Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

SHAWN NA SOGGARTH;

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

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

The boat, in which were the priest and Frank, after having coasted rapidly with the wind for about half a league, again put to shore to allow them to debark for the purpose of continuing their flight by land.

"We shall have a better chance of safety by separating here," said the priest. "Farewell then; and I trust neither impetuosity nor fears will disable you from fulfilling your intentions.

"I will be calm; and as for fears they seldom trouble me, however the wind may blow.-But is not your own course, Father Bernard, more beset with dangers than mine?"

"Oh, I knew the perils I was to brave before I quitted Portugal, though 1 certainly did not expect to be recognized and pursued at my very landing. But if our path be dangerous, it is the path of duty; and, whatever evils may beset it from men, God and the good angels are over us, and light will I esteem any hardships or dangers I may have to undergo if I am enabled, even in secret and by stealth, to administer occasionally the bread of life to my famishing countrymen. Oh, my young friend, you know not the strength of the ties that bind a faithful pastor to a persecuted flock, and can scarcely imagine how the comforts and elegancies of refined life were turned to poison by the accounts I occasionally received of the wretched state of my unfortunate parishioners, excluded by bloody statutes from the hope and the consolation which the practice of the true faith might impart, amid all the blackness of their worldly sufferings, or you would feel that personal hardship or peril, however imminent, would weigh but as straws against the chance of administering the holy offices of religion to those broken down still more by spiritual than by bodily privations. Again, farewell. In three days we may meet again in Balgive up the companionship of those fierce and lawless men I now find you associated with .-May the grace of God be with you."

He bestowed a parting benediction on his companion, which was reverently received; and they separated, each taking a different direction. Our course hes for the present with Frank Lynch, who, pushing on through bog and over mountain paths, and avoiding town and village, made his way, with rapid steps, towards Ballintubber.

Frank Lynch was a young man of high respectability, by hereditary descent, but of impetuous passions, and, owing to the penalties then imposed on the instruction of Catholics, of but very limited education. He had, some three years previously, through some wild acts of his own, and the persecution of the times, been unbounded. obliged to fly to the Continent, whence he had just returned and was now proceeding to visit, at all risk, his uncle, Sir Edward Lynch, who (he had learned) had been dispossessed of seat and property by his son Robert, and who was, in consequence, sinking fast into the grave.

It was nearing sunset of the following day when he reached the fine domains of the Abbey of Ballintubber, on whose gray and ivied walls the melancholy October sunshine was shedding a saddening light, completely in unison with the scene. There it was, the grey old pile, familiar as the prayers or childhood, and utterly unchanged in its solemn loneliness since his last visit to it; and wild as were the scenes he had since been occasionally engaged in, the recollection of that visit, and its occasion, affected him so strongly that he leant for a moment, overnowered, against the side of the low gothic doorway

ere he entered it.

The ruins of Ballintubber Abbey are among the finest in Ireland, and decidedly the finest monastic remains in Mayo. Cong Abbey is distinguished for its historic associations and richly wrought entrance-Moyne, for its preservation and beautiful situation, near the estuary of the river Moy; but both are greatly inferior to Ballintubber in extent, grandeur of arches, and exquisite tracery. The situation of Ballintubber is low, and, being without a steepie, it makes no prominent figure in the surrounding landscape, until closely approached. Then, however, you are at once convinced that it fully sustains the characteristic taste of the monks in their selection of sites, as it is embosomed amid rich lands, and immediately adjoining an inlet of Lough Carra, while somewhat more distant are visible the remains of Castle Burke and Castle Carra, with the nicturesque ruins of the small abbey of Burriscarra and the little island church.

A portion of the nave still retains its stone

roofing. Here, among the few places in Ireland still consecrated to the purpose of their original construction, Mass continued until lately to be celebrated; and the central arches remain quite perfect and are of striking boldness and extent of span, springing from beautifully tapering and richly ornamented shafts with their grotesque faces, so that the re-roofing of them would be still quite practicable. Indeed it has been often contemplated; and, doubtless, apart from all religious consideration, such attempt to renovate dhramin' I should have the blessed luck to find one of the finest of our monuments of antiquity yoursel', Masther Frank, that I thought was would be hailed with delight by every Irishman

The eastern or grand window is also finely finished; and in the small chapel, interior to the grand altar, is a beautifully chiseled alterpiece, surmounted by three exquisitely carved cherubs, still in complete preservation; while beneath are extended, in separate compartments, the figures of the twelve apostles, now in a mutilated state, through the wanton barbarity of a party of car-bineers, who, on their disgraceful retreat before having ventured to halt at the abbey, lodged in the unoffending stone the bullets they had not had the courage to discharge at their bold as-

Beneath this private chapel is the vault of the ancient family of the earls of Mayo; but there is no external monument or stone bearing a high date, though there is a luxuriant mantle of ivy with its thickly matted roots-such as we have seldom seen elsewhere-to tell of many a long departed year. In this vault were also deposited the remains of Frank's mother, who was a member of the Bourke family, and whose interment was the occasion of his last visit to the abbey, shortly previous to his leaving the country.

On the slab covering its entrance, Frank now knelt, shedding tears as fast as rain-drops, as he recalled the death-bed of the beloved being that slept below, unconscious of his approach, and called to mind, with vehement regret, all the anxieties and cares he had cost her.

Time is, indeed, "the beautifier of the dead." Oh! when visiting the grave of a parent-when the beloved lineaments—the eyes beaming affec-tion on us alone of all the world—the mutual lintubbert, if Providence afford us protection endearments, and the innocence, and the happiuntil then; and I hope you will be induced to ness of early days rise vividly before us in the glass of memory—when the well-remembered tones come distinctly to the ear, more dear than the music of all the voices life can now supply to us, what a flood of tenderness rushes on the heart. How we wish the grave would give up its dead, that the nast might be lived over again. With what keen regret do the best of us recall the frowardness and petulence of youth, and how infinitely deeper a shade is on the follies and errors that pained those who now so deeply mourn, and who are now alas! insensible to our affection or regret. How vividly we remember, at such moments, the prophetic warnings of affection or reproof, and how fondiy and confidently think, that if we had the utterers again in life, they should never more receive from us aught but limitless obedience and love the most

Such are the thoughts common to our nature. Such thoughts were strongly stirring Frank's mind as he knelt; and there was an added bitterness in the recollection that his wild impetuosity, and thoughtless acts in troubled times. had. in all likelihood, made still darker the closing days of his last parent.

"Yes, my own beloved mother," he exclaimed vehemently, after a brief but fervent orison for her soul's repose, "that art now a saint in heaven, keenly, bitterly do I now feel the truth of throopers, barrin' ov an odd time. Still, if you your words, when you warned me that few years | remain, it'll go hard if we don't all have revinge, would pass until I should find your neglected admonitions weigh like lead on my heart. Thank God-thank God, you were spared from witnessing what your unfortunate son has sunk to. But," he continued with fiercer vehemence, and starting from his knees, "by the blessed bones await the burial procession. around me, those that shortened your days, and drove me to what I am, shall not triumph alwars---'

"That's the way to talk, my darlin' Masther Frank," said a voice behind; and in the next instant he was in the embrace of Fergus Cormac, his old tutor's son, a young man about his own years and stature, but darker and fiercer of feature. This was their first meeting since Frank had gone to sea, and cordial was now their greeting, and numerous and eager their mu- tled slowly before him in the tender sunshine, as

tual inquiries. "The last three years have changed us both greatly, Fergus," observed Frank, gazing at the strongly knit frame, and swarthy and passionmarked features of the man he had left a mere

"You may say that, Masther Frank. Your hand that was as soft as a lady's is now almost as hard as my own, an' your face, barrin' where the red is, is as brown as a berry—though I was moved slowly; and more than once he paused in the abbey whin you kem in, I didn't know you and leant against a tree, overcome by shadowy her ear-" when he had wine in-ha! there he n't it?" at wanst; an' faith I b'lieve we're changed every and undefined fears respecting the state in which is. Draw the curtain, my love."

way, too. You're become, Masther Frank, a- he should find his relatives. Would he not find a smuggler."

"A free trader, Fergus; and you're at the head of a band of rapparees, I learn."

"I have, sure enough, a lock of the boys un-dher me," said Fergus in a lower tone and glancing through the window into the sunlit fields, and through the door-way into the abbey's chancel; "an' it was to meet two or three o' thim at a funeral I vintured here to-day, not still in foreign parts, jist for all the world as if you fell out o' the sky to me."

"I fear we both have been driven among the breakers," said Frank; "but I have often imagined that you would probably never have steered such a course, were it not for the persecu-tion you suffered for striking on my side, the day of the scuffle with Fiolliot and his people."

any wan that had a dhrop o' the Lynch blood in bineers, who, on their disgraceful retreat before him—barrin' wan," (he frowned fiercely) "not paling, and was approaching the small opened the French, at the battle of Castlebar, in 1798, to say the masther's own nephew, an' the best window, at which sat his cousin Ellen, with her loved an' liked o' the name."

"Well, Fergus, and when did you see my poor, dear uncle and cousin-and how do they weather their stormy trials, and has my cousin Bob behaved as rascally as report states?"

"It's a black day, Masther Frank, that I have to say the bad word o' wan o' the Lynches," replied Fergus, slowly and with contracted brow; "but Masther Robert-Sir Robert, he's now made himself-is a disgrace to the name.-Oh, he's an onnathrel villain. Why it was only last Whitsuntide that he kem with that hardhearted ould skinflint, Ffolliot, an' a party o' Sir John's throopers, till they took possession, an' put his own father an' his own sisther, Miss Ellen, out o' house and home, and all bekase he bekem what they call conformist, but what my father calls a Judas, while the ould masther an' Ellen wouldn't, in course, change from the religion that belonged to their ancesthors."

"And did he really bring troops to eject them?" asked Frank, his accents trembling with

"Sure enough he did, the villain, Masther Frank; they'd have to shelter themselves in a cabin, an' glad to get id, barrin' that the goodhearted Prodestan clergyman gev thim the use o' the purty cottage at the lake beyant, that, you remimber, his brother Alick used sometimes | monstrous, so out of nature, they can scarcely to have for a fishin' lodge; an' there they're be his own. He must have been compelled to still. Mr. Gordon, in spite o' Sir John and Ffolliot, often visits them, though not to alther their religion; an' he sinds thim many a present | pelled the hall; but I would as soon have linked -an' it'll stand to him yit, maybe, whin others imyself to the arch-enemy, as accepted his offer; 'il meet a fall. The ould masther's heart is may I be forgiven for speaking so of a brother, bed this day) that it was ' spare the rod an' spile broke, they say, since he was turned out by his own son; in Miss Ellen is taken up night an' day nursin' him. As to Masther-Sir Robert -he's hvin' like a rale divle, dhrinkm' an' gamblin' an' makin' game ov his father's scruptes o' conscience; an' ever more in with Sir John and Ffolliot, an' goin' to church whin he's sober .--Oh, only that I wouldn't have a hand in the blood ov any Lynch, I could murdher him with my own hand; an' sometimes I'm hard set to -

The conversation was interrupted by the wild funeral lament which broke fearfully on the silent loneliness of the scene, as the procession, alluded to by Fergus, was visible approaching the abbey; and, as Frank wished to avoid observation, with another cordial grasp of the hand, he was moving off, when his wild companion, laying a hand on his shoulder, said, in a whispered tone, "Masther Frank, we can't be doing much these times, from Sir John and his soon an' sudden."

"Well, Fergus, I'm not, at any rate, going to hoist sail at once, and we'll talk over this again," said Frank; and quitting the abbey to proceed to the cottage, he left his wild acquaintance to

The angle of the lake, hardby which the cottage stood, was then skirted with thick woods which, on the day in question, wore all those exquisite but mournfully autumnal hues so dear to the painter's eye, but speaking, amid all their beauty, of fast approaching decay and death .-The air was breathlessly still, and the lake glanced blue and tranquilly between the thin foliage, as Frank passed along the well-rememhered wood-paths, while the yellow leaves rusif reluctant to quit for ever the boughs they had was the melancholy charm of the scene that, long ere he had got clear of the wood at the unequal pace he was pursuing, it had completely sobered down his late excitement. Unequal. indeed, were his movements. Sometimes he

his uncle sinking rapidly, like nature, into disso-lution—or might not the spirit have already flown? Then, under the impulse of this thought, he hurried onward for a space, as if life and death were on every step.

HRONICLE.

light had gathered over the scene by the time he from between us"-insanity lent an unnatural reached the cottage. He paused a moment at fire to his eye and strength to his voice. "He the low garden wall, to ascertain, if he might, has apostatized from the faith of his fathers .from appearance, the position of the inmates ;- He has sent to a premature grave, the dearest, and while he stood, a man shot through the little the fondest of mothers. Let him come, then, wicket, and passed rapidly by him. He had and receive a father's heart-wrung mal-ha! barely obtained a single glance at the passer, but my beloved Julia, (the voice sank gradually) are barely obtained a single glance at the passer, out that glance, imperfect as it was in the fading you here, from among the blest, to plead for twilight, induced him to think he recognized him? Then I will not curse him. But, Julia, the person of Cornet Ffolliot, the son of his old O my love, ask me not, with that voice and that enemy; and almost involuntarily he clutched his look, I never before refused to bless him! I weapon. The person, however, whoever he might be, was out of sight in an instant, and all "An' wasn't id my part to lose my life for thought of him was forgotten for the time. The ny wan that had a dhrop o' the Lynch blood in next moment Frank had sprung over the low arm supporting her cheek, as if in mournful me-

> A slight scream-the door opened, and, with an exclamation of delighted recognition, she was folded in his arms, and speechless.

> "And my dear uncle—how—where is he, Ellen?" asked Frank rapidly, when they had both recovered their speech.

" Speak low, dear Frank, he is slumbering .-But, come this way, and you will see the wreck, that sorrow and persecution have made." She led him noiselessly in; and, opening a door, pointed to a sofa, on which Frank could distinguish by the firelight within, the wasted form and baggard features of her father-how sadly altered from the stately figure and fine countenance for which Sir Edmund had been remarkable. "He is frequently slumbering now, Frank," she continued, "and I'm almost glad of it, because, when he's awake, he sometimes talks so, that I'm beginning to fear—greatly—that misfor-tune has turned—that—that my darling father's mind is gone entirely"—the last words were half choked by her tears.

"And Robert, the renegade-good God, that he should be your brother, Ellen-knows all this, and feels no compunction, I understand."

" Name him not, dear Frank; his acts are so them by some evil spirit, to whom he is subject. He offered me an asylum when we were-exhowever vile.

"You would have more need of forgiveness, Ellen, if you spoke or felt otherwise," said Frank, fiercely; " but, were he your brother and an ould woman ud say, though my words kem in my cousin ten times over, he shall both hear my abhorrence and feel my vengeance."

The foud and eager tones startled the sluinberer, and he recognised them at once. Starting to a sitting posture, he exclaimed in feeble accents, "I dreamt I heard my boy Frank's voice."

"My dear father, it is no dream; thank God and the Virgin, you are right," said Ellen, fervently, as she sprang forward to the sofa, leading own, exclaimed, " yes, dear uncle, 'tis myself at last."

"And why did you stay so long?" said Sir Edmund, as he gazed intently into his nephew's face; and the next instant his own resumed the painful expression of mental imbecility, and an uncertain and wavering light gleamed from his eyes, as leaning back be uttered a faint laugh, and muttered at broken intervals, and in weak enaghs." tones, "I knew all along be would be in time for the hunt; and a glorious run we'll have, the day is so favorable. Peter, saddle Jacobus for cheese. What ud the poor Catholis do at all, me-hush (sinking his voice in an indistinct whis- those black times, but for them? God give per) Nassau, I believe, I should call him these times. No matter; let Mr. Frank ride his old them to the thrue religion at their dying day! favorite, Tempest, and lead out the chesnut-no, the piebald pony for Miss Lynch; and do you makes no summer." keep close to her; and, bark you, Peter, tell the steward we must defer that business he was drews, the founder? He, too, is not a bad Prospeaking of, till to-morrow. This day must be testant, I hope." all for pleasure. Hark, forward, boys-tally-ho -tally-ho-ho, ho, ho" The last words he uttered with energy, and the exertion overpow- ness has an ould blacksmith, from the black ered him. He leant back silent through exso long adorned, and the woodland choristers were haustion, while the cousins looked from him to pouring forth what might seem to be a parting each other in melancholy speechlessness, the more money in their kitchens nor all the anceshymn for decaying nature. Altogether so strong | scalding tears falling nearly as fast from Frank | thors that ever went alore or ever 'll come after as from Ellen.

After a moment's pause, Sir Edmund resumed with a start, " Ha! Ellen, my love, tell your unfortunate brother, Rob-Robert that I'm not within. Your mother whispered me last night, ould hag, an' had my pains for my thanks." that he was dangerous"—he put his mouth to

"My own, own dearest father, it is your nephew, your favorite Frank, that has returned to bring hope and comfort to us all," she said in a voice almost inarticulate with emotion.

"He will force himself, will he?" continued her father, unconscious or heedless of her words. Through those desultory movements, twi- "Let him come, then, and do you, love, stand cannot, can-not-bless him !"

Towards the conclusion of this heart-touching rhapsody, his voice had been gradually failing; but so powerfully was he wrought upon by the imaginary scene, that he uttered the last words with gasping energy, and, after their utterance, fell back completely exhausted; his agonized auditors remaining by him in silence, broken only by an occasional bursting sob from Ellen, till an unquiet slumber gave a partial respite to the sufferings of mind and body.

CHAPTER IV.

The only domestic in the cottage was Katty Kivlin, the old housekeeper, who had lived the better part of half a century in the family. Katty was one of those persons, so often met with, who possess a good heart with a bitter tongue. She seldom did anything without first expressing an intention to do the very reverse-was constantly grumbling, to bersell or to others, about real or unaginary grievances, and was ever ready to give her advice in public or in private, as well respecting what did not concern her as what did, and, in general, as richly seasoned with proverbs as ever was the far-famed governor of Barrataria's own. But Sir Edmund and his daughter had now been long accustomed to her habits; and her peculiarities were over-looked or forgiven in consideration of her attachment and truthfulness.

Frank was a late riser on the morning after his arrival at the cottage. He was barely dressed when Katty entered his room, to inform him that from her mistress, Sir Edmund was now per-fectly collected and auxious to see him.

"Oh, Masther Frank," continued the old woman, "a black change has come over the family even since you saw them before. But 'as they brewed they must bake," an' the bed they made they must lie on.' Offen an' offen I tould the ould masther an' misthress (the heavens be her the child,' whin they'd be humorin' all the frolics an' wickedness o' that divle's darlin', Masther Robert. But what would they care about what thrue afther all?"

" Well, Katty, you know the proverb, that when things come to the worst they'll mend,' " said Frank, smiling, " and the wind may soon change, you know.

"No, no, Masther Frank; the curse of Cromwell's come over us entirely. 'It never rains but it powers,' an' I'm afeard every day that goes over our heads, 'st'll be a day oulder an' a day worse. At the rate things is goin' on with her Frank, who, dropping on his knee and the black Susscnagh won't allow us the blessed seizing Sir Edmund's wasted hand between his light o' the day at last, no more nor the Mass or the funeral."

"Well, Katty, these are matters we cannot remedy," said Frank, anxious to change the theme, and escape from her grumbling; "but, how are our neighbors? I have not yet had tune to inquire for them. How are the rector, Mr. Gordon, and his family? You will yourself allow them to be worth asking for, though Sass-

"They are, indeed, as different from the black breed they come from as chalk is from them the benefit of all their goodness, an' turn But you know, Masther Frank, 'wan swallow

"Well, and how is our neighbor, Mr. An-

"The ould churl is well enough in his way," said the old woman, bitterly; "but what busi-North, with his bellowses an' hammers, to be hopin' (coping) up with gintlemin, that spint him, was worth? Cock him up! and so, I tould Sir Edmund, the tlay he gev him the green acres, and allowed the blue naiger to put up his forge. But, to be sure, I was only a doting

"And, how is-his pretty daug hter-Bessy, is

"An' do you call her purty, masther Frank,

and the result of the medicine of the commence of the comment of t

her a most as round in the waist as Polly Sinmons, the midwife. For sartin there's nothin' in life ginteel about her; an' she isn't a patch on the mourneen, Miss Ellen, with her grand figure, jist for all the world the motto of the masther's, an' her eyes an' hair as black as a sloe, like her mother's-God be good to her sowl, this day ! But comparisons are odious."

"If you were a painter, Katty," said Frank, with a smile, as he moved towards his uncle's room, "you would be no flatterer of her's, it house. A rich flush suffused his cousin's pale seems, though I thought Bessy was a favorite of features, as she replied hesitatingly, "Oh, yes, yours."

"An' why should one ov her father's breed be a favorite with me, or you aither, masther Frank?" asked the old woman energetically, staying him at the same time by placing a hand on his shoulder, and looking earnestly into his tace. . Any how, they say she's pulling a cord with a fat sergeant-major, o' Sir John's throopers; an' the fittest he's for her, to be sure, 'as birds of a feather should flock together."

"Bessy Andrews !- a serjeant!" said Frank, with a slight start: " you must be doting now surely, Katty."

" No, Masther Frank, I'm neither doting nor drunk, an' I only say what I could hear. But I see now as plain as the nose on my face, that I heard the thruth, when they tould that you yoursel' wor casting an eye at the max. You, that ev'ry wan that was afore you, from Ginesis to Revelation, was gintlemin born, to stoch to look at a smith's daughter! Surely, the Lynches isn't fallen as low as that yit, black as the times is: an' remimber, I tell you, it's ill sortin' betune the hawk an' the crow, an' the dead ud rise out o' their graves, to forbid a match berune a Lynch and a tinker's spawn. No, no, let them match among themsels."

"Katty, this is downright nonsense. You are cambling away, without knowing what you say, and I have humored you too long by listening to you." He broke away from her detaining arm, leaving her to pursue her grumbling

"Yis, to be sure," she continued, "I'm an ould detard now an' shouldn't be humored. But the longest day 'ill have an end;' and my words may come to pass, as they of'en did afore." A bell rang to summon her to her young lady-" to be sure, to be sure, it's no lie that there's no rest for the wicked. It's Katty here, an' Katty there, as it we had wings to fly. An' mosther Frank, too, to be callin' us a dothed, an' houldin' up for a beauty, that little painted doll. Bessy Andrews! But my words of a scene in which a portion of the Brigade was en-· It's a long lane that has no turn;'-nabodish; ay, ring away, but you must wait for me, for all she concluded as she hobbled away at last.

Sir Edmund was perfectly calm and lucid, when his nephew entered his room: but he looked more worn and emaciated than even on the preceding evening. He motioned his nephew to a seat by the bed-side, and taking his hand, make first-rate soldiers, and if 1000 of them do not your welcome has been a sad one; but we're ites, we shall never again advocate the formation of fallen on evil days, and I fear joy and hope have deserted our country, as well as our house in You have come, however, in time to see me laid men going to America, Australia, or even to Russia with our fathers, and I have become so selfish, fend the Pope is more than they can bear. The Times

as frequently to wish for that of late." years still."

"Look at these, Frank," rejoined Sir Edmund, a faint sinde overspread for an instant his grastly beatures, as ne stretched forth his wasted arm, and long, attenuated fingers, "and, remembering what they were, can you speak of renover; to me? Besides, I think that things are not aways right here,"-he touched his foreawaking from some frightful dream, so that the speedy dissolution of which those wasted limbs are the sure indicators, would be a release to be thankful for, in my present circumstances, were it not for my durling ;"-he looked cautiously around, as he said in still lower tone, " Ellen is not in the room, Frank?"

"No, sir, she is in the parlor, arranging breokfast."

"Then ; will speak out freely, perhaps for the last time. For poor Ellen, there will, I trust, be something forthcoming still, notwithstanding the conduct of my-her unfortunate brother, whose heart was not originally so bad-"

- O, sir, he's a monster the earth should groan under the pressure of," interrupted Frank, eag-

" Feenigs so strong, are natural at your age; but you must repress them, my dear boy. Elvengeance, Beank. Redress belongs to heaven. which, in its own good time, will, I fervently trust, through the intercession of the Virgin and the saints, touch the unfortunate apostate's heart with contribution, and fead him black to the right path. Promise inc. then, Frank, on my death hed for such I lee! it to be-by your hope of heaven, that you will never raise a hand in hostility, nor abel another to raise it against your cousin, guilty as its may be." Frank hesitated, offered their services in defence of the Holy See. I and his made added with more earnestness,— much spoken of was triffing in itself and produced Frank, if you would smooth the pillow of a no serious effect whatsoever. I can also add, that dying man, whose last thought will be for your the more the men constituting the Irish Brigade are happiness, next to that of his daughter, and who seen here, the more universally are they declared to you that there is one division of Belgians and Rohas suffered beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, you will comply with my last request."

Thus adjured, Frank could not resist the appeal, and selemely gave the required pledge.

"God bless you forever, my boy " ejaculated he can. The good rector will arrange and se- sent towards their brave countrymen. On one side tween the eyes hid the poor fellow sprawling and Malcomson, Esq., Portlaw.

comes!"

The eyes were closed before he had concluded, and the invalid sank gradually into slumber. with Frank's hand still clasped in his. Withdrawing it gently, Frank joined Ellen in the parlor, and, during the breakfast, a long and exciting conversation ensued, in the course of which he mentioned his surprise at seeing, the to be Arthur Ffolliot, as if issuing from the Arthur sometimes comes to ask for my father, as he has none of the family enmity towards us."

During the progress of the day, Sir Edmund continued to sink rapidly, his mind occasionally rambling and occassionally lucid, so that it was quite evident he was hastening fast to his eternal rest. During its progress, too, he frequently repeated his longing aspirations for a priest, for however brief a space before his dissolution; and it greatly sharpened the bitterness of Ellen's grief for the approaching end of her last parent, of all that was expected of them and all that they the apparent impossibility of complying with a swore, by its every bright fold, to do for the holy the apparent impossibility of complying with a dying request, the gratification of which is always so dear an object with her affectionate for Pius the Ninth. All I can say is that the seven countrymen.

"There it is now-that's the way always," observed Katty, "when we used to have the priests, we thought little about them, sometimes, God forgive us. But now, whin they can't be got, we can't live or die without them. Couldn't you, Miss Ellen asthore, or masther Frank, say the five deckets (decades) for the masther's sowl, that 'll surely go to heaven ov idsel!'

"Katty, you are distressing Miss Lynch, and talking nonseuse," said Frank, sharply.

"To be sure I'm an ould colliagh; an' what else could I talk but nonsense? - nonsense inagh!" The old woman walked away in high dudgeon; and, shortly after, Frank set out for the habitation of his old instructor, Ned Cormick, the father of Fergus, the rapparee leader, after having told his cousin that he had some exafter having told his cousin that he had some ex-pectation of meeting Father Bernard there, even Holiness in visiting Civita Vecchia is to inaugurate though it was a day earlier than the priest had the enlargement of the town, which is to be more arranged to be in that district.

(To be continued.)

THE IRISH BRIGADE ALREADY FAMOUS! (From the Dundalk Democrat.)

The Irish Brigade is already famous throughout Europe. Its little rows, and the pugnacity displayed by some of its members, has made the Brigade the terror of the scoundrels who have plandered the Holy See. We publish in another page a description ill come in three yit, and thin he'll report. - gaged, and the daring spirit they displayed in their encounter with some Beigian troops. We have no doubt that some of the sober and sedate Romans were shocked by the exhibition, and thought the Irish very outlandish in their behaviour.

But we entertain very different opinions of the gallant soldiers. The Irish are a fighting people .-They are a race of soldiers, and No. 1 in the buman race; and if they indulge their fighting propensities now and then in an out-of-the-way fashion, we ought to over-look their conduct. Never fear they will

an Irish Brigade for our Holy Father the Pope.

The English are quite beside themselves on this question. The Irish Brigade has made them frantic. under such oppressive operations as the British Government used towards some of their relations in Ireland, when it drilled a million of them into prewhich may be called 'English drilling to death.'

But the Irish Brigade will treat with contempt these remarks of John Bull's organ. They are benot always fight here. The total fight was just wond his control, and will despise alike his success and his affected compassion. Filled with the spirit and his affected compassion. Filled with the spirit of religion, and animated with the heroic valor of their Celtic fathers, these young Irishmen have gone to Rome to put down British plotting and souperism, to trample under their feet the vile spirit evoked by Cavour and Garibaldi, and to form of their budies a living wall around the great Spiritual Monarch of the world.

That is their business to Rome, and we are confident they will perform it, and win the applause not ouly of old Ireland, but of every good man in Europe. The following letter which we copy from the Morning News, describes a thrilling scene when the Green Flag of the Brigade was first raised above them. A shout of joy and wild enthusiasm rose from the ranks; and when a cheer for the Pope was called for, the seven bills of the Eternal City rung with the echoing shouts of the gallant Irish Brigade.

What the English most dread is the material spirit which a victory or two on the part of the Brigade would create in Ireland. They know that such vic-torics would be put to the credit of the 'fighting lrish;' not as the victories of Irishmen under the British flag are put down to the credit of 'English' ien fold me, too, that you threatened vengeance soldiers. More power, then, to the Irish Brigade .on-Robert; but there must be no thought of They have already attracted the notice of Europe, and may they soon give a good account of themselves and win Europe's applause :-

Rome, 3rd July. In my letter posted for you by last mail, I gave you an account of the row which took place here everything that happened on that occasion, not that would exaggerate everything, and endeavor to throw discredit on our countrymen, who had so generously am now happy to state that the row which was so be a fine, soldiery, respectable body of men, animated with the best spirit, and, if you except some few who will be soon dismissed and sent home, admirably of the row, draws up his men under arms in front of well-conducted, orderly, sober, and religious. Mr. the barracks. This gave great offence to the Irish, Myles O'Reilly has introduced proper discipline who felt indignant, at being, as they thought, guardamong them without the least opposition, and has ed by Belgians, and the man have alluded to kept won golden opinions not only of the men, but of all saying, with bitter excitement, to his comrades, the civil and military authorities. On yesterday, the "Look at these fellows; they would sell the Pope the dying men with fervor; "and now I would the civil and military authorities. On yesterday, the say a few words about yourself. I have heard Feast of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin, we had

banner, delivered a beautiful and soul stirring ad- | voice of thunder, though having so recently arrived dress, exhorting the men to be animated with a true spirit of religion, to imitate the faith and valor of the old Crusaders, and prove themselves worthy of Ircland-their native land-its glorious memories, and its still more glorious aspirations. You should have beheld the scene. I cannot describe it .-When the Green Flag was solemnly raised aloft, and preceding evening, a young person he supposed a breeze unfurled it to view, there arose a cheer. No; it was a cry-a wild, passionate cry of joy that burst like the war of artiflery; it was the strong emotion of a thousand hearts, emotions that had slept in the hearts of their race since the day Sarsfield sailed from Limerick, leaving Catholic Altars trusting to 'Saxon faith.' Ah, could those who talk about the Irish have witnessed the scene, and heard that burst of joy! Joy? It was not all joy. There was many a feeling, many a deep chord, touched by the sight of that banner with the color of fatherland, and the symbols of faith dearer to them than life .-Poor fellows! they wept with excitement of feeling; though they smiled and cheered with wild energy.-They would have clasped the green folds of the flag to their hearts, as if it spoke to them of father, mother, friends, country, home; as if it spoke to them cause in which it was raised. Major O'Reilly stepped forward and spoke a few words, calling for a cheer hills of Rome never before echoed to such a cheer. No one who witnessed the whole scene will ever forget it. I can assure you that the deep earnestness, the fervor of the 'Irelandaise,' has moved to admiration and sympathy men whose prejudices were strongly, not only against them, but the cause they have so nobly espoused.

Major O'Reilly leaves to-day for Spoleto-all his brigade will follow him immediately—sailing up the Tiber as far as Civita Castellana. Spoleto, which is considered one of the most important military positions in the Pope's States, will be left altogether in the hands of the Irish; it is the key of the Appenines. If the Garibaldians from Tuscany or from Naples move on the Pope's territory, the garrison of Spoleto will be near to meet them, and I can vouch for it, that under the banner of St. Patrick and the Blessed Virgin they will do honor to their country

and keep up the ancient fame of the Celtic race. His Holiness went to Civita Vecchia yesterday .-There were great crowdings to meet him, and great than doubled in size, and to assist at the opening of a new light-house. The French have increased their garrison in Rome. Naples is in a sad state, and many of the police have been murdered there in a manner only worthy of the horrors of the first French revolution. How unruly and how heree is a mob, when it has once shaken off the trammels of authority. In Rome there is no danger of disturbances I have heard from some gentlemen who visited the Pope the other day, that his Holiness, looking at the crucifix, and laying his hand on his breast, said :-I feel inspired to say that in the midst of the general convulsions everything will pass of "quietly in Rome. The prayers that have been offered through the Christian world for the Pope, will undoubtedly produce this result.'

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN ROME. We find the following in the correspondence of the

Nation :---We had a row on Wednesday evening, which has been the great topic in Rome during the last two days. A young man named Laffan, very respectable said, in a weak tone, "Frank, my poor boy, rout five times their number of cut-throat Mazzin- and nicely educated, but with not very much discreprivate" (being like a number of those who seem to have expected officers' commissions to be as plentiful as berries), put off his uniform and turned out in particular, for an indefinite period, if not forever. They could view with pleasure thousands of Irish- plain clothes. The officer in command, Mr. Howley, ordered him to put on his uniform. He refused Lientenant Howley ordered him to be arrested, and called on a Sergeant named Wiseman to arrest him. was close by, and seems "I trust in God, sir, those squalls will blow troops, and it is all in the 'sour grapes' spirit; and some partiality for Laffan, instead of obeying the order, hailed some men at hand to assist in resisting who are under the severe drill of General Lamori- its execution. Others of the battalion, however, ciere. But the French general could never put them | most properly, with alacrity turned out to arrest the insubordinates. These ran off and took refuge in the Irish College. Some French officers, not aware of the rights of refuge, wanted to enter and arrest the mature graves, and another million across the Atlantic Ocean. The twas a wholesale drilling match, and the time borrowed thus in representation, &c., allowed the temper of all parties to cool, and Laffan and Wiseman heartily to repent of their conduct, as an offence not merely against military discipline, but against the credit of their native country. So they one and all gave themselves up quietly that

Meantime, the barracks where the battalion of St. Patrick is stationed was the scene of the greatest tumult on hearing that some of the men had acted in such a manner as I have described-some saying this some saying that -some furiously calling for prompt chastisement on those few who had, as they asserted brought disgrace on the brigade and on Ireland, and given a handle to their enemies; others, on the other hand, palliating the conduct of the malcontents and censuring the great strictness of drill and discipline ordered by General Lamoriciere. The Irish crowded in groups, excitedly discussing the whole affair, the crowd being swelled by Swiss and French idlers, all waiting to see the upshot of affairs; and at the cross roads, as well as at the Palazzo Aldobrandini, there were crowds of Romans looking on

in amazement at what all the noise was about. By this time several of the officers of the battalion began to arrive on the spot from various parts of the city, and they instantly ordered the men back to their barracks. The men obeyed grumblingly, as the curiosity of all was greatly excited, and they late hour last night. The rev. gentlemen was atwanted to learn the result of the affair. By a singular and most fortunate chance, that very evening, by the train from Civita Vecchia, who should arrive but the Mayor of the Irish Battalion -- Mr. Miles W. O'Reilly, of Knockabbey Castle. He barely reached medical aid which the city affords was called in. the hotel from the terminus when he heard of what He grew gradually worse through the night, and was going on, and off he harried to the barracks. among the Irish emigrants. I gave a full account of He came up at the moment while the Irish were all lings about midnight. The demise of this venerable gathered together outside the barracks, about to and patriotic elergyman has caused the despest sor-I considered the matter of any great importance, but enter it. He instantly ordered the men to fall in, row to all who were acquainted with him, and who because I was persuaded that some foreign papers and put them through their drill, and made them a brief but beautiful address. You never saw any change so sudden and complete. The men became peace. Amen. - Freeman Cor. as docile and contented as possible, and everything wore a most cheering appearance, when a deplorable

incident changed the aspect of affairs. At the end of the file next the barrack entrance there was a stout athletic Irishman - I forgot to tell mans in the same barracks as our men. The Belgian officer in command had, at the very first outbreak and join Garibaldi in the morning, and look at them some reports of your leading a loose life, this a grand display. A magnificent banner of green and time past. But I trust, even if true, that you will henceforth foresake it, and watch over and protect your—orphan cousin, as far as a Cathowith their bayonets like sentries to cerrify us." The

with her big, red face and blue eyes, like an cure whatever little property may remain to her ally blasther doll; and her hair almost as white may be be rewarded above, for all his kind-gold, on the immortal green of Erin, are to be seen as a discretion; and her hair almost as white haired person, with mess! I am getting weak, Frank, and it is the lish cross, the sharrock, and various other national movement, of the line length of the line of the cannet St. Patrick is represented, and on the disk to the utier amazemet and horror that a movement is in progress throughout Ireland gold, on the immortal green of Erin, are to be seen discretion, instantly gave the words. Prime and that present a most constituted herself the prona-like length of the land and like length of the land and like length of the land. The forward and which length of the land and like length of the land horror that a movement of the land horror that a movement is in progress throughout Ireland of the land have length of the land horror that a movement is in progress. I am getting weak, Frank, and it is the land land of the land horror that a movement is in progress. I am getting weak, Frank, and it is land land land have been discretion, instantly gave the words. Prime and land have present a most object to the land horror that a movement is in progress throughout Ireland of the land have land horror that a movement is in progress. In a movement is in progress throughout Ireland to the land have land horror that a movement of the land have land horror that a movement is in progress. In a movement is in progress throughout Ireland to the land have land horror that a movement is in progress. In a movement is in progress throughout Ireland to the land have weak signif, an her laughing to hersel' ever an' growing dark. Oh, if I had a confessor, for a tional emblems of faithful, Oatholic Ireland. The forward, and putting himself between the muzzles of always like an ownshoph, (a female idiot), an' few minutes even, before the total darkness of St. Acetha which balance to the Irish cross, the shampook, and various other national emblems of faithful, Oatholic Ireland. The forward, and putting himself between the muzzles of Brigade was drawn up in the square opposite the the gans and the position of the Irish, in a voice of Church of St. Acetha which balance to the Irish cross, the shampook, and various other national emblems of faithful, Oatholic Ireland. The forward, and putting himself between the muzzles of the gans and the position of the Irish cross, the shampook, and various other national emblems of faithful, Oatholic Ireland. The forward, and putting himself between the muzzles of the gans and the position of the Irish cross, the shampook, and various other national emblems of faithful, Oatholic Ireland. The forward, and putting himself between the muzzles of the gans and the position of the Irish cross, the shampook are the shampook and putting himself between the muzzles of the gans and the position of the Irish cross, the shampook are the shampook and putting himself between the muzzles of the gans and the position of the Irish cross, the shampook are the shampook and the position of the Irish cross are the gans and the position of the Irish cross are the gans and the position of the Irish cross are the gans and the position of the Irish cross are the gans are Church of St. Agatha, which belongs to the Irish thunder countermanded the rash and terrible order. College; and the Rev. Mr. Meany, on presenting the It was a moment of painful excitement. At O'Reilly's he was personally unknown, the Belgians held their levelled guns, but pulled no trigger. Then O'Reilly ordered his men once more into line. But by this time out poured every Irishman in the barrack, and a strange scene ensued. Though utterly unarmed, they rushed at the armed Belgians, and a regular hand-to-hand conflict ensued-the Irish merely, however, desiring to disarm the otherslike twigs, and tossing them in the air by dozens. The Belgian officer drew his sword and made a stroke at an Irishman, which, however, wounded him but very slightly. This was the first actual blow struck. On this, another Irishman flung a stone at the officer, which missed him, but hit one of his men. These, notwithstanding the serious nature of the whole affair, proved to be the only blows given throughout. O'Reilly's tact, energy, and presence of mind were above all praise. He soon, assisted by his officers, succeeded in bringing the men to their obedience, and in a few minutes had complete order once more restored, and by nine o'clock everything was as orderly as if nothing had occurred. The first and only attempt at sectionalism or

geographical rivalry was introduced by a Limerick

party, under the guidance of one who ought to have known better, but who, from the outset, implanted in the men, of whom he unauthorizedly assumed the leadership, a feeling the very germ of insubordination. His entire course was accompanied by deplorable confusion, and, at Trieste, he was indignantly deserted by some fifteen whom he had taught to disobey every one but himself, and who ended by defying even him. These, with some dozen Youghal men, and eight or ten Kerry men of the first who came out, and a few spooney fellows from Dublin, constitute the entire black list out of over thirteen hundred men. But even twenty or thirty out of one thousand three hundred men are capable of disgracing, not only themselves, but the entire body; and so, in compliance with your request that I would in my letters let the Irish public at all times fearlessly, and freely, and openly know the real facts, the worst as well as the best of everything, unreservedly and above board, I must tell you that the conduct of a small number in Macerata gave in-tolerable pain to the body of the battalion, and to all others wishing well to Ireland. If you ask me how, I answer, by intoxication. Ob, alcohol-alcohol-devil-fiend-implacable and merciless foe of the Irish name !-- dogging our people all over the globe wherever they go, and staining their other-wise virtuous life with degradation and shame. If you saw men who, while sober, were excellent, honest-hearted fellows, rushing like screaming savages through the streets of Macerata, whirling sticks over their heads, chasing and terrifying the spectators, you would own in bitterness of heart that there is no hope for Ireland till we recognize the fact that alcohol is the chosen agent by which the devil takes his revenge out of a people whom he has never been able to conquer by the gross vices that have brought their wife-beating neighbours within his rule. Is it not heartrending that, all over the world, men of baser material, and really their inferiors in morality and intelligence, are more valued and respected than Irishmen, merely because Irishmen will not shun this one cursed vice?

On this subject the Dublin correspondent of the

Morning Chronicle observes :-My occasional remarks upon the Papal recruiting will have shown that I never expected the recruits to do at Rome as Romans do, though I never doubted they were good, rough military materials, requiring only the process of stern drilling to make the majority of them excellent soldiers; and many evidences of the accuracy of my anticipations have already reached this country, of which the late affray at Rome is the most notable. The Nation pronounces the version of that affair furnished to the Morning Post as " & base falsehood, mixed up with gross exaggeration:" but how far its own version modifies the evil aspect of the occurrence, I leave

your readers to judge.
The Major O'Reilly, who figures so creditably in the above transaction, is a gentleman of independent property amounting to £2,000 a-year in the County Louth, a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace, forty years old, married to a niece of Lady Gormanstown, and the father of a family. He is also captain of the Louth Rifles.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE SYNOD OF KILLALDE, - The Synod for the Monday. It was presided over by the Lord Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery and Vicars. The Very Rev. Dr. Power, P. P., V. G., celebrated solomn High Mass. The Rev. Mr. Egan, Castlecounell, Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Fogarty, Sub-deacon; the Rev. Martin Cleary, C.C., Nenugh, Master of ceremonies. The chaunters were the Rev. Messrs Crow, Scanlan, Hurley, and Wall. There were about eighty clergy in attendance. The Retreat of 58 priests was conducted by Father Petcherine, the distinguished Redemptorist Father. On the previous day the Rev. Cather preach an elegant and impressive sermon in aid of the Church of Killaloe. The improvements in the sacred edifice reflect great credit on the Rev. Dr. Power's taste.— Tipperary Advocate.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN KILKENNY .- A branch of this order will be established here immediately. Anna West, vacant by the decease of the late Rev. Rugh Fitzsimons.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. LARKIN, P.P .- WRIETford, July 9.—I deeply regret to have to inform you of the death of the Rev. Mr Larkin, P.P. Newcastle, county Tipperary, which took place in this city at a ducted by the Ray. Mr. Reilly S.J., although in a very infirm state of health. Yesterday alarming symptoms manifested themselves, and the highest lingered painfully until death terminated his sufferadmired his cultivated mind, priestly zeal and unaffected amiability of disposition. May be rest in

PROSECUTION OF THE REV. MR. M'DERMOTT. -- The prosecution which had been instituted against the Rev. M. M'Dermott, of Dromore West, county Sligo, on a charge of having used threatening language towards Captain Wingfield King, in a Catholic Chapel, has been abandoned by the Government. The Sligo Champion publishes the following letter in reerence to the case: --

37, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, 6th July 1860. The Queen v. Rev. Michael M'Dermott.

Sir, -1 am directed to inform you that the Crown do not intend to proceed with this case at the comng assizes for the county of Sligo.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. B. Tond, Crown Solicitor. The Rev. Michael M'Dermott, Dromore West, county Sligo.

A Penny Bank was opened in George's street, Waterford, on the 7th July, under the presidency of W.

gandist-consisting of a petition to the Queen, to be signed by all Irishmen, or, according to the English theory, a majority of the population, praying for selfgovernment for this country; and as England has laid down the law that in no case ought the majority of the population be refused to choose their own form of government, it is to be expected that she will concede the prayer of the Irish people for an Irish Parliament, if the petition in question be signed by a majority of the people. It is a most important movement, and we have delayed calling attention to it, lest we should be diverting the attention of the country from the great question of Tenantwresting away the guns, twisting the bayonets off Right. But now, as there is no hope of a satisfactory measure, and as no good can be done by further agitation or pressure, we turn with a hopeful heart to this grand movement for Irish Legislative Independence-the Repeal of the Union. But how is it to be won? Not by the course taken at present. We give full credit to the originators of the movement; but they have not adopted the right course as yet. Without the co-operation of the clergy, all action is vain in Ireland; and the first step we would suggest is-that a council be formed in Dublin-a council consisting of the best men in the country whose sincerity has been proved in the cause of Ireland, composed of priests and laymen-and that the first business of this council shall be to communicate with the Bishops and clergy of Ireland, soliciting their earnest and active co-operation, and their blessing on the good work. Without the assistance of the clergy, the present movement will be a failure, and the British Government will make a handle of it before the nations of Europe for the further degradation of Ireland. We believe the petition is at present principally in the hands of laymen, but they have not the means or opportunities of procuring some millions of signatures; and if it be left in their hands the British minister will laugh at it say-Ireland has adopted the test of the nationalists; but she could not get one-tenth of the population to petition for legislative independence; therefore let her be silent on this subject forever.' Such would be the reply of the British Government, and the country had better look to it in time .- Kilkenny Journal. THE NATIONAL PETITION - Some of the National

Journals are still shying at the National Petition, as

if they felt themselves exceedingly wise, and did not

like to join in a cause in which they are not the lenders. What, may we ask, is the use of this obstinacy? Tenant right has been advocated and fought for, for more than twenty years, and has been obstinately resisted by the British legislature. Independent Opposition has been tried for eight years, and promised, in the commencement, to be a great benefit to Ireland; but at present the party is no more than heard of. We, of course, could tell our readers why such ill success has attended tenant right, and the agency planned at the Tenant Conference in 1852, by which it was to be won; but we have so often pointed them out it is needless to repeat them. The causes of our defeat are twonecks of the Irish people; and the spiri; of division amongst the Irish themselves. We think it would be the grossest folly to waste the national strength in striving to win justice for Itish farmers from a hostile parliament, which hates everything Irish ; and to spend our time in an effort to keep up an Independent Opposition force which won't be independent, would argue that a lunacy fever had seized upon our minds. The Nationalists of the country have done their utmost to give the tenant farmers a legal claim on their improvements—past, present, and future. They have failed in their object; and it is now their duty to make a larger demand, and claim the right which England yields to the Italians -the right to select their own form of government. In making these remarks we eschew everything tending to a total separation from England, or anything of that nature. Ireland progressed to greatness and wealth under an independent parliament and the English crown; and we believe she is able to do so again under similar circumstances. We make these remarks that our readers and others may properly understand our intentions. But we would be inclined to employ the friendly offices, in our behalf, of the Emperor Napoleon, provided it would be legal to do. If it would not be contrary to the laws of the country, we would advocate the sending of a deputation to the French Emperor, requesting him to interfere, on our behalf, with the British government, and advise it to repeal the Union, and permit us to make laws for the government of our country. This is not an unknown proceeding in Europe. It was done by England herself towards the Spaniards : it was done repeatedly by France and England towards the government of Naples. It is more than probable that before going this length, the English, seeing our determination, would just act as liberally as Naples has done the other day; and offer us a Diocese of Killaloe was opened at Killaloe on last first-rate tenant-right measure which she now refuses. She might even propose to tumble down the Church Establishment, and leave not even a vestige of "Old Mother Bang" to torment as any more. But although we should accept these offers, they could not tempt us to give up Repeal; because nothing less than the power to rule Ireland from sea to sea will satisfy the Irish people. Let no one say such an achievement is impossible. There is a great change in the map of Europe within the past year, and vast territories have changed masters. England says every country has a perfect right to choose the form of government it deems best, and she cheered on the Italians, and now succors the madman. Garibaldi, in his robber crusade in Sicily. We wish to know by what sort of sophistry could she deay to Ireland the rights she advocates for the Sicilians? Would she blow hot and cold on the subject? We The Most Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Kilmore, has have no doubt that she would, because of all the promoted the Rev. Patrick Kiltoy to the parish of nations of the earth she is the most treacherous. have no doubt that she would, because of all the She never respected a treaty if it stood in the way of gratifying her bigotry or filling her purse. But these propensities of her's must not deter Ireland from demanding the restoration of her parliament; and, if it can be safely done, of obtaining the Emperor Napoleon's friendly offices on her behalf. We must, then, sign the National Petition, till millions of signatures are attached to it. We must, as the Kilkenny Journal advises, appeal to the Bishops and Clergy to aid us. No one knows better than they do, the poverty that overspreads the land; and they are fully aware that it never can be replaced by plenty unless by the fostering care of a Native Parliament .- Dundalle Democrat.

THE NATIONAL PETITION .- We are assered that the National Petition for the Repeal of the Union received upwards of 30,000 signatures at the doors of the Catholic churches of Cloumel and the surrounding rural districts on Sunday last .-- Tipperary Examiner. - The Nation says, - The provement is progressing most successfully. The country is every day becoming more alive to its importance. We be lieve that we are within the mark in saying that there are at present 100,000 signatures attached to the National Petition. There are, however, numerous parts of the country to which the movement has not penetrated, many in which it has not yet been heard of, and therefore the field is open for willing workmen.'

An altar table, or marble slab, used for Catholic worship in former times, has been found in the ancient cathedral of St. Mary's, Limerick, during the repairs going forward in that edifice.

Lord Gough is to be created a Field Marshal.

The half-yearly meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland was held on the 5th July, at its office, Lower Ormond-quay-Sir Robert Kane presided. The director's report was unanimously adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum declared for the half year ending on the 31st of May.

NATIONAL EDUCATION. - We have received the report for the year 1859 of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. In December 1858, the number of schools in operation was 5,408; in December, 1859, the number was 5,496; the number of children in attendance was in December, 1858, 803,-610; in December 1859, 806,510. The report furnishes us with the per-centage of pupils of the different religious denominations for the year 1859. We give this table :-

Roman Catholics Established Church 5-1 Presby terians 10.5 Other dissenters 0.44
The number of children of different religious denominations on the roll for the last quarter of the year 1859 was :--

Roman Catholics Established Church 29,108 59,873 Presbyterians Other Dissenters 2,508 Not ascertained 263

570,554 As compared with the attendance of children in the year 1852, there is an increase in 1859 of 54,085 Roman Catholics, 4,421 Established Church, 19,155 Presbyterians, and 600 other dissenters. During the past year, the board has trained no fewer than 257 national teachers (169 males and 88 females), besides 32 teachers not connected with the National Schools —in all, 289. Of the 257 teachers, 206 were Roman Gatholics, 34 Presbyterians, and 17 belonged to the Established Church.

REPRESENTATION OF DONEGAL .- Mr. Stewart has retired, so that Lord Hamilton-son of the Marquis of Abercorn- will be elected without opposition for the seat vacant by the death of Sir E. Hayes.

Ronough of Succe.-The renowned borough of Sligo is about to lose the services of its present representative. Borne down by long continued indisposition, the Right Hon. John Wynne, it is stated by the local papers, will show seek the quiet shelter of the Chiltern Hundreds, and already the names of three candidates are menti ned as aspirants of the seat vacated-namely " on J. Folliott, Mr. M'Donough, the eminent Queer" Council, and Mr. E. K. Tenison, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Roscommon. Of course, it is more than likely that Mr. John Patrick Somers will add his name to the foregoing list of candidates.

The Nation of the 7th July, thus notices the departure from Dublin of Kerin Izod O'Doherty and his family:—"On Wednesday evening last the steamer for Liverpool bore away from Ireland, on their way to Australia, a small group whose departure many a reader will hear of with regret, and whose voyage and future career will be followed by many a fond and heartfelt prayer. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, together with his young and gifted wife, and three interesting children, have sailed for the antipodes, to make their new home under the southern cross, far away from that land they loved so well, and served so devotedly. It is long since the emigrant ship has borne from us voluntary exiles around whom interest so deep and fervent entwines; he, the chivalrous, the bold-hearted, youthful Tribune; she, the graceful lyrist—"Eva" of the Nation -whose genius fringed with light and beauty every subject that it touched. Ireland has never parted thus two children of her bosom more gifted and more true." The Freeman adds:—"We have inspected the farewell addresses presented to this gentleman on his departure for Australia. They have emanated from the lecturers of the Ledwich School of Medicine, the pupils of the same, and the students of St. Vincent's Hospital. The addresses are illustrated in a most beautiful manner by illuminated headings and pen and ink etchings of the College of Surgeons. St. Vincent's Hospital, &c., the national emblems, O'Doherty crest and city arms, all executed in a style nearly equal to engraving.'

The Waterford Cilizen of the 6th July, says :-" A fine young fellow, the son of Mr. John Clooney, Quay, left this place a few days ago, en route to Rome to join the Papal army."

The Limerick bakers have rented the extensive mills of Plassy, where they intend to manufacture bread of superior quality by day work. They have appealed to the citizens to support the undertaking.

The committee of the House of Commons have thrown out the Dublin and Meath Railway Bill on the ground that the Midland Great Western Company had made out their case against it.

The death of Sir George Bowyer is announced .-He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest | tenant of a small farm near Ballymena, died in cir- just occurred :son, the member for Dundalk, now Sir George Bow- | cumstances of pecuniary embarrassment some years

The prospectus of a new company in Cork, to be "The Citizens' River Steamers' Company," and to be established under the Limited Liability Act, has been issued. The capital is set down at £25,000, in shares of £2 each.

The project of a railway from Cashel to Goold's Cross has been revived, and the town commissioners, beaded by the chairman, Mr. French, intend to have an interview with the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway on the subject. It is believed that a single line of rail could be constructed very cheaply. The country through which it is proposed it shall run is very favorable to railway operations.

The Corporation of Waterford have empowered the Finance Committee to borrow £2,000 to erect a water reservoir at Lisdreggen.

bills brought against Mr. Quill, late agent to Major General Drummond, to recover two small sums of money, £14 each, paid by Patrick O'Brien and Robt. Scanlan, tenants to the General, as "pin money" to him previous to their obtaining leases of their holdings. The Chairman, Mr. Coppinger, held that the money had been illegally given, and pronounced decrees in favor of the plaintiffs.

PRESS PROSECUTION .- Our readers will perceive by the following letter from Dr. O'Brennau, that the Community Patriol is the object of the legal proceedings. The Irishman says, "We regret to find our patriotic contemporary so circumstanced, and we are sure, though we do not know the facts, that as Dr. O'Brennan had the interests of the people in view we consider that the people ought to carry him scatheless through this ordeal :- 'To the Editor of the Irishman, the Connaught Patriot Office, Tuam, June 28th, 1860. My dear Sir-Two actions for alleged libels have been instituted against the Patriot. One is by a Protestant attorney of Ballina-Mr. Paget Bourke. The three Orange rags bounded him after me, though each of them libelled me in the foulest manner, having imputed to me words I never wrote-that I stimulated 'my vulgar readers to murder R. P. Bourke.' Towards him or any other man side which would explain all. The colonel struck I never used such language. But the real offence with the singularity of the affair of receiving a box against mais, that I have been fearlessly and un-compromisingly combating open and secret Or-angeism—exposing 'souper' doings; resisting proselytism, holding up to public censure landlord oppression, and at the same time, pointing with pleasure, to the acts of good landlords. To you and the honest Press of Ireland I look for sympathy to sustain me against an unboly combination. A Mr. Kelly, of Ourraghmore-a Catholic attorney-instituted a second action against me for a letter that appeared in the Patriot, while I was in Dublin. In that letter, neither Mr. Kelly's name nor his proper-In time of need, during my long residence in Dublin, shattering into pieces a large stone against which it I was ever forward to uphold the Press, when it was assailed. To it I now appeal—and flatter myself his astonishment discovered that his 'little present' his astonishment discovered that his 'little present' with a hearty response. I have taken my stand-I shall not recede an inch, unless forced by law. These are days of trial, as far as Catholic and land industry are concerned.

MARTIN A. O'BERNNAH." " Yours faithfully,

The amount of customs duties for Waterford port for the week ending July 3, have been-for tes, £360 188 7d; sugar, £17 168 6d; wine, £65 11s; tobacco, £752 is 3d; corn, £335 18s 6d. Total, £1,566 7s 6d.

The passenger traffic from Limerick to Athlone by Killaloe and the Upper Shannon ceased on the 3rd July. The conches and steamers in connexion with the Midland Great Western Ruilway Company have also ceased running.

A subscription has been entered into by the Nenagh Board of Guardians, to enable Mary Carter to bring an action against the English parochial authorities, for illegally and cruelly removing her in the middle of winter, and whilst in delicate health, from London to Cork. She has returned to London for that purpose.

THE CROPS .- There have been some heavy showers during the week, which proved of much benefit to the crops. We have seen a good deal of this county a day or two since, and we regret to state that the oats crop in many flat and poor districts promise to be very thin and short. Wheat looks exceedingly well, and potatoes give promise of an abundant yield New ones are sold in Dundalk at is to is 4d per stone, and they are excellent for the table; large and dry. The hay crop is abundant.

THE POTATO CHOP .- A letter from Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick, published in the Freeman, gives an unfavorable report of the prospect of the potato crop in that quarter. The writer says :- " I have just returned from travelling extensively over this district, perhaps the largest potato-growing country in the South of Ireland, and I am pained to state both observation and report confirm the alarming fact that the potato crop is already seriously affected with the blight. As late as a fortnight since, the young plants looked vigorous and healthy, and hopes were generally entertained that this year's return would be unusually productive. More recently the leaves exhibited rusty deposits in small spots, varying in size from the eight to the fourth part of an inch in diameter. These spots have gradually spread out, until they have covered the whole surface of the leaf, which emits a rank, fetid odor. I saw on Sunday last a large field of potatoes in the farm of Mr. Conyers, Castletown, which were put down last January, literally burnt to the ground by this process of infection. Passing along the roads the smell given out by the potato plant is most offensive. Several small districts have not, I am happy to say, been attacked; but generally speaking the blight is general, and great alarm prevails among the farming classes."

There are 363 inmates in Thurles workhouse, beng an increase of 59 on the last year.

EVICTIONS IN QUEEN'S COUNTY .- The Dublin Evening Post publishes an appeal, forwarded at the close of April last, to Mr. Kemmis, of Ballinacor, in the county of Wicklow, by a considerable number of his tenantry on the lands of Ballycarroll, Queen's County, who are under notice of eviction, beseeching the landlord not to turn them out upon the world. The case is one of the most painful character; for the tenants about to be evicted declare that they have paid their rents with punctuality—they are ready and anxious to fulfil their contract; burden of their prayer to Mr. Kemmis is that they may be permitted to occupy the holdings on which they and their families were born. Mr. Farrer, J.P. the Rev. Elias Handcock, Vicar of Dysart Encs, the Parish Priest of Maryborough, the Very Rev. Dr. Taylor, and other gentlemen, have recommended the case of the tenants to the favorable consideration of Mr. Kemmis, on the ground that "they are honest industrious poor people;" and the Rev. Mr. Handcock and Mr. Farrer have made special statements, to the effect that the removal of the persons under notice of eviction from Mr. Kemmis' estate would be productive of loss and much inconvenience in the district, as "the larger farmers would suffer become of those people? The aged portion will gation .- Northern Whig. probably make their way to the workhouse, whilst the young and active will swell the tide in that disastrous system of emigration which is now going on in different parts of the country.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF AN IRISH SERVANT GIRL.-The Ballymena Observer of the 2d of June records the story of the doings of an Irish girl whose parents formerly resided in the neighborhood of the town in which that journal is published, substantially as follows:—Her father, William M'Cord, a sheemaker and some time past in the county where this tragedy mas ago. At the time of his death his liabilities amounted to nearly forty pounds, and his family were left without a shilling for themselves or any means for the liquidation of these debts. Soon after his death. about the year 1853, his daughter, Ann Jane M'Cord, then scarcely 20 years of age, emigrated to America, where she obtained employment as a domestic servant. Having from the outset determined to pay every farthing of her dead father's liabilities she hoarded the small earning of her industry with the noble aspirations were crowned with success-her ardent desire was accomplished and the grand aim of all her self-sacrificing exertions was fully achieved. On the ninth of February last she sent a letter from No. 90 West Twenty-fourth street, New York, remitting to Mr. James M'Cord of Castlegore a bank order for the sum of forty rounds, to be distributed by that gentleman in payment of her futher's debts .-At Tralee Quarter Sessions there were two civil | The aggregate sum due was thirty-four pounds three shillings and three pence. In a postscript she directed that one M'Henry should be paid five shillings over the amount of his debt, and that the balance of the remittance, five pounds eleven shillings and nine pence, should be presented to her sister, Mrs. Margaret Wilson. When the account was written, Mr. M'Cord complied with the directions of the letter in every particular. The same account says that the payment was entirely unexpected on the part of the creditors, and the act exhibits an example of high and generous principle, for which the name and memory of Ann Jane M'Cord deserves to be honored in the place of her nativity, and it might have added, in every other land.

A TALE OF MYSTERY .-- The following curious statement appears in the Freeman's Journal :--" Tarbert, Friday .-- The discovery on Wednesday last of a fearful attempt at assassination has startled the good folk of Tarbert, and has occasioned a considerable uneasiness to the family against whom the annihilation was intended. It appears that about three weeks ago a nice little box was directed to Colonel Patterson, Taibert-house. On the direction card were the names of several lady members of his family, and intimating that a letter would be found inwith the singularity of the affair of receiving a box of which he knew nothing, and fancying that there might be some hoax connected with it, determined not to open the mysterious consignment until further information might elucidate its meaning. Accordingly it was locked up in a room, and continued said, not less than 5,000 of these men, with 28 drums there for three weeks without any information being received respecting it. Several members of his household having shaken the box, pronounced the contents to be either sand or powder; eventually however, in order to see what it did contain, the wary old soldier, on Wednesday last, having placed it a distance of 100 yards or more, fired a pistol at apparently purple, flags were flaunting from the the lid, when bang went the box with a loud report was nothing more nor less than an infernal machine. It was filled with powder, and had a dozen lucifer matches so arranged in the inside that if the box was opened in the usual way certain destruction pistol at the cross on the gable. The Rev. Mr. Morwould be the consequence."

There are 9,526 registered electors for the county | children. He directed the door to be locked, being of Tipperary; 343 for the borough of Cloninel, and 147 for Cashel; Waterford city, 1,134; county, 3,384; Dungarvan, 280.

A SINGULAR EVENT .- On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., as some of the poorhouse girls of New Ross were bringing water from the draw well, one of them, Bridget Delany, inadvertently receiving a push from her companion, fell in, it being 300 feet in depth, and only containing forty feet of water. Strange to say there were several pieces of timber floating in the water, yet she did not come in contact with them, and there was not the slightest mark of hurt or injury on her person when she was rescued by an inmate of the poorhouse named Kennedy, who risked his life by venturing down with a single rope, and found her clinging to the side of the well. She was about half an hour in this position when she was so gallantly rescued by the boy, who was awarded £2 by the board for his noble conduct. When the matron, who did all in her power to restore her, was undressing her she found the scapulars quite dry, while the rest of her clothes, were dripping wet .-The matron showed them to several of the board who were there. To the scapulars, as they were worn in honor of the Blessed Virgin, the girl's preservation is attributable.

THE "TWELFTH" IN ULSTER -In several towns and districts the Orangemen have done all they could to insult their Catholic neighbors by hoisting flags, firing guns, and beating old drums. At Enniskillen the peace of the town had been much disturbed by the hoisting of a flag on the tower of the Protestant Church, and ringing of bells. The day passed quietly in Armagh, but several flags were displayed; one on a large tree in a prominent part of the city, but on the Catholics remonstrating, Mr. Cox, R M, with the police, proceeded to the tree and had it removed. in Downpatrick about 3,000 Orangemen attended divine service in the ancient Cathedral, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. S. G. Porter, incumbent of Stratford-on-Slaney, county Wicklew, and deputy grand chaplain of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland. There was no display of party colours beyond a few Orange watch-ribbands, purple vests, &c. Some of the Orangemen of the town dined together in the lodge-rooms. In Belfast the anniversary passed off quietly; no rioting, no party display. Our Cootehill correspondent informs us that the old hybrid rag-neither orange, purple nor green, but crimson, by way of compromise-was hung out on the tower of the church of that town on the 1st and remained there till the 12th. The Catholics very properly took no notice of it. Similar exhibitions took place at Clones, Ballyhaise, Scotshouse, Ashfield and Drum. There was no flag exhibited at Ballybay. The little faction at Castleblayney made a miserable display, as described to us by a correspoudent, but it elicited nothing but contempt from the Catholics.

On the night of the 2nd July, a serious riot took place between the Orange and Catholic parties in Armagh. The Orange party were celebrating the 1st of July anniversary, and had a number of drums and fifes, to the music of which they paraded the highways a long time. They then assembled on a hill adjoining the workhouse, where a large bonfire was lighted, and where they remained for about an and they seek no abatement of rent; and the whole hour. About half-past ten o'clock, the Orange party marched down to Callan street, and came in contact with the Catholics, when a general row ensued. Stones and other missiles were thrown, shots fired, and several hand to hand encounters occurred. All the police in town, under the command of Sub-Inspector Fawcett, were on the ground, and after the rioting began, Hugh Boyle, John G. Winder, and William Paton, came to the place, and united their exertions to the police to quell the disturbance. It is said that several persons have been seriously wounded by the Orange party. A number of houses in Irish and Callan streets have been smashed, and it is to be regretted more that the Royal Hotel and two or three houses of respectable Catholics in Scotch from the want of labourers." The question, as our street have had their windows broken. It is likely the contemporary remarks, naturally recurs—what is to whole matter will be the subject of judicial investiwhole matter will be the subject of judicial investi-

> ORANGE RIOTS AT LURGAN ON THE 12TH .- On Thursday evening a riot took place about two miles and a-half from Lurgan, which may terminate in the loss of more than one life, the injury of many, and the protracted disturbance of that neighborhood. It is a 12th of July affair, and has risen out of the practices generally confined now to the rural districts. and long associated with the season. The follow-

" To the Orangemen of the county of Armagh "Dear Brethren,-Prompted by the deep interest I have always felt for the welfare of your society, I must express my sincere regret at the outrages which have recently taken place in the town and neighborhood of Armagh, and I cannot help adding my disapprobation, in the strongest manner, of a practice which I believe to have been chiefly the cause which led to these disturbances—I allude to the habit of drumming in the evenings, and even during the nights. I am aware that the more thoughtntmost care, and after six years of incessant t il her ful and considerate vortion of the society disapprove a proceeding which can only provoke hostile feeling and lead to retaliation, fraught with so much danger to the peace of the country; and I cannot look on any person as a friend to the institution who perseveres in a course which must inevitably call forth public animadversion, and prove a cause of rejoicng to all who are inimical to yourselves and the loyal principles you profess.

Your attached and sincere triend and brother. "July 7, 1860. W. VERNER, Grand Master.'s This friendly appeal is posted in Lurgan, and I dare say, over the county. It seems to have had no effect in preventing, though it clearly pointed out the natural consequences of the conduct to which it

Lurgan and the vicinity, since the early part of June, have been perturbed by the spirit of party. On the 2d of July a very large number of persons, amounting to several thousands, met in the town, and had a dramming and fifing performance. They did not play party tunes, or render themselves distinetly amenable to the Processions Act; bence the authorities did not interfere. There was no doubt however, about the character or tendency of the assembly; and, if any had existed, would have been dispelled by the small morceaux of political airs which the 'musicians' threw into the unobjectionable tunes they play-an aberration sufficiently suggestive. This device would, as they appeared to think, enable them to enjoy all the honour and glory of the banned processions; and accordingly at an early hour of the 12th, about 100 persons came into Lurgan with two fifes and a drum. They passed through the town on their way to the country. Between 5 and 6 o'clock some 500 or 600 arrived with six drums, and, after performing round the church, went out to a public house in the rural districts, where they met the Portadown, the Monties, the Bleary and the Red Cow Lodges. The aggregate meeting then returned to Lurgan. There were, it is and a corresponding number of fifes, playing generelly inoffensive airs, but suggestive, at intervals, as above-mentioned. Unfortunately, it was not only the 12th, but the fair day in Lurgan, and it may spire of the church, and the appearance of sundry tion began to break up, and one section of about 200 persons left Lurgan by the Portadown road. Arriving at the chapel, situate in Derrymacash, parish of Seago, some indiscreet member of the body fired a gan, parish priest, was then in the chapel with some go into the English workhouses?"- Cork Examiner. bury Journal.

apprehensive of a riot. This being a locality principally inhabited by Catholics, the people—men women and children-gathered from the fields. It does not appear that they had any strong reason to fear a serious attack on either life or property, for there was but the one shot fired, and that without any serious result, except that which subsequently arose. There was enough, however, done to cause excitement and produce a riot; stones were thrown by both sides. I believe this part of the fracus was begun by the Roman Catholics, either in retaliation for the outrage offered to their house of worship, or to drive away the Orange party, and so protect it and their priest from further molestation. Be that as it may shots were fired by the Orange party with serious effect, at first from pistols, and afterwards from guns which the house of a man named Tait, and of course this kind of weapon soon terminated the riot. It lasted about a quarter of an hour. When the disturbance had terminated, the sad result was soon known-some 16 persons being wounded. The Rev. Mr. Morgan sent for Dr. Hannay to Lurgan about six o'clock, and he arrived at the scene of the disaster about half an hour afterwards. On the news thus reaching Lurgan, Mr. Millar, R.M., despatched Head-Constable M'Carron on a car, with ten of the force, to Derrymacash. The head-constable ascertained the deplorable character of the riot, and drove back for Mr. Millar, who reached the place to find the Rev. Mr. Morgan administering the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church to two men whom he believed to be mortally wounded, named Charles M'Cann and Thomas Murphy. As the latter was in the most imminent jeopardy, the magistrate took his dying deposition, in which he identified several of the rioters, and stated the particulars of the riot as they came under his own observation. M'Cann's dying deposition was next taken. He said that the guns were obtained in Tait's house ; that Tait fired and he (M'Cann) received the wound of a ball in the knee. As he turned to make his way to his own house he received another gunshot wound in his back. The ball in this case was fired by William Wright. This man Wright was arrested at his own house, in Terry Macart, while in the act of loading a gun, about 12 o'clock that night.

So far as can be at present ascertained, the names of the persons injured, and the wounds they have sustained, are as follows :- Thomas Murphy, a young unmarried man, wounded in the chest, penetrating the lungs, and, as believed, into the spine, for he is totally paralytic in the lower limbs, and not likely to recover. Charles M'Cann, a labourer, about 22 years of age, also unmarried, has received a a gunshot wound in the right knee, and two other wounds of the same description in the back. His life was despaired of in the morning, but in the evening he was in a more hopeful condition. A man named Milduff received a curious gunshot wound in the neck. Dr. Hannay was enabled to extract the ball. A boy named Hamill, the only Protestant known to be injured in the melee, has had a ball extracted from his leg. He had got among the Catholic party. Another boy called Hennon has been taken to the workhouse with a ball in his leg; it is not expected that it will be extracted. A third lad, 12 years of age, named James Hennon, has been severely wounded in the arm, the ball passing right through it. A brother of the Mildull above mentioned has been dangerously wounded. A girl of the family of M'Ildust has been shot through the cheek, and, sad to contemplate, a poor little infant, while in its mother's arms, had some shot lodged in its foot .-There is another girl residing in the house next to where Murphy lives, who has received a number of grains of shot in her arm. There are other personsaltogether 16 inviduals-who have been injured with more or less severity in this shocking outrage. A person called Deccher, a l'iotestant, some time after the riot, was waylaid and beaten, but, I believe, not violently. This person and the boy before named are the only Protestants that have as yet been mentioned among the sufferers.

Yesterday morning Lord Lurgan, Mr. William M. Millar, R.M., Mr. John Hancock, J.P., and Mr. John Greer, J.P., met at the Court-house in order to make inquiry into the circumstances, and take information in connexion with this melancholy affair. Four persons, Protestants, named Charles Geddis, George Davis, William Jones, and Robert M'Genuis, were brought up and charged, under a chause in the Town's Improvement Act, with riotous behaviour in Lurgan on the previous day. This riotous behaviour was of a party character; and, being proved in evidence, the Bench imposed a fine of 40s, and costs in each case; or, in default, two months' imprisonment. An appeal to the Quarter Sessions has been lodged by Mr. Morris, solicitor for the accused, and the parties have been admitted to bail.

The inquiry into the Derrymacash affair lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening. I understand that the depositions of more than 20 witnesses were taken, and that the evidence threw almost the entire criminality on the Orange party, who were seen to discharge their firearms and reload them again during the melee, while the Catho-Ten prisoners (all lic party had no firearms at all. Protestants) had been made by the police. Of these five were discharged at the termination of the magisterial inquiry-namely, John Wells, Derryadd; Richard Murphy, William Cassells, Andrew Boyle, and Thomas Breen. Christopher Murphy and James Turk, or Turkington, were admitted to bail, each in £10, and two sureties in £5 each, to appear on Wednesday; and Samuel Tait, William Wright, and Cinnamord Hughes, were remanded till Wednesday next, when the inquiry will be resumed. Warrants will be issued for a number of other persons concerned in the affray, and the inquiry will be resumed next week. An unusual degree of excitement appeared in Lurgan throughout yesterday, caused, no doubt, by the occurrence of the previous evening .-Northern Whig.

SWARMING OF BEES .- An unusual and extraordinary occurrence took place on Sunday last at the Camp on the Curragh of Kildare. A private of the 20th regiment, named Ryan, about 12 o'clock took a can and a piece of iron, with which he commenced beating the can for the nurpose of causing some bees flying about the camp to swarm. This he succeeded in more effectually than he desired, for shortly after he commenced the rattling noise the bees gathered upon one side of his face, extending in a thick cluster, numbering thousands, from the top of his head to half down his arm, between the shoulder and elbow. In this dilemma he called out for assistance, and he was shortly afterwards placed sitting in a chair, when a hive was obtained, which was held over his head, covered with a sheet, with a view of endeavoring to get them to enter the hive, but up to the hour of 3 o'clock, when our correspondent saw him, there was little prospect of their removing, and, the day being extremely hor, it was conjectured that the little but busy tribe would not take to the quarters which were provided for them sooner than 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. The soldier was removed to the gard-room, out of the air, for the purpose of preventing any other assailants gathering about him, and to give him shelter from the overpowering rays of the sun, from which he was suffering greatly in consequence of the weak state to which the sudden and dangerous assemblage upon him had reduced him.—Freeman's Journal.

IRISH SHIPWRIGHTS IN ENGLAND. - A friend sends us the following paragraph. Many of the parties referred to in it are natives from our city:-"There is dreadful distress amongst the Irish shipwrights in Devenport and Plymouth. It is melaucholy to see the numbers of them who have been discharged from the docks and are unable to obtain employment, though some of them have tried for it in France .-Many of them have large families, and are without even the means of returning to their native land.— Can anything be done to relieve a large number of people (who are really starving) before they have to | nerously treated him to a glass of pale ale .- Salis-

GREAT BRITAIN.

and surprised the organization and the market suggest stranger or surprise at such as the

Lord Edward Howard (brother of the Duke of Norfolk) has given notice that he will move, on going into committee on Board Continuence Bill—"That it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to introduce clauses requiring that a creed register be kept, both in workhouses and district schools, and be onen to the inspection of ratopayers; and providing that access, at all reasonable and proper times, shall be had to every inmate of such workhouses and district schools by the minister of the religious persuasion to which he or she belongs." The object of this resolution is to prevent, if possible, the flagrant system of proselytising practised towards Catholics in the workhouses of England.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS .- Sheriff Christiaon, of Ayrshire, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the assembling of Orangemen for the purpose of walking in procession in any part of the county of Ayr on the 12th instant.

RIOTOUS OPEN-AIR MEETING IN LIVERPOOL .- On Monday ovening an open-air meeting was held in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, to protest against the recent conduct of the House of Lords reative to the paper duty, to elect a deputation to the Constitutional Defence Association, and to petition the House of Commons to take prompt measures to repeal the excise duty on paper this session. Mr. Lawrence Heyworth took the chair on a lorry which served as a platform; and during the whole of the proceedings a knot of disorderly fellows, who always disturb Liberal meetings, created constant confusion. One of them was thrown vi el armis into the midst of the crowd, and another in also falling, dragged Mr. Heyworth with him Mr. Heyworth in his full dislocated the little finger of one of his hands, and was forced to leave the meeting. In spite of these interruptions, all the resolutions and he memorial were agreed to by large majorities .-Express.

The Census.-The friends of religious freedom have succeeded in making a demonstaration against the proposal to catechize the people of this country on their religious opinions, which is more likely than any other kind of demonstration to produce a healthy mpression on the mind of the Government 197 Liberal members of Parliament have signed a memorial to Lord Palmerston, requesting him to withdraw the objectionable clause from the Census Bill; and informing him of the injury which persistence in hat clause would inflict upon the Liberal part and the Government. This memorial was presented to his lordship on Saturday by a deputation of six M.P.'s, who gave emphatic expression to the opinion of the important body whom they represented. Lord Palmerston intimated that such a memorial demanded serious consideration," and there can scarcely be may doubt as to what that serious consideration will lead to. But at the same time, it will be only wise for the public to continue their efforts to defeat the clause in question, and thus render success on their part doubly sure .- Moraing Star, July 2

LORD SHAFTEERURY AS A PATRON - Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne appears determined to keep Lord Shaftesbury in warm water. He has written another letter to a contemporary, in which he shows that Lord Shaftesbury "is in office in an annuity in-stitution which has broken faith with its poor clients." The society in question is the R gal British Beneficent Institution. In this society were thirty-eight ladies receiving annuities of from £25 to £30 a-year, and from a statement made by the committee these annuities were reduced as much as one-fourth, in consequence of a deficiency of funds. Lord Osborne says that the name of Lord Shafterbury appears as a vice-president of the institution; and he further appears to have qualified himself as a governor in 1852, by a payment of £21.

Scotland:-Stimming .-- Touring in Scotland for a vacation ramble, I arrived at Stirling on Saturday, and spent the rest of the day in satisfying my curisity with a sight of the abundant antiquities of that incient fortress, once the rival of Edinburgh, for the metropolitan honors of the North. On Sunday morning I sought the Ca holic chapel, and was directed to Irvine-place, which is in reality a street of rocky and precipitous ascent, having its summit crowned by the modest sanctuary and presbytery erected (as learnt) many years ago, by the exection of the Rev. Paul MacLachlan, who is still the pastor, and a beloved one, if I could judge from the affectionate manner in which the Scottish priest was spoken of in my hearing by several sees of glorious old Catholic Ireland, who have achieved for themselves honest competence and citizenship in Stirling. On arriving there, the appearance of the place seemed to bid me resign my hopes of hearing Mass for that day. The scalloiding, bewn stones, and timber, and not a soul was to be seen. Presently, however, a little girl appeared, who informed me that the Catholic congregation were at that moment worshipping " in the ionse," as she called it, " with a steeple to it." On further inquiry I found that she meant the courtbouse of the heigh, several streets off; and so, in truth, I found it. Thither I remired, and found the temple of justice being employed for a higher and nobler purpose. The well-beloved postor was offering up the sacrifice of the New Law, and, on the conclusion of the hely rite, and of a short but meaning sermon, he gave from the judicial bench the Dimissory Benediction to his crowded congregation, which consisted partly of a fine body of Highland troops now garrisoning the Castle. After Mass 1 learnt from one of the retiring worshippers, to whom I have alluded, that the civic authorities of Stirling had with much liberality granted to the Catholics the use of the court-house gratuitously during the enlargement of their church. The good priest of Stirling has at length began those long-talked of improvements which had become absolutely necessary from the increased and increasing number of he congregation. The cost will be heavy, and his own people have (I was told) done wonders already in the way of contributions, and that, not in one spasmodic effort, but by the systematic, long-coninued, persevering collection of small sums. Thus a fund has been formed sufficient to justify the commencement of a work of such imperious urgency, but not sufficient, I fear, to bring it to completion unless assisted by aid from without. Father Macachlan will doubtless be aided, with their usual generosity, by the Catholics of Scotland.

St. Helena.-The Governmen, having decided on epairing the existing fortifications and creeting additional defences at the island of St. Relena, in order to make it as nearly as possible impregnable, orders have been forwarded to Chatham, directing a party of the most experienced non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers to be selected and held in readiness to proceed to St. Heleva at an early date, in order to undertake the necessary works, and to be employed in the requisite engineering operations which are intended to be carried out at that island. This will be the first instance of any portion of the corps of Royal Engineers, with the exception of officers, having been sent to the island of St. Helena .- Times.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES .- In the House of Commons, on the 10th, Lord John Russell said, in reoly to Mr. A. Mills, that arrangements were in progress between France and England for the regulation of the Newfoundland Fisheries. The details would not be given till the report of the commission was produced.

VERY GENEROUS .- On Monday last as police constable Priest was passing through High-street, Chippenham, he picked up a cheque of the value of £700. As the owner's name was well known in the town. no time was lost in restoring it to bim. The gentleman to whom it belonged, appreciating the honesty of the finder, but considering, perhaps, that he had done no more than his duty as a policement, very ge-

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS,

GEORG E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

IT All communications to be addressed to the Editor, G. E. CLEBE.

I'm all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, it paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not in paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car viers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xacier Street; and a' W Dalton's, corner of St. Lowrence and Craig Sts.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1860.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Prince Albert arrived at St. Johns, N.F., on the 1st inst. Her news is of little importance. Matters in Syria are unchanged; and France is preparing for a powerful intervention, and had given notice to that effect to other Governments, in order to have a concert of action. Russia, it is reported, had expressed a desire to act in harmony with France and England.

By a telegram received in London on the 24th ult. it is stated that Garibaldi announces his intention of annexing Sicily to Sardinia.

Hong Kong dates of the 7th June, mention that hostilities were about to commence.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Halifax at nine o'clock on Monday morning, and was warmly received. He leaves on Thursday morning, 2nd August.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. - A lively controversy has been waged by the Kingston press as to the comparative loyalty of Catholics and Protestants. It originated with a letter in the British Whig, wherein the writer, over the signature Catholicus, quoted, and held up to censure, the comments of a certain Aiderman Loan, a notorious Orangeman of Kingston, upon a motion in the City Council for appropriating a sum of Seven hundred and fifty pounds for the and the great majority of the Irish were Cathoreception of the Prince of Wales. This motion lies. It is most unjust however for Orange the Orange Alderman opposed in the following

"Seven hundred and fifty pounds to see one man! Why, sir, it is astonishing that the time of day has come that we have to worship idols. (Loud laughter) And he is only seventeen years of ago! What will be he when he is twenty-five years of age and so much more a man? Why, when he comes to that age he may be a rebel. (Loud explosions.) Ask seven hundred and fifty pounds to see a single man! Why, was there ever heard of such idolatry!" &c. (Reseated laughter and sensation.)

"Who now are the disloyal?" exclaimed Cathelieus; and in a letter addressed to the Brittsh Whig, he administered a not numerited castigation to those who assume that loyalty is the especial attribute of Protestants, and of Orangemen pur excellence, and that Catholics are newith long disputations upon loyalty in general, and Orange loyalty in particular.

Unfortunately -if the end of controversy is a thing to be desired - unfortunately the champions any imputation on the loyalty of Catholics, it may be admitted that, in Ireland, the Protestant ents to the existing political order, and more in favor of the "Act of Settlement," than have been ting anything derogatory to the teachings of in Turkey, the Moslem population of Turkey have been more loyal subjects to the Sublime Porte, than have been its Christian subjects .-The present political order, both in Ireland and in Turkey was forced upon the Irish Catholic nation, and the Greek Christians respectively, by foreigners, and at the point of the bayonet: that they are not warmly attached to that order, which has been to them a source of innumerable sufferings, is one of the most natural things in the world.

On the other hand, nothing more natural than that the alien Protestant garrison established by foreign bayonets in Ireland, should be, for the most part, well satisfied with an order of things which places the majority at their mercy, and which has conferred upon them the landed estates of the old Irish Catholic gentry. If loyal, they are as little entitled to credit for their loyalty, as Irish Catholics, or Greek Christians, are to be solution of the Imperial tie, and for annexation to blamed for their aversion, the one to their alien Catholic, the others to their alien Moslem, masters. The loyalty of the Orangeman is based upon identically the same principle as the loyalty authority in Queen or in any layman; but in of Sicilian sbirri to the Neapolitan Bourbons; it proceeds from the same grovelling motives, and, as a principle of action, is entitled to no higher amongst the Papists of Canada: loyal, because the nature of the accusations themselves. That respect from honest and intelligent persons.

Now, if the question had been stated by the contest their conclusions. We would at once the other hand, obedience to lawfully constituted ciples.

authorities has been the prominent characteristic of Papists, whether the subjects of Catholic, or of Non-Catholic Governments.

The "Great Rebellion," for instance, (one of the most notable events in the History of Great Britain,) was the work of Protestants exclusively; the "traitorous, heady and high-minded men' —as the Prayer Book of the Church of England calls them—"cruel men, sons of Belial" -were sound Protestants to a man; whilst the Catholics of England freely shed their blood on many a hard-fought field for a Prince from whom they had received no favors, and whose family were notoriously ungrateful for services rendered

Turn to France again in the latter end of the succeeding century, and the same phenomenon presents itself. We find that the most faithful to their religion amongst Catholics, were always the most loyal to their Prince; whilst, on the other hand, it was the Non-Catholic section of the community, or the ultra-Protestant party in France by whom the King was brought to the scaffold, and the blood of so many hundreds of thousands of victims was shed. The fact that the first fury of the Jacobin demagogues is always directed against the priest, is a convincing proof of the latter's loyalty, and of the tendency of the principles which his religion inculcates. Read the history of the War in La Vendee, would we say to the impugners of Catholic loyalty.

And in Ireland even-where the Catholic Church, her Pastors, and her people, have ever been the victims of British injustice and Protestant intolerance-we find that same principle of loyalty at work, and greatly suppressing, or modifying the natural tendencies of the onpressed and persecuted to take up arms against their persecutors. We have before our eyes the Letters of John Mitchell, lately published in the Duhlin Inshman, wherein that Protestant loyalist professes to give a history of the events of '47' and 48. What is the constant complaint of this Protestant writer against the Catholic Bishops and Clergy of Ireland? Why this: that, as a body, they discountenanced all rebellion, and exhorted their people to peace. And in '98, it is most false to pretend that the Irish Hierarchy -whatever may have been the case with individual priests-gave any encouragement to the insurrection, or to French invasion.

The leaders of that rebellion, the chief actors therein, were Protestants. Bagenal Harvey, Generalissimo of the Forces, the Sheers, Wolf Tone, the chiefs of the Directory were all Protestants; though of the rank and fyle, the majority were Catholics. But this was so, because the uprising of Ireland in '98 was partly a national movement against a foreign Government, writers to cite the cruel massacre of Scullabogue, without also mentioning the fact-admitted even by the Orangeman Sir Jonah Barrington, that that deed of blood was in retaliation of a still more bideous crime perpetrated a short time previously by the Orangemen; who, in the Court House at Ennis, deliberately and in cold blood, that examined in Algebra, as, in our estimation, burned "above eighty" of their wounded opponents to death. [See Personal Memours.]-God forbid that we should seek to palliate the atrocities of either party; but in justice to the Irish rebels it must be admitted that the cruelties of which they were undoubtedly guilty, were provoked by, and in retaliation of, the nameless atrocities of their Orange enemies.

But a truce to these disputes about "loyalty" which are as endless, and as unprofitable as concessarily disloyal subjects. Hereupon the troversies about "Race." The truth is that but they are governed by a sufficiently well-tested Orangemen rushed to the rescue, and favor us both Catholics and Protestants bave taken up system which we believe, in a free intellectual arms against their respective governments; but that since the XVI century, Catholics have generally, indeed almost always, been Conservatives, or anti-Jacobins, and on the side of authority; of Orangeism do not define what they mean by whilst non-Catholics, whether of the Puritan or the term " loyalty;" but we think that, without Oliver Cromwell stamp, or of the Danton, and Robespierre stripe, have generally been the partisans of rebellion, and the armed champions minority have always been more faithful adher- of Demagogueism. It is thus, because it is from interest, not on principle, that the Protestants are ever loyal; and because the obligation the Catholic majority. So also, without admit- which they assert as binding on Irish Papists in behalf of a Protestant government, they will not Christianity in general, it may be conceded that, admit as binding upon the Catholic subjects of a Catholic government. The most ultra-Conservatives when their own interests are menaced, they are the most noisy applauders of ultra-demagogueism, or radicalism, when their neighbors' rights are in question; and whilst subscribing to the support of rebellion in Italy, they have the impertinence to boast of their loyalty at home. How can Catholics condescend even to vindicate their loyalty with these double-faced hypocrites -with these lineal descendants of "Praise-God-Barebones' and his canting crew!

We trust, we pray, that the day may never come when the value of Protestant professions of loyalty shall be put to a test in Canada; but should that day come without pretending to the gift of prophecy, we think we may venture to assert that it will be from the ranks of the extreme Protestant party, from amongst the most rabid opponents of Popery, that the cry for disthe United States, will proceed. We do not recog- zen, the virtuous and humble man. nise, we would scorn to admit, the existence of any semblance even of spiritual or ecclesiastical things temporal, we may boast that Victoria has proves the utter fasehood of the charges brought no more loyal subjects than are to be found their loyalty is founded upon principle and is a there is any amount of abuse heaped upon the skies are bright and clear-her soil is rich-and Robertson appears to draw an argument of the direct corollary from the spiritual teachings of devoted head of the Holy Father in particular, Kingston opponents of Catholicus in these its their Church. Citizens of the United States, and Priesteraft in general, is true; but scurrility is true terms, we should have found occasion to Catholics are prominent for their loyalty to the a gift enjoyed alike by Protestant bigots, and Constitution under which they live; subjects of " Billingsgate fishwives," and passes current for against the Papal sway, nothing but the blindest thereto, as is their custom, the holy sign of man's have said to them-" Yes! it is perfectly true | Queen Victoria they pray God to bless her, to authentic proofs amongst none but their own that, neither the Catholics of Poland, nor the give her the victory over her enemies, and to peculiar fraternity. That the Times has essay- ed of nought but frothy declamation, without one as unable to write, let alone to read? And Catholics of Ireland, arc, or have any cause to be, ardent in their loyalty to Russia, or to England." But when, not content with this, they assume that disloyalty is a characteristic feature eemagogueism or Jacobinism it will invariably but after the celebrated Gallenga affair, its er's puny cousin — upon Archbishop Hughes' of Canadian Dark Ages, can be legitimately of Catholicity, we must take the liberty of re- be found that they are men notorious for their claims of credibility are small enough. Besides, powerful vindication of the Papal rule. This prove therefrom the utter ignorance of the Cacalling to their memories a few facts which would disregard of their religious duties, and their con- the India dodge became in the end rather too vindication, of course, had "raised the Yankee tholic clergy of this period? Mabillon has given seem to indicate that the reproach is one to tempt for the authority of their Spiritual Mowhich Protestants at all times, and in all count ther. In short the tenets or dogmas of Popery blindness and gullability, and is rather too recent he did attack it at all, he would not leave one signed by proxy. 1-The mability of the par-

EXAMINATION AT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS

The regular semi-annual examination of the pupils of the Christian Schools, took place during the course of last, and this week. Circumstances prevented us from being present at all the examinations, in the various schools; but we had the pleasure and satisfaction of assisting at those held at St. Lawrence, Quebec Suburbs, and the College. The examinations were held in large class-rooms which were crowded to excess by the parents and relatives of the boys, and friends of the Brothers; many of the Rev. Sulpician Fathers were also present, by whom the examinations were occasionally conducted. We would suggest that, in future, spacious halls be provided for the examinations, in order to accommodate the hundreds that had to return home for want of seuts.

To speak of each examination at each school. would require more time and space than we can at present afford; we will then confine ourselves to the subjects of study for the more advanced

The programmes contained examinations in Grammar, History, Arithmetic (mental and written), Book-keeping (by double-entry), Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration (superfices and solids), the elements of Astronomy and Music, interspersed with amusing dialogues, the different characters being well represented; select pieces of elocution, and music, which served to relieve the tedium and dryness of often prolonged examinations, and to add pleasure and variety to the scene. The exercises began at half-past one, and continued until near six o'clock, P.M.; and during all that time the admiring audience remained to witness the progress of the pupils and to cheer them on, by well-merited plaudits, in their intellectual warfare.

The results of the examinations were very satisfactory, the pupils showing themselves well acquainted with the various branches in which they were examined. We were particularly struck with the rapidity with which nearly all the boys solved difficult problems in arithmetic, and that, too, mentally. Scarcely had the problems been proposed, when all hands were up, indicating that they had the answers. This wonderful proficiency of the scholars, seemed to be doubted by some of the auditors, and hence they questioned and tested, and the results were still more satisfactory. The examinations of the Classes in book-keeping claim particular attention. The pupils were asked very useful and intricate questions; how to journalize and post difficult entries; and how to close the most important accounts in the ledger, to all these correct answers were given, evincing a good knowledge and excellent training in that very useful art. The answering in written arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, and trigonometry, showed a very careful preparation and study, the pupils solving difficult problems without hesitation; the problems were not elementary, but of a nature to test the capacity of even more advanced students. The boys of Griffintown will long recollect the gentleman he was too severe, or anxious to put them down, but they proved themselves a match for him.

We have assisted at many examinations, and we contess that those of which we are now writing were inferior to none, but superior to many of them, in a great many respects. The Christian Schools are not behind the spirit and intelligence of the age, nor are they governed by a mere system of routine, as can be observed by any one who attends at their examinations; conflict, would prove itself superior to any other school system, and that, without losing sight of the spirit of religion, or sacrificing that solidity of acquirements which is the traditional feature of Catholic education.

The great benefits arising from Public Examinations are now manifest and recognised by the best educators; and hence the schools whose pupils can, at the termination of the year, go before the public and submit to severe tests satisfactorily, deserve the largest claim of public patronage. And, judging from the number of respectable ladies and gentlemen that were present at the examination, the many Christian Schools now in the city, and the four thousand five hundred boys in daily attendance [according to our informant,] we must evidently conclude that the Schools of the Christian Brothers are held in high estimation by our citizens, and that public favor has been extended to them with a liberal hand.

After the examinations, a few complementary remarks were addressed to the pupils of St. Lawrence and Quebec suburbs schools by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, congratulating them on their proficiency and success in their studies during the year. He spoke of the satisfaction such examinations offorded himself and their dear parents - of the merits of the School system of the Christian Brothers, who, he remarked, do not only give the best secular instruction, but impart an Education as much superior to mere human learning, as heaven to earth-an Education that makes the sociable and intelligent citi-

There is nothing perhaps that more perfectly by bigotry against the Papal Government than transparent even for John Bull's proverbial dander," and one would naturally expect that, if three reasons why charters were frequently tries, have been especially obnoxious; whilst, on are incompatible with Jacobinical political print an affair to be as yet quite forgotten. At the single proof unused in its annihilation. But ties to write, as in the four cases mentioned, of breaking out of the Indian mutiny-(" the cry of what is the fact ? In a column and a half of the which, by-the-bye, he only mentions three .-

oppressed nationality" it would be called, if aught | fiercest denunciations in small pica, of priestcraft but India, the Ionian Islands, and Ireland were and Papacy—the only accusation that the wrathy in question)—there were in the Imperial Parlia, Editor could find to hurl at the Archbishop's ment (wo very inconvenient parties-the Peace | devoted head, was that the Papal Government party, and the anti-Red-tape-routine-and-circum- had a monopoly of salt. Bless the poor, crazy locution-Office party. These were making it man, we could find more tyranny and monopoly their business to pry rather too closely to suit in his own dear spotless Republic in one minute. Ministers, into the various expenditures and mal- than his crazy head could comprehend after practices of the imbecile Horse Guards and Ad- month of study. miralty-boards, and had aroused John Bull by their revelations to such a pitch of exertions, that he had absolutely tied a knot upon his pursestrings, and buttoned up his fob, and declared with a strong expression-(John, when roused, is peculiarly prone to strong expressions) - Methodist Doctor's "Dark Ages." And in "That he'd see them somewhere first, before very sooth when we have such authorities as they should have another farthing." This was Tortin, and Robertson in his history of Charrather an inconvenient mood to find the Purseholder in, when he was wanted to "come down dle Ages, it is not to be wondered at (on the with the dust," as his fast sons call it. India was about to be lost-by lingland's abominable such minor lights as the Chief Superintendent of tyranny and misrule it is true; but, no matter the Educational department of Upper Canada, how, she must be lost, unless John will consent and a certain judicial personage following in their to increased expenditure, and a consequently wake. But though it be not to be wondered at, higher rate of an already excruciating Incometax. What then were Ministers to do? John was determined, and had he not declared it on oath, and that with any Christian man ought to be sufficient. What then was to be done ?-Some proposed slight inebriation - (John is them to receive so gulpingly all that is affirmed, known to be inclined to tipple)—and as a mellower of the soul; but then this was not a Catholic As a sample of these writers' inaccuracy, not to affair, and therefore there was no anti-Catholic say utter ignorance, of the Middle Ages, we spirit wherewith to intoxicate him. " His sympathies must be aroused through the press."-Happy thought! Accordingly, next day there clergy of that period" (from the seventh to the came across the sea, tidings of dreadful massacres by cruel Sepoys of unoffending women and children. Women, who never existed except in the Times newspaper, are massacred and worse Now here is an assertion which the generality of by barbarous soldiers; whilst women and (to draw his sympathy the surer, for John is an admirer of aristocracy and beauty) beautiful ladies too, who did exist, are put to death in pica and Roman capitals, to come to life again in a convenient season. Such was the way that cunming tricksters played upon the feelings of the read a book which at that period had no existsimple, good old man, until his purse-strings ence! It was not until the extreme end of vibrated in sympathetic harmony with his heart's best cords, and poured out a golden compiled. It is surely rather too exacting to melody to the tune of a few millions of an Indian Bill. And so it is in Italy. Savoy and not exist, and had not existed. This however, Nice have been grasped by France; and England must have her hon's share of the boot(y) too. So to cloak her designs, and to make John Bull's almost empty purse, bleed once his historical accuracy henceforth; still his main more, there come tidings again across the sea " of the wailings of oppressed nationalities," until his heart is opened, and so eager is he to pay, of the laity, of the period to read. " Persons that without waiting for the tax-gatherer through whom he does all his charity—he runs open-handed to pour in his contributions to a Garibaldi fund. Here is the key to the Sicilian mystery. England must have her counterpoise in Continental Europe, for Nice and Savoy, and she finds it most conveniently in Sicily; Garibalds is her toot, and will be her Viceroy it Europe is mane enough to allow him; but money must be got out of John's pocket to do the thing; and hence these tales of tyranny and Papal oppression to draw out the sympathy of the dear old man. Not that we would deny est rank are preserved, from which it appears that the King of Naples has been guilty of sore that they could not subscribe their names. It oppression; but has not that oppression been was usual for persons who could not write to forced upon him in self-defence by British in- make the sign of the cross in confirmation of a trigue and British gold? And are there not charter. Several of these remain, where kings tales of oppression, too, far better authenticated, and persons of great eminence offix the sign of in a certain other island much nearer home, that the cross on account of their ignorance of letought to arouse his sympathy? Nor will it do ters." Now, a superficial reader (is the Methoto believe all, nor, perhaps, one hundredth part dist Doctor one of these?) would immediately of what is placed at the Bourbons' door. We exclaim, on reading this—What dainning proofs have seen too much hashing-up accounts and of ignorance! But let us analyse the matter a atrocities to serve a purpose; and that by jour- little, and we shall see. In the first place then, nals that ought to be respectable, to be taken in if innumerable proofs MIGHT be adduced, why, a second time with chast. The British press is in all conscience, are they not? If many chareven more easily wielded than its enslaved bro- ters are preserved, in which kings and eminent

"The cry of oppressed nationalities," forsooth, is a superlative humbug. It is the case of the poor, foolish frogs over again. What have these oppressed nationalities obtained from sympathetic Europe, think you? King stork for king log. Nice and Savoy have cried for bread, and have been given a stone; they asked for liberty and independence, and have received French tyranny, and a French police. The Duchies and the Romagna have exchanged a paternal rule for Sardinian extortion, and a national bankwill allow it - is reserved for English rule-to four cases amongst them, we may, we think, experience at her hands no doubt the same paso many centuries. God help poor Italy! Her signature, and from the prevalence of which

know, the why or wherefore.

SACERDOS.

DR. RYERSON'S DARK AGES. Turn we now to the secular learning of the Tortin, and Robertson in his history of Charles the Fifth asserting the ignorance of the Midprinciple of monkey apeng ape) that we have they are nevertheless to be pitied, because it proves that whatever those ages may be in themselves, they are undoubtedly Dark to them. Besides, it shews a want of accuracy of mind and judgment, and any amount of bigotry in unsupported by proof of these Catholic ages .will instance Robertson's assertion in his " Views of the Progress of Society," that " many of the eleventh century mind you) " did not understand the Breviary which they were obliged "daily to recite; some of them could scarcely read it." readers, and the Methodist Doctor doubtless amongst the rest, would not care to test by reference to the historical fact, especially as that fact is a Popish one; and yet it is not surely so much to be wondered at that many of the clergy did not understand, whilst some could scarcely the eleventh century that the Breviary was expect men to be able to read a book which did except for the sake of accuracy, is an unimportant affair after all; for although the illustration was an unfortunate one, and will make us doubt point was to assert the general ignorance and particular inability of the clergy, and a portion of the highest rank, and in the most eminent stations, could not read and write." Now, fortunately for the cause of truth, and unfortunately for his reputation as an accurate reasoner, he again essays a proof of this sweeping and general proposition, by which we can test his accuracy. In a note appended to this assertion-for he appears to have had some slight qualms of conscience at allowing so broad an assertion to go without some appearance of proof-he says-"Innumerable proofs of this might be produced. Many charters granted by persons of the highther across the Channel. What Louis Napo- persons have written themselves down asses, leon does by warnings and suppression, England's | pray where are they? Their production would Premier does by milder, but no less efficient, certainly place the question beyond all reasonmeans. Knowing John Bull's character to a able doubt for all future generations, especially dot, he dares not meddle with him by force; if they were placed in the Upper Canada Colbut, like the donkey-driver, holds out before lege Museum; it is unfortunate therefore that his nose-just near enough to be unattainable- they are not forthcoming. Besides, they would a bunch of inviting carrots, or a savory whisp of form such splendid materials for snubbing such hay, and thus leads him-poor foolish ass!— future "Padre Bruyerers" who might be so in-whithersoever he wills. Pull the wires of the discreet as to talk of Catholic education, that we Times, and get up a "furore," and the thing is would advise the worthy Doctor to look them done. Let the Times but bark, and from one up. It is true that we have examples of charend of the country to the other-like village ters signed by minent persons with the sign of cuts on a calm summer's night - the canine | the cross on account of their inability to write; chorus of Provincial newspapers answers in re- but how many are they? Four all told. From sponsive notes, without knowing, or caring to the 5th to the 12th century, we have on record only four examples-an Englishman, or rather an Anglo-Saxon! (Withred, King of Kent;)a Dutchman (Tassilo of Bavaria;) a Frenchman (Heriband, Comte du Palais, under Lewis II;) and an Italian (Gui Guerra, Count of Tuscany.) Now Robertson having settled the case in his own mind, may deem four cases spread over six hundred years as "innumerable proofs," and " many cases;" and the Methodist Doctor, the next time he writes about the lethargy and enslavement of the Dark Ages may endorse his statements, but they will find no same man at ruptcy, for the privilege of helping to pay Sar- least to accept their paper. When such men as dinia's debts; and Catholic Sicily—if Europe Mabillon, Toustain, and Tassin can produce only safely conclude that there are no more on record. ternal government under which poor Catholic | But with reference to this custom herein men-Ireland has suffered a superhuman tyranny for tioned of affixing the sign of the cross to the like an unprotected beauty, her comeliness has inability of those who did so to write, we must roused her neighbors' lust, and will encompass say a few words. When Catholic Bishops at her ruin. In looking over the accusations brought the present day in signing their names, prefix bigot can fail to discover that they are compos- redemption, are they to be considered therefore

2 .- Physical inability arising from blindness, disease, or old age, &c., as in the case of Eugenius at the Council of Constantinople. 3-An affectation of dignity, by which really great men and little great men chose to write through a notary or amanuensis; a custom which, by the end of the eleventh century, had become almost universal. To these a fourth might be added from the fact of the sign of the cross being a confirmation by way of oath of all contained above the signature. The subscriber was in fact said manu jurare, to swear by the hand, and, as a further strengthening of the bond, the cross was, if we may believe Du Cange, sometimes made with the consecrated wine. Hence it is evident that from the fact of signing documents with a cross, no reliable argument can be drawn for the signers' inability to write. Again, it is well to take notice, if only to shew his slipshod logic, that Robertson, throughout all this, is endeavoring to prove that these persons could not read, by proving their inability to write .-By what subtlety of logic he can establish this, is certainly beyond the caption of less favored minds. It surpasses even our school boy logic, of a horse chesnut being a chesnut horse. Having disposed of the laity, we will speak of the Clergy in our next.

SACERDOS.

The Pagan Romans were wont to worship a certain goddess under the title of Justice. She was represented as blindfolded and holding in her hand a pair of equipoised scales. Were Protestant England to become suddenly enamoured of Justice, (certainly a most happy consummation and most devoutly to be prayed for;) and were she in the first fervour of her new born devotion to wish to personify this Goddess, we fear she would have somewhat to modify the fruit is most agreeable to the heart of God. "personel" of her idol. It is true the English Goddess would have to be represented like the Pagan, as a female, as typical of her extreme fickleness, but the bandage would have to be removed from her eyes and she would have to be represented with a and important Diocess .- Yours truly, most decided squint - looking two ways (not for Sundays, to use a polite Anglicism but) one for Italy and another for Ireland. The balance too which was wont to be held so jauntingly with an even beam would have to have attached to it an Irish repeal cap for one of its scales. whilst the other would be an Italian cap of lito give the maiden two mouths, as it is neither consistent nor proper to expect her to blow hot and cold with the same mouth; or to advocate Italian Liberty and Irish Oppression with the same tongue,—such conduct being what St. James declares "ought not so to be"—out of the same mouth proceedeth blessings and cursing. This " tableau," also how " vivant ." we would recommend to the London Punch-if that poigpant periodical be not like this favourite Goddess-all on one side. We are told that the British nation (the British nation must be feminine; it is so sensitive of (Irish) oppression,) is a decided lover of fair play, so that we fully expect to find our model for a statue to her favourite Goddess adopted forthwith by a committee celum" would of course be the motto on the pedestal which would be executed in cume char-(out of any contract) or on freestone as typical of the "free and easy" manner of the English birthdays and other unwonted (take care Devil, and don't write it unwanted) occasions to allow of our model goddess being blindfolded with a cotton handkerchief, especially as it would serve to hide two very unartistic features, and would be emblematic of Cottondoms utter inon the principle doubtless of skinning the eels, "La sir, bless your soul they are accustomed to zt" we were inspired with this happy and truly artistic idea on reading the Times' Correspondent's victuously indignant out-pourings against the pamphlet Lu Question Irelandaise. We had attributed English oversight of her oppression of Ireland to the fact of her never having had it pointed out to her (of course she never reads, or if she reads never believes a word in the Irish papers) and thought that, as soon as her polite neighbours across the channel had pointed it out to her, she would have been "only too glad to remedy it," but she is proverbially backward in her French, and perhaps "don't understand it." At all events, it certainly must not be attributed to her want of admiration for justice, and hatred of oppression, as her conduct in Italy, and her admiration of our model statue will abundantly prove.

SACERDOS.

The amount of the Papal tribute throughout the Diocess of Kingston, is at present \$8206, of which the city of Kingston gave \$2099.90.

We understand that a grand Pic-Nic and demonstration of all the Irish Societies of this city will be held in Guilbault's Gardens, during the stay of the Prince of Wales, for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

Robbeny .- On Saturday a person named William Hodgson, a clerk in Messrs Gibb & Hunter's office, called at S in the evening at the office, and asked the girl, a family servant, for the key of the safe, saying that Mr. Hunter had sent him for some papers. She unwittingly gave him the key; he then opened the safe, took out the cash-box, and returned the key to the servant in the passage, having previously blown out a candle he held in his hand. then left the house, and has not been seen since. No traces of the cush-box, which contained about \$2,500-fortunately four of the cheques for large amounts were payable to Mr. Beaufield's orderhave yet been undiscovered. There is no doubt but that he has decamped with the proceeds of his rasfurther described " as a very ordinary looking man, however, it will, of course, suspend its judgment. and a very dirty looking tellow."- Guzette.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Morrisburgh, July 24th 1860. Sin-It affords me much pleasure-knowing the interest you take in everything that regards our holy religion, and the many sacrifices you have made, and still make, in its behalf-to inform you of the late visit of our beloved Bishop to this Mission. His Lordship arrived here on Thursday last from Prescott, where he had the previous day consecrated the beautiful new cemetery, and where he had been waited upon by a deputation of the Parish, who with their noble Pastor, the Rev E. P. Roche, at their head, presented his Lordship the truly magnificent sum of \$1200 as the offering of the Catholics of Prescott to the Sovereign Pontiff.

On Friday morning his Lordship sang High Mass, assisted by the Rev. Fathers O'Connor and M'Carthy; and, at its conclusion, preached a very powerful and impressive discourse on the necessity of uniting good works to faith, in order to obtain eternal life. Having pronounced the benediction, his Lordship then administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of 130 persons. Next day, accompanied by our worthy Pastor, Father Meade, and Father Mi-Carthy, his Lordship proceeded to Winchester, and on Sunday confirmed 170 persons. Thus in this mission, where twenty years ago all the Catholics might have been accommodated in a very small apartment, more than three hundred persons received at the hands of his Lordship that Sacrament which makes us strong and perfect Christians.— Such an increase is indeed wonderful, and bears upon it the seal of the Most High.

I cannot, Mr. Editor, help contrasting here the life of a Bishop of the Church of God with that of the Bishops of the miscalled Reformation. While the latter spend their lives in idleness, in luxury, and ease, in the enjoyment of all they can desire, our's, like true imitators of the Apostles, are to be found watching over the churches confided to their care, visiting the various missions, assisting and en-couraging by word and example the priests in their sacred duties; administering the Sacraments and exhorting the people to observe in all things the laws of God, which alone can make them truly happy.— "By their fruit you shall know them," said our Saviour; and if this be true, as we cannot doubt it, it is an easy matter to decide who they are whose

On Tuesday His Lordship left for Kingston, carrying with him the gratitude and love of all those who had the happiness of listening to his admirable instructions. Worthy successor of the late lamented Dr. Phelan, God bless him say I, and grant him many years to govern and edify the Faithful of his vast

(To the Editor of the Toronto Leader.)

Health and Greeting. - In your last weeks issue, you afforded the Canadian world an instance of gentlemanly demeanour and Protestant liberality, 100 refreshing not to be placed on record in archives of liberal Upper Canada. A poor dying Catholic wo-man in Toronto, Upper Canada - (the virtuously berty most decidedly kicking the beam. An- liberal minded Upper Canada!)—sends for a Catho-other mortification, if it could only be carried lic Priest to administer to her the last rites and conout with any degree of artistic effect, would be solutions of our Holy Religion, and to prepare her soul to appear in the presence of her Almighty Lord and Judge. Unfortunately-(to follow your version of the tale) — this poor, dying woman has taken to her bosom a Protestant husband to cherish and protect her - and he does so with a vengeance. The priest, as in duty bound, obeys the summons, to be met at the door of the house by this infernal wretch, and beaten back from his holy mission. This of course was to be expected from a brutalized Protestant husband, brought up amongst bigotry, Orange Lodges, and Common Schools, and we do not wonder at it. But when you, the Editor of the Leader newspaper—who ought at least to be a gentleman—ciap this ruffian bull-dog on the back by inserting in your paper a notice of the affair under the commendatory heading of "Upposed to Priestcraft," you become more ruffianly, because more responsible, than the drunken ruffian himself. Newspaper Editorship has come to a pretty pass in Protestant Upper Canada, when ruflians are amongst its Leading appointed to receive tenders and given to Hogan members, and hound on others to the commission of for immediate execution. "Fiat justitia ruat acts which they have not the courage to do themselves. Under the misguided but chivalrous "code of honor," you would not have dared to this, through fear of the horse-whip or the boot, - for your cowacters on Galway marble as being easily worked ardice would not have dared to meet the opponent which your conduct would have created face to face in the duelling arena. And alas! what a tale this tells for the liberality of your readers. But that you Goddess. We might perhaps be induced on Queen's knew full well that this brutal notice of a brutal England, and had only been here about twelve affair would be acceptable to, and applauded by, your readers, you would not have dare to insert it; but you felt sure that it would be read, and that with pleasure, by Protestant bigotry; and that not one single subscriber will have the manliness to resent the ruffianism, by sending back the filthy rag to its brutal fabricator. Alas! for poor humanity, when ability to see any injustice in oppressing Ireland Religion teaches it to applaud conduct such as this. In a civilized portion of the world, and upholder of such conduct as that of this model Protestant husband, would be scouted from society, and would never be allowed to show his face again amongst any but bull-baters, black-legs, and blackguards; but it is evident that there is too much backwoods ism as yet in Upper Canada, for the amenities of society to be able to gain a foothold. Protestantism may be a very convenient liberator - as the Methodist Doctor calls it-from moral restraint, but is certainly no softener of the barbarious portion of human kind. Had the italian liberals some few examples of conduct such as this against Protestant clergymen to offer, they would enlist our sympathy; but if we must judge from our Upper Canadian liberals and leading Editors, the brutal conduct appears to be all on their side.

MUSCULUS TO THE MANES OF J. HOLMES, PRINCE OF WHALES, L.O.L., KINGSTON.

Health and Greeting-You have thought it your duty to make a literary Curtius of yourself in an attempt to vindicate Orange loyalty. However we may admire your "pluck," Musculus cannot help thinking that had John Holmes stayed at home, some one would have made a much less ass of himself.-Kingston editors must be at their wits ends (such as they are) and at press indeed for matter when they allow two such publications into their columns in one day, as John Holmes' letter and Robin Cambell's doggerels; the one being as innocent of logic as the other of poetry; and both being as innocent of either, as a Highlander is of breeches. You accuse " Catholicus" of ignorance of history, and dely him to prove that Orangeism was ever disloyal. Musculus has no doubt you are innocent enough to believe what you say, for Orangemen are proverbially ignorant; but when you accuse others of ignorance, at most you do but emulate the conduct of the pot to the kettle (the editor of the British Whig will explain this classical allusion on application during office hours). Orangeism, like many others of low origin who have risen in the world, appears to be desirons of ignoring its own parentage, wishing to forgottome is its origin to disloyalty, being begotten of rebellion. Catholics would not, therefore, have to go very far to find the single example, John Holmes, when in the flesh, defied him to bring. You assert that the Jesuits, Priests, and Nuns, are a vast secret society .-These are John Holmes' ussertions. He had not his proofs "convenient," doubtless, when he wrote, and being in a hurry to rush into the chasm (the British Whig), he was obliged to omit them. When his posthumous papers are being published, these proofs will doubtless, be discovered, and be given to the world

ILLUMINATION.—L'Ordre, a French journal of this

Fing. - About half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, an extensive fire broke out in a range of wooden stables in Sophie Lane, off St. Antoine street. The flames soon destroyed Mr. Fegan's stable, when they communicated with the stable at the north end owned by Mr. Brogan, and in which he had stored a number of sleighs, harnesses, a pig and several fowls. The buildings being very dry and ignitable were soon enveloped by a mass of flame and smoke which, rising high into air, on a dark night were visible at a great distance from the neighborhood which was brilliantly illuminated. Mr. Brogan's sleighs and other property were specially destroyed, and during the arrival of the Fire Brigade and before water could be procured, the fire had made great headway, extending to Mr. Cusick's stables and consuming twenty-five new carriages and all the material and mechanical implements in the carriage factory. The dwelling house of the Cusick's family, above the workshop, was also greatly injured, and a brother and sister of Mr. Cusick barely escaped from it in time to save their ives. Mr. Fegan suffered least and is insured, but the others, particularly Mr. Cusick, sustained great losses without the advantage of being insured. Fire Brigade had much trouble in preventing the contiguous buildings from taking fire, and it required about an hour's exertion to subdue the flames. Montreul Gazette.

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.-The City has commenced the crection of the arches that are to adorn our streets during the visit of the Prince of Wales. There are to be six of these temporary monuments of art constructed; five by the City of Montreal and one by the Canal Commissioners, at Wellington Street. Arch No. 1 will be placed in Jacques Cartier Square. It is an Italian, triple arch, surmounted with a figure of the Queen. Arch No. 2, a floral decorated arch with the Royal Arms, City Arms, illuminated orange trees, &c., to be erected in Dalhousie Square. Arch No. 3, Gothic Medival Arch, Place d'Armes. This arch will have a fine effect when finished with towers and illuminated windows in imitation of stained glass. Arch No. 4, Roman, Victoria Square, surmounted with City Arms, and supporters with large figures holding candelabra of lights, monograms, Prince's Arms, &c., &c. Arch No. 5, St. Catherine Street (English Cathedral), Arabesque, with illuminated transparencies, mottoes, &c. Arch No. 6, Simpson Street, floral decorated arch with transparencies of Osborne House, Balmoral, Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle Victoria Bridge, &c., &c .- Montreal Gazette.

MYSTERIOUS AND MELANCHOLY AFFAIR .-- Just two weeks ago last Sunday night, Mr Oliver Swettenham a merchant doing business in Sussex street here, in company with one or two friends, left his store and visited some public houses, where the party indulged pretty freely in drinking. Towards morning Mr. S. accompanied by his friend, retired to had in a state of intoxication, and from that moment to the time of his death, which occurred last Friday morning, be continued in a state of unconsciousness. Drs. Grant and Van Corlandt, held frequent consultations with a view to discover the nature of his malady, and were unremitting in their attentions to the sufferer; but still he continued to fail, and they to seek for the cause, until he expired, when Dr. Grant discovered a fissure in the skull over the left ear, of about two inches in length. Beneath this, and pressing on the brain, was a mass of coagulated blood nearly as large as a man's hand. On this discovery a coroner's inquest was held, and during the investigation it came out that the deceased had fallen down some three steps of the stairs of his own shop on the Sunday morning in question. The jury based their evidence and decided that he "came to his death from a fracture in the skull, caused by falling down stairs while in a state of intoxication." No external wound on the scalp gave evidence of the fracture beneath; nor was it surmised until the moment of its discovery that Mr. Swettenham died from anything but the effects of some deadly drug. Deceased was a young man, only 26 years of age, and besides being reputed a sober steady business mar, was much esteemed by all who knew him. He was a native of Staffordshire, months .- Otlawa Citizen.

ANOTHER MURDEBOUS ASSAULT .-- Ashburnham Hill forming a portion of the Western limits of this city, was on Monday night last, the theatre of another murderous display of rowdyism, which nearly ended in the death of an inoffensive man named Bell, who resides in the vicinity mentioned. From what we have been able to learn of this disgraceful and cowardly attempt of seven strong men to massacre an unoffending and unarmed fellow-creature, we can come to no other conclusion than that the assault was premeditated, and intended to avenge an imaginary wrong sustained by a relation to one of the attacking party some fifteen years ago, at the hands and packers may be sure that they will get a good of the now injured man. These seven avengers retorn for any pains they may take to send a good overtook Bell at his own gate, at about 10 o'clock in the night in question; and after knocking him down continued kicking him about the chest and head until a near neighbour of Bell's, who was a witness to the affair, thinking they intended to murder their victim, called upon them to desist. Being desirous of conciliating this new actor in the scene, to whom all of them are known, the rowdies decamped, and left him to attend to Beil, who by this time presented a shocking appearance—his face and head being terribly bruised and lacerated, and some of his bones broken. Warrants were issued next morning for the arrest of several of the parties, but up to Wednesday evening only one of them, named Kelly, had been captured .- Ottawa Paper.

The Western sectionalists, having predicated their swaggering and pretensions upon the plea of larger population and larger proportionate wealth, desire in advance to concoct an excuse that may mitigate the mortification of exposure. They may have an inkling of the fact that since the last zensus the progress of Central and Eastern Canada has been relatively-greater than that of the Clear Grit peninsula. They may begin to realize the awkwardness of their position when official returns shall demonstrate the falsity of the pretences under which they have striven to keep up sectional irritation. And they may hope by this early outcry, to prepare the minds of their dupes for the awkward revelation that is in store for them. Nowhere but in Canada would the taking of a census be converted into a pretext for stimulating sectional excitement. At this time the decennial census of the United States is being proceeded with, and the only references to it that we have seen in political journals are couched in terms of patriotic exultation in view of the evidence it affords of marveilous advancement. The same feeling is displayed in England on a similar occasion. Only a Canadian faction form an exception to the rule. Only in this province can be found politicians and journals so stunted in their babits of thought, so ungenerous i they ignore everything not directly ministering to their own aggrandizement, and assail everything which seems calculated to thwart their morbid predictions of "ruin and decay."-Ottawa Citizen. Confeiters seem to be abroad in the Eastern see-

tion of the country; at Mirrickville, the Chronicle says they are inundated with bogus "fours" of the cality. A strict search in the city and vicinity by doubtless, be discovered, and be given to the detective Nengle yesterday evening was unsuccess- by some admiring and grateful Orange-woman.— says they are inundated with bogus "fours" of the detective Nengle yesterday evening was unsuccess- by some admiring and grateful Orange-woman.— City Bank of Montreal. It is easily detected, the When that happy consummation arrives, the world ful. Hodgson is about 40 years of age, stands about When that happy consummation arrives, the world ful. Hodgson is about 40 years of age, stands about will be able to deal with them accordingly; until then bill being very badly executed. A Brockville too many of them were passed off the same denomination were passed off

STARTLING ELOPEMENT. - It is not often we treat city, is instructed to contradict the statement that our readers to tales of infidelity and elopements, but appeared in the Pilot of Wednesday last week, and this week it falls to our duty to record one of the has since been generally copied into other journals, most cunningly concocted elopements we have ever that the palace of the Catholic Bishop of Montreal heard of. The parties in the affair are Mary Louisa, was illuminated the evening previous, in honor of wife of Mr. Thomson, who resides on the 5th range the Prince of Wales. The cause of the illumination of this township, and one Louis King, who, for nine was that the day, the 25th inst., was the 23d anni-months, has resided with Thomson, and was to reversary of the consecration of the Bishop of Mont-ceive a third of the products of the farm in considerareal, and also the Pestival of the Diocese.—Trans- tion for his services. Thomson is a man of about 56 cript. about five years ago, is twenty-one. The age of her paramour is also twenty-one. The false Mary Louisa was the second wife of Thomson, and bore him two children, which she took with her in her flight. She is described as being a handsome looking French woman, and it is not to be wondered at that she would grow tired of an old man like Thompson. The particulars of the elopement are these; On the 12th of July, King informed Thompson that he desired to go to Cornwall for the purpose of purchasing some agricultural implements and wished to take the team for that purpose. This, Mrs. Thompson thought, would be a fine opportunity to go to town, as she, poor woman, was sadly in want of a pair of ladies' gaiters. At the same time she informed her husband she would take the children in to allow them to witness the Orange walk. Thomson thought everything was right, and gave his consent. Night came, but no dear charmer returned to keep him company through the long vigils of the night. The truth at last flashed upon Thompson's mind; but supposing that they had taken the team with them in their flight to the United States, he remained at home, and made no effort to trace the guilty pair, until Sunday following, when he heard that his team was at Carpenter's tovern awaiting his orders. He came to town, paid three dollars for the release of his team; but failed to obtain the slightest clue as to his wife's whereabouts. The excitement on the arrival of the Orangemen had favored their flight and no one can tell which direction they took .-Probably by this time they are safely seettled in a quiet spot on the south side of the line, enjoying the realites of love in a cottage' and two children to provide for. Thompson says his wife took forty dollars of his money with her, and king had about sixty of his own .- Cornwall Freeholder.

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

The weather has been cold and wet, but is now more seasonable. There is enough of dry weather to cure the hay crop and secure barley and fall wheat, and all the rain that has fallen has been greatly needed to promote vegetation. Generally favorable reports continue to come in from all parts | A large attendance is requested. of Canada, and even where the midge was supposed to have done most harm, it is now thought the injury will be very partial.

It is a question worthy the consideration of all concerned in the grain trade, what is to be done with the immense surplus crop of this Continent. If it is to be shipped to Europe, prices must fall here if they do not rise there; and in point of fact, it is not unlikely that a gradual fall will take place generally, as the necessary result of a superabundant crop. Any heavy investment in grain, therefore, except for immediate realization, would appear to be

Wheat .- There are no transactions of note. For a very good car \$1,24 was paid on Friday. There is a lot called No. 1 atlant, for which \$1,22 is asked, and \$1,20 offered.

Flour .- There is very little doing, and good freshground continues at \$5,45 to \$5,50. Old-ground is offered freely at \$5,40. The lower grades are scarce and in demand, and No. 2 would sell at \$5,25 to \$5,35; Unbrandable, ditto, \$5,15; Middlings to Fine are \$4,25 to \$4,75. The higher grades of Flour are of very slow sale, the demand for Fancy and Extras being much smaller than the supply, Fancy would not, probably, bring over \$5,60 to \$5,70, and Extras \$6 to \$6,25, and \$6,50 to \$7 for Double Extras; Bag Flour is 15s 3d to 16s per 112 lbs.

Pens are in fair demand at 73c to 75c per 66 lbs. Ashes continue to arrive freely, and sell at 29s 6d to 29s 7id for firsts, and 30s Gd for inferiors, less deductions. Pearls are 29s 9d to 30s. Bills require to have good heavy tares to bring the latter

Pork .- A slight decline in New York, and some speculative importations, have rather weakened this market. A sale of 100 brls. American Mess, reinspected here, has been made at \$21,50, and more could be bought at the same rate. The retail price continues at \$22. There is no alteration in Prime
Mess or Prime. Out Ments of good quality and condition continue scarce and in demand.

Butter.-There has been considerable activity in this article, and the market is now pretty bare. The very inferior Butter has been largely bought for grease at 9c to 9ge. Inspected No. 4 Butter, probably somewhat out of condition, has been sold at 10% cents. Store-packed lots, which would inspect about No. 4, have been sold without inspection at 12c to 123c. Better parcels, averaging near or quite 3rds, bring 13c to 134c. Some Butter that is good otherwise and well packed, is spoiled by layers of coarse salt. Other lots are unfit to keep on account of the quantity of Buttermilk left in them. Makers return for any pains they may take to send a good article. Good Dairy Butter, in small, neat tubs, is scarce and in demand.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Oats, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; Peas, 3s 9d to 4s; Bag Flour, 15s 9d to 16s; Oatmeal, Ils to 11s 6d; Fresh Butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; Salt Butter, 9ld to 10d .--Eggs, 71d to 8d. Hay, \$10 to \$14; Straw, \$4 to

Remarks .- There was a large attendance of farmers and a good supply of Produce. Very little Hay and Straw in the market.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. -We have tested this medicine and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known. It should not be classed with the nostrums of the day got up for the especial purposes of pecuniary profit. but be regarded as one of the standard medecines, for the public benefit .- Herald of Gospel Liberty.

No Wonder .-- So many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried "found wanting" that the invalid loses all faith in specifics. We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore he sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the written signa-ture of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher gave us last evening, a

brilliant lecture on the religion, customs and people of Brazil. Seldom have we relished anything more than the picture he laid before his audience of that exuberant garden of the tropics laden with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming in perpetual harvest to the hand of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people in their estimate of public plans and purposes, that had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to the comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well known countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only, but the priesthood and the court of the Emperor down, have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American chemist .- Ledger Bos-

To Correspondents. - "Observer," Alexandria, will be attended to when the Editor returns to town.

Birth.

In Montreal, on the 28th ult., Mrs. George Glackmeyer, of a daughter.

Married,

At St. Gregoire, on the 31st July, by the Rev. Pere Vervais, Mr. Samuel Collins, of L'Assomption, to Miss Mary Anne Kelly, of St. Gregoire. Died.

In Montreal, on the 27th nit., Mr. Patrick Mohan, a native of Cootehill, County Cavan, Irchard, aged 64 years; universally regretted by a large circle of

In Montreal, on the 28th ult., Eliza Buchanan, wife of D. Ross, aged 35 years. In Montreal, on the [30th ultime, John M'Clesky

Dyer, aged§35 years, a native of Bolfast, Ireland. In Montreal, on the 28th ult., Morie Julie Antoinette, infant daughter of Mr. George Glackmeyer,

BOARD.

TWO PERSONS can be accommodated with genteel BOARD—a large Carpeted and FURNISHED BED-ROOM,-use of Sitting Room, &c., where no other Boarders are kept.
Address-"C.," Office of this paper.

Montreal, August 1, 1860.



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at the St. PATRICK'S HALL, THIS EVENING (Friday) the 3rd instant, to consider a Circular from the Committee of the City Council intrusted with the acrangements for the coming Celebration in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, inviting the Society to join in a procession on the occasion.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place on MON-DAY EVENING NEXT, 6th inst, at ElGHT o'clock

By Order, WM BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

NOW READY. TWO MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPHIC

VIEWS OF VICTORIA BRIDGE. (Summer and Winter,)

HUNTER AND PICKUP, NEATLY TINTED,

Accompanied with a HAND BOOK, containing a full and accurate description of the Bridge, &c., &c.

IF For Sale by E. PICKUP, adjoining Post Office; B. DAWSON & SON, R. & A. MILLER, C. HILL, and by Pickup's News Boys on the Cars. Montreal, July 25, 1860.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

CONDUCTED BY THE

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

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

CONDITIONS: 1 Papils of 1 Pupile

	12 years and up- wards.	under 12 yrs.
1)		\ ——
Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French &		! !
English languages, with Writ-	\$	\$
ing and Arithmetic	80,00	70.00
Half Boarders	36,00	30.00
Classes of Three boars a-day	25.00	20.00
Music Lessons - Piano-Forte, per		
Annum	30.00	30.00
Music Lessons, Do., by a Profess.	44 00	44 00
Drawing, Painting, Embroidery,	20.00	20.00
Laundress	12 00	j 12.00
Bed and Bedding,	12.00	12.00
Gymnastics, (Course of 20 L	essons) Ch	arge of

the Professor Lessons in German, Italian, Latin, Harp, Guitar, Singing and other accomplishments not specified

here, according to the charges of the several Pro-It is highly desirable that the Pupils be in attend-

ance at the commencement of each Term.

No Deduction will be made from the above charges

for Pupils that enter later, nor for Pupils withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter. Terms of Payment: 6th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May, or Semi-Annually.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL,

SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THE SELECT DAY SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED. as usual, on the SEVENTH SEPTEMBER (Notre Dame St.) The Pupils Dine in the Establishment.

Terms, \$36 per Annum, paid Quarterly (11 wecks) in advance-viz., 7th Sept., 25th Nov., 10th Feb., 1st May.

Music Lessons-Piano-Forte, per Annum, . . \$30 " By a Professor, . . Drawing, Painting. 25-20

The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Astronomy; Lectures on the Practical sciences; with plain and ornamental

Needle-Work. No Deduction made for occasional absence.

TEACHERS WANTED,

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

> "THE COMMISSIONERS, St. Canut, C.E."

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

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif has still a large amount of business to transact. The debate on the budget will occupy two, and perhaps three, sittings. The next Bill to be considered relates to certain changes to be made in judicial proceedings, and will occupy some days.

A commission has been appointed by M. Roland, the Minister of Public Instruction, at which M. Dumas, Senator and Vice-President of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, will preside. The object of assembling the commission is to erect a bronze statue to Parmentier, who introduced the potato into France.

All are not political pamphlets that issue from the Paris press. A valuable work by the able economist M. Maurice Block will appear in a few days. It forms a complete and general body of French statistics, and is ruch in informathe administration, of the religious body, of chapters devoted to the city of Paris alone are particularly interesting and instructive.

The steel-plated frigate Glorre was floated at with steel of the thickness of 13 centimetres .-The operation has perfectly succeeded. The Glore will be armed with 36 rifled cannon, carrying shot 30 pounds weight. The machines are for sea as quickly as possible.

A Paris letter of the Sth July says :- "According to the last accounts received from Rome the Pope is not only disposed to grant a liberal constitution, but he is further inclined to adhere constitute a federative empire as the best solution of the Italian question. The Duke de Gramont, French Ambassador to the Court of Rome, left Paris for his post on Saturday, provided with full instructions to carry out the Emperor's plan. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, the best understanding exists between the Emperor of the French, the Papal Government, and General Lamoriciere." The same letter say-" Accounts from the provinces state that the subscriptions for the Papal loan are numerous. The Bishops have taken the lead. The Bishop of Moulins and Portiers have each given 10,000f."

Both England and France have agreed that, in consideration of the mission of Fuad Pusha to Syria, they will for the present abstain from direct interference. In the event, however, of the Porte proving incapable of putting a stop to the conflict between the Druses and Maronites, England and France have concerted identical instructions to be given to their respective Admiral-, authorizing the latter to effect a disembarcation at Beyrout should the massacres con-

tinue.

Le Nord, a paper in the pay of the French Government, avows that the relations between England, France, and Prussia are not over good, that Prussia is not on the best terms with Russia or Austria, and that the relations of Russia with England, France, Prussia, and Austria are not very satisfactory. The end of this general coolness will probably be a general catastrophe. In Belgium everybody is expecting annexationthere will be no serious opposition—poor Leoour neutrality; if we side with England and Prussia, France will swallow us; we have but one chance, to side with France." Meantime raised to the rank of General. The fortress of Perahe does what he can to preserve peace, and to | gia, which was destroyed in 1849, is being reconsmooth down every pretext for dispute. He is said to have brought about the Baden Conference, but he could not manage to get anything out of it.

The Constitutionnel contains an article by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, against the false rumors which are current concerning the acts and intentions of the Emperor, and stating that a treacherous conspiracy is being plotted by the parties of the old regime. This article recalls that the malignity of these parties is endeavoring to sow mistrust between France and England, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, and Italy, by attributing false designs to the Emperor, who would treat such inventions with contempt had they not, unhappily, found too ready a credence in Europe, thus encouraging a distrust which is injurious to the progress of affairs.

The Patric of the 14th July contains the following :--

"There is no foundation in the rumors that the French army of occupation in Rome will be reduced by a origade, or that General Goyon has been recalled. Should the General return to France, it will only be in virtue of temporary leave of absence. The Duke de Gramont arrived at Rome on the 12th July."

Our readers will perceive that Frenchmen make amends for their inactivity, if not their silence, in matters of home policy, by their extraordinary facility in managing their neighbours' concerns, and in drawing a fresh map of the world every week. The British Lion receives a fresh avertissement this

week in the Imperial sanction said to be given to a French tir national (like our Wimbledon meeting), under the ominous presidency of Jules Gerard, the lion-eater. Is this defence, or defiance?

The star of his uncle favours Napoleon III. The occasion of bringing the Eastern question once more into prominence is offered by the massacres of the Christians of Syria by the Druses, abetted by the Arabs, and by the Turkish authorities. The French flag has been insulted, and French Jesuits have been murdered. In the very interests of humanity Eng- his troops, and that a row had taken place at Siniland is obliged to follow the French lead, and to gaglia between certain recruits from Ireland and the send her ships of war to second the operations of Papal carabineers. the French navy. Whatever he the political consequences, the time seems coming when we must conpean system.

By aid of the French Catholic journals we can put our finger on the sore place in Switzerland which is to be aggravated into an ulcer by the annexationists. The Catholics of the Jura have to submit to many an insulting measure at the hands of the bigoted Government of Berne, and their religious susceptibilities are played off against their national spirit.

It would be well if Liberals and patriots all over Europe would strive to learn the true meaning of. their fundamental doctrines, the equality of all religions, and toleration. France, hostile as her general policy is to the Ecclesiastical system, and contemptuous as is her mode of keeping the peace between excited religious disputants, yet attracts to herself the interests and at least the sympathies of all oppressed or degraded sections of a population. The tyranny of the State is compensated in their eyes by the cure which it holds out for petty, social, or party tyrannies. It is for this that the eyes of so many Irish Catholics are turned to France. - Weekly

The Prince de Ligny was recently at Rome; the Pope spoke to him about Napoleon III. with much good feeling, and said that even yet he would not doubt his good intentions. He would do better-as he easily might-if he had not been a Carbonaco .-Once a Carbonaro, a man smells of smoke ever after. On his return from Rome, the Prince went to Fontainebleau, where the Emperor, with his usual coolness, told him that the Pope had nothing to fear for the integrity of his States. "But, sire," answered the Prince, "he has already lost the Romagna."-"Yes, for the present (momentanement.") Not that tion as well as on the moral as on the material I can warrant the complete accuracy of this phrase, interests of France. It comprises statistics of but I know that in the spring the Emperor repeated over and over again to a member of the academy, the administration, of the religious body, of that "the Pope could no longer keep his States." commerce and industry, of finance, the army, He can scarcely expect us to credit all the contraagriculture, railways, roads, and canals. Two dictions that he has the kindness to tell us from day to day. But this is only a matter of private opinion; the general opinion is, that he does not intend to recognise all that the Italians are now doing. "We must let them fry in their own fat," might be his Toulon on the 9th July, after having been plated exclamation on receiving each new telegram. And with steel of the thickness of 13 centimetres.— what does he intend to do? He will egg them on, disappoint them, and tire them till they accept for very weariness his secret idea, which I suppose is none other than that put forth at Villafranca-a consideration under the nominal presidency of the of 900-horse power, and it is believed that a Pope, with the Emperor of the French to pull the crew of 600 men will be sufficient to navigate strings. The arrangements would have all the appearance of generosity on his part, and would bring him in a baryant of the creater to pair the part and would bring him in a baryant of the interest and would bring Castiglione, lately launched, are to be prepared his food. The meast es which he is forcing upon the King of Naples, whose tottering throne is supported by him, show that he intends to falsify the dreams of Italian unity, and to bring about his plan of the confederation. This plan might be useful, if it was not speiled by the despotism which infects all he touches. It is no invention of Napoleon III., but to the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, to a scheme that has always been favored by the Popes.

Our following a scheme that has always been favored by the Popes.

Curiously enough it was Russia, as M. Thiers tells us, which first in this century proposed an Italian confederation. In 1805, the Emperor Alexander wished to make Italy perfectly independent of both France and Austria. The House of Savoy was to rule over a large kingdom, composed of Piedmont, Genoa, Lombardy, and Venice; Tuscany and the Papal States were to remain intact, Naples was to be delivered from all foreign occupation, and all the States were to unite in a confederation under the Pope as honorary president, the real president being the King of Piedmont and the King of Naples by turns. This liberal plan was not to the taste of Napoleon I. But something of the kind must be hit out, if we want the equilibrium of Europe restored.

ITALY.

Rome, July 14. - The Pope, in a Consistory held to-day, pronounced an allocution energetically protesting against the Piedmontese Government on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa, Imola, Facaza, and Piacenza, approving the conduct of those Bishops, and designating the annexation of the Duchies and the Legations to Piedmont as a usurpation.

The effective force of the Papal army under General Lamoriciere amounts to 19,000 men. The Irish volunteers are leaving Rome for Spoleto. The army is being paid at the same rate as when on service in

General de Lamoriciere has determined to concentrate 10,000 men at Spoleto. That fortress possesses an historical importance. It was built in the 14th century by Cardinal Egidio Albornoz, at the period the Popes occupied Avignon. General Lamoriciere can ledge 4,000 men in that fortress, which is of considerable extent. The organisation of the Papal army is advancing with great rapidity. There are ten batteries of artillery mounted-horses complete. There is no want of men; they are arriving every day. The Archduchess Sophia of Austria has given the funds required for arming and equipping a battalion of Austrian riflemen 1,500 strong. pold is in perplexity. He lately said to his mi- darmes have been formed into a battalion to act as nisters-" In case of war we cannot maintain troops of the line. The troops now receive full pay as if they were in campaign. General de Gregorio is replaced in the command of the 1st Division by General Kalbermatten. Colonel Pimodan has been structed with great activity. It was constructed by Pope Paul III., ad coercendam, as an inscripton says, "Perusinorum audaciam." The Roman railroads are being completed with great activity. The contractor for the works being M. Salamanca, represented at Rome by General Cordova, who commanded the Spanish troops sent to the assistance of the Pope in 1849. While waiting for navvies from Spain old soldiers are engaged for the works. The article of St. Marc Girardin in the Revue des deux Mondes produced a great impression here, particularly that passage in which he says it is in vain for the Pope to resist giving reforms, for he will be forced to do so, and it is, by granting reforms he will preserve the population which he incurs the risks.

Italian affairs remain much as they were last week, except that every day's safety lessens the immediate danger of the Neapolitan Government. The the citadel, where an outbreak had taken place repulsion between the two Sicilies is so great, that among the troops, a portion of whom shouted the rebellion of the Island seems to go far towards pesunding the continental subjects of Naples to remain faithful. Of the two great Neapolitan parties, that of the constitutionalists is increasing every day, while that of the annexationists is dwindling .-Confidence is returning, because the people have faith in the Ministers, especially in de Martino, the Foreign Secretary. Romano, the new Prefect of police, is very popular; and the Kiug, under the advice of the Queen Mother, has dismissed General Nunziante and the Camarilla, which has surrounded and duped him ever since his accession. The legal continuance of the Neapolitan constitution of 1848, and of the Sicilian constitution of 1812, has been frankly recognised, and affairs for the present are in a state of calm.

Garibaldi is supported in Sicily by the nobles, who have deputed the noblest of their body to be his personal guard Still the correspondents of many foreign journals continue to assert that the Sicilians are opposed to the union with Piedmont, that their affairs are in a desperate state, and that the Revolution, instead of sparing, as it usually does, the Administration, has in Sicily destroyed every organised body from the police to the tax collectors, so that for all administrative purposes the country is in complete anarchy.

Telegrams from Sardinian sources announce that insurrection had broken out in three towns of the Papal States, from which Lamoriciere has withdrawn

A new pamphlet, la Politique Anglaise, supposed to be officially inspired, has appeared at Paris. We sent to see the Turkish power wiped out of the Euro- have nothing to fear from Cherbourg or Toulon; our real dangers come from New York and Cronstadt. But if we are determined to fight with France, we are cautioned to remember that one naval defeat will double us up for ever, while a lost battle at sea will only redouble French activity and enthusiasm - Weekly Register.

There is an uneasy pause. No new fact of any importance has happened within the week in either

lution looks forward. The Revolution probably expects that these "institutions" which the King of Naples gives in order to avert immediate destruction will effectually bring that destruction down upon him soon enough. All the exiles are returning to take part in the elections, and to enrol themselves in the National Guard. Diplomacy is no doubt busy with plans for settling everything on the principle of a Divided Italy instead of a United Italy. And it would be an endless and a useless labour to track all the shiftings of the diplomatic mind. One thing is to be remembered—there are certain persons that can consent to nothing absolutely inconsistent with their end. Whatever appearances may be assumed, the Revolution will not be content with any arrangement by which the Pope and the Church

continue to hold their own. Whatever appearances may be preserved Napoleon III. must get something MAZZINI AND GARIBALDI. - The Paris correspondent of the Morning Star writes : - "The latest news from Palermo announces the open appearance of Mazzini, in the streets of that place, accompanied by well-known French political exile; but as yet the democratic leader had not entered into action, but had contented himself with the announcement of his intention to remain quiet, without seeking to impede Garibaldi's projects until the fallacy of those projects became evident, and the Mazzinian doctrine would be an acknowledged necessity. The manifestation of Garibaldi's mistrust and dislike of Cavour has given reason of belief in the explanation which is said to have taken place between the General and the Minister, and which caused the General's refusal to see La Farini, whom he regards as noth-ing more than an envoy of Cavour. 'I can act and ing more than an envoy of Cavour. not talk; Sicily requires arms and ammunition, not the words and phrases with which you have put us off so long.' This is said to have been Garibaldi's answer to La Farini's advances towards a coalition." The Paris correspondent of the same paper writes that a great deal of secret communication is at this moment being carried on between Garibaldi and the King of Sardinia. The bondage in which the latter is held is supposed to occasion the necessity of se-

cresy between the two. The Marquis Trocci, at one and the same time one of Victor Emmanuel's ordnance officers and Garibaldi's aide-de-camp, has sole charge of these secret messages, and passes his whole time in journeying from Turin to Palermo and back again. Of Garibaldi's attempts to form a ministry he says :- " Every attempt at the formation of a Ministry by Garibaldi had met with opposition. It was thought that the underworkings of Mazzinian principles would overset every attempt at organisation for some time to come, and nothing is left but to temporise and wait."

GARIBALDI'S DIFFICULTIES. - A letter from Turin of the 8th instant, in the Siecle, says :-

"The party represented by Bertani begins to entertain serious fears of an arrangement of the affairs of Naples, especially as the Neapolitan constitution of 1848 is in several repects more liberal than that of Piedmont -- an argument of some weight if diplomacy meddles with the affair. The party of absolute unity, therefore, wishes to see Garibaldi act without delay-do something to embarrass the prelimiary arrangements, or, as the Diritto says, cut with his sword the knot which is being tied."-I learn that difficulties have also arisen about Garibaldi's Sicilian loan of 45,000,000f., as the Milanese bank which agreed to issue it appears to besitate, in consequence of the turn which the affairs of Naples have taken "

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes :-

It has been stated that certain overtures, or proportions, had been made to Piedment by the Neapoitan Government, with a view to an understanding for the pacification of Italy, and an answer returned. No such propositions have as yet been tendered to Piedmout, and consequently no answer has been returned. I do not mean to say that, in its extremity, the Neapolitan Government has not contemplated this or anything else that would afford a chance of escape from utter ruin. It was contemplated, and the Marquis of Villamarina, Victor Emmanuel's representative at Naples, being sounded on the subect, wrote to his Government for instructions how to act, and how to answer, should it it be brought officially before him. Those instructions he has received. Victor Emmanuel will have no objection to co-operate with the King of Naples (I can hardly say King of the Two Sicilies) for the independence and security of the Italian Peninsula. The conditions which he imposes as indispensable to this cooperation render it very problematical, and perhaps they explain the delay of the Court of Naples. They require that the Neapolitan people shall signify beforchand, and in a manner not to be mistaken, their readiness to accept the liberal concessions made by the King, their perfect confidence in his sincerity in offering and his resolution to maintain them, and their willingness to try once more how far a Neapolitan Bourbon can respect his solemn oath; that the King of Naples shall in reality, and not in form, detach himself from Austria as completely as if Austria had disappeared politically from Europe; and, above all, that no attempt shall be made to recover the possession of Sicily by force of arms, for, doubtless, M. Cavour regards Sicily as already gone. A letter from Naples received here this morning meutions that the concessions made by the King are really looked upon in a more serious light than was supposed.

TURIN, JULY 13 .- News from Naples to the 10th states that the King had summoned the former Camarilla. It was believed that those devoted to the old regime would be again called to power. The population was unquiet. Ships were being armed, and troops sent to Messina. Pianelli commanded Louis I. for ever!" and others "Francis II. for ever.

Twelve soldiers had been wounded. July 15 .- The news of the defection of two Neapolitan vessels had been confirmed. The departure of the Neapolitan mission for Turin has been ad-

GENOA, JULY 14.-Despatches from Cagliari assert that two other Neapolitan vessels had passed over to Garibaldi.

NAPLES.

We have received the following telegram from our Paris correspondent :--

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 17 .-- A telegram from Naples, dated yesterday, announces the fall of the Ministry. De Martino alone remains in office. Disturbances have taken place. The Royal Guard fired upon the people. One or two were killed. Several were wounded.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JULY 14 .- The Donau Zeitung gives a denial to the news published in some Belgian journals of certain negotiations between Prussia and Austria, more especially in reference to concessions asserted to have been offered to Prussia by the Austrian Ambassador at Baden-Baden.

SPAIN.

In the Congress the Minister of the Interior, in inswer to a question, said he knew that efforts were being made to obtain subscriptions to the Pope's loan, but that the Government had given its agents no orders on the subject. The Regeneracion states that the Queen has subscribed for 4,000,000 reals (1,000,000f.) in that loan.

TURKEY.

THE UNITED GRERKS .- A Vienna letter says :-There is at present a tremendous religious ferment in Bulgaria and Roumelia, and it is by no means uplikely that there will be a great schism in the Greek Church. In the neighborhood of Seres no fewer than 20,000 orthodox Greeks have thrown off the supremacy of the Patriarch at Constantinople, and led the crusade for the rescue of Palestine from the joined the United Greeks, who recognise the Popes Infidel.

as their spiritual chief. For the moment everything Sicily or Naples. Piedmont temporises and the Revo-Is quiet in Servia, and it is believed at Belgrade that the 'faiscurs' have received orders from Russia to

remain passive for a time."

According to the latest news from Beyrout, the state of things in Syria continues to be of the gravest character. A French vessel had been sent to Latakia, and was obliged to take up a position within gunshot of the town, in order to restrain the fanati-cal portion of the inhabitants. It was asserted that information had been received of atrocious plots having been formed against the lives of the Christians in many parts of Syria. The naval authorities were taking measures in order to be in readiness to meet the difficulties of the situation."

SYRIA.

(From the London Weekly Register.)

It is impossible to read the heartrending accounts that have reached this country of the series of atrocities recently perpetrated upon the Christian populations in Syria without arriving at the conclusion that whatever may be the political complications to which a dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire may give rise, the time is come when the Christian Powers of Europe must either withdraw their support from the crumbling throne of the Padisha and allow the rotten fabric to go to pieces, or else obtain from the Sublime Porte such effectual guaranteesif that be possible, which we very much doubt—as shall prevent a recurrence of the scenes of barbarity that have just been enacted in the Holy Land.

No matter what may be the jealousies of Latins or Greeks, or the British susceptibilities that place this country in antagonism on the Eastern question to France and Russia, all such minor considerations must yield to the paramount claims and the irrestible demand of humanity and Christianity, which make it infamous in any Christian State any longer to prop up a Government that either permits, or cannot prevent, the occurrence of such deeds of horror as have, within the last few weeks, been done in Syria. The worst crimes of the Sepoys,—the foulest wickedness of Nana Sahib,—all that has given to Delhi and Cawnpore an infamous immortality, have been surpassed by the infernal excesses of a savage fanaticism in the Holy Land. This outbreak of the Druses has been a series of cold-blooded, deliberate, wholesale massacres of the Christian population, accompanied with such revolting incidents as the history of Mahomedanism might lead us to expect from its licentious votaries when their passions and fanaticism are let loose. Men, women, and children remorselessly put to the sword; women foully dishonored without regard to age or circumstances; infants butchered before their mothers' eyes; in a word one scene of lust, pillage, and carnage: such is the revolting picture of Mahomedan government in Syria which the accounts from that hapless land have just conveyed to this country.

If these atrocities had been committed by the savage Druses and the lawless Bedouins alone, the question would arise how far any Christian State is justified before God in supporting an infidel Government incapable of restraining the ferocity of its fanatical subjects, and of protecting from outrage the Christian populations subjected to its authority. But when we find the servants of the Sultan and his soldiers either passive spectators, or still worse, active participators in those revolting scenes of devilish barbarity, the time would really appear to have arrived when Islamism should be abolished as a European power, and sent back to its cradle amid the desolate fastnesses of Asia.

We freely and at once acquit the Sultan of any sympathy with the monsters who have laid waste with fire and sword the Christian districts between Aleppo and Gaza, and proved by their atrocities in the nineteenth century, when they are merely tolerated in Europe through the jealousies of the Christian powers, that they are still as brutal, as fierce, and as sanguinary, as they were in the climax of the inscrutable triumphs over Christianits four centuries ago. Abd-ul-Medjid is naturally gentle, and he is too indolent to be ferocious. Revelling in the esseminate delights of his harem here, and in the anticipated enjoyment of his Houris hereafter, he loves a quiet life, and leaves others to rule in his name without hindrance or control so long as they supply him with piastres in abundance to indulge his taste for building gorgeous palaces, and bedecking his favorite ladies with costly gems. If his Mussulman subjects would only learn like him to forget their pristine insolence, and ferocity, we might be content, in the present state of Europe, to bear with a mild Mahomedan Government at Constantinople. But unfortunately, or fortunately, as the will of Provi-Ent dence may direct, the majority of the Pashas are as ignorant, as brutal, as fanatical, and as cruel in their feelings towards Christians as their predecessors were under Bajazet, and as they rule the empire, we despair of such practical improvement in the treatment of the Christian subjects of the Porte, as could reconcile us to the maintenance by Christian States of a Mahomedan Government in the fairest part of Europe and Asia. Already we have, as far as words and paper are concerned, guarantees in abundance that the Mahomedans shall not injure or insult their Christian fellow-subjects, and that the latter shall be amply protected in their persons and property against Mussulman violence; but the horrible deeds done by the Druses, the Bedouins, the Kurds, and the Turkish soldiery in Syria a fortnight since, show the exact value of such assurances. It is evident that the Christian powers set no value upon them, and that they put more trust in the presence along the Syrian coast of armed steam-ships for the protection of the Christians of those parts, than in either the "Hats" of the Sultan, or the sincerity of his Pashas.

There can be no doubt that the stipulations of the Porte in the Treaty of Paris have been flagrantly disregarded by the Turkish authorities, and that the servants of the Sultan have everywhere, and in every instance, and by every means, thwarted and defeated the objects contemplated by Austria, England, France, Prussia, and Russia, as parties to that Treaty in favor of the Christian subjects of Abd-ul-Medjid. These Powers are now called upon by every moral obligations to see that the late atrocities are severely avenged by the exemplary punishment of their authors-no matter though their name be legion-and that such an example of terrible retribution shall be set before the whole Mahomedan race as shall scare them from an early repetition at least of their ruthless barbarities. Russia will doubtless take the necessary steps for protecting those of the Greek rite who have escaped the general massacre, and England will, we hope, do something more than extend her protection, according to the dry announcement in the Government journals to Her Majesty's subjects in Syria. This country is not, we admit, much interested in the religious part of the Eastern Question since she separated from the Church, because the Protestants in the Turkish Empire are a mere handful, comprising a few Anglicans, Lutherans, and Calvinists, scattered here and there as the purposes of commerce have called them.

We are not now as in those glorious days when the great Plantagenet took up the cross and spread terror through the ranks of the Saracens. Since then England has unhappily abjured the symbol of Christianity which Protestantant fanaticism trailed in the mud, and then committed to the flames as an auto da fe in 1851, and she cannot, therefore, be expected to take a prominent or expensive part in protecting Christianity in the East from the hatred of the Mussulman. As far as the Catholics in Turkey are concerned, we must then look to France for the punishment of the recent Mahomedan outrages upon them, and their security for the future. That great nation has inherited an imprescriptible right to be the protectrix of Eastern Christianity, and we give the present Emperor credit for a determination to uphold those rights which have descended to him through her ancient kings, from that sainted Bourbon who

edid med gares OHINA!

The departure of the mail steamer having been postponed for 24 hours, the Ganges will be dispatched to-day at 2 p.m. She arrived late on the 8th inst , bringing the London mails of the 26th of March and was followed on the 20th by the Steamer Madras, with those of the 10th of April.

Almost the whole of the British forces, both naval and military, are now here. One battery of Armstrong's guns has to arrive, as well as a part of the King's Dragoon Guards from Madras. The transports are rapidly moving off for the North, and Sir Hope Grant, it is understood, will leave at the end of the month. When Admiral Hope will follow is not publicly known. There are fears entertained that the preparations of the French are far from complete for an onward move, should be decided on. They have sustained a severe loss in the wreck of L'Isere, one of their large transports, at Amoy, with 1,000 men and a large quantity of stores on board. Fortunate. ly no lives were lost.

Great anxiety is generally felt as to the future course of the expedition. The co-operation of our allies is extremely unpopular among all classes, and it is feared that no operations will be commenced before Lord Elgin's arrival, even should that be still further delayed. What he can do beyond placing the matter in the hands of the military and naval chiefs, when he does come, it is extremely difficult to predicate, for attempts at conciliation will signally fail, because misinterpreted, and at best could only lead to a patched-up and unsatisfactory arrangement without any elements of permanence.

The treaty between the Canton authorities and the rebels in the neighborhood, has fallen through: and the latter have gained an important victory over the Imperialist troops, of whom a large number were slain. On the banks of the river Yangtsze, too, the rebels have succeeded in raising the siege of Nankin and in taking possession of several fortified posts. They are also said to be again threatening Hangchow.

There are strange rumors affoat, coming from Europe, of proposals for an adjustment of existing difficulties with the Chinese emanating from St Petersburg, and being favorably received by the English Government, but not with equal cordiality by the French It would be much to be regretted that the mediation or intervention of any foreign Power in our quarrel should be sought or accepted. -Times' Cor.

(From the London Tablet.)

It is not easy to see what interest a Christian nation can have in maintaining the dominion of the bitterest enemies of Christianity. But six years ago all England went mad with enthusiasm for Turkey, and nothing would satisfy us short of bowing and breaking the proud neck of Russia to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Civilisation depended upon it; Humanity depended upon it. The Christian Power must be humbled, and the Pagan exalted. We must open our own veins to pour vigour into a decaying nation which abhorred us; and pretty freely we bled, literally and pecuniarily, for that noble purpose. We, we who had dealt summarily with many a "sick man" in India, without adding much to the glories of civilization or humanity, were horrified to think that Russia should do in Turkey what we had done in Oudh; and away we went with the Crescent on our forcheads and in our hearts to do battle against the Cross. We and the Crescent triumphed. We beat Russia and saved Turkey; giving Louis Napoleon, by the way, that first lift, which he has improved so well as to make himself at this moment master of the destinies of Europe.

It was certainly a fine part which we played in the Crimea. Humanly speaking we added to our glory; and whether we think of the Englishmen and Irishmen whose blood "larded" the way up to the heights of the Alma, or of the deep-throbbing hearts with which we at home read of the struggle at Inkermann, and of the patient sufferings of that long and horrid winter under which so many thousands succumbed without a murmur, we feel that the life of the old land has lost none of its vigor. what was all that heroism displayed? What are its results? We saved the Crescent from the Cross, and in return obtained promises of justice and protection to the Christian subjects of the Porte; promises which have been kept by massacre at Yeddah in Candia, and, now, in the Lebanon and Mount Hermon. Nay, all along it was evident that our services were repaid by hatred, and that the concessions of the Sultan degraded him in the eyes of his sub jects, and were resented by their disaffection, sometimes taking the form of conspiracy against his rule, The instrument by which he placed his Christian subjects on a level with the Mahometan was outraged wherever it was possible to defy it. Yet so peculiarly mad were we in favor of the Crescent to the disparagement of the Cross, that the first circumstance which really roused us was the note by which the Russian Government recently protested against the persecution of the Christians. At the thought that Russia should interfere to protect Christianity we shook off our apathy. All our sensibilities were immediately alive. But they protested against Russian interference, not against Mahometan persecution. So and so Christian are we.

And even now when the Christians of Lebanon have been massacred, the Turkish authorities in some places inactive, in others places openly assisting the enemies of the Cross; when the Christians of Mounts Lebanon and Hermon have been subjected to atrocities as horrible as those to revenge which every journal, every platform, in England stimulated our soldiers with every provocation that clo-quence and imagination could suggest -- how comparatively feeble and listless is our effort at indignation. Grant that all the atrocities charged against the Government of Naples for the last twelve years have been true, the Druses of the Lebanon under Turkish protection and with Turkish assistance, have within two months a thousand times exceeded them. The accounts are not ours. We have transferred them from the columns of our Protestant contemporaries to our own. But where is the indignation which would have burst upon Naples or Austrin if it had been told that a conspirator had been hanged by either of these Powers. We look for it in vain! It is not felt. And yet what a fearful story is this massacre in Syria, what a riot of devastation. What a hideous spectacle of treachery and bloodshed -the Crescent to maintain which we made war against Russia, looking on, approving, and aiding Towns and villages have been sacked and burned the Christians have been persuaded by the Turkish authorities to lay down their arms under promise of protection, and have then been handed over to the enemies to be massacred; women and children have been hown to pieces; twenty thousand of them are by the latest accounts said to be wandering about the mountain homeless and hopeless, and the crops of the Maronites have been everywhere destroyed But we hear of no fiery denunciations of all these atrocities; no Garibaldi subscriptions; no ery for the rooting up of the mis-government whose only plen in defence is that it is powerless to hinder these infamies.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, has sent to the Pope \$4,300 as the offering of the Catholics of Buffalo to His Holiness.

Thirty-three buildings, comprising the best portion of the town of Dallas, Texas, was burned on the 7th inst. Loss from \$300,000 to \$500,000; barely covered by insurance.

NEW YORK, JULY 27 .- The storm yesterday di considerable damage in this vicinity. A house in Williamsburgh was struck by lightning, and the in-

TORNEDO IN NORTHERN OUIO - Cleveland, July 23. -Auornado passed over Braceville Station, on the Clevhland and Mahoning Road, on Saturday, entirely destroying the depot and several dwelling-huses and darns, and killing two ladies. Large trees were uprooted and hurleh through the air.— The stosm was verd violent, and extended over an area ef two miles in length and a mile wide.

Ar unusually severe thunder storm passed over Danbury, Ct., on the 16th inst. The lightuing struck a dwelling on Spring street, instantly killing a man named Patrick Lynch, and slightly damaging the building. Lynch leaves a wife and four children. The lightning also struck in several places outside of Danbury.

A fire occurred in Philadelphia on the morning of the 17th inst., in the grocery store of William Auld, in West Market st. It spread to the stairway, preventing the escape of the occupants of the upper room. Three females and one boy leaped from the second and third story windows. Miss Dillon was the only one injured. And was arrested, the condition of the store showing that it had been set on fire.

The steamship Pennsylvania, of the Philadelphia and Richmond line, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th inst., in James river, near Jamesnight of the left Norfolk, Va., at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, The fire was discovered at eleven o'clock at night, bursting from the boiler deck The passengers and crew had scarcely time to save themselves in their night clothes on rafts, from which they were soon after rescued by the steamer Gurtis Peck. Three children of Mrs. Deitz, Philadelwere lost by the upsetting of a raft.

CONCORD, N.H., July 27 .- This morning about five o'clock, James S. Williams, of Warren, N.H., stepped up to — Wyatt, and shot him through the heart with a revolver. He died instantly Willams is under arrest. The cause was trouble about an old debt.

Last week a number of counterfeit \$2 and \$3 bills on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Burlington, Vt-, were offened at various places aquat New York ;btt the fraud was soon discovered, and the rascais did not succeed in getting rid of any of the spurious money.

The New York Evening Post published a list of eighty-five slavers sailing under the American flag, and chiefly fitted out in the United States, between February, 1859, and July, 1860

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY, &c .- The following return of the strength of the British Army, Militia, Volunteers, &c., on the 1st of July last, has just been issued: - Regular Army - Royal Horse Artillery, 1,738; Household Cavalry, 1,317; Cavalry of the Line, 9,802; Royal Artillery, 14,636; Royal Engineers, 2,080; Military Train, 1,715; Foot Guards, 6,253; Infantry of the Line (service companies) 40,542; Army Hospital Corps, 686—68,678 Depots—Of regiments at home, 3,888; of regiments in the Colonies, 9,338; of regiments in India (cavalty) 1,317; ditto (infantry) 17,080; of her Majesty's Indian Army, 1,689-33,302 Total, 102,080. Embodied militia, 15,911; disembodied militia (quota 113,801), effectives, 52,899; yeomanry cavalry (quota 17,196) effectives, 15,022; enrolled pensioners (quota 16,120) effectives, 15,000; Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps (approximate number) 122,367 Grand total, 323,259.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

BELLS.

BELLS.

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

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, &c. TEACHER, provided with a Diploma from the R C. Board, will undertake teaching. Address through Post-Office, or Mr. Dalton's Book Store, Montreal.

FURTHER FROM ENGLAND.

Bolton, Eng., June 4, 1859. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:

Sirs, -- I have very great pleasure in recommending your medicine, I was suffering a few weeks since with a complaint called Bronchitis, and could scarcely take any food. I was recommended to try your Pain Killen, and after taking a few doses, I was completely cured. THS. WILKINSON.

Yours Resp'y, P. S.-I have recommended the same medicine to many of my friends for different complaints, and in every instance it has had the desired effect of doing T. W.

Manchester, Eng., May 31, 1859.
Having tested the medicine called PAIN KILLER, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son of Providence, in the United States, I have much pleasure in speaking of its great efficacy and usefulness. Two years ago I was suddenly afflicted with a painful internal disease, when a friend of mine, (who had just returned from the States), seeing my anguish, gave me a small quantity of Pain Killer, which he had brought with him and which I took internally, as he directed The relief was immediate, and so satisfied was I of its value as a medicine, that I immediately sent over to New York for half a dozen of the large bottles, and I am thankful to say it has proved to my family and to others who have used it, of inestimable value and relief to almost all kinds of suffering and pain.

Yours Truly,
H. D. MEAD.

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

SEE WHAT AYER'S SARSAPARILLA DOES FOR DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER.

Stort's Chossing, Talladega Co., Ala., 9th August, 1859.

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

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

A GOOD STEREOSCOPE, With Six Beautiful Views, for ONE DOLLAR.

GRAHAM & MUIR have received a large assortment of superior STEREOSCOPES and VIEWS, which they offer for Sale at much lower prices than usual.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,

VERY SUPERIOR, in handsome Mahogany Cases, only SIXTY CENTS

a Set and upwards. A supply received by GRAHAM & MUIR, 19 Great St. James Street.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH NOTE PAPER,

Tented, only FIFTY CENTS a BOX, of Five Quires Black Bordered, and other Note Papers, with Envelopes to match--at equally low prices.

> GRAHAM & MUIR, 19 Great St. James Street.

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

19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

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

Catalogues can be had on application. GRAHAM & MUIR.

MAGNIFICENT EDITION

HAYDOCK'S CATHOLIC BIBLE

THE Subscribers are issuing in Numbers, price 25 cents each, HAYDOCKS'S unabridged CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE. The Work will be completed in 38 Numbers, and will contain 25 splendid STEEL EN-GRAVINGS. This superb edition of the Bible has been honored by the approbation of the Holy Father PIUS IX., by Cardinal Wiseman, and Forty of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States and the British Provinces, including His Grace the Archbishop of Quecec.

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

GRAHAM & MUIR.

Dedicated to, and Honored with the Suffrages of, 110 Holiness PIUS IX.,

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

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

GRAVING and several fine WOOD CUTS. Part First now ready-price 25 cents-the remaining Numbers will soon be issued.

GRAHAM & MUIR.

GRAHAM & MUIR.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

OF CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, Devotional and Historical Catholic Works, will be found at 19 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

Prayer Books in various Bindings; superbly Bound Prayer Books, in VELVET, at reduced prices.

June 28, 1860.

A YOUNG LADY provided with a Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners in Montreal, and with warm recommendations from an English family in Upper Canada where, for three consecutive years she instructed the children of the family, is again desirous of forming a similar engagement. She is competent to teach French, and English, the Elements of Music, Crotchet Work, &c. &c.

Apply to C. B. at the residence of M. A. Boucher, No. 360 Lagauchitiere Street, Montreal.

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 impart a sound English Education.

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

Among the many restoratives which nature has supplied to relieve the afflictions of humanity there is no more favorite one for a certain class of diseases than the "medical gum" of the Wild Cherry Tree : but however valuable it is, its power to heal, to soothe, to relieve, and to cure, is enhanced ten fold by scientific and judicious combination with other ingredients, in themselves of equal worth. This hap-

py mingling exists in that
"Combination and a form indeed" Of medician known as

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, Whose value in curing Coughs, Colds, Branchiis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pulmonary Affection, and Incipient Consumption is mestimable.

> HOME TESTIMONY. Boston, April 18, 1852. ?

No. 48 Union Str. §
Mr Seth W. Fowle.—Dear Sir:—Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden Cold, which resulted in a very severe Cough, with violent pains in the Side and Chest. I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and immediately seut for a bottle. The effect produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless came in, and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily; and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAFyet live many years.

Respectfully, MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs Rowe having been an inmate of our by any person wanting anything in the above line, family. WILLIM DENNETT.

MARTHA DENNETT. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

wrapper. Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co, Boston, and for

sale by Lymans. Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, wholesale agents for Moatreal.

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

JOHN McCLOSKY,

38 Sanguinet Street.

July 12.

JOHN MICLOSKA'S

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS. 38, Sanguinet Street,

North corner of the Champ de Marc, and a little off Graig Street. THE above Establishment will be continued, in all its branches, as formerly by the undersigned. As this establishment is one of the oldest in Montreal, and

the largest of the kind in Canada, being fitted up by Steam in the very best plan, and is capable of doing any amount of business with despatch - we pledge ourselves to have every article done in the very best manuer, and at moderate charges.

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

With respect to the change that has taken place in he 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 husiness, as has been circulated through the City in hand-bills. I am still the head Manager, until further notice

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX.

IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS.

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

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

P. F. has also on hand a choice selection of Dry Goods and READY-MADE CLOTHING, which he will Sell, at very low prices, Wholesale and Retail. M3º Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI-SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

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

April C, 1860.

DRY GOODS.

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

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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

Day Express for Quebec, Portland and at Quebec at 9.45 P.M) at.....

Mail Train for Portland and Beston (stopping over-night at Island Pond) Accommodation Train for Quebec, island Pond and all Way Stations, at 8.25 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit daily.

Day Mail, for Toronto, London, Sarnia, 0.00 A.M

Stations, at 4.30 P.M Night Express Train, (with Sleeping Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,

ke, at...... 9.00 P.M.

These Trains connect at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwankie Railroads for all

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, June 27, 1869

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RAGE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen

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

Ayer's Ague Cure.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING,

MERCHANT TAILORING,

And General Drapery Store, THE CLOTH HALL,

292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

Best West of England Black Cloths. Black Cassimeres, Tweeds, Doeskins. Silk Velvet and Marseille Vestings. Rendy Made Carments for all Seasons Gentlemen's Gloves, in Silk, Kid, Lisle, &c. Gent's Half Hose Mermo, Cotton, & Lambs' Wool. Gent's Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. Gentlemen's Linea Collars in the various Styles. Gent's Fancy Regatta and Linen Frented Shirts. Vests, Pants and Drawers in Merino and Cotton. Umbrellas, Portmanteaus, Travelling Scarfs, &c. IN THE

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Orders will be executed according to the Latest Fashions, with much care and despatch, at the same time consulting the peculiar wish of each Customer. Full Summer Suit completed in one day.

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

Linens, Flannels, Towelling, Long Cloth, Muslins, Parasols, &c. J. IVERS, Proprietor. June 21.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months. Every Pinuist, | Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Every Singer, Every Teacher, Pinno Forte Music, cost-

Every Pupil, Every Amateur, ing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced By the entire Press of the Country, to be The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind

in the World." Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Plano Forte Music for TEN CENTS.

Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe

"SOLO MELODIST,

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulters, Sores, Ecuptions, Pim-ples, Pustules, Blotches, Bolis, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

ples, Pustules. Blotches, Bolis, Rhins. and all Skin Diseases.

J. C. Ayen & Co. Goats: I feel it my duty to asknowledge what your Sassaparilla has done for me. Raving laherited a Scrodinos infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arma; sometimes it iarned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and cars with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without ranch relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that yeu had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made nust be good. I cent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cared me. I fook it, as you advise, in small does of a temporation of the many thing ship soon began to form under the seah, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel when I my anying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Envysipelus.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Iting-worm, Sore Eyes, Uropsy.
Dr. Robert M. Preble writer from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1820, that he has easel an leveterate case of Deopey, whice threedened to be mainte fatally, by the persevering use of one Sarabarilla, and also a democratic attack of Midliganal registeduc by large doses of the

same; says he cares the common Eruptions by it con Bronchocele, Goitre, or Swelled Neck.

Zehnion Sloam of, Prospect, Texas, writes: a Three horres of your Satsaparilla cared me from a theire—a hidden swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years." Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

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

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

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-ceration, Carles, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

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

Byspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Meloncholy, Neuralgia.

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF toughs. Colds, Tailmenza, Hourseness, Croup, Bronchitts, Incipient Consump-tion, and for the Relief of Consump-tive Patients, in advanced stages of the Bisease.

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

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

Prepared by Br. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada

P. F. WALSH.

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker,

HAS REMOVED TO

178 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.) CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECT-ED and most varied assertment of FANCY GOODS, Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F.

WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY. Zi- Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent work-

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

BUSINESS DEVICE: W Quick Sales and Light Profit. 41 Nov. 17, 1859.

FIREWOOD.

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

FIRE BRICKS.

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

F. B. MINAMEE. St. Antoine Street.

WHITE PINE.

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

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

F. B. MINAMEE.

FOR SALE.

3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 14, 14, 14 300 Empty Coment Barrels.

F. B. MINAMEE. THE Subscriber has two pair of BOB 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. MINAMEE. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE. IN this spieudid free stone building, one of the most

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

ACADEMY

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTHE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishmen; is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with compe

tent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict atten tion to form the manners and principles of their pu pils open a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the anal requisites and accomplishments of Female

Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS : Board and Tuition. \$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding. 7 000
 Washing.
 10 50

 Drawing and Painting.
 7 00

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W.; Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

TERMS:

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

the Pupils.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1859.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

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

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

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

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS

IN DUE SEASON.

Oct. 20, 1859.

able reference.

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

Collector of Accounts,

53 Prince Street.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Obisholm. Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aylmer-J. Doyle. Amhertsburgh-J. Roberts. Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville - P. Murray. Belleville - M. O'Dempsey. Barrie-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Caledonia-M. Donuelly. Cavanville—J. Knowlson.
Chambly—J. Ilackett.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Cornwail—Mey. J. S. O'Connor.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Dalhousic Mills—Wm. Chisholm
Dewittville—J. M'Iver.
Dundas—J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Ermsville-P. Gafney Emily-M. Hennessey. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—G. M'Faul.
Ingersoll—W. Featherston.
Kemptvillc—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—P. Purcell. Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley. London—Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville—M. Kelly. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Oshavon - Richard Supple. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelliown—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherringion-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. B. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh.

M. P. RYAN,

Toronto-Patrick Mullin, 23 Shuter Street.

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

York Grand River-A. Lamond.

Thorold-John Heenan.

Tingwick-T. Donegan.

Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

West Port - James Kehoe.

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET, (Opposite St. Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE,

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

Butter Flour Pork Fish Salt

Oatmeal Oats Pot Barley B. Wheat Flour Split Peas Corn Meal June 6, 1860.

TODECCO Cigars Soap & Candles Pails Brooms, &c.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

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

City references, if required.

REMOVED.

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

From Saint Francois Xavner Street, No. 192, SAINT PAUL STREET,

In the Upper part of Messrs. Lamothe & M'Gregor's Store. J. LEANDRE BRAULT.

May 31, 1860.

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



CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER, No. 229, Notre Dame Street, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons

and the Public in general for their very liberal patronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTH MA .—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. CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

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

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

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

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

fail to commend them to public favor.

Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight end a very material saving in price.

CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper isage, in any climate. Printed Circulars, with descriptions, recommenda-

tions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal, Agents for Canada.

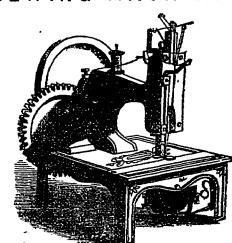
January 7.

********************************* BRENNAN,



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

SEWING MACHINES.



J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES,

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!! These really excellent Machines are used in all the principal Towns and Cities from Quebec to Port

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860.

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

chines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

PRICES: No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00 85 00 with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED. All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PATTON & BROTHER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

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

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE.

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL ADVOCATES,

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

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE.

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE. No. 59. Luttle St. Jumes 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-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged.

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

D. O'GORMON,

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

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

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

M'GARVEY'S

FURNITURE STORE,

244 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

FURNITURE BUSINESS.

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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

per cent below anything in the city.
Please call and examine the Goods and Prices, which will convince all of the fact that to save mo-ney is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-

244 Notre Dame Street,

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

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

April 26.

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

THOMAS WALKER & CO., ... Wholesale and Retvil

-AUGUST 3, 1860.

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS,

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

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

> PRICES. WINES.

Per Per Per gal. dozen, bottle. PORT-Finest Old Crusted 48s 4s 0d Very Fine......12s 6d 30s 28 Gđ SHERRY-Finest Pale or Golden 17s 6d 42s 3s 6d Other Brands, 50s 5s 0d CLARET-Chaten Lafitte and St. Julien,......12s 6d 24s 2s 6d

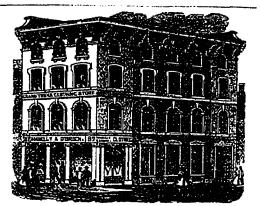
SPIRITS. BRANDIES-Martell's & Hen-

nessy's, 1848.... 60s 5s 0d Otard's, Planats, &c. &c. 15s 0d 36s 3s 0d 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 2s 0d Thin's & Jameson's Irish..... 8s 4d 20s 2s 0d Old Rye and Genu-

ine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d ALES AND PORTERS. quarts, pints.

ALE-Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I. PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guiness & Co.'s...... 15s 0d 7s 6d Montreal and Lachine,..... 5s 0d 3s 0d CIDER-Penner's and Devonshire,... 12s 6d 7s 6d All Liquors guaranteed genuine and direct importa-

tions. Depot for Genuine Upper Canada Rye and Toddy May 31, 1860.



SPRING AND SUMMER. 1860.

Grand Trunk Clothing Store, 87 M'GILL & 27 RECOLLET STREETS.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Cloths, Doe-skins, 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

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which consists of the largest assortment, most fashionable styles, best assorted, and cheapest in the

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

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Montreal, April 19, 1860.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TEAS (GREEN)

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

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU.

OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF.

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

JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. INDIAN MEAL, B. W. FLOUR.

DRIED APPLES.
OHEESE, American (equal to English.)
WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
BRANDY—Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, n hhds. and cases. PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal

Porter and Alo, in bottles.

and pints. STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

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

at the lowest prices.

THOMAS M'KENNA,

GAS FITTER. No. 52. SAINT PETER STREET.

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

Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the Parish of ST. JULIENNE will require, on the First of July next, a FEMALE TEACHER; one who will be able

Secretary-Treasurer.



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

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all bumor in the eyes.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

One bottle will cure scaly crruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .-- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful.

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

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

improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Cintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

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

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

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

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 my most sincere thanks for prosenting to the Asylum, Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts of prevalent among children, of that class so nevel and pints.

St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you most sincere thanks for prosenting to the Asylum my most sincere thanks for prosenting to the Asylum of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so nevel pints. glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-

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

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in

Sisters of St. Joseff, Hamilton, C. W

J. PHELAN.

March 3 1860

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND

(Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.

Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.

PIAND FORTE TUNING,

JOHN ROONEY.

to instruct in both English and French. Address by letter, prepaid, to A. H. De Caussin,



EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

One to three bottles will care the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

Two bottles are warranted to cure minning of th ears and blotches among the hair. and running ulcers.

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

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

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of

St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston, May 26, 1856.

covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ANOTEBB.

our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very soro leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.