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HRONICLE. CATHOLIC

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No. 43.

NEVER DESPAIR.

A STORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. "Till then I banish thee, on pain of death." KING HENRY IV.

The period of my narrative is in the year 1797, and the opening scene is in the city of Paris. The parties in the French Directory were at daggers' points; and notwithstanding the efforts of Madame de Stael to bring about a reconciliation, the Constitutionalists refused to acknowledge a power formed exclusively from the most sanguinary faction of the Revolution. The great dependence of the Terrorists was upon the army, under Generals Hoche and Bonaparte who contemplated a coup d'etat to overwhelm the Girondists, who, though in a great measure sensible that danger was hanging its dark clouds over them, yet knew not from what quarter the thunder would burst, and felt themselves unable to shun or counteract it when the storm should roll its overwhelming force to destroy them.

It was on the evening of the 15th of September, and Madame Michaud sat with her husband in a parlor of their house, which commanded a view of the Boulevards. The evening was rather sultry; there was but little wind; the sun was hastening down to the verge of the western horizon, mantled in the richest splendor of gold, and purple, and vermillion. Martial music filled the air, for the morrow was to present a grand review to the citizens of Paris, and the troops under Augereau were marching into the capital to take up their positions.

"How delightful those strains come upon the ear," said Madame to her devoted and attached husband, as he stood gazing with emotion upon the beautiful woman. "I dearly love at all times to listen to the soul-inspiring harmony of music, but never more so than when the swell of a full military band breaks the silence of anproaching twilight. Hark!" she continued;—
"and yet it makes one shudder to think that such heavenly sounds should herald the messengers of

warfare and blood." Michaed started, and a paleness overspread his cheeks. "It is but too true, Eulalie," said he, mournfully; "they are indeed the agents of death. And perhaps even now"-he added hastily, but instantly checked himself, and paced to and fro in the apartment.

"You appear to be disturbed, my dear," uttered the lady, rising, and throwing her finely moulded white arms around his neck. "Surely I could have said nothing to displease you."

"You! Eulalie? Oh no!" responded the husband; "you have always been a treasure to me, and had I followed your counsel-but it is too late now. But come what may, I must meet it as a brave man ought."

"What do you apprehend, Michaud?" inquired the lady, laboring under painful alarm.—
"Do you suspect the troops? I cannot think that any evil is intended. It would be a deathblow to the liberty that the councils have struggled through seas of gore to attain. It will be but a show to please us women. Hark ! can anything sanguinary be connected with such exquisite music ?"

"I may be mistaken, my love," replied the husband, endeavoring to assume a composure he was far from feeling, for Pierre Michaud was a Constitutionalist and a national representative, against whom the vengeance of the opposing party would be unsparingly levelled, and he looked upon the expected review as a mere subterfuge to get possession of the capital. He would not, however, terrify a mind that he felt it was his duty as well as his affectionate inclination, to soothe and tranquillise; therefore, he concealed the presentments of evil that had seized upon his mental faculties, so as to depress his usual flow of animation, and forced nature into a burst of hilarity foreign to his heart.

That night the faithful and attached pair sat till near morning holding sweet converse, and enjoying that delightful communion which flows from purity of affection. It was a night of exquisite gratification, and in the stillness of the hour did the eloquent Michaud pour forth, in energetic language, his ardent and faithful love for his wife. He seemed to be inspired; there was an unusual glow of feeling in his breast that he himself could not account for; a heavy weight bung upon his mind, and seemed to force out the sic was once more filling the air with its thrilling ardor of his soul in beautiful and energetic language, and Madame Michaud was happy.

Suddenly the heavy report of a cannon came booming through the silence of midnight; the deputy started; he caught his wife to his arms, and clasped her to him with a fervor and strength which seemed to say, "They shall not part us." For several minutes a death-like stillness prevailed; neither of them scarcely breathed; but the discharge was not repeated, for the sound of been the same, though dissimilar in language .-a single unshotted gun had annihilated the French | Eulalie had not been habituated to those fearful republic. Augereau had surrounded the Tuileries-the guards surrendered-the palace was taken possession of several members of the ing instinct crept through her frame, as, mingled by cruiser; and when daylight again dawned up- which, however, was not long before it came in

Louis—and the army was triumphant. But sitting, was apprehended on his entrance, and sent to join his companions in the very apartments which had been occupied by the royal victheir votes for the death of their sovereign; and into the room. now the wheel had nearly performed its revolu-tion—the period of blood had approximated to its cycle—they knew and felt themselves victims appointed to die. On! could it have been possible to enter into the secret recesses of their hearts, when retributive justice unbared her arm, and demanded, "as they had meted out to others, so should it be measured back to them again." But, in this instance, the guillotine was not resorted to; there was a cruelty in the mercy that condemned the prisoners to perpetual banishment in Cayenne. Michaud was not even allowed the mockery of a trial; and without any attention to his prayers and entreaties to give one last embrace to his beloved and almost heart-broken wife, he was hurried to Brest, and embarked, with many others, on board a frigate bound across the Atlantic. The ship remained a few days in port; orders came for her sailing; the wind was fair; her anchors were weighed, and she stood out to sea. There is a feeling connected with the departure from our native shore that operates even upon the roughest nature .-To the bold land which, when near, seems to lift its head with daring pride from the depths of the ocean, sinks lower and lower as the vessel recedes; and to the uninitiated in this deception, the ship appears to be stationary, and the land departing. It was this that made Michaud exclaim, in the extreme of his agony, "The land is leaving me - beloved of my heart, I shall see thee no more." Providence has implanted in the human heart a veneration for the place of nativity-an attachment to the soil on which we first drew our breath. Men may affect philosophy; they may call themselves "citizens of the world!" but, oh! even the most crude and callous cannot resist the appeal which is made to the kindlier emotions by the mention of the word "Home!" And here were individuals banished from their home, and all that endeared them to existence r here were individuals bidding farewell to their native land-a long, an eternal farewell; here were parents, brothers, and the male ties of relationship, torn from those loved ones whom they could never hope to see again .-Nor were those the poor, the destitute, or the outlawed felon-many of them had inhabited palaces, and lived in splendor; there were the once wealthy and highly privileged noblesse;there were the ministers of religion, the learned scholar, and the devoted patriot; but there were also the sanguinary regicides, who had consigned their monarch to a public execution, and had been present at the scaffold to witness his last sufferings. Recollections of such a spectacle were not calculated to alleviate misery.

Pierre Michaud was about twenty-seven years of age, possessed of a very fair estate, and fairer prospects, when he contracted marriage with a lady whom he had loved. They had only been united a short time, when he found himself drag- of eager spirits to engage. Being under the ged into the vortex of the Revolution, by being chosen one of the deputies for the south of France. To have declined, would have been she was already crowded with canvas in chase. tantamount to rendering himself suspected; and having a liberal bias towards a constitutional form of government, he repaired to Paris, accompanied by his young wife. His only crune in the eyes of the Terrorists was his being a Constitutionalist. Had he been permitted to choose, he would have retired from the revolting scenes or stability; and from the moment of interview that shocked his spirit, to homely peace and love. He was no regicide. He loved his country, and ardently longed to see the wolves that preyed upon it destroyed. Yet Pierre Michaud was a banished man.

And what had become of his attached wife? After parting with her husband, she employed herself in such little offices as she knew would gratify him and win a smile and embrace on his return to take her to the review. Martial muswells; but there came a sound mingling with it that brought the chillness of fear. There is no other sound like it in creation. It proceeds from occurred. Anxious and earnest, were the gazthe voices of assembled thousands, uttering wild but simultaneous shouts of revolutionary vengeance. I have heard those rolling shouts in different parts of the world, when all that is human has been laid aside, and all that is infernal reigned paramount in savages, and the cry has explosions of brutal passion when the yells of multitudes roll upon the breeze; but a shudder- fired guns, to attract the attention of any friend-Five Hundred were arrested, and conveyed to the | with the pealings of the trumpets, she heard the | on the waters, another large lrigate was seen

victors. She listened with an indefinable sensastrange and appalling effects. They evidently grew louder, and indicated a nearer approach to her dwelling. A presage of some calamity, but of what nature she knew not, darkened her mind

"Fly, fly, Madame!" he hurriedly exclaimed, "fly whilst there is yet hope of escape. The bloodhounds are coming to wreak their fury. -Hark to their advent?

" And Pierre? what has become of him ?where is my husband?" inquired Madame Michaud, rallying all her energies to meet the approach of danger.

"There is no time for converse now," returned the person addressed. "Pierre is a prisoner, and well needs your best exertions to support him in his adversity."

"And he shall have them," responded the lady with firmness. "This is his house and his property, and I will not abandon it to strang-

"You will defeat your own purposes," uttered the man; " if you remain you perish, and the prospect of saving your husband lost. Hark! they are close at hand, and even now it may be too late. A fiacre awaits. Slip on your bonnet and shawl. Heed no other dress, and hasten, for you life."

Thus solemnly warned, Madame Michaud complied. The fiacre was gained and drove off. The mob assailed the dwelling; the work of demolition commenced, and in one short hour the place presented a scene of revolutionary ruffianism and wreck. The unfortunate lady, though she had saved her life, could not obtain a refuge. She was a woman of talent and integrity, two dangerous qualities to the regicidal faction; and consequently she was proscribed and driven into obscurity, at the very period that her husband was quitting Brest barbor for the colony of Cayenne.

Away flew the ship over the foaming waves, bearing within hearts sad, and stricken, and despairing - consciences over which a scene of crime was exercising a despotic sway-bloodguiltiness, that left a stain upon the immortal groups, and complaints, and cries, ming ling with the clanking of chains and the ringing of fetters, came up the hatchways and were wasted on the desert waters. Yet the sun by day and the stars by night shone bright and clear. The heavens were a smiling and a cheerful aspect, and none who saw that gallant vessel proudly stemming the billows, could have conjectured that she carried a freight of such apwas crossed in pleasant weather, and Cape Ortegal appeared. It was opening daylight when they made the dark blue land arising from the emancipation had blessed him. azure ocean, and a few minutes afterwards a strange sail was visible from the deck. Glasses and straining eyes were directed towards the object; many a conjecture was hazarded; many gasconade was uttered; but none, though several were well assured of the fact, declared her to be what she actually was-a British frigate, full land, she had the advantage of the Frenchman in seeing the enemy first; and when discovered, But the French captain was fully acquainted with the admirable qualities of his noble shin .-She was one of the fastest sailers in the republican navy, and carried her broadcloth with all the stiffness of an alderman. Nor was the British frigate any way inferior, either in fleetness at daybreak till the twilinght hour of evening, Day after day passed on, and still those heardwhen sombre shades were gradually deepening into night, no perceptible change had taken place in their relative positions. Oh, what anxious of a single biscuit, about a quarter of a pound of moments were those for the wretched prisoners

in the hold! Sometimes, during the day, the Lulwark of draw upon the democratic citizens; but the away his anchors, and retrimming his ship, was again enabled to walk ahead; and as they were not within reach of shot, no actual hostility had ers during the whole of that night; and though sometimes, when a baze was on the horizon, it was hoped by the French captain that he had escaped from his pursuer, yet no sooner did the mistiness evaporate into thin air, than the indefatigable and watchful enemy was once more chase. During the darkness, the British frigate had thrown up rockets, burnt blue lights, and

the republican, but the superior sailing of the Pierre Marchaud knew nothing of all this; and tion that she could not account for; never had latter plainly evidenced that there was no chance wants of nature, and whose wolfish eyes glared the next morning, after a most tender parting any sounds which she had heard produced such of nearing the French ship but by running on a wiklly upon each other as unbidding longings with his lovely wife, he repaired to the hall of strange and appalling effects. They evidently parallel line, and occasionally hauling up, for the larger that made them sink to chuldent to the hall of strange and appalling effects. Englishman was to leeward. An engagement means had been resorted to that human invennow appeared inevitable; but the French captain dexterously avoided it, by changing his tim and his devoted queen. Some of the pri- and caused a tremor to shake her frame. Sud- course two points to windward; and though a soners had been in the Convention, and given denly a friend of her husband rushed franticly few shots were exchanged, yet but trifling injury and caused a tremor to shake her frame. Sud- course two points to windward; and though a was done on either side. For four days and three nights did this chase continue; the British sometimes bringing up a fresh wind, and getting within gunshot, and then the French frigate would catch the breeze, and again outsail them. The fourth night a heavy gale of wind came on, that continued for nearly a week. The furious elements, though they did not calm the passions of the hostile parties towards each other, yet drewall their attention to their own peculiar safety, and the ships parted to meet no more.

Nothing scarcely could exceed the horrible situation of the state prisoners during the storm. From their countrymen they suffered the utmost indignity and inhumanity. Several of them perished in that louthsome and pestilential hold; and eight or ten having held a solemn council, frienziedly determined on self-destruction.

At length the frigate arrived at Cayenne. The appearance of the island in its rich fertility was beautiful, and the verdure presented a grateful spectacle to the eyes of the wretched captives. But on landing, the intense heat of the climate almost overnowered them, and sickly apprehensions aided the attacks of fever that speedily diminished their numbers. They were placed in a coffee logic as a temporary prison and provisions of the worst quality were served out to them in very scanty allowances, and they were kept under extremely rigid restrictions.

Pierre Michaud, although the bitterest anger oppressed him when he thought of his home and his wife, yet struggled with his afflictions, and, like many others, determined upon attempting to escape. It is true that several had lost their lives in their endeavors to reach Surinam or Berbice, or to penetrate into the interior to the reported he had been washed overboard, and one Spanish settlements of Paraguay. Some, in or two asserted that they had seen him strugfact, after almost incredible hardships, succeeded in getting to Pernambuco. Michaud, at length had food: where they procured it none could was enabled, through the generous aid of a tell; but conjecture was not long in deciding as Swedish gentleman, a planter, who was about to to what the horrible banquet actually was, and mbark in an American brig for the purpose of conducting a sick wife to Europe, to obtain concealment in the same vessel. The brig was more to the northward, and increased in fury so bound to Gottenburgh; and oh! the delight that swelled in the heart of the banished man when they gained the mouth of the river, and were ranidly running off from the land. The air, as ther on the coast of Ireland, England or France, it came laden with the persumes from the orange blossoms, was now breath of liberty to obtain a meridian altitude for ten days; the palling misery. The dreaded Bay of Biscay him, and hope resumed its wonted hold upon his recknning had been wholly neglected; and the mind: he was free, free; and he felt in his whole frame the expansive powers with which of safety, yet to the seamen it threatened wreck

> Oh, blest liberty! it is thou alone That gives to fleeting life its sweetness and perfume, And we are slaves without it.

The winds were fair, the weather favorable, and the captain promised a speedy passage .-Monsieur Berthollon had laid in his own provisions for himself, his wife, his daughter, and his friend; and trusting to the assurances of the captain, who was poorly supplied, they lived merrily and unsparingly upon their stock, which was daily decreasing. It was the month of December when the brig neared the British isles, intending to run through the British Channel .-But north-easterly gales set in; the cold became piercing; and to their dismay, they discovered that there was, even upon the most economical scale, not more than a week's victual remaining, and a very scanty supply of water .hearted winds prevailed. Gradually the food disappeared, till their only nourishment consisted salt pork, and one glass of water, for twentyfour hours. Several of the sails were split; the brig being deep in the water, the sea broke fear-St. George, by various manœuvres, contrived to fully over her, and at length she became leaky, so as to keep the half-famished and nearly worn French captain was a seaman, and by cutting out crew incessantly at the pumps, But the thrilling dread of starvation overcame the prospective shipwreck; scarcely a morsel of nourishment was left: the water, except a very small portion, which, to the eternal honor of the seamen. was preserved for the females, was gone, and death stared them in the face with that gaunt and terrifying look which ravening hunger and their grasp. He caught a rope, but it was not parching thirst create. The captain of the brig fast. Wild shricks mingled with the howling of proved inadequate to his duty; by his soundings he discovered that he was considerably out in his visible, and carrying on to come up with the longitude; and when emergency demanded prompt activity and exertion, terror overcame him, and he shrunk back dismayed, confining hunself to his cabin under pretence of illness,

Temple, that prison to which many of them had sounds more like the dying groans of a prostrate nearly abeam of the Frenchman, and about two It was a pitiable spectacle to witness the de- voice of the comforter-oh. it was almost a

been instrumental in consigning the unfortunate army than the triumphant cheers of conquering miles distant. At first she was standing towards spairing countenances of those unhappy creatures, whose hollow cheeks soon betrajed the tion could suggest to prolong existence, but the last resource was failing. No vessel appeared in sight; the gates of heaven seemed to be closed to their earnest supplications, and despair triumphed over even the consolation of religion. And there sat the father gazing with tender auxsety, verging upon agony, at his wife and child, but with his tenderness there came also a mingling of ferocity that he could not subdue. The demon hunger was preying upon his vitals, and the corroding tooth of the monster poisoned the source of generous feelings. Madame Berthollon possessed a most kind and indulgent busband; disease had made her petulant, but impatience and repining were awallowed up in the prospect of the dreadful death which awaited them, and the affliction of the wife and the mother raised her above the ebullitions of corporeal suffering. The incessant breaches made by the sea kept them constantly wet; their bedding, everything was saturated with water; whilst, to add to their misery, they had seventeen hours of darkness to seven of light.

> In time, the gale suddenly shifted to the westnorth-west, and bore them along with great rapidity towards England. Hope once more revived, that, though they might not reach a friendly port, yet, getting in the face-way of the Channel, there was a chance of falling in with a vessel from which they could obtain assistance. A day and a night passed away, and still they were careering forward without having Leen able to speak one ship, although several had hore in sight. Disappointment increased their critability; there was a maddening unnatural savageness in all that the crew did; they wrangled, they fought, without knowing why or wherefore; and there was a tiger-like desire to gratify their appetites with flesh. A little negro lad, belonging to Monsieur Berthollon, disappeared; it was gling for his life. It might be true, but the men nany partook without questioning further. At the close of the second day, the wind veered round as to compel them to lay to, and before its close the land was dimly seen, through the dense haze. dead under their fee. Where they were, wheno one could tell. They had not been able to to the passengers the land presented a prospect and death. A long dark dreary night was before them; there was the blackness of darkness above, there was the blackness of darkness below, and the gloom of the sky and ocean were united by links of white sparkling foam. The water gained so fast on the brig that she was nearly ungovernable; the billows threw their lofty feathery heads clear over her, washing everything from the decks.

About two o'clock in the morning, a tremendous shock told them of their fate; the brig had struck the ground, and shook and trembled as in agony. She was lifted on the curling summit of a mountain breaker, borne along with irresistible velocity; and then, as she descended, was dashed upon the rocks, that rent her stout timbers. already shattered by the gales. The crew and passengers had crowded on the deck, grasping any thing that promised security; but their hands were benumbed by the cold, and the relentless billows washed them away into the yawning abyss, or crushed them on the craggy rock on which the brig was heaving with convulsive throes. Again rolled in a mountain wave, roaring and raging in the power of its might, the remnant of the wreck was hove farther in and fixed, where, though the sea was not so violent. it still beat incessantly over them in showers of snray. At the first shock, Monsieur Bertholion. aided by his friend Michaud, succeeded in lashing the mother and daughter to the stancheons of the winch near the mainmast. Berthollon was performing the same office for himself; his wife and child clung to him so as to impede his labors. Alas! the second wave tore him from the gale, as the dark form disappeared for ever. Pierre Michaud beheld the catastrophe, but he could not avert it. He had been with difficulty enabled to make himself fast near the ladies; and futile as his attempts were likely to be to soothe them under affliction, he could not refrain from offering consolatory kindness. But their hearts were bereaved and desolate; the

mockery to think of ecomiors then was borne per in themselves, and therefore desirable; but they away upon the wild gushes of the gale; and society, otherwise their secreor, could be an infringe hausted by fatigue and faintness, Pierre found ment of individual figures. If individuals may asso his strength, both mental and physical, for taking ciate, and sewear before God and man, that they him. A benumbing heaviness crept over his taeyes became dim, his recollection faded, he sank into insensibility.

The east had opened her portals, and daylight, in mournful array, gloomily issued forth, when Pierre Michaud, stiffened with cold, and scarcely alive, awoke to a consciousness of his awful situation. He shook with convulsive agitation that portended the last struggles against dissolution; he felt his end was near at hand .--And what the spectacle which he beheld? The brig had fallen over nearly on her broadside, and he was in some measure suspended by, his lashings. At his side were the mother and the daughter clasped in each other's arms; the former with her head thrown back and her eyes fixed and glaring, the latter with her face upon that bosom from which she had drawn her nutriment in early infancy; both were dead ! At his ment in early infancy; both were dead! At his this, guilty of cruelty and inhumanity to the last feet, in the waste of water, were two seamen, degree? Their cruelty is not lessened, but rather whose only motion arose from the fluctuation of the waves; they were past suffering. On his they have the power to assuage the ills of life, they have the power to assuage the ills of life, they have the power to forego any exercise of this power, except at left hand, a little below the shattered bulwark, lay the captain on his back; but though the sea was breaking over him, he made no movement, for he too was lifeless. The shore, a wild rocky of their principles being in strict conformity with coast, could be faintly discerned; but as the gale still exulted in its devastating strength, Michaud dared not cherish a single hope. He resigned himself to his fate; a stupor came over him, and he was lost to consciousness.

Once more the banished man awoke to sensibility; but oh, what a change was presented! There was no longer the howling of the tempest and the bellowing of the waters; there was no longer death and destruction stalking in fearful array round him; he lay upon a soft bed, under warin coverings; his pillows had been carefully arranged beneath his head, and the curtains were closely drawn to exclude the cold air .-Where am I?" exclaimed the bewildered man, as with difficulty he raised himself up, and, having parted the curtains, gazed with astonisment at the scene. "Father of mercies!" he exclaimed, " has it then been only a dream? Eulalie -my own Eulalie!" for she was sitting by his side, "what is all this? Oh, there is too much crowd upon my mind !-am I yet living? Come, come to my arms, thou partner of my joys and sorrows, and by your fond embraces convince me that this is no deception."

Madame Michaud passed her arms around her husband's neck, kissed her pallid lips, and shed tears of joy upon his breast. "Yes, Pierrie," said she, " thus wonderfully restored to me and to your home-blessed be His holy name who

has wrought out this deliverance." "I see-I see," exclaimed Pierre delightedly; "we are in my own ancestral mansion. In this room I drew the first breath of existence; and here, Eulalie," continued he, as he pressed her to his heart, "here am I restored to a second life. But how has this astonishing event been brought about ?"

Madame Michaud briefly informed him of the wreck being observed on the coast near to his own dwelling, and himself, with three or four others, rescued from impending death. Notwithstanding his emaciated appearance, he was recognised by many who had known him in brighter tions, have a positive right to the assistance prodays, and the papers found upon his person cor- mised. There is no charity in the case. The motive coborated the evidence of his identity. He was springs from self-interest; it is, in fact, a base egotpromptly removed, and assiduously attended to by his devoted wife, who, after undergoing severe hardships and cruelties, had been restored to her matrimonial rights.

"But the Directory," exclaimed Michaud;my enemies. Eulalie; will they not discover where I am, and continue to persecute?"

"The Directory is no more, Pierre," responded his wife; " the monsters have been shorn of their power. Napoleon Bonaparte effected a revolution on the 18th Brumaire, and is now Chief Consal. It is through him that I am here-and you, oh, my husband !--you are no longer a banished man."

Pierre withdrew from public life, and cultivated his estates; and it is but a few years since I plucked delicious grapes in his vineyard, and saw him surrounded by a numerous and noble progeny, on whose minds he had inculcated one excellent and wholesome lesson, that may be summed up in two words-Never Despair.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THEIR PERNICIOUS INFLUENCES. Man is essentially a social being; but the wants the natural inclination of his heart cannot be satisfied by a general intercourse with society. For, as Father Hecker remarks, in his admirable Aspiraions of Nature, "in the midst of society, we are conscious of an intense and painful void within our breast." Nothing else but the Christian Religion is designed to fill up this void, by establishing a more intimate union of hearts, founded upon a supernatural love, such as Christ exacts from all his follow-This is my commandment, that you love one-amother as I have loved you." John xv. 12. If man rejects this religiou, he finds himself comselled to substitute for it some inventions of his own, which necessarily must show the weakness and imperfections of their author.

To convince ourselves that such is the case, we need only to examine into the character of those Catholics whom we occasionally find united with the popular secret associations of the day. They are, universally, men who have lost the spirit of religion, and who, in consequence of the neglect of their Christian duties, find in it no longer those streams of living water which alone can quench the burning thirst of their craving souls. These secret organizations have some humane and attractive organizations have some numane and attractive features, which are incessantly dinned into our ears, with a view of enticing those who are not on their guard, and which prove but too often, extremely dangerous to lukewarm and indifferent Catholics.

Every Catholic cannot but know, that all "secret societies," no matter what be their name, are strictly forbidden, and condemned by the Church, as antisocial and anti-Christian, and that any one of her members joining them, is by the fact, out off from her communion. In the first place, these societies are anti-social. Man is born a member of society; he has naturally equal rights with all his fellow men, and therefore he enjoys the rights to take cognizance of whatever concerns the welfare of society. Particular associations, having in view some special end for the good of society, may, no doubt, be pro- will have every one's good word.

will keep to themselves all that concerns their pe culties, and he conjectured that he was approach- culties, and he conjectured that he was approachculties, and he conjectured that he was approaching the termination of his earthly career. His tural rights of their fellow men? They will doubteyes became dim, his recollection faded, he sank less tell us that their principles are in keeping with those which govern society; but are we bound to take their word for it? Nay, can we believe them? They openly avow that they are sworn to secrecy. If, therefore, there be nothing more in their societies than that which they tell us, they are perjurers. If they are not perjurers, we can learn nothing of their principles, and are left totally in the dark.

They boast of the great importance of their associations, and profess to regard them as tending to exalt and refine society. But if it really be so, why do they lock up in their lodges, those salutary principles and remedies? They proclaim themselves philanthopists; philanthropy means love for man, and not for sworn brethren only. If their boasted philanthropy be not a sham, why do they not extend its benefits to the millions outside of their lodges? Why do they swear that they will grant these no relief-that they will leave them unenlightened as to those remedies for mortal ills of which they proclaim themselves the custodians? Are they not, in increased, by the fact, that while they avow that the surrender of one's individual liberty. They must be followed-blindly followed-in order to gain their favor. They may talk of their good intentions, and those laws which govern social intercourse among men; but why, then, have they recourse to secrecy, which was, of its very nature, anti-social? Why should they swear for a triffing reason, to keep that from the public, which they declare to be intended for the public good? Is it not reasonable to suppose that there may be something behind this secrecy that cannot bear the light? It has always been a matter of wonder with us, how high-minded and honorable men could so demean themselves as to swear to keeping secret any kind of prospective knowledge. To take such an oath entails upon its miserable victim a positive disgrace.

The history of modern times unfolds, in bloody characters, the fruits of these secret organizations .-It is beyond the possibility of dispute that the dreadful revolutions which have in late years convulsed European society, were brought about by the machinations of the so-called secret philanthropists. Far be it from us to suppose that every member has such intention, or that such horrible schemes are always and in all places entertained by the societies. Members, however, have themselves often confessed their ignorance as to all the secrets held at headquarters. and the question arises, how can these refuse to ac when commanded by that imperial tribunal which of horrible reality in the remembrances that they have sworn to obey, backed, as it may be, by the power of the dagger and certain vengeance? We cannot but be persuaded, if honest and well-meaning men fully understood the nature of all secret associations, and the facilities which they afford for operating evil, that they would not hesitate a moment to abandon and denounce them. If a man be carried off into bondage by an irresistible force, the blame certainly cannot attach to himself; but he who, with his own free will, submits himself to the absolute control of others, renounces his liberty and makes a slave of himself. A freeman before, he enters into these secret conclaves and forswears his liberty, knowingly and willingly binding himself by a fearful and tyrannical oath, not to divulge sccrets that may be, for aught he can know, if undivulged, detrimental to the best interests of society and the

In the second place, the tendency of secret associations is anti-Christian. Their apologists and defenders declare, that they are, at least in part, intended for the alleviation of human sufferings, and that, therefore, they deserve the sympathy of the lovers of our race. So far the end looked to is undoubtedly praiseworthy. But, then, we must not forget that this sympathy does not so much exist except towards those who, by uniting themselves with the organisation, and fulfilling the required condisoften the heart, and move it to compassion.

Turn over the pages of Catholic history; and you will, at every step, find the wonders of that spirit of Christ, that worketh in her. Before, therefore, connecting themselves with such a society, and calling upon the Almighty to witness it, men ought to examine into the legitimacy of the act, and inquire whether the ends contemplated cannot be attained by other means; by means, too, that can confidently be brought forward into the broad daylight.

We would ask any man who contemplates attach ing himself to any one of those societies, whether he believes in Christianity? If he does, we would ask him further, if he believes that the Christian religion is adequate to all the wants of man? If he admits this, as he must, or else pronounce Christianity a failure, we should tell him that his oath is unnecessary, and consequently forbidden by the religion of

The spirit of the secret societies is evidently subversive of Christianity. If a man be a Mason, he is locked upon as having all the religion necessary .-We hear it often said that the secret associations work in co-operation with Christianity! This is mere nonsense. Christianity needs no secret machinery. Christ planted His Church as a city upon a mountain, that it might be seen by the whole world. And who are they that presume to give the finishing touch to that grand work, which, more than eighteen centuries ago, was finished by a God? If men will but learn of the Church of Christ, no such lame inventions will be needed to keep society in order, and to render them happy as far as happiness can be their portion in this valley of tears. She will assist them in all their necessities with a heaven-in-spired tenderness, and if she cannot remove their afflictions, she can at least transmute them into laurels that will forever crown them amidst the delights of Heaven. However viewed, the secret societies are found in opposition to the Christian religion. Few of their members even lay claim to the name of Christian: Some have openly avowed that no other religious principles than those laid down in the formularies of the societies to which they belong, will avail to make men better or happier here, or contribute to their happiness hereafter. Some, especially in Germany, and other parts of Europe, have not only declared that Christianity is a cheat but have zeal-

ously labored for its overthrow. How fatally deluded must one be, when he can see in the secret associations, which are, after all, but the tombs of the shattered remnants of rotten Protestantism, a substitute for the Christian religion !-How sad, that any should look to such means for the regeneration and perfection of social order, rather than to the religion of Christ! Occasionally, persons who have been reared Catholics are found affiliated with these associations. The conduct of all such is simply disgraceful. They ought to know better, and most of them do know better. Traitors to their religion and to their God, they sadly err if they look for peace and repose of conscience in the position which they occupy. Wee to such, for the truth of that religion which they have denied will haunt them in spite of themselves, in the deepest caverns of secrecy and darkness .- Louisville Guar-

BRITISH DRUNKENNESS AND BRITISH HY-Let us magine some native of the sober South taking, about 10 o'clock last night, an observant and rambling walk through the streets of London, making his way deviously from the region North of Holborn, and bent upon witnessing the proceedings of the British Legislature. He would pass through the Seven Dials; he would wander to and fro in a maze of courts and alleys until he emerged into Coventrystreet; he would pass down the Haymarket, and would find himself by way of Parliament-street at his destination. What would be the prevailing idea upon that man's mind when he arrived at the lobby of the House of Commons? At the corner of every street, and midway between the corner of every street, in the most wretched of the thoroughfares he passed, he had found magnificent palaces lit up like the scene of an Eastern story. He had pushed open the swinging doors, and, peering in, had beheld rags and rottenness, had heard a babel of curses and obscenity, and had seen a huddled mass of filth and wretchedness. Perhaps he had pushed his way thro' the bloated livid creatures, braving the stench, the smoke, and the drunken familiarities of the crowd, with the desire to know what was the great and absorbing allurement which drew them together. He had found that they came there to drink vitriol .-They called it gin, but the gin they were drinking was a coarse burning alcohol; and there they sat or stood about, pouring down this pernicious stuff from small metal measures, until they reeled and quarrelled, and fought, and shricked, and blasphemed. Ever and anon, as they had emptied their pockets and fulfilled their measure of drunkenness, the proprietor of the pandemonium thrust them forth into the public thoroughfare, or called in the paid guardians of the public peace, and, complaining of the disorderly conduct of the penniless drunkard, sent him off to prison, to be sobered at the public expense. It may happen that our curious fo-reigner may in other parts of the world have seen the frenby of an African when excited by rum; he may have seen the contortions of Arabs under the influence of hashish; he may have seen a Malay furious from the bang, a Turk tremoling from the effects of opium, or a Chinaman emaciated from inordinate indulgence in the same vice; but for a scene of sterling vice, and lust, and filth, and frenzy, all drawn into one pit, and fermenting under the patronage of the law, he might search the world all over, and never find a rival to that object of ambition to respectable vintners, and that creation of Middlesex magistrates, "a thriving public-house in a low gin-drinking neighborhood." After he had passed some score of these, and had noted all their various classes, from the rags in the Seven Dials to the more gaily frequented haunts of the Haymarket there can be no doubt as to what would be weigh ing upon his mind; it would be the profound feeling

that "Surely the great and absorbing vice of the

We have brought our foreigner to the lobby of the

House of Commons. We will now take a liberty

lower classes of this nation is drunkenness."

with the regulations, and introduce him into the Speaker's Gallery. He looks down upon an assembly of, with all faults and exceptions, the first gentlemen of the world. Our friend's attention is immediately rivitted by seeing that our most consummate orator is upon his legs. He listens, and still he listens, first with bewilderment, and then with stark disappointment. That great rhetorician is talking nonsense. He is proposing to the House of Com mons to make it penal for any person to sell a quart of claret to be carried away in a quart jug, or to allow it to be taken away in any other measure than in a quart or a pint bottle. Again, he is proposing to the House to put a veto upon the sale of unixtoxicating wines and to place the exercise of that veto in the hands of the magistrates who license and regulate those thriving public houses which he saw in operation in those low gin-drinking neighborhoods. If our foreigner will listen a little longer, he will find that he is incorrect in his obvious conclusion that these measures are proposed with the avowed intent of perpetuating and forcing to nightly recurrence the scenes which he had just witnessed in the Seven Dials and the Haymarket. They are, forsooth, concessions in the interest of religion and morality The orator is standing at bay. He is surrounded by assailants. He has proposed to set up a rival to the Gin Demon, and all the priests of this grim idol are attacking him. They do not call out, like the honest shrine-makers of Ephesus, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" they do not cry, "Great is Gin, and great, also, when ameliorated with salt and drugs, is Beer in They are indignant only in the cause of virtue and sobriety. They are apprehensive only of what will happen if claret should come to be drunk n places where people cannot get gin. They are fierce only in their virtue, vehement only in their sobriety, zealous only in their wish to save the lower classes from the immorality of drinking light French wines. There is Mr. Ayrton, who represents White-chapel and its neighborhood, where all may be seen which can be seen in the Seven Dials. He is devoured by fear lest some parent might be so depraved as to give his son, a youth perhaps of 14 or 15, a little claret to drink with his dinner, and he proposes a penalty against any one—not being one of the priileged pandemonium-keepers—who shall sell a glass of wine to be consumed by any person under sixteen years old. Ot course, the pandemonium-keeper may, without lawful hindrance, serve gin to a woman to pour down her infant's throat. There is Mr. Salomons, whose glory is that he is a Hebrew, but who is in terrible alarm lest the Christian Sunday should be desecrated by a draught of claret. There is Mr. Hardy, who perhaps is only affected by a desire to see some crotchets of his own in an Act of Parliement. There is Mr. Edwin James; and there are innumerable other assailants, all attaching the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in front, in rear, and in flank, and all proposing vexatious restrictions, tend-ing obviously to render it unprofitable to keep a pastry cook's shop and sell claret-and-sherry, but most profitable to keep "a thriving publichouse in a low gin-driking neighborhood." The nonsense which Mr. Gladstone is talking is only talked under the compulsion of these attacks. He is giving up what, in the name of virtue and sobriety, the licensers and owners, and the political friends of the licensers and owners and conductors of these horrible dens, are squeezing him too hard to allow him to retain .-When our foreigner leaves the House of Commons he will have added one more protound conviction to his mental store, and will say, "Surely even the drunkenness of the lower classes of this nation is exceeded in its intensity: it is not so wonderful as the hypocrisy of the higher classes."

It is, indeed, passing strange that men can say and do what has been said and done in resistance to the proposed permission to sell wine in places that may be entered without pollution; but, strange as all this may seem, we must not allow those foreigners who from a distance will criticize these debates to conclude that the action of our Legislature is tobe in any way judged by the words spoken in Parliament. Mr. Henley spoke last night for the Justices and Mr. Edwin James for the licensed victuallers, but the great body of the House said nothing, but voted with steadiness in favor of common sense and civilization. They cannot help free Britons from passing from the pawnshop to the ginshop, and there making beasts of themselves; but they acknowledge the advantage of giving them the choice of a milder and less poisonous stimulant. When we consider the great wealth, the widely ramified connexions, and the great consequent political influence of those who gather to themselves the earnings of the masses by means of these publichouses, and when we further remember the local electoral interest which these

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

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ILLNESS OF THE REV. DR. M'EVOY, P.P., KELLS. It is with deep concern and unfeigned regret we have to announce the severe and dangerous illness of this distinguished and amiable clergyman. He was suddenly attacked on Tuesday, at the Amiens street Terminus of the Drogheda Railway. as he was proceeding to the train by which he intended to return home. He was taken in an insensible state to a neighbouring hotel, where every care and attention was paid to the reverend gentleman under the direction of Dr. Nedly, who has remained in constant attendance. The Rev. Mr. Irwin of the Cathedral Church, administered the last rites of the Church to him on Tuesday night, as he appeared to be sinking fast. Although he rallied a little on Wednesday and was somewhat better last night, we regret to say that very slender hopes are entertained of his recovery .- Freeman.

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE IN TUAM. - A preliminary meeting was held, on Sunday, at Tuam Cathedral for the purpose of promoting the collection in aid of the Holy Father, which is to take place throughout this diocese on Pentecost Sunday. His Grace the Archbishop, the clergy of the town, and several of the laity were in attendance. Our revered and illustrious prelate opened the subscription list with the munificent and princely donation of one hundred guineas. This grand and glorious example was followed by the Very Rev. P. J. O'Brien, President of St. Jarlath's College, who subscribed £10; Rev. E. Coyne, R.C.A., £10; Rev. P. Heany, Professor of St. Jarlath's College, £10; Rev. U. Bourke, do; T. Higgins, £20; Andrew Egan, £10; D. B. Leonard, £5; A. J. O'Connor, £5; Michael Faby, £5; Charles Blake, £5, &c., &c. This magnificent commencement of the movement practically and unmistakeably proves that the collection for his Holiness, in the diocese of Tuam, will be such as was always anticipated, worthy alike our illustrious Archbishop, his clergy and his people In every parish of the diocese the enthusiasm is intense; and in the course of the ensuing fortnight we hope to be enabled to chronicle one of the most effective and substantial manifestations in favour of the persecuted Head of our Holy Church, which has yet taken place in Ireland .-

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE POPE. - The Irishman say: -" They go, these light-hearted Celts, to defend the Pope: they go, too we will not deny, because they love a trifle of fighting; and no chance has yet been given them against their direst foes .-The conscience-stricken terror, which weighs on England's rulers, preventing them from volunteering at home, what more natural than that they should volunteer for the Pope? But peace has its struggles as well as war; and we cannot help thinking what havoc these bright-browed, fair-cheeked young Celts will be doing with the hearts of the dark-eyed maidens of Italy. We shall, doubtless, have a colony of young Italian-Irish wives in Ireland next year. God speed these Irish Volunteers! When they come back to Ireland, tried and skilful soldiers, with "French fashions" in their knapsacks (let us pray Heaven) may they find a free and independent nation here ready to claim their veteran swords to help in de-

fending our shores from all foreign invaders." THE POPE. - THE IRISH BRIGADE! - The Sligo Champion contains the following: -Our readers will recollect that some weeks since we made the announcement, on the authority of our New York Correspondent, that an Irish Brigade was in course of formation in America, to defend the Holy Father against his No Popery assailants; we have now the privilege of reporting further progress, upon the same reliable authority : a gentleman whose name would be a sufficient guarantee, whether in the U. States or in this, the "dear old land af his birth" as he loves to call it-of the truth of any statement to which it would be attached :- " New York, April 30, 1860. - Thank God, that I have lived to see this day-that I have, had an opportunity of witnessing the genuine old Catholic spirit evoked in this land of my adoption, as it was wont to exhibit itself in the dear old land of my birth some years since. My previous letters had made you aware that some patriotic Catholics here had set on foot a movement to enrol active young men in the service of Pius the Ninth, and I may now tell you that the organisation of this Irish Brigade has been most successfully accomplished. Already upwards of five thousand fine fellows-such as a Sarsfield would love to leadhave joined the 'Standard of St. Patrick,' every man of them well provided with all the necessary appurtenances for their glorious mission. There is no impediment to an Irishman carrying arms or learning military tacties in this country. You will not be surprised, then, when I tell you that every man of the Brigade is well up to his work; but I cannot refrain from mentioning a curious fact, which have from a trustworthy source—it is this—that over four hundred of those enrolled have been indebted to the British Government for their military education, as militiamen; the principal portion of them being real Tipperary boys, and others from the West of Ireland. At first, the arrangement was that the Brigade should be conveyed to France, cor route to Rome, in vessels specially chartered for the purpose; but, owing to circumstances not now necessary to relate, this has been altered, and officers and men will proceed as ordinary passengers, some to French, some to English ports, and ultimately rendezvous at the place appointed for that purpose previous to placing themselves under the orders of the gallant Lamoriciere. I have spoken of officersthere have been some appointments, but only provisional, everything being left to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief of the Papal troops. Al-ready 1,200 have sailed for their destination, and in the course of another week it is expected that over two thousand will have taken their departure from port. I know you will be glad to hear this good news, and I can add to your satisfaction, the men who have banded themselves together for this second 'crusade' are moral, well-living men-practical Catholics, just the material to make good sul-diers for the Father of the Faithful. Their watchword is- 'Ireland-St. Patrick-the Pope!"

IRISH RECRUITS FOR THE POPE. - The Morning News has the following article by way of answer to Mr. Cardwell's menace of taking measures to put a stop to the recruiting for the Pope in Ireland;—"Of course, if any law has been violated or is about to be violated, the Government are quite right in looking to the matter, with or without Mr. Stewart's prompting. Let the law take its course. We ask nothing more, and we have no reason to expect anything British legislation in Ireland has always been else. read in its most penal sense, but we imagine even Irish law officials will find it hard to construct criminulity out of anything so perfectly legal and constitutional as free emigration. If any one does an illegal act, we say again let the law and its administrators deal with him. Irishmen are not Russian serfs, they are not adscripti glcbæ, and cannot be tied down like negroes to the soil, or prohibited from trying to improve their minds and fortunes by travel. So long as no illegal act is done-and we most earnestly advise all our fellow-countrymen who have turned their minds to the spirited subject of Italian emigration to avoid all law breaking, and to go out as bona fide emigrants, perfectly free to adopt any profession, even the honorable profession of arms when they get to their destination-so long even the omnipotence of Parliament' will fail to stop the publichouse-keepers have all over the kingdom, it is Irish Exodus, or to turn it from the course it may to the credit of the House of Commons that this vaplease Providence to direct it into. They will not,

da as we believe it to be, as strong, sincere, and ardent as that which once lighted up for a brief space the darkest portion of our apprais we may be sure it will find vent, and reach its destined aim, despite the silly meddling of Scotchi busy bodies, or even the veto of a Whig patron of Sardi nian robbers and Sicilian revolutionists. We can tell Mr. Cardwell that if the Government has resolved to strain the law, so as to forcibly decree to what regions our people may freely fly, and in what lands they must not dare to travel or seek a home, it has entered upon a bad work. If the ingenuity of men were taxed to devise a scheme by which the law and the Government could be made most obnoxious, hateful, and unjust in the eyes of the Irish people, and deprived of even the sanction of moral precepts, violent interference with the emigration to Italy would assuredly be adopted. We trust the Government will not be so ill advised as to enter upon such a struggle. It could but produce excitement, disturbance, and ill-feeling. It would assuredly fail. If our young men, or our old men, desire to go to taly the law gives them the right to go; and, furthermore, as no law bans emigration to that country, any more than to New Zealand, it is as allowable to assist and encourage deserving emigrants to Tolentino as to Auckland. Is any one coercing, allaring, seducing or kidnapping the emigrants? If so, we hope the delinquent will be punished. But what if it be otherwise? Are the people emigrating of their own free will and strong desice? And is it the exercise of this free will and strong desire that Mr. Cardwell would attempt to bar with violence and persecution at the beck of Count Cavour? Is it the exercise of this perfectly legal free will and strong desire that he would prevent in the case of the Pope's territories, and allow in the case of every other territory all over the globe? We can tell him once more that no one expects him to allow the law to be infringed, and that those who desire to promote emigration to Italy seek only what is regal and lawful, truly and strictly. But any attempt to wrest the law out of scandalous and notorious animosity to the Sovereign of Rome; and at the beck of a forsworn tool of the revolutionists, could have but one result in Ireland, We defy any such attempts. The Government, if so ill-advised, might persecute and prosecute, but they would fail in the attempt to arrest the noble impulse of the Irish Catholic heart that has called forth the alarms and fears of cowardly foes."

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Friday's post brings us a proclamation from Sir Henry Brownrigg, Inspector General of the Irish Constabulary, setting forth the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, cautioning persons against enlisting, or inducing persons to enlist in the service of foreign powers; such offences being deemed misdemeanours and punishable by fine and imprisonment. Masters of vessels are equally liable .-A similar proclamation to the metropolitan police has emanated from the commissioner. Hitherto, as Mr. Monsell pointed out on Thursday night, it has not been the practice to prevent enlistment in the the army of a friendly power, and the Foreign Enlistment Act was certainly not intended to meet such case as that of Irishmen enlisting in the service of a Power with whom we are at peace. The course now adopted by the Government is both ridiculous and futile, and any proceedings founded on this proclamation will, well are convinced, prove utterly abortive. Still it does not lessen the disgust which one naturally feels at the one-sided policy of the Foreign Office; for to Lord John's anti-Catholic bigotry may really be traced the attempt to prevent aid being rendered to the Pope, while he is eager to encourage the Garibaldians .- Weekly Register.

A CLERGYMAN SUMMONED TO DISCLOSE THE SE-CHETS OF THE CONESSIONAL.—The Northern Whig cuntains a report of a case tried at Castlebellingham Petty Sessions last week, in which it appears, the Rev. Mr. Callan, P.P., was summoned to give evidence as to a party from whom he had received restitution money. Mr. P. J. Byrne, an eminent solicitor, on the part of the reverend gentleman objected to his examination on this point, and made an able and learned argument on the subject. The learned gentleman said-To ask a priest to disclose information received by him under the seal of confession, would be contrary to the law of the land. Father Callan must refuse to break the seal of confession, and to ask or insist on him to do so would be the means of preventing him from being the medium of restoring to the owner ill-gotten property. and would constitute him nothing better than an informer. The allowance by the judges of the land of a priest's plea for declining to tell the whole truth in such cases as the present, had been often made. Mr. Byrne then referred in support of his argument, to "Russell v. Crews," where an eminent judge, Lord Chief Justice Best, said—"He for one would never compel a clergyman to disclose any communications made to him at the confessional, but if the clergyman chose to make them he would receive There were several other instances in which them." the judges refused to compel clergyman to disclose what they heard in confession. Mr. Fitzmaurice said that he would not press Mr. Callan then to give evidence in the case, but he would keep the case open, and hoped that the prosecutrix would be able to produce further evidence.

THE IRISH REPRESENTATIVES .- The London corresnondent of the Wexford News, a paper of "Liberal" politics, writes:-"I regret to find that the Irish members appear to be utterly disorganised, there beng no common bond of duty or feeling amongst them—they vote this way, that way, every way; the result is, that any influence they may have had, if they ever had any since O'Connell's noble voice was heard in these halls, is gradually dying out. It is a pity, and a serious loss to our country, that there is such, a total want of combination amongst our representatives. It only shows this, that if nothing can be hoped for, there is little or no use in our members frittering away their precious time and money at this side of the water. As to their chances of being provided for, the government seems to disregard their services; they don't respect themselves, and, therefore, government don't respect

LORD DERBY'S IRISH TENANTRY .- A correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press writes :- " Lord Derby is about to build a house and offices for the parish priest of Solohead, the Rev. Thomas Mahony, which s to revert to each successive pastor of that parish. To the house will be attached twelve acres of land at merely a nominal rent. His lordship is also about to give about an acre of ground for a chapel and yard, together with the use of a splendid quarry and sand for the building gratis, and I shall not be surprised if he should give a bandsome donation like-wise to that object. I am in no way connected with the Derby estates, and a love of justice alone compels me to record these acts of kindness."

AGRICULTURAL .- The Northern Whig contains the ollowing observations :-" The fodder famine is fast passing away, and, as has ever been the case when rices run into extremes, some of the holders of hay lave been caught in the reaction. Prices for the last two or three days have gone down to 5s. for prime lowland hay, and for the higher qualities 63. rule sales. Straw is still very dear, and will be so until the harvest, but the admirable weather for meadow and grass lands has given the promise of such abundant produce in the one case and rich pastures in the other, that hay will likely come down considerably from its present prices before the close of the present month.

EFFECTS OF THE SCARCITY OF FODDER.—It is stated that one man, resident near Carlow, purchased within a fortnight the bides of no fewer than 250 bullocks He must rise early, yea, not at all go to bed, who luable social reform has been so far passed. It di- we may be sure, succeed in their vain attempt to and cows, which died of sheer starvation. They will have every one's good word.

Itiis rumoured in court clroles that the Queen willvisit Ireland in July, accompanied by the Royal Consort and some members of her Majesty's family. Limerick Chronicle, militaria a , and forth the to

EMIGRATION, The second exodus proceeds at full apeed. The number flying from the strictly agricultural county of Roscommon exceed according to a local paper, those of any past year. Nearly every day groups of comfortable, well-dressed, people, of the small farming class, with their large red boxes, may be seen at our railway station, en route for America, via Galway and Cork. In Carlow, too, a thriving district, large numbers of persons, principally belonging to the farming classes, natives of Carlow and the adjoing district of the Queen's County, leave the Carlow and Athy Railway stations on their way to the " Far West."

EMIGRATION .- The Carlow Sentinel states that during the past week large numbers of persons, principally belonging to the farming classes, natives of Carlow and the adjoining districts of the Queen's County, left the railway stations, on their way to the "Far West." It was melancholy to see them bidding a long, and, perhaps, last farewell to their relatives and friends.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS. - Matters continue to improve, and a heavy fall of rain has still further bettered the prospect of a speedy decline in the present famine prices of nearly all articles of consumption. The following rather remarkable communication is supplied by the Limerick correspondent of the Free-man's Journal:—" The weather is all that the farmer can desire. For several days past we have had hourly falls of refreshing rain, and the country begins to exhibit a decided improvement. The crops, which presented such a hopeless appearance a fortnight ago, are looking strong and healthy. I have seen large tracts of oats upwards of 10 inches over ground. Wheat promises to be abundant, and potatoes, if one may reckon on early indications, will be equally productive. A great change has come over the country since the occurrence of this genial change in the weather. A fortnight ago the gloomiest anticipations were entertained regarding the food prospects of the approaching summer. Potafood prospects of the approaching summer. toes, as an article of food, have almost generally fallen into disuse in consequence of their badness and the high figure which they fetch at market. The prevailing price is 10d. per stone. In many parts of the country they have rotted wholesale in the pits to such a lamentable extent that they cannot now be used even as food for the pigs, consequent on the continued drought. Butcher's meat fetched an en-ormous price. In Waterford mutton rated last month as high as 10d per lb., and beef, not of the primest description either, at 8d. Similar rates were maintained in this market; and here and in Waterford breadstuffs were rapidly attaining famine prices, the cattle were perishing from starvation, and three-fifths of the labouring population were either unemployed or hired at wages totally insufficient for their maintainance. I cannot help thinking that this hopeless state of affairs considerably stimulated the tide of emigration which the last two months saw departing from the Irish shores. Localities which the emigration mania had not penetrated since the terrible years of the famine have been almost depopulated in a few weeks. Frightened by the impending ruin, whole families hastened to disengage themselves from a soil which threatened to absorb more than it produced; and I feel confident that the coming harvest will find the farmer embarassed by this enormous drain on the rough, working muscle of the country. Just now affairs begin to look better. The farmers have begun to turn out fat cattle, and the demand for rural labour is increasing, cheap vegetables deluge the markets, and the supply of butter, which has fallen off one-third, is slowly reaching its former importance. Some weeks, however, must elapse before Irish butter can take its usual stand in the market. The description of new grass on which the cattle are fed at present partakes largely of the nature of all rapid vegetation; it is rank and soft, and the butter, as a natural result, is deficient in firmness and flavour. All descriptions of breadstuffs exhibit a tendency to decline, and the alarm which pervaded all classes is subsiding."

THE LANDED ESTATES COURT OF IRELAND. -- Upwards of £40,000 worth of property was sold on Friday week before Judge Dobbs. It is reported that a great number of petitions for sale are under considcration, and that there is every prospect of renewed activity in the land market before the close of the

The O'Donoghue has given notice that should the vernment landlord and tenant bill survive a second reading, he will, in committee move an amendment to the effect that a landlord shall not be authorised to proceed by ejectment for non-payment of rent in any case where the tenant does not hold under a lease for at least twenty-one years.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. - The Wexford. People says :- " A subscriber has called our attention to a petition contained and recommended in last Saturday's Nation. It is a petition proposed to be signed by the Irish people, praying Queen Victoria to give us an opportunity of deciding, by ballot and universal suffrage, whether we will remain as we are or have a Parliament of our own. The reasonableness of the claim is grounded on the fact that the Government, Press, and People of England have recently recognised the right of a people to change its Government when not contented with it-very true. They have recognised the right of people to change their governments - when they can : but they do not, or would not expect a government in possession to renounce its privileges for the asking. In the case of Central Italy the original government had been set aside by internal revolt, and, principally, by foreign interference; and as to Savoy, the change was not only allowed, but insisted on by the Sardinian Government. Now, we do not happen to have a govenment unwilling to keep us, like Victor Emmanuel, or unable to keep us, like the Italian Sovereigns. But whenever, by Irish efforts, or foreign interference, the power of England is withdrawn from us, we will not trouble either Queen or country with the reading or signing of petitions. And whenever England becomes tired of us, there is no fear but she will find sympathy and relief on our partbut, unlike the Savoyards, we will never sell ourselves, nor allow ourselves to be sold to any unscrupulous and sanguinary tyrant."

MEETING OF DONEGAL MAGISTRATES. - The Derry Journal has the subjoined sketch of a meeting of the magistrates of Donegal, held in Letterkenny, to take into consideration the intended removal of the extra police force from the notorious district of Gweedore " Mr. M'Mahon, the constabulary inspector of the county, attended the meeting, and expressed himself very plainly as to the alleged destruction of sheep in Gweedore. As we are informed, he characterized the claims for compensation as fictitious and improper, and assured the magistrates that no fewer than 220 sheep, for which county repayment was being sought, had been found by the constabulary dead on the mountains without the slightest mark of malicious injury. We have also been informed that Mr. M'Mahon's observations were not received with unmixed satisfaction by the assembled justices. One magistrate is represented as having been everything but pleased at the manner in which Mr. M'Mahon stated the important fact in question. The Presentment Sessions at which the claim for compensation is to be heard will be held at Letterkenuy, on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

In the House of Cammons, on the 10th of May, the following Bills were read a third time and passed :-Belfast and Ballymena Railway, Great Northern and Western, and Limerick and Ennis Railway.

There are three Norwegian vessels now at our quays discharging ice, the consumption of which in this city is very great on account of its extensive use in the curing of provisions during the summer sea-80n .- Cork Constitution.

A Reformatory is about to be opened in Cork, under the care of the Fathers of Charity. A move has been got up in Enniscorthy to raise

funds for the distress in the West. Mr. Valentine Blake O'Connor was the purchase:

of a large portion of the Scott (of Queenstown) Estate, which was disposed of lately in the Incumbered estates Court.

The Mallow and Fermoy Junction Railway line was to have been opened for traffic on Monday, May 14, all the works having been completed in an economical, though substantial and excellent manner. Four trains will run backwards and forwards daily between Mallow and Fermoy, the startlings of which will be so arranged as to meet the public convenience. On the opening of this railway, trains to the number of twenty-four will daily arrive at and leave Mallow station, independent of special goods

The Belfast Mercury says of the state of the linen trade—"The demand for power-loom linens, although not active, is still sufficient to take off large quantities of all classes of these goods. Sales, however, would not be made at the slight reduction which was conceded a few weeks since, as, from the advance in yarns, goods could not be replaced on former terms. The Ballymena market on Saturday (May 5,) was well supplied; the demand was dull, without, however, any change in prices, as the large manufacturers generally do not anticipate that rates can be lower. At Armagh, on Tuesday, the supply of roughs and lawns was small, the same being the case at Lurgan yesterday with diapers, damasks and lawns. In both cases, all goods were brought up quickly at firm prices. Linen yarns, all Nos. of weft, are in active demand, with prices very firm. In warp yarns the advance demanded, and, indeed, insisted on, retaids sales; still a good many are sold, low yarns are also very active.

On the 6th of May, a numerous and influential deputation of gentlemen connected with Kingstown, waited upon Mr. Cardwell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for the purpose of representing the expediency of constituting the town and port of Kingstown into a parliamentary borough, under the provisions of a new reform bill. The Secretary promised to lay their representations before government, but could give them no definite encouragement beyond what they might derive from the provisions of the expected ministerial reform bill.

George E. Crower, Esq., son of the late J. Crower, Esq., solicitor, of Waterford, has been appointed judge of the Small Causes Court at Madras.

The Connaught Patriot speaking of the weather and tillage says : -" The weather still keeps up .-The summer seems to have set in. The vegetation, which was so backward, has progressed rapidly. The crops are beginning to look well. One month more of such weather as what we have experienced these few days, would greatly improve the condition of the country."

With the most profound regret we have to record the death, by cholera, of Edmond, second son of William Denny, Esq., D L. The deceased gentleman held an engineering appointment in India, for which his high attainments and ability eminently fitted him and whither he lately proceeded to undertake the duties of his profession. His premature decease will be a source of deep regret to all who knew Mr. Denny, and this second bereavement falls heavily. indeed, on an already mourning family .- Tralee

The Wexford Independent says that, at the next election, which will be perhaps towards the end of this year, or early next-if not before New Ross will be contested. Luke J. Ryan, Esq., who resides near Bandon, county Cork, will contend with the present "champion" for the "Ross belt." Mr. Ryan was in business in that town, and realized a fortune. He purchased property under the Incumbered Estates Court, and resides on it, near Bandon, for the last four or five years.

The Lords Justices have ordered the undermentioned militia corps to be marched out of their respective counties to the following places for training and exercises:—The County Dublin Regiment into the city of Dublin; the Kilkenny Regiment into the city of Kilkenny; the Galway Regiment into the town of Galway: The Tyrone Fusiliers, to Euniskillen; the Tyrone Artillery, to Charlemont, county Armagh; and the South Down to Newry Barracks.

WRECK ON THE COAST OF DERRY .- The new screw donderry. The vessel was out of her course, and went on the rocks between Sanda and Sheep Island at one o'clock in the morning. There were 80 passengers on board, who, as well as the crew were safely taken ashore in boats, and subsequently removed to Greenock. No reliable information as to whether the vessel will be got of has come to hand.

WRECK OF THE "NEPTUNE."-Nearly 800 bales of cotton have been saved from the wreck of the Neptune at Kilmore, on the coast of Wexford.

The following communication appears in Saunder's News Letter of this morning .- "Drogheda, Friday, May 11.-For some two days pasta rumour has been prevalent in this town and neighbouring districts that inducements were being actively held out to young men to enlist under the Pope's banner, and undertake to serve in a brigade about being raised in Ireland for that purpose. It was also reported that a number of young men had already been sent over to Rome who were considered eligible for that purpose. Much attention, however was not paid to the rumour until a few days ago—the early part of this week—when it was confidently asserted that some people in comfortable circumstances had volunteered to go, who were previously known to express an anxious desire to become soldiers under Pius the Ninth. I have made inquiries, and find that a number of young men from the precincts of the town were sent away on yesterday, leaving their parents in distress and grief, they being their principal support. Many express a desire in the rural districts to oin the brigade, put the parents of those who have already been despatched say that they have been wheedled or decoyed to leave their homes. On the disembodiment of the Militia regiments their is little doubt a large accession to the brigade will take place. I also understand that numerous young men who offered their services were rejected, as persons canvassing are particular in selecting the most healthy and athletic. I have got the names of halfa dozen who were sent away yesterday morning, but up to this the canvass has not become general here, al least in the more central parts of the town."

An advertisement appears in the Irish papers for ntelligence of Catherine Mann, who is described as about eighteen years of age, sandy complexion, marked with small pox, a native of Kilbeggan, county Westmeath." Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by John Mann, care of Mr. Alexander, starch manufacturer, Lady Well Factory, Dundee, Scotland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Weekly Register) are enabled to state that the Parochial offerings to His Holiness from the Diocese

of Westmiaster exceed Two thousand Pounds. The chronicle of the week is as dark and gloomy as the weather. The telegrams have seldom brought more ominous or agitating news. The funds have fallen everywhere, and the commercial news from Paris is that men know not what to think or to say, or to do, or to expect. The great questions of the day are like the figures in a puppet-show-each fixes the gaze of the spectators in its turn, and suddenly ducks down and disappears when the showman thinks the time is come for other characters to emerge into sight.—Tablet.

Immense exertions, exertions which weigh heavily on every household in the land, are being made to place and keep the country in a state of defence. Every recruit who can be collected from the villages of our agricultural counties, -who can be enticed from his lounge on the London pavement, -who can be persuaded to give up the monotonous labour of the factory or the dreary existence of the mine,—is enlisted in the service. Measure after measure has been introduced to insure a supply of able seamen; one device after another has been tried to make the comparatively small army at our command efficient as a protection. The Militia has been reorganised and is kept up at a lavish expense, the authorities being forced to put up with desertion an imposition of every kind, since even a force with many deficiencies is better than no force at all. The state of Europe is just now so uncertain, the elements of disquiet are so many, that the nation with one accord has called out for the strengthening of the national armaments, and by a noble effort of patriotism has provided for the public security by a Volunteer levy. All this, however, has not been done without a serious addition to the burdens of the State; financial embarrassment stares us in the face, and the wisest economists are beginning to cry out against any further remission of taxes, since all may be necessary to enable the country to pay its way .--Times.

The Great Eastern is now announced to sail on the 9th of June for New York, and it is confidently expected that she will sail punctually on the day fixed. The alterations that were considered necessary in the machinery, it is stated, will be com-pleted in a few days. It has been decided to send the ship to New York instead of Portland, as was originally intended. In making this selection, the directors seem to have acted wisely in reference to the interests of the proprietors, for there can be no doubt that the ship will be an object of much greater attraction in this great port than at Portland, where the population is much smaller than at New York. There is a report that the directors are in negotiation with the Government for the sale of the ship as a transport for the Indian service.

Mr. Gladstone's conduct in allying himself with the Whigs, and now with a Presbyterian University, has given great offence to his Tractarian friends. His connection with the Palmerston Government has, however, sometimes been justified on the ground of its affording him an opportunity of influencing ecclesiastical appointments; but the actual episcopal promotions of the Whigs have been of such a character, as to make it impossible to suppose that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been able to influence them. "Now, Shaftesbury, who's your man?" are the words the Saturday Review puts into the mouth of the Primier; and it complains that all the dignitaries promoted by Palmerston, have been as low in scholarship as in churchmanship. Durham is now vacant by the translation of Dr. Longley to York; and the Record hints that either Dr. Villiers, of Carlisle, or Lord Auckland of Bath and Wales, will probably be removed to the vacant see. But no name is yet mentioned for their successor .- Tablet.

Dr. Cumming is reported to have spoken as follows at a recent lecture near Liverpool :- "He had been, he said, taunted in the columns of Punch with having, notwithstanding his belief that the world was to come to an end in 1867, recently renewed the lease of a cottage for fifty years. The accusation, he said, although not literally, was generally true, but his answer to it was, that a belief in prophecy should not override common sense." Punch, in reply, says: —"The last quoted sentence is so admirably frank, that Mr. Punch cannot withhold his tribute of veneration. In other words, although it is all very well, in the way of business, to work the old Hebrew scrolls, which boil down into capital stock for the rather thin yet spicy soup vended by our Doctor, he has no notion of eating his own cookery. We wish we were as certain of our friend's orthography as we are of his common sense, and would give a trifle (say the next three hundred Tupperian sonnets) to know whether, in his private ledger, he does not spell Prophets as worldly people spell the opposite of Losses."

What religion are you of? is the first question in the Douai Catechism, and, therefore, one which every Catholic child is sure to be asked, and to be taught how to answer. This is, perhaps, one reason why it seems so odd and ludicrous to every Catholic that the proposal to put this question to the whole population in the census of 1861, should have exsteamer Fulcon, Captain Engleston, trading between Derry and Glasgow, was wrecked early on Saturday morning, on a reef of rocks, on her voyage to Lonthought that this was a question which every man DE. would cheerfully answer to every private enquirer whose motives were not obviously impertinent, and, therefore, that no one could possibly object to answer it if asked on the part of the Government, not for the satisfaction of private curiosity, but as an item of public statistical knowledge. However, there is no doubt that the inquiry is resisted. Deputations have waited on the Minister to protest against it, and the newspapers have printed article after article in support of the objections. These objections are various. They say that the question is offensive. For when you ask a gentleman what is his religion, he may have no religion, and may not like to say so. He may either have examined all religions, and determined on having none, or he may save made up his mind to belong to some religion, but not able to determine which. Certainly this does seem an odd objection in a "free Protestant country," where the right of private judgment is supposed to be so fully recognised. If liberty of conscience only means liberty to profess what your neighbors happen to like, the advantage of the free Protestant over the enslaved Papist is something like that of the man in the sedan chair which had no bottom. But for name of the thing he had as lief have walked. Another objection is, that the

question is puzzling. - Tablet. Richardson Parkinson has been sent to gaol for three months, by the Liverpool magistrates for fortune-telling. In the course of the proceed-ings it transpired that the prisoner was patronised by some of the first families in and about Liverpool, and a number of letters were found in his house written on fancy and scented paper, and in the most approved style of female caligraphy. One of them signed "Augusta," and dated from Waterloo, near Liverpool, containing an enclosure of money, requesting "My dear Mr. Parkinson" to look in the glass and tell his fair correspondent "if Miss L-e had an 'evil eye' on Miss Augusta's beau.' The same billet also stated that "Pa" had been very kind of late with his allowance of "pin-money," and thanked Mr. Parkinson for his kind interposition on her behalf with the "ruling planet." Several other documents contained matter of the most offensive and blasphemous nature.

EFFECTS OF THE REFORMATION. - To the universities the Reformation had brought with it desolation. To the people of England it had brought misery and want. The once open hand was closed; the once open heart was hardened; the ancient loyalty of man to man was exchanged for the scuffling of selffishness; the change of faith had brought with it no increase of freedom, and less of charity. The prisons were crowded, as before with sufferers for opinion. and the creed of a thousand years was made a crime by a doctrine of yesterday; monks and nuns wandered by hedge and highway, as missionaries of discontent; and pointed with bitter effect to the fruits of the belief, which had been crimsoned in the blood of thousands of English peasants. The English people were not so much in love with wretchedness that they would set aside for the sake of it a princess whose injuries pleaded for her, whose title was affirmed by act of parliament. In the tyranny under which the nation was groaning, the moderate men of all creeds looked to the accession of Mary as to the rolling away of some bad black nightmare. - Frounde's History of

men among the volunteers from every Catholic na-tion in Europe who have proffered their hearts and hands to the Sovereign Pontiff in defence of the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is but natural that heresy, schism, and infidelity should gnash their teeth with rage at the zeal now displayed by the children of the Church in the cause of their Supreme Pastor. And where should we look about for succour for the Holy Father with the absolute certainty of not being disappointed in our search, if not in that land which has for more than three centuries borne more cruel persecution on account of its unshaken and unswerving | manners of the green-room seem to have been transdevotion to the Holy See and maintenance of the Faith than was ever inflicted by Goth or Vandal in the paroxysm of momentary passion upon any Christian people? Brave as they are faithful, it would tually made themselves comfortable on the altar indeed be a matter for wonderment if the Irish were table! Correspondents of the Union complain that to look on listless and passive spectators while on Easter Sunday, Dean Close trod the Sacramental sacrilege was laying impious hands upon the estates bread under his feet, and left the vessels to be of the Church, and excommunicated robbers were plotting against her rights, her freedom, and her in-dependence. Could it be for a moment supposed that while France, Germany, and Spain were emulating each other in a glorious rivalry as to which should best prove its zeal for religion and its devotion to the Holy See, the nefarious attempts of im-pious men to despoil the Church of those ancient possessions given to her in the ages of Faith by pious Monarchs and States for the purpose of propagating the truths of the Gospel, would fail to enkindle its old fire in the Irish heart; or that the Irish, of all people on earth, would neither feel nor manifest an ardent sympathy with the sufferings of the Pope? Emigration, famine, pestilence-more potent than the sword, the triangle, and the gallows -have drained Ireland of very much of her physical strength, but the old spirit still animates the remnant of her robust, hardy, and heroic population; and while a Celt remains in the land, Rome, in her need. will always find there devoted followers and chivalrous defenders. We are told that it is a high crime and misdemeanour to enlist Irishmen for the Papal Service, and we believe there is not wanting enough of the old leaven of Protestant intolerance in this country and in the Councils of the Crown, to en-force the law against any person who should imprudently expose himself to a prosecution on this ground. But there is no law to compel Irishmen to remain in Ireland or to restrain them from emigrating to any part of the globe where they may think proper to fix their destination. Every young man in Ireland may, if he think proper, leave the country tomorrow, and become the subject of the Emperor of the French, or the Pope, or the Czar, or the citizen of the United States, without caring a fig what may be the feeling excited in this country by his proceeding. No one has authority or a right to question him as to his motive for leaving Ireland, or as to the point of the compass to which he intends to direct his course. The Orangeman, if he be in the circus But a swell gives hulf-crownd wich is to Much humor for filibustering, is at liberty to indulge his hatred of Popery by becoming a Piedmontese and taking up arms under Victor Emmanuel, and the Catholic is equally free to become a Roman and enlist under the banner of the Church; and most heartily do we hope and desire that the latter will do so rather than cross the Atlantic at a time when the Church wants so much their service and their aid in Europe. Indeed we have often wished and frequently expressed our desire to see a portion of the tide of Irish emigration to the Far West, diverted to the Sunny South, and if the Irish clergy can by the exercise of their great and natural influence over their flocks produce that effect now, they will establish a strong claim to the gratitude of every friend of order and peace and of every true friend of Italy as well as of the universal Church. In taking this course the Priests of Ireland may snap their fingers at the malice of their enemies, for they infringe no law, and incur no penalty. Whether the emigrants on arriving at Ancona, shall or shall not prefer the sword to the ploughshare is a matter which does not affect them, and of which the British Government can take no cognizance. While, therefore, enlistment in Ireland for the Pontifical army is undoubtedly illegal, and should by all means be avoided, there are still ample resources within the law for defeating the malevolent suggestions of the infamous sympathizers in these islands with fraud, rapine, turbulence infidelity, and rebellion in Italy. The devil, with all his cunning and malice, may at all times be easily defeated if men will but resist him with a stout Christian heart, and go about their work in the right

We Weekly Register are not surprised at the irri-

tation of the anti-Catholic Press and its ignorant and bigored supporters at the enrolment of Trish-

DEATH OF BYRON'S WIDOW. - Friday's papers contain the announcement of the death of Byron's widow, who was born in 1794 .- Weekly Register, May

BRITISH MERCANTILE MORALITY .- It is certainly with no feeling of exultation that we have received the daily revelations of the dishonesty with which our mercantile system is tainted. Commerce is the peculiar pursuit of Englishmen. To commerce we owe our greatness. If, then, that which is our glory prove our shame, how great is that shame! Still it is better to know the extent of the evil than to go on living in a fools' paradise, and thinking, as we have been taught, that British morality is at such a vast height above the morality of any other people. Individual self-respect is a good thing, and so is national self-respect; but it may degenerate into over-weening pride and contempt for others. We have seen how cotton-lords who would resent to the death the imputation of telling a lie by word of month, use short measure and false weight, and avouch in writing that they are true, in the way of business. The following letter, sent to one of the principal firms of seedsmen in Scotland, discloses a deliberate and cruel system of fraud in another direction :-

April 27, 1860. (Copy.) Gentlemen—Being in possession of a new and im-proved method of killing seed without the use of any chemicals, so that the seed has not that unpleasant smell it has when killed by the old method, and does not look perished if it be crushed. A man, by the new process, may kill ten or twelve quarters of seed per day, and the apparatus is so constructed that it is impossible for a single seed to leave it alive; and one great advantage is, if you want a sack of seed in a hurry, you may kill a sack of rape or turnip, and have it fit for use in an hour. Seed in the process of killing increases in weight and measure, and when you send it out to be killed, the seed-killer keeps the extra weight and measure. If you think it worth your attention, I will send you a small working model, so that you may kill a few pounds of seed in a few minutes, and instructions for making a large one, on receipt of a P.O.O. for £2.-Yours truly,-

The business-like openness and simplicity of this composition shows that the writer sees nothing to be ashamed of in his proposition. To "kill ten or twelve quarters of seed" is evidently a thing which comes quite natural to a large seed-merchant. But many of our readers will probably not divine the object of destroying the vitality of seed. Well, we will explain, The comparative cheapness of rape and mustard seed, and the identity of their appearance, would enable the fraudulent seedsman to use them safely and advantageously to adulterate his turnip-seeds, were it not that the growing of the plants would reveal his dishonesty, and destroy his power of again taking the farmer in. The young rape and mustard plants would be damning evidence of his guilt. Now, it is to destroy this evidence that he "kills" the seed. The farmer finds, indeed, that his " plant" of turnips has failed; but it is easy to say that the fault is in the land, or the slug, or the fly, or the weather. And so the Scotch seedsman goes on selling his "killed" rape and mustard seeds for Swedes, and grows fat, and wipes his mouth, and keeps the Sabbath, and hears "the word," with all the unctuous sanctimoniousness of undetected fraud.

Some of the more modern Protestant sects have lately manifested tendencies in a catholic direction Spires, and painted windows, and chanting, have been tolerated for some time past; and the "Independents" have lately opened a chapel in honour of St. David-not, however, the Archbishop of that name, but (as we are informed) David IVire, the present devout occupant (now canonised) of the Civic Chair of London! On the other hand, Protestant Deans, and other dignitaries of once Catholic Cathedrals, seem to be "progressing backwards," if the expression can be permitted on this side of St. George's Channel. Dr. Close, of Carlisle, has just made his debut at the Victoria Theatre, while the ferred to the venerable cathedral which has been entrusted to his care. On a recent occasion, when the Dean preached, the devout Christians of Carlisle ac-"rinsed" (?) and removed by a lay chorister. This is the sequel to some remarks on the impropriety of not administering the Communion at such an hour, that those who believe in the real presence may be able to receive it fasting, as in the Catholic Church. Under the circumstances described in the Union, and whatever may be our favourable opinion of individuals, it is satisfactory to feel no doubt as to the real absence of what the Tractarians try to recognise in the Anglican Communion rite. Bishop Forbes of Brechin has given great offence to the writers of the Union, by consenting (in order to stave of the suspension with which he was threatened) to teach the Catholic doctrine on this subject as a private opinion merely. There is a curious story to the effect, that on the question, "Can a priest give absolution to himself?" being put to Bishop Tait, of London, he promptly replied, "No, nor to any one else either." This, however, will hardly be regarded as an ex cathedra decision by the party which maintains the Divine obligation of confession. They seem to forget that, on Catholic principles, a valid confession requires the ministry of a priest approved by the Bishop; for theirs are made in defiance of Episcopal authority.-

A CABMAN'S APPEAL AGAINST THE LADIES .- "Sir, -Has you are the Frend of hall classes i hope you will Inseret a few Word from a pore Cabby wich you poke your fun hat but Live and let life i say and hear both side. i ham summond For nocking downd a woman and call a Brute Sir, how can we help wen they will no More mind crossing the rode then If it was a private garding, first take hold of their Clows then look at the Mud and Makes a face at it then looks to See wether She shows enulf of her hancles and Then rush dead a Head like charging a Bull never wunst looking rite and left Sir who can pull up at a minnit notice and the Swell hollaring and bawling to look a Life. Sir i do not complane of fares a Woman gave sixpence from Temple bar to but if women will not look she must be Run over and in my opinion that ort to be the law of the land Sir i must now conclude i ham respectly Mr. Punch, A One-Hide Cabby." N.B If they have a beestly dog it His Wurse has Then she is hal in a figger hever the beast which can mind himself .- Punch

UNITED STATES

The Cattle Disease, which is raging in parts of Massachusetts, looks no better, but rather worse. Several more herds were condemned in North Brookfield by the State Commissioners, last week, on Thursday. In many cases the loss, even should it be made good by the State hereafter, hears very heavily upon the owners. A case is given of a poor man in North Brookfield, with ten children, whose worldly stores were principally summed up cow, which had contracted the disease. A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at the State House on Tuesday last, and it was decided to suspend the September State Fair. It was reported that the disease is now more or less prevalent in all the towns adjoining North Brookfield, and the Commissioners have great fears that, notwithstanding all their efforts, its ravages will be extended. They seem quite confident that it is contagious. A reselation was adopted to have the subject laid before Congress, and invoke government aid in suppress ing the evil.

CANDIDATE FOR THE PHESIDENCY .- Abram Lincoln, or Abraham Lincoln, (for his friends disagree about his name, and so call him "Abe" for shortness and safety.) has been honored in the Chicago Tribune with a very minute description of his person and pecultarities. The picture is not so artistically drawn as the portraits by Plutarch; but is rather interesting, nevertheless. He is not "a handsome man," we are told, although there is something in his eve. mouth, or nose, we forget which, that is supposed to be dangerous to women, and indicative of a man who is fit to be President. "He stands six feet four inches in his stockings"-and is accordingly, we should say, "long enough to be tedious." His head, is said to "defy description. It nearer resembles that of Clay than that of Webster-but unlike either." We should suppose so. That he is of a religious turn of mind, is shown by the fact that his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. We are glad to learn that " he doesn't drink intoxicating liquors of any sort," and is averse to all kinds of gambling. Being a religious man, (as above), this is simply as it should be. As to swearing, which is both an immoral and ungentlemanly practice, we have the authority of the writer in the Tribune for stating that he is free from that vice, and in his most irrascible moments never says anything more emphatic than " Dann him !"-Boston Post.

A Row in Congness .- On Friday last, while Mr. Train was addressing the House of Representatives, be was interrupted by Mr. Houston; whereunon he said that he should consider himself guilty of gross impropriety, as a member and a gentleman, if he insisted on addressing the chair when not entitled to the floor. Mr. Houston inquired if that was intended to be applied to himself. Mr. Train remarked that be meant what he said; whereupon Mr. Houston called him "disgraceful line and scoundrel." There was a scene, and an attempt was made to pass resolutions of censure; out finally Mr. Houston escaped with an apology to the House-not to Mr. Train.

A man named Edmund Desmond had both his legs cut off about two o'clock on Friday of last week, by a Harlem railroad train, near Fordham, and died on the train while being brought to the city.

One hundred and forty-eight workmen were discharged from the Norfolk Navy Yard on Saturday

MORMONS IN MASSACHUSETTS .- Perkins, alias Frank Hayes, alias Henry Brown, was arrested in Groveland, a few days since, for Mormon weakness of having four wives. One is now living in Derry, N.H., a second in Concord, a third in Danvers, and a fourth in the refined locality of Groveland. The case is to come up before the l'olice Court at Newburyport, on Monday next. The fellow has thus three names and four wives. He will do to shut up. The jail in Salem is his present stopping If every man in Massachusetts who have more than their compliments of wives were dealt with according to their deserts considerable more jail accommodation would be necessary .- Boston Pilot .

An Ilinois editor challenges the State to produce a wife equal to his, for smartness and muscle.-Among many other things which she easily perform-

ed one morning before breakfast, are, "Whipping the editor, spanking nine children, kicking over the table and breaking all the dishes, wringing a neighbor's nose for interfering, cutting off a dog's tail, and throwing a servant into the

cistern." Such a wife is a jewel.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860.

Procession Sunday .- Sunday next, being Sunday within the Octave of the Festival of Corpus Christs, will be celebrated by the usual Procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament.

Weather permitting, the Procession will form in front of the Parish Church; and, passing along Great St. James, Radegonde, and Lagauchetiere Streets, will proceed to St. Patrick's Church, where will be given the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Procession will then resume its march, along Lagauchetiere, Bleury, and Craig Streets, to the Parish Church, where, after the Benediction, it will disperse.

We would observe that the last Mass at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday next, will be a Low Mass at eight o'clock. The National Societies, and St. Patrick's Congregation will assume their places in the Procession, according to the programme adhered to in former years.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the Nova Scotian we have European dates to the 23d ult. The most contradictory reports as to the Sicilian insurrection were in circulation. On the one hand it was asserted that Garibaldi bad been joined by 30,000 of the people, and that he had niterly routed the Royal troops sent against him, near Palermo; in which case, as the London Temes remarks, Sicily is in all probability lost to the House of Bourbon. On the other hand it is reported, and quite as confidently and circumstantially, that the Royal troops had routed the insurgents, and that the insurrection was checked. In a rebellion, not to advance is equivalent to a defeat; and if the latter report be true, or only partially true, the chances of the ultimate success of Garibaldi's filibustering expedition are small indeed. It was reported also that diplomatic relations betwirt Sardinia and Naples had been suspended, in consequence of a desnatch from the latter to Turin, denouncing the latter, as responsible for the piratical descent of Garibaldi upon Sicily. In consequence of the disturbed state of the Peninsula it is said that the orders for the French troops to evacuate Rome have been countermanded. The Sardinian Chambers have ratified the Treaty of Zurich. and the Committee reports in favor of the cession of Savoy and Nice.

Betwixt France and Sardinia there is said to be springing up an unpleasant feeling; the Emneror complaining warmly of the conduct of the Sardiman Government in disposing of Crown Lands, which should, so the former petends, revert to France. From Florence we hear of a counter-revolutionary movement in favor of the exiled Grand Duke; and many distinguished persons make no secret of their lavorable dispositions towards their legitimate Sovereign.

With the Church, the King of Sardinia has come to an open rupture. Because the Archbishop of Pisa, Cardinal Corsi, and the Bishops of Faenza and Immola, refused, at the bidding of this Piedmontese " Jack-in-Office"to prostitute their sacred functions in honor of a church robber, they have been summoned to appear before the Tribunal at Turin, to answer for their conduct. Thus do Liberals carry out the principles of civil and religious liberty! It is as if the Archbishop of Quebec were to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General, for refusing to the sum and substance of the Freeman's desing a special High Mass in honor of the opening of the Victoria Bridge.

The Eastern Question is rapidly assuming formidable dimensions. Russia is concentrating troops in her southern Provinces, and is placing her army on a war footing. The French army is also to be increased by 100,000 men; and the Paris correspondent of the London Herald asserts, that on the 19th ult., a Treaty, with reference to the affairs of Turkey, was signed by the representatives of France and Russia.

The ultimatum of the Allies to the Chinese government has been rejected. In consequence. the blockade of all the northern Ports, with the exception of Shanghai, had been re-established, and hostilities were expected to commence forthwith. The troops, it was expected would be in readiness to advance about the 15th of April.

The most important domestic news consists in the rejection in the House of Lords, by a majurity of 193 against 104, of the Government

up to them from the House of Commons, imposing a tax, is unquestionable; but it is pretended that, for the Lords to reject a Bill repealing a tax is an unprecedented; and unconstitutional exereise of power. Lord Lyndburst spoke strongly in support of the right of the Lords to reject the Bill; and his opinion seems to have decided so long as the reforms and ameliorations requirthe fate of the measure. Much excitement prevailed in political circles, but it was generally thought that Ministers would put a good face on their defeat; and the more readily seeing that many of their friends voted with the majority. A great meeting had been held in London to sympathise with Garibalds, and the Sicilian filibusters .-Four members of the Stock Exchange had been suspended from admission, for their complicity with the convict Pullinger in his frauds upon the

In his issue of the 1st instant, the Toronto Freeman addresses to us a long article, extending over two columns and a half, in reply to our's of the 25th ult; wherein we assigned our reasons, for repudiating Mr. M'Gee as the representative of Catholics, or the guardian of their interests in Canada, and for not publishing his Parliamentary speeches. Though we would, if possible, avoid recurring to an unpleasant topic, the action of our Toronto cotemporary again imposes upon us a most disagreeable duty, from the performance of which, in justice to ourselves we cannot flinch. First, however, we must reply to the Freeman's insinuation that we, in quoting Mr. M'Gee's pledges to his constituents, bare been guilty of suppressing an important passage, and have thereby done him

"The Canadian Constitution, as it is, must be upheld, since all the reforms and ameliorations required can be obtained under it, from a responsible Executive acted on by a liberal, tolerant, and powerful representation of the People."

The words in Italics we omitted; because we did not, and do not see how they in the slightest affect or qualify the pledge given to uphold the Constitution "as it is." This was the substance of the agreement entered into by Mr. M'Gee with his Lower Canadian constituents; the remainder of the paragraph merely assigns the reason why the Constitution should be upheld "as it is;" because all the necessary reforms, can be obtained under it, from a responsible Executive acted on by a liberal, tolerant, and powerful representation of the people. What the constitution of Canada was in 1857, it is to-day; it affords the same means of obtaining reforms under it, that it afforded when Mr. M'Gee gave his pledge; and if our representation be not altogether "tolerant and liberal," it is because the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, who are essentially intolerant and illiberal to Catholics, are already too " powerful" therein. We refer the Freeman in evidence of this, to the Globe's report of Mr. Brown's action on Mr. Scott's Senarate School Bill for the Catholics of Upper Canada; and we would remind our cotemporary, that it is to increase—not to diminish—the now er of this intolerant and illiberal party, that their leader Mr. George Brown proposes organic changes in the Constitution of Canada "as at is." Sad as a the actual condition of the Catholic minority of the Upper Province, what would it be were Mr. George Brown's policy un fait accompli?

In so far as we can understand the Freeman's argument-or attempt to reconcile Mr. M.Gee's pledge to his constituents to uphold the Constitution of Canada "as it is," with his vote in favor of Mr. Brown's resolution in favor of doing away with that Constitution "as it is"-it apears to us to amount to this. That, although Mr. M'Gee did make that pledge to his constituents, yet the editor of the New Era in several editorials written subsequent to the date of the last general election, and Mr. M'Gee in a lecture delivered at Ottawa in October, 1857. spoke in favor of a "Federation" as the ultimate destiny of Canada; and that therefore the junior member for Montreal is absolved from his pledge, or promise made to his constituents immediately before his election. This to us seems

We reply—that it is not by the editorials of the impersonal editor of a tri-weekly paper; nor yet by the elegant theories put forward in the lecture room, that the member of Parliament is bound; but solely by his official language and formal pledges to his constituents, when as a candidate he appeared before them: and that his Parliamentary conduct must be tested by those pledges, and applauded or condemned, according as it harmonises, or is in conflict, with the latter. Having no lyles of the New Era to refer to, we cannot say how far the facts agree with the statements of the Freeman, but we do not impeach the latter's accuracy.

Of two things, however, one. By his unconditional pledge to uphold the Constitution of Canada " as it is," Mr. M'Gee either meant something clear and definite, or he did not. If he ested. For if it is highly important that we meant nothing clear and definite, he was, in vul- should be represented in the Legislature, it is of gar phrase, merely humbugging his constituents; infinitely more importance that we should be Bill for repealing the paper duty. That the if he did mean something clear and definite-

sense in which we must interpret the words "as it is," so as to torture them into the meaning attempted to be assigned to them by the Freeman. For mark; Mr. M'Gee's pledge was not conditional, but absolute. He did not say the Constitution of Canada must be unheld " as it is," ed, can be obtained under it from a responsible Executive, &c., &c .-- but because all those reforms and ameliorations can actually be obtained under it, &c., &c. Again then, we ask for a concise definition of Mr. M'Gee's meaning, when he pledged himself to uphold "the Constitution of Canada as it is." But it seems to us that what the Freeman has attempted to perform is this: to show that black is white, and that to uphold a constitution as it is, is the synonym for making therein organic constitutional changes.

Having thus justified ourselves from the imputation of garbling, we will proceed to notice the other points in the Freeman's article against us; premising that we have observed with surprise that throughout the whole article he has most carefully eschewed all discussion upon the main question at issue betwixt us.

That question, purged of all irrelevant matter is simply this :- Is Mr. M'Gee, holding and publicly avowing the sentiments which in the columns of the Toronto Freeman he is represented as holding and avowing, one in whom Catholies can repose confidence? one whom it is either honorable or prudent for Catholics to ackowledge as their representative, as the guardian of their dearest interests, and as the lay champion of their Church?

This question again resolves itself into two other questions-one of fact; the other of the-

The first-or question of fact-is this:-Did Mr. M'Gee publicly, in the House of Assembly, in reference to, and in immediate connection with, the action of the Catholic Bishops of Canada upon certain politico-religious questions upon which he, Mr. M'Gee, " had taken a well understood stand," lay down the subjoined proposition, as embodying the formal principle by which his entire public life had been, and for the future, should be governed ?-

"While I remain in political life, using all its opportunities of observation, I shall never consent to abandon one single conviction, at the dictate of any authority, that does not reach me through that reason which is at once the charter and the chart of the tembestuous voyage of public life"?

From the fact that the Toronto Freeman is Mr. M'Gee's friend and advocate; and that the Freeman attributes to Mr. M'Gee the above sentiments, or formal declaration of the principle by which his (Mr. M'Gee's) entire public life is actuated-we may, we think, assume that the question of fact is decided in the affirmative.

The second question is a question of theology. It is this:-

Are the sentiments, or formal political principles thus enunciated by Mr. M'Gee, in accordance with, or repugnant to, the spirit of the Catholic Church?-Is the politician who expressly. and as the formal or fundamental principle of his entire public life, repudiates all ecclesiastical authority, and asserts his reason as the sole chart to which he will pay beed, in the tempestuous voyage of public life, one whom it is either prudent or honorable on the part of Catholics to put forward as their representative man, and as the guardian of their political interests?

This we say is a question of theology, involving some most important points of doctrine as to the connection betwixt, and relative positions of things spiritual and things temporal, and as to the limits of the authority of the Catholic Church. As such therefore, it is a question which neither the lay editor of the Freeman, nor yet the lay editor of the TRUE WITNESS-though the latter entertains a strong opinion on the subject-is competent to decide. To the " Chief Pastors of the Church to which," in the words of Mr. M'Gee, " it is our happiness to belong" appertains exclusively the power and the right to decide this question of theology. To them we appeal; and by their decision we will most implicitly abide. Will the Freeman consent to carry the cause—the question of theology, not the question of fact-before this tribunal? We cannot tell. But of this we assure him-that we will condescend to enter into no controversy with him as to the merits or demerits of Mr. M'-Gee as the representative of Catholics, as the guardian of Catholic interests, and the lay champion of the Church, until such time as he shall have consented to submit the question as to the theological soundness of Mr. M'Gee's political principles, as expounded in the passage quoted above, to the decision of the sole competent authorities by us indicated. To the course by us suggested no Catholic can object; for no true Catholic can object to the Pastors of the Church as exponents of the Church's teachings, or refuse to submit implicitly to their decision; and at the same time the question at issue is one. not of persons, but principles, and in the solution of which all Catholics are therefore deeply interwell and truly represented; and that in all

to, the doctrines of our Church. Nothing indeed could be more injurious to us, nothing more degrading to us as Catholics, than that we should be represented in Parliament by professing Catholics ignorant, or faithless to the spirit, of the teachings of Catholicity.

To one other point of the Freeman's long article must we allude, and we have done.

Our cotemporary accuses us of being an " Imperialist and a Tory;" and insinuates that it is hostility to Mr. M'Gee, as an Irishman, that dictates our opposition to the course of policy to which he has unfortunately of late committed

If by "Imperialist" the Toronto Freeman means a loyal subject of Queen Victoria; one who cheerfully obeys her as his legitimate Sovereign; one who cordially joins in the prayers of the Catholic Church in Canada for her preservation, health, and happiness-we are, heart and soul, " Imperialists."

If by "Imperialist" the Toronto Freeman intends to imply one who looks upon "Appexation" to the United States as the greatest curse and disgrace that could possibly befall this Catholic country; one who sees in the maintenance of the actual connection of Canada with Great Britain the best guarantee, not only against that ruinous and degrading appexation, but against the designs of the "Protestant Reformers" of Upper Canada upon our Catholic institutions, and religious liberties-one therefore who would by all means, and at all hazards, maintain that Imperial connection—then indeed we are, heart and soul, " Imperialists." In so far as Canada is concerned, here is the Alpha and Omega of our secular political faith-" God Save the Queen, and deliver us from the curse and humiliation of Yankee annexation!" If the Freeman is not an "Imperialist" in this sense, he has no business in Canada, or in any part of Her Majesty's dominions; it he is not willing to fulfill all the duties, he has no right to claim any one of the privileges, of Her Majesty's loyal

With respect to the charge of being a " Tory," we know not whether to admit or deny the soft impeachment, until such time as the Freeman shall have given a succinct and exhaustive definition of the term. If to hate " Whiggery" in all its forms; if to renounce those whom a great Irish Catholic statesman and patriot, denounced as the "base, brutal, and bloody Whigs," suffice to constitute a " Tory," then indeed we must plead "guilty" to the charge-but guilty in company with Daniel O'Connell.

The Freeman, still further to arouse prejudice against us, insinuates that our opposition to Mr. M'Gee's policy since the Brown-M'Gee alliance, owes its origin to our jealousy of Mr. M'Gee as an Irishman - as " the Irish Member for Montreal." To this insinuation it is almost beneath our dignity to reply, for it is one which no honest man would make, and no intelligent man will credit. We appeal confidently to our readers whethe the antecedents of the TRUE WITNESS justify the insinuation of a desire to depreciate Irishmen; for the rest, if there be any knaves enough to repeat the calumny-let them repeat it; if there be any fools enough to believe it-let them believe it. To argue with either knaves or fools, is but to cast pearls before swine.

This moreover we may say—that, coming as it does from Mr. M'Gee's organ of the press, the insinuation is most ungenerous. It is not the first time that it has been made however; and to bring the matter to an issue, here is what we

The cause that led to the political rupture betwist the True Witness and Mr. M'Gee, is clearly implied in a correspondence which passed betwixt the editor of this paper, and Mr. M'Gee, in the winter of '58-'59; and we hereby give the latter our full permission-nay, we earnestly request him-to publish every line, and every word of that correspondence in the Toronto Freeman, in order that the public, whose ear his organ has abused, may judge betwixt us. We court publicity; there is not an act of ours towards Mr. M'Gee into which we do not invite the most rigid scrutiny-confident that the result will redound to our honor. If Mr. Mi-Gee will not, or cannot publish the correspondence referred to, we here ask his permission to publish it in the TRUE WITNESS; and if this permission be refused, or by the Freeman's silence witheld, an impartial public will know how to discriminate betwixt him who courts investigation, who challenges publicity, and him who shrinks from the ordeal.

One word in reference to the question of nationality. We have, it is true, insisted upon the necessity of giving to the sentiment of nationality its due place; that is, of keeping it always subordinate to the sentiment of religion. Be Irishmen, be Canadians, be Scotchmen, be what you will; but remember always, before all things, and above all things, to be Catholics, and Papists. For the rest, so that he who claims to represent us, be a Catholic and a Papist-and as a Catholie and a Papist does his duty fearlessly, and without regard for any man, or for any party-it Lura's have the right to throw out a Bill, sent what did he mean? What is the non-natural things, and before all things, our representatives matters little—to us it matters not at all—whence an Ape."

be men boldly professing, and inflexibly faithful he comes, what his nationality, or the land of his birth. To us it is a matter of absolute indifference whether he be a white or a negro, an Englishman or an Irishman, a Scotchman or an Esquimaux-whether he be a native of Dublin or of New Orleans, of Edinburgh or of Timbuctoo. Indeed, were it possible to have cast-iron members of Parliament, voting by steam, we should take quite as lively an interest in the place of their manufacture, and in the question whether they were cast in a Montreal or Quebec foundry, as we do in the question-" Where was such a legislator born? and what was the national origin of his grandfather and grandmother?"

> We honor the sentiment of nationality so long as it is confined to its legitimate sphere. But when it soars above that sphere, and thrusts itself into the sanctuary; when by fustian appeals it is attempted to array one nationality against apother; or when intriguing schemers, to subserve their mercenary private ends, seek to persuade Catholics of one origin, that in Canada they have rights and interests distinguishable from the rights and interests of Catholics of another origin-then the spirit of nationality becomes a curse to religion, and we cease to honor it.

THE DOG-HEADED APE.

This is the name of a very remarkable, very ill-favored, and very ill-tempered animal of the Ape family; of which one specimen has lately been procured for the Zoological Gardens at Marseilles; and of which another-indeed a very fine specimen-presides over the editorial department ' of the Montreal Herald, and indites leading articles against the TRUE WITNESS .-From the following description of this remarkable animal, which we clip from the Morning Star, our readers will be enabled to perceive the strong family resemblance betwixt the specimen which forms one of the greatest attractions-les delices-of the Ma rseilles Zoological Gardens; and that other fine specimen which Canada has the happiness of possessing, and which is on exhibition at No. 209 Rue Notre Dame, Mout-

THE DOG APR-A fine specimen of the ape family called cynocephales, or dog-headed, has been presented to the zoological gardens of Murseilles by a skipper. The animal is said to be prodigiously strong, and equally savage. He made desperate efforts to seize some of the sailors to whom he had a dislike, and a very strong iron chain was necessary to restrain him. They were even obliged to saw off some of his canine teeth. His appearance is very odd, the head being exceedingly long, the muzzle occupying two-thirds of the whole, the eye-lids flesh-coloured, the limbs clongated and slender, and the tail the same dimensions as the body. He is beginning to behave himself respectably now, but at first he was extremely fierce and sulky .- Morning Star.

We wish we could say as much for our Montreal specimen; but unfortunately it, though a very fine animal, has been "extremely fierce and sulky" ever since it was captured, and cannot be said ' to behave itself at all respectably' even now. It flies at everything, and everybody, without the least provocation or assignable reason; it evinces the most vicious disposition, and seizes every opportunity to bite and worry the unwary passers-by. Only by the severe and frequent application of the whip can the creature be kept in order; and though fortunately its canine teeth were drawn several years ago, and the stumps are in a state of decay, so that its bite is no longer very dangerous, it is still an unpleasant animal to approach. We are thus particular. beeause we would desire to give its keepers a hint to have an eye on their animal; and thus to prevent it from degenerating into a public nuisance, instead of being merely an object of curiosity to the student of natural history.

Why! it was only last Saturday that the vicious creature flew at us in the most savage manner imaginable; grinning, and spitting, and showing the stumps of its tusks, so that it was a perfect sight-and without the slightest provocation on our part, except that we are Papists, and that it has an aversion to Papists. Had we stirred it up with a long pole-or had we even, like our neighbor of the Pilot, shaken a whip at itwe might have been able to assign some cause for this unexpected out-burst of petty spite, and impotent malevolence. But we had done nothing of the kind: we had not even given it an angry glance; and indeed, owing to the unsavory effluvia which it emits when excited, we are, and long have been, in the habit of giving the creature a very wide berth. We have as little inclination to quarrel with it, as to engage in hostilities with a skunk, or mephitis Americana.

This only had we done; that we had ventured in our issue of the 1st instant to quote certain official criminal statistics, showing the great preponderance of the criminality amongst the Upper Canadian, and Protestant portion of the population, over the criminality of the Lower Canadian and Catholic portion. Now if this were offensive to our "Dog-Headed" neighbor, he should have tried to avenge himself in a different

*We are aware that many eminent naturalists contend that the writer of the no-Popery editorials in the Montreal Heruld is not a true "Dog-Headed Ape," but that he is a thorough-bred and full-grown "Jack-an Ape"—another variety of the same great Ape family. Betwirt the two, however, there are, as may be seen by the accompanying description from the Morning Star, so many, and such striking points of resemblance, that it is not easy to say without close inspection whether the Montreal specimen be a " Dog-Headed," or as some strongly insist, a " Juckmanner. He should have endeavored to show, either that our premises—that is to say, our statistics - were false; or that our conclusions were false, because not contained in the premises .-This he should have done; this too he would have done, had it been in his power to convict us of error either in our statements, or our reasoning.

We condemned also, in our article referred to. the cant and hypocrisy of those pretended ministers of Christ, who neglect the mass of moral putridity at their own doors; and who, instead of attempting to clear away the filth wherewith the moral atmosphere of Upper Canada is polluted, are intent only upon reducing their Lower Canadian Catholic neighbors to the same state of abominable moral uncleanness as that under which they themselves actually suffer; and in short, we merely retorted upon them the argument used by One, of old, to the pretenders to righteousness of His day-" Ye hypocrites! cast out first the beam out of your own eyes, and then shall ye see to cast out the mote out of your brother's eyes." Hereupon the vicious creature at No. 209, Rue Notre Dame, flew at us in the savage manner described above.

This is not to be endured, and the whip must be at once applied, and that soundly to the hide of the peccant animal. We give its keepers warning then, to restrain the savage passions of the otherwise interesting and curious denizen of their Menagerie. We wish no harm to befall it or them; we can take a sort of pleasure even. and customs, its uncouth gestures, and ludicrous simulations of intelligence and humanity; but we will not permit it to take liberties with us, or to become insolent. And therefore, when it misbehaves itself; or when, presuming upon the kindness with which it has been treated by visitors, it becomes either familiarly offensive, or morosely offensive, we feel ourselves called upon to remind the offender of its true position in the scale of animated nature; and to give it a sensible proof that, though its freaks and antics may sometimes amuse, or help to pass an idle hour. it is not our companion, but merely the object of our mirth; and, in a word, that it does "not possess the education and language of a scholar, or the manners of a gentleman," but that it is merely a " Dog-Headed Ape," and to be dealt with accordingly.

The Colonial Presbytcrian, an evangelical journal published at St. John's, N. B., by implication accuses us of sneering, ridiculing, and misrepresentation—in that we lately published a paragraph on Mormon emigration, showing that the ranks of that Protestant sect were principally recruited from the non-Catholic population of Great Britain; whilst the numbers obtained from amongst the Catholic peasantry of Ireland was Times relative to the asoresaid Mormon emigra-Times relative to the alloresaid information enigra-tion; and it was upon the authority of the has been rejuctantly acquiesced in. es that we adduced the startling fact that, of 583 converts to Mormonism, passengers during the month of March last, on board the ship Underwriter of Liverpool, 508 were of British origin, and only one a native of Catholic Ire-

True or false, these statistics, these figures, are not ours, but were by us copied from the Times, which, as a Protestant witness, can hardly be suspected of an anti-Protestant bias. We are however open to correction; and if the Colonial Presbyterian will but indicate where, and in what we have misrepresented, or spoken falsely of Protestautism, we will make every reparation in our power, by retracting publicly that which we have said amiss. We have, it is true, in the paragraph complained of, spoken our mind pretty freely as to the demerits of Mormonism, which we alluded to as a "beastly superstition;" and which we honestly confess we look upon as one of the vilest of all Protestant sects—as lower even than Calvinism, as more disgusting, if possible, than Ulster " Revivalism," or rather, than the sects to which that revolting excitement gave birth. If, however, the Colonial Presbyterian has anything to urge in behalf of his brother Protestants of the Mormon persuasion; if he is really desirous of covering them with the mantle of his expansive charity—he will find us ready to reproduce all he has to say in their behalf, and to do them such justice as the case made out for them by their champion and apologist may demand. At the same time, the Colonial Presbyterian will permit us to observe that we take but little interest in the squabbles of the different sects; that to us their differences -whether Presbyterian or Mormon-are but as the differences betwirt "Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee;" that it is therefore quite possible that we are at fault in our estimate of Mormonism; and that perhaps there is more that is odious and contemptible amongst the followers of Luther, Calvin, and Knox, than amongst the disciples of the more recent Protestant reformer, Joe Smith.

Sonday next, being Procession Sunday, the members of the St. Patrick's Society are requested to meet at the St. Patrick's Church, immediately after Mass, wearing their badges, and proceed to the Parish Church, where they will join the Procession.

The Members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstineace Society are notified to meet on Sunday morning, immediately after Mass, in front of St.

ORDINATIONS.—On Saturday last, in the Chapel of the Eveche, the following Orders were conferred by His Lordship the Bishop of Mont-

Deacons .- M. G. Leclaire, of the Diocess of Kingston; and T. F. Laboureau, of the Diocess of Toronto.

Sub-Deacons .- M. M. T. Sauve, and T. F. Prudhomme, of Montreal; J. Coulin, and J. Coyle, of Boston; M. Barry, of Albany, and J. Gerard, ot Sandwich.

Minor Orders .- M. M. P. L. Lapierre, P. A. Laporte, and A. H. Coutu, of Montreal. The undermentioned received the Tonsure :-

M.M. S. Dagenais, A. R. W. Seers. F. M. Birs, of Montreal; M. Rodden, and P. Grace, of Hartford ; L. Harney, of Albany ; E. Heenan, of Hamilton; R. O'Connor, of Toronto; and W. Foley, of St. John's, New Brunswick.

We have much pleasure in being enabled to publish the annexed letter from the Honorable and Right Reverend Mgr. Talbot, Private Secretary to His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

It will be seen that this letter is in reply to one from the Diocess of Hamilton enclosing a donation of \$200 to the Sovereign Pontiff; of which \$100 were from the Very Reverend Mr. Gordon, Vicar-General of Hamilton, and the other \$100 were from the Rev. Mr. M'Nulty. In reply to their joint letter and generous donation, Monsignore Talbot replies as follows:-

"Vatican, April 26th, 1860. "My Dear Sir-Immediately I received your kind note, accompanying a donation from the Rev. Vicar-General Gordon, of Hamilton, and the Rev. John M'Nuity, of the same Diocese, I presented it to the Holy Father, who graciously accepted it, and sends those good priests his Apostolic Benediction.

"I have remarked that there is no sign so evident of a man being a true Catholic, heart and soul, as in watching from a convenient distance, its ways devotion to the Pope. I look upon it as the touch-stone of Catholicism. I remark that all the lax Catholics in Ireland and England have no feeling for the Pope.

"When a priest manifests devotion for the Pope, I always feel certain that he is right; whereas if he does not, I am apt to think there is something wrong about him.

"Who is the Pope? The Vicar of Christ. In him we ought to see Christ, as it were, manifest

"I never saw devotion to the l'ope so strong in Rome, and all over the Church, as it is at this mo-ment. The Holy Father never goes out without being hemmed in on every side by people who wish merely to touch the hem of his garment. He gave Holy Communion a few days ago in a large Church in Rome to a thousand persons; but it was almost impossible to restrain the persons who wished to receive the Blessed Eucharist from his sacred hands, so that he was obliged to desist.

" From all parts of the world he daily receives expressions of sympathy, and the Episcopate was never so united in its attachment to him. "Pray that the two good priests, who have sent

their generous offering to the Holy Father, &c. Believe me, very sincerely, &c.,
GBO. TALBOT.

The Rev. Michl. O'Shea, Hamilton, ? Canada.

We clip the following paragraph relative to Mgr. Charbonnell from the columns of the Oltawa Tri

The late European Mails bring intelligence to their Lordships the Bishops of the Province, that the Rt. Rev. Dr. De Charbonnell, who lately left Canada for Europe, has succeeded in obtaining the acceptance of the Court of Rome, of his resignation of the Bishopric of Toronto, and as Coadjutor of New Orleans. Mgr. De Charbonnell is now a member of the Capuchin Order, to which it has long been his amongst the Catholic peasantry of freight was ardent desire to retire. For years he appealed to small indeed. This assertion we substantiated Rome in vain to be permitted to take this step. His by statistics which we copied from the London services to his Diocese, it was judged, could not be spared in periods, through which Catholicity has

> The noble example of self abnega ciation of all worldly comforts, set by his Lordship cannot but excite the admiration of every Catholic, and religiously afford them food for serious reflection, installed into the Bishopric of Toronto, he found his Diocese just emerging—through indefatigable and uncreasing exertions of his predecessor, the late re-spected Bishop Power—from a state of crudeness; and he set about its thorough formation with an energy which clearly foreshadowed the magnificent-we might say stupendous-results which afterwards crowned his efforts. The Diocese of Toronto is now well supplied with spiritual directors—the bread of life is dispensed, and the word of God is preached throughout it-religious establishments have sprung up in it; and Catholic Educational Institutions have taken permanent root in it. In fact, everywhere through his late Diocese, are traces the most marked of his Lordship's indomitable energy and persove-

> rance to be found. At the very moment Monseigneur De Charbonnell had accomplished all this, when after years of un-ceasing toil and labour, he had succeeded in placing his Diocese in a position, which would permit the remaining years of his life to flow through a comparatively undisturbed channel of comfort and ease, that moment he quits the scene of worldly happiness opening before him, subjects the remainder of his life to the disciplinary trials, and mortifications of one of the most severe Orders in the Church, draws a screen between him and the world, and devotes himself to undisturbed and more intimate communion with the Creator. The example is indeed a noble one, and must enlist the admiration of every re-

> We have received with much pleasure the first number of Le Franco-Canadien, published at St. John's by M.M. Cerat and Bourguignon .-Its political principles are excellent, and we hope that it will adhere to them-resisting to the death every attempt to reduce the influence of Lower Canada, or to increase the political influence of Upper Canada in the United Legislature. We heartily wish our cotemporary a long and pros-

> ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday evening last, at the Long Wharf, a boy came near his end by falling into the river. Fortunately, he was observed, in time, by Mr. Patrick Jordan, lumber merchant, who, after running about 400 feet, jumped into the river, and caught the boy just as he was disappearing. On being brought to shore, medical aid was immediately procured; and in half an hour afterwards, he was completely restored. Great credit is due to Mr. Jordan for his noble exertions.

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM .- On Priday night | by the friend to a magistrate, and that the latter imlast, an attempt was made to set fire to the premises above Dean's saloon, in Graig Street. They are rented and occupied by Mrs. Murphy, as a Board-

Admission to the Bas. -At a meeting of the Board | nary, that it was thought best to arrest Whalen, in of examiners of the Bar held on Monday last, Mr. Thomas J Walsh, B. C. L., was admitted to practice at the Bar in this city, after a brilliant examination for which he was highly complimented by Mr. Papin, one of the examiners. Mr. Walsh studied with Mesers. A. & W. Robertson.

EMIGRANTS .- Our friend Mr. J. H. Daly, Government Emigration Agent at this port, is doing the public good service in the discharge of his duties. All the emigrants, male and female, who have come here since the season opened, in search of employ-ment, he has managed to find places for,—sending some into the country as farm-servants; getting others apprenticed and put to trades; and placing the females with respectable families in want of

The Emigration Office is a far more likely and horeful place from whence to obtain a good servant than the Registry depots; for Mr. Daly takes care to make himself aware of the character and capabilities of those'he recommends before sending, them out into the world. This is, properly speaking, no part of the legitimate duties attached to Mr Daly's office; and he deserves the more credit, therefore, not only for befriending the unassisted emigrant, but obliging and accommodating the public.

GALLANT CONDUCT .- On Saturday last, as a number of children were playing on a raft moored in the stream near the works under construction in Princes Basin, a little boy about ten years of age, slipped from a moving log, and fell into deep water. The current was fast carrying him out, when his struggles were observed by Mr. A. G. Nish, assistant Engineer of the Harbour Commissioners, who, without waiting to divest himself of his clothing, plunged gallantly in, and swimming with one hand, while he supported the little fellow with the other, brought him safely to shore. Courageous conduct like this, exhibiting at the same time such promptitude of action, is certainly worthy of the highest commendation, and is deserving of the notice of the Royal Humano Society .- Montreal Herald.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHABOT .- We regret to record the death of Judge Chabot, which took place yesterday morning. The deceased gentleman was in feeble health for upwards of a year, and his douth has been expected for some time. Judgo Chabot was well known for many years as a distinguished pleader at the bar. He had in an emiuent degree a legal mind-possessing great logical and analytical power. As a politician he was distinguished for his strength as a Parliamentary debater; and as a subaltern in the ranks of the Lafontaine party, be had few, if any intellectual superiors. His ability as a judge, was universally admitted; and his brethren will miss him from the Bench - Quebec Chronicle June 1.

The hostile position assumed by Mr. Erown to the Separate School Bill, at its second reading, on the last day of the Session, is another proof—if such were wanting-of the utter folly of those who advocate the policy of an alliance of Catholics with the party under his leadership. It was owing to the Grit Champion's determined and dogged opposition that the Bill had to be withdrawn. If the motion for its being read a second time were pressed, he stated he would, despite any influence to the contrary, force its being laid over, by speaking against time, until the hour for the prorogation of Parliament would have arrived. This is the man whom some call our natural ally .- Ottowa Tribune.

MURDER AT POINT LEVI .- On Sunday last, while a quiet, inossensive man, named Patrick O'Brien. about sixty years of age, was walking upon the high road at Point Levi, he was met and assaulted by a young man named James McDermott, lately employed as a fire man on the Grand Trunk Railway. When McDermott met the old man he, without receiving the slightest provocation, at once attacked him with a heavy stick, striking him? on the head and body. Under the blows so inflicted the old man fell senseless on the ground, and in that condition was found by some passers-bye, who conveyed him to the Marine Hospital. The injuries inflicted, however, were of too serious a nature for the old man's constitution to rally, and he died on Monday afternoon. Information of the assault was given to Mr, Magnire, the police magistrate, early on Monday, and an officer was at once despatched to arrest McDermott, but without success. This occurred previous to O'Brien's decease; and on Mouday evening, Captain Russell, of the River Police, despatched a boat's crew, under charge of Constable Cunningham, in search of the murderer. These men succeeded in discovering and apprehending McDermott, near the Chaudiere sta-tion, on the freight train going west. The prisoner was brought to town and committed to jail on a charge of murder. Ne cause of enmity existed between the two men; and it is supposed that the assault was committed under the maddening influence of intoxicating liquor, McDermott having been drunk at the time of its commission, and being generally of very intemperate habits. An inquest was held on O'Brien's body yesterday, and a verdict returned in accordance with the circumstances stated. - Quebec Gazette, 30th ult.

FORGERY AND FRAUD .- Mr. George Armstrong, of Spencerville, was arrested on Saturday last at Port Bigin, by officer W. Stitt, on a charge of forgery, preferred by J.D. Judson, Esq, of Judson's Bank, Ogdensburgh. Since the burning of Spencer's mill last fall, (of which Mr. Armstrong held a lease, which would expire this summer, we believe, and on which Mr. Armstrong had an insurance of \$3,000, since settled by him for \$500), he has been speculating in produce. A short time since, he called on the Judson Bank, with a letter of credit for \$1000, purporting to be drawn by Messrs. Learnerd, Chandler & Co., of Boston, and received that amount from Mr. Judson through a draft on that house. On presentation the draft was protested for non-acceptance; Messrs, Learnerd, Chandler & Co., denied having written such a letter, and did not know Mr. Armstrong. The preliminary examination was held before Messrs. White and Stitt, magistrates, on Saturday, and was adjourned till Monday, at the request of the prisoner. Since then, it has been discoverd, that the endorsements on certain notes which had been discounted by the Commercial Bank, were forgeries-the parties whose names were on them, having denied ever endorsing for Mr. Armstrong. Fortunately for the Bank, these notes had been taken up, a few days since, although not due. Mr. Armstrong has been committed to jail, to await the result of an application for his extradition .- Prescott Messenger, June 1.

THE THOMPSON MURDRES-A SECRET KEPT FOR TWO YHARS .- Our readers will recollect the fearful state of excitement into which this and neighboring coun-ties were plunged, by the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and the labourer, Sclaven, on the 2nd of March, 1858. It will also be recollected that Trodden, Whalen, and Cummings were tried for the murder of Mrs. Thomson, but were acquitted, and held to bail to appear when called on to take their trial for the murder of Thomson and Sclaven. Ever since the acquittal of the parties named, the mystery connected with the foul murder has still remained unexplained. Last week, however, public excitement was again roused to a high pitch by the arrest of Whalen, direct evidence, it is said, having been obtained to convict him of the murders. On making enquiries into the truth of this ramour, we found it to be true that Whalen had been arrested and placed in gaol. We also ascertained that a young man living in the neighborhood of the murders had made certain statements to a friend, inculpating Whalen; that these statements told in secrecy, had been communicated mediately communicated with the Sheriff, and the Sheriff with the County Attorney, who had the young man brought before him, in order to ascertain

order to have an investigation made before Judge Malloch and a bench of magistrates. This was accordingly done, and the investigation commenced on Saturday last, when, after examining the young man and one or two other witnesses, the examination was adjourned till Saturday next. As matters stand it would be unwise to speculate upon this extraordinary case. The exact nature of the evidence given by the young man, we cannot give, the examination before the magistrates being private. This much we may state, however, the young man avers that on the night of the murder he was returning from a courting excursion - that when near Thomson's house he heard a scream, which was afterwards repeated-that he, in consequence, went on foot and peeped in at the window, he saw Mrs. Thomson sitting on the chair in which she was found murdered and bleeding, while a man stood near as if in the act of striking her. The man turned towards the window, as if listening, and while doing so, the young man had a full view of the murderer's face, and that he recognised Whalen as that person. Being frightened, he left the window and drove off, but said nothing about the fearful scene he had witnessed, till his health began to fail in consequence of this awful secret. He then imparted the fact to a friend under a promise of secrecy, but the friend could not keen the secret, and hence it has come to the law authorities. Till we know fully, and from his own lips, the reasons assigned by the young man for keeping silent for a period of over two years, we will not take upon ourselves the task of pronouncing judgment. That the whole affair is wonderful and extraordinary, all will admit, and till we hear the evidence, we think it best to say nothing more on the subject. Whalen, we may state, denies the truth of the story, and prays nightly that the true murderer may be found .- Brockville Recorder.

THE COLPRIT WICKLOW .- A petition was forwarded some time ago to the Governor General, praying for commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Edward Wicklow, for the murder of Benjamin White, but no answer has yet been received by the petitioners. There seems little reason to expect any special interference on the part of the Executive Council to save the unfortunate man from the penalty which his terrible crime has brought upon him, and which is to be carried into effect on the 16th of the present month .- Guelph Advertiser.

STRUCK DRAD .- The Madison (lows) Plaindealer says, that a poor miserable wretch, living near Farmington, in Van Buren County, while horribly blaspheming God on Sunday last, for witholding rain from his suffering crops, was suddenly struck with palsy and almost immediately died.—Montreal

Mous TROUBLE IN THE PROTESTANT CAMP :- From the annexed paragraph, which we clip from the Montreal Witness, it would seem that the Protestant sects in the United States are about to come to blows again :-

The Mormon difficulty, despite the boast of the administration that it had settled it long ago, still makes itself felt. The Mormons, exasperated by the proposal in Congress to enact a stringent law against polygamy, have lately grown more defiant, and are said to be preparing to tight. Gov. Cumming, who has been on the best terms with them heretofore, now declares them in a state bordering on anarchy, and requires new power for the subjugation.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ottawa City, L Whalen, 10s; St Cath. de Fossam, J Caughlin, 10s; Fitzroy, F O'Neill, 10s; Williamstown, J. Hay, 10s; Babyville, S. Brown, 10s; St. Valentin, Rev J. Dequoy, £15s; St. Vincent, J. Finn, 5s: Narrows, M Mooney, 15s; Charlottetown, P E J., Hon D Brennan, 17s 6d; Carrillon, A E Montmarquet, 12s 6d; Martintown, D M'Donell, 10s; Dulhousie Mills, Capt N B M'Donald, 15s; Berthier, H Meek, 58; Pakenbam, J Gorman, 10s; Erinsville, P M'Mullan, 10s; Antigonish, N S., Ri Rev C F McKinnon, £1; Soret, W McCullian, 5s; St Andrews, Rev Mr Thibaudier, 11s 3d; Prescott, P C Murdoch, £1 19s 41d; Howick, J Garry, 10s; Hamilton, J Maliony, £1; Sandwich, C Cole, 10s; Wolf Island, Rev J Faby, 5s; Alexandria, H McDonald, 10s; Penetanguishene, RJ Parker, 5s; Norton Creek, D Gorman,

Per M Kelly, Merrickville - J O'Neill, 10s; P Kyle, 5s; P Dowdall, 5s.

Per J Hagan, Templeton-M Folely, £1 5s. Per Rev Mr Rossiter, Mount Webster-B M'Nan

Per J R Woods, Aylmer-M Villeneuve, 125 6d. Per R Supple, Whitby-J Spirrel, 10s; Mr Jordan, 10s; Oshawa, J O'Regun, 5a.

Per J J Chisholm, Alexandris-J McDonald, 5s. Per Rev H Byrnes, Brockville-Self, £1 53; Tole-

do, Rev Mr Lynch, 10s.
Per Rev J M'Carthy, Williamstown-A Hay, £1 5s;

A M'Lellan, £1 5s; A Grant, 10s. Per E McCormick, Douro-J Hogan, 5s.

Per K McCormick, Douro-J Hogan, 58.
Per J Ford, Prescott-J Connelly, 58.
Per M Teefy, Richmond Hill-D Guilfoil, 12s 6d.
Per P Magnire, Cobourg-P Mechan, £1 5s.
Per M O'Leary, Quebec-J Lane, £1 2s 6d; J Burroughs, 15s; Mrs J Murphy, 15s; R M'Donough, 15s; L A Cannon, 15s; Mrs W Downes, 15s; W McKuy, £1 2s 6d; H O'Donnell, £2 5s; St Rochs
Catholic Institute, £1 10s; Rev Mr Cleason, 15s; Catholic Institute, £1 10s; Rev Mr Gleason, 15s; Rev Mr Murphy, 15s; Sillery, P Malone, 10s; St Joseph, Rev J Nelligan, £15s; St Valler, Rev L A Proulx, £1 6s.

Per J. Rowland, Ottawa City-T. F. O'Brien, 10s; Estate of the lateMr. Masse, £1 5s; L () Connor, 10s; A Duff, 12s 6d; D Egau, 12s 6d; Mr. Caldwell, 10s

C Gavanagh, 4s 2d.
Per J Doran, Smith's Falls-Estate of the late Very Rev F Smith, £2 3s 9d; Perth, M Brennan, 5s Per T Tansey, Beauharnois - Rev D Charland, 128

Per W Daly, Compton—F M'Nally, 10s.
Per T Griffith, Eaton Corners—E Laroche, £1 5s.
Sherbrooke, L Donahoe, 5s; P Sheeran, 5s. Per T Kehoe, Westport-J Byrne, 5s. Per R Supple, Oshawa-R M'Kittrick, 10s.

J Quigley, 10s.
Per Rev Mr. Brettargh, Codrington -- T Holleren, 10s; Treaton, P Egan, 5s.

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

The weather continues very favarable for vegeta-tion, and the injury caused by the frost has been in a great measure repaired.

The lumbering operations on the River Trent and its tributaries are upon a scale of unprocedented magnitude this year, though owing to the rapid fall of the rivers, a good deal of the lumber will not get to market. The lumber of the Ottawa country is get ting down better than was feared at one time. The arrivals of produce are, upon the whole, light

this Spring, which shows that a good deal of the last crop had come to market previously.

The produce trade in this city is quiet, although

there is a good deal doing, upon the whole. The shipments of Peas, Ooats, and Oatmeal, especially,

are unusually large.

The Circulars by "Nova Scotian," dated Liver pool, 22nd May, mention an advance of 1d. to 21. per cental on Wheat, and 6d. per sack on Flour.— Oats and Oalmeal were in fair demand. Butter was in good demand at fair prices. Ashes were rather dull at 28s. for Old and 29s. for New Pots; Pearls 32s 6d. Pens had rather declined, being quoted at 36s to 37s 6d per 504 lbs.

In Wheat and Flour there is very little doing for the past few days, though the firmness of the New Patrick's Orphan Asylum, to form in procession, and proceed with their Banners to join the grand Procession of the day.

This is, we understand, the second time the exact nature of the strange narrative ne had to york market has a favorable enect on procession the attempt has been made. The case is under intell, mental agony of keeping which bottled up so Superfine may be quoted at \$5.40 to £5.50, at which vestigation by the Police authorities.—Montreal long, had, it is said, nearly cost him his life. The prices it is held firmly, though there are very few statement made by the young man was so extraording. There is no change in the higher statement made by the young man was so extraordi- transactions. There is no change in the higher

grades. No. 2 is worth \$5,15 to \$5,20; Unbrandable ditto, \$4.90 to \$5.; Middlings to Fine, \$4.50 to \$5. The above are the wholesale prices to Flour dealers, who, of course, sell at higher rates.

Peas.-On account of the arrival of several schooner and barge loads, smaller parcels are neglected, and we cannot quote car loads over 75 to 80 cents. In barge loads they are worth 80 to 83 cents per 66 lbs., according to quality and circumstances.

Pork .- There is little or no change. We have to note a sale of Prime Mess to Quebec at \$13 871. Butter .- The first shipping parcel of New Butter has been sold at 13 cents. The quality was fair. The cattle disease and long drought in New England will probably cause a considerable demand from that region, and could freight be readily obtained here, we think shippers would pay somewhat more, but at present there is scarcely any demand for New Butter from any quarter.

Ashes.-Pots 29s to 29s 11d., Pearls 32s 6d. The quantity arriving is fair.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS

Oats, 1s 4d to 1s 11d. Barley, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Indian Corn, 4s 6d to 5s. Peas, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Buck-wheat, 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Bag Flour, 13s 9d to 16s. Oatmeal 10s Sd to 11s. Fresh Butter, 9d to 18; Salt, 71d to 9d. Eggs. 6d to 61d by the barrel-7d to 71d retail. Hay, \$11 to \$13,50; Straw, \$4 to \$5. Remarks.-There was a large attendance of farmers and a good supply of produce. Hay and Straw are coming to market in large quantities.

The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparations, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year the demand for this great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure havng been performed, within the circle of our acquaintance, by the use of the Pain Killer .- Prov. Gen. Advertiser.

Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, colds, and consumption, disappear under its balsamic influence.

Died.

On lat June, 1860, of consumption, Hugh Murphy, aged 20 years and three months, son of Mr. Mancice Murphy, of the Montreal Post Office.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SAINT PA-TRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at the SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENIEG, the

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

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely

By Order, WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

June 6, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION feels great pleasure in being able to announce to the Public, that it will give a

GRAND PIC-NIC.

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS, About the 21st instant.

The Programme and Regulations, with reference to the Pic-Nic, will be advortised in due senson.

M. P. RYAN,

No. 119, COMMISSIONER STREET,

(Opposite St Ann's Market,) WHOLESALE DEALER IN PRODUCE.

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c., TAKES this opportunity of informing his many friends in Canada West and East, that he has opened

the above Store, and will be prepared to at end to the Sale of all kinds of Produce on reasonable terms. Will baue constantly on hand a supply of the following articles, of the choices: description :-Tens

Tobacco

Soup & Candlee

Brooms, &c.

Cigare

Pails

Butter Oatmeal Flour Oats Pot Barley Pork B. Wheat Flour Hams Figh Split Pens Corn Meal Salt June G, 1860.

W. F. MONAGAN, M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Accoucheur, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: No. 103, WELLINGTON STREET,

MONTREAL, C.B. WANTED,

Opposite the " Queen's Engine House,"

A SITUATION as TEACHER in a Catholic School, by a person who can produce the highest Testi-monials as to his qualifications as an elementary School Teacher, from the Catholic Board of Examiners, Quebec.

Address, post-paid, to " J. O. B.," at TRUE WITHESS Office. June 6th, 1860.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, ENGLISH and NATHEMATICAL TEACHER, will attend Gentlemen's Families, Morning and Evening, to give LESSONS in any branch

of English Education. Address -- Andrew Keegan, 47 Nuzareth Street. Montreal. 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 Xamer Street,

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

J. LEANDRE BRAULT.

May 31, 1860.

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FRANCE.

The Constitutionnel publishes an article, signed by M. Grandguillot, which says: "The reply of Count Cavour to M. Thouvenel proves that Piedmont as well as France energetically blames the audacious attempt of Garibaldi. If the expedition of Garibaldi is contrary to the interests of Piedmont, it nevertheless responded to the sentiment of a part of the people of whom Garibaldi is the hero. Piedmont could not restrain the man who represents so large a popular force. Such an act would raise a dangerous reaction in Italy. If the enterprise of Garibaldi is censured by Europe, the state of things in the Two Sicilies is so critical that the success of the enterprise would astonish no one. Without foreseeing the issue of the expedition we cannot admit the supposition that it may lead to an European conflagration."

The Constitutionnel, speaking of the report that England wishes to possess Sicily, says it would be no more easy for England to take Sicily than for Russia to occupy Constantinople. M. Grandguillot recalls that France and England have always acted in concord as regards Neapolitan policy. No one ought, therefore, to suppose that to-day they oppose one another .-M. Grandguillot concludes as follows:--" We shall hope that the Neapolitan question will not be unravelled by revolution; but, in case it should, it is only by union and not by antagonism and rivalry that the Great Powers, particularly France and England, could meet its dangers."

The Moniteur de la Flotte of Sunday says: -"It is announced that the Mediterranean squadron had received orders to re-enter Toulon in order to set out again on a more distant mission, respecting which no particulars are known. We may, however, be permitted to suppose that if not destined for the coasts of Sicily, the squadron would cruise in the Levant, where agitations both political and religious have recently arisen, which at no distant period may necessitate the interference of the Western

General Goyon, commanding the army of occupation in Rome, has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. This fact the Daily News considers the strongest evidence which we have yet seen that the evacuation of Rome by the French army will really take place; for these first-class rewards, unless in the case of a great battle, are commonly given at the end of

an important undertaking.

The Patrie says: — "A journal announces that the departure of the French army from Lombardy is temporarily suspended. This news is altogether maccurate. All the disposable transports are ordered to Genoa to hasten the evacuation. We also learn that the division of Rome will return to France speedily, in consequence of arrangements made between the Governments interested.

A pamphlet on the frontiers of the Rhine, by M. Louis Jourdan, of the Siecle, and which was ready for publication, had been suspended by the order or the advice of what is called in French official language the "Administration"—that is the Minister of the Interior, through the Bureau of the Press, which is a branch of his department. The Siecle, nominally a Republican organ, but believed to be on the very best terms with Ministers, doubtless approved that recommendation, and the pamphlet did not appear.

against England, is suffered to appear. The Times correspondent says :- " If a simple suggestion suspends the publication of one pamphlet solely from a wish not to 'create uneasiness,' why does it not exercise the same salutary influence over others quite as fatal to repose ?-M. Louis Jourdan's brochure on the Rhenish frontier I have not seen, but I have seen one which has proceeded from another writer, whose enthusiastic devotion to the Imperial Government, as well as his undoubted submission to authority, would have made him quite as amenable. if not more so than M. Jourdan, to the slightest hint from the 'Administration.' This writer is Count du Hamel, to whose performance, entitled, 'L'Angleterre, la France, et la Guerre,' I have already alluded. M. Jourdan neither occupies, nor, I believe, has occupied, any post under the Imperial regime. M. du Hamel has been attached to the Imperialist cause since the downfal of the Orleanist dynasty-perhaps before it; and, in proof of gratitude for the devotion he was made Prefect of the Lot in 1849; in 1852. four or five months after the coup d'etat, Pre-fect of the Pas de Calais; in 1855 of the Somme; and in 1857 he entered the Legislative Corps as Deputy, and was created an officer of the Legion of Honor. These things are simply deserving of note as showing that M. du Hamel is considered to have rendered services to the Emperor, and that these services are acknowledged and recompensed; and as justifying the inference that he would be as yielding as any other person to any suggestions-not to say orders-emanating from the 'Administration.'-This being the case, I beg to ask what is the opinion of the 'Administration' on the pamphlet of M. du Hamel, written as it is in a strain of the utmost bitterness, and indeed of menace, to England? M. du Hamel says :-

"England always sees with extreme pain a strong and powerful Government in France.-She always applauds whatever can weaken our political health. Never is she found more sympathetic towards our country than when we are a prey to some internal depression, not from any thought of coming to our aid and seeking the means of re-establishing an equilibrium, but because at the bottom she felicitates herself on the situation which circumstances more or less adverse create for us."

And again:-

"It has been said that if ever a war was popular it would assuredly be that which we should have with our neighbours and friends on the other side of the Channel. This is not new, but it is true, whatever may happen. But no one in France, any more than elsewhere, is ignorant that above all these aspirations, and above all

exists an august thought, an imperial wisdom, doing everything in its own season, strong, energetic, and calm, and whose powerful quos ego knows how to restrain every impatience and moderate every passion. This cuts short all interpretations and suppositions, for it is known that nothing can force the hand which this day holds the key of the temple of Janus."

Alluding to the fortifications in England in the event of war, M. du Hamel says:-

"Oh! if matters had arrived at that point; if the high will which governs us judged that the time had come for taking our revenge for Quiberon and Waterloo; if his energetic initiative had let loose the eagle against the leopard, never would national enthusiasm have excited to so high a degree this warlike people of France, whose sword is burning in the scabbard when the old words of "Down on the English!" and ' Montjoie and Saint Denis!" struch their ears. Children and old men would shoulder the musket; rich and poor would carry their offering for that rising in arms our old enemies. If hundreds of millions rose spontaneously for the Crimea and Italy, it would be milliards that France a fishing boat but would arm to pass the Strait; and the shade of the great Emperor would contemplate this popular impulse and the book of history which would not open at such an hour but at the page of St. Helena!"

M. du Hamel also thinks that a descent on the English coast would be easy :-

"We are persuaded of it in France, and in England the fact is known. If events led to such a necessity, and a descent on the coast of Great Britain were judged opportune, the attempt might appear difficult, but practicable.-We speak on an hypothesis which, we hope, will not be executed; but our object is to show that we must use the authority of the past to judge of the future."

Count Montemolin and his brother have arrived in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the Herald, writing on Sunday, says:-" Seldom have matters worn a more threatening appearance than at present. The relations between England and France are fast approaching that critical period when the affectation of friendship still kept up on both sides must speedily cease. I have already informed you that a correspondence of an ominous character has been commenced between the Cabinets of London and Paris with reference to the further compensation France intends to claim in case of a further extension of the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. The knowledge of this new claim has given rise to a report-very doubtful, to say the least of it-of the French Government having secretly assented to the expedition. But our gallant ally-for I presume we are to call him so to the end of the chapter -has other irons in the fire. While he is preparing army of observation on the eastern frontiers, the French agents at the petty German Courts in the Austrian interest have been instructed to offer the assistance of France to resist, by force if necessary, the encroachments of Prussia. Add to this the Franco-Danish alliance, the imminent crisis in the East, and the intimacy between the Russian and the French Courts, so ostentatiously paraded by the French semi-official prints, and it is not very difficult to account for the apprehensions which weigh upon the political world. The storm is evidently brewing; it is pretty evident that France, Russia, Austria and Spain are leagued together-it Another publication directed, however, requires put little foresight to see against whom. that war may arise out of farther French encroachments in the Mediterranean, and both as regards our army and navy, our 'ally' and his friends are better prepared than we are. One thing we may be very sure of, that when the crisis does come we shall not have the benefit of an official avertissement to tell us when the blow

> when it does come." Paris, May 15 .- The Presse has received a second avertissement for an article which appeared in that journal on the 13th instant, signed Solar," representing France as an accomplice of the foreign coalition which overthrew the First Empire. The warning states that this article is a calumny on the country, and is wound-

> will fall; and if what is now going on does not

open our eyes to the coming danger, we can only

ing to the national feeling. The Monde publishes an article on a petition proposed by the Nation for signature in Ireland praying to be allowed to declare by universal suffrage what Government would best suit the country, as the Monde says, "which simply means separation from England." The Monde continues:-" Was there ever a more legitimate desire founded on more serious motives? Was there ever a people more martyrized, more crushthan when their God is in question. England, that admirable England, comprehends her duties towards Ireland no better than towards the Hindoos. By her rapacity she has destroyed native industry in India; by her avidity and her inflexible selfishness she has left no alternative to the Irish but exile or famme. At an epoch which is called a period of progress a Christian people are slowly dying of distress and famine for want of Savoy. The voting must be got through au pas of notatoes, and that at a few leavues from Eng- de charge, whether the deputies like it or not; and of potatoes, and that at a few leagues from England, almost within sight of the coast of France; they raise a cry of distress, and nobody responds. A freebooter named Garibalds is privileged to occupy our Progresista press exclusively. It has no time, in truth, to think of the Irish. Are they not too much honored to live under the Crown of England?" The Monde concludes as as follows:—" Cannot the same nation which has they would prefer on their return to France. At held out its hand to Italy extend it some day to the same time, the aspect of affairs in Rome is ge-Ireland, likewise its old friend! Does La Presse nerally considered to have greatly improved owing believe that Ireland and her petition would be and his able and zerlous cousin, Monsignore de Melaughed at in London if behind them were seen | rode. Meanwhile, among several important replies 600,000 French bayonets and 50 ships of the to addresses presented to His Holiness, not the least line? And if there be an idea worthy of France -capable of exciting her legitimate ambitionflattering her national pride, is it not the emanci-

pation of Ireland?"

miner writeby " I heard the other day and enecdote with respect to an interview between Lord Elgin and the Emperor, when the former was lately in Paris on his way to the East and as I have every reason to believe it is perfectly authentic, T' repeat it for what it is worth. 'Well, my lord, the Emperor is reported to have said, on receiving his visitor, what are you doing England?' 'Why,' replied the blunt but rather undiplomatic ambassador, 'Your Majesty has at last succeeded in making us a military nation.' His Majesty, it is said, turned away with an air of disgust, and declined to pursue a conversation so pregnant with unpleasant suggestions."

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel's future is a gloomy one. His cause is condemned by the Clergy throughout the newly annexed provinces: it is branded as sacrilegious by the Supreme Pontiff, whom he has robbed. Free action he has none. The brigand Garibaldi controls him on one hand, the brigand Napoleon on the other. One champion he has whose pen sings his virtues and his triumphs in the world's newspaper, the English "Times;" but that pen is guided by the same hand which once carried a dagger to Turin to assassinate his father. And even this partizan, whose habit is to trumpet as a virtue every vice, is fain to confess that the army which must be maintained in this precarious peace will exhaust the whole revenue of the State, "So that all other items "of expenditure must be met by a succession of more would give for the war against England. Not or less ruinous loans." And the army itself, is it free from all difficulties? By no means. Against an efficient army of half its numbers it would be powerless. The new forces have yet to be assimilated to the old, with all the prejudices of race and habit to overcome; while they are "ill-clad," "ill-shod," and the cavalry, "wretched mounted." The work of recruiting goes on lamely. Parma, out of a levy of twelve hundred men, ordered months ago by Farini, has yielded only nine hundred, and " the three hundred tenants are left at home unmolested, learning for themselves, and teaching others how to hold the government and its decrees in contempt." Tuscany where we were told the levy of five thousand men was going on briskly, the peasants giving in their names with alacrity, yields apparently nothing, for the levy says Gallenga "has been suffered to remain a dead letter." Then he says of Central Italy that as yet it 'yields but volunteers, and these both insufficient and inefficient, are held very cheaply by Piedmontese Martinets." But how does all this consist with the statements, which awhile ago it was blasphemy to doubt, that the people rose as one man against their rulers, and came up to record their votes for annexation in holyday trim, their clergy at their head, exuling like men freed from thraldom, that the reign of priest and bigot was at an end. And how is it that in the Legations, where priestly rule produced the worst fruits of despotism, oppressing, crushing, and "dwarfing" the minds of the people, and reducing them to beggary, how is it that here the King of Sardinia's Government has not yet dared to mention the word Conscription?" Gallenga gives the answer—the Legations under the Pope were free from compulsory military duty. But will the people submit to nothing to show their gratitude to their deliverer? Evidently he is not anxious to put them to the test .- Tablet. REACTION IN CENTRAL ITALY .- Florence, May 12. The garrison of Florence has been reinforced by troops summoned by telegraph from the frontier .-The National Guard has been called out. Great agi

> power, taking advantage of the agitation created by the expedition of Garibaldi. A Peter's pence subscription has been opened at Florence, Leghorn, Bologna, and Ravenna.
>
> A section of the clergy of Florence has refused to

tation prevails. Several placards bearing the in-

scriptions, 'Ferdinand for ever!' 'Our Second Leo-

pold for ever! have been posted up by some parti-

sans of the ex-Grand Duke, to whom rumors attri-

bute an intention of attempting the recovery of his

chant a Te Deum, as ordered by the authorities. Te Deum will be chanted notwithstanding .- Times' Correspondent.

A letter from Turin, dated May 8, gives some particulars, not yet published, of Garribaldi's setting out from Genoa on his expedition :-

"The method by which Garibaldi succeeded in getting off, in spite of the vigilance of the government, was as follows: - 'Many enthusiastic youths had demanded permission to leave as colonists for the island of Sardinia; others to leave for Malta; and in a free country like this the permission could not be withheld. Hence the presence of so many forty men, all armed, all well known and of good repute, presented themselves on board of two commercial steamers belonging to the Rubattino Company, and demanded that the vessels should be consigned to them; and as the Lombardo happened to have her steam up—for she had intended to sail at the break of day—she had nothing to do but to start taking the Piedmonte in tow. The captains and crews of the two vessels soon comprehended what was in the wind, and, having refused further obeopen our eyes to the coming danger, we can only dience, were all put into their bonts, and thus suffer-blame our own folly and our wilful blindness ed to regain their homes. Garibaldi (who you know is a post captain in rank) hereupon assumed the command of the Lombardo, and another navigator of the same stamp as himself-as bold a soldier, too, -Nino Bixio, took the command of the Piedmonte. In the offing, and off the coast of Genoa, were boats laden with biscuit and arms, whilst the men who intended taking part in this bold expedition were picken up here and there as they come of from the shore in boats. Several of the adventurers had really left before for Sardinia and Malta; and, should be succeed in effecting a landing on the coast of Sicily, Garibaldi will soon have some 2,500 soldiers of his own, most of whom have fought already, like their chiefs, at Rome and in Lombardy. In case any single Neapolitan man-of-war bears down on the two steamers and summons them to surrender, Garibaldi and Bixio mean to obey, to approach the pursuer, taking care to have the boats in the water and maned in the meantime. They will then propose to the Neapolitan commander to make common cause with them in the name of their united country. But should this officer refuse and resort to force, the men ed under a strong hand, and at the same time in the boats, although unprovided with artillery, will more unchangeable in its faith, more indomitable attempt to board the enemy's vessel, and take or sink it. You see the enterprise is a bad one. We are most anxious here, and are impatiently expecting some intelligence. We are half afraid that Garibaldi's desperate courage will not suffice alone to secure

his triumph." The 5,000 Piedmontese embarked at Genoa are, it appears, not intended for Sicily, but for Orbitello, in Tuscan, close to the Roman States.

Orders have been sent to M. Cavour to hasten and make his Parliament vote the project of annexation little time lost in making speeches, or nonsense of

that kind .- Times' cor. There seems but little doubt that arrangements are in progress for the speedy withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. At all events, it is asserted that orders have been given to suspend the laying in of stores, and instructions have been reremarkable is one in which the Holy Father has lately expressed his thanks for the sympathy and devotedness exhibited towards him by the Lyonese, a number of whose priests had made a pilgrimage to the Eternal City. His Holiness remarked—
"Among the manifestations of devotedness and

parts of the)world, cin)these times of trial, imany hays come from France and especially from Lyons. We see with pleasure this pilgrimage to Rome. God permits this movement, to awake again the emi-nently Catholic idea of drawing closer to the Holy See. In coming in greater numbers to Rome, things will be better seen, more information will be obtained, and our tribulations will have served to, revive faith, to resuscitate devotedness, and to show that religion alone can procure happiness to nations. There seems to be a wish now to understand that the Pope is Catholic. Thus, for instance, he is sometimes described as Austrian. Undoubtedly he loves Austria; but he loves France as well, and loves all nations. What he especially wishes is that truth should triumph over falsehood. A wicked philosophy wishes to make out of truth falsehood, and out of falsehood truth; that is what must be combated; we must all work to that end. Remember the promises you made when you were ordained priests. You were told that you were my assistants

- 'Vos co-operatores mei estis.' God will bless our efforts; the prayers which are now being said throughout the universe will be heard, and truth shall remain truth, and falsebood shall remain false-

Noble words, full of dignity, and pregnant with wisdom and prophecy.— Weekly Register. A letter from Rome of the 8th May says :- " Gen. de Lamoriciere continues to concentrate his troops at Gubbio, at Urbino, and at Pesaro, in order to watch the frontiers of Tuscany and of the Romagnas. The tents are nearly ready under which the troops are to be encamped, and this will be the first time the Papal troops will have slept under canvass. The commander of the Roman gendarmerie had or-dered that the Della Pilotta barrack, which had been hitherto occupied by dragoons, should be given up to the mounted gendarmerie; but the Minister of War has determined to reserve that barrack for a regiment of cavalry about to be raised. Colonel Carancelli, of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, has been recommended to retire on half-pay, which will be a nullity the less in the army."

ADDRESSES TO THE HOLY FATHER .- A communication from Rome states that the government there intend publishing a collection of all the manifestations in favor of the temporal power of the Pope, which have taken place, either through the press or by addresses sent to His Holiness.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF FLORENCE AND THE EXCOM-MUNICATED KING.—From the same letter we derive

the following interesting particulars :-"The Archbishop of Florence has written a letter to the Pope to explain his conduct on the passage of Victor Emmanuel through that city. You are aware that he paid a visit to the King. On that occasion he complained of the tyranny of the Tuscan Govern-On that occasion ment towards the Church. The King replied, that times are difficult; that he was carried away by the current of public opinion, but that his intentions are good; that he professes the principles of a Catholic, and that the indignation of the Pope affects him. can guarantee to you the accuracy of this statement. The reception of King Victor Emmanuel at Bologna was not so enthusiastic as it has been represented. The official Guzette of Turin announced that his Majesty was received at the gate of the Church of St. Petronio by a numerous body of clergy. The priests present were—MM. Cassani, Bonta, Pasi, Vitali, and a few chaplains of the Piedmontese army. Priest Cassani is one of the editors of the Monitore of Bologna, in which he publishes some violent articles against the temporal power of the Popes."

The Patrie repeats with reserve the rumour that 5,000 men had embarked at Genoa and disembarked in the Gulf of San Stefano, near Orbetello, a town in Tuscany, on the frontier of the Roman States.

General Lamoriciere is manifestly a man whom Strafford would call, Thorough. The results already of his activity, inventiveness, organising faculty are all but incredible. The pent-up energies of nine long years of idle exile make themselves felt from one end of the Roman States to the other; and every soldier feels the General's eye is on him. He has four battalions of riflemen. There were only two, and they imperfectly armed and clothed. But this seems to have been all sit right in 24 hours. Two new regiments of dragoons are at the same time in rapid course of training; and the 3,000 Austrian re-cruits embodied with the old Swiss regiments—the It must be evident to the most limited capacity plicable. On Saturday just about midnight, some already set sail from New York; and which will probably be increased, according to the accounts from Ireland, to the number of 5,000 men before the end of the summer. We have heard a rumour, which we hope is true, that it is intended to offer this command to Prince Nugent. At the same time, Gentlemen Volunteers continue to crowd into the Papal States from all the Catholic countries. Of these the General has formed, as we have already announced, a corps of Guides; and its regulations have just been published. They are short and simple; and we are sure will be read with avidity by many of the Catholic Chivalry of the three kingdoms. Here are their marching orders. I. Engagement for an indefinite time II. Strict submission to military discipline. III. Recognised rank of sub-officer, higher according to aptitude. IV. Service of the Guard; and Orderly at Head Quarters. V. Obligation to study the theory and maneuvres of Cavalry. VI The Volunteer to mount, clothe, arm, and equip himself. The Pontifical Government will then allow forage for two horses, and lodging-money or barrackroom. The general expenses of a Volunteer are estimated as follows :- Horse, £50; Harness, £12; Uni-

form, £20; Arms, £8; Sundries, £12; Maintenance, per annum, £150. - Tablet. From all sides we learn that the effect of the expedition in Southern Italy has been most remarkable. Calabria is in a ferment, and the Patric says that an insurrection in Calabria and another in the Abruzzi are spoken of as having commenced. Into the probabilities of such a movement we cannot enter. If, however, these provinces do attempt to shake off the Royal yoke, the assistance of the Sicilians will be great indeed. But the most important question is the behavior of the Neapolitan troops. The cause of the King depends on their fidelity; yet they are Italians, and we know what Italian soldiers did in Florence and Modena. It may well be that the army is not unwilling to fraternize with the most eminent Italian soldier of the age, one who has recently borne a great part in delivering his country from a foreign yoke, and who is even now in the service of the most patriotic of Italian kings. We publish Garibaldi's address to the Neapolitan army. army is discontented with its success against the insurgents; how far its sympathies are with them must be left for time to show. That the war will be conducted with the utmost severity by the Government the bombardment of Marsala sufficiently proves. It may be that such proceedings will disgust the troops even of a King of Naples. Should such be the case, the success of the expedition will be secured. Should, however, the troops remain firm, Garibaldi must make up his mind to all the chances of a long and desperate struggle, complicated, perhaps, eventually by foreign intervention. - Times.

The Times' correspondent writes:—"The despatches by telegraph from Naples you will doubtless have received by this. They are to the effect that the utmost consternation prevailed in that city;that increased means to protect the French residents had been called for: that the plate, jewels, and other valuable articles belonging to the Royal family, had been packed up; but fugitives continued to arrive from Sicily; that, "manifestations" of a the troops had become dispirited, and, some say, rethat above all these aspirations, and above all Lord Elgin and the Emperor of the French.— | "Among the manifestations of devotedness and everything presaged a great insurrection. On the mand the cause of this brutal treatment, he was these feelings, expressed or kept down, there The London correspondent of the Manchester Exa- affection which we have received from different whole, the news, though rather vague, is throughout served in the same manner. The Turks murdered a

gloomy, and even the ileast desponding or lalarmist are of opinion that the whole of the Italian penin-sula will be convulsed before long. I remarked, two or three days ago, that the circumstance of General de Lamoriciere having taken service at Rome had a certain influence in inducing Garibaldi to hasten his projects, and make his attempt before the preparations to oppose Italian unity were completed-the Union at once declares that the supposition is per-

fectly correct:''Yes,' it says, 'General de Lamoriciere represents and defends all that General Garibaldi attacks and insults. The latter is the real and living expression of armed revolt, of hatred to all authority, of spoliating ambition, and of uncontrolled anarchy. The former is the real and living personification of order in Europe, of justice, and of sovereignty in their most august and most sacred type, of the independence of nations and of liberty of conscience; of public right at Rome as well as of authority in the world. In a word, Garibaldi is the torch of re-volution, while Lamoriciere is the sword of Christian civilisation. Between those two men, those two ideas, those two principles, there is an opposition to the last extremity. Garibaldi has not, however, had the courage to offer battle to Lamoriciere; revolution has been afraid of him who so heroically conquered it in the terrible days of June. But by what a scandalous perversion of situations and of ideas have the old Conservatives of that day-those very persons who hailed Lamoriciere as the saviour of social order-now become the complacent defenders and panegyrists of Garibaldi, of the man who fired on the French soldiers, of the chief of the insurgents of Rome?"

The Opinion Nationale contains the following:—
"It is rumoured that Messina is in the hands of the insurgents. It is said that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Naples, Rome, Austria, and all the deposed Italian Sovereigns.'

"It is rumoured that a Provisional Government has been established at Marsala."

GERMANY.

"The probabilities of the assembling of a Conference have lately diminished, the German Powers being of opinion, that it would notin any way influence French policy, nor arrange any real guarantee in favour of Switzerland. "The following are the reasons :-

"The annexation of Savoy to France having practically done away with the guarantees contained in Article 92 of the Final Act of Vienna, that article could not form the basis of a Conference.

neva to Switzerland would not constitute any guarantee of military importance. "It is not likely that at the Conference the oppo sition of the Great Powers to the annexation would be unanimous. Even if it were, France, having accomplished the annexation, notwithstanding the opposition of public opinion in Europe, she would also not be influenced by the opinion of the Great Powers

"The cession of the Littorale of the Lake of Ge-

France." Berlin, May 15 .- In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Government project for an extraordinary credit of 9,500,600 thalers, with the amendment of the Committee to add the words ' for temporarily placing the army upon a war footing, has been agreed to by 315 against 2 votes.

more especially as they have resolved upon action

with moderation and without coercion towards

RUSSIA.

The Eastern question is once more the subject of earnest thought, coupled with fear, amongst diplomatists, that something serious is about to happen. Following closely upon the rumors of troops in Russia on the Turkish frontier, we have now the news of the proposition of Russia for a joint remonstrance of the great powers in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte. Against this proposal Sir John Crampton, the English Minister at St. Petersburgh, has, it is said, made a formal protest.— Whether England is prepared to do anything more than protest remains to be seen, but there can be little doubt that Russia would not have taken the step she has without previous concert with France, if not with other Powers. The situation of the Christians in Turkey is undoubtedly, as described by Prince Gortschakoff, "most intolerable," and their attitude drill being, we presume, identical. There is no news yet as to the organisation of the Irish Legion—which will soon be increased by 1,200 of the American Irish who have it is no the american Irish who have it is not the existence of a count of the conclusive of the American Irish who have it is not the existence of a count of the conclusive as to the existence of a secret agreement between France and Russia — Weekly Register. The Neue Munchener Zeitung says :- " Russia has

remitted to Turin a decided protest against any attack on the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the Piedmontese."

IMMENSE TARTAR EXODUS .- The Paris correspondent of the Globe says :- " A most important announcement reaches us from Moscow (dated 4th May) referring to a movement of a whole people unheard of since the hordes of Goths and Vandals made an exodus. A body of 300,000 Tartars, principally from the Crimea, abandon cn masse the Russian territory, and seek to emigrate into European Turkey; being Mahommedans they had hoped, at the fall of Sebastopol, that the Sultan was to reign over the Chersonesus, or that the ascendancy of Islaam was somehow to follow. They have now made up their minds to go to Mahommed, as Mahommed won't go to them; they have omitted to sow corn or make any arrangement for this year, and all these nomadic tribes are now striking their tents for the road, if there be one. Russia lets them go. It will create famous confusion on the lower Danube.'

TURKEY. The following letter has been received from Scrajewo, dated 8th inst. :-

"The Turkish Government has concentrated large masses of troops on the frontiers of Servia. These troops form 11 brigades, and they extend along the Servian frontier from the river Sava to Bulgaria .double chain of advanced posts encircles the boundaries. The principal force is concentrated at Vichegrad, where the general staff and the artillery are stationed, and are guarded by some thousand Bashi-Bazouks, who are the terror of the Christians, on whom their chief, Zaim Soultanowitch, inflicts the most horrible tortures. The number of these troops, including those who occupy the Herzegovine, exceeds 40,000. 36 pieces of cannon have been placed in battery on the banks of the Drina, and the cavalry is cantoned round the Pashalik of Zworinski, where Aris Pasha, well-known at Smyrna as the implacable enemy of the Christians, commands with the rank of Kalmakan. He fully maintains that reputation in this country. The chief command of the entire army is confided to Dervich Pasha, who possesses the entire confidence of the functical Beys and Agas. He inspected the Novi-Bazar, Vichegrad, and the entire line of the Drina, and he then demanded reinforcements from Albania and the Herzegovine.-There is an army of reserve in these provinces and in Roumelia of 36,000 troops of the Nizam, beside numerous Bashi-Bazouks. These hordes of barbarians have not received any pay for the last three months, and they live by plundering the Christian population. The Mahometans proclaim loudly that this considerable display of troops is directed against the free Servians, which fact is confirmed by the positions taken by the troops. At all events, the Porte is playing a dangerous game, for the eyes of the peasants are turned towards the Servians, from whom they expect their deliverance. The conduct of the Mahometans, who thus violate all international law in the most gross and barbarous manner, has created a most profound impression among the Servians. Raoud Bey arrests the Servian merrather tumultuous description had taken place; that chants at Berber as agents of Prince Milosch. A great number of Servian peasants, from Leznitza, who fused to march; that the police agents had fired on arrived here to purchase timber, have been arrested the groups, and killed or wounded several; and that and fettered; and, when their landlord came to deGLIMPSES OF HIGHLAND SUPERSTITION, OR THE WEIRD WORLD OF MY CHILDHOOD. BY DONALD M'INTOSH.

O Superstition! though beset By Erudition's gun and net, And made ignobly to retreat Before the pedant's rod; Yet do thy visions dread seem fair To me who breath'd the mountain air. And sought the red-deer's secret lair 'Mid wilds but seldom trod.

Wilds haunted by the lone Banshee Whom shepherds in the gloaming see, As homeward hums the laden bee, And midges skim the lake; When all beside in silence sleeps, Save cascades rushing down the steeps, And echo, whom their music keeps Perpetually awake.

Then forth thou lead'st thy spirit-host Of goblin, kelpie, witch-and ghost Of wanderer in the snowdrift lost, When madly raved the storm-Lost where now oft with smothered wail. And hollow eye, and visage pale, And noiseless step along the vale. Is seen that shadowy form !

And quaintly dressed in robes of green, Elfins may then be dimly seen Attendant on their sylvan Queen Upon some mossy knoll; Or with flint-pointed arrows keen Waylaying mortals who in vain May there be seeking to regain The child the fairles stole!

The scene is changed-and, bark that sound ! You rocky cave a longue hath found, And hunter's voice and bay of hound

Are on the night-wind borne; And shades of Fingal and his band, Who once inhabited the land, Soon issue forth with bow in hand And far resounding horn.

The chase awakes the sleeping night— The phantom stag bounds far in flight— The traveller, shuddering with affright, Prays Heaven his path to guide: The fox seeks out his den secure, The house-dog crouches on the floor, While fast along the heathy moor Those spectral hunters glide.

Such, Superstition, is thy might-Thus dost thou people Scotia's night; Oft have I faced with dread delight Its glamor and its gloom. 'Tis true we have no warlocks here, No haunted dells, no ghosts to fear,

Yet do I not the less revere My own loved Highland home. Dread Power! well I mind the day When thought of vengeful ghost or fav Sufficed my wayward steps to stay From evil deed or word.

Let Sceptics, if they will, ignore-Better that such as own thy power Believe the truth and something more Than both alike discard. Kingston, C.W.

He that feasts his body with banquets and delicate fare, and starves his soul for want of spiritual food, is like him that feasts his slave and starves his wife

MORE TESTIMONY FROM ENGLAND.

BRADLEY, Eng., June 5, 1859. Sirs-I hereby certify that I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for bruises, cuts, and many other purposes, and find it a most speedy and valuable re-

Yours, truly,
T. WILDE. JEWELL INN, near Manchester. This is to certify that I have been troubled with rheumatism in my face and gums, and have had nearly all my teeth extracted in consequence, but since I have made use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer I have not had a pain in my face or gums. G. J. ASHTON.

LITTLE BOLTON, Eng. This is to certify that I have been a sufferer from indigestion and violent sick headaches for upwards of four years. I have consulted many of the Faculty, but have derived no material benefit from any source until I tried Perry Davis' Pain Killer, which, I am happy to state, has done me more good than all I ever tried before.

ESTHER BRIGGS, No. 39 Saint John Street. Bolton, Eng.

Sir-I can with confidence recommend your excellent medicine—the Pain Killer—for Rheumatism, toothache, and indigestion, having proved its efficacy for these complaints.

REUBEN MITCHELL. Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplaugh and Campbell, Wholosale Agents for

Lymans, Savage & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, wholesale agents for Mon-

FOR SALE,

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

F. B. M'NAMEE. April 6, 1850.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale: and Retail

WINE, SPIRIT ALE AND PORTER MERCHANTS,

26 St. François Xavier Street, MONTREAL,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received a well selected stock of liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver free to any part of the city all goods ordered at their stores.

PRIOES. WINES.

Per Per Per gal. dozen. bottle.

OHAMPAGNE—Moet's Imperial, 90s 7s 6d BELLS.

Jules Munn & Co.'s. 50s 4s 2d BELLS.

GLARET—Chateu Lafitte and St. Julien,......10s 0d 24s 2s 0d

SPIRITS. BRANDIES-Fine Old, 1848 ... 60s 5s 0d Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s.. 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 Genuine Upper Canada, 4s 0d 10s 1s 0d RUMS—Finest Old Jamaica....10s 0d 24s 2s 0d

ALES AND PORTERS.

quarts. pints.

ALE—Bass & Co.'s and Allsop's E. I.

Pale PORTER-Truman & Co.'s and Guin-

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

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

Reliable Preparations .- Our readers will notice the advertisement of Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, of long established reputation. Their Tooth-Wash is an excellent preparation for the purpose and has been highly approved. This, with the Kalliston for allaying irritation of the skin, the famous Cocoaine for the hair, and a bottle of exquisite perfume are neatly put up in boxes convenient for home use or travelling. Dr. Burnett's reputation as a scientific druggist renders his preparations reliable.—N. Y.

Advocate and Journal. Sold at Wholesale by Lymans, Savage, & Co.; and by all druggists.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and Pulmonary Affections of the severest type, are quickly cured by that long tried and faithful remedy,

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Says a well known Editor :- "This is truly a Balsam and a blessing to invalids. It contains the true balsamic principle of Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients, which are mingled after the true principle of chemistry, are all balsamic, and therefore it is safe and sure in effect. Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Bronchial troubles disappear under its balsamic influence as though charmed away. Probably no medicine has ever attained so extended a sale or accomplished so much good as this renowned Balsam."

Cassville, Ga., February 26, 1858. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass. Gentlemen,-At the request of your Travelling Agent, I give you a statement of my experience in the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Oherry. I have been using it for two years in my family, for Colds and Coughs, and have found it the most efficucious remedy that I have ever tried.

For Coughs and Colds in children I know it to be

an excellent medium. Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. RICE. The genuine article always has the written signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper, and is for sale by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston; and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; S. J. Lyman, and by Druggists generally.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the undersigned, having this day (1st May) entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP, will carry on the business of DYERS and SCOURERS, under the name of DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO..

At No. 38, Sanguinet Street. HUGH DEVLIN EDWARD MURPHY.

With respect to the above, Mr. H. DEVLIN has been in my employment for the last six years. I have no hesitation in saying that he is in every way capable of conducting the above business, in the very best manner.

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38, Sanguinet Street.

JOHN M'CLOSKY'S

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS,

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

THE above Establishment will be continued, in all

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

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

carefully extracted. DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

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

JOHN, McCLOSKY. 38 Sanguinet Street. THE CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

4TH DOOR PROM M'GILL STREET. The system is strictly One Price. Each piece of Cloth or Tweed, &c., has the lowest price distinctly marked in plain figures. Gentlemen will save considerably by visiting this establishment, the Latest Styles in the Gentlemen's Dress Department are now exhibiting.

J. IVERS. March 8.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale BELLS. BELLS. an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address
A. MENEELY'S SONS. Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

> PIERBE R. FAUTEUX, IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS.

No. 112, St. Paul Street, HAS constantly on hand grand assortment of Mer-chandise, French and English, Carpets for Saloons

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

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

April 6, 1860.

12ms.



CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER,

No. 229, Notre Dame Street, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his kind Patrons and the Public in general for their very liberal pa-tronage during the last Seven years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRAFGEMENT.

EASTERN TRAINS.

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

night at Island Pond, at..... 5.00 P.M. Night Mail for Quebec, (Mixed Train

from Richmond) at 5.00 P.M. On Friday Evenings Passengers for Quebec can leave Montreal at 7.45 P.M., by the Special Train, connecting with the Montreal Ocean Steamships, instead 5.00 P.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Two Through Trains between Montreal and

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

4.30 P.M. Cars attached) for Toronto, Detroit,

9.00 P.M the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwankie Railroads for all

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, May 4, 1860.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)

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

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

J. MAHER,

31 SANGUINET STREET, WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the pao-

REMOVE ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

No. 8, St. Claude Street,

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

Ayer's Ague Cure.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for

the Winter Months. Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur.

| Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing 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 Piano 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 CHERRY CATHARTIC PECTORAL PILLS. J.C.AYER BON

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

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

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

ASA MORGRIDGE.

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

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

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

Pursanged, Pa., May 1, 1855. ntford as the best we have, I of course value them many.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

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

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders - Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

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

thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

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

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

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

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

Paralysis, Fits, etc.

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

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

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

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.
PLASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.
HONORED Sin: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruenting neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumotism. Notwithstending I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SEXAME CHAMBER BARD ROUGH.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855.
DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of liheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted one for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. Propared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and

throughout Upper and Lower Canada

P. F. WALSH.

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker, HAS REMOVED TO

178 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.)

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

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

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

No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be

BUSINESS DEVICE: IF Quick Sales and Light Profit. El

Nov. 17, 1859. FIREWOOD.

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

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

manufacture.

seasoned timber in market.

300 Empty Cement Barrels.

low price.

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

WHITE PINE.

100,000 FEET of Square

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

F. B. M'NAMEE.

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

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. M'NAMEE. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

IN this splendid free stone building, one of 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 distinction of origin or religion. The boarding is at a very

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTILE DAME,

KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pt. pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the

same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 Music Lessons-Piano..... 28 00

Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

Tile 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 halfearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

the Pupils.

able reference.

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

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 good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

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

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS

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

E. J. NAGLE,

Collector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

Computed - N. M. Daly.

Compton - Mr. W. Daly.

arleton, N. B. - Rev. E. Dunphy.

alhousic Mills - Wm. Chisholm sewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships—P. Hacket. Erinsville-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—C. M. Faul.

"gersoll—W. Featherston.

;emptville—M. Heaphy.

Kingston—P. Purcell.

Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley. London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Lochorugh—T. Daley.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Maidstone—Rev. R. Kelehor. Merrickville-M. Kelly. New Market-Rov. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Oshuwa- Richard Supple. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawion—Rev. J. Quinn.
Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne.
Russelllown—J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teofy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rov. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett

DRY GOODS, St. Lawrence House, 93 M.Gill Street,

St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E. - J Caughlin.
St. Raphuel's-A. B. M'Donald.

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh.

Thorold-John Heenen. Tingwick-T. Donegan.

Templeton-J. Hagan.

West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

West Port-James Kehoe.

St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax.

Toronto - Patrick Mullin, 23 Shater Street.

Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. York Grand River-A. Lamend.

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

Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

COMMERCE.

vilization itself; wherever it comes life, wealth and progress appear, like the sun's light it stirs into action the whole face of nature. It is a lordly tree with many branches. It has a stream for every land and a tide for every sea. It is the pulse of nations, the forerunner of storms, and is yet the very repose of peace It is the poor man's staff, the rich man's ambition, and one of the brightest gems in the dis-dem of royalty. It builds cities, maintains the army, and gives character to nations. Its influence is felt everywhere. It dries up the bitter tear and spreads a scene of gladuess and content where poverty and despair held their dismal away. It gives strength to the arm, action and enterprise to the mind, and honest pride to the man. It engages the professions, fosters the fine arts, and keeps up a constant interchange of thought between nations and men. It is a sort of a universal passport or mediam, or language by which all countries and peoples come to know each other as circumstances may require.-System and Commerce are the two main-springs by which the whole machinery of society is kept in active motion. Commerce transports the products of our soil to distant lands and returns to us with the most beautiful fabrics that inventive genius can design. As a further illustration, we would advise an early inspection of the late fashious just arrived at the OLO IH HALL, Notre Dame Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SURENESS or any affection of the Throat CURED. he HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Couch Lozenges A simple and elegant combination for Covous, &c.

Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. " Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSH-

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

" I recommend their use to Public Speakers." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

" Effectual in removing Hourseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.,

Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONGHITIS SO as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the " Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience.

Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.



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

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

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

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

fail to commend them to public favor.

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

CHIMBS CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper

usage, is any climate.
Printed Circulars, with descriptious, recommenda-tions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal,

Agents for Canada.

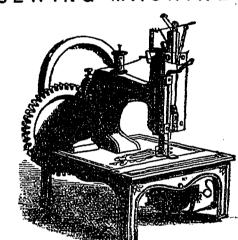
January 7.

H. BRENNAN,



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

SEWING MACHINES.



F. J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

It has no limit. Its domain is widespread as ci- 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 Machines, -of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Toronto, April 21st, 1860.

E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir,

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

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

" with extra large shuttle. 95 00

Needles 80c per dozen.

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

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

Montreal. INFORMATION WANTED of MARIA MOORE, a native of the county Westmeath, Ireland, who left Montreal about 4 years ago, by her Brother, William Moore, Address to this office.

PATTON & BROTHER

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

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

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES,

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

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE.

No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

No. 59. Luttle St. James Street, Montreal.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets,) MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po-pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED

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.

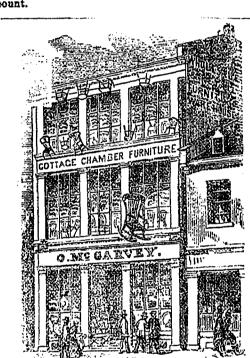
not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends

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-



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 Malogany, from 125 to 500 dollars; Chamber Sets in Rosewood, B W, Oak, Chesnut and Ennamelled, from 20 to 250 dollars; 200 Mahogany Chairs, upholstered in the different styles, from 3.50 to 9 dols. each; Mahogany and B W Sofus, 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 Olocks, Self-rocking Cradles; an extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Hat Stands, Swinging Cots, Marble Top Saloon Tables, Corner and Portable Washstands and Towel Racks. The above will be found one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture ever on view in this city, and as it has been got up for Cash during the winter, will be sold at least 10 per cent below anything in the city.

Please call and examine the Goods and Prices,

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

244 Notre Dame Street.

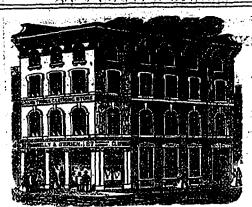
where all Goods sold are warranted to be what they are represented; if not, they can be returned three months after the date of sale, and the money will be refunded. All Goods carefully packed, and delivered on board the cars or boats, or at the residence of parties inside of the Toll Gates free of charge.—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

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

OWEN M'GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Ware-

honse, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal.

TWO good CABINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-MAKER WANTED. April 26.



SPRING AND SUMMER.

1860.

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

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to notify their patrons and the public generally, that their SPRING assortment consists of Oloths, Docskins, 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.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES. COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE,

Office-6 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL....\$250,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000 MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 33 Wall Street, N.Y.

NETT SURPLUS..... 32,587

REFERENCES: Wm. Workman, Esq. B H Lemoine, Esq. Wm. Sache, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Rsq. Henry Lyman, Rsq. Ira Gould, Esq.

E Hudon, Esq. T Doucet, N P, Esq. Canfield Dorwin, Esq. NS Whitney, Esq. D P Janes, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq. Messrs. Leslie & Co.

H Joseph, Esq. Messrs. Porrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J & H Mathewson.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates. All losses promptly and liberally paid. OFFICE-38 Sr. PETER STREET, Lyman's New

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, General Agent.

Sept. 22, 1859.

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

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

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

SUGARS.

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

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

B. W. FLOUR.
DRIED APPLES.
CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Palc, in cases, very fine; Martel,

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

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

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

and Shoe Brushes. and Shoe Brusnes.

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

J. PHELAN. March 3 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THOMAS M'KENNA. PRACTICAL PLUMBER

- CKA

GAS FITTER. No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, (Between Notre Dame and St. James Stroots.)

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Johbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

MONTREAL.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY,

PIANO FORTE TUNER, (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,) BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, 😖

ing towns, that he has commenced TUNING PIANOS on his own account; and trusts by his panetuclity 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

well in Montreal as in the country, and neighbor-

NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

St. James Street, will meet with strict attention.

March 9, 1860.

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will oure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils.

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

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all homor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to care maning of th

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

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to care salt Five to eight bottles will care 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 tes spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUN OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Influmation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linearing when going to bed.

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

part, apply the Cintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Sult Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

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

comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid finid cozing 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 intolcrably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 28 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

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

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

ton:-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

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

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

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

Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, C. W