, Manufacturore and the Useful Arts published in the world. Hon. Judge Mason, formerly Commissioner of Patents, is not only engaged with the publishers in their immenso Patent Agency department, but as a writer ou Patent Laws and Practice, his ability is forcibly portrayed in the columns of this paper.

The Scientifi: American is published once a week, (every Saturday,) each number containing 16 pages of Letterpress, and from 10 to 12 original Rugravings of New inventions, consisting of the most improved Tools, Rogines, Mills, Agricultural Machines and Household Utensils, making 52 numbers in a year, comprising 832 pages, and over 500 Original Engravings, printed on heavy, fine paper, in a form expressly for binding, and all for \$2 per

A New Volume commences on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our townsmen will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe. By remitting \$2 by mail to the publishers, Munn & Co. 37 Park Row, New-York, they will send you their paper one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for treble its cost. The publishers express their willingness to mail a single copy of the paper to such as may wish to see it without charge.

The Grand Trunk Company, in consequence of the number of application to see the Victoria Bridge, have advertised a special train for that purpose which crosses the Bridge, allows plenty of time to view it at the Saint Lambert side, and on returning, stons in the centre tube for a few minutes.

Exhibition Building .- The roof was commenced to be put on Saturday, and in a few days will be completed. The Contractor is certain it will be done according to agreement on the 15th July, otherwise he is liable to a penalty of \$200 per day until completed. -- Pilot.

ELECTION - SAUREL DIVISOR .-- Mr. Guevremont. whose last election to the Legislative Council was annulled by the Committee to which it was submitted for examination, on the ground of insufficient qualification, has been re-elected. His opponent was Mr. Crebussa, a Notary of high respectability.-Transcript.

Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers, of Dumbarton, have contracted with the Montreal Ocean Steam Navigation Company, to build two new screw steamers each of 2500 tons register and 400-horse power. These vessels are intended for the Liverpool and Canadian trade; and are respectively to be named the

Hibernian and Norwegiun, -- Pilot,
Suicids, -- About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a respectably dressed man was seen walking along what is called the "Long Wharf," at the lower end of the Bonsecour Market, and suddenly disappearing over the end of the wharf. Immediate steps were taken by those near at hand to save the party but they were unsuccessful. The body, however, was recovered in a very short time, but life had departed. The Coroner was immediately notified, and arrived in half an hour. The body was recognised as that of a Mr. Donaid M'Kenzie, late schoolmaster at Huntingdon, by one of his former scholars. The deceased had been about three weeks in Montreal, during which time he had stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Jacques Cartier Square, and for some days had been noticed to be in a very low state of mind. Some friends had been searching for the deceased for some days, as his friends in Huntingdon had heard that he had been drowned. A Jury was empanelled on Saturday evening, who, after viewing the body, adjourned until this morning, when the above facts were elicited. The Jury returned a verdict of "Suicide, by drowning while in a state of temporary derangement." -- Pilot.

A ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY FORMED AT HAMILTON. -An adjourned meeting of Irishmen was held in Mr. D. Nelligan's Hotel, Court House Square, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of adopting a constitution for the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Hamilton His Honor the Mayor baving been called to the chair, Mr. Irwin acting as Secretary, the committee submitted a draft of constitution, which was unanimously adopted. A list baving been opened for the enrolling of members, it was filled up with quite a number wishing to join the society. A public meeting was called, for the adoption of by-laws and election of office-bearers, on Tuesday 19thiust., at Mr. Nelligan's - Spectator. HAYING .- Some of the farmers in this quarter have

already begun their baying .- This is extremely early, but the crops are very far forward. The hay crop is about the average, although it varies much in different localities. The wheat crop will also be ready for the sickle much carlier than usual, this year .-The farmers are now entering upon their basy season.

MAIL ROBBERIES .- No less than five mail robberies between Moutreal and New York have been committed this month, those of the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, and several others have been opened, and a portion of the contents abstracted

tetorn of the number of emigrants arrived at the									
port of Quebcc to the 9th June, 1859 and 1860:									
`	1859.				1860	. 1			
Whence.		4	Cabin.	Sicerage.	. Cubin.	Steerage			
England			265	715	233	1837			
Ireland			4	310	0	236			
Scotland			29	200	. 23	261			
Germany			G	175	0	109			
Norway			18	584	22	748			
To	otal		322	· 1884	278	3181			
Increase, 1,163.									
	stear					2273			
a Bai	ling	ve3	36la .			1196			
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3496 A. C. Buchanan, Chief Agent.

THE CATTLE TRADE. - The trade in live Stock throughout Canada is rapidly becoming important. We hear in every quarter of the increase yield of Agricultural productions, and the rapid growth of manufactures. But neither of these sources of wealth is progressing more rapidly than our trade in Cattle Sheep, and Horses. After each Guelph, Waterloo, and Elora Fair, great numbers are sent off in every direction, while a large and prosperous trade is be-

ing done by drovers .- Galt Paper. DARING ROBBERY OF EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK .-An attempt was made, on Saturday evening last, to rob the Eastern Townships Bank in this village. The robbers displayed the cool nerve of professional burglars. They first broke into the dwelling house of H. L. Robinson, Ksq., Manager of the Branch here; and entering the bedroom in which himself, his wife and two children were sleeping, pocketted a ladies gold watch which hung by the bed, and cooly carried his clothes into an adjoining parlor where they rifled his pockets of whatever was valuable, including a gold pen and a small amount of money. They also abstracted the keys of two safes in his office, one belonging to the E. T. Bank which was doubtless the principal object of their visit. They then attacked the window of the office, a few rods from the house, which had been securely bolted -but the robbers had prepared themselves with tools to force it from a neighbouring blacksmith shop. It is supposed that upon entering the office they discovered that a wrench belonging to the key of the Bank safe was missing; and determined to open it, they again returned to Mr. Robinson's to research his pockets. At any rate, about 2 o'clock a. m, he was alarmed by a noise, and a little search revealed the loss of the keys. It was evident, of course, that a robbery of the Bank was intended; but his first alarm was for the safety of a young gentleman, who slept at the store, in a room adjoining the office. Rousing him with some difficulty, Mr. Robinson examined the safes, and found the one belonging to himself opened, and robbed of what money it contained-about \$40. The Bank sate, containing about \$16,000, had been unsuccessfully tried by the robbers, who had escaped, carrying one of the keys with them. - Waterloo Advertiser.

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

There is very little activity in the Produce market, except what arises from a steady consumptive demand.

Flour was unsaleable in quantity last week at \$5,25 but the news received from Britain and New York on Saturday and Monday must have strengthened the market. We do not, however, hear of any sales.

Wheat .- The tendency is upward, but without transactions.

Ashes.-The unfavorable news from Britain has

somewhat weakened the price here. Pots are 28s 9d to 28s 101d., Pearls 31s.

Peas and Oats are very dull, and unsaleable except at a considerable reduction; the last news from Britain being unfavorable

Butter .- There is some enquiry for shipment, but no transactions, with the exception of a small parcel of superior quality, sold at 13; cents.

"Healing on its Wings," say all who have tande use of Dr Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use cared themselves of coughs, colds, and consumption. The prudent will always keep this remedy by thom.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowen & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper. Physicians say that Davis' Pain Killer is one of

those nice little articles which is calculating to relieve an immence amount of suffering incident to buman life. Its action on the system is many times like magic -so instantaneous -- the pain is gone at once Sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Birth.

At Sorel, on the 17th inst, the wife of James Morgan, Esq., Merchant, of a son.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF CATHERINE HUNT, native of Cloghen King's County, Ireland; she was years ago. Any information as to her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her brother, PETER HUNT, West Farnham, C. E.

INFORMATION

IS auxiously solicited regarding two children, DAVID, and DENIS SHEEHAN, aged respectively 12 and 10 years, when they came out with their wied by sickness in the Quarantine and Marine Hospital. They were forwarded from Quebec to Montreal, on the 24th November, 1854; and sent next day from thence to Cornwall, to their mother, who has never since heard of them. Any information sont to the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P.P., Gornwall, will give consolation to an afflicted and bereaved parent.

Editors of papers would do an act of charity, by giving the above a few insertions.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

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 choices: description :-Butter Oatmeal

Teas Flour Oats Tobacco Cigars Soap & Candles Pot Barley Hams B. Wheat Flour Pish Split Peas l'ails Salt Corn Meal Brooms, &c. June 6, 1860.

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

WANTS a 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 impact a sound English Education.

Apply to the TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C.E.; or to M. C. HEALY'S Commercial School, No. 95, St. Lawrenco Main Street, Montreal. June 14, 1860.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR KEEGAN, ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL TRACHER, 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.

FRANCE.

It is within my knowledge (writes the Paris correspondent of the Daily News) that one of the Emperor's most intimate councillors lately said, in the hearing of several people, these words :- "We are on the point of twisting the neck of England on the Oriental question!" What this very stretched metaphor may mean exactly I do not pretend to say. But this I do well remember, that, so long ago as the peace of Villafranca, which the English press denounced with a severity entirely justified by the now recognized event of its utter failure, the unavowed organs of the French Government were continually hinting that revenge would be taken on England in the East. This idea has lately been ventilated with a renewed impetus. Everybody expects that the text of M. de Lavalette's speech to the Sultan, which must come out within a few bours, will be alarming, and will disclose a policy concerted with Russia such as England cannot, in all likelihood, approve of. I am far from saying that a cusus belli is likely to arise. On the contrary, I think that every move of the imperial policy with regard to England is nicely calculated with a view not to overstep the bounds of her patience. To thwart, to check, and if possible to humiliate England, but at the same time to presume upon ou, undoubted love of peace, and our especial desire to be friendly with the French nation, and to bring every question to this issue :- Is it worth your while to make war about it? Such are the tactics which have been going on for years, and will continue to go on, so that the onus of declaring war, if ever such an extremity should arise, may always be thrown upon us. At the present moment, I have good reason to believe that Russia and France are agreed about certain schemes in the East, to an extent little dreamt of by many politicians. My informants go so far as to say, but of course I cannot repeat such serious news without reserve, that France and Russia have made up their minds to a partition of Turkey; that they mean to offer England a share, and that if she refuses what is offered upon their terms, they will in make no doubt that in one form or other the Italian one.

The Opinione Nationale has been visited by the following communique from the Minister of the Interior :- "In its number of May 27, the Opinione Nationale attributes to the Duke de Gramont, our ambassador at Rome, language concerning the temporal power of the Pope which he did not use. The assertions of this journal are inexact. Another article of the same journal contains insults against the Pontifical Government, and, at the same time, an implied censure upon our soldiers, for having, in June 1848, resolutely defended society and the laws The Emperor's Government, which proin Paris. tects the Holy Father in Rome, and has re-established in France the fundamental principles of social order, cannot allow attacks of this description to pass without inserting a condemnation of them in the columns of the journal in which they appeared.

The Paris Monitcur of the 31st of May, in writing of Napoleon's view of the complications in Europe, says :-" The French Government, far from having a design to provoke or give rise to complications in Europe, in order to find an occasion for further aggrandizement, is animated by thoughts of quite an opposite character. The Government deplores the manœuvres destined to propagate daily impressions the least exact as regards its real intentions. The Emperor has made every effort to re-establish in Europe the confidence which has been shaken; his sole desire is to live in peace with the other sovereigns of his allies, and to use all his endeavors to actively develope the resources of France."

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA -MARSEILLES. May 30 .- The Dowager Empress of Russia is expected to arrive here on Friday morning, and will be received by Count Kisseleff and the authorities. Her Imperial Highness will immediately after her arrival set out for Lyons, where she will be met by the Emperor Napoleon, and the following day will proceed

PRINCE JEROME. - The health of the Prince has the 30th the health of his Imperial Highness had slightly improved. On the 31st the Moniteur announced that the slight improvement manifested in the health of Prince Jerome had not been maintain-

Marshal Vaillant is still at Milan, but his return to France will not be long delayed. The Marshal is waiting at Milan until the last orders for the evacuation of Italy shall have been executed. He will then embark at Genoa, and return directly to Paris.

The return to Paris of the division of the army of Italy under the command of General Bazaine, which was fixed for the 26th of this month, is postponed for a few days. The Emperor will not leave Paris until its arrival, in order that the troops may defile before him on the Place de la Concorde.

At Montpellier, a few days ago, at a banquet given on the occasion of an agricultural show, M. Michel Chevalier delivered an address on the subject of the commercial treaty between France and England, in the course of which he said-"In France, as was the case in England in 1824, the government abstains with good faith from speaking of free trade. It contents itself with removing prohibition, as the England then did, and as they did also, substitutes a duty which is 30 per cent. at the maximum. Let events follow their course; expereince, as I believe, will infallibly and very soon pronounce in favor of a more sweeping reform, and one day, by the force of things, free trade will be proclaimed amidst the applause of the whole public, as was the case in Great Britain."

The Globe's Paris Correspondent says the Constitutionnel has published an article, in which it advocates the abolition of passports in France. The same writer states that the Emperor of France is en-

gaged on a life of Julius Cæsar. The Paris Correspondent of the Herald says the Minister of War has issued a circular, stating re-cruits are not to be exempted from the service, as formerly has been the case since the first Empire.-Great exertions are being made to bring the Imperial Guard to the full war complement. Camping utensils and tents have been served out to every regiment of the Guards of the garrison of Paris, so that they can be moved to any distance without

creating surprise.

The Moniteur says :- " The Government thinks it its duty to protest against the suppositions of every description, the malevolent accusations, or inconsiderate interpretations, to which for some weeks past the annexation of Savoy and of the arrondissement of Nice to France has given rise. It is after a successful war, and events which have considerably increased his territory, that the King of Sardinia, on the just demand of the Emperor, and consulting, moreover, the interests of the provinces separated from the rest of his States by the highest mountains of Europe, has consented to sign the treaty which is about to unite them to France after the solemn vote of the populations. What can there be more frank, more regular, more legitimate? Nevertheless, under the influence of hostile passions or imprudent friendships, some give utterance to insinuations, others to observations, which tend to attribute to the French Government the design of provoking, or allowing ment. All the Pontifical troops who were at Rome to arise, complications in Europe, to find therein an have been despatched, by order of General de Laopportunity of further aggrandizement. It is ani-

mated by an entirely contrary idea. daily the most incorrect impressions as to its real in- personel of the artillery, has organised a competitive King's forces back into the city.

tentions. The Emperor exerts all his efforts to reestablish confidence, which has been shaken in Europe. His sole desire is to live in peace with the Sovereigns his allies, and to devote all his energies to the active developement of the resources of France."

PARIS, JUNE 2 .- The Patrie states that a despatch has arrived to-day asserting that a capitulation has been signed on board the Hannibal between General Lanza and Garibaldi and the revolutionary committee. According to the despatch, the capitulation stipulates that the Neapolitan army, 25,000 strong, should quit Palermo with all the honors of war, and embark with their materiel on board the Neapolitan squadron. When Garibaldi arrived at the Strada di Toledo he shammed a retreat, but assumed the offensive when the inhabitants revolted. A terrible and desperate fight then ensued, in which many women participated. The troops were at last repulsed, and immediately afterwards the bombardment commenced. It is asserted that the English admiral having assembled the officers of all the foreign vessels of war [including those of Austria] off Palermo, they unanimously resolved to request the commander of the Neapolitan squadron to cease firing on the town.

Narles, May 30 [via Turin] .- The following news has been received from Palermo :- The barracks of San Giacomo have been taken by the people. Political prisoners have been set at liberty. A park of artillery has been captured. General Salzano is a prisoner.

CAGLIARI, June 2.—The Utile, from Genoa, has disembarked arms at Marsala.

GENOA, June 4 — According to advices received here from Naples to the 3d instant, the King is said to have refused the conditions of the capitulation, and hostilities were to recommence yesterday. The city of Palermo is barricaded, and part of the Royal troops are surrounded by the insurgents. A Neapolitan General is said to have gone over to the insurgents.

Panis, June 4 - The Guzette de France publishes the following message, dated Naples, Sunday evening: - Four thousand insurgents, having several pieces of cannon, had attacked Catanea on Friday. They were bravely repulsed by General Clacy with the French phrase, passer outre, i.e., go on in their Chasseurs, one regiment of Lancers, and some pieces own way without her. I may possibly have fallen of artillery. After a combat of eight hours the into-day upon an exaggerated vein of information, but surgents were dispersed, losing three cannon and two flags. The city has since been declared in a "Eastern question" will very speedily eclipse the state of siege. Marshal Alfan's column did not participate in the action.

A rumor is current here that the bombarment of Palermo recommenced yesterday.

ITALY.

The new Pontifical Loan seems to be most successful. In Rome itself more than a million of francs have been subscribed The Downger Princess Borghese has given 4,000 dollars; Prince Aldobrandini, 10,000; Duke Salviasi, 10,000; Prince Borghese a much larger sum; the Vatican Chapter, 20,000; the Lateran Chapter, 13,000; the Chapter of St. Mary Major, 10,000; and a Signor Marignoli, also, 10,000. The Pontifical Bank, which is composed of private shareholders, has subscribed for a 100.000 dollars, and all the Councillors for 2,000 each. The officials of the Pontifical Dataria, who are nearly all laymen, 5,000. The Roman Municipality has also subscribed for 30,000 dollars. From other sources several hundreds of thousands of dollars have been received; all which gives a hope that very soon more than the required sum will be taken.

THE ARMY .- A letter from Rome states that the Minister at Wur, being desirous of increasing the number of artillery officers, has given notice that sub-lieutenant's commissions will in future be grant. ed to candidates who pass the best examinations .-Express.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times writes on

the 22d:-"General Lamoriciere is about to form a camp of observation at Oriveto, a town at a short distance from the Lake of Bolsena. Papal troops were, a few days ago, sent towards Orbitello, a fortified (Tuscan) town on the frontiers.

On Wednesday, the 15th May, after a long and painful illness, Cardinal Viale Prela, the Archbishop of Bologna, died in that city. He received the Vinticum, in presence of all the Canons of the Cathedral and all the priests and chief men of the city. Born in Bastia, in Corsica, on the 29th of September, 1799, he was reserved in petto, in the again become a subject of the greatest auxiety. On Consistory of the 19th March, 1852, and was dethe 29th ult., bulletins were issued announcing that clared Cardinal in that of the 15th March, 1853, by he had a severe attack of congestion of the brain. the title of St. Andrew and Gregory on Monte Cein the Consistory of 23rd Sept., 1855. he was nominated Archbishop of Bologna.

A Roman letter in the Times, dated the 22d ult. gives the following as the report of the action which Colonel Pimodan has addressed to General Lamo-

" Valentano, May 12 .- I left Montefiascone this morning at 2 o'clock, with 60 mounted Gendarmes, on hearing that 350 volunteers had passed the Tuscan frontier and were pillaging Latera. I arrived there at 10 o'clock, but they had left for Grotte, which is two leagues further off. I hastened there, and found about 200 in the square and in the coffechouses. The Gendarmes dashed at them with an ardour and an enthusiasm which I could not but admire; musket balls were flying, and sabre cuts given in every direction. I reckoned nine dead, and I believe there were at least 25 wounded. I cried out to give quarter, but in vain, for the battle was too warmly engaged. Among the dead is a person named Orsini, brother of him who attempted to assussingte the Emperor of the French. Unfortunately we had two killed-a corporal and a private-three wounded and among them Lieutenant Cashi severely Several of our horses likewise were wounded. I trust that the brave Captain Evangelisti and Lieutenants Amoraiette and Curette, of the Gendarmerie, will be rewarded for their conduct in this the first affair which has taken place since you have assumed the command of the Pontifical army. I experienced extreme pleasure in witnessing the bravery of the Gendarmes Their charge was irresistible .-If I could have had the battalion of Chasseurs which was coming from Iterbe, the entire band would have been captured, but it did not join me till 5 in the afternoon.

"Colonel PIMODAN." The writer of the letter then goes on to say :-Later news informs me that the band must have re-entered Tuscany. Colonel Pimodan has returned to the Grotte; when he met the battalion of Chasseurs they cheered the Gendarmes enthusiastically The battalion had stooped to pass the night at Lorenzo, and they had scarcely halted when a musket shot was heard. Believing that they were attacked by insurgents, the men fired in disorder, The conequence was that Captain Corelli, Lieutenant Gomez, and five soldiers were wounded. The band defeated at Grotte is certainly one of those organised by General Garibaldi to invade the Roman States .--We know by the Turin papers that Orsini commanded a company in Garibaldi's corps, and it appears that company landed at Talamona, and was reinforced in Tuscany previous to entering the Papal States. The population of Latera, which was pillaged by the band, amounts to 1,000. D'Acquapendente, governor of the town, panic-struck, abandoned the place with the police and Gendarmes, recommending the municipal authorities to maintain order. This magistrate was immediately deprived of his of fice, although he might have offered as an excuse the example of the Delegate of Perugia and other prelates who fled last year, leaving the country in the hands of the revolutionists, and who, nevertheless, were not deprived of their places by the Governmoriciere, to the Tuscan frontier. They will reinforce the column which has pursued the insurgents. "The Government-we proclaim it publicly-de- and they will be concentrated from Corneto to Pe-

examination for the rank of second lieutenant. This is the first time that such a measure has been adopted, and it proves that henceforth appointments will be made without respect to persons. Prince Alexander Wolkonski, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Russia to Naples, left for that city this morning. It is said that the Emperor Alexander intends to support the King of Naples. The Bishop of Arras has addressed the Pope in Latin, thanking His Holiness for having honored Benoit Labre, a poor French pilgrim, with beatification.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS .- A Vienna letter of the 28th says :--

"It is supposed that the Irish volunteers will be drilled by Austrian officers, as six of the latter were on board a vessel which, a few days ago, took 51 Irish recruits from Trieste to Aucona. The Trieste Zcitung informs us that one of the officers was a Prince Odescalchi, a member of whose family reigned in Rome under the name of Sixtus IV. Four complete Austrian battalions are now in the Marches, and it is expected that as many more will eventually be formed. An officer writes from Ancona that the men are beginning to suffer from fever .-Three of the Jagers have died at Ancons and one at Sinigaglia. It would appear that the Irish are in remarkably good odour at Rome, for new uniforms are being got ready for them at Macerata.

The intelligence from Rome continues to be of a favourable and re-assuring nature. A letter dated the 18th May, appearing in the Ami de la Religion, says :- " The fact which seems to have struck particularly General de Lamoriciere and those who accompanied him in his recent tour through the Papal States, is that the country people are extremely devoted to the Pope. . The focus of any opposition lies in three or four towns only, worked up by se-cret societies. The peasants round the towns would be ready in any case to take up arms in defence of the Holy See if the Papal Government made the least appeal. . . Travellers who only follow high roads, and do not go into the country places

cannot come to the cognizance of such facts. Meanwhile, Victor Emmanuel's Government continues its undisguised system of tyranny and hostility towards the Church and its chief pastors. We learn that on the 18th ult., at Chiavari, a parish priest was sent to Prison for commending from the pulpit a circular of his bishop. Six priests have been arrested at Carpi, in Modena, for refusing to chant the Te Deum in honour of such liberty! Mgre. Gactano Cuttani, Bishop of Carpi, was imprisoned a few days since, and Mgre. Pietro Rota, Bishop of Guastalla, has been driven out of his diocese. The Bishop of Parma has also been compelled to leave his diocese. The Gazette du Midi says that " the unfortunate prelate had to leave the country on foot, and went thus from Viadano to Pomponesco. There he took a barque to go down the Po to Borgoforte. There the Austrian guard stopped the Bishop until he had been identified. He was then conducted to Mantua, where he was received with the greatest emotion and heartiness."

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING IN PALERMO.-The Genon correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the 30th ult., says :-

"At two o'clock yesterday morning the patriotic feelings of the Genoese were gratified by the news that an official telegram had been received from Cagliari, announcing that Garibaldi had entered Palermo, and that part of its population had risen against the Royal troops. This telegram had been sent by Captain d'Aste, of the Sardinian navy, who had left the Sicilian capital whilst the roar of cannon and the rattling of musketry were still going on From what I can gather from Sicilian refugees, it seems that the storming of Palermo was begun by Garibaldi at four o'clock on Sunday morning. The talian leader having concentrated all the forces be had on the northern side of the city during the preceeding night, he boldly attacked the town at a place called Peperito, which runs on the left-hand of the royal palace. Although General Lanza had placed a strong body of troops to defend that im-portant position, it was carried by Garibaldi's troops after a tremendous struggle of 2 hours, Peperito once in the power of Garibaldi, the population of Palermo which crowds the lanes and streets of that locality, rose and began to throw flowerpois, stones, furni ture, anything they could lay hold of, upon the re-tiring columns of the Neapolitans. The royal vessels then opened their fire upon the town, and a shower of shells began to fly over it, a shower which lasted more than eight hours. The bombardment did not, however, produce any great effect on the population, and when the Sardinian steamer left Palermo three Neapolitan regiments had determined to join the ranks of the insurgents. It seems that Colonel Sirtori, the chief of Garibaldi's staff was severely wounded.

A letter, dated Naples, Monday, which appears in the Morning Star, gives the following details :-

"This is the news received from persons on board of two steamers of the royal marine, who left Paler mo yesterday evening, at six o'clock, tugging some sailing ships filled with wounded, and who arrived this morning at the military port. I think it a necessary measure of precaution to state my source exactly. Well, then, this is their story : Yesterday, as four o'clock in the morning, General Landi is said to have left with 5,000 men, and four pieces of artillery, in order to attack a battery planted by Colonel Orsini on the esplanade of the little place called Petrulla, near Rogano, on the Turco road, between Cavini and Marsala. This cannot be quite correct, but I give it as I received it. The outposts of the insurgents were commanded by a man who bore the countenance given in church paintings to Jesus Ohrist. I believe that the officer thus designated is Colonel Sirtori, who, indeed, has some resemblance to the conventional traits given by the painters from time immemorial, to our Saviour. He permitted the Neapolitan column to approach his position very close, and then charged them with the bayonet. Only a few reports of guns were beard; then a frightful massacre took place-nothing but the bayonet and side-arms being used. Sirtori's-or whoever the officer was-companions seem not to have amounted to more than 700 or 800. General Lanza. informed of the engagement, drew out his whole army in the town as well as outside the gates, but did not venture beyond the line of his intrenchments. General Landi's force began at last to yield before the terrible impetus of the insurgents; but, while slowly withdrawing, nevertheless kept up the flight.
The patriots, recklessly continuing their movement in advance, found themselves nearly enveloped by the royal troops. Placed under the necessity to sa-crifice these men, or to hasten the day of battle, which was believed in Palermo to be destined for a day or two later, Garibaldi seems to have thought it is his duty to accept the latter alternative, and gave the order for a general advance on the whole line .-The advance was met on the part of the royalists by a terrible fire of artillery, which, however, seems not to have had a very deadly effect, from want of good gunners, practice. It was then ten o'clock in the

morning. "Here the narrative which is made to me of this eventful day becomes more confused. The following is the main substance of it: The farther advance of the insurgents took place in two columns in quick march; Garibaldi marching at the head of one of these columns, on foot, with sword in hand. Colonel Orsini, with his few pieces of artillery, had in the meantime succeeded in dismounting some of the royalist artillery; other pieces had been deserted by the frightened artillerymen, and were insufficiently attended to by the officers who had stuck to their posts. One company—the name given is Arroli, which is unknown to me-then seems to have mutinied, and to have nailed-not the guns, as they were ordered, but their officers-to the gun carriages, where they were found by the advancing patriots. At last Garibaldi and his men carried the plores these attempts, which are meant to propagate saro. The Minister of War, wishing to increase the | whole line of the outer intrenchments, and drove the

The citizens of Palermo, seeing the soldiers, began to throw up barricades, and attempt and insurrection, but the forts and the eight? men-of-war began at once, to shell the streets. It The consuls and commanders of the foreign men of war in the roadstead, who had all assembled on board the Hannibal Commander Admiral Mundy opened a communication with Admiral Salazar, of the Neapolitan fleet, protesting, against the bombardment. The result of the negociations which took place was that the bombardment was discontinued at five o'clock in the afternoon, just when the Amelia, by which I have received this report, left the port filled with the wounded, who had been placed on board in a hurry, and without much attention to their sufferings. At six o'clock the bombardment recommenced. The commander of the Amelia, however, expresses the belief that it was not the city, but the position of Garibaldi's forces outside the gates, that formed the aim of the gunners. At four o'clock this position was between the advanced redoubts thrown up by Gen-eral Lanza and the last houses of the city, whose gates had been closed, and whose streets had been barricaded. General Lanza himself had taken up his position behind the barricades of the inner circle of the streets of Palermo, at Parta di Terranuova, near the Muolo, and near the old Campo Santo. His army was discouraged, and refused to renew the fight which the Infantry in the morning had kept up with much courage and spirit. Some officers had lost their lives in attempts to reduce the soldiers to discipline. Desertions into Garibaldi's lines had taken place of officers as well as of soldiers.

"This report, partly collected from the mouths of wounded and terrified men, may be incorrect in some details; but, in the main, I have reason to believe it to be in accordance with truth."

The Genoa correspondence of the Daily News, writing on the 30th ult., says :- "All the exertions of the Genoese are now devoted to sending money and volunteers to Garibaldi. Six days ago a new expedition of about 500 Neapolitan and Sicilian patriots left this city.

The Times publishes the following telegram from its Paris correspondent:-

Paris, May 31 .- A telegram received this morn ing from Naples, confirms the news of the entrance of Garibaldi into Palermo. Garibaldi, at the head of his volunteers, penetrated, flag in hand, into the centre of the city during the bombardment, and established his head quarters there. The loss in killed and wounded is very considerable.

A letter from Genoa states that Garibaldi has ordered the formation of eight regiments of infantry in Sicily, to take rank after the Piedmontese infantry.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION - PROGRESS OF THE EX-PEDITION .-- In the account which we gave of the Garibaldi expedition in the last number of the Tublet (May 26) the last telegram we quoted was from Naples, under date the 23rd of May, 6 p.m. It stated that the rebels encamped at San Martino, near Monreale, had been twice beaten, driven from their position, and pursued to Partenico with considerable losses, one of their leaders, Rosolino Pilo, being killed, and the heights before Palermo which had been occupied by the rebels being taken by the Royal troops. This intelligence was hardly received when the Patrie of the 24th ult., in announcing it, added that according to a second despatch, Garibaldi was said to have attacked the Royal troops who were strongly entrenched, and to have completely beaten The despatch continued that this combat would lead to the immediate evacuation by the Royal troops of Palermo, Messina, Trapani, Catanea, and Syracuse. But on the 25th, the Patrie published a despatch from Sicily dated the 23rd, stating that the Royal troops still occupied Palermo, though the insurrection was making great progress at all points. Garibaldi it was said had been joined by Colonel Medici (who has since been ascertained to be in Piedmont soliciting subscriptions for his chief) and was menacing Monresle. We give the telegrams which have come to hand since the 26th.

We have first a telegram dated Palermo, May 22, which says that an attack by the insurgents was imminent, and that they occupied the heights surrounding Palermo. This telegram seems to have lost its It is of prior date to those which say, one, that the King's troops had driven the rebels from the heights; the other, that Garibaldi had beaten the King's troops who were strongly entrenched.

Then we have a telegram dated Naples, May 26 .-

Garibaldi's troops are six miles distant from Palermo, and occupy the heights surrounding it. An engagement has taken place, but without a definite The insurgents have maintained their posiresult. tions, and the Royal troops have re-entered Palermo, and a bombardment was feared should a rising take

place in the city.

This is not official, and it seems to point to the disputed battle above mentioned, given the victory neither to rebels nor royalists. The next telegram from Naples under the same date is official, and relates evidently to a subsequent engagement. Here

This morning the insurgent bands were attacked by our troops, beaten, and driven from a strong position at Parco, now occupied by our columns.-The insurgents have sustained great losses. Another column is pursuing them in the direction of

Piana. THE NEAPOLITAN CAPITULATION .- The Neapolitan roops were to embark with arms and material de guerre, and to land either at Messina or Naples, without being molested. I must add that it is to English or French intervention this cessation of the carnage at Palermo is owing."

The Patrie of Saturday evening gives the following account of the events which preceded Garibal-

di's attack of the 27th on Palermo: "General Lanza, in assuming the office of Commander-in-Chief, considerably modified the system of his predecessor. The latter prevented demonstra-tions from taking place by causing patrols to be in constant occupation of the streets. But these dispositions tired the troops, and General Lanza put a stop to them, and concentrated on three principal points strong columns, which were in case of aggression, to concentrate their action, maintaining heir communication with the sea. This enabled the inhabitants to communicate with Garibaldi, and the attack and simultaneous revolt were agreed on.

"In order to organise the revolt, the heads of the movement met in King Roger's Chapel, a maguificent monument of 1129, and here concerted their

"At six in the morning of Sunday, the 27th, the crowd ran through the streets calling out 'Long live Liberty,' 'Long live Sicily,' 'Long live Victor Emmanuel, and in a few hours the insurrection was very threatening. The movement was unanimous and universal.

"The troops opened fire and Garibaldi arrived in the middle of the struggle on horseback, surrounded by his volunteers, and preceded by the fing of Italian independence. He was received with enthusiasm, and took the direction of affairs, displaying most extraordinary vigour.
"The troops could no longer hold their position,

and retired behind the forts.

The Patrie states that General Lanza sent an elaborate report to Naples on the 22d May, in which he said that conciliatory measures had not the least chance of success, and for this reason—that all the most influential people in the island were on the side of the leaders of the movement; he added that after the fall of Palermo the island would not be defensible, because the insurrection would become universal, and the army would have no resource but to concentrate themselves upon the only remaining strategical point, namely Messina. That point he was prepared to defend to the last extremity.

The French semi-official papers state that the

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE CLERGY.—It now offi-cially transpired that the King of Sardinia was com-pletely deserted by the diergy on the course of his late progress through Tuscany and Romagna, and the Cabinet is engaged in the proscription of the Bishops by whose orders, on the approach of King; the churches were made desolate. The Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa, the Bishops of Forli, of Faenza, and Imola, and the Vicar of Bologna are all under prosecution for refusing to allow Te Deums to be sung in any of the churches of their respective dioceses, or the clergy to appear to receive Victor Emmanuel on his presenting himself for admission at the head of his courtiers and Royal Guards. It will be remembered now this fact was misrepresented by the correspondents of several of the London papers in recording the Royal progress, how they asserted that the clergy, disregarding the Papal mandate, crowded round the King, setting an example of new-born loyalty to the people. This fiction is now exposed in its anger and vexation by the Sardinian Government, which complains that the King was abandoned by the priesthood, and that none were found to officiate in his presence but certain ecclesiastics whose antecedents had called down upon them episcopal censures. The prudence of the prosecution of the Bishops is seriously called in question even in revolutionary circles, but it is said that the personal act of the King, who is stung to the quick by finding bimself thus marked out as one under sentence of excommunication. The words of his dying mother and the memory of his wife, whose death has been laid at his door, could not fail to be present to him when he found himself, notwithstanding all his victories, an object of such horror to hundreds of good men, who either fled at his reproach or shut themselves up as penitents till he had quitted their neighborhood. That conscience which "makes cowards of us all" is sometimes as sleepless in the breasts of Kings as in those of recruits on the eve of their first engagement with an enemy in a pitched battle. At all events, the King was both greatly curaged and deeply mortified, and his rage and mortification are finding vent in a series of episcopal prosecutions .-But Bishops know how to suffer with dignity, and the real danger to the King is in the popular excitement which their prosecution may produce. If he drive the clergy to declare actively against him we can guess what the result will be. However, we anticipate nothing of the kind. Cavour is too wary and comprehends too clearly the dangers of the Royal position, to permit matters to be carried to extremities. There may be nominal sentences of episcopal imprisonment, but they will be merely nominal, and designed as overtures to some peaceful arrangement by which the Royal dignity may not be exposed to the public censure of the ecclesiastical authorities.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 27th ult., have arrived. The Chamber of Deputies had elected as Vice-Presidents the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, MM. Lafuente, Ballesteros, and F. Calderon Collantes. The President, M. Martinez de la Rosa, on taking the chair, delivered a speech in which, after thanking the Chamber for the honor done him by his election, he said —

"At present the political horizon of Europe is so gloomy that our regards naturally turn to Divine Providence. Many nations now consider us with envy, instead of with disdain, as formerly, in seeing that we have come gloriously out of a noble conflict, and are advancing with a firm step in the path of amelioration and progress. It is to you, deputies of the nation, that it belongs in great part to prove that Spain knows how to display as much prudence and wisdom in her councils as she showed devotedness and firmness on the field of battle. Your patriotism will cause you to bear in mind that the higher the nation rises, the more the world will expect from it "

Several deputies had had a conference with the Minister of Marine on the subject of the means of increasing the navy with as little delay as possible .-The vessels selected to go to Naples had sailed from Barcelons. The Novedades says that General Cordova has obtained the Queen's permission to enter the miltary service of the Pope.

The Madrid Correspondancia says, that the Moors detain seventeen Spaniards prisoners, but that the Emperor of Morocco has given to each of them two sets of garments and fifteen plastres. For what reason, however, these men remain prisoners, now that peace is concluded, the Correspondancia does not ex-

The treaty of Morocco is published. The first payent on ac Morocco on the 1st July. Cardinal Wiseman was about to visit Spain to ad-

vocate the claims of the Pope for pecuniary aid.

PRUSSIA.

Schleswig-Holstein. - The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes that the Danish Government, in a note delivered a few days ago, have odged a protest against the recent debate in the Landing touching the affairs of Schleswig-Holstein. The note, the writer ands, is said to be couched in terms of great bitterness, and will probably be published after the reply has been sent from Berlin.

A Berlin letter of the 25th says:—
"The assertion that the Danish Government lately sent a note to the Cabinent of Berlin is quite true. The document, which is couched in very harsh terms, relates to the discussion in the Chamber on the Schleswig-Holstein question. This is by no means surprising, as the language used in the debates was violent. However, the Danish Cabinet must be well aware that the Government cannot be considered responsible for the speeches made in Parliament. Besides, the Danish Diet has many times attacked Prussia without any diplomatic complaints being made on the subject. In another note, addressed to the German Diet, the Danish Government denies, as already stated, the competence of Prussia to judge the concessions made to the Duchies, on the ground that Prussia can only be regarded as the second member of the Diet, and that Austria, as the first delegate, some time since gave a favorable orinion. it will soon be seen how the majority of the Diet, which is hostile to Prussia, will receive the diversion."

Another communication from Berlin of the followng day, says:

Baron de Schleinitz immediately replied to the Danish note, and his answer was sent off yesterday to the Prussian ambassador at Copenhagen. We are nformed that the Baron repels the reproaches of Denmark politely, but firmly, without indulging in any such violent expressions as are to be found in the Danish note.

AUSTRIA.

Administration of Justice.—The Oest Deutsche Post of Vienna says :--

The Chamber of Advocates has in its turn declared in favour of a reform in judicial procedure based on the principle of publicity and oral examination, and has made an application to the Minister of Justice to that effect. This resolution was come to in consequence of an invitation addressed to the Chamber by the Minister to name one of its members to form part of the commission charged to deliberate on the subject of procedure of execution. The Chamber having assembled to elect this member, declared against any measure which should merely modify the provisions of the law as regards execution, but demanded that there should be a complete change made in the whole system. The great majority declared themselves in favour of complete publicity to trials of all civil causes, and in criminal trials also; and the petition presented to the Minister on this subject prays for the re-establishment of the law of criminal procedure of the 17th of January, 1860, The French semi-clicial papers are the Neapolitan troops committed the greatest atrocities should be thought impracticable; also the unconstant Palermo. They sacked three churches and 36 tion of oral and public civil procedure, based on one of the last bills, which would completely answer the even without the institution of the jury,

end in view/ The petition concludes with a prayer that no legislative change may be made in the pre-sent system, if it is not to be fundamentally reorganised.

TURKEY.

Russia seems to be casting once more a longing eye to the East, and the Emperor of the French has not concealed his opinion of the hopelessness of restoring the sick man.

The speech of the new French Ambassador at Constantinople has greatly alarmed the French mer-chants in Turkey. He said, "Beware of entering into any great speculations; more I am not able to any to you.'

CHINA.

Mr. Bruce's letter containing the ultimatum and the Chinese reply refusing it, have been published .-The latter document concludes as follows:—

"The dispatch written on this occasion (by the

British minister) is in much of its language too in-subordinate and extravagant (for the council) to discuss its propositions more than superficially (lit. to go deep into argument.) For the future he must

not be so wanting in decorum.

"The above remarks will have to be communicated by the commissioner to the British minister, whom it will behave not to adhere obstinately to his own opinion, as so doing, he will give cause too much trouble hereafter."

The Calcutta Englishman, of the 23rd April, says: "We hear from every quarter of the great preva-lence of sickness, and there has been an unusual number of cases of cholera in Calcutta. From the Mofussil we have little to relate; principally that Runmust Sing, the rebel chieftain who commanded the party which killed Messrs. Evans and Linwell last year at Eutooa, in Banda, is now a prisoner awaiting his trial.

A RIOT AT PESHAWUR. - At Peshawur, which had but just witnessed the triumphal progress of the Viceroy, surrounded by an imposing array of British bayonets, a serious disturbance has occurred, in consequence, to some extent at least, of the dread of new taxation. A correspondent, writing from the spot on the 5th inst., thus describes the origin and progress of the disturbance:—"It was all about Mr. Wilson's finance scheme, which the natives are imagining to be nothing less than based upon this mode of taxation—the head of a family to pay 35 rupees for himself, 30 rupees for his wife, 5 rupees for each of his children alive, and 2-8 rupees for every one he may have buried! With this extraordinary notion urging them on, a mob of nearly 4,000 of the populace of Peshawur emerged from the city yesterday morning, and proceeded to the residence of Captain James, our Commissioner, and assailed it withsticks and stones, breaking the windows, and otherwise damaging the place. Intelligence was immediately conveyed to the brigadier, who sent up the 17th Irregular Cavalry, under Captain Hickey. The cavalry was soon on the ground and charged the cavalry without leavener using their ground. cavarry was soon on the ground and charged the crowd, without, however, using their swords. The mob was quickly dispersed, leaving four of their number dead on the ground, where they have been trampled under the horses feet. The city gates were immediately closed, and bodies of police placed at each entrance to call to account the people who might be on their return; and other energetic measures were adopted to preserve the peace, which have had the effect of restoring tranquillity in the place. Still fears are entertained of other demonstrations of the kind, and the authorities are sleeping with one eye open." Some of the ringleaders have been imprisoned and others have been whipped. - Madras Athenaum, April 29.

THE INDIGO DISTRICTS .- Disturbances still continued in the indigo districts. At Pubna a magistrate had been attacked and nearly murdered by a mob; two of the military police who accompanied him were missing-supposed to be killed. Preparations on a large scale were being made for another expedition against the Wuzerees.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN AUSTRALIA. The last Melbonrne Argus that reached England gave a som. bre account of the present condition of the labour market. The writer says:-"The supply of labour of all descriptions continues considerably in excess of requirements, and the market is unusually dull, even for the season of the year. The continued absence of rain prevents any inquiry for country and farm servants, and very few engagements have been made either with married couples or agricultural laborers. Domestic servants, both male and female, are in but little enquiry; and even for the best class of female servants, who have until quite lately been difficult to obtain, there is now some difficulty in procuring suitable situations, owing to the lessened demand and increased number disengaged. Tradesmen, mechanics, and skilled workmen continue considerably over-supplied, and complaints of inability to procure employment still prevail. Rates of wages although not actually lower, show a lower tendency the rates offered by employers being lower than have been previously paid. Quotations are, however, generally unchanged, exception being in some instances made to suit particular cases:—Married couples, without families, £65 to £75 per annum; ditto, with families (difficult to obtain employment), £60 to £70 ditto; gardeners, £60 to £75 ditto; grooms, 20s. to 30s, per week; shepherds, £35 to £40 per annum; hutkeepers, £20 to £25 ditto; general farm servants, 25s. per week; first-class ploughmen, 25s. per week; mowers, 6s. 6d an acre; reapers, 18s to 20s. an acre; binders, 25s. a week; bullock-drivers, on road, 25s. ditto; ditto, on stations, 20s. ditto; men-cooks, 20s. to 20s. ditto; and professed cooks, £3 ditto; female ditto, from £35 to £40 per annum; general servants, £30 to £35 ditto; nursemaids, £16 to £25 ditto; laundresses £35 ditto; housemaids, £26 to £30 ditto parlour-maids, £25 to £30 ditto; carpenters, 11s to 12s. a day; masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, 11s to 13s."

THE PEASANT GIRLS OF SOUTH BRITTANY .- The peasantry round Josselin retain their old dresses and customs in perfection; the girls, especially, have a habit that would save much trouble were it introduced into more civilized circles. They appear on fete days in red under-petticoats, with white or yellow borders round them; the number of stripes denotes the portion the father is willing to give his daughter; each white band, representing silver, betokens a hundred francs of rent; and each yellow bands means gold, and stands for a thousand francs per year. Thus any young farmer who sees a face that pleases him, has only to glauce at the trimming of the petticont, to learn in an instant what amount of rent accompanies it .- Wanderings in Brittany.

A NAVIGABLE BALLOON.—The navigable balloon which, under the name of "flying fish," has been for some time exhibited at the Exhibition Palace, was on Wednesday afternoon taken to the court-yard of the Tuileries to be shown to the Emperor- His Ma-jesty, leading the Prince by the hand, inspected the apparatus, and the Empress examined it from one of the windows. The balloon, which is somewhat in the form of a whale, is provided with paddle-wheels worked by a small engine, and made to act in any direction by means of a rudder placed at a height of some yards, and executed different manœuvres among which were a circle and a stoppage before the window of the Empress. The Emperor witnessed the experiments with much interest, and addressed numerous questions to the inventor .- Galignani.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL PORTABLE UPRIGHT STEAM EN-GINE (six horse power) complete, formerly used for GINE (six horse power) complete, pile driving at the Victoria Bridge.

F. B. M'NAMEE.

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Best West of England Black Cloths. Black Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doeskins. Silk Velvet and Marseille Vestings. Ready Made Garments for all Seasons. Gentlemen's Gloves, in Silk, Kid, Lisle, &c. Gent's Half Hose Merino, 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

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

June 21.

P. K.

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4, 1857. Gents:-Having used, and witnessed the benefi-cial effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public as the very best family medicine with which I am acquainted. In this establishment are employed nearly 100 persons, and your Pain Killer has been used with the most astonishing results. For FOUR YEARS not a single severe case of cholic, summer complaint, or dysentry, but has yielded like magic to the curative powers of the " Killer;" and for cuts, bruises, etc., it is in almost daily use, and with like good effects.

JOHN TANNER, Foreman of Wrightsons & Co's Printing Establsihment.

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THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

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

DYSPEPSIA!

With all its lesser and numerous evils; and it may be safely asserted that until the appearance of the Oxygenuted Bitters a case of Dyspepsia cured was a rare experience in medical practice. Now under the influence of these Bitters the rule is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

Read the following, which the subscriber requests us to publish for the benefit of the afflicted : An Obdurate and Inveterate Case of DYSPEPSIA CURED BY THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The following from a gentleman well known in the region in which he lives ought to satisfy all those of little faith:

WATERTOWN, N.Y., July 28, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, -Sirs : - Nine years since I was attacked by that curse of all diseases, Dyspepsia, which so affected me as to cause great oppression, fullness, and bloating of the bowels immediately after eating, accompanied with terrible pains in the stomach, often occasioning nausea, vomiting, acidity, and headache, together with general debility and suffering, altogether rendering life a

After having tried every known remedy without effect, and despairing of ever regaining my lost health. I was induced to make use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the good effects of which were immediately visible on my health and system. Before using a whole bottle I was entirely cured; and I feel a pleasure in inducing all like sufferers as myself to make use of this remarkable remedy.

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April 19, 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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31 SANGUINET STREET, WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the purlic generally, that he will

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Near the Bonsecours Market, where he intends to carry on his former business, with, besides, suitable accommodations for travellers and country people.

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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. Gentlemon's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar,

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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 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

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April 6, 1860.

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ON and AFTER MONDAY, May 7th, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows :-DAY EXPRESS, for Quebec, Portland

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Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit darly.

Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, 9.00 A.M.

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9.00 P.M &c., at · These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railroads for all points West

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, May 4, 1860.

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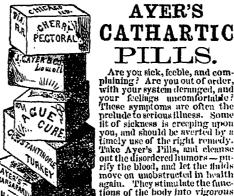
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Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some ilt of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Fills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the failed move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the fauctions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same racaus. None who know the virtues of these rais, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856. Dr. Avin: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been hong griev ously afflicted with blotches and pluples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Fills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIPGE.

As a Family Physic. From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans. Your Fills are the prince of parges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily trustment of discase.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you sehat complaints I have cared with your Fills better than to say all that we erre treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Fills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul riomach, which they cleanse at once

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE. Clerk of Steamer Clarian. Billous Disorders - Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

Sitt: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious discuss so obstituate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

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

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

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary

DR. AYEI:: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

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

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

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

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

From the Lev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. From the Rev. Dr. Hattees, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED Sis: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rhematism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SEVATE CHANNEL BROW BOWN 18, 5 Dec. 1855.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1853. DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Fills, f Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted to for years. Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Re-

tail; 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 BEST 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 REST OHALLTY

on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY.

27 Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendence.

No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be Warranted.

BUSINESS DEVICE: Quick Sales and Light Profit.

Nov. 17, 1859.

FIREWOOD.

1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD.—Pine, Hemlock and Tamarack—at \$3 per Cord. F. B. M'NAMEE.

FIRE BRICKS.

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

F. B. M'NAMEE. St. Antoine Street.

WHITE PINE.

100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Ros Elm.

10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pins 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring
2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring
5000 do do l and 2 inch Flooring.
Parties intending to build will find this the best seasoned timber in market.

F. B. M'NAMEE.

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

F. B. M'NAMEE.

THE Subscriber has two pair of BOE SLEIGHS for hire, capable of carrying 50 tons each. Parties having large boilers, heavy castings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them. January 26. F. B. MANAMEE.

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 distinction of origin or religion. The boarding is at a very low price.

ACADEMY

OF THE CUNGREGATION 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 attention to form the manners and principles of their pu pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the

isual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS:

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:

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-

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

the Pupils.

July 21st, 1858.

Oct. 20, 1859.

able reference.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

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.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer. Machine manuscript 265 Notre Dame Street.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON.

THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respect-P. TUCKER,

Collector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

April 6, 1850.

York Grand River-A. Lamond. REMOVED.

Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton.

South Glaucester-J. Daley.

Summerstown-D. M'Donald.

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingmick-T. Donegan.

Templeton-J. Hagan.

West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

West Port-James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Athanese—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett

St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Calherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. B. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax.

Toronto -- Patrick Mullia, 23 Shuter Street.

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

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," MONTHEAL, C.B.





CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER, No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

RETURNS his eincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal pa-tronage 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, 1869.

COMMERCE.

It has no limit. Its domain is widespread as civilisation itself; wherever it comes life, wealth and progress appear, like the sun's light it stirs into action the whole face of nature. It is a lordly tree with many branches. It has a stream for every land and a tide for every sea. It is the pulse of nations, the forerunner of storms, and is yet the very repose of peace. It is the poor man's staff, the rich man's ambition, and one of the brightest gems in the diadem of royalty. It builds cities, maintains the army, and gives character to nations. Its influence is felt everywhere. It dries up the bitter tear and spreads a scene of gladness and content where poverty and despair held their dismal sway. It gives strength to the arm, action and enterprise to the mind, and honest pride to the man. It engages the professions, fosters the fine arts, and keeps up a constant inter-change of thought between nations and men. It is a sort of a universal passport or medium, or language by which all countries and peoples come to know each other as circumstances may require.— System and Commerce are the two main-springs by which the whole machinery of society is kept in active motion. Commerce transports the products of our soil to distant lands and returns to us with the most beautiful fabrics that inventive genius can design. As a further illustration, we would advise an early inspection of the late fashious just arrived at the OLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA.—For the INSTANT RE-LIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S 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. Moore. Address to this office.

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, VIOK-ERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elasticity 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 Com-position Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.

Cust 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 material saving in price. CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY.

Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper nsage, in any climate. Printed Circulars, with descriptious, recommendations, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

Montreal,

Agents for Canada.

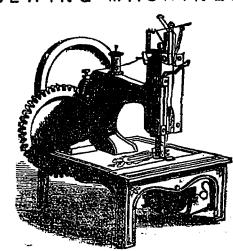
January 7.

H. BRENNAN,



No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,) NEAR A. WALEH'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 Queber 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 Truck :---

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 and best assortments of mouths. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to

any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

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

CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES. Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

The three Machines you sent us some short time ago we have in full operation, 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, CILLGATE, RUBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES:

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

EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be pre-

paid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE, Canadian Sewing Machine Depor, 265 Notro Damo Street, Montreal.

Factory of Bartley & Gibert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED of MARIA MOORE, a native of the county Westmenth, Ireland, who left Montreal about 4 years ago, by her Brother, William MAKER WANTED.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN OLOTHES: WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALR AND RETAIL. 12 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street;

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 popular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-OLASS 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 Assertment 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 account.



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

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; Cham-ber Sete in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and Ennametled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols. each; Malogany and B W Solas, 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 Cradies; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon 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-VĖY'S,

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

Cane and Wood Sent Chairs furnished to the Trade, Finished or Unfinished, as may be required.

OWEN MGARVEY,

April 26,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal. TWO good CARINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR- THOMAS WALKER & CO. O

Wholesale and Retail WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND PORTER

MERCHANTS,

26 St. François 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 free to any part of the city all goods ordered at their

PBICES.

WINES.

•	Per	Per
Per gal.	dozen.	bottle.
PORT-Finest Old Orusted		4s 0d
		28 6d
SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d	425	3s 6d
Good12s 6d	30s	28 GJ
MADEIRA-Fine Old 153 Od	36s	38 Od
CHAMPAGNE-Moet's Imperial,	90a	78 Gd
Jules Munn & Co.'s.	50s	43 2d
CLARET-Chateu Lasitte and	••	
St. Julien, 10s od	24:	28 Od
SPIRITS.		

Thin's & Jameson's

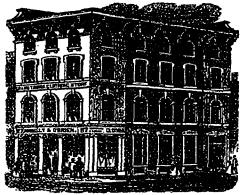
Old Ryc and Genu-

PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guiness & Co.'s Stout,..... 12s 6d 7s 6d

for on delivery.

Depot for Genuine Upper Canada and Toddy Whiskey.

May 31, 1860.



Grand Trunk Clothing Store,

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, Ties, &c., have now arrived.

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

shionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the

In consequence of our extensive business, and take enough great facilities for getting bargains, we are enabled Mr. Kennedy this season to offer Goods much lower than any of Scrofula. House in our line.

Montreal, April 19, 1860.

FOR SALE.

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

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.

SUGARS.

COFFRE, &c. LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. do.

OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR.

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

Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.
STAROH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.

and Shoe Brushes. snd Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c. -- Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cianamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronic, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Sale for Sale in Ray, Coassa do. Sale Pates, Sar-Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting Challe, Salt Packages;— Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold

THOMAS MIKENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND

GAS FITTER. 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.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

Jobing Punctually attended to.

September 15, 1859.

Secretary-Treasurer.

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 punctual-

ity 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.

NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the Parish of ine Upper Canada, 4s Od 10s 1s Od Sr. JULIENNE will require, on the First of July RUMS-Finest Old Jamaica....10s Od 24s 2s Od next, a FEMALE TEACHER; one who will be able to instruct in both English and French. Address by letter, prepaid, to A. H. De Caussin,



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

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

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.

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

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure correct and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the akin.

worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to care the

most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to care salt

scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .-- Adult, one table spoonful

per day. Children over eight years, a dessert apoonful; 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

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 linea rag

part, apply the Cintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

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

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 sur-

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

Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

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

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

ton:-

ST. VINCENT'S ASTLUM,

Boston, May 25, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

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

Dear Six—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

BRANDIES-Fine Old, 1848 60s 5s 0d Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s.. 15s Od 36s 3s Od GIN—Best London Old Tom.... 12s 6d 30s 2s 6d DeKuyper's Hollands..... 6s 3d 15s 1s 3d WHISKEY—Thin's & Ramsay's

Scotch...... 8s 4d 20s 3s 0d Irish..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d

ALES AND PORTERS. quarts, pints. ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I.

Montreal and Lachine Porters, ... 5s Od 3s Od OIDER-Penner's, &c.,.... 12s 6d 7s 6d All Casks, Jars and Bottles to be returned or paid



SPRING AND SUMMER. 1860.

87 MGILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which consists of the largest assortment, most fa-

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TWANKEY, extra fine.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. JAVA, best Green and Rossted

DRIED APPLES.

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.,-Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Oloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon

BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN.

March 3 1860.



EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

Two bottles are warranted to cure inning of th ears and blotches among the hair.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

when going to hed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

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

face; 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

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

scrofula and other humors.

sore log; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Joseph

Hamilton, C. W