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ASLAUGA'S KNIGHT. BARON DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE. CHAPTER I.

Many years ago, there lived in the island of Eulnen a noble knight called Froda the friend of the Skalds, who was so named because he not only offered free hospitality in his fair castle to every renowned and noble bard, but likewise strove with all his might to discover those ancient songs, and tales, and legends, which, in Runic writings or elsewhere, were still to be found; he had even made some voyages to Ice-land in search of them, and had fought many a a hard battle with the pirates of these seas; for he was also a right valuant knight, and he followed his great ancestors not only in their love of song, but also in their bold deeds of arms. Although he was still scarcely beyond the prime of youth, yet all the other nobles in the island willingly submitted themselves to him, whether in council or in war; nay, his renown had even been carried ere now over the sea to the neighboring land of Germany.

One bright autumn evening, this honor-living knight sat before his castle, as he was often wont to do, that he might look far and wide over land and sea, and that he might invite any travellers who were passing by, as was his custom, to share in his noble hospitality. But on this day he saw little of all that he was accustomed to look upon; for on his knees there lay an ancient book, with skillfully and richly painted characters, which a learned Icelander had just sent to him across the sea; it was the history of Aslauga, the fair daughter of Sigurd, who at first, concealing her high birth, kept goats among the simple peasants of the land, clothed in mean attire; then, in the golden veil of her flowing hair, won the love of King Ragnar Lodbrog: and at last shone brightly on the Danish throne as his glorious Queen, till the day of ber death.

To the knight Froda, it seemed as though the gracious Lady Aslauga rose in life and birth before him, so that his calin and steadfast heart, true indeed to ladies' service, but never yet devoted to one particular female image, burst forth in a clear flame of love for the fair daughter of Sigurd. " What matters it," thought he to himself, "that it is more than a hundred years since she disappeared from earth? She sees so clearly into this heart of mine—and what more can a knight desire?-wherefore she shall henceforth be my honored love, and shall inspire me in battle and in song." And therewith he sang a lay on his new love, which ran in the following manner:

"They ride over hill and dale apace, To seek for their love the fairest face; They search through city and forest-glade, To find for their love the gentlest maid; They climb wherever a path may lead. To seek the wisest dame for their meed. Ride on, ye knights; but ye never may see What the light of song has shown to me. Loveliest, gentlest, and wisest of all, Bold be the deeds that her name shall recall. What though she ne'er bless my earthly sight? Yet death shall reveal her countenance bright. Fair world, good night! Good day, sweet lov Who seeks here in faith shall find above."

Such purposes may come to good," said a hollow voice near the knight; and when he looked round, he saw the form of a poor peasant woman, so closely wrapped in a gray mantle that he could not discern any part of her countenance. She looked over his shoulder on the book, and said, with a deep sigh, "I know that story well; and it fares no better with me than with the Princess of whom it tells." Froda looked at her with astonishment. "Yes, yes," pursued she, with strange becks and nods; "I am the descendant of the mighty Rolf, to whom the fairest castles, and forests, and fields of this island once belonged; your castle and your domains, Froda, amongst others, were his. We are now cast down to poverty; and because I am not so fair as Aslauga, there is no hope that my possessessions will be restored to me; and therefore I am fain to veil my poor face from every eye." I seemed that she shed warm tears beneath her mantle. At this Froda was greatly moved, and begged her, for God's sake, to let him know how he could help her, for that he was a descendant of the famous northern heroes of the old time; and perhaps yet something more than theynamely, a good Christian. "I almost think," murmured she from beneath her covering, "that you are that very Froda whom men call the Good, and the friend of the Skalds, and of whose generosity and mildness such wonderful stories are told. If it be so, there may be help for me. You need only give up to me the half of your in the fertile land of Germany, he fell in with a fields and meadows, and I should be in a condition to live, in some measure, such a life as belits | who asked the noble Northman to share the meal the descendant of the mighty Rolf." Then Froda looked thoughtfully on the ground; partly Froda looked thoughtfully on the ground; partly greensward, under the snade of the pleasantest because she had asked for so very much, partly boughs. Whilst the two knights sat peacefully calso because he was considering whether she together at their repast, they felt drawn towards could really be descended from the powerful each other, and rejoiced when, on rising from it, Roll. But the veiled form said, after a pause, they observed that they were about to follow the

See now, for the sake of the fair Aslauga, of lips, without opening them to speak. But even whom you have both read and sung—for the sake of the honored daughter of Sigurd, grant my request?" Then Froda started up eagerly, words of deep meaning sprang to his lips, they and cried, "Let it be as you have said?" and seemed like a gift deserving of thanks. It was her." what had happened to him. He returned to his chamber buried in thought, and sometimes feeling sure that he had beheld Aslauga; sometimes, again, that some goblin had risen before him with deceifful tricks, mocking in spiteful wise the service which he had rowed to his dead mistress.— But henceforth, wherever he roved, over valley, or forest, or heath, or whether he sailed upon the waves of the sea, the like appearances met him. Once he found a lute lying in a wood, and drove a wolf away from it; and when sounds burst forth from the lute without its being touched, a fair child rose up from it, as of old Aslauga herself had done. At another time he would see goats clambering among the highest cliffs by the sea-shore—and it was a golden form who tended them. Then, again, a bright queen, resplendent in a dazzling bark, would seem to glide past him, and salute him graciously; and if he strove to approach any of these, he found nothing but cloud, and mist, and vapor. Of all this many a lay might be sung. But so much he learned from them all—that the fair Lady Aslauga accepted his service, and that he was now, in deed and in truth, become her knight.

Meanwhile, the winter had come and gone .-In northern lands, this season never fails to bring to those who understand and love it many an image full of beauty and meaning, with which a child of man might well be satisfied, so far as earthly happiness can satisfy, through all his time on earth. But when the spring came glancing forth with its opening buds and flowing waters, there came also bright and sunny tidings from the land of Germany to Fuhnen.

There stood on the rich banks of the Maine, where it pours its waters through the fertile land of Franconia, a castle of almost royal magnificence, whose orphan-mistress was a relation of the German Emperor. She was named Hildegardis, and was acknowledged far and wide as the fairest of maidens. Therefore her imperial uncle wished that she should wed none but the bravest knight that could anywhere be met with. Accordingly he followed the example of many a noble lord in such a case, and proclaimed a tournament, at which the chief prize should be the hand of the peerless Hildegardis, unless the victor already bore in his heart a lady wedded or betrothed to him; for the lists were not to be closed to any brave warrior of equal birth, that the contest of strength and courage might be so much the richer in competitors.

Now, the renowned Froda had tidings of this from his German brethren in arms, and he prepared himself to appear at the festival. Before all things, be forged for himself a splendid suit of armor; as, indeed, he was the most excellent armorer of the north, far-famed as it is for skill in that art. He worked the helmet out in pure gold, and formed it so that it seemed to be covered with bright flowing locks, which called to mind Aslauga's tresses. He also fashuned on the breast-plate of his armor, overlaid with silver, a golden image in half-relief, which represented Aslauga in her veil of flowing locks, that he might make known, even at the beginning of his tournament-" This knight, bearing the image of a lady upon his breast, fights not for the hand of the beautiful Hildegardis, but only for the joy of battle and for knightly fame." Then he took out of his stables a beautiful Danish steed, embarked it carefully on board a vessel, and sailed prosperously to the opposite shore.

# CHAPTER II.

In one of those fair beach woods which abound which he had invitingly spread out upon the greensward, under the shade of the pleasantest be must have been mistaken, and you are not same road. They had not come to this good unsame road. They sad not come to this good inindeed that renowned, gentle-hearted Frada;—
for thow could be have doubted so long about young knight Edwald was of a silent nature, and spirit for my own?"

They sad not come to this good inindeed that renowned, gentle-hearted Frada;—
derstanding by means of many words; for the
than renounce the daring hope to win that eagle
write joyous song of birds in spring;
and bright pictures of knights and ladies painte
for my own?"

They sad not come to this good inindeed, the provide the persecution persecution for the daring hope to win that eagle
and bright pictures of knights and ladies painte
for my own?"

They sad not come to this good inindeed, the persecution persecution for the daring hope to win that eagle
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They sad not come to this good inindeed, the persecution persecution for the daring hope to win that eagle
and bright pictures of knights and ladies painte
for my own?"

They sad not come to this good inindeed, the persecution persecution for the derstanding by means of many words; for the
indeed that renowned, gentle-hearted Frada;

They sad not come to this good inindeed, the persecution perse

such a trifle? But I will try the utmost means. would sit for hours with a quiet smile upon his gave her his knightly hand to confirm his words. the same with the little songs which he sang ever But be could not grasp the hand of the peasant and anon; they were ended almost as soon as woman, although her dark form remained close begun; but in each short couplet there dwelt a before him. A secret shudder began to run deep and winning spirit, whether it called forth a through his limbs, while suddenly a light sucreed kindly sigh or a peaceful smile. It seemed to to shine forth from the apparation—a golden the noble Froda as if a younger brother rode light, in which she became wholly wrapped; so beside him, or even a tender, blooming son .that he felt as though Aslauga stood before him They travelled thus many days together; and it in the flowing veit of her golden hair, and smill appeared as if their path were marked out for ing graciously on him. Transported and daz- them in inseparable union; and much as they re-zled, he sank on his knees. When he rose up joiced at this, yet they looked sadly at each other once more, he only saw a cloudy must of autumn whenever they set out afresh, or where cross-spreading over the meadow, fringed at its edges roads met, on finding that neither took a differwith lingering evening lights, and then vanishing ent direction; nay, it seemed at times as if a far over the waves. The knight scarcely knew tear gathered in Edward's down-cast eye.

It happened on a time, that at their hostelry they met an arrogant, overbearing knight, of gi-gantic stature and powerful frame, whose speech and carriage proved him to be not of German but foreign burth. He appeared to come from the land of Bohemia. He cast a contemptuous smile on Froda, who, as usual, had opened the ancient book of Aslauga's history, and was attentively reading in it. "You must be a ghostly knight?" he said, inquiringly; and it appeared as if a whole train of unseemly jests were ready to follow. But Froda answered so firmly and seriously with a negative, that the Bohemian stopped short suddenly; as when the beasts, after renturing to mock their king, the fion, are subdued to quietness by one glance of his eye. But not so easily was the Bohemian knight subdued; rather the more did he begin to mock young Edwald for his delicate form and for his silence-all which he bore for some time with great patience; but when at last the stranger used an unbecoming phrase, he arose, girded on his sword, and bowing gracefully, he said, "I thank you, Sir of proving that I am neither a slothful nor unpracticed knight; for only thus can your behaviour be excused, which otherwise must be deemed most unmannerly. Are you rendy?"

while Froda was full of care for his young and the branches as it vanished. slender companion, although his honor was so dear to him that he could in no way interpose.

But it soon appeard how needless were the Northman's fears. With equal vigor and address did Edwald assault his gigantic adversary, so that to look upon, it was almost like one of those combats between a knight and some monster of the forest, of which ancient legends tell. The issue, too, was not unlike. While the Bohemian was collecting himself for a decisive stroke, Edwald rushed in upon him, and, with the force of a wrestler, cast him to the ground. But he spared his conquered foe, helped him courteously to rise, and then turned to mount his own steed. Soon after, he and Froda left the hostelry, and once more their journey led them on the same path as before.

"From benceforth this gives me pleasure," said Froda, pointing with satisfaction to their common road. "I must own to you, Edchen" -he had accustomed himself, in loving confidence, to call his young friend by that childlike she then, 'you love truly, and can well undername-" I must own to you, that hitherto, when I have thought that you might perhaps be journeying with me to the tournament held in honor of the fair Hildegardis, a heavmess came over my heart. Your noble knightly spirit I well knew, but I feared lest the strength of your slender limbs might not be equal to it. Now I have learned to know you as a warrior who may long see his match; and God be praised if we still hold on the same path, and welcome our earliest meeting in the lists!"

But Edwald looked at him sorrowfully, and and said, " What can my strength and skill avail, if they be tried against you, and for the greatest earthly prize, which one of us alone can win? Alasi I have long forboded with a heavy heart the sad truth, that you also are journeying to the tournament of the fair Hildegardis."

"Edchen," answered Froda with a sinde, "my gentle, loving youth, see you not that I already wear on my breast-plate the image of a liege lady? I strive but for renown in arms, and not for your fair Hildegardis."

"My fair Hildegardis!" answered Edwald, your heart. I know well the northland faith is that he can look unscathed into the eyes of Hildegardis. Has not she, the haughty, the too us, and still pursue her; and would rather perish sel of ther train began the following lay:

"I will help you to it, Edchen," answered

Edwald solemnly drew forth a picture from beneath his breast-plate, and held it before him. Fixed, and as if enchanted, Froda gazed upon it, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes; the smile passed away from his countenance, as the sunlight fades away from the meadows before the coming darkness of the storm.

"See you not now, my noble comrade," whispered Edwald, " that for one of us two, or per-

hups for both, the joy of life is gone?"
"Not yet," replied Froda, with a powerful effort; "but hide your imagic picture, and let us rest beneath this shade. You must be somewhat spent with your late encounter, and a strange weariness oppresses me with leaden weight .-They disnounted from their steeds, and stretched themselves upon the ground.

The noble Froda had no thought of sleep; but he wished to be undisturbed whilst be wrestled strongly with himself, and strove, if it might be, to drive from his mind that image of fearful beauty. It seemed as if this new influence had already become a part of his very life, and at last a restless, dreamy sleep did indeed overshadow the exhausted warrior. He faucied bunself Hildegardis looked on smiling from a richlyadorned balcony; and just as he thought he had gained the victory, the bleeding Edwald lay groaning beneath his horse's feet. Then again it seemed as if Hildegardis stood by his side in a church, and they were about to receive the marriage blessing. He knew well that this was not right, and the "yes" which he was to utter he pressed back with resolute effort into his heart, and forthwith his eyes were moistened with burning tears. From yet stranger and more bewildering visions, the voice of Edwald at last awoke Knight, that you have given me this opportunity him. He raised himself up, and heard his young companion saying courteously, as he looked to-towards a neighboring thicket, "Only return, noble maiden; I will surely help you, it I can; and I had no wish to scare you away, but that With these words he moved towards the door; the slumbers of my brother in arms might not be the Bohemian knight followed, smiling scornfully; the slumbers of my brother in arms might not be hall, so that Hildegardis said, "Oh, the keen while Freda was full of corn for his arms might not be hall, so that Hildegardis said, "Oh, the keen

> "For heaven's sake, my faithful comrade," cried Froda, "to whom are you speaking, and who has been here by me?"

"I cannot myself rightly understand," said Edwald. " Hardly had you dropped asleep when a figure came forth from the forest, closely wrapped in a dark mantle. At first I took her for a peasant. She seated herself at your head; and though I could see nothing of her countenance, I could well observe that she was sorely troubled, and even shedding tears. I made signs to her to depart, lest she should disturb your sleep; and would have offered her a piece of gold, supposing that poverty must be the cause of her deep distress. But my hand seemed powerless, and a shudder passed through me, as if I had entertained such a purpose towards a queen. Immediately glittering locks of gold waved here and there between the folds of her closely-wrapped mantle, and the thicket began almost to shine in the light which they shed. 'Poor youth,' said stand how a lofty woman's heart burns in keenest sorrow when a noble knight, who vowed himself to be her own, withdraws his heart, and, like a song; fisten :weak bondman, is led away to meaner hopes.2-Hereupon she arose, and sighing, disappeared in yonder thicket. It almost seemed to me, Froda, as though she uttered your name."

"Yes, it was I she named," answered Froda; and not in vain she named me. Aslauga, thy knight comes and enters the lists, and all for these and thy reward alone. At the same time. my Edchen, we will win for you your haughty bride." With this he sprang upon his steed, full of the proud joy of former times; and when the magic of Hildegardis' beauty, dazzling and bewildering, would rise up before him, he said, smiling, "Aslauga!" and the sun of his inner life shone forth again cloudless and serene.

# CHAPTER III.

From a balcony of her castle on the Maine. Hildegardis was wont to refresh herself in the cool of the evening by gazing on the rich landscape below, but gazing more eagerly on the with a sigh. " That she is not, nor ever will glitter of arms, which often came in sight from be-or should she, oh! Froda, it would pierce many a distant road; for knights were approachdeep-rooted as your rocks, and hard to dissolve to prove their courage and their strength in striv- passed by. She stood still, and said, thoughtas their summits of snow; but let no man think ing for the high prize of the tournament. She fully, "Strange union that you are of knight and perhaps more so than became even her dazzling haughty maiden, so bewitched my tranquil, lowly beauty and princely rank. As she now gazed mind, that I forget the gulf which hes between with a proud smile on the glittering roads, a dain- history at your command, even such as that

Doth echo far through wood and dell, And freely tell Their treasures sweet of love and mirth, Too gladsome for this lowly earth.

" The gentle breath of flowers in May,

O'er meadows gay, Doth fill the pure and balmy air With perfume rare; Still floating round each sleader form, Though searched by sun, or work with storm.

"But every high and glorious air, And the pure flame

That deep abiding in my heart
Can ne'er depart,
Too lofty for my falt'ring tongue,
Must die with me, unknown and unsung."

"Wherefore do you sing that song, and at this moment?" said Hildegardis, striving to appear scoraful and proud, though a deep and secret sadness was plainly enough seco to overshadow her countenance. "It come into my head mawares," replied the damsel, "as I looked upon the road by which the gentle Edwald. with his pleasant lays first approached us; for it was from him I learned it. But scens it not to you, my gracious lady, and to you too, my companions, as if Edwald himself were again riding that way towards the castle?" " Dreamer !" said Hildegardis, scornfully-and yet could not for some space withdraw her eves from the knight, till at length, with an effort, she turned them on Froda, who rode beside him, saying, "Yes, truly, that knight is Edwald; but what engaged in combat with many knights, whilst can you find to notice in the meck-spirited, silent boy? Here, fix your eyes, my maidens, on this majestic figure if you would behold a knight indeed." She was silent. A voice within her, as though of prophecy, said, " Now the victor of the tournament rides into the courtyard; and she, who had never feared the presence of any human being, now felt humbled, and almost painfully awed, when she beliefd the northern knight.

At the evening meal the two newly-arrived knights were placed opposite to the royal Hilde-gardis. As Froda, after the northern fushion, remained in full armor, the golden image of Aslauga gleamed from his silver breastplate full before the eyes of the haughty lady. She smiled scornfully, as if conscious that it depended on her will to drive that image from the breast, and from the heart of the stranger-knight. Then lightning " and covered her eyes with both her hands. But Froda looked into the dazzling radiance with a joyful gaze of welcome. At this Hildegardis feared him yet more, though at the same time she thought, " This loftiest and most mysterious of men must be born for me alone." Yet could she not forbear almost against her will, to look from time to time in friendly tenderness on the poor Edwald, who sat there silent, and with a sweet smile seemed to pity and to mock with his own suffering and his own vaio

When the two knights were alone in their sleeping-chamber, Edwald looked for a long time in silence into the dewy balmy night. Then he sang to his lute.

"A hero wise and brave. A lowly, tender youth, Are wandering through the land In steadfast love and truth.

" The hero, by his deeds, Both bliss and fame hath won, And still, with heartfelt joy, The faithful child looked on."

But Froda took the lute from his hands and said, "No, Edchen, I will teach you another

'There's a gleam in the hall, and like morning's

Bath shown upon all her presence bright. Suitors watch as she passes by— She may gladden their hearts by one glance of

her eye; But coldly she gazeth upon the throng, And they that have sought her may suck her long. She turns her away from the richly-clad knight, She heeds not the words of the learned wight, The prince is before her in all his pride. But other the visions around her that glide. Then tell me, in all the wide world's space, Who may e'er win that lady's grace? In sorrowful love there sits apart The gentle squire who hath her heart: They all are deceived by fancies vain, And he knows it not who the prize shall gain."

Edwald thrilled. "As God wills," said he oftly to himself. But I cannot see how such a thing could be." "As God wills," repeated Froda. The two friends embraced each other, and soon fell into a peaceful slumber.

Some days afterwards, Froda sat in a secluded bower of the castle-garden, and was reading in the ancient book of his lovely mistress, Aslauga. ing singly, or with a train of followers, all cager It happened at that very time that Hilderardis was in truth a proud and high-minded maiden - sage, how comes it that you bring forth so little out of the deep treasures of your knowledge? which now hes open before you; for 1 see rich and bright pictures of knights and ladies painted amongst the letters." "It is, indeed, the most

world," said Froda; " but you have neither patience nor thoughtfulness to listen to our wonderful legends of the north."

with that pride which she rejoiced to display to- the right to interfere in the policy of the surrounding wards Froda, when she could find courage to do states, and to dictate laws and religion as she may so; and, placing herself on a stone-seat opposite, Rome, Tuscany, France, Spain, Portugal, have alshe commanded him him at once to read something to her out of that fair book.

Froda began; and in the very effort which he beauty with joy, wonder, and interest, and the could indeed be his destined bride, to whom Aslauga herself was guiding him.

Then suddenly the characters became strangefair lady. The history which that knight is read- other country in Europe.

from his book ... Aslange in all the glory of her English preparations for the defences of the coast. graciously, Aslauga worned her knight with a war: Russia feels this would the more acutely bemotion of her fair right hand, and vanished.

dis, when recovered from her swoon by his care, the English Ambassador at his court. Russia, Au-"what have I done to you, evil-minded knight, determined to carry out the reality of the new Italian that you call up your northern specters before Confederation. This new alliance is combined with me, and well nigh destroy me through terror of several mutual advantages to the three courts thus your magic arts?"

" Lady," answered Froda, "may God help "Lady," answered Frodo, "may trou help vileges rights, which otherwise she dare not attempt me, as I have not called hither the wondrous to demand; hence the alliance with France is in this lady who but now appeared to us. But now her case a valuable acquisition to Russin. Again, the will is known to me, and I commend you to God's alliance of Austria with Russia secures Francis Jokeeping."

With that he walked thoughtfully out of the bower, Hildegardis fied in terror from the gloomy to settle the affairs of Italy in any way these three ing of Sunday the 10th instant, by men of the Anshade; and rushing out on the opposide side, parties may choose to adopt. There is no power or trim Militia. In each case it was stated that the reached a fair open grass-plot, where Edwald, in combination of powers in the whole world able to the soft glow of twilight was gathering flowers; and, meeting her with a courteous smile, offered her a nosegay of parcissus and pansies.

(To be continued.)

## REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE AUMAMENT OF PRANCE-THE ITALIAN CONFED-ERATION.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) Some of our most eminent Statesmen in the English House of Lords have, within the last ten years, repeatedly asserted that throughout the South of Europe the foreign policy of England is viewed with suspicion, or jealousy, or hatred. A mere superficial comparison between the conduct of the British Cabinet and the official demeanour of other Courts, a transparent statement of well-known facts, will demonstrate the fundamental cause of this general suspicious or hostile feeling. If any one will take the trouble (not a difficult task) to consult the journals and political periodicals of several surrounding kingdoms, he will never, in a single instance, read any acrimonious articles or essays on the social, or the political, or the religious interference (in other States) of Russia, or Prussia, or Belgiam, or Holland, or Austria, or France, or Naples, or Spain, or Portugal. In all other countries, whether great or small -whether Protestant, or Calvinistic, or Greek, or Catholic-the various Cabinets are solely occupied with the internal or external policy of their own Commonwealth, without any offensive intermeddling in the offairs of their neighbours. Visit, if you will the numerous cities of foreign powers, and I undertake to say you will never meet an Official Agent of the Powers just quoted mixed offensively with the citizens of other nations: ridiculing their laws: maligning their Courte: slandering their deligion belieing their ecclesiastical superiors: associating with the discontented : bribing the rebellious ; and collecting and igniting, whenever and wherever they can, the materials of R-volution. Who has ever read, who has even heard, of a German Baron, a Russian Count, a French Marquis, or a Neapolitan or a Spanish Cabinet Minister, residing in a foreign city, accompanied by a large, well paid staff of spies, and surrounded by all the firebrands, the Revolutionists, the infidels of that country, by all the known enemies of that Throne? The history of all the European Cabinets just named furnishes no instance of such opprobrious comfuct. France sends no military preachers to inflame Poland : Russia despatches no Cabinet tourists to excite the rebels of Naples: Austria commissions none of her official pamphieteers to inspect the prisons of Madrid. No the records of European discord, and indeed perfidy, reveal no such iniquitous attatagem on the part of any of the states referred to. But when we examine

the policy of England on the point under considera-

tion what a contrast, and what a scene is presented

Wherever one goes you find an Roglish agent of

to public reproach.

social, political, and religious discord. His office intended to disturb all relations in foreign countries, this English agent belongs to all ranks, all orders, all professions of society. He is a Duke in Vienna : he is a General in Hungary : he is an Admiral in Portugal : he is a Pusevite in Naples; a Cabinet minister in Rome : a Bouper-Bibleman in Florence: an Exeter-hall bigot in Madrid. He is. too, a Historian in one place; a pamphleteer in a second city; a novelist in a third; a Tourist in a fourth. This agent is sometimes a correspondent of a London newspaper: at other times a Protestant clergyman, the chaplain of an embassy; ofton a resident English merchant. To this troop of paid agents may be added a more extensive class of anateur spies who, owing to their early education at home in Great Britain and Iroland : and carried away by their national and sectarian antipathies, 800 nothing in their travels but the ridiculous or the horrible, or the idulatrous in all Continental and Catholie institutions. Numbers of married women, single ladies, physicians, surgeons, oculists, lawyers, county equires belong to this class, and swell the official condemnatory voice of England against all foreign policy. In their united opinion the monarche are tyrants; the laws are despotism: the churches are theatres; the clergy are ignorant; the people are besotted. The very fields they say are neglected : although the level country is vellow with corn, the hill crowned with clustering grapo, and the valleys white with living flocks! The official pay of one class; and the national and religious rancour of ansocial, political, and religious character of the various countries to which their revolutionary duties or their pleasure lead them. It is impossible to give any correct ties of the hatred which this English consolracy has awakened in foreign courts; nor again, can any estimate be formed of the amount of misrepresentation and prejudice which is generated majesty and supreme power disorder, crime, and in-shares. A sum of £400,000 is to be expended by the mistoria from the multitudinous influx of this lying fidelity. The Emperor of Austria, too, knows from company on new first-class ressels

surpassing and enchanting history in all the aggregate of correspondence which is thus sent to London and there published and transmitted through million daily channels to every nook and corner of the British Empire.

In truth, England has been spoiled since the bat-Why think you so ?" answered Hildegardis, the of Waterloo. Ever since that time she claims ready felt the disastrous results of this English conspiracy and dictation: and hence, as we stated in the commencement of this article, the most distinmade to change the old heroic speech of Iceland into the German tongue, his heart and mind der to appease the almost universal feeling of hatred were stirred more fervently and solemnly. As which prevails in foreign courts against the charache looked up from to time, he beheld the coun- ter and the very name of England. In a word, she tenace of Hildegardis beaming in ever-growing is proved during the last half century to be the abettenace of Hildegardis beaming in ever-growing tor, throughout the Southern Continent of Europe, of infidel religion, social discord, and political revothought passed through his mind whether this lution. An additional item of information, in reference to the character of England is learned, too, from the cries and the lamentations of Ireland. As we implore relief from our oppressions, we inform the whole earth of the deceptive and perfidous character ly confused; it seemed as if the pictures began of England; and wherever we are driven all over to move, so that he was obliged to stop. While the world in banishment and persecution, we pubto move, so that ne was ounged to stop. While the world in designment and personally the property of the fixed his eyes with a strong effort upon the book, endeavoring to drive away this strange book, endeavoring to drive away this strange on the people of treland at home an insatiable tyran-often anticipated, is now ready to exhibit its elastic often anticipated, is now ready to exhibit its elastic often anticipated. confusion, he heard a well-known sweetly solemn my and an inappeasable bigotry, of which there is no voice, which said, "Leave a little space for me, example in the intolerance and legislation of any With these premises, of which the strict accuracy

ing to you relates to me; and I hear it gladly."

Before the eyes of Froda, as he raised them ficult to account for the French armaments and the cause the late Emperor Nicholas had often stated "What have I done to you,' said Hildegar- that he entered Turkey by the declared concurrence of strangely united. Russia with the concurrence and the aid of France may now obtain from Turkey priseph against all revolutionary movements in Hangary : while, thirdly, the alliance of France with Austria enables Napoleon to set Prussia at defiance and compete by land or sea with this triple alliance of Russia, Austria, and France. Each and all of them have a well-founded grudge against England, the Crimes, Hungary, and St. Helena, are the three events which rankle in the hearts of Alexander, Francis Joseph, and Napoleon: and for which the three Emperors would take willing and ardent revenge (if they could have a sufficient pretext) at the moment I write these lines. There is no use in English Cabinet Ministers endeavoring to conceal this menacing disaster to their nation: they are aware of the animosity of this triple confederacy; and they tremble throughout the whole British Empire lest one grain of dissatisfacction might turn the balance of France in hostility against them, Let England say what she will, she for the first time in her history is afraid of the stability of her institutions. No military force which England could muster either from her own subjects, or from her alliance with Prussia, could withstand the combined armies of France and Austria: and her boasted and long supreme invincible navy could not tread the channel of her former victories one month against the combined fleets of Cronstadt and Cherbourg! Let the readers of this iournal recollect the feeling now almost universal prevalent in European cabinets-namely, that the hour is at hand when England must bow her head either in diplomatic submission, or in open conflict within the present year. I appeal to the numerous readers who may have taken up my lotters during the last eleven years; and I ask them if they have ever known even one instance where my foreign correspondence has deceived me. To thi confidence I now appeal for the most probable verification of the policy which I announce in this letter. The cause of this sudden and threatening event will

> of the Italian confederation. Neither France nor Austria, nor the Italian cabinets of the new confederation will believe that this new family of united thrones can long withstand the old revolutionary combinations of the Peninsula, unless England will give a pledge that she will no longer excite through her ambassadors and agents her former incendiary interference in the legislation and religion of the confederated states.

> be accurately found in the new political conditions

Secondly-neither Naples nor Venetia, nor Rome, nor the Duchies will receive at their courts English Ambassadors, or Envoys, or Consuls, without this expressed pledge from Great Britain.

Thirdly-France, Austria, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, will hold a conference (to which England will be invited; to settle definitely the case of the Principalities.

Fourthly-A new distribution of naval stations and naval rights will take place through all the waters and coasts of the Mediterranean; and in this new naval programme some privileges of Great Britain which have heretofore been exclusive in the Tagus, on the Spanish Coast, and elsewhere, are to be remodelled and generalized.

Fifthly-In these forthcoming complications it is doubted that Eugland will agree to the various propositions of this coming congress; and hence preparations will be made by the combined forces of the parties concerned to demand concurrence from England, or to exact submission by force of arms.

Whatever may be the fate of the Naval propositions referred to in this programme, it is quite certain that the Confederated States of Italy could never carry out their new Legislation without the expulsion of English influence from all the Peninsular Cabinets: and hence, as Napolcon and Francis Joseph are the only actors in this case they will not disband their troops, nor suspend their Naval armaments till England will give perfect satisfaction on this momentous point in fact, neither the peace of Europe, nor the security of the Peninsula could be guaranteed till this English Propagandism will be entirely uprooted throughout Europe. English domination must get a check, must be humbled, and must be taught to confine itself within the legitimate boundaries of its own empire before the present disastrous, unendurable pretensions of the British Cabinet can be reduced to the political, diplomatic, and unoffending character which the combined forces of three empires will soon, very soon, compel it to adopt.

No doubt, the formation of the Italian Confedera tion is a difficulty to the French Emperor. He is in himself a practical exemplification of the overthrow of the old legitimate dynasty; and he is the living proof of a successful monarch raised to the throne by the free choice and the votes of the people. It is, therefore, difficult for such a being, such a King, to other see everything in a distorted shape; and in ory up old monarchy, and to cry down popular repretheir various avocations they misrepresent the whole sentation and popular will in monarchial appoint ment. But, on the other hand, he is well schooled in the dangers of unbridled revolution and in the horrors of Red Republicanism; and honce he can well understand that it is the very worst form of European Republicanism which seeks in Italy to degrand success. One shareholder, it is stated, has throne legitimacy and the Pope, and to raise into paid the sum of £30,000 as an instalment upon his

long experience who are the advocates of this socalled Italian liberty, and he is prepared to unite his "legitimate" counsel with the "acquired" royalty of the debate in the House of Commons, upon the all-Napoleon to scout the followers of Garibaldi, to disown the emissaries of Mazzini, to call together all the virtuous citizens of the Peninsula, to restore the expelled Dukes, &c., and to re-establish on a new and a firmer foundation the recognised thrones of all | house, and of representatives from both sides of the Italy. Napoleon could no more recognise the right | Channel, was in favor of the British system, or that of the Red Republicans of Italy to choose their rulers than he could admit the right of the Parisian cut-throats to dethrone himself and to place his Im-

perial Crown on the descendants of Orsini. While Napoleon, therefore, respects the popular virtue, he must abhor the popular vice: and while he cannot offend principle and his own honor, by denouncing the universal popular will, neither can he wound justice and religion by rewarding perjury, and canonizing public iniquity.

No: neither of the two Emperors will allow the Juntas of Italy to expel their culers, and to establish there new foci of Rebellion. Hence there can be no der it. The radical changes made in the System itdoubt of the ultimate success of the projected Con-self render all attempts at restoring the primitive federation; and if the Pope will condescend to un-rules Utopian. Non-Catholics would agree to such dertake the Honorary Presidency, this convulsed ter- restoration, and, even if they did, Catholics could ritory will enter on a new career of undisturbed peace and national prosperity. The last point of England's revolutionary policy has been thus reachoften anticipated, is now ready to exhibit its clustic that it would be against their religious conscience to power, and to crush England, as it were, in a single hour, with the collected force, which she has been compressing for several years against many of the been legalised for twelve years, Catholics could not neighboring kingdoms. The abandonment of all now accept, do novo, the System of Lord Stanley. her former diolomatic pretensions; submission on this point to the will of the two Emperors is now her flowing golden locks beside Hildegardis, on the Austria entertains an old grudge to England for the commence the most terrific military and naval en- pose of receiving, from its Pastor, or others appoint seat. With tears of affright in her eyes, the large preparations for the purpose affright in her eyes, the large preparations for the purpose of receiving from its Pastor, or others appoint seat. With tears of affright in her eyes, the large preparations for the purpose of receiving from its Pastor, or others appoint seat. inevitable alternative, or she must be prepared to seat. With tears of annight in her eyes, the ers of the Hungarian revolution. Again, Russia still refuse to submit, there can be no doubt of the result maiden sank back and fainted. Solemnly, yet feels the wound received from England in the Crimean -namely. English defeat and fallen prestige, from which her people, her pride, her laws, her commerce, and her Crown, can never again recover.

July 28.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

INVESTIGATION AT KINSALE .- An investigation was compleneed in the Court-house of Kinsale on Tuesday into the circumstances of the late riot in the town. It was conducted by Mr. Tabiteau, R.M., and Mr. Duneau, County Inspector of Constabulary. Besides these, there were on the Beach Captain J. P.'s but they took no part in the conduct of the the assaults having been made on them on the evensoldiers went up and committed the asseults without any provocation. It was deposed that on the following Tuesday evening about sixty of the men went to Tulier's public house at the West end, and remained drinking there for three hours, during the time singing the "Boyne Water," and other party songs, and toasting "to hell with Pope," "to beil with the nuns and priests," and varying this atmesement by the Kentish fire. One of the soldiers come to the counter, and asked for a gallon of porter. As it was being filled for him, he inquired of what religion Mr. Tulier was, and being told he was a Catholic, exclaimed "he was damned if he knew it he would not spend a skilling in the damned Papiet's house." Another of them asked Mrs. Tuiler what the hour was, and she answered it was five o'clock, upon which he shouted "It was time to begin." A third party said they would break every bloody Papist in the town. They then entered the gard to the rere of the house and after they had left the premises, the handle of a spade, a broken tongs, and some sticks, and pieces of iron were missed. On leaving this place they went into the town and got into a conflict with the people. Some of them were wounded by stones thrown by the latter, and this excited the men in the barracks so much when they heard of it that the officers had no control over them, and some of them rushed out and aided their com-When the row had gone on for some time the troops, which had been sent for, arrived and quiet was restored. After the examination of the several witnesses who deposed to the above statement, the inquiry was postponed until the following day. On Wednesday the inquiry was resumed, and seve ral other witnesses having been examined, the inquiry was postponed to the following day.

CLOSE OF INVESTIGATION .- The evidence discovers, as is usual in all such cases, "faults on both sides." Excluding altogether from consideration the transactions of the 10th and 11th July, which scarcely deserved notice, except as explanatory of the affair of the 12th, we have the following misdereeanours established against the Antrim Militia: That they assaulted a priest in the street about five o'clock on the evening of the 12th; and that a party of them, headed by a sergeant, whose name (if correctly given to Head Constable Geale) is Porter, went through the town breaking windows with drawn bayonets .-This is the party from whom Mr. Inspector Hadnett discreetly withdrew his men, when he saw them coming down the hill with drawn bayonets, " yelling," thereby sparing bloodshed; for had he stood his ground and opposed them, there would probably have ensued a bloody conflict between them and the police. They broke 1,077 panes of glass in 128 houses, 28 being the houses of Protestants. Against the townspeople it had been proved that they reviled the Antrim militiamen on several occasions as 'bloody Orangemen;" that between three and five cowardly manner several men of the regiment, whom they encountered in different parts of the town, and who were only out for recreation, and this before the window breaking. These assaults were probably committed under the excitement produced by the attack on the priest, in which these scattered men had not the smallest share. It was the sight of some of these wounded men coming into barracks with their heads cut and their faces covered with blood that provoked the window breaking. Others had taken refuge in different places in town, where they kindly found protection from "Papists"-which protection two of them acknowledged on Wednesday. The injuries suffered by the militiamen in this manuer were very severe; several of them are still under hosnital treatment, and three of them are dangerously ill .-The personal injuries, on the contrary, suffered by the townspeople were very few, and of a trifling character. Not one of them went into hospital in consequence .- Cork Reporter.

In their laudable desire to accomplish as much practical good as their means will permit, the meiabers of the Longford Conference of St Vincent de Paul are about to establish, with as little delay as nossible, in Longford, schools, male and female, for the more destitute of the poor children of this populous town. The want of such schools has long made tself felt .- Mulland Counties Gazette.

Mr. Edmond Carroll, golicitor, has been elected Lord Mayor of Publin for the next term.

Nicholas Power O'Shea, Esq., has been appointed deputy licutement for the county of Waterford. Amongst the estimates voted by Parliament this

lession, says the Waterford News, is a sum of £175,-000 for barbors of refuge, -in which Waterford is inchided. The batteries on the Lower Shannon are to be further augmented, and the Irish coast generally put in

a defensive state.—Limerick Chronicle. The Galway packet station promises now to be a

THE EDUCATION QUESTION - THE ARCHEISHOP OF Dublin .- In a recent number we called attention to followed up by another, this week, on the same subject, in which so many as eighteen members took part. The general expression from both sides of the

of Denominational Grants for Education. All were

manimous in declaring the general failure of the

National System, so far as the object of its framers

is concerned, and the Catholic members loudly pro-

tested against the proven perversion of the original

system towards successful proselytising. The ques-

tion is now reduced to the following dilemms-re-

store the original system, or introduce the British .-

Revision of the National System is practically impos-

tible. If the question were one of mere abuses in the

a latinistration, the remedy would be simple-recast the Commission, and redistribute the chief posts unnot trust to the observance of those Rules by them. Protestant Patrons, with 100,000 Catholic children in their schools, will never consent to turn them out during the libble Lesson, or other Religious Instruction, not should they be required when they declare do so. Were the patrons to agree to it after the contrary practice of allowing the children to remain had The next natural demand would be to restore to every Catholic child the right enjoyed by it, up to 1840, to the use of Non-rested Schools, for the purrestoration of Pasteral right, as to Religious lustraction, instead of Parental, as substituted subsequent and contrary to Lord Stanley's Letter. Training of Teachers, Books, and Inspection, would then demand grave attention. Model Schools and Building Grants would next need examination. Aid is denied to Monastic Orders; and restrictions are placed upon religious instruction, religious practices, religious books, and religious pictures and symbols, in exclusively Catholic schools; and these show how perfeetly idle it would be to enter upon the question of the revision of the System. The persons who propose such are either ignorant of the history of the System, or that do not know what are the complaints M'Daniel, J. L. Heard, J. Sandiford, and R. C. Pratt, of Catholics against it. Policy as well as principle both point in the same direction-Free Catholic Eduinquiry. Witnesses were examined, who deposed to cation, From the Parish School to the University, as defined in the able manifesto by the Archbishop and Clergy of Gashel. As a harbinger and a herald of our confident hopes that the Cutholic hierarchy will decide as we have indicated, we submit the views of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, written on the eve of the approaching meeting of the Catholic Prelates upon the Education Question. "The Catholic case" meanswered and manawerable, the micel system is no longer defensible in any form by Catholius, and the proof that this extraordinary work is unanswered is most clearly pointed out in the important letter of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen .-We deem his Grace's letter as most gratifying, and such as most satisfy the Catholic mind that the coming deliberations of the Irish episcopacy will eventuate in bringing joy and gladness to the country :-

55 Eccles-street, 25th July, 1859. Dear Sir-Absence from Ireland, and illness after my retern, must serve as an apology for this tardy acknowledgment of the copy of "The Catholic Case Stated," which you so kindly sent me. I, now, beg to say, that I have examined that work, and that I fally agree with the other Prelates of Ireland, that it light on the real nature of our System of Notional Education. The extracts from evidence given before Parliamentary Committee's, and from the Reports of the Commissioners and Inspectors, which you have collected, your observations on the changes made in the Rules of the Board, to the detriment of Catholic Board itself, and of its Model and Training Schools, and deserving of the most serious examination. Indeed, your work will afford abundant information to any one desirous to understand and accoming the soul tendencies and dangers of the National System, and I think it is to be wished for, that all those who have any part in the direction of Education should make themselves acquainted with its contents. Whilst speaking, in this way, of your work, I abstract altogether from the personal allusions and discussions which it contains. I perceive that those who have undertaken to answer you have endeavoyed to reduce the question to a more personal confrorers. In my opinion personalities ought to be altogether forgotten, when such important National and Religious interests are at stake, and any reply to your work, to be considered worthy of notice, should prove that your facts and statements regarding the working of the National System are imaginary and destitute of any real foundation-I have the honor to be, with best

wishes, your faithful servant,
i Page Curres, Archoishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate.

James W. Kavanagh, Esq. From the temper of all parties in the House of Commons, we may anticipate some material change in the national education system in ireland. As originally founded by Lord Derby, it was in profession a mixed o'clock on the 12th they attacked with sticks in a system. Catholic teachers were to have Protestant pupils, and Protestant teachers Catholic pupils. The gain was the avowal that it was to be "free even from the suspicion of proselytism." Times are so much changed that we are in danger of forgetting the change this implied in a country where up to that moment Government had arowedly done its utmost to use education as an instrument of proselytism.-This had ever been the avowed object of the Government schools, from the "Royal Diocesan" to those of the "Kildare-street Society." Moreover, the Irish people from the first improved on Lord Derby's plan. The schools were only nominally " mixed." Catholic pupils were soldom sent except to schools of which the patron and teachers were Catholic, and Protestant children as seldom unless they were Protestant. So well was this understood, that we know a village in which there are two national schools-one Catholis, the other Protestant. Still the Board never recognised that its schools were other than mixed, and with this view interfered to a degree which provoked both parties. The Protestante having money in plenty, and in most districts no poor, wished to employ schools as avowed and open instruments of proselytism. This the regulations did not allow, although they did allow what came much too near it. There were cases like that of the notorious Mr. Byrne of Monaghan, in which landlords used threats and compulsion to compel Catholic children to attend schools, which, though aominally mixed, were really proselytising. We would strongly press every reader who wishes to master the subject to study the volume which we lately reviewed, " the Catholic case stated," and the expunged and suppressed passages of the report of Mr. Keenan, the Head Inspector, which prove that wholesale attempts at proselytism have been made, especially in Ulster, in schools supported by the national board, and maintained at the national expense, as part of a system "free even from the suspicion of proselytism." The enemies of the system on both sides have ovidently been increasing year by year, and its friends growing weaker; and it seems that at present the chief practical question is, what is to take its place? The Protestant party clamour for grants, made, as in England, to the schools of each religion; and this has been strongly

urged in Parliament by Mr. Whiteside. It is clear,

however, from the statement of Lord Naas, that what the late administration intended was something different. A large number of avowedly proselytising schools already exist excluded from the grant by the present rules. To these the Napier and Whiteside Government proposed to extend the grant, leaving the system otherwise as it is. That is, they would leave unchanged everything injurious to the Catholie religion, and everything of which Catholics complained, only relaxing the rules to admit the prose-lylising schools. Of this precious plan we confidently trust we shall hear no more. What does seem likely is the wloption of something resembling the English national system. Here grants are made to schools avowedly belonging to the Establishment, to Catholies, and to various sects of Dissenters. In Ireland this will no doubt require our modification. The grant is made for the education of the poor, not to meet the fancies of the rich. The amount of national assistance, therefore, must not be measured as it is in England, by the sum which the wealthy members of each religious body are able and willing to spend in the education of the poor, but by the number of poor children of each religion who require education. The other principle, far from faultless in England, would be monstrously unjust in a country like Ireland, where the landlords are of one religion, the people of another. If this matter is properly arranged, party will have any just ground of complaint. It is on this important subject that the Catholic Bishops of Ireland are to meet in Synod in Dublin on the 2nd of August. More important none could easily be, -Weekly Register.

THE PEGINIX PROSECUTION .- The Attorney General

entered the court and took his seat, when the case of the Queen v. Florence O'Sullivan and others, charged

with treason-felony, was called on. The Counsel who attended for the Crown, in addition to the At-

torney General, were -Mr. G. B. Hickson, Q.C.; Sir C. O'Loghlen, Q.C.; and Mr. Thomas R. Henn, with Sir Matthew Earrington. For the prisoners-Messis. Edward Sullivan, Q.C., J. C. Coffey, Pigot, and Neligan, with Mr. J. J. O'Biordan, solicitor, appeared. Florence Sallivan and Daniel J. Sullivan then took their places in front of the dock. The people who througed the court manifested great interest in the proceedings. After some consultation between counsel, Mr. Sallivan, Q. U., rose and said: If your lordship pleases, on behalf of the two prisoners at the bar, we have, with your lordship's permission, which I am sure your lordship will accord, to withdraw the plea of "not guilty" which they pleaded last assizes, and to enter for them a plea of " guilty," to the indictment as which they have been arraigned. They feel, my lord, that the course they have taken, together with the long imprisonment they have suffered, will get for them the favorable consideration of the crown and the court. The Attorney General said he should consent to the application of prisoners' counsel. When the pleas had been changed, as requested, he would, with the permission of the court, have one or two words to say. Mr. Justice Keogh directed the pleas to be changed, and then the Atty-General rose and said: The advice which the prisoners have received is one not entirely coming on me by surprise, so that I am prepared at once to indicate the course which I jatend to take. But I am sure your lordship will permit me first to say, that whoever has given the prisoners this advice has been a real and a well-meaning friend. If that course had not been taken, if this case had gone to trial, it would, I have no doubt, have ended in a verdict of conviction; and it would have been my duty to ailow the law to take its course, and to ask your lordship, as the judge in the case, to pronounce the sentence of the law. The case now, however, assumes a very different aspect, and i shall state in a few words the course which I, as the responsible officer of the Crown, mean to take. Your Lordship is of course aware that the prisoners were charged at the last assizes, and hills were found against them for a contains most important matter, and throws great treasonable conspiracy, under an Act passed for the better security of the Crown and Government of this country. It was to that indictment they plended and guilty." At the last Kerry assizes, your lordship is aware also a trial took place against another person, who was convicted of the same offence .--Though I was not present on that occasion. I have interests, and on the Constitution and working of the | read through the informations and also the evidence that was then given, and really in the course of it and your remarks on many other subjects connected | one cannot help smilling at the folly and absurdity with Popular Education are of the greatest value, of the confederacy which those prisoners were induced to enter into. At the same time, when one feels it rediculous and absurd, I am not the less bound to ly il was a confederacy which in its nature descrives to be characterized as wicked. The prisoners have now submitted. They have pleaded guilty to this serious charge which has been made against thema charge the more serious when one considers that the combination was entered into for the avowed and professed purpose of advancing liberty. I speak in the presence of your lardship, and I believe what I say will receive acquiescence from every educated man-in short, from every thinking man. I do say that not in Europe-not in the whole world, is there a country in which more rational liberty is enjoyed than in this. By rational liberty I mean that regulated liberty which is always accompanied with and guided by justice - which always carries with it peace and prosperity. However, there misguided young men were induced to enter into this combina-But they have now done the only act they could do to atone for their conduct-they have submitted, and confessed their error. I have have no hesitation on the part of the Grown in taking a lenient course under the circumstances, and that course is, I will not at the present moment ask the court to pronounce the judgment of the law. I know, of course, what that judgment should be if I called upon your lordship now to pronounce it. In not asking your lordship now to pronounce sentence. I have further to state that it is my intention to consent that at the close of this assizes the prisoners should be discharged upon entering each into his own recognizances to come up for judgment when called upon, gotting certain notice, to be regulated by the resident magistrate and the Crown solicitor. And furthermore, it would not be my intention-as I am sure it would not be the intention of any one who succeeds me in the position which I now hold-to call upon these young men to come up to receive judgment as long as they continue to be penceful subjects of the Queen, and refrain from embarrassing themselves by entering into any such ridiculous and absurd confederation as that in respect of which they are nowcharged. I am induced the more readily to adopt this very lenient course when I consider that one of those prisoners is a very young man; that both of them, up to the occasion of this charge, had borne an unimpeached and good character; and that each has already to this extent at least, that they both just undergone close confinement for a period of eight months. The prisoners were then removed. Referring to the other men out on bail-John Connor and Patrick Honnessy-the Attorney General said he would respite their recognizances to appear when called on, getting ten days' notice; but that if they conducted themselves in a peaceful manner they would never be called on .- Dublin News. The public will be glad to learn, says the Kilkenny

Journal, that the prosecution against Martin Hawe, who was charged with being a member of a secret society, has been wisely abandoned by the government. Our resident magistrate, Mr. Hort, has received intimation from Mr. Kenmis to this effect, and we have no doubt the pleasing intelligence will be recoired with universal satisfaction. The accused was detained in jail from the date of his arrest, in last January, till a few weeks ago, when he was admitted to bail, thus suffering an incarceration of nearly seven months-a panishment sufficiently severe even if he were found guilty, and certainly too heavy for one supposed to be innocent till the centrary was proved However, the matter is now at an end, and we sincerely hope that the young men of this county will, in fature, avoid all societies which would expose them to the snares of the informer.

The Northern Whig says that a man named Patrick Duffy, has been arrested and lodged in Belfast Jail, charged with being a member of a "secret so-ciety." The warrant was executed in Liverpool, where Duffy carried on the business of a shoemaker of late. The prisoner was lodged in jail without any examination having taken place; and it is more than likely that at the next assizes the approvers will number three instead of two, as at the last prosecution.

The Assizes.—The judges only go circuit to fill their portmanteaus with white kids. The drops get rusty and halters rot. The constabulary lounge about the dusty roads and feel their occupation weari-some. The entire of that useful force are bored to death this hot season. Man delights them not, nor " servant girls" either. They yawn in the face of We said the entire of that useful force; we should have made an exception. The Westmeath contingent cannot be charged with idleness. To keen their faculties employed they get up little playful conspiracies amongst the people of that pleasant county. The Chief Justice was rather annoyed to perceive the assidaity with which the members of the force threw themselves into the old branch of the executive. His lordship's words are remarkable; we shall give them. He said-" He could not refrain from condemning the system of making the police accessory to the perpetration of ribbon offences." Some of our readers may ask what was the cause of the Chief Justice making use of these words. We will relate in a few words. A man named Caffrey, | Claimed "you might as well cut off my head as ruin | bold the manner in which a few of their representaof whom there seems to be no doubt that he is an agent of the police, induced John Conran, a quiet, simple-minded man, to write a threatening letter to a Mr. Trench of Geashill. This Callrey procured the writing neaterials and partly dictated the letter. Caffrey then went to the police and told of Control having sent such a missive. The result is obvious. When Conran was brought before the magistrates be said he had no intention of doing anything wrong, that he merely wrote the letter to oblige Caffeey .--The Chief Justice in trying the case, told the jury that the only question for them to consider was, had Conran written the letter. The jury, of ecorse, had reluciantly in find poor Concan guilty. The Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said that had be believed a single word of what Caffery had sworn, he would have sentenced the prisoner to seven years' penal servitude. He would sentence him to imprisonment for four months, as, though he believed like to have written the letter, he also believed him to be the dupe of an informer. When is this system of of- power to root out a respectable tenant named Spotfering a premium for crime to end? Where does the

FUNERAL OF HESRY GRATTAN, Esq.-The mortal remains of the last of the male descendants of Grattan were deposited on Thursday in their final resting place in the family vanit, Celbridge churchyard .-The remains were removed on Wednesday from Clara, county Wicklow (where Mr. Gratian expired,) followed by the tenantry of the estate, and the people of the district, and as the sad cortege proceeded on its way it was joined by crowds of the tenant farmers of Wicklow. The procession halted on arriving at Tinnshineh, the favorite residence of the illustrious father of the deceased, and holy ground because it was the seems wherein were passed, in the count. Still, as long as that expense lasts we must hosom of his family, the happiest hours in the life of indulge in no needless extravagance of any other Cased are looked up in it, as cases were in the juristhe inspired tribune. The cortege proceeded to Rathfarnham, passing through Tallagat, Rathcoole, and Newcastle to Ceibridge Abbey, where it arrived thing on which we certainly should not have spent week, as originally constituted; and by the new Bill on Wednesday night at eleven o'clock. The remains a farthing had we known how it would work, we which is passing through the Lords, the services of were contained in a massive Irish oak coffin, highly must not go on spending on it many thousands per the paisae Judges are brought into requisition, and polished and ornamented with gilt mountings, and annum only because we have begun. It may be the number increased to no less than sixteen. hearing a barnished shield, on the lid of which was inscribe 1---

HENRY GRATIAN, Esq. Born April 5th, 1787, Died July 16th, 1855.

The collin was placed in a chamber hung with black, and lit by funeral wax lights. The time fixed for the departure of the funeral was ten o'clock, but it did not leave for nearly an hour afterwards. The tenantry from the estates in Dublin, Wickley, Kildare, and Queen's Counties, were white scarfs and hatbands, as did also the gentlemen who came from the simple fact is they have totally failed. They town to attend the funeral; the immediate friends and relatives of the departed were black sitk mourn- class education, but with this addition, to give it is Gunning, Esq., Headfort; the Rev. Mr. Pakenbam, Protestant Rector; the Rev. Mr. Mannsell, Joseph Lyons, Eq., J.P., J. Maunsell, Esq., R. Maunsell, Esq., &c. The chief mourners were Charles Langdale, Esq., Captain Bellew, Edward Dense, Esq., sons-in-law of the deceased; Judge Berwick, and Colonel Latouche. The procession moved in the direction of the town, and then proceded to the churchyard, where the funeral service was read by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Pakenham, after which the coffin was deposited in the family vault, and the crowd slowly and silently withdrew. Thus has passed away from amongst us the last of the sons of an honored sire-one who had inherited ardent patriotism, sterling honor, and an unquenchable love of liberty from his great father-and who, perhaps, suffered by contrast, as the sons of all great men, with three exceptions, have suffered-but he was never denied the merit of being a stern and uncompromising upholder of the rights of his country, and a denouncer, in precept and example, of the oppressors of the people. The funeral arrangements were conducted with appropriate decorum and care by Mr. W. O'Neill, of Camden-street. We understand that the large estates of Mr. Grattan, amounting to at least £13,000 a-year, have been disposed of as follows between his three daughters:-Mrs. Bellew inherits the Queen's County Estate, Mrs. Langdale comes in for the estates in Dublin and Kildare and on the demise of Mrs. Grattan the Wicklow Estates will revert to Mrs. Dease.-Freeman.

A monumental oratory is to be built at Glasnevin Cemetery, according to the design by Mr. J. J. Lyons, architect. It will be placed within a planted enclosure 14 feet by 8 feet, defined by a granite base course, rounded at the angles, and surmounted by a plain railing. The oratory will be circular in plan, four feet diameter in clear, fitted internally with a small altar, and having marble panelling, with scriptural quotations engraved thereon, round the walk, and lighted from above. Externally, the elevation will be vertical to a height of eight feet, surrounded by a granite base course, eighteen inches high, and having continuous French rustics, impost and astragal mouldings, and surmounted by a semicircular stone dome, terminated by a cross, and perforated at top to receive a flush light of very thick glass. The superstructure of the oratory will be of Scotch stone, from Crowbill quarry, near Glasgow, with brick lining, and plastered internally with Portland and Bath The door will be of Iron, massive and perforated, and constructed to open in the centre and slide on iron rollers into the wall. The total height to the top of the dome will be eleven feet .- Dublin

The short bill prepared by Sir William Somerville, is now in the House of Commons, which provides that loans authorised under the several acts for the improvement of Land and erection of farm buildings in Ireland may be also made for the erection of buildings for the laboring class.

Viscount Powerscourt has been appointed a deputy lientenant for the county of Wicklow.

Mde. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has promised to sing gratuitously in Randel's Oratorio of the Messiah, which is to be performed in Dublin in October, for the benefit of Mercer's Hospital and the Incorporated Music Socitey, to relieve distressed musicians.

thoric Protestant Bishops have taken to Sundayschool teaching. Grave judges on the bench have in-discriminately become public buffoons, critics at agricultural shows, or authorities on what the bi-shops have forgotten—theology. Why, it was only the other day that Mr. Whiteside-eloquent denouncer of " indecency"-made a soldier (some thirty-first expended seven hundred pounds sterling to building a . Whis. fine house in that town, thing him and his family out | Isisa M. P.'s. - Mr. Magnire says in the Carle Figof house and home by virtue of that wonderful power which English law, thrice accursed, gives to Irish hostife or hoprecatory spirit of my own countrymen, landlords over the lives and fortunes of Irish peasand tarted it into a police barrack. This, too through the rule I have laid down for my guidance; is the same noble lord who - when one of his miser- but I can only say I wish that the constituencies of able tenants, crushed down by excessive rent, ex- Ireland-or some of them-could occasionally behis agent thought it advisable to resign his office .- | eace. Indeed, whilst such lively barber's work was going on, he did not consider his own life altogether safethough in a preverbially peaceful district-and he deemed it better to throw up his situation than runthe chance of being pupped at from behind a ditch. Whother the noble and close-sleaving cart's " hands? in the County of Leitrha have thought it predict to follow the example of the Donogal agent, and resign their places, we know not; but it appears from the proceedings at the Carciek-en-Shannon Quarter Session that the beneficent lord, from necessity or choice has taken to the explicit and congenial profission of process-server. The earl is great, like so many other danthropes of his class, at thunning the population, i At the Carriek-en-Shannon Sessions, he applied for ton. The police being sub-tenants under this holder the "anniable" Darlisle, or "chivalrous" Eglinten, know anything about the frish Secret Service money?

-Nation. noble thrift saved half-a-crown! Clearly, extremes meet. There can be no great gulf dividing the peer from the process-server, after all. At any rate there would seem to be a close affinity between the genuine frish landlord of the Leitrim stamp and the greasy jackall of the law, - Irishman.

> kind. Especiallywe must beware of the felly of well to go on with a thing although it has already cost us more than it is worth; but if its present value is less than its present cost, the sooner we are rid of it the better. Now, this is the case with what is called the Queen's University and the Queen's common sense view of the matter is totally to change the system. Let Mr. Cardwell say what he pleases, were not founded simply to give to Ireland a first ered together great numbers of students and professors, of all religious indifferently, to set them in the same lecture rooms, and on the same benches, to make live together, study together, walk and ride and play together, and he hoped that before long they would begin to feel that a Catholic and a Protestant were as good fellows one as the other, and that as for religion each man was right in holding to that of his father, and that one was as good as ancther. All men must feel that this actually is not the feeling in Ireland: it is just as plain that it was this feeling which the Queen's colleges were intended to foster. It would have been a great changewhether for good or evil we need not just now inquire, although we have our own opinion on that. We will admit moreover, that it was a change which the Queen's colleges were likely enough to pro-duce if they had succeeded. But before a college can influence the minds of the pupils, whether for good or ill, it is a necessary condition that it shall have pupils to influence, and the simple fact is that to the Queen's Colleges the Irish will not go. How-ever impertant, then it may be to get rid of " bigotry" however blessed Ireland might be if it were lib-cralised, however little John Bull might grudge his thousands in such a cause, it is plainly not worth while to spend hundreds of thousands only that bigotry may be more rife than ever. The experiment has failed, and the sooner it is given up the better. The great truth cannot be too often repeated which Mr. Monsell expressed in the House of Commons, that we have only 250 graduates, and they have cost the nation £250,000. Assume that every one of these men would have been a bigoted Catholic, and is now convinced that one religion is as good as another-still let us ask the Protestant tex-payer, however you may like the change, is it worth £1,000 a man? But in truth the cost is very far beyond that. - Weekly Register.

REVIVAL IN ARMAGII SEVENTY YEARS AGO .-Within the memory of living men, whose credibility cannot be impeached, seenes similar to those now recorded in connection with the present "Revival movement" occurred in several parts of Ireland, one of which is worthy of being mentioned. About that time, or a little before it, Methodism was introduced into the neighborhood of Loughgail, in the county Armagh, and a great awakening followed.— Hundreds were "stricken, smitten, and adhested," and the place to which I refer was especially signalised by its "cases." The townland is known by the name of Tullynagreeve, and it then contained a number of small farmers, and the usual sum of troclesmen and laborers, which went to make up a corol colony, very illiterate, and very much given to griceing when their animal spirits became depressed, or their wonder was excited. With the full development of the "influence," were to be noted all the extravagancies, excitements, physical weaknesses, ly objectionable manner—that is, by continuing to mental agonies, excitemations of herror, and stronger designate endowments for masses as "superstitions," visions, which mark the movement in these days - but by allowing the Commissioners to divert such One girl, when struck, lay down on her back, and endowments to other religious purposes in connecvowed she would remain in that position until she tion with the Roman Catholic Church, not to confishad found peace. She refused all advice from her cate them. However small the practical injustice friends; on her back she kept till she had satisfied, which might result from such an arrangement, and her promise, and declared berself restored to her even if, as is the opinion of some well-informed per-

A Noble " Bum-Balliff."-All classes seem shift- most remarkable case was that of a small farmer, at all, it would still be an outrage and insult to our Times gently terms the Vienna affair, would suggest ing their places, and change incessant goes on. Ple- | who lived convenient to Allen's-hill. He had a vision, and in it he saw a chariot of fire ascend up into heaven, bearing in it a really pious man, a large farmer, who was called "the bishop," on account of his piety: then, after delivering "the bishop" to the charge of the angels, the chariot descended to the south of the hill, to the house of another man, a large former, and reaching hill he for Mathalarge farmer, not particularly remarkable for Methocousin of his own) an "officer" in a court of law. distic tendencies, and, having taken him up (not ex-But assuredly the most astounding transformation actly to Paradise) it descended to a certain numerwe have yet heard of-the very "fastest" proceeding I tionable region where true Christians do not go .of the age-is that announced the other day at the Then the chariot vanished, and the vision eaded. Carrick-on-Shannon Quarter Sessions-n Peer of the "Jack" (for that was his Christian name) believed British realm turning Process-server. Our readers it finish, told it freely, was regarded as a highly fa-bave heard a good deal, of late, of Donegal and the voted mortal, but did not profit by his privilege as wilds of Cloughaneely and Guidore. Specially he should have done. When the excitement died, his notorious among the beneficent landlords of that zeal burned out, and the last days of that man were world-famed district is the Earl of Leitrian. He is worse than the first. Indeed, with very few excepthe distinguished individual who cleaned out the tions, all those who cried out so vehemently, and par as we can strain out the facts from this foul so-Presbyterian householders of Milford from the dwell- exhibited such terrible agony, returned "as the dog llution, and put them together with those already ings which they had spent their savings in creeting. to the vamit," while the streety Christian pursued published, things stand thus: that the Holy Father The same he is who, when Mr. John Lavens had just the vamit way till the end." - No there has accepted the proposed problemey; that the Le-

mminer :- "I have a strong objection to write in a too this way," replied, with a facetions charekie, "I lives delight and impress the greatest assembly in

> On the 18th telt . Patrick Magnice, a private soledier of the 67th deput battalion, stationed in Att. lone, visited the house of his mother, who resides on Scotch-parade, as was usual with him when of duty : he came at four o'clob, and at six partock or a a with the family; after which he went out in the carsien. belief the house, and the Lis threat.

The Diviner Court is Estimate,-The Court becomes so great a rearce of secondal in Engand, that the unsumstitution. I power of classes the i doors against the public is proposed to be escenied appearing Jadges. The law seried the power of securing the bonds of matrimonial life, by way of instruming the parity of thereby but the house to separate rarealed and let loose so much prolliques, that justice must nel for the privilege of hidrog the revolting train from the disgusted orders who remain victions, or the deprice of who would halolge their partient tastes. The inner life of classes in England is too odious to bear exposure ; and layoucommon process-server out of his fees, and with crisy would effect a compromise between depraying. and by decorum meking ignorance the antidots and the counterpoise of viloness. The existence of vice in the matrimonial state in Count Bullain, is not alone proved by the creation of the Divorce Court, but the inordinate extent of it shown by the ever wir liming applications to the tribunal. They are far in excess of the faculty of disposal. They are too numerous Godless Colleges.-The expenditure of England for the capibilities of the Judges. The dance of up has increased from fifty-three millions in 1-53 to matrimonial discontent and immerality, is run, sixty-nine millions in 1859. That is a solid fact, have risen so high as to choke the arches. Sample-The great expense, of caurse, is on our national de-mental media of relief must be sought for; and the expedient is to set other Judges to work in the disgusting and laborious office. The court is acquiring the proverbial reputs of the Court of Chancary,diction, and the days of Lord Elden, and later still. throwing good money after bad. If there is any- The Divorce Court had a judge for every day in the give the condition of the middle classes in the married state, in Great Britain when such a judicial force as this is required. The measure is not to be extended to Iroland. The Catholic Church holds the marriage bond indissoluble. The Catholic feel-College, in Ircland. Say nothing of the past. At ling of the people repels the parliamentary infraction. year, and they are doing nothing which any sane adopted in notifying factionable ones, " solemnized" than could think worth one-tenth of the money. The by clergymen of the siste personal of the money are common sense view of the money is to the money. and rough therefore be deemed religiously ratified, the secular power inconsistently -if not impionsly-according to its own doctrine, dissolves the tie. In fact by the Divorce Act the sacramental and legal of peace, and feels that a French war, even if perobligation of marriage is rendered more frail than a feetly successful, would be one of the greatest of ed that it is better to roise wheat at tifty cents per and relatives of the departed wore black sits mourning insignia. Among those present were—The Rev.

Sir C. Bellew, Bart., S.J.: bord William Fitzgerald;
Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart.; the Rev. Mr. Byrne,
P.P., Celbridge: James A. Dense, Esq., Tarbotstown; the Rev. Mr. Folan, O.S.D., Galway; J. J.

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Sin Reginald Barnewall, Bart.; the Rev. Mr. Byrne,
Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart.; the Rev. Mr. Byrne different clusees. He believed it is possible to gath- operation, lest the scandals may disadify the still untainted. Measures offensive to the Irish people always have advocates among Irish Peers in the Lords. During the discussion of the amending bill inst week, the Earl of Wicklow unauthorizedly advocated its extension to this country; but the Earl of Donoughmore, having had official experience, only proposed its extension to our Protestant fellow-subjects. Both earls offered our Protestant countrymen. and women, an execrable compliment. The causes celebres under the existing law, in Ireland, are few; but if the demoralizing, debasing Divorce Court were even opened in this country ;-we of all sects and persuasions, breathe a moral atmosphere in our Island, too healthy-too pure, to contaminate married life, or to promote the corruptions by the very narratives of which it is feared that all England msy be tainted and leprosied .- Munster News.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Commons .- Ripling of Cannon .- Sir II. Verney asked the Secretary of State for War whether any steps were being taken, and wint, for the rifling of the smooth-bored iron cannon in store for the supply of the army, navy, and forts in the interval that must elapse before a sufficient number of Armstrong guns can be manufactured. Mr. S. Herbert said the Government had authorized experiments to be made in rifling the ordinary iron gans, and one gun would be tried next week. Similar or ders would be given at the factory at Woolwich, and he hoped scon to see from 15 to 15 iron rifled gons produced per week.

The Home Secretary has introduced a Catholic Charities Act. Our renders are no doubt aware that a set of Charity Commissioners exist, under a general Act of Parliament, with extensive powers of inquisition into charities, the intention being to put an end to numberless abuses and misappropriations which have existed in most Protestant charities, and to secure the fulfilment of the design of the founder. Catholic charities were excepted, because there exists a maxim of judge-made law which pronounces endowments for the Catholic religion, and especially for providing masses for the departed, to be for superactious uses, and as such confiscates them to the Crown. Thus it was urged that the effect of this equisitorial measure on Catholic charities and on them alone, would be to defeat not to give effect to the founder's intention. To avoid this they have for several years been excepted from the operation of the Act by an annual Act. Sir George Lewis now proposes to modify the law laid down by the judges, so as to prevent any Catholic charity from being configurated in consequence of any disclosures made before the commissioners, and to allow the temporary not of exemption to expire. If we rightly understand him, however, he proposes to do this in a highright mind. Others chose different postures - and sons, Catholic deeds are usually drawn with so much

holy religion, which every Catholic would be bound unworthy of any Catholic in any way to countenof the Home Secretary in proposing the first reading, or by favor with which it was received by Mr. Kinnaird.—Wechly Register.

Lord John Russel's statement of foreign uffairs on Thursday evening was followed by a debate, in which the anti-Catholic spleen on both sides of the House, excited almost to madness by the proposal that His Holiness should be President of the Italian Confederation, vented itself in flaods of abuse. As gations are still in rebellion; that the Sardinian Governor has withdrawn from Modena, transferring his authority to the municipality, who have assumed dictatorial powers; that the party in possession at Plorence has declared against the restoration of the Grand Duke, and for union with Sardinia: that the Grand Dake has abdicated in favor of his son a young Prince of twenty-force but already a widowor with one child, leaving been married to a daughtbut has nothing to do with the present case. Surdinia, first by intrigue and beibery, afterwards by open force, has overthrown the Government of the we there to whom Surdinia has given precession to each their country to her. A holder from bolist arry does not record, -4 min flogueter.

THE ERROR INVASION - UNDERTROP . SELECT AN Liever consection of the present state of the Berling at feeding force, of small appropriationally in florest way. cutor the river, that the charles from the interest, and return if not with increasity, with no more nell, than Countries by actions an oranger carriag-auto qualificascheels. On effect to be produced would not consist to obligate factly, one breaked the part of the heavy strates. out the him constitutional point of the attractor to attack or defence -- which this would. But it is a new danger, and therein may it betaud. The shild bus not yet been learnt. When it has been it will dread the fire." When it has been proved the the went) to be dangerous to leave the channel or the Mersey as open to so enemy, with a third of the marine would of the kingd in exposed on its shores, as when all its wealth was represented by half-aloann lishing sinneks and as many cheese-hoys beachd on the mad before the old church, we shall hear lond lamentations, and see much (perhaps needless). expenditure. The stred gone, we shall have the easure of seeing the stable door shat, and mounted with a patent lock of portentons dimensions, and probably much obstructing all ordinary use of the stable. Sixteen hundred yards of double chain, secured across sixty barges, moored at low water on the north shore so as, when floated on the cob tide, to close the channel from Miller's Castle to New Brighton Ferry, would form a barrier impassable without ample warning; and which might be defended, alike from the river and from its banks, against the largest force an enemy could bring against it. But the method is matter for other heads than ours. In our opinion the port wants defence. While undefended, it tempts strack, and is a source of weakness to the country. if well defended, it would be sought as a velage.-We trust they will yet look to it in time whose duty it is - Liver pool Albion.

Nothing could be more foolish than to adopt a tone of insult and decision towards. France because we find it necessary to ann ourselves in defence. The French mation is sensitive to a degree which John Bull can hardly imagine; and there is much in history to tooke it specially sensitive with regard to England. Every man in England is heartily desirous liance unless he had excluded Punch. So wonder the remarks of the London press on the peace at Villafranca have been keenly felt. Our duty is to complete our national defences, and keep a civil tongue towards our neighbour. The reduction of the French army and navy to a peace establishment can no way affect either part of it. We know that France had only its prace establishment last April, yet there were 150,000 French soldiers on the Mincio in June. Moreover, when we speak of the navy in particular, the essential distinction between our own and our neighbour's, must never be forgotten. Whether to France or Russia, the navy is essentially an offensive force: ours is essentially defensive. No man com-plained when the Emperer fortified Paris. But the fleet is the fortification of London. If the French fleet were swallowed up to-morrow, no same man could dream of England invading France or marching on Paris. If ours were out of the way there would be nothing to prevent any one of the great European powers from taking possession of London; for we have no fortresses or fortifications, and no army that could be measured against theirs. On this ground Lord Chatham laid it down as a principle that the possession of a war navy by any continental power was of itself a casus belli, as it could be used only for attack; and, without going that length, it is plain that we might as reasonably demand that any foreign power should put us in possession of its fortresses, as such a power could claim to have a navy equal to ours. In our own defence, therefore, we must maintain force enough to preclude all risk of attack; but, as soon as we have resolved upon that, we shall be eastly unwise if we allow petulant language to bely the sincere desire of peace in which -more, perhaps, than in any one other thing-all Englishmen are of one mind .- Weekly Register.

The Moniteur of yesterday contains the most welcome announcement that could come to English ears from a foreign land. The French Emperor has issued his orders to disarm. With the least possible delay the Army and Navy of France are to be restored to their peace establishment. The people of England reading these glad tidings will take a deep breath, such as a man takes when a crisis of apprehension is past; they will congratulate each other that the peril they dreaded has drifted away, and that they may turn back to peaceful pursuits, and to the pleasant paths of human existence. It was not in panic fear, but in grave and sad disquietade, that we in this island regarded that heavy cloud, so charged with electricity, which loomed upon the near horizon. We felt that it must burst or must disperse, and if it burst we had small choice in our conjectures as to where only the bolt must fall. Frankly, then, we acknowledge in this salutary determination of our neighbour and ally a proof of loyal adherence to the friendship which has united these two great nations, and gladly recognize in it a pleage of fature peace to Europe. - Times, 29th ult.

Every man is mad upon some point. Lord John Russel's delusion evidently is that his forte is in diplomacy. Even the ludicrous failure at Vienna has not had the effect of curing him of this mental maludy, and we accordingly see installed in the the dress of the child, drawing its breath, and it was Foreign Office, at a most critical period of our his- with the greatest difficulty that the stealthy creature they, too, stated they had been converted. But the prudent care that it would have no practical effect tory, a minister whose former "vagaries," as the

Hanwell us a domicile rather than Downing-street. to resist and resent. The whole principle which This "heaven-born" diplomatist desires, above all pronounces endowments for the most solemn rite of things, a Congress, as the great stage on which be our holy religion to be for "superstitions uses" is can show off his skill, and spares no effort to achieve utterly monstrous and intolerable, and it would be his object. The basis of peace settled between the Emperors at Villafranca does not please him. Ausance or connive at it. We trust the kill when print- tria retains her sway in Italy, and the Sovereign ed may appear less objectionable than at present Pontin, so far from being dethroned, is offered the seems likely, judging either by the vague statement honorary supremacy of the proposed Italian Confederation. This is more than Russell flesh and blood can bear. The Prezbyterian neophyte, the originator of the Minto mission, the author of the Durham let-ter and the Titles Bill, cannot rest in his bed while such are the results of the invasion of Lombardy, from which herezy fondly anticipated the ruin of the Papacy and the covering of Italy with a flood of spurious editions of the Bible .- Weekly Register.

A curious conversation between the Emperor Napoleon and the late Lord Lyons has been published recently by a friend of the latter, who says that he had it from the lips of the gallant admiral himself. It took place on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Cherbourg. The Emperor asked Lord Lyons whether be thought steam frigutes more useful than iron-sided floating batteries :- "Lord Lyons reply was that it depended entirely upon what he wanted them for; that if the French built one, we English would have to build two, for that the Emperor must recollect that France had no competitor affort except England; that, in fact, so great an increase to the French fleet could not be regarded with indifferwent cut off your head, my boy, but I will share you the world by their lively wit and gushing humar. Hassel declares that to liber France nor Austria in- does not your Government act up to that helief? You as close at I can." In far Donegal, the proceedings of the subject is an unpleasant one, and incressional to the brightness or the Donegal, the proceedings of the subject is an unpleasant one, and incressional to the principle of non-intertention is no dealt sound. Knew how many plans I get sent to me, and of them ter of the King of Saxonj. Meanwhite, Lurd John : ence by England. (Ah, (sold the Emperor) (why feasible, for the invasion of England, you would, I am saw, see the difficult position to which I am placed. If I could but answer that the thing was neighboring States, with whom she remained all out of the question; that it must end in the destruc-ations professedly at 1-vec. and then withdraws, that of the availing farms that, in short, success bunding them over to a revolutionary party. In this was longer libe, well and good—we should hear no true of things foreigners are to standardie, and more about it but I can not wer nothing of the hind. There was a good deal more conversation between them in a similar strain, but the above is, as mouth or provide, hard by one over ment of what had presed on the subject of one differences sinte, --That I is these than once from the Admiral himself."

#### A NITED STATES.

A Mr. Cook of Mansfeld, Ohio, is now engaged in the construction of a Phylag Machine . He is quite rangular elements and has alled a covera at the Patem Office, Washington. Has under pod that while the bolloon is to be used for elevation, storing is to be the notice power. The inventor is quite sangular that he has discussed the groper macainers whereby the me can be mavigated at will. He has built or is about to build a house for the particle of mantinuing his labor without being annoyed by the ca-

Cavaca and Sectess While our Profession triends are warmly engaged in discussing the trans evils which flow from the connection of Clourch and State in Mexico, and as they are undirected even in the Sunday laws of our lown country, we hele they will permit us to remind them of a nest which occurs once every week in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The practice to which we desire to call their attention, is shoply the enforcement of a horacl or millitary regulation, which compels every culisted soldier, whetever may be his religious erred, to attend the services of the Protestant Episcotal Church. This fact, we are nears, will be nothing you to our readers, or to the citizens at large, who have had opportunities to study the history of the progress of liberty of consience, and the cights or note under the "Star Spangled Canner." Nevertheless, it will hardly be contended, in it's milest of so much excitement as at present prevails on the cobject of religious rights, and the recolour of a maticipe on the Sabbath, that even a man who be sentered for an American soldier is under an oblige on to net on that day contrary to his Christian reasciouse or religious faith. - Philodelph a Catholic II cath.

A Western correspondent says, there is one feature which is apparent all over the West; while the towns and cities have diminished in business and population, the country has increased in both. Men who would not live in town have gone out upon the prairies, put their hands to the plough, and determin-

disclosed by it; and secresy is sought to hide its avowed that he could not have maintained the al- Shannon, twenty-two years of age, by one Joha Riggs, who stabbed his victim with a diel-buile three times. The affray took place at about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, at a tavern known as Myer's Hotel.

The Newburyport Herald says :- "We have the promise of an abundant potato crop. This we hear from all sections, and in this neighbourhood we have not seen the fields look so well for seven years. The early erop which has been secured, is so large that prices rate lower than common. We believe that the rot is passing off, and if so, this crop will gain its former importance."

The New York Times publishes a column of saicides-twenty-six in number-that have taken place in this country within the past fortnight. And this it is safe to say, is but a tithe of the actual number of self-destructions. Eleven of those enumerated were cases of death by hanging, three by drowning, six by poisoning, five by cutting the threat, and one by stabbing.

Comparative Chiminality .- Although, as a geseral rule, we do not believe in classification of offenders and offences according to nationalities, we cannot overlook the late statistical report of Fire Marshal Baker to the Mayor and Common Council of New York.-The following he gives as the per centage of incendiarism during the past five years among the active and numerous classes in New York; 29 per cent.

Americans, - - - Germans, - - - - Irish, - - - -America. Germans, -34

frish, 15 do
There facts speak favorably for the Irish of the
great Metropolis. We commend them to the remaining Know Nothinga.

MURDER BY A RAILWAY PRESIDENT .- The Presideut of the Albany Northern Railroad has committed a wholesale murder of thirteen or more persons, near Schaglicoke, about twenty-two miles north-east of Albany, and has dangerously wounded and maimed a number more. He left the bridge which spans the Tomhannock in an unsafe condition, and it broke down under the weight of the locomotive, plunging the tender and the two passenger cars into the creek twenty feet below the bridge, where the water is six or eight feet deep. The names of the killed and injured caunot be accurately ascertained before our paper goes to press. This destruction of human life will, doubtless, be herelded abroad as having been caused by a railroad; but such is not the fact. Passive wood, iron, and stone, do not commit murder .-They are implements subject to the power of intelligence, and they cannot kill without a hand to direct then. Neither have these persons lost their lives by accident. It is not accident that a bridge breaks down under the burden that is expressly designed to support. If not design, it is at least wilful and conscious neglect, and that is next door to premeditated injury. We have not yet heard of the arrest of the author of this deed, but presume that he will not be allowed to escape the hands of justice .- Century.

The New Bedford Mercury says that a day or two since, a child asleep in its cradle in that city, in the absence of its mother, was almost deprived of its life by a cat which was found with her claws fastened to was withdrawn.

"爱德国家的国际公司等的特别的数据制度,请勘解解决的方法,结合是一致知识的专业验。"

# Mitness. True

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FEIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GRORGE E. CLESK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 223, Notre Dame Street. TERMS:

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

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance; but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, three pence; can be had at this Office; at Flynn's, M'Gill Street; and at Pickup's News

All communications to beathiressed to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post paid.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1859.

#### OUR POSITION.

In publishing, to-day, the Declaration of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, as read on Sunday last in the St. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Bridget's churches of this City, we are requested to produce also the annexed Resolu- the honor of His Church. tions; communicated to us in the month of May last, by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal on the part of their Lordships the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, and intended to direct us in the task of editing the TRUE WITNESS: -

1. " That the Taux Wirkess should continue, with prudence, but at the same time with energy and independence, to insist upon the rights of Catholics with regard to Separate Schools, Divorce, Religious Marriages, Representation, Orangeism, and Secret Societies generally."

2. "That journal should be exclusively religious, discussing such questions only as concern the interests of religion.

3. "It should carefully respect persons, especially those in authority; whilst at the same time, adhering to the principles of sound dectrine, which it should defend with a perfect independence of all political parties.

4. "In election matters, it should each to enlighten the electors, by keeping before their eyes the important duties they have to discharge, in appointing candidates endowed with the necessary qualifications; but it should not interfere with the selection of individuals.

Our readers will estimate, as they deserve, these rules laid down for our guidance by those who of right are our directors in all matters appertaining to religion; and they will judge for themselves now far we are docile to the voice of our Pastors.

As to the discussion of principles which we have had to maintain for some months past, the Declaration which we publish below will be for everybody, together with the above published Resolutions, a pledge that we have not of ourselves set ourselves up as a teacher to our Catholic readers; but that we have taken our instructions from legitimate sources.

At the same time, if any expression of which if under certain circumstances we have sided with any political party, these things can in no sense be attributed to their Lordships the Bishons. whose action with regard to the TRUE WITNESS has been limited to a surrellance over its religious teachings. And we would add, that we, and we alone, are responsible for all that appears in the TRUE WITNESS-that its errors are our own, and ours only; and that if we have wronged, or unjustly given pain to any one-we regret sincerely the fault into which the warmth of discussion may have betrayed us, in this respect. We now lay before our readers the document above alluded to, which will, we trust, convince them of the rectifude of our principles:-

DECLARATION READ ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 14TE, IN THE ST. PATRICK'S, ST. ANNE'S. AND ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCHES OF MONT-REAL.

"We deeply regret, Deer Brethren, to be obliged, by the uneasiness, and mental anxiety which we know to exist amongst you, to rectify for the second time within a few months, the opinious of the Catholic readers of a journal, whose establishment you yourselves solicited; and whose principles in matters connected with Religion you wished should be watched over by your Bishops. Already, in the month of February last, We have made known that We approved, in general, of the Theses sustained with conscientious energy by the Taus Withmas; and We then invited you to give the interests of Catholicity precedence over all other interests, and to support a journal which defended those interests with a pen as powerful as it was disinterested. The advice which We then gave, was received by all of you with that docility of a lively faith, which characterises you; and We are happy to have it in our power, when availing ourselves of the present opportunity. to give you this praise which you have so well merited. We deem it our duty, nevertheless, to reiterate to-day our counsels; because We have seen with pain that great efforts are being made to detach you from those true principles, which all good Catholica should follow.

God forbid, Dear Bretbren, that We should afflict any Catholics by taking the part of one person against another. For We have no concern with personal questions; and We embrace all our beloved children in the Fuith, in one common affection and tenderness. But as Catholic readers expect from us, direction in matters involving principles, and affecting Religion, We inform them that :-

"1. It is with the approbation of the Episcopacy that the Tage Witness opposes Protestant Ascend-

4.

tees by means of which, certain politicians would impose on us 'Representation by Population,' in our present political and social condition.

"2. That it is also with the authorisation of the Episcopate that the TRUE WITNESS repudiates the Voluntary Principle as laid down by the subtle enemies of your religions institutions.

"3. That it is with the formal consent of the Bishops that the TRUE WITNESS maintains, unflinchingly, and without deviation of principle, the thesis of Separate Schools; and that he treats as illusory, and as impossible, the proposals for a mixed, reformed, and improved school system; to be borrowed from foreign countries. At the same time, the Bishops commend that gentleman to the kind offices of particular who pretend to represent us of Lower have not the slightest desire to deprive Protestants of their mixed schools, if the latter find that they suit them.

4. Finally, that it is with the most ardent good wishes of the Episcopate that the True Witness so or through malice, foment prejudices of race amongst their brothren, to the manifest detriment of all divine him, by granting to him a complete success, since he maintains a painful contest only for His glory and

We think, Dear Brethren, that We have been explicit enough in these counsels, to be understood by all of terms of peace and amity to our cotemporary; principles and not that principles should yield to party, to the exigencies of prejudices of race, and personal interests. For all We claim equal rights, and nothing more. Above all We desire a union of hearts in the bands of Catholic Charity.

one, We should be grieved; but We rely with confidence on the approbation of all those whose minds and hearts are upright; and We believe, therefore that the number of those who differ from us, if such there be, will be but small.

† Ic., Bishop of Montreal. Montreal, 13th of August, 1859.

We are also authorized to state, that, since the reading of the above document, this Decluration has already received the adhesion of their Lordships the Bishops of the Province, whose paines are annexed :---

† Mgr. F. V. BAILLARGEON, Bishop of Tlos, and Administrator of the Archdiocess of Quebec. † Mgr. J. C. PRINCE, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

M. J. Guious, Bishop of Bytown. Mgr. Ar. De Chargonnel, Bishop of Toronto. † Mgr. Tu. Cooks, Bishop of Three

Rivera. i Mgr. J. La Rocque, Bishop of Cydonia, and Coadjutor of Montreal. Mgr. J FARRELL, Bishop of Hamilton. † Mgr. At. PINSONAULT, Bishop of Sand-

j Mgr. J. C. Honan, Bishop of Kingston.

# NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Up to the time of going to press the Mail Steamer now due had not been telegraphed; we have little to add therefore to the summary contained in our Foreign News. In spite of the announced reduction in the French army it does not seem as if the people of Great Britain were we have made use, may have appeared harsh; or | fully satisfied of the pacific disposition of their nowerful neighbour, and are not disposed to slacken their exertions to put the navy on a proper footing. The domestic news from Great Britain consists chiefly in very disgusting details of the gross corruption that obtains in British elections, and in which corruption the Liberals have almost a monopoly. In fact, the greatest sticklers for purity of election, are almost invariably the greatest rogues; as has been abundantly demonstrated by the result of the investigations in the British Parliament.

# TO OUR READERS.

When commencing the Tenth Volume of the TRUE WITNESS, we may be permitted to say a few words to the subscribers to, and readers of. that journal; and without laying ourselves onen to the charge of egotism, we may avail ourselves of the opportunity to address them on our position and prospects.

And first we would gladly seize the opportunity thus presented, to return our thanks to our many kind friends-of Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa, and Alexandria, in particular-from whom we have received, and daily receive, words of encouragement, and of approbation, upon the course that we have hitherto pursued. If, on the other hand, that course has been by some condemned, it fully consoles us to find that by those of whose good opinion the Catholic journalist should be chiefly solicitous, our conduct has been supported; whilst it is with something akin to satisfaction that we find that, foremost amongst our opponents, are to be reckoned those whose hostility to the Catholic Church is a matter of public notoriety. By referring to some extracts which we make from the Chatham Planet, and a letter from a highly respectable correspondent from London, the truth of this will be tant element in the Legislature were to be in-

apparent. Secondly, we would avail ourselves of the occasion to remind our subscribers of the necessityof punctuality on their part, in discharging their pecuniary obligations towards this office. The hard times, the consequence of last year's deficient harvest, bave, we know, caused many to fall in arrears; but we trust that ere long these may find themselves in a condition to remit to us that henceforward they will bear in mind the importance of not allowing arrears to accumulate.

And whilst upon this point, we would strongly recommend to the favorable attention of our Ottawa friends, our agent for that City and district, Mr. Rowland. He enjoys our entire con- are their natural allies. For their own sakes fidence; and is by us fully authorised to receive then, as well as for the sake of Lower Canada, payments, and to give receipts for all sums due to are our brethren of Upper Canada bound to this office. Mr. Rowland is auxious also to increase the list of subscribers in his district; and that he may succeed in this purpose, we heartily our friends in Ottawa City and its vicinity. We | Canada, and who put themselves forward as the are convinced that thus aided, Mr. Rowland's services will be highly profitable.

And lastly, we would say a few words on the vigorously condemns the conduct of those politicisms, | unhappy controversy in which for some time past whomsoever they may be, who through imprudence we have been engaged with our talented cotemporary of Upper Canada-the Toronto Freeman. We need scarcely say now, for we have party; and shall treat it, and all its members as -the Turk Wirkess-unust be yielded the honorable often said it before, that we cornestly desire that their enemy, and as their enemies, because the testimony that upon this head he conscientiously dis- that controversy be put an end to at once, and enemies of Lower Canada, of her laws, her lancharges his duty; and We believe that God will bless for ever; and that, for ourselves, we are prepared to make every sacrifice, except a sacrifice of principle, to attain so desirable an end. For this purpose we have once and again proffered be discussed even, by those who pretend to be you. We desire that public opinion should submit to we have indicated the importance of a close and permanent alliance betweet Catholics of all origins, and of both sections of the Province; we have insisted upon the perfect identity of their of day, or exposed to profane gaze; and thererights, their duties, and their interests; and it is fore we look, and still must look, upon every he was. There is therefore, we contend, in this Now if our frank declaration should shock any louly because the course of policy by him advocated would necessarily prove fatal to that alliance, that we have unfortunately found ourselves in strong opposition with one with whom we smcerely desire to be on good terms.

For what is that we ask ! That the Freeman -professedly a Catholic paper, and therefore ostensibly the advocate of our religious interests -should not only refrain from countenancing, but should openly repudiate, any political connection with the party long distinguished amongst all other parties in the State for its hostility to Popery, and the ecclesiastical institutions of Lower Canada. This party, called sometimes " Clear Grits," sometimes " Protestant Reformers," is composed of all that is most ultra-Protestant, all that is most anti-Catholic in the Province. Arrayed under the banners of George Brown, it incessantly clamors for such changes in the Union Act as shall give to the Upper and Protestant section of the Province a preponderating influence in the Legislature; and though it prates to us about "checks" and "guarantees"-as if such things were possible, or as if a Protestant majority would consent to be bound by themit makes no secret that "Representation by Population" is with it not an end, but the means to an end; and that that end is " Protestant Ascendency."

We meet this party then frankly; and tell it, and all its supporters, without distinction. that we look upon them as our political enemies .-That not only is the present agitation to unsettle the terms of the Union Act most unjust, but that if successful it would be ruinous to Lower Canada; destructive of her autonomy, and fraught with peril to all our social and religious institutions; and, at the same time, that it would be fatal to the civil and religious liberties of Catholies in Upper Canada. On this point then we will hearken to no terms of compromise : we will enter into no treaty, and will tolerate no discussion. " Equality of Representation," or Repeal of the Legislative Union-(though we certainly are no advocates of the latter measure) are the only alternatives that we will accent of.

Feeling then so strongly as we do, as every friend to Lower Canada, as every true Catholic should feel, on this all-important question of Representation, our cotemporary will not wonder at our opposition to any one who seems even, to give the slightest appearance of countenance to the "Clear Grit" agitation for "Representation by Population." To us of Lower Canada that question is one of life or death; to agitate it even. is an act of hostility against us; to advocate it, in any form, or under any conceivable circumstances, so long as the Legislative Union lasts. is, on the part of a Lower Canadian, or Catholic member, an act of vilest treason against the nationality and the religion of Lower Canada.

To the Catholics of Upper Canada, as well as to those of this section of the Province, the question of maintaining the " Constitution of Canada as it is," is one of vital importance. Crushed beneath a Protestant majority as they are at present; unable to make themselves heard in the Halls of the Legislature, they would be utterly helpless were it not for Lower Canada; were it not that we can come to their aid, and plead their cause. But what would be their lot, if the Protescreased? if the voice of the Catholic members for Lower Canada were to be silenced, as it would be were "Representation by Population" un fait accompli? What chances would there then be of effecting any reform in the existing school laws of Upper Canada? Nay! what would become of the miserable installment of justice that they now enjoy in the shape of Separate Schools? " Freedom of Education" would be impossible under ency; in rejecting as a snare the pretended guaran- the balance of their outstanding accounts; and such circumstances; and when too late, the Ca-

deplore, their incredible folly in listening to the traitorous counsels of those false friends who but the bitterest enemies of their race and creed, uphold the " Constitution of Canada as it is."

We insist, therefore, and with reason, that all champions of our religion-shall not only refrain from giving any countenance, direct or indirect, to any party in the State that adopts " Representation by l'opulation" as a plank of its political platform; but shall openly and loudly repudiate all connection with any and every such guage, and of her religion, which is also their religion. In fine, the question of "Representation of his patient's case from the latter's statements by Population" is one that we will not allow to our friends, except with the view of opposing it. It should be left amongst the arcana or sacred hidden things of the Constitutional temple; never should it be brought forth into the garish light divine law, and acted strictly in accordance with man who gives any sanction even to the agitation part of the case, no grounds for the charge of of that question-or who in any manuer connects wrong-doing brought by the Protestant press himself with those who agitate it-as our " political enemy."

From this position we will not recede--no, not one inch; not even to close the breach unhappily existing betwixt us and the Toronto Freeman. But if the latter will but join with us in insisting that - no matter at what cost - the "Constitution of Canada, AS IT IS." shall be maintained; it he will repudiate all connection with any and every party that does not pledge itself to maintain that "Constitution as it is," we see not any reason for prolonging a controversy neither creditable, nor profitable to either party. We of Lower Canada offer our aid to effeet the satisfactory settlement of those politicoreligious questions in which the Catholic minority of Upper Canada are more directly interested; and in return, we ask of them to aid us against our enemies, and their enemies, in resisting the strenuous efforts of the " Protestant Reformers" to overthrow the "Constitution of Canada as it is." These are the terms of our proposed alliance, betwixt Upper and Lower Canadian Catholies, betwixt Irish Papists, and French Canadian Papists. No man can deny, that the terms are reasonable, that they involve no dereliction of principle; and that the alliance which we advocate would, if consummated, tend greatly to promote the interests of our common religion. and of the Catholic community in both sections by those who of his lips seek wisdom? or that of the Province.

Again then we urge our terms of peace on the Freeman, and those of whose views it is the exponent. Let us cease from intestine strife, and direct our united energies against the common foe; against all who withhold our rights to educate our little ones in the precepts of our faith; against all who menace to deprive us of those rights which we now enjoy. We extend our hands : we stretch forth the olive branch ; and do hope that henceforward all strife, all unfriendly controversy betwirt us and the Freeman may cease for ever.

the Protestant press however, still fourtly and so, that even Protestants noticed, and have comthis business, we will say a few words on its of restraint upon, or surveillance over, her.merits. And first would we state, as concisely She knew of the researches being made by her as possible, the facts of the case, upon whose family; and had it in her power to communicate ments we are pronouncing opinion.

of age, presents herself-proprio motu-before facility was offered to her to return to her pathe Catholic priest; states that for many years she has been at heart a Catholic; that for several years she has been, in fact, as well as in desire, trary, was always, by her own admission, prean admitted member of the Catholic Church ;that, nevertheless, in consequence of the insuperable aversion of her parents, under whose roof she was resident, to Catholicity, she had been compelled to disguise her faith, and even to participate openly in acts of Protestant worship; that she felt assured that so long as she continued in her father's house, it would be impossible for her to practise her religion, or to avoid anostacy; and that for these reasons she proposed, as soon as she should have attained her legal majority, to quit that house, and embrace the religious life. 'This was Miss Starr's statement to the priest; and upon this statement she asked his opinion, as her spiritual adviser, as to what she ought to do; and how far her purposed abandonment of the paternal roof, under the circumstances she had described, was lawful or descrable.

tholics of Upper Canada would see, and bitterly | vice, the priest replied, in substance, as follows:

That, if the facts of her case were as she represented them to be-if she could not practise would persuade them that, not their coreligionists, her religion under her father's roof-and if she was, because of her position, exposed to the constant danger of falling into apostacy, or mortal. sin-then, under such circumstances, not only was it lawful for ber, but it was her bounden duty, to leave that house which to her had become an immediate occasion of sin; and that, so who call themselves our friends; that they in far from breaking any of God's Commandments by so doing, she would be but acting in accordance with the positive injunctions of Him Who said: -St. Matth. x., 35, 37, 38:-

> "For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law,-

"He that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me;

"And he that taketh not up his cross, and followeth me, is not worthy of me.

The spiritual adviser, taking the Word of God as his guide; and taking the facts to be as Miss Starr represented them to be-just as the medical adviser gathers the details and symptoms -countenanced her proposed scheme of abandoning her father's house, and seeking shelter elsewhere, where she might duly practise the religion she professed.

In so doing, the spiritual adviser violated no the spirit of the teachings of Him whose minister against him. However, this point we are prepared to argue with any who dare enter the lists against us.

But then the " secreey!" we shall be told ;that at least was wrong. It was the duty of the priest to make known to the anxious father in search of his daughter, the secret of her hiding place, which had been by her communicated to the priest as her spiritual adviser. Here, again, we, who derive our opinions as to right and wrong, from a higher source than any to which Protestants can possibly have access, are completely at issue with those who contend that it was the duty of the priest to dirulge the secret of Miss Starr's place of refuge against domestic persecution.

For, in the first place, it was not the priest, but Miss Starr berself, who imposed the obligation of secrecy. The former had no interest therein; and in observing it, he did but keep a promise that had been exacted from him, and fulfill a duty incumbent upon him in his spiritual capacity. The world would deem the lawyer, or the medical man, infamous who should divulge the secrets of his chent, or of his patient, revealed to him in his professional capacity, and under the pledge of secreey; with what face then can it be pretended that the priest is at liberty to violate the confidence reposed in him the spiritual adviser's communications with his patients, are not at least as sacred, as privileged, as are those of the surgeon with the sick man coming to him for relief for the body ! In opposition to the clamor of the Protestant press, we contend that the priest, in Miss Starr's case, was bound in honor, and by the laws of God, to maintain an inviolable secreey as to every thing that had transpired betwixt himself and that young person; and this our opinion we are prepared to make good against any who may be rash enough to impugn it.

Besides, it must be remembered that, as the priest had no interest whatever in keeping secret THE MISS STARR CASE .- The facts of this | the place of Miss Starr's retreat, so from first to case, in so far as the action therein of the Seini- last it was left in her power to raise the reil at nary, the Grey Nuns, and the ecclesiastics ge- lany moment she pleased. No promise of any nerally, of Montreal is concerned, have been so kind was exacted from her; the necessity of conthoroughly ventilated, that it would be but wea- coalment was never imposed upon her. She was risome to our readers to recapitulate them. As left absolute mistress of all her actions; so much vehemently imputes criminality to the agents in mented upon, the absence of all appearance even directly with them, through the very simple and A young person, of nearly twenty-one years unromantic medium of the Post-Oilice. Every rents. No inducements were held out to her to embrace the religious life; which, on the consented to her in its least attractive light; and whilst the good Sisters of Toledo did for her all that the laws of hospitality, all that the laws of Christian charity could require, it is pretty plain that they did not by any means seek or desire to retain Miss Starr within their walls, or to make a "proselyte" of her. In keeping her secret. therefore, the priest consulted not his, but what he believed to be Miss Starr's interests; and accomplished what he felt to be a duty, indeed, though by no means a pleasant one, imposed upon him as a Minister of the Gospel.

But if morally blameless both as to the courtenance by him given to Miss Starr's departure from her father's house, and on the score of secresy-is not the priest obnoxious to the charge of want of worldly prudence? Was not his conduct, though in harmony with the laws of God. To this statement, and to this request for ad- at variance with the maxims of society, and re-

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUGUST 19, 1859.

pugnant to the feelings of the Protestant world? Perhaps so; but then as in the same sense, the conduct of Christ upon earth, was often very deficient in what the world calls prudence; and as the conduct of His Apostles, and of the martyrs was, in the same sense, eminently imprudent, we do not feel ourselves called upon to rebut a similar charge of imprudence, urged against our priests at the present day. It would, no doubt, have been more prudent on their part, if they had declined holding any communication with Miss Starr; or if, holding communication, they had recommended her to submit to her father's wishes in matters of religion; and for the sake of appearances, and to avoid domestic scandal, to remain a i'rotestant outwardly, and content herself with being a Papist at heart. This we adsen with being a Papist at heart. This we added with either Priest or Bishop, whom he could not mit would have been conduct more prudent on use to screen his ambition. Mr. Kirwin suited Lim, the part of the priests; but then, as it would have little position he enjoys. When the Bishop came been conduct in direct violation of the laws of here, this said mover ungratefully turned against his Christianity, perhaps, after all, there are valid grounds for congratulating ourselves, as Catholics and as Christians, that it is conduct which our Catholic Clergy refused to pursue.

From the charge then of imprudence, and of a total disregard for the maxims of the Protestant world, we seek not to exonerate our priests .--This only would we request of our Non-Catholic wold eachew for the future vague generalities; and specify distinctly what law of religion, natoral or revealed, was violated by the priest who countenanced Miss Starr's departure from a house wherein she, by her own account, could not practise her religion!—and wherein she was obliged to commit daily acts of mortal sin! or by the refusal on the part of the same priest to di
they may to represent the Catholics of London, and Ar. McGe's Catholic friends, how many such friends how far they are qualified to act as the exponents of the hold in Chatham, and who they were. This was objected to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen is hat the meeting, which you can gather from the Resolutions, a good deal of canvassing on the part of Mr. McGe's apparents to the first from the first successful and its amendment to instite the refusal on the part of the same priest to di
Tage Witness present.

Mr. McGe's Catholic friends, how many such friends in the had in Chatham, and who they were. This was objected to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen in the part of Mr. McGe's apparents of the fishop. You will friends, how many such friends in the had in Chatham, and who they were. This was objected to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen in the part of Mr. McGe's apparents of the fishop. You will friends, how many such friends in the had in Chatham, and who they were. This was objected to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen in the first objected to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen in the first objected to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen in the part of Mr. McGe's apparents of the exponents of the had in Chatham, and who they were. This was objected to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen and Mr. McGe's Catholic prior to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen and Mr. McGe's Catholic prior to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen and Mr. McGe's Catholic prior to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen and Mr. McGe's Catholic prior to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen alias Methagen alias Methagen alias Methagen alias Methagen and Mr. McGe's Catholic prior to by Mr. Mullqueen alias Methagen alias Met the refusal on the part of the same priest to di-will be a secret that had been confided to him in French will, I fear, kill him as dead as it has killed his spiritual capacity, and which he had solemuly promised Miss Starr to maintain inviolate?-When our Protestant cotemporaries shall have tility which such a move will engender? condescended to state, or clearly define their case, then we shall be fully prepared to deal with them, and their arguments.

THE MEETINGS. - Many of our readers are no doubt aware that in several places in Upper Canada, the friends of Mr. McGee, acting under the advice of the Toronto Freeman, have held meetings, in which resolutions condemnatory of the course pursued by the TRUE WITNESS, have been passed. Of the gentlemen present at these spect, and we regret the differences of opinion the 4th inst :that exist between us; but seeing that they, in on which we have expressed our strong disapprobation of parts of Mr. McGee's political career, we think that they have pre-judged the cause at issue, and have passed sentence before hearing the Catholic community of Canada. Neither is it to his votes that we object; because though these have been mainly right, the political influence of a clever member of Parhament extends beyond the House; and because that influence has in several instances, by us already specified, been employed in a manner highly pre- at 7 o'clock, in the TOWN HALL. The objects of have been well therefore if, before condemning ference now existing between the TRUE WITNESS, its judges had given them- MR. MGER AND THE . TRUE WITNESS NEWSselves the pains of listening to its defence.

On the other hand, some of the Meetings to which we are now alluding were composed of this, then, is a copy of the handbill, calling together the Catholics of Chatham, and, canningly too, others, the friends of Mr. Macce, for the purpose of respect, but whose hostility we court, whose we feel but little interest on either side; but as a natory Resolutions we look as compliments the true account of the meeting, and public opinion in this locality. It will be seen that the meeting was to our consistency as Catholic journalists. In demn the TRUE WITNESS, lately held at Lon-don; and another, held for the same purpose, at Editor of the Clear Grit organ here promising to be Chatham, by the friends of Mr. McGee. Of responsible for half the cost of lighting up! The Chatham, by the friends of Mr. Accree. Of these meetings we have received a full account should fill the chair. Some proposed His Worship, respondent, and of the other through the who was accused last Jacuary, by the present Mayor, columns of the Chatham Pianet. From both of being an Orangeman, and who lost nearly all the some extracts before our readers; in order to cordingly! Cicero Rose occupied the post of Secretary. Thus the two offices were filled by non-Catholics. to bear against us, and of the manner of men by whom the policy of the True Witness is con-

Our London correspondent, who, we may re-Mr. M'Gee, writes as follows :-

THE LONDON MEETING .- "You know that our Bishop has been reviled by persons calling themselves Catholics. They are well known by the people, and are so generally by the people throughout the Pro-

"It was by this miserable and contemptible clique, that the M'Gee meeting was got up."

They had great difficulty in gathering together be-

tween forty and fifty, by such means as "Irish interests, persecution, and anti-French," &c., &c., cries. The thinking and wise-disposed remained away, and shrank from having any contact with men who glo-

knew well that nothing good could come out of Na-Let me analyse the prominent Esquires whose names appear in the report :-

ried in the scandal against their Bishop. For they

other paper. He knows as much, therefore, about the TRUE WITNESS as he does about Mr. M'Gee. The Secretary having failed in everything else is anxiously waiting for some god-send in the way of office.--The mover of this first resolution has branded our Bishop as a liar, and expressed his determination to start another Church, and have another Bishop. The seconder is an ignorant hot-headed noodle. The mover of the second resolution is, and has been, a persistent opponent of Separate schools, and is down on everything French, whom in his speech he denounced as "furriners" (foreigners) who had no right to interfere with the legitimate owners of the soil, the Irish Catholics. He has been as consistent in his opposition to the Bishop from the first as he has been to the schools. The seconder is the man who held up his solitary hand, justifying thereby the calumnies against our Bishop—and who not a week since told our Pastor, your agent, that he was no longer a member of the Church, and that he should find some other to save his soul in. The mover of the third resolution you must know. He has never been satisbecause it was to him (Mr. K.) that he owes whatever

insulted his Lordship personally, and for this outrage he was treated as he deserved. He then turned on the Bishop, and has spared no pains to embarrass and oppose his Lordship ever since. This individual was the first to agitate Separate Schools; and be-cause his Bishop desired their establishment, he deli-ed the people to do so. In this he failed most miserably. The schools did succeed; and when he found this, he had the impudence to become a candidate cotemporaries, that in their comments upon the for the Chairmanship of the Board of Trustees and succeeded. He has boasted of connexion with cer-Miss Starr case, if these be continued, they tian letters against the listing; and has account his demonstration not to rest until he has realed the Prench Mergy from our midst!!

> George Brown. What is the meaning of this Irish good to Catholicity can possibly result from the hos-

benefactor, and became the champion of the Bishop.

He soon discovered that the Bishop was made of too

stern stuff to be moulded to his purpose. His grossly

Wirness, and I can as safely say never reads any

You can learn from what I have written something which I think may be of service.

Yours truly,

VEGAX P.S.-I trust you will make use of what I have written for the edification of your readers here. You may rely upon every word being substantially correct. We have been sorely troubled here bately by residence in Chatham. Therefore, to call it a meettwo or three very ambitions individuals who are endeavouring to play fast, and loose, by pandering to the prejudices of Protestants, and imitating them in manifesting their right to dictate to ecclesiastical authority, and treat it with the greatest contempt.

meetings, many are entitled to the highest re- report in the Chatham Planet (Protestant) of

GREAT GRIT-MIGEE FIZZLE.

their Resolutions, never allude to the grounds McGee Virtually Contemaed by the Roman Catholics of Chatham, and the " True Witnes" sustained .- M-Gee supported only by Doubtful Churchmen.—His Parliamentary career only Applanted by Clear Grits.—Three Cotholic Electors Note in Favor of M. Gee, &c., Se.

On Thursday evening last a meeting was convened the pleadings. The question is not as to Mr. Mc- in the Town Hall, in this Town, for the purpose of ended, notwithstanding which, we presume the whole expressing sympachy for Mr. McGee, disapproving affair will appear, as though it really were an ex-Gee's talents, for we fully admit and admire those the course of the True Wilness, and applauding the talents; and our complaint against him is that parliamentary conduct of the junior M. P. P. for he has prostituted to party, that, which if proper-ly employed, might have been highly beneficial to Montreal. To give our renders something of an idea

> MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL. A meeting of the Catholic population of the Town of Chatham, and others, friends of

THOS. D'ARCY M'GEE, Esq. M. P. P.,

for the City of Montreal, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th INST.

this meeting are to express an opinion on the parliaindicial to our interests as Catholics. It would mentary course of Mr. M'Gee, and also on the dif-

PAPER.

A general attendance is requested. Chatham, Wednesday, 27th July, 1859.

to disagree; men for whom not only have we no elevating Mr. M'Gee and his organ, the Freeman, at the expense of the True Witness. For our own part opposition we invoke, and upon whose condem- journalist we feel it our duty to give the public a highest that could be paid to our integrity, and called for at 74 o'clock. At that hour however the Hall was not opened, nor was there then the slightest indication of a public meeting being held there that this category we must include a meeting to con- evening. It was not until a quarter to 9 o'clock that -of the first from a respectable London Cor-others said no, when it was finally moved and so-onded that Mr. Joseph Northwood, -a gentleman Catholic vote on account of this accusation, should of these sources of information we intend to lay fill the Chair, and the Chair was filled by Mr. N. ac-

Previous to the proposing of any resolution by the from her religion and the influence of her parents, getter up of the meeting, Mr. Larwill rose and ask- and had joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church. It ed to be informed whether the meeting was called to appears Mary Martin can read a little, but cannot ascertain the opinion of the public upon Mr. McGee's conduct, or whether it was confined altogether to a Methodist, and an Engineer in the saw-mill of the Catholics of Chatham and Mr. McGee's friends. B. Flint, Esq., ex-M.P., for about four months premark en passant, is by no means unfriendly to If the public were invited, he, and a number of others present would take a part in the discussion : if only about to relate; and that before that time she had the Catholics of Chatham and only the friends of Mr. McGee were to take a part he could not see what the meeting would possibly amount to, as no expression could be obtained that would be worth anything. Upon being informed by some person in the she had been in the habit for a length of time pre-Hall that it was a meeting of Mr. McGee's friends, Mr. L. remarked that as he was no friend of that person he would leave the room, and did so at once. Several remarks were then offered pro and con. Mr. Higgins, as an Irishman, denounced the opponents of the other members of the family. She came home Mr. McGee in no measured terms. Upon the chair- with the father, and on entering the house, both paman requesting him to "take the stand," Mr. Hig-rents began to remonstrate with her upon her bad gins replied, "No I won't!" and proceeded to say conduct and disobedience to her parents. The girl that "he felt proud of Mr. McGee. There was not retorted warmly; said she would not return to the another man in Canada like him. The Editor of the Catholic Church: that she had been told the Nuns

The Chairman has never read or seen the Taux deceifful, wily, black Jesuits, who were worthy compatriots of the Orangemen." Here Mr. C. P. O'Reilly ther intercepted her; when the child—the new conproposed the first resolution, which disapproved of ed his name from Mullaneen, because, forsooth, the McQueen, made a glowing speech, or rather intended to have made one, but ere he had rehearsed the first page of the several sheets of a story he held in his hands, poor Timothy "simmered down" entirely, and, with suffused face, was obliged to conclude his oration midst the taunts and jeers of the whole house. At this stage of the proceedings, which were particularly disorderly, and at times actually uproarious, Dr. Cross, Mr. Donald Macdonald and Mr. C. Atkinson officed a few remarks. Dr. Gross took almost the same ground that Mr. Larwill had previously occupied : and contended that as the inceting was called by the Roman Catholics to decide a dispute between themselves, they should be allowed to vote apon it, and decide it, if they were able, independent of the Clear Grit support which Mr. McKellar and Mr. McKellar's friends who were present desired to give it. In fact, he could not see what right any others than Roman Catholies had to interfere in the quarrel which existed between the True Witness and the Roman Catholic Church on move her. the one hand, and Mr. McGee, the junior member for Montreal, on the other hand. Mr. Donald Mc-Donald, a person who has resided in Chatham for the most consistent Catholics in the county, spoke next. He did not enter the hall for the purpose of opposing Mr. McGee, as he approved of several votes in Parliament, but he must say that he (McGee) had twisted and furned a good deal. Mr. McD. heredwelt upon the motion, and in doing so exhibited some of Mr. McGoe's "twistings and tomangs" in a most telling manner
Mr. J. B. Winliams, another prominent Catholic,

proposed an amendment, approving of the True Withess position in untagonism with Mr. Mether. And in proposing this amendment he said that it was a purely Roman Catholic question: that he boost none but Catholics would vote upon it. He desired to see, From the foregoing you will see to whom Mr. Me-but Catholics would vote upon it. He desired to see, the indebted for this meeting, what right they have to represent the Catholics of London, and Mr. McGee's Catholic friends, how many such friends however, to the opponents of Mr. Milion, we must add that on their part there was no organization. In-Catholic party and French Catholic party ! What deed, the opponents did not visit the meeting, because it was called "for the friends of Mr. M'Gee; while, on the other hand, Mr. M'Gee's friends lad been drumming up their crowd for a week previous-ly. We must also add that which is no important fact, and it is this,—all of Mr. Matter's opponents were electors, and resident, we believe, in the town; while of the glorious thirteen, but four had votes in the Corporation, and the two prime movers had but a short time previously taken up their temporary ing of the Roman Catholics of Chatham is to send forth a falsehood to the world; yet it was sufficient to prove that Mr. M'Gee has few, if any, friends and admirers amongst the large Catholic population of this section. In order to settle any dispute that may arise upon this point, we would suggest that a County meeting of the Roman Catholics of Kent be Of the Chatham Meeting we find the following at once called, and let Mr. Miles and lets friends fully, clearly and unequivocally understand the true position he occupies in the minds of the Catholies here. And, if necessary, afterwards les, another meeting be held by all classes, at which his parliamentary career may be voted upon, if, at both, he is not amply condemned, then we will confess we are no prophet. Will his friends-political and religious-accept the challenge? We pause for a

After the first resolution had been declared carried by a majority of four non-voters, a greater partion of those present left the half, and the meeting virtually pression of opinion, when, in candidepath, a greater farce or fizzle was never known.

heartily thank them for it.

We call attention to the subjoined communication from a highly respectable resident of Belleville, who undertakes to establish the truth of its allegations-if these be contested. Without vouching for the perfect accuracy of our informant's statements, there is surely enough in them to call for investigation; and for this purpose we invoke the aid of the Herald, the Gazette, and other Protestant papers which in the Miss Starr case have made such loud professions of attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty. The following are the facts, as given to us by our Belleville correspondent :-

> To the Editor of the True Witness. Belleville, 3rd August, 1850.

Six - The following information may be of some use to you at the present time, when so much is being said respecting the case of Miss Starr; and if so, you are at liberty to use it in any way you choose. The sustement is made up of facts; is susceptible of proof; and was obtained from the father of the girl,

who, if necessary, will substantiate it by affidavit.

Patrick Martin and his wife are poor but honost people; they reside here; they have a family of four children, of whom Mary Martin is one, and is not yet seventeen years of age. All are (or rather were) Catholies, until a short time since, when it was ascertained by the father that the girl Mary had been seduced write; that she has been living with a Mr. Lamb, vious to the occurrence of the circumstances I am resided with a Protestant gentleman named Wells, a member of the Church of England. It was not however until the 22nd July last, and while the child was in the employ of Mr. Lamb, that the father found viously, of attending the Methodist Church claudes-tinely. He immediately went to his daughter; told her she must leave Mr. Lamb's; come home to his house, and assist her mother in making clothes for True Witness, a paper Edited by a man who at one were wh-s, and the Priests wh-masters; and that the 22nd instant, at her residence, 15 St. Constant time held one faith, and who now for some reason or she was determined to adhere to the Protestant Street, other holds another." (A voice—" like yourself.") Church, and go back to Lemb's. This the mother Mon

"Shut your mouth. None opposed McGee but those refused to allow her to do; when she made a rush The following Commercial Review has been taken from for the bonnet which had been put away. The movert-deliberately clenched her fist, and struck her the course of the True Witness, and which was se- old mother two very severe blows in the face, and, conded by a Mr. McQueen, who is said to have chang- at the same time, awore fearfully at her parent; she ed his name from Mullqueen, because, forsooth, the also used the most opprobrious epithets, when the latter was too Irich! Of course Mr. Mullqueen alias father, stung beyond endurance at the conduct of his child, administered to her a well-merited chastisement. Recollect all this took place in the house of Patrick Martin. The girl screamed; the hands engaged in Flint's mill with Lamb had heard of Mary having been taken home by her father; and they, and other ultra-Protestants in the neighborhood, numbering in men, women, boys, and children, about sixty persons, assembled before Martin's house, and created a fearful row, which lasted upwards of an hour .-Some of them uttered terrible threats, and called to Martin to let the girl out, or they would tear down the house. At length one of the crowd forced the man's him out by force; the attempt was not successful; but the result was, that the daughter got away from the father's house, and is now in the service of her employer, Lamb, freely mixing with the men and boys usually employed in a large mill establishment -and there I must beave her to her fate. It would cost the old man his life were he to attempt to re-

This is not all, however. Would you believe it? One of the same crowd actually summoned Martin before the Mayor of our Town for keeping a riotous and nearly twenty years, and is looked upon as one of disorderly house; the riot and disorder being wholly caused by the law-breakers themselves. The case was tried, and poor Martin fland to a delificary and costs. You have becewith the copy of the summons served on Patrick Martin: the Protestant riot occurred on the 22d July, and the saturnous was issued on the 20rd July. On the hearing, the case was so transparently outrageous, that the prosecutory changed their ground; and emigavored to show that Martin had been drank some seven months before, and that it was for that offence he was summoned. This sub-terfuge was triumphantly nest, but still the poor man was fined for riotous conduct that be could not prevent.

> And this is called a tree country's a Politsh onlovy, where every man's house in his casile! Credat Judaus!!

The above needs no comments that I leave for

Onningations. - On Sunday last, the 14th instant. His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe conferred Priest's Orders on the Rev. J. cinthe conferred Priest's Orders on the Rev. J. MR. PITZGERALD begs to announce to the citizens A. D. Veronneau. At the same time M. M. F. of Montreal, that he has REMOVED his Academy to Gigault, F. N. Michon, L. Deminique de St. Mathias, M. McAuley, M. Pigeon of Behl, and T. S. Taupier received Deacon's Orders.

RECEPTION OF NESS AT THE PROVIDENCE Convents .-- On Monday 15th instant, Feast of Assumption, the following ladies made their Profession at the Providence Convent:-

Sister Martin Milotte -- in Religion, Sister Remi-Sister Marie E. Dezy - Sister Bon Pastena. Sister Therese Cere-Sister Marie Ananie. Sister M. H. Lasalle -Sister Marie Scholastique Sister Pose de Lima Luperte-Sister Marguerita. Sister Philomene Mercin - Sister Marie Athanace

da Sacre Casar. Sister Zoe Chaput-Sister Marie Cheophee

BARNUM AND THE MUTHODIST PREACHER. -The Montreal Witness tells a good story about a late speculation of the notorious Barnum. It seems that he has taken into his head that a " preaching speculation" would pay, could be but hire, or job a preacher; and that an evangelical divine on a ruh, might draw as crowded audien- Tor Course of Education will embrace a Period of ces as Tom Thumb, Jenny Lind, or the "Gint. Such is the stuff that the Anti-Taue WITNESS WITH TWO HEADS." Barnum accordingly enmeetings are in great measure composed of-bad tered into treaty with a Methodist preacher of Catholics, and rabid Protestants. There is but the name of Punshun-warranted sound in limb. one compliment, but one favor that we would ac- wind, and doctrine, and capable of driving any phy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French cept at their hands; and that is, that they should amount of nervous females into fits. He offered and English; Vocal Music, condemn us, and pass Resolutions against us .- the said Punshan some £2,000, and his victuals, That compliment they have paid as, and we to come over to the States, and preach under his TERMS-ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH. -Baraum's-direction. But the terms wouldn't Religion; French and English Reading; Etymolosuit—or the work was too hard. Punshun would not come to terms with Barnam; and at last in a fit of righteous indignation threw a text of Scripture at his head. Acts xm. 10: "O foll Scripture at his head. Acts xm. 10: "O full of all subtelty and mischief, then child of the devil," &c. Hard words these for poor Barnum, and sad end to a speculation which night, we think, if properly managed, have proved mutually profitable. We have no doubt but that some of French and English; Vocal Music. our Montreal "tub-preachers" would be only too glad to close with Baruum's offers, and do his TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH. preaching for him. We throw this out as a

> The Three Rivers laquirer says :-- A case of considerable interest to the various religious denominations throughout the country is now pending before the Resident Judge of this District. It arises out of the following facts :- A young lady over fourteen years of age, the offspring of a marriage between a member of the Jewish faith and a Roman Catholic is claimed by her mother, who wishes to bring her apaccording to the after faith, against the will of the child, who has hitherto followed the former. We understand that the case has already occupied the attention of the New York Courts, where the claimant failed to obtain the redress which she is now seeking from our tribunals. We shall defer any comment on the subject, until the decision of his Honor be tendered. The matter is brought up by means of a Habens Corpus, and the Counsel engaged are Messrs. Turcotte and Cresse for the claimant, and Mr. Adolphue Hart for the child.

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

> > Died.

In this city, on the 12th inst., Mr. John McEnroe, son of Mr. James McEnroe, of the "Old Countryman's lnn," aged 25 years, of inflammation of the bowels. He was a young man of promise, and is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

MRS. O'KEEFFE'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Classes will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY next,

Montreal, 15th Aug.

the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

The weather has been exceedingly beautiful, the sun being very bright and warm, and the air, especially at night, refreshingly cool. The harvest goes on well; but we have heard of some fields of late wheat being destroyed by rust.

FLOUR.-Superfine has been sold at \$4,75, and from that to \$5 may be considered the price to-day. Fancy is \$5 to \$5,15; Extras are nearly exhausted, but there is little or no demand for them. Flour from new Wheat is in the market, and it is in better condition than might be expected from grain so recently harvested. It is Fancy Flour from Winter Wheat, and the color and quality are very fine.

Asues have again declined, and the rates to-day are 28s, for Pots and 29s, for Pearls. The proportion of inferior sorts, and especially unbrandables, is unusually great, and calls for more care on the part of manufacturers. The reason why the inferior sorts door, took hold of Martin, and endeavored to pull bring a better relative price sometimes, is that they are bought by city manufacturers, either to make soap or to melt over again and turn into first sort. BUTTER. - We have heard of no sales of shipping

parcels over 104 cents, at which price a good deal has changed hands. In some parts of the country farmers have turned their attention to cheese, which diminishes the supply of Butter; but the receipts here keep up.

In other articles of produce there is nothing caliling for special remark.

CONSECUTES AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Wheat-None: Oats, 2s od to 2s 8d; Barley, 2s cal to 2s 9d : Indian Corn, none ; Peas, 3s 9d to 4s Backwheat, none; Rye, none; Flax Seed, 5s to 5s ed: Timothy, 11z to 11s 3d; Clover Seed, none; Bag Flour, 10s; Oatmeal, 17s 6d to 18s; Cornmeal. and Rye Four, none; Dressed Hogs, 45s to 47s 6d; Butter, tresh, 1s id to 1s 2d; Sali, 8d to 9d; Eggs, 10d to 11d : Potatoes, 2s od to 2s nd : Sugar, 4s to

d; Hay, Sc to \$7.50; Straw, \$3 to \$1.50. The attendance small. Supply of produce also

#### COLLEGE OF MONTREAL.

THIS COLLEGE will RE-OPEN for the reception of Sindents, on Ti ESDAY, the 20th instant. No pupils will be admitted unless ready to commence pupils win on account the course of Latinity.

CHS. LENOIR, Pte.,
Plica

Director.

TO PARENTS.

No. 125, Si. JOSEPH STREET.

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Montro d. August 18, 1859.

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U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT.

Principal.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN, and EDWARD KENNEDY, from near Nenagh, Ireland, supposed to be living on a Farm, about Kingston, C.W. Their neice, MARGARET KENNEDY, is now in Montreal, and is anxious to hear from her uncles. Address 60 St. Constant St. Montreal, August 18, 1859.

about by war, and of the responsibility attaching to

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

The Monitour of 28th July contains the following:-"The Emperor has decided that the Army and Navy shall be restored to a peace

facting with the least possible delay." The announcement in the Monituer of this of danger. morning has caused great excitement. Rentes open at a rise of nearly 1 per cent.

The following is the letter of the Times'

Paris correspondent :-

"The brief but most important paragraph in reached you before this, corroborates the state- | unhart :-ment in my letter of Sunday last about the disseemed to convey a contradiction, but to-day, to Lieutenant of the SSth. all appearance, all is set right again. If, indeed, it is true, as the Monitour tells us, that "The I shall send you further details." Emperor has decided that the land and sea forces up in frames or packed in straw in various depots, and mysteriously forwarded in "fragile" England might be the object aimed at, a sudden section which, in other times, is the war party parexcellence. These Liberals or Republicans, would her stand in the field by the side of France in the Italian war, but they considered her position. and were reasonable enough to content themselves with her neutrality. Yet, when the rumor of the possibility of a conflict between the first two Powers in the world gained consistency the dismay was great indeed; not, perhaps, out of any love for us, but they felt that it England was attacked the only secure abode of liberty now in Europe would be violated; and, if worstglory might, it is true, have reconciled them to at Nation. servitude, but the victories that would make them forget it must be far greater than the half-won battles of Magenta and Solferino. Whether this consideration had any weight I know not, with coolness (freideur), and that his lordship and there is no use in inquiring; all we desire is; that the pleasant news given in the Monitour may be serious and trustworthy; and that the discreditable and vulgar means are resorted to in disarmament " by land and sea" may be truly carried out. From the different modes of raising men in France and England, France must always have an advantage over us in point of not have been suffered to appear in print without heen right-if it has actually revealed to Rugland time, and in the facility with which the conscrip- the sanction and instigation of the Prefecturetion enables her to re-assemble them. Never- that is to say, the Government. Last evening theless, we must make the best of the matter, the overture to Charles VI, was played at one of and be thankful in the meantime that the Em- the concert-rooms most frequential by working peror has had the good sense to adopt the resolution. I should mention, that in order to prevent tion. I bear it for the second or third time re- competition with the theatres, it is forbidden to ported that the Emperor purposes to pay a visit sing any portion of operas or plays at the con- in fact, the aspect of Europe must awaken now very to London-and even an early day (September, cert-room. But when the orchestra played in different feelings in the breast of a Frenchinan and they say) is fixed for that purpose. We have the overture the air of the celebrated refrain, I in that of an Englishman, and may give to the forbeen so accustomed to surprises lately that I am assured by persons present, Englishmen as mer as many hopes as to the latter just sources of unshould see nothing strange in this fact. It is well as Frenchmen, that the audience restored have most libed m III. once more a guest at Windsor or at Buckpatriotic movement were individuals disguised in doned my successes, only old friends who attribute ingham Palace; and to see him suddenly make

in Paris, and the sight of the poor fellows, erip- to excite the people to vociferate "Guerre aux to me that it is for the general interest to localise the pled and disfigured, is enough to disgust one with Anglais," and that in a town which is largely in- | war. What boots it to me if, sheltered by my ships, war. Your readers remember perhaps the letter of a brave officer of the staff who was wounded in the face at Melegnano, which I added to mine cided upon changing his policy towards England, a few weeks ago. He has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and is on his return to l'aris with the loss of eleven teeth and with a gold palate. His handsome face is not much distigured by the ball which passed through it. The poor Duke of Arbrantes, the worthy son of Junot, died of his wounds. He is greatly regretted by the army, as he was not only a brave soldier, but a most agreeable and amusing companion.

or Commons."

Among the many deeds of bravery enacted in the late war, the following, which I give you as authentic, is, in my opinion, the most remarkable :- At Salferino, in one of the many strongholds in which the Austrians were intrenched, the French were repulsed several times with great losses. They were advancing once more, it. She has imposed this resolution on her statesmen; and for the fourth time, when their Colonel fell seriously wounded. His men drew back a moment. A trumpeter was sent to take the wounded officer to the rear. " Porte moi 200 pas en tish people; and so well has she succeeded in this arant," said the Colonel. The soldier replied, that it would be certain death. Carry me two taking any greater part in it than Portugal or Denhundred yards forward, or I'll blow your brains mark. The Minister who, true to the tradition of out, said the officer putting his pistol to the man's their country, formed a different idea of her interests head. His order was obeyed, and the place was and duties, no more succeeded in moving her than carried in a few minutes after.

What soldiers! Does it not make you almost envy the nation that has such heroes to fight for her, when we think of the Irish Militia at Kin- put squibs under his tail; nothing stirred his insale crying out "To hell with the Pope," and himself in the same place as at first. But the questinging "The Boyne Water," before flying from the pebbles of the indignant population? Well, this episode, in the same place as at the beginning, you need not envy France entirely, for among and whether she comes out of this trial as intact as her bravest soldiers and best chiefs are the sons and descendants of Irishmen, and even of some of those who fought as bravely at the Boyne as at Fontenoy. The following note which I have increasing disgnet for war which in the nineteenth received from the War Office, will console us for the degradation of our countrymen serving England at home, by the glory of our country-

men serving France abroad :-The following officers of Irish origin were present at the battle of Salferino, and greatly distinguished themselves-Barry (Henry) Licuten-

self in a most particular manner (S'est distingue. d'une facon toute particuliere.) He was made Colonel of the 78th Regiment of the Line .-Colonel Barry received a wound in the left side of the chest from a bullet at Solferino; though the ball did not enter the chest, the confusion it caused was of a serious nature. He is now out

Power (Charles), Lieutement 71st regiment of the Line, fought like a from at Solferino where he received a shot which fractured both his legs. (Fracture comminative dies donce jambes.) shall enquire about his position immediately .this morning's Monitour, and which will have The following officers were present but escaped

Lieutenant O'Reilly, 73d Regiment; O'Malarming. The remarks in the official journal of ey, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Colonel of Tuesday on the French and English Budgets the 73d since April, 1856; Prendergast, Sub-

As soon as the regular papers come from Italy

Colonel Barry is, most probably, a son of one shall be reduced to a peace footing within the the three Barrys who figured in the Irish Brigade. shortest possible delay," this important result is One of them, Robin Barry, joined the Repubmainly due to the perseverance with which the lican Party, after which the others never spoke free press of England kept attention alive to the to him. Another brother, Colonel Barry, died subject; and exposed the incipient combination in Paris in 1825. He had been in prison in the if they take any interest about such things in the of great despotisms to utterly extinguish liberty days of the terror with a fellow-countryman, Dr. other world, must hitterly regret not to have seen on the continent of Europe. When it began to . O'Leary; a letter he addressed from the prison believed by persons not easily alarmed, not liable to one of his friends in Ireland was seized on by to be offected by vain or unfounded apprehen- the agents of Robespierre, and was the subject sions, and slow of faith, that these armaments in of a most amusing scene, the details of which England to peace—this altogether novel passion for scaports, these canons rayes carefully screwed were related to me by a friend of the Colonel's.

Arch, " Don't come, there's bloody war going cases for shipment, and when they funcied that on here." The sansculottes, and even their nations as irravocably devoted to anarchy or slavery, learned chiefs, could not make out what the panic was felt among the faboral party even that words meant, or in what tongue they were and quarrels so long as England's security does not written, and they were obliged to give up the affair. Pour Barry's death was rather a tragicertainly have preferred to see England taking callone. He was offeeted with discuss of the heart, and was ordered to remain within, but disobeyed his doctor, and went out. Meeting O'Leary in the street, the latter upbraided him for his impredence, and said-Why, man, you, for his improduce, and said-Why, man, you share in her nothins, and to attach less importance to may die suddenly; he went home and died that the events that change the face of Europe. She

He had been the Aide-de-Camp of Marshal MacDonald, who, being informed of his demise. insisted on paying the expenses of and defraying his funeral, and the poor soldier was buried at at all costs she must acquire or preserve the first ed in the contest, that the last spark of freedom . Pere la Chaise," where many on Irish hero rink. Less concerned about the progress of her would be extinguished for centuries. Military sleeps in peace, unmounted and forgotten .- Cor.

Marseilles, July 21 .- One of the local matic Body the Emperor treated Lord Cowley left with an unxious countenance, which was very much remarked by all his colleagues. The most the provinces to excite the hatred of the lower classes against England, and to render a new war popular; for, of course, that statement would but it is the deliberate and premeditated act of The wounded officers are beginning to arrive the Government, through its agent, the Prefect, debted for its prosperity to English trade and English capital. Whether the Emperor has dethat such is his intention is the belief of the po-

> pulation generally. ENGLAND FRANCE AND EUROPE. - The following article has appeared in the literary columns of the Journal des Debats, introduced by a few lines respecting the new "Historie d'Angleterre," by M. Emile de Bonnechose. The article is signed by M. Prevost-

" England has just caused a strange surprise not to Europe only, but to those statesmen who fancied they knew her best, to those among her great citizens who thought they were perfectly certain to lead her. For the first time, perhaps, in her history she has allowed a great war to commence and continue, a rearrangement of territory to be announced and accomplished, not only without taking part in it, but with the firm resolution of having nothing to do with she has watched them with jealous attention, lest they might be tempted to disobey her; she has forbidden and hope.' Such is pretty nearly for us and our them to entertain the slightest intention of mixing neighbours the moral of the fable that has just been might be tempted to disobey her; she has forbidden up with this conflict the name and arms of the Engdifficult design, that the war was brought to a close, and peace re-established in Europe, without England's Don Quixotte did in carrying off that celebrated wooden horse on which he fancied he could travel through vast fields of air. It was in vain they let off crackers near the ears of the peaceful animal and flexible immobility, and after all this alarm he found Don Quixotte's steed. First of all let us inquire what were the chief causes of England's taking so new and decided an attitude in the great crisis we have just passed through. Above all, it was that century is both the glory and the weakness of civilised communities. It must be admitted that Hagland never manifested greater repugnance to war, or greater attachment to peace, than during the first months of this year. It is not only, as people are fond of saying, the immense development of ma-terial interests that makes nations, where they have the control of their own destinies, so slow to have recourse to arms; it is a general sentiment of hu-

those who let loose such a scourge upon the country with absolute necessity. If these ideas exercise at the present day a great influence upon the Continent itself—if the most warlike nation in the world has felt their constraining power, what action must they not have upon England, laden, as she indeed is, with the most genial blessings of modern civilisation, accustomed more and more to internal peace, to labor, order, and liberty, and the peaceful enjoyment of the greatest blessings that nations can desire? Not only are the English inclined in these days to consider war barbarous, but a considerable part of the English public, deeply imbued with Christian ideas, regards it as a sin. They hesitate long, they weigh all the circumstances before admitting this tight of drawing the sword, which a short time back gave such little trouble to the conscience of nations or sovereigns. This tolerably numerous portion of the public have come by degress to apply to the conduct of nations those absolute maxims that constitute the ideal of the Christian life. They do not go so far as to say that the duty of a people, like that of a martyr, is to suffer itself to be immolated, nor even to turn the cheek to the smiter; but they concede to a people nothing beyond the right of defending its existence, and they deny its right of raising itself as formerly or maintaining itself by arms amidst the recurring conflicts that agitate the world. They have thus invented a sort of catechism for the use of nations that was utterly unknown to Elizabeth, Cromwell, and Pitt, and which Louis XIV. and Napoleon, disseminated and put in practice among the English people. It would be wrong, however, to attribute solely to the progress of civilization and to the infinence of Christian sentiments this attachment of a strict neutrality. Pride and contempt, self-esteem, In the letter. Barry wrote to his friend, in and the disdain of others, have a large shore in it -Right or wrong the English public has accustomed itself to regard the greater part of the continental and consequently it takes less interest in their trials appear to be directly threatened. Elated, proceeder, by the progress of her mee over every part of the globe, by the wonderful development of her new coionics. by the foundation of those distant empires where her customs, freedom, industry, and the garms of her own peculiar greatness, live again together with her language, England has insensibly been led to give to continental nations a less considerable beasted, not long since, of being the first Mussulman power in the world; she is also a great occanic power and she is a great American power, and anticipating the future in this part of the globe she refuses to consider Europe any longer as the sole arena, where ancient rivals she is less jealous of upholding the balance of their power, and of watching their mutual encroachments, and this turn of mind is the more advantageous to her since she finds a pretext papers states that at the reception of the Diplo- therein for sparing herself great sacrifices and vigorous resolutions. From all these scattments, good or had, exulted or selfish, has resulted the conduct of England in the present crisis. The fature alone will show whether she has not erred in her instincts and calculations, and whether, in adopting a policy simihar to America's she has not forgotten that it is not the occur but merely the Channel, that separates her from a Continent alled with soldiers. If the peace sarty (which in England is the dominant party, as the war party is with us)-if the peace party has the admirable secret of preserving her influence over Europe without taking part in its quarrels, this party has rendered its country an immense service; if, on the contrary, it has been mistaken-if, in prematurely disengaging linghau from her Continental ties, it has deprived her at the same time too soon of her supports, it has placed in extreme jeopardy hos only the greatness of its country, but its very existence. been much liked upon the Continent, but I was fearingham Palace; and to see him suddenly make plain clothes. If this were the spontaneous extoned my successes, only old friends who attribute to me their reverses. I was accustomed to fight his appearance at Charing-cross, or even as a listener to your debates in the House of Lords towards England, it would not be worth notice, have to fight several and can no longer depend on the aid of near Thisse when I have been defend the aid of one. Those whom I have left to defend themselves alone would see me without displeasure undergo the same trial, and would calmly represent I can defy the whole universe? But it is very expensive to have for the future to guard one's self against the whole universe, and incessantly to be in expectation of a great day when all will be saved or the next few weeks will probably determine; but lost. Perhaps I was not wrong to have formerly allies in the world, and to have accustomed them to depend on me, in order that I myself might depend on them. I have changed my system: the event will teach me if I have done right.' On her side, France can consider Europe with some security, and even some hope; she may say to herself-'Formerly I could not raise my arm against any one without being immediately forced to parry the blow of another; now if I have any quarrel of this kind to settle, they will willingly see me at it, and there will be some to applied me, who formerly would have fought against me. Purcere subjectis is really a great maxim, and I have derived great advantage from it. If I see an occasion or necessity for it, I shall will-ingly apply the second half of the verse, and shall thereby please everybody. But whatever may hap-pen here I am surrounded with old adversaries to whom I have proved that I possessed rather the power than the wish to injure them, and that I desired less their defeat than their friendship. Let us wait recited to Europe. This fable is instructive for every one, especially for the philosopher and historian, who love to account for the progress of human affairs; it has a certain grandour from the extent of the scene and the importance of the interests at stake there; but it has also a comic side, through the ridicule produced by certain actors. We must not seek to criticise the mysterious Ordainer of our destinies, if, being a good prince and liking sometimes to make as laugh, it pleases him to bestow a part on Mesers. Bright, Cobden, and some other persons of similar genius in the events that change the face of

# AUSTRIA.

The Times' correspondent says :- " I have received private information that the Venetians are stunged by the blow inflicted on them by the Emperor of the french. At first the whole Austrian world was well satisfied with the conditions of peace; but during the last two or three days a feeling of depression has prevailed, and experienced politicians have expressed to me their conviction that a peace concluded on such a basis must necessarily be a hollow one .-Many people are of opinion that there will be a general rising in Italy, but no revolutionary movement has the least chance of success while 50,000 French troops are in Central Italy, and three times that number of Austrian soldiers in Venetia. The special treaties between Austria and the smaller Italian States have de fucto ceased to exist, but it does not ant-Colonel of the 14th Regiment of the Line, manity; it is a greater respect for human life, a live- Po should the inhabitants of Modena and Tuscany admit of a doubt that she will send troops across the since the 30th of June, 1855, distinguished him- lier consciousness of the manifold evils brought persist in their refusal to permit their legitimate Su- der of King Victor Emmanuel, withdrawn the Sar- might take possession of them, are now only heaps

tively assert that such was the case, but there is good reason for believing that the Emperor Francis Joseph when at Villafranca told the Emperor of the French that he was firmly resolved to reinstate the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena .-Eighty-six parishes in Tuscany have protested against the return of the Grand Duke, and on the 16th July the inhabitants of Modena expressed a wish that the Duchy should be incorporated with Sardinia. Ancons and Rimini have voluntarily submitted to the Papal authorities, but Bologna is still in a state of insurrection. It is stated that French troops will support the Papal General Kalbermatten, who has received orders to reduce the Bolognese to submission. As is but natural under the circumstances, a very great coolness prevails between Austria and Pruesia, but I am not inclined to believe that there will be a rupture between them. While this country was at war, Prussia endeavored to obtain complete supremacy in Germany, but her ambitious plans were frustrated by the second-rate States, whose policy it has always been to maintain the balance of power between Austria and Prussia. The latter would willingly form a separate and intimate alliance with the North German States, and let Austria do the same with Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden; but this government positively insists on the maintenance of the uscless, because powerless, German

ITALY. Millar, John 22 .- Prodigious prognostications are affort here—rumours of mighty import to the peace of Europe. There is talk of a treaty between France, Austria, and Russia, to give the Rhine boundary to the first-named Pewer. What Austria and Russia are to gain by the arrangement is not clearly defined, but we may presume that it will be something eastwards. According to others, the combination is different .-France, Austria, and Italy (!) are to make war on Prossin; France is to push her frontier to the Rhine, Austria is to have a piece of Prassia, probably Silesia and in return is to give up Venetia. conjecture what the term "Italy" here means; whether it be the Sardinian States as newly constituted with Lombardy, or the whole of the federation that is to be. In the one case or the other, however, it might be thought that the Italians had enough to do at home without engaging in a contest which I presucte even M. Chyour could not deny would be one of aggression. But at the present moment no scheme is too wild to find a lodging, in the heads of a certain class of Italian politicans. One notion that exists here is very general, and without plausibility. It is to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon will not remain satisfied with the resolts of the compaign of 1859, but will take an early apportunity of engaging in another war. Although victorious in the one just concluded, he must feel, it is said, that the manner and conditions of its termination have not come up to public expectation, and he will seek to repair the short-coming at the expense of a fresh antagonist. This can only be Prussia or England. As the Italians generally impute the premature conclusion of the war to the former Power, they probably would not feel at all sorry, to see her burdilled in an unequal contest; indeed, we may gather as much from the tone of many of them. regard to England, their feeling is less evident.-They are vexed with her for not having done something for them-for having, as they say, compelled them to throw themselves into the artas of France; and even then they blame her for not having joined France against Austria. Nevertheless, as they have just learned that the Emperor Napoleon is not so implicitly to be confided in as they lately thought; as they do not feel quite so confident of the success of France in a war with England as in one with Prussia; and as, moreover, they have certain misgivings as to how far it would be to their advantage that England should get the worst of such a contest, they would rather, perhaps, that the Liberator's plans of the Villafranca Convention has set all men's brains working. People cannot help thicking that there must be a very important decour des cartes, to be divalged at no distant period. They ask what is coming next, and cannot believe that nothing is coming save peace and tranquillity.

As regards the settlement of Italy, it is strongly member; but as regards this point it is hoped the Zurich Congress muy be able to arrive at a solution. But what is to be done with respect to the States that have expelled their Sovereigns and are now required to take them back? What with those Legations whose condition has long been most alarming feature of the Italian question, and which are now in de facto rebellion against their Sovereigns? King Victor Emmanuel is expected here within a week :the exact day does not appear to be known. The Common Council met on Wednesday, and voted forty thousand livres for an illumination to celebrate his arrival. It was determined also to promote a subscription for the invalids of the Allied Armies, and for the families of the slain, and the municipality headed the list with 100,000 livres. Also it was decided to have a funeral service performed in the cathedral on the 28th July, the anniversary of the death of Charles Albert; and on the 15th of Aug. the official festival of Napoleon III., there is to be a grand spectacle in the amphithentre, or arena, which s used occasionally for horse-races, and which may also be laid under water and serve for a regatta.-The nature of this year's spectacle is, however, not

yet announced. The arena is said to be capable of containing 30,000 spectators. The profits of the performance are to be added to the subscription above named .--All these projects were carried by acclamation. At Turin, three days ago, in the Church of San Francesco di Paolo, and here yesterday in that of San Fidele, the Venetian emigrants had a mass celebrated for the volunteers of their country who have lost their lives in fighting for the cause of national independence. The inscription on the church door was the same in both cities. After stating the object of the explatory prayers, it concluded as follows :--

"Ohlye happy ones, whose supreme moments were soothed by a generous hope, pray to God that it may be realized for us !"

The French troops are passing through here on their way homewards. It is said that they will all march back to France, or to the port of embarkation, the railways being sufficiently occupied in conveying away the immense stock of artillery and war material of all kinds. Whilst in Milan they encomp under the pleasant shade of the magnificent avenues of horse-chestnut trees that line the bastions, as the sort of external boulevard that runs round the city is called. There was a considerable force of infantry and some cavalry, and artillery and train, tented there on the last two evenings, and, as usual, their camp formed an amusing lounge. But you must have had enough of late of the ways and doings of French soldiers. Leaving the long line of boulevard thus occupied, you come to the Bastion of the Porta Orientale, which is the fushionable drive of Milan. the Hyde Park, or Bois de Boulogue, or Prado of the Lombard capital. On visiting this drive I was quite astonished at the difference between its aspect now and three weeks or a month ugo, - Times Correspon-

Leopold II., Grand Dake of Tuscany, has abdicated in favour of his son, Archdoke Ferdinand, born on the 10th of June, 1835. This Prince married a daughter of the King of Saxony, who has left him a widower with one child (a daughter), born on the

10th of January, 1858. Chevalier Farini, Governor of Modena, has, by or-

nereigns to return to their capitals. I cannot posi- dinian authority, and has published a proclamation. in which he remits the government to the members of the Municipality. The populace assembled in crowds, and proclaimed the Municipality by acclamation dictators of the country.

Chevalier Farini has accepted a provisional re-

gency, in order to maintain public order and to reunite the Representative Assembly of Modena, which is to pronounce on the future settlement of the coun-

In those parts of the States of the Church where the authority of the Pope has been thrown off, no collision has as yet taken place between the Papal troops and those armed levies, which occupy them: It would appear from the manifesto of Cardinal Antonelli, that his Holiness for the present confines himself to protesting against the proceedings of Sardinia. The following is Cardinal Antonelli's circular despatch :-PALACE OF THE VATICAN, JULY 12 .- Amidst all

the apprehensions and anxieties occasioned by the

present deplorable war, the Holy See has reason to

think that it would be unmolested, after the many

assurances it had received-assurances with which even the King of Piedmont had associated himself. for on the advice of the Emperor of the French, his ally, he refused the dictatorship which was offered him in the revolted provinces of the Pontifical States. But it is painful to state things have turned out very differently, and facts occur every day under the eyes of the Holy See and its Government which show more and more how inexcusable is the conduct of the Sardinian Government towards the Holy See conduct which clearly proves that it is intended to strip the Holy Sec of a part of its temporal dominions. Since the revolt of Bologna, which his Holiness in his allocation of Jane 30 has already taken occasion to deplore, that city has become the rendezvous of a multitude of a multitude of Piedmontese officers, coming from Tuscany and Modena for the purpose of preparing quarters for the Piedmontese troops. From these foreign states thousands of muskets have been brought, wherewith to arm insurgents and volunteers; cannons, also, have been imported to aggravate the troubles in the revolted provinces, and to encourage the andacity of the disturbers of order. Another fact, which renders the refusal of the dictatorship completely illusory, and adds to a flagrant violation of neutrality an active co-operation the maintenance of the States of the Church, 28 the nomination of the Marquis d Azeglio as an extraa floury commissioner in floragem to direct the a sement of the logations during the war. This step, under the specious protext of preventing the tional processent from leading to any disorder, is a a collect asurpation of power which affects the rights the territorial sovereign of these states. Events - moved on so rapidly that the fliedmontese troops trave already entered the Pontifical States, occupying cto Urbano and Castalfranco, in which places simontese Bersagliczia and a part of Real Nervi's brigade have arrived. The sole object of this movement is to join the rebels in opposing an energetic resistance to the Pontifical troops, which have been sent to restore legitimate power in the rebellious provinces. Finally, and to complete the asurpation of the legitimate sovereignity of the Pope, two officers of engineers, one of whom is a Piedmontese, have been sent to Ferrara to mine and destroy that fortress. Such odious proceedings, in the perpetration of which a flagrant violation of the law of nations is manifest in more than one point of view, cannot but fill the soul of the Holy Father with birterness, and provoke in him a lively and just indignation, which is rendered more poignant still by the surprise with which he sees that such enormities procood from the Government of a Catholic king who had accepted the advice of his august ally to refuse the dictatorship offered to him. All the measures taken with the view of preventing or attenuating this series of evils having been in vain, the Holy Father, not forgerful of the duties incumbent upon him for the protection of his states, and for the preservacampaign should for the present he maited to Con- tion in its integrity of the temporal domests of the H. ly See, which is essentially connected with the free and independent exercise of the supreme pontificare, protests against the violations and usurpations committed in spite of the acceptance of neutrality, and desires that his protest may be communicated to all the European Powers. Confident in the justice which distinguishes these Powers, he feels assured that they will support him; they will not permit the felt that Tuscany, the Legations, and the Duches, success of a mentiest violation of the law of nations, well as the database form and say. He loves these sudden comps that the database form and then—that is, the sudden execution of a distribution of the law of nations, and the present the form of the sudden execution of a distribution of the law of nations, and the present the form of the sudden execution of a distribution of the law of nations, and the present the form of the sudden comps and the present the form of the sudden comps and the present the form of the law of nations, and the present the form o least, not with the Pope as president, and Austria a | Cardinal Secretary of State, conformably to pontifical custom, sends the present note to your Excellency, begging you to transmit it to the Court to which you are accredited, and takes this opportun-

The Pope less addressed a letter to the Vicar-General, Cardinal Patrici, ordering thanks to be offered up for the conclusion of peace, but at the same time saying that prayers for peace are not to be discontinued, for the reasons set down in the following extract from the Papal missive :-

" Alluding to the heresy contained in the proclamation addressed by M. d'Azeglio, the Commissioner of the King of Sardinia, to the people of Romagno, in which he says-' God has made man free in his opinions, both political and religious. He who would make himself judge of another by violence would usure the fairest of God's gifts to man, and would impose on him the most abject of servitudes. Forget all past bitterness, take hands like brothers, and beheve that all Italy is ananimous, and has only one will in its desire for independence and self-govera-ment," the Holy Father says in the concluding part of his autograph letter :- To thank God for the restoration of peace between the two great Catholic belligerent Powers is our duty; but to continue our prayers is a necessity, inasmuch as divers provinces of the States of the Church are still a prey to the men who are intent upon demolishing the established order of things, and it is with this view that in our days a foreign usurping Power proclaims that God bath made man free as regardeth his political and religious opinions, thus denying the authorities established by God upon earth, and to whom obedience and respect are due, forgetting at the same time the immortality of the soul, which, when it passeth from this transitory world to the eternal one shall have to answer unto the All-powerful and inexorable Judge for those religious opinions; then learning too late that there is but one God and one faith, and that whoever quitteth the ark of unity shall be submerged in the deluge of eternal punishment."

The necessity is therefore evident of continuing the prayer, in order that God may deign in his infinite mercy to re-establish rectitude of mind and heart in all those who have been led away from the path of truth, and to obtain that they should weep not over the imaginary and false (menzoquere) massucres of Perugia, but over their own sins and their own blindness. That blindness has impelled, in these latter days, a mob of madmen (forsennati) for the most part Jews, to drive with violence a religious family from its nacred retreat. That same blindness is it which has produced so many other evils that afflict and torture the heart. But prayer is more powerful than hell, and whatever shall be asked of God by those who are gathered together in his name shall be infallibly obtained."

SPAIN. The semi-official Correspondencia Autografa has the following:-

" At Gibraltar the English are mounting batteries, not only, as has been stated, in the forts, but even in the midst of the streets. The day on which the sentinel of the Straits shall light his first match this place will be transformed into a volcano of gunpowder and ball. Our forts of Santa Barbara and San Feline, destroyed by the English in the War of Independence, under the pretext that the French troops

of ruins, and the brass guns with which they were armed are still in the hands of the English. The English will not allow these fortifications to be restored, and yet we permit them to encroach every day, by constructing barracks on the neutral ground, and by taking the stone destined for their walls from the quarries of San Roque."

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THE KENTCCRY JERKS .- The Philadelphia Presbyterian of July 9, 1859, refers to the "revivals" in Ireland, and gives some curious paragraphs about revivals" in this country, from which we give a few extracts. The following refers to gatherings and manifestations in Kentucky in 1800, another having taken place in New England the same year, and at other periods, with somewhat similar "experience of

"The crowds which came together, drawn by the news of the awakening, soon exceeded the ability of the neighborhood to accommodate them, hence they tion. would bring their own provisions, sleep in their waggons, and spend days without returning to their homes. This soon led to camp-meetings, which were of frequent occurrence. At these meetings singing, prayer, exhertation, &c., would be kept up until a very late tour-sometimes till two o'clock in the morning. The minds of the people, many of them thus kept under the influence of a powerful excitement; night and day, for a week or more at a time, it is not to be wondered at that their nervous susceptibilities ultimately showed the effect of it. The bodily exercise soon became common, and remained a prominent characteristic of the work to the end.

These manifestations were by no means uniform, Dr. Davidson classifies them according to the phraseology of the three as the falling, the jerking, the ralling, the running, the dancing, and the barking exercise. There were also visions and trances.

"The failing exercise usually showed itself after rousing extor ations and fervent appeals to the feeling. Persons of all ages were emong the subjects. They would suddenly fall to the ground as if struck by lightning, and sometimes swoon away. Many uttered piersing shricks, mingled with grouns and exhortations of "Glory to God," They would lie in this condition from officen minutes to three hours, thus case is mentioned of a woman who was in this condition, and without eating or eleoping, for nine | France or New York. days and nights. Some were more or less convulsed with a weak, low pulse. Most of them complained of great weakness after their recovery. The were them, asually insensible of pain, even when able to talk on Per would ordinarily act as a signal to others. On most hundred, but a great camp meeting at Cane Ridge as many as three thousand were computed to have fallen.

nessee, when several hundred were seized with this respect at least-most Christian city. strange and involuntary agitation. The subject was Perhaps the bad government has reduced the pro-instantly taken with spassus or convulsions through ple to jumperism? No—the statistics of Europe a rapidity and violence impossible to be imitated .- | publicon. is is said when the hair was long the ends of it would mable to testrain themseives. An eye-witness de-

the bouncing from place to place like a foot-ball; or appearance. Sometimes the head would be twitched, Church. and right and left half round, with such velocity that not a feature could be discovered; but the face ap-

seized with them whilst striving to guard against them, and though cursing every jerk; and travellers and laborers at their work were also taken with them.

When thoroughly posted on the subject we can against the walls. An instance is also mentioned of India, or possibly of freland. a fashionable lady and gentleman going to one of the meetings through coriosity, and on way making sport of the jerkers; but suddenly the lady was taken, when the gentleman, becoming alarmed lest he should also become a victim, attempted to run away, but before he had gone two hundred yards he was soized in the same manner. These jerking manifestations continued for several years, and near some of the meeting-houses small suplings were left breast-high for the jorkers to hold on by.

The Rolling exercise is described as simply rolling over like a wheel, with the head and feet doubled together, or sidewise, like a log. Running exercise impelled persons to run with amazing swiftness. The Dancing exercise was one of the latter developments. The first instance of it was a sacramental season at Turtle Creek, where a Mr. Thompson felt constrained " to go to dancing," and continued bis regular movement round the stand for an hour or more, repeating all the time in a low voice, "This is the linly Ghost Glory!" A writer in the Biblical Reservory says that during the adminstration of the Lord's Supper at a meeting of the Synod of Virginia, he saw a young woman dancing in this way for half an hour. The pow on which she had been sitting was vacated, and she danced from one end of it to the other, her eyes closed and her countenance calm. 'At the end of half an hour she fell, and was more violently exercised.

The Backing exercise consisted in the individual taking the posture of a dog on all fours, growling, suspping the teetin, and barking, so as to deceive any one who did not know it was not a dog. The how-wow was sometimes interposed with "Every knee shall bow-bow-wow!" The more respectable classes, as well as the ignorant and humbler, were affected in this mortifying way.

There were also what we understood to be visions and trances, but of these we have not space to speak. Dr. Alexander also mentions as among the disastrous effects of this excitement—1. A spirit of error, which led many Presbyterian ministers, before of good character, far astray. 2. A spirit of schism, of which the present Cumberland Presbyterian denomination is the result; and 3. A spirit of wild enthusiasm, some having gone off to the Shakers.

BEONORITIS .- Rev. F. L. B. Shaver, President of the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, in an account of his winter tour through the district, says :- "I smoke a composition of equal parts of saw dust, of fat lightwood and ground cof-fee, for the benefit of my throat, and it has done me wages high, if I marry her to-night, she can begin to more good than anything I have tried for years. It diseases. Try it, and if it does not do you good, it a man in all Clements that can dig and carry as good many trials."

We are much deceived when we fancy that we can | while." do without the world, and still more so when we presume that the world cannot do without us.

The Papacy. - In the midst of the many regrets expressed by radical sympathizers at the sudden termination of the war, and the failure of Kossuth and Garibaldi to make any thing out of it, one special sorrow is apparent in all their lamemtations over The Spanish powers are throwing out various opitheir baffed hopes and is at the bottom of their severest denunciations of Napoleon. To find peace pro- and within the past few days some Spanish engineers claimed and Italy not free to demagogues from the have been observed tracing out the lines in the vi-Alps to the Adriatic, is bad enough; but to learn cinity of the village of Campo Mento, near the side that the struggle in which they hoped to see the Papacy go down one and forever has passed over and left the Pope likely to be made more powerful than are for will doubtless be the cause of a question from ever—this is too much for their stomachs, and draws forth their bitterest bile. Not satisfied with the fruitfulness of their own fancies and villatinous vocabularies, they call in foreign aid to supply the presumed deficiency; and, by common consent, About, the well-known French liar, is esteemed the littest person to keep their statements in countenance by his superior finesse in the art of falsifica- on.

As a short and sufficient answer to all this abuse and vitification of the Papary, the following note from Dr. Nichols, published in the New York Tribunc, amply suffices :-

The precise nature and extent of this (the Papal) despotism I am a little in the dark about. Our generous enlighteners, the editors, deal in generalities extremly ignorant on the subject of religion, being rather. They do not condescent to come down to vulgar particulars. It is presumed that we, the publie, know all about it. Haven't we been told several times that " the Papal States are the worst governed," &c., and that "it is useless to repeat."

Still, a plain man, who has not guite 20 much information as he ought to have, may be permitted to ask a few questions. In what does this despotism of the Papal Government consist?

Is it in that clergymen take office? Fir many years there has been a smaller proportion of clergymen holding office in the Roman States than in some of the States of this Union, and their stiartes have been in a still smaller proportion to these of secular officers.

Is it the expense of the Government? It is one of the most economical in Europe. The salaries of the higher officers of State do not exceed \$3,000 a year and the whole civil list cost but about \$600,000. Are the people ground down with heavy tuxes? --

The taxes in Rome are far less than in England.

Are they deprived of the benefits of education?with struggles, and their eyes rolling wildly; but The Papal States, with a population of less than most of them lay motionless, almost as if dead or three millions, have seven universities; and the city about to capite. Some would converse, but others of Rome has more free public schools than New York seemed incapable of it. The hands were usually cold, in proportion to her population, and what is still beiter, a larger proportion of her children attend

Perhaps the poor are uncared for, and their sufferreligious topics. The falling of one at a meeting ings treated with neglect? There are more and betwould ordinarily act as a signal to others. On most ter free hospitals and asylums for the state. accasions the number would not exceed two or three poor, the aged, the suffering of every class, in flome, in proportion to the population, than in any other city in the world. There is no form of human safefering which does not meet with prompt relief. It Probably the most prominent of these exercises are is not asked in flome what is a man's country or ter College. Akenside was the son of a batcher,what have been generally termed "the Jerks." This creed. If he is a suffering fellow eventure it is enough | Pope was the son of a merchant. Cervanies was a first appeared during a sacramental occasion in Ten-

No-the statistics of Europe his whole system. At first there was only a simple show that England, Holland, France, and other free lerking of the name. When the neck was affected, and enlightened countries, have from three to ten the head was thrown backwards and forwards with times as much paperism, in proportion to the po-

Where, then, is the hacrible despatism? The govsonp almost like a whip high. They would bound erminent is an elective monarchy. It has a liberal all the specifies offered for the cure of Long Comparer benches, pews, trunks of trees, apparently wholly constitution, light taxation, very little pauperism, an plaints, we have the greatest faith in Wildow's Balsam economical government, a cheap or free education for of Will Cherry. Free from those narcotic ingreall classes, and abundant institutions of charity for dients which enter so largely into the composition of "The persons effected must go as he was stimulat- the needy and suffering. I venture to assert that the some other patent medicines, it acts without injury ad, whether with a violent dash on the ground, and single city of New York pays more taxes, is more to the Nervous System. We speak of this valuable the bouncing from place to place like a foot-ball; or plundered by dishonest officials, supports more paupinedicine from personal knowledge of its effects. hopping around with head limbs and trank twitching ers, has more uneducated children, tolerates more Scarcely two years have clapsed since a member of and jolting in every direction as it they must ine- vice, drankenness, rowdyism, &c., and suffers from our family was raised from the totals of the grace and jolting in every direction as if they must inesitably fly assumer. The frame was commonly so
much disfigured as to loose every trace of its natural
three millions of the people of the States of the where it has been administered in our household, it

wishes to investigate the subject. he can buy a little Provinces and among the 'rest of mankind, as a pear as much behind as before. Head-dresses were book entitled "Italy and the Papal States," contains a little account with female jerkers. Even hand-leg the necessary statistics, for two shillings, or a Kone genuine unless signed IBUTS on the wrop-little more. "Rome and its Institutions," by Dr. Per.

Welligan, and "Rome and its Rulers," by Mr. Market of sale in Montreel, at wholesale, by Lynnaus, Science and among the "rest in manking, as a possible fittle more and the Papal States," contains and among the "rest in manking, as a book entitled "Italy and the Papal States," contains a none genuine unless signed IBUTS on the wrop-little more and its Rulers," by Mr. Market of the Desire Manket of the Desire Residence to the Lungs."

When the rest is a none genuine unless signed IBUTS on the wrop-little more and its Rulers," by Mr. Market of the Desire Residence to the Lungs."

When the rest is not the rest in manking, as a contains a little account with female jerkers. Some genuine unless signed IBUTS on the wrop-little more and its Rulers," by Mr. Market of the little more and its Rulers, by Lynnaus, Section of the little more and its Rulers, by Lynnaus, Section of the little more and its Rulers, and the Papal States, contains and an antition of the little more and its Institutions, by Dr. Per. These extraordinary manifestations seemed to be guire, Member of the British Parliament, both publicage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry involuntary, masmuch as whicked men would be lished in this city. The Astor and Mercantille Lie & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., braries ought also to furnish any inquirer with abon-

An instance is mentioned of a young man, the son of | hold a public meeting in the Central Park-no other a ruling elder, who not wishing to go to a camp-meeting, feigned sickness, and remained in bed on Sab- Louis Napoleon & Co. for not freeing the Papal both morning, but who, beginning to think of what | States from the despotism of the Pope | and when he was going on in the meeting found himself violently | has attended to our polite suggestions in that partijerked out of bed, and dashed round the room, and i cular, he may have time to inquire into the affairs of less infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis.

> The Mean Max .- "I've known some very mean men in my time. There was Deacon Overreach; now he was so mean, he always carried a hen in his gig-box when he travelled, to pick up the cats his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his brenkfast in the morning. And then there was Hugo Himmelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage license. Lawyer," he continued, "I must tell you that story of Hugo, for his not a bad one; and good stories, like potatoes, ain't as plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbor of mine, though considerable older than I be, and a mean neighbor he is, too. Well, when he was going to get married to Gretehen Kolp, Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal. he goes down to Parson Rogers, at Digby, to get a

"Parson," says he, " what's the price of lieense?"

"Six dollars," says be.
"Six dollars!" said Hugo; "that's a dreadful sight of money! Couldn't you take no less?"
"No," says be. "That's what they cost me to the

Secretary's office at Halifax." "Well, how much do you ax for publishing in church, then?" "Nothing," says Parson.

"Why," says Bugo, "that's so cheap i can't expect you to give no change back. I think l'il be published. How long does it take?" "Three Sundays."

"Three Sundays!" says Hugo. "Well, that's a long time, too. But three Sundays only make a fortnight, after all; two for the covers and one for the inside like; and six dollars is a great sum of money for a poor man to throw away ; I must wait." So off he went, a jogging towards home, and looking about as mean as a new-sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head and back he went, as fast as his horse could carry

"Parson," says he, "I've changed my mind. Here's the six dollars. I'll tie the knot to night with my tongue, that I can't undo with my teeth."
"Why, what in natur is the meaning of all this?"

says the Person. "Why," says Hugo, "I've been ciphering it out in my head, and it's cheaper than publishing bans, after all. You see, sir, it's potato-digging time; if I wait to be called in church, her father will have dig our own to-morrow, and that will pay for the is here given to all who are afflicted with broughial license, and just seven shillings over; for there ain't will be the first failure, in my knowledge, after a many bushels in a day as Gretehea can. And besides, fresh wives, like fresh servants, work like smoke at first, but they get sarcy and lazy after a

"Ob, my," said Miss Lucy, "did you ever bear the beat of that? Well I never!"—The Old Judge.

ter to London says :- "We are as busy as possible here in all branches of the service; the commissariat are also increasing their storage room for provisions. nions as to the activity of the English at Gibraltar, of the camp occupied by the Spanish army during the last siege of Gibraltar. What these movements the British to the Spanish Government. Some of the Spanish workmen here, but recently from the interior of Spain, states that the current report there is that France has been making overtures to the former Power relative to the restoration of Gibraltar to Spanish rule. This may be only rumor, but the pre- English languages are spoken in their greatest puparations for defence here are, nevertheless, going

A Mount Den .- An editor thus talks to his nonpaying subscribers and patrons. If his appeal does M. C'Brien, at the Semienry: and t. J. L. Brault, P. not bring the "pewter" we think he need not try Moreau. T. Dorset, and t. Boyer. Eser. Montreal. not bring the " pewter" we think he need not try again-Friends, patrons, subscribers, and advertisers, -- Hear us for our debts, and get ready you that i have regard for our need, for you have long been trusted; acknowledge your indebtdeness, and dive into your pockets that you may promptly fork over .if there be any among you, one single patron, that don't owe as something, then to him we say - say aside consider yourself a gentleman 16 of a cest.

(Near Modica & Empeys.)

(The Public apartments, with a large and spacious kitchen; Gas Not that we care about each ourselves, but our custom general, the ber SHOW ROOM is now opened, and water in the Houses—Collar, and with Brief. dit us do. Would you rather that we go to jail, and , with a handrome assertment of the UNEST GOODS Stable and Sheds and a large Garden, situated on you go free, than you pay your dable and we all in the city been moving? As we agreed, we have worked for you as we contracted, we have furnished our paper o you as we promised, we have waited upon you, but as you don't pay, we due you! Here are agreements for job work, contracts for subscription, promises for long credits, and dons for deferred payment. Who is there so mean that he don't take a paper?-If any, let him slide-he ain't the chap either. Who is there so bad that he don't pay the printer? It any, let him shout-for he's the man we are after.-His name is Legion, and he's been owing as for one, two, and three years-long enough to make us poor and himself sich at our expense.

SELF-MADE MEN. - Columbus was a weaver --Franklin was a journeyman primer. Massillon, as well as Flatcher, wrose amidst the bumblest vocations. Niebnir was a peasunt. Fextus V. was cinployed in keeping swine. Rollin was the son of a cutler. Ferguson and Burns, Scottish routs, were shepherds. Alsop was a slave. Homer was a beggar. Daniel Defoe was apprenticed to a hosier. Demosthenes was the son of a cutter. Hogarth was an engraver of pewier pots. Virgil was the son of a baker. Gay was apprenticed to a silk morest. Ben Johnson was a bricklayer. Porson was the son of a parish clerk. Prideaux was employed to sweep Exemakers. Howard was apprenticed to a greeer .--Halley was the san of a soupholler. Hickard Arkwright was a barber for a number of years.

#### WISTAR'S DALSAM OF WHED CHERRY.

The Editor of the International Journal says :- " Of ] has never once failed of the desired effect. If any believer in third editions doubt this, and | cheerfully command it to our friends in the British

Medical Hall, Great St. James Street ; and S. J. man, Place de Arme-

# MORE TESTIMONY FROM THE CLERGY.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Verestable Pain Killer with great success in cases of checoughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family tucdicine.

HEV. JAMES C. BOOMER. Messrs, P. Davis & Son-Deac Sirs :- Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your pain Killer in several cases of Dysentry and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe and a effectual remedy. Rav. EDWARD K. FULLER. This certifies that I have for several years used

Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer in my family, in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine. REV. A. BRONSON, FALL BIVER Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be Resumed on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the

W. DORAN, Principal,

#### JAMES MALONEY, SMITH AND FARRIER,

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

# WANTED.

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

of the District. A Male Teacher will be preferred.

# WANTED,

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

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(No. 16, Craig Street, Montreal,)

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

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

References are permitted to the Rev. Canon N. Pilon, and the Rev. P. Leblanc, at the Bishop's Board and Tuition Palace; to the Rev. J. J. Connolic. P. Dowd, and yearly in Advance.) July 7, 1959

MRS. MUIR.

193 NOTEL DAME STREET, WEST. (Near Mocisca & Empoy's.)

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

of the following complaints: - SCHOPPLA AND SCHOPPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, Ulcers, PIMBLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALY RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIE AF-PECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPFY, NEC-RAIGIA OR TIC DOULOUBRUX, DEBURY, DYS-PERSON AND INDICESTION, Enveroness, Rose on Sr. Astnoxy's Fine, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Ingulary of runt Blacon.

This compound will be found a gree pretheth of health, when taken in the spring, to Not the foul humors which fester in the hard at that season of the year. By the time-by expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and the roussores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body y an alterative medicine. Cleanse cut the vitieted blood whenever you find its imparities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is icit, people enjoy better health, and live looger, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pubulam of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great maddinery of in is disordered or overthrown.

Sursaparilla has, and deserves much, the question, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by tycparations of it, partly because the drug for it but more because many preparations, presentant; to be concentrated extracts of it. contain but little of the virtue of Sarsajarilla, or any thing elec-

During late years the public have larn mirhad by large bottless pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sanaphrilla for one dollar Most of these have been trands upon the sick, for they not only co-sain little if any. Satisfa-rilla, but often no prantice properties whatever. Himee, bitter and sainful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarraparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsapacilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we tlank we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

#### PREPARED BY BE. S. C. AVER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

# Price. St per Bettle; Six Bottles for \$3.

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

# Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Costineness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigostion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Goul, Newalgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

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

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

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

lowed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayen's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for thom, and they should

have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

#### The second secon THE ROCK OF GIBRALTER. - A letter from Gibral MRS. H. E. CLARKE'S ACADEMY, COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON, C.W.:

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manuers 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 the Papils.

TERMS

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

10 LET.

WITH IMPERIATE POSSESSION, THAT large commodions HOUSE, covered with Wellington Street, Point St. Charles-House and premises have undergone a thorough repair; has been occupied for two years as a floatding House, by the Grand Trunk Co., for the accommodation of

Two comfortable BRICK DWELLINGS, with large Yards and Sheds.

the Company's Clerks. The situation cannot be

A large PASTURE FIELD, well federed and a constant stream of water receiving through it, adja-I cent to the city rimbs.

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

CRANCIS MULLINS. Apply to Point St. Charles.

#### REMOVALA JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

Jum 1.

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTHE DAME STREET,

the Store lately occapied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles (required) at the lowest prices.

# GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE.

At 43 Notice Dame Street, Montreal,

TEAS CORRENA GUNPOWDER, very tree. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. SPERIAL

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) From Playor CONGOU.

TWANKEY, extra time.

OOLONG.

and pints

SUGARS

LOAF. DRY CHUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light, COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Reasont. LAGUIARIE, do... Though very time.

OATMEAL, page BICE. INDIAN MEAL B. W. PROUR.

DRIED APPLES. CHERSE, American popul to English a WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine : Martel. in libds, and case-

PORTER - Dublin and London Porter: Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c., -Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dugters; Red Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thrend, Garden Lines. Candies, Lemon

Peel, Orange and Citron do. : Sweet till, in quarte

STARCH-Glenfield, Riccard Satined, fair. BRUSHES -- Scrabbers and Stove Brushes: Cloth

and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c. Figs, Prunes: Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Buton 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; Cronm Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;-Mum, 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 0, 1859.

# PRIVATE TUITION.

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

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

# ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

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

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

# INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOHN MEARNS, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland; by trade, a Stone Cutter. When last heard of, he was in Kingston, C.W. Any information as to his whereabouts, addressed to Catherine Mearns, TRUE WITNESS Office, will be thankfully received.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aylmer—J. Doyle. Amhertsburgh—J. Roberts.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brockville-P. Furlong. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Cavanville—J. Knowlson.
Chambly—J. Huckett.
Cobourg—P. Maguire.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Corleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm
Dewiltville—J. M'Iver.
Dundas—J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-Rev. R. Kelcher Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-M. M'Namara London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lindsay-Rov. J. Farrelly. Lacolle-W. Harty. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Millbrooke-P. Maguire. New Market-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshum - Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia - Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-T. M'Cabe. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Raw fon-Rev. J. Quinn Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill -M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. Mr. Awlrenc-Rev. G. A. Hay St. Athenese-T. Dann. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrest. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael—A. MtDonald. St. Romnald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-P. Doyle. Templeton-J. Hagan West Osgoode—M. Milevoy. Windsor—C. A. Milntyre. York Grand River—A. Lamond.

## PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 McGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

Every description of treatfernous Weating Apparel conrtantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at ensonable rates. Monteal, March 6, 1856





# ROBERT PATTON,

229 Notre Dume Street,

BEHS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Custorners, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same. which he will sell at a moderate price.

# MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

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

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreenble location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on

the first Monday of September, 1857.

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

The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which its importance demands, as the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. will form the mass of every class and department. Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Insti-

thirty. TERMS PER ANNUM.

Board and Tunion, including the French \$25 99 per quarter, in advance, ..... Day Scholars,... Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the 6 - 002 50 5 00 0 50 Physicians' Fees (medicines charged a Apothecaries' rates.).
Italian, Spanish, and German Languages. 9 75 \_ 5 00 8 00 Use of Instrument,...
Drawing and Painting,... 3 00 10 00

Needle, Work Taught Free of Charge. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September.

There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Papils

remaining during the Vacation.

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black,

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular thanges of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, te., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing lox, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Parents residing at a distance will deposit sufficient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Publis

sent funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils gill be received at any time of the year.

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

#### SCYTHES! SCYTHES! SCYTHES!!" MONTREAL MANUFACTURE.

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

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

June 3.

# SPADES AND SHOVELS.

1000 DOZEN "Higgins'" Montreal Manufactured SPADES and SHOVELS of different qualities, warranted equal in every respect to the celebrated "Ames" make, and from 15 to 20 per cent, cheaper.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

AXES.

1000 DOZEN "Higgins" WARRANTED AXES.

For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

## AUGERS,

MANUFACTURED by the Montreal Auger Com-pany. A full assortment constantly on hand, and for Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

June 9.

# CUT NAILS & SPIKES.

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

" Dunn's" Patent Clinch Nails For Sale by

June 9.

June 9.

# CANADA PLATES.

Frothingham & Workman.

2000 BOXES "Swanzea" Canada Plates.

1500 boxes "Glamorgan" Canada Plates. 500 boxes "Hutton" Canada Plates. For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman.

### TIN PLATES.

600 BUXES Coke Tin Plates, IC and IX. 100, boxes Best Charcoal Plates, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX.

Frothingham & Workman. June 9.

PIG IRON.

530 TONS No. 1 " Coltness" and " Glengarnock" Pig Iron, new landing. For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman.

# BAR AND BUNDLE IRON.

650 TONS SCOTCH IRON, well assorted, "Glas-

gow" brand. 450 tons Best Refined Iron, of "Bradley's." "Bagnall's" and other best makers.

100 tons Sheet Iron, assorted Nos.

65 do Hoop and Brand Iron. 100 do "Thorney croft's" Best Boiler Plates. 15 do "Low Moor" do do 5 do Best Rivets for

For Sale of

Frothingham & Workman.

# SPELTER & BLOCK TIN.

5 TONS SILESIAN SPELTER 1 TON BLOCK TIN.

For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman.

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

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

June 3.

June 9

June 9.

# FAIRBANK'S

Patent Platform and Counter Scales. WE are Agents for the Sale of the above celebrated Scales, and keep constantly on hand a full assort

Frothingham & Workman. Jane 9.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE,

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

Frothingham & Workman.

# Ford's Patent Bath Bricks.

5000 PATENT BATH BRICKS, now landing ex "Minnesota," from Liverpool. For Sale, very low, being a consignment.

Frothingham & Workman.

# Chain Cables and Anchors.

WOOD'S celebrated CHAINS and ANCHORS, assorted sizes, with Proofs. For Sale by

Frothingham & Workman.

# HARDWARE.

IN addition to the above Goods, the Subscribers offer for Sale their usual LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE, including every variety of Goods in their line of business, which have been purchased on the very hest terms in the English, German and American Markets, and which they will sell at very reasonable prices, on the usual terms of credit.

Frothingham & Workman

#### HANNIP. P. P. 12 1 1 PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

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

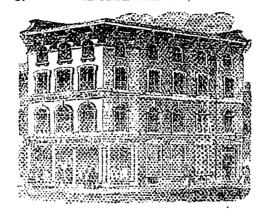
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859.

# GREAT BARGAINS!

AT THE GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, M'GILL STREET,



The Proprietors of the shove well-known

CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

ESTABLISHMENT. RESPECTFULLY announce to their Patrons and

the Public generally that they have now completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS: and are prepared to offer for Sale the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK

### READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING

(All of their own Manufacture)

EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

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

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

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

The whole to be disposed of at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

To give an idea of how cheap we Sell our goods, we here state the price of a few articles :--Black Cloth Coats from \$4.00 to \$25.00 Tweec. 0.75 to 8.00 Vesta.

Pants, N.B .- A liberal Discount made to Wholesale pur-

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

0.75 to 10.00

Montreal, April 14, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

### PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE

of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to QUEBRO, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now

issued by the undersigned. Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montresi January 1859.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 184 Notre Dame Street.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

(Nearly opposite the Donagani Hotel.)

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL ADVOCATES,

No. 59 Little St. James Street. BENRY VALLERS DE ST. BEAL PIEROD RYAN.

WH. PRICE,

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

ABVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

D. O'GORMON,

M. DOHERTY,

BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always or 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-

# H. BRENNAN,

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

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*** WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

The Sabscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-boat, Locomotive, Plantation, Schoolboot, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of the BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address
A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,
West Troy, N. Y occupied in Tower, rates of transportation,

West Troy, N. Y.



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

McGARVEYS LARGE STORE

# IS NOW OPENED,

with an entire new Stock of the choicest styles of PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, at prices that will be found lower than ever before offered, as he has availed himself of the advantage of purchasing his Stock during the winter for cash, and securing the best Goods in the market for prices that would astonish all. He would call special attention to his large assortment of PARLOUR, CHAMBER and DINING ROOM FURNITURE of Black Walnut, Mshogany, Oak, Chestnut, and Ensmelled Furni-ture, from \$23 to \$175 a set, and a large Stock of Mshogany, Black Walnut Centre Tables (Marble top); also a splendid omamented Centre Table, representing William Tell shooting on apple off a boy's head, Washington, ladian Chiefs, and containing 7,669 separate pieces of wood.

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

OWEN McGARVEY, 244 Notre Danie Street, near the French Square, Wholesale and Retail April 14.

# MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

TOHN MICLOSKY

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

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

ments with punctuality.

He will dyo 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., Dred and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stuins, such as Tar' Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wive Stains, &c., carefully

extracted. ESPN.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

FIRELLY ASSESSMENTS



MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANGVER 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, BAITISMAL 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-

N.B.—There is no Marble Pactory to Canada has that he is now perfectly well. so much Marble on head. June 9, 1859.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL,....\$500,000.

FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE. Office-No. 11, Lemoine Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies.
The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Merchandize contained therein.

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

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



COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS. INFLUEN. ZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, any irritation or Soreness of the Throat, inchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges.— To Public Speakens and Singens, they are effectual

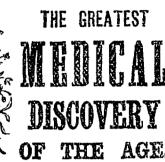
in clearing and giving strength to the voice. " If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."—
Christian Watchman.

" Indispensable to public speakers." - Zion's Henald. " An excellent article."-NATIONAL ERA, WASHING.

"Superior for relieving hourseness to anything we are acquainted with." — Christian Herard, Cincin-NATI.

"A most admirable remedy."—Boston Journal.

"Sure remedy for throat affections."—Teamschipt
"Efficacious and pleasant."—Tunveller. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, THE GREATEST



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of bolls. Two bottles are warranted to care the worst can-

mouth.

and running alcers.

when going to bed.

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ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to oure the worst case of crysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to care running of the ars and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

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

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

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of serofula.

Directions for Use.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, ten spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag

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

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

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

to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scale: 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 Cintment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Cintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

but you must keep on with the Cintment until the skin gets its natural color, This Cintment agrees with every fiesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 0d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Waren 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 Wirkess with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylman, Bos-

Sr. VINCENT'S ASYLOM;

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 neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-covery 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 ne-cossary. We feel much pleasure in informing you

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