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THE HAPPINESS OF BEING RICH. There is something that tells me we shall be se-BY HENDRICK CONSCIENCE.

> CHAPTER VI. (Continued.)

Like a true miser-for such he had now become-he preferred digesting his bitter chagrin as best he could, to drawing universal attention toward himself, and perhaps having to answer the inquiries of the police concerning his trea-

So he walked on, with beating heart, and shaking all over with pain and terror, through the city gate, and along the street towards his dwelling; and as he walkee, melancholy musings on the immense advantages of being rich forced their way into his mind, and more than once he cursed the treasure which had occasioned him such continued grief, so much contention and vexation, so much soreness of heart, and such peril. He thought sadly of his former life, of his poverty, and of his happiness and his uninterrupted mirth; and sometimes he even asked himself whether it would not be better to divide the treasure among his needy neighbors. But all these speculations vanished at the touch of the demon of gold who held him captive in his grasp -and his heart clung with fiery eagerness to his beloved treasure.

Thus wavering between despair, terror, and covetousness, he reached his house, and sank into a chair with a heavy sigh. His wife and his son tended him with affectionate care, and listened with a shudder to the account he gave of his adventures. The schouwveger could not close his eyes all that night. No sooner did he begin to doze, than he dreamt of thieves and murderers; and, besides, he felt the smart of the blows which he had received on his head and shoulders, and elsewhere.

The next morning a rumor ran through the street that Dame Smet had not had any legacy, and had no chance of any. The lawyer who had been worried for years in searching out all her genealogy, had said that the Smets had no relatives in Holland, and consequently could receive no legacy.

The mysterious secresy of the schouwveger gave credit to this rumor. The envy and bitterness of the neighbors, excited by Dame Smet's haughtiness, gladly seized it as a foundation and pretext for all kinds of conjectures and surmises as to the origin of the sudden wealth of the schouwveger.

Their suspicions were still further confirmed when they noticed that three or four police agents were wandering up and down the street without any apparent object; they noticed, too, that every now and then they looked askance at knowing precisely where to pounce upon it.

Then a story got abroad that just a week before—the very night before the news of the le-gacy reached them—there had been a robbery at a money-changer's in the city, and that the thieves had made off with a large quantity of silver and gold. Nobody ventured to say directly that the schouwveger was likely to rob any one of a stiver; but then, money couldn't drop know where they got it from.

Pauw was sitting in the shoemaker's house at Katie's side; she was working at her embroidery, and had great difficulty in restraining the tears which could trickle down upon her work in spite of her efforts. The young man's head hung down, and he was silent and moody; his countenance indicated violent and unwonted emotion; his forehead glowed at intervals with indignation and anger: then his features would relax into an expression of utter despondency, or a cold shudder would thrill through his whole frame. He could not help knowing what fearful suspicions were hinted in the neighborhood about his father; and he was evidently lost in melancholy musing, and trembled beneath the crushing blow of shame.

The maiden, compassionating his distress, made every effort to suppress her own sorrow, and

tried to comfort him by saying, with a sign—
'Pauw, don't give way to low spirits. Men face; 'to have evil tongues. Don't fret about it. What absurd!' matters the gossip of the neighbors if your parents can show where they got their money?

'The money !' muttered the youth between father is a lost man!' his teeth. 'Ab, Katie dear, it is the money that makes us all so wretched. My father is growing as thin as a skeleton; he will fall ill and waste away. My mother, poor thing! I dare not say what I think about her. She has being at least an accomplice.' her five senses still; but what will come of her? There are times when I tremble for her reason. And your father is so cross to me! And I can't blame him, he has to submit to so much humiliation. Ab, Katte. Katie, what will happen now, when up and down the street they say things about my poor, innocent father which make my by the money, how can he exculpate himself? hair stand on end with terror and shame. Oh, . Katie dear, I shake all over; I am full of fear. doubt it?

parated; that there is nothing before either of us, all our life long, but misery and sorrow."

The maiden hid her face in her hands.

ATHOLIC

'Katie,' continued Pauw, with a deeper emotion in his voice, 'this morning I went quietly to the church, and prayed more than an hour before the crucifix. I besought God, with tears, that He would be so merciful as to make us poor

The girl raised her head, and said, with tears in her eyes—

'Pauw, you must not give way to all these gloomy fancies. There are so many rich neople; do you think they are all miserable?

'I don't know, Katie; but to us, at least, money is poison and gall. Since that wretched day we have had nothing but quarrelling, anger, terror, and suffering. My father was nearly murdered yesterday. Yesterday the knife of the murderer; to-day the knife of slander and calumny. Oh, it is dreadful! to hear that my about it. father has been robbing—that he is a thief—and not to be able to find out the serpent who first cast this venom on my father's name.'

At this moment the shoemaker entered the house. His face was pale, and betokened great discomposure; he looked as if something had frightened him out of his senses.

'Katie,' said he, speaking very fast, 'go up into your room; leave me alone with Pauw; but first bolt the street door.'

The girl uttered a shriek of anguish, and raised her bands imploringly to her father, as if to deprecate some cruel sentence; but an imperative glance of his eye and the repetition of his command compelled her to obey. She lett the room, covering her eyes with her hands.

The shoemaker placed himself in front of Pauw, and asked, with a voice of emotion-Pauw, where did your father get the money that your mother is spending by handfulls?

The young schouwveger looked at him in amazement, but did not answer quickly enough to please the shoemaker.

'Speak! speak! where does the money come from? It is for your own good I ask.'

'My mother got it as a legacy,' stammered

'Has the legacy come already?'

'No, not.'

'Where does the money come from, then?' 'They have got some in advance, I suppose.'

'From what? From where?

'I don't know anything about it.' ' You do not know anything about it, poor fel-

low! My poor friend Smet, what will come to him next? Oh, mercy! But what is the matter?' cried Pauw, in evi-

dent terror. 'You are quite ruffled. What has the schouwveger's house, like ravenous birds dent terror. 'You are quite ruffled. What has who have caught scent of their prey, without happened? I am shaking like a reed. You are kitling me with agony!' The shoemaker took him by the hand, led him

away from the window, and said, in a mysterious and melancholy tone-

' Pauw, I was sent for just nowto measure one of the servants of the Commissary of Police for a pair of shoes. It was only a trick; the Commissary himself wanted to speak to me. He asked me a great many questions about your father about from the cloud; and, anyhow, the Smets must the legacy, about the explanations your mother has given the neighbors as to the source of the money she displays everywhere in such abundance. I cannot tell you what the Commissary said to me confidentially; but I am very sorry for your father, who was always my dear friend; and if he has done wrong, I shall always lament his unhappy tate.

Pauw stood looking into the shoemaker's eye with a vacant stare, and shivering as if he had

'I pity you, Pauw, and my poor Katie, too; for she is not to blame-nor you either, Pauw.' 'For mercy sake speak! What has happened?' sobbed the youth, quite beside himself.

'Pauw,' said the shoemaker, lowering his voice to a whisper, 'tell your father to be off are coming to apprehend him! 'To apprehend him!' exclaimed Pauw, with

an expression of indignation and pride an his face; 'to apprehend my father? Ha! ha! how

Believe me, Pauw, repeated the sheemaker. in a tone of entreaty, ' take my advice, or your

Then, putting his mouth close to Pauw's ear. he whispered almost inaudibly-

A large sum of money has been stolen from a money-changer's; they suspect your father of

Pauw shuddered violently, and stared at the shoemaker with fixed and glassy eyes. 'What!' he exclaimed, 'can you believe such a slander? Do you think it possible that my

father is a thief? No, no; but if he cannot show how he came 'He will show all about it. How can you

So much the better. I have asked him several times, but there was always something about him that was not clear and straightforward. Do just as you like, Pauw: but you see, keep away from here. Katie has nothing but her good name. You must not rob her of this, her only riches.'

A shriek of despair and of agony broke from the young man's heart. He sprang up, and ex-

'Ha! I'll know all about it; I will know all about it.'

And with these words, he ran out of the room into the street. When he entered his own dwelling, he found

his father alone, sitting on a chair. He locked the door and bolted it, and said

with eager baste— 'Father, father dear, don't be angry with me but I can't keep it any longer; I must know all

The schouwveger gazed at him in astonish-

'Father, tell me-ch, tell me now-where does the money come from that mother is showing to everybody?

'We have received it as a legacy,' was the

'No, no, the legacy hasn't come yet; you have got it in advance, haven't you? You have borrowed it here in the city upon the legacy you are going to receive?'
'Well, yes. Why do you trouble yourself

'Where have you borrowed it, where?' re-

peated the young man, with feverish impatience. But. Pauw, what has come to you?' cried the schouwveger, in a severe tone of voice, 'you impudent fellow! to cross-examine your father as if you were his judge?'

This word affected the youth deeply. "I will, I must, I am determined to know!' he screamed.

Master Smet shook his head sadly, and said, n a desponding tone:

'Pauw, you are asking me something that I cannot tell you now.'

'That you cannot tell me !' said the trembling youth, with a deep sigh. 'Oh, mercy!' What is the matter with you, Pauw?'

' Father, father, exclaimed he, ' a large sum of people suspect you of being an accomplice in the robbery.'

The schouwveger was struck with dismay, but he exerted himself to hide his discomposure.

'It is only a slander of some envious people,' stammered he; 'don't disturb yourself about them.

'Alas, alas! the gendarmes are coming, father, to apprehend you!'

A death-like paleness overspread the schouwveger' face; he uttered a low moan and began forefathers never had a stiver more than enough to tremble on his chair.

The sudden emotion of his father filled Pauw of supplication, and implored his father:
'For mercy's sake, father, speak! Where-

from whom-did you or mother get this money? The schouwveger continued silent.

'Alas i' said Pauw, mournfully, 'can it be true? Can it be that my father dares not declare where the money came from! Alas! I shall die of shame!'

At this imputation, made by his own son, the schouwveger covered his eyes with his hands, and began to weep bitterly. The tears which escaped from between his fingers and fell to the ground, so affected the poor young man that he uttered a cry of anguish and sorrow.

He threw his arm round his father's neck, kissed him tenderly on the forehead, and said, with tears:-

'Oh, forgive me, father; I am so miserable!

"Accused by my own son!" sobbed the out of the way as fast as he can; for the officers schouwreger. 'Oh, how have I deserved this?' 'No, no,' said Pauw, beseechingly; 'but I

am compelled to hear you accused, and I cannot vindicate you. People ask me where you got the money. Oh, father dear, do tell me.' 'I cannot-I must not,' repeated Master

And observing that these words drove the color again from his son's cheeks, he added—

'But be sure of one thing, your father is an honest man. 'And the gendarmes, father? will you not tell

them? cried Pauw, trembling violently. The schouwveger rose up, as though he wished to avoid further questioning; and pointing your neck at their case. Fare you well-au

with his finger to the door, he said in a tone of command-

' Pauw, go away; leave me alone, I command you.'

Oh, father, father !' cried the youth, wringing his hands in despair.

schouwveger, with evident irritation. suspicion.

HRONICLE.

For about half an hour the schouwveger was until the thing is sifted to the bottom you must all alone. His eyes were fixed and still, but he saw nothing; he was pondering on all the vexation and misery the treasure had brought with it, and now his house was changed into a hell of unrest and of suffering. During this gloomy reverie there arose and grew in his heart a feeling of bitter hatred towards the fatal money which had robbed him of the peace and of the happiness of his life. The demon of avarice tried, indeed, to crush the insurrection of his soul; but the thought that his own son believed him guilty, and the indescribable terror which the approaching visit of the gendarmes excited in him, lent him sufficient strength to resist his fascinations.

> He resolved, at length, when the officers of ustice entered his house, to explain everything frankly; and even if they took away the treasure with them, then, he would be a schouwveger again, as he had been before.

> This resolution made him feel lighter at heart, and even cheered him so much that he felt he should again be merry and open-hearted, as Jan Garp had been in days past.

> When Dame Smet returned from her morning promenade, her husband repeated what Pauw said; and he added that he had made a firm and unchangeable resolve to declare everything openly, and even to surrender the treasure into the hands of justice, if it were demanded.

His wife knew much better than he did what rumors were in circulation about them, and what they had to fear. She first of all poured a torrent of abuse on the poor shoemaker, who, she said, had gone to the commissary, and out of sheer envy, had set all this mischief alloat. Then she made her husband repeat again what Pauw had said, and answered with a scornful laugh:

But, Smet, what a blockhead you have grown. The word gendarme makes your heart shrink within you. Have you committed theft or robbery? What can they do to you.'

"Tis all the same; I won't tell a lie before

the judge.'

'No-tell it all right out, you booby! You know well enough that when justice lays its hand on anything, there is no getting it out again. The lawyers and the men from Brussels would make fine fun with your money. They money has been stolen from a money-changer's; would have a good laugh at the stupid bird that let itself be plucked so easily.?

'Say what you like, I will conceal nothingand, secondly, this money, d'ye see, begins to choke me terribly; I wish it were now in the mountain where they say all this cursed gold grows.

Dame Smet flew into a violent rage, stuck her hands in her sides, and snarled-

'Ha! that's the tune you're going to sing, is it? Well, we'll see! 'Tis my money; your to keep them from dying of starvation day by day. What! you will give up the inheritance with alarm. He clasped his kands in an attitude of my father to the lawyers? Quick — speak out I do you abide by this stupid resolution?

> Her husband, disconcerted by the fierce glare of her eyes, and by the fear that matters would not end with words only, did not dare to say 'yes;' but still he nodded his head affirmatively.

> 'You thief!' cried she, 'you will rob me of my gold, and give it away to strange people, who have nothing to do with it, will you? Well, then, I will not remain a moment more the wife of such a simple fool. I'll be off at once to an advocate. I'll be divorced from you-the law allows it-and then you may be poor, if you like, and sweep chimneys; for meanness runs in your blood—low rascal that you are !

But, wife dear,' sobbed the affrighted schouwveger, pale as death, 'only listen to sound reason.

'What sound reason? You have never had grain of sound reason in all your family .--Speak, I tell you-will you behave as I wish, or not?

Her husband remaining silent. "Well, growled she, 'I'll make very short

work of it. I'll be off with my money, and you shall never set eyes on me more.'

And as the schouwveger remained silent and with his head hung dejectedly down, she flamed forth into more violent anger. She rushed to the chest, and began in good earnest to fill her on you, you rogue." pockets with money, and packed up a great deal more in a table cloth, shaking all the time with

passion, and muttering—
Well—you shall see. Stay you here, Jannoodle-and let the gendarmes fit a halter to revoir! I'm off for America in the first ship- market if I was on my death-bed. ay, farther than that too-so that I may never hear of you again."

The schouweger knew well enough that his misfortunes of your neighbors. What good will Ob, father, father!' cried the youth, wringwife had not the slightest intention of putting it do you, now, it the Smets are sent to prison?'
these formidable threats into execution. Still,
Obey me at once—go away!' repeated the be shuddered at the thought that she would be smile of contempt; 'you would rather see

का कर्षी हो के भी जो निहें है कि में की निहें कि है हैं।

Pauw raised his hands above his head, and money about her, and making herself a laughing fled from his home with a spriek of terror and stock to everybody; so he made a spring at the door, drew the bolt, and put the key in his pocket.

His wife, finding herself thus a prisoner, burst out into wild invectives, and used every exertion to take the key from her husband by main force. And this domestic conflict raged on until the schouwveger lost courage and gave way, promising faithfully to do just what his wife wished him to do.

It was then resolved that, in case the officers of justice made their appearance, they should affirm that the money come to them from the father of Dame, and that they had kept it secret thus long. It would not do to speak of any advance upon the expected legacy, because they could not say who made the advance. The rest of the money they would hide again in the beam where they had found it, and they would place the little plank which covered the opening in its former position.

Dame Smet overwhelmed her hapless husband with threats of what she would do to him if he should betray, by word or look where the money lay hidden.

When the treasure had been carried into the attic, to the very last piece of gold, Dame Smet tried to raise her husband's spirits and to rekindle in him the love of riches; but the schouwreger was like a man stunned at the thoughts of appearing in a court of justice. This seemed to him a disgraceful, a punishable matter; and now he trembled, in all sincerity, like a thiet who is caught in the fact. He heard nothing of his wife's glowing descriptions; but the slightest sound in the street affected his perves so much that he seemed at each moment to hear the awful voice of the gendurmes or the police.

And in the intervals of his paroxysms of terror, he muttered, in a tone of the deepest angle ... 'Cursed treasure! devilish money.'

CHAPTER VIL.

An hour later the little narrow street was full of groups of people, who were discussing in amazement some unusual occurrence.

While they were chatting, every one's eyes were anxiously fixed on the house of the schouwveger, at the door of which a gendarme kept

Katie was leaning against the wall of ber house, with her apron at her eyes, and weeping bitterly. Some girls who stood round her seem-ed to participate in her grief; and Anneinie, especially, made many attempts to console her ;--but she herself could hardly restrain the tears which stood glistening in her eyes.

The largest group was posted immediately opposite the schouwveger's door, and there were exchanged all kinds of edifying reflections and observations on this strange event.

'Serves her right,' muttered a fish-wife;this will teach her to my lady herself-the upstart minx, with her silk bonnet and her satin gown. Now she can tell all the honest folk in the house of correction what a good family she comes of. And if she wants to show herself off. the scaffold is quite large enough."

'Yes, she comes of a great family-doesn't she?' said another, with a sneer; at Vilvoorden she'll find six or seven hundred of her cousins." But how is it possible?' said the old chair-

mender, with a sigh. 'I would bave trusted Jan-Grap with my last stiver. ' Such good, upright people, who never did

anybody an injury, added another. 'Who cared so little for money that they were always giving alms, though they were not over well off themselves.'

'The most amiable, the best lad on the face of the earth! 'So merry and so clever, and they to rob

like this-to break into a house in the night. 'Yes,' remarked the tailor's wife, 'after this nobody will be able to trust his own brother;everything that goes on two legs is a thief. So

much the worse for them that let themselves be caught. 'Come, come, Betty,' said a mason, laughingly, "tisn't quite so bad as that comes to, either. Because your hasband cabbag es a bit of cloth

now and then, you think there are no honest nos-" Ha! you've cheated the gallows,' snarled

the tailor's wife. You've got the mark of 'em

Thank you very much, Betty darling, said the mason, with a smile and a bow.

Serves her right,' iv terposed the fish-wife .--I don't like looking of at other people's tropbles; but if my lady the schouwveger's wife is to figure on the scallfild, I'd be off to the great Fie, you shrew, exclaimed one of the guis-

I can't think how you can take pleasure in the

running round the neighborhood with all this thieves running around at large, I suppose ?

and the state of

But, bless my soul! do you know how Jan-Grap did the job?"

Every one looked at her with intense cu-

Only think, she continued. 'Never trust said, and I maintain the same now, that the law a poor body is standing at a money-changer's shop, and his eyes fall on the heaps of gold- and francs a year. pieces, 'tis just as if the devil was tempting him. I'm old now; but, for all that, whenever I pass wouldn't believe, now, that I'm quite afraid to style suitable to my rank." trust myself. There's Trees, the dustman's wife, who is always staring into the windows;only yesterday I said to her, Well done, Trees; that's the way to the gallows."

'Yes, yes, to be sure,' remarked the chairmender; ' more than one have been made villains of, only by the sight of money.'

When you have seven children in your house, all shaking and shivering with hunger and cold,' grumbled a mechanic, 'and you see great heaps of gold lying there doing nothing, and think that one little piece would make you and your children so happy, it is indeed enough to make a man forget himself.'

But, Mother Beth, go on with your story about Master Smet,' was the universal cry.

'Ha, yes; well it was like this. Poor Jan-Grap had got the bad habit of standing at the money-changer's window, to look at the piles of gold-pieces. Eight or ten days ago he was sent for to sweep a chimney; it was at a moneychanger's, and there he saw heaps of gold. That very night he broke open the money-changer's door, and stole as much gold as he could carry. ... What a thief,' said the tailor, with a sigh.

· He managed uncommonly well, continued the old dame; and never a crow would have cawed about it, if his stupid wife, with her airs and her finery, had not let it all out.

' Now, do you know whom I pity most?' said a girl; ''tis Katie, the shoemaker's daughter .--Look at her, standing there, poor creature; she is half dead with grief.'

I can well believe that," was the reply .-· Dame Smet was always telling her that she should be a my lady too, and live in a big house in the Meir. She has turned the poor thing's head; and now all her castles in the air have tumbled to pieces. She was going to be married; now she'll have to wait ten or fifteen years, till her Pauw has served out his time at Vilvoor-

· How can Pauw help it, if his father has done wrong ?' stummered the girl.

· Yes, but you see, mumbled the old dame, the foot-prints in the money-changer's house show that the schouwveger was not alone.'

a melancholy voice, as if oppressed by a painful

'The gendarines won't catch Pauw,' said one. ' He's a slippery rogue; be's made himself scarce betimes. He's over the frontier by this time, land, and is the unanimous act of the general body. you may be sure, with his pockets well lined.'

· Cobe, you spit-venom, exclaimed the mechanic. 'I saw Pauw on the ramparts only a minute or two ago. He was running up and down like a body who has lost his senses.'

Don't you see, he knows about it? man isn't guilty, he has no cause for fear.'

No; I suppose you would not have him laugh when the gendarmes came to seize his father and mother ?

No one had any doubt of the schouwveger's guilt; most of the neighbors even felt a secret joy at the disgrace which had fallen on his supercilious wife.

Yet many stood there with sadness on their countenances and in their hearts, and really mourned over the fate of Master Smet and his son. The whole affair to them was a mystery. Such fine fellows, beloved by everybody for their good humour and kindness-that they should have perpetrated a robbery at dead of night. Jan-Grap and Pauken-Plezier, who seemed to live in such full trust in God's providence and grace-that they should have committed so horrible a crime—for lust of gold.

But, though these friends of the schouwveger's tried very hard to find arguments to vindicate him in their own minds, the sight of the gendarme, who stood at the door, overthrew them all at once.

The schouwveger was all this time sitting in the front room of the house. He was quite prostrated, and had buried his head in his hands. An officer kept watch over him while his wife was being examined in the back room.

In this room there were assembled two or three personages of the Supreme Court of judicature, and in addition, the Commissary of Police and two gendarmes. They had made Dame Smet sit down opposite the judge who was to interrogate her. She smiled with wenderful sine, and obedience and attachment to the Church boldness, and did not appear in the least discongerted.

· You say,' continued the judge, 'that you had the money in your house a long time, and that it is a part of your father's inheritance?

'Yes.' Yet it is notorious that your father left no

money of any kind behind him. 'I suppose I know best about that,' replied the dame, without hesitation. What he gave me during his illness would not, of course, be

Jound after his death.? And how much, now, did the money amount to that you have kept concealed bitherto?

The dame seemed to reflect a moment. "Come, now, speak; if you do not know the exact sun, how much was it about, as near as

you can guess? you are trying to catch me with, some trick or any Catholic education, but are instructed in religigther; but it won't do, gentlemen; I am not to ous opinions which we condemn; secondly, in the

he caught so easily.'

of command.

It might be allew thousand crowns.

But how many thousand?

'I don't know exactly; I have not written it in any book.

'Was it ten thousand?'

'Yes, more than that.' 'But how can you explain that you have lived here for twenty years as poor working peoanybody again as long as you live! I've always ple; and now, all at once, you run about from shop to shop with your pockets full of gold?ought to prevent so much gold money being put. Here are hundreds of crowns spent in clothes in the windows before people's eyes. Yes, when and jewels; and now you are trying to get a house that would stand you in at least four thous-

'Everybody has his own tastes. I am of a good family, and I expected that I should soon a money-changer's, and the gold twinkles before have a legacy from my aunt in Holland, who is my eyes, then my heart begins to beat terribly, enormously rich. So I said to myself, 'I will training. Their hopes of success in literature or and I'm all of a shake with longing; you save up my money till I can begin to live in a

> 'How much money have you in the house now?

'No more.'

house on the St. James's market. What has omitted altogether, as happens in some schools, or become of that money?"

wish to say to whom?

The judge shook his head angrily, and said-'You are making up a story, and not telling the truth. We'll find a way to bring you to your senses. Your husband is now going to appear before us. Take notice, that if you speak a single word until I ask you a question, you shall be taken out into the other room.

Then, turning to a gendarine, he said-'Bring the husband here.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION!

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS AND DISHOPS.

The reply of the Irish Hierarchy to Mr. Cardwell's letter of the 28th of November last has been printed in a Parliamentary Paper, and published in the Freeman's Journal of Monday last. The subjects discussed in the reply are ranged under 53 heads, and the following signatures are appended to it.

Paul Cullen, Joseph Dixon, Patrick Leahy, Patrick M'Gettigan, James Browne, John Ryan, John Cantwell, Cornelius Denvir, William Delany, John Derry, Thomas Feeny, Charles Macnally, Edward Walshe, Francis Kelly, William Kenne, Patrick Durcan, Patrick Fallon, John Kilduff, David Durcan. Moriarty J. P. Leahy, Dominick O'Brien, James Walshe, Laurence Gillooly, Daniel M'Gettigan, Thomas Furlong, John MacEvilly, Michael O'Hea, Michael Flannery.

According to the Morning News :-The illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, the early. consistent, and persistent opponent of the system of mixed education, has not signed the document, on the ground, as we believe we are correct in stating, that, as the hierarchy had memorialised the Government and were refused the prayer of that appeal, further application or explanation is inexpedient, if not undignified, as, in his Grace's opinion, the Bi- | dren of different persuasions—seemingly requires no shops and their flocks can readily settle the question. wholly irrespective of Parliament and of the Queen's ow that the schouwveger was not alone.'

Ninistry. The name of the able and venerated Bishop of Clonfert, than whom the Church contains no more determined enemy of mixed education, had not reached, as we understand, before the reply was forwarded. The name of the Bishop of Cork was not appended. With these exceptions, the letter has the signatures of the entire Catholic Episcopacy of Ire-

Their Lordships begin by acknowledging the courteous and conciliatory tone of Mr. Cardwell's reply, and specify three principles regarding education admitted by Government, saying :-

We are happy to find that you fully admit, on the part of Government, - first, the paramount importion: secondly, the necessity religions educ of granting, in the circumstance of this country, separate religious training to the children of each religious denomination; and, thirdly, the right of the Heads of each Church in regard to the religious edu-

cation of those of their communion. First principle-paramount importance of religious

training. The first principle, namely, the paramount impor tance of the religious education of children, is uni versally recognised; and the experience of the past, in many countries, shows how the neglect of it has been, not only fatal to spiritual interest, but also detrimental to the peace, harmony, and good order

They quote passages from Mr. Portalis, M. Guizot, Lord Sandon, Lord Morpeth, Lord Mahon, Lord John Russell, and Sir R. Peel, and say :--

From these passages it clearly results that those distinguished statesmen understood by religious edu cation a system of general instruction having religion for its basis, having religion interwoven with it and imparted by a master who should instruct by word and example. This is what those statesmen understood by religious education, and not a system excluding the teaching of religion, or restricting it to one hour, prohibiting during the remainder of the day any reference to it and its practices. In accordance with such opinions, a denominational or separate system, blending religion with every sort of instruction, has been sanctioned in England.

Catholic doctrine on the importance of a religious education, and what it implies.

Their Lordships say :--According to our principles, religious education requires, firstly, a knowledge of the doctrines, and of the practices of the Catholic Church, differing essentially from other communions; secondly, a proper training in the actual practice of the religious duties prescribed by our Church, such as prayer, making the sign of the cross, self-examination, confession of together with the use of sacred symbols, experience has taught us, deeply impress the youthful mind, and therefore ought not to be excluded from

Besides, religious teaching, to be advantageous must be given by one having authority, religious himself, and exemplary in life. The teacher, even without intending it, infuses his own spirit and opinions in to the minds of his pupils. Hence, as a Pagan or a Jew could not give a religious education to Christians, so a Social or a Unitarian or a Presby-terian would not be well suited to mould the tender mind to Catholic practices and doctrines.

The paramount importance of religious education not admitted by the National Board.

Examining the National System as it actually exists, not as you suppose it to be, or as Lord Derby intended it to be-examining it by the test of your first principle, that is, the paramount importance of the religious element, we find it altogether deficient. Firstly, in certain schools, namely, in many belong-ing to Presbyterians in the North, and in others, Ro-1 see clearly, said Dame Smet; with a smile, man Catholic children are not allowed to receive schools vested in the Board all instruction in history in philosophy, and even in morality, as far as such

Catholic children are obliged to act as if they no religion; thirdly, in all schools, not only the sign of the cross, and all external religious practices, but even an extraordinary stretch of authority, mental prayer have been prohibited by the Board. Fourthly, in all, even exclusively Catholic Schools, during the hours of secular instruction, the images or pic-tures of our Blessed Lord, of His Virgin Mother, and of the Saints are prohibited, whilst profane figures are freely admitted. Fifthly, in all schools it is prohibited to set the symbol of Christianity on the building itself.

Their Lordships call attention to the class of children educated in the National Schools, as particularly requiring continual religious instruction. They

The children themselves, in great part mere infants, generally under ten or twelve years of age, by the are destined to earn their bread by the sweat of their care. brow, and to lead a life of care and sorrow that can be soothed only by the influence of early religious science, or in the race of wealth, are generally but slender indeed, but there are noble prospects open to them beyond the grave, which will certainly be realised by the practice of religion. Now, what is the case? The pursuit of secular knowledge, in which few can succeed to any extent, is made by the Na-How, no more? Yesterday you showed a tional System their primary occupation; the study whole handful of gold-pieces to the owner of a bound of religion, which holds out certain rewards to all, and is so necessary in every stage of life, is either interests to those of the immortal soul.

Religious instruction rendered inefficacious in National Schools by being made the mere task of an

Another defect in the system is, that religion in so far as the system provides for it, does not pervade the chidren's occupation at school, does not run through the school hours, but is made a thing of some brief moments, and therefore necessarily fails to season and imbue the mind with its wholesome the school, hallowing secular knowledge by its practices, mixed up with all the varied lessons of the day and gradually infused, the best results would be ob-

Patrons allowed by the Board to exclude all religious instruction from National Schools.

Notwithstanding the admitted paramount importance of religious instruction, the Board has not hesitated to sanction, if such be the wish of the patron, its total exclusion from nonvested schools. In the words of the rule, "it is for the patrons or managers todetermine whether any, and, if any, what religious instruction shall be given in the school-room" (Rule sec. iv., 9). Thus, in a Christian country, religion is left to the whim of the patron, whilst the acquire-

ment of human knowledge is strictly enforced.

We are told, indeed, that in the cases referred to, parents may instruct their children in religion at home, or the pastors may do so in the church. But religious training, treated in this way, is not made paramount in the course of studies, and the system which leaves so important a branch of education to the casual or voluntary intervention of others, is worthy of censure, as calculated to sow in the youthful mind the baneful seeds of indifference to religion or of contempt for its lessons, which, as even children will observe, are deemed of so little value, that the patron, if he think fit, may banish them altogether from the precincts of the school.

Their Lordships come next to the second principle admitted by Government—separate religious education and say,

The second principle referred to in your letternamely, that of separate religious education for chilcomment. Whilst Unitarians and Sociaians deny the Trinity of Persons and the Divinity of Christ, the atonement of the Redeemer, and the eternity of punishment-Whilst Presbyterians and Calvanists deny-free will and the divine institution and authority of an Ecclesiastical Hierarchy-whilst the members of the Established Church deny the infallibility of the Church, the spiritual supremacy of the Successor of St. Peter, and the seven sacraments—doctrines admitted by Roman Catholics—it would be impossible to carry into operation any scheme of combined religious education. Any such attempt would produce complete chaos.

Secular education requires to be associated with

religion. But whilst it is clear that religious instruction hould be given separately, we cannot admit that secular education can be properly imparted without the sanction of religion, and without blending with it the lessons and practices of religion.

The principle of separate religious education not dhered to by the Board.

In the second place, we cannot admit that the principle of separate religious education is practically adhered to by the Board. There is a numerons class of schools under Presbyterians and others in which Catholic children receive united religious instruction with Protestant children, as we shall show hereafter, and this without violating the existing regulations of the Commissioners. This practice, as opening the way to proselytism, cannot be denouncd in terms too strong.

Their Lordships proceed to show that some books have been introduced into the National Schools purporting to teach formally what is called common Christianity, to the exclusion of the peculiar doc-trines of each Christian denomination. Also, they object to other National School books regarding history, morality, and religion, compiled by Protestants

for Catholic use, and say : "As to the other books in general use in the National Schools, they contain much matter in the nature of combined religious instruction-at once exposing Catholics to danger, and opposed to the principle you lay down. Though destined principally for Catholic use, all those books in as far as they treat of history, philosophy, morality, and devotional matters—(and all these subjects are introduced into the National School books)—have been compiled by Protestants, who give an anti-Catholic coloring to their pages, omitting matters considered necessary by us, and insinuating or teaching dangerous errors. For example, where there is question of sin, the Catholic doctrine of contrition and confession is passed over, and something else suggested in its place .-Private judgment is referred to, where we appeal to ecclesiastical authority, and the Scriptures seem to be made the only rule of faith, to the exclusion of the decisions of the Church of God. In the historical chapters there is no mention whatever of the Holy See and its beneficent influence on religion, so that after going through the whole course, a child would not know that there was a Catholic Church in the world, or that the great majority of the people of Ireland, and of all Christians, were Catholics. Indeed, the history of our country and of its reli-National School Books appear to have determined to leave the rising Catholic generations in Ireland, without any knowledge of their forefathers in the country or of family to console, to cheer, and to excite them to virtue.

It is said that the rules of the National Board do not require that those books should be adopted in every school. In reply we state that this may be true, and yet the books in reality are made obligatory, because, in the first place, no other books pur-porting to exclude all reference to religious doctrines, and compiled in accordance with the regulation of the Commissioners, can be found; and, in the second place, the low price of books published with the assistance from the State, and fact of a free stock being presented to each school, put the use of any other books out of the question.

tion, and in the loth paragraph they giv from Parliamentary reports, showing the dangers arising from combined religious instruction in the National School books. Their Lordships then come to the third principle of Government—the right of the Heads of each Church in regard to religious instruction, and say :--

The third principle which we accept from you is that in which the government, as you inform us, cheerfully recognise the right which belongs, and the duty which attaches, to the heads of the respective churches in regard to religious instruction. In these words you not only recognise our rights, but you state our duties; we have a recognised right to give religious instruction to the children of our flock wherever they may be; we are bound to do so in virtue of the office which we hold, as bishops placed by the Holy Ghost to feed the flock committed to our

The Catholic doctrine of the right of bishops to give religious instruction is then stated :-

The right of teaching, interpreting, and propagating these doctrines, we believe, was given by our Divine Redeemer to the Bishops, in the persons of

the Apostles, whose successors they are. In virtue of this commission, Bishops not only teach the doctrines of the Gospel themselves, but depute other ministers to assist in teaching them; and to carry religious instruction into the bosom of every family, they continually call on parents to provide from the early infancy for the religious educaomitted altogether, as happens in some schools, or tion of their offspring. According to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, even an ordained minister Suppose I chose to give it away, and didn't all. Thus time is preferred to eternity, and earthly of religion is not allowed to teach or preach without authority from his Bishop; and if he do so, his teaching loses what is sacred in it, and assumes a mere worldly character.
Right of Catholic Bishops to exclude onti-Catho-

ic books and teachers from schools.

Now the principle being admitted that the heads of the Roman Catholic Church have the right to give a religious education to the children of their flock, it down in your letter. If we are wrong in these views is a violation of that right to prevent them from doing so; and if any obstacle debar them from exerinfluence; whereas, were it the presiding spirit of cising that right, they can justly require its removal. Hence their right to prevent the use in schools of books containing anything opposed to their doctrines; hence, also, their right, to require that the teachers and all others connected with schools be such as shall not produce an anti-religious impression on the minds of Roman Catholic children, but rather aid

in promoting religious principles and practises.

Their Lordships proceed to notice the pretence that the independence of the Catholic laity requires to be protected by the State against the teaching authority of the Bishops. This portion of the letter is so important that we make no attemp; to abridge

Catholic doctrine not contrary to the independence of the Laity.

"We do not know whether an observation in the eighth paragraph of your letter, where you speak of sustaining the just independence of the laity, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant,' refers to the Catholic maxims just laid down, as if they were subverrefer to them we shall merely say, that every Catholic layman, believing the pastors of the Church to have a divinely constituted authority, not derived either from the congregation or the state, cheerfully allows their right to teach all revealed doctrines, and to prevent the propagation of error; whilst on the other side, the pastors, if religious truth be secured from false teaching, leave their flocks full liberty to expatiate as they will in the paths of mere secular knowledge, and to do as they please in all temporal matters, provided conscience be respected. This doctrine is fully understood by Catholics, among whom the most perect harmony prevails regarding it. The clergy have made great exertions to establish schools both for the rich and the poor, which are filled (and many more if they could be erected would be filled) with the children of the laity of every class. It is not an indication of jenlousy that those whose lot is cast in the humbler walks of life seek with great anxiety to be admitted into the schools of the Christian Brothers, exclusive- | ter at Rome. - Cork Examiner. ly religious; and that the wealthier classes cheerfully pay high pensions to have their sons and daughters educated in schools placed altogether under Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authority. Where both parties act so harmoniously, and are fully agreed upon their respective relations, we do not see what necessity there is of sustaining an independence that is not assailed; nor can we perceive how the history of past times could suggest to the Catholics of Ireland an appeal to the State for the maintenance of their educational or religious rights against supposed episcopal encroachments.

Rights of Catholic Bishops recognised in England. But to return to our subject, we have sufficiently explained in what has been said, the Roman Catholic view of the rights of Bishops and clergy in regard to education. The admission of those rights has been productive of great advantages to society in every country, and to the zeal and energy of the Catholic clergy in exercising them we must attribute the foundation of innumerable universities, colleges, and schools, and the spread of education among the people. Feelings of gratitude and justice have secured the recognition of such rights in all the principal kingdoms of the continent of Europe. They are admitted also in England and the British colonies. To say nothing of other countries, in England there are separate Roman Catholic elementary as well as training and model schools receiving aid from Government. The selection of books, the appointment of teachers, and the regulations for giving instruction, are under the direction of the Roman Catholic Bishops. The schools are visited by inspectors selected by the same prelates, and surported by the Government. In case of a dispute regarding teaching, the bishops decide it on appeal. In fine, the right of the Roman Cutholic Church to teach is practically recognised.

The rights of the Heads of the Catholic Church in

Ireland is ignored by the Board. What is our condition in Ireland? You assure us that our rights are "cheerfully recognised by the Government," or by the Board acting in their name. But we are forced to declare that we have in vain sought for any recognition of those rights in the pre sent rules and actual administration of the national commissioners. In the rules published in their 21st report, the functions of parents and patrons of schools are explained, but we cannot find in them any admission or even mention of ecclesiastical authority, though this authority was originally recognised by Lord Derby.

Catholic Pastors told to treat with the Board

through their flocks-this Proposal examined.

We have, indeed, been told that we can act on the schools through the parents of Roman Catholic children, and that their protest against any books, or any form of religious instruction, will be attended to. If Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was launched on Satur-this be the recognition of our rights referred to in day from their building yard, at Jarrow, under the gion is altogether omitted; and the compilers of the your letter, we owe it to the faith and docility of the people, not to any act of Government. We must add that this course of action is an inversion of the order of things. According to our doctrine our pastor is faith, and without any traditions whatsoever of divinely commissioned to feed his flock, and to preserve it from danger; and the Government, through you, professes to acknowledge at least the right, if of ships not built for, and not all respects adapted not the Divine commission, to do so as appertaining to, the service. In this present summer of 1860 comto the heads of the Catholic Church. But the Board will not allow us to exercise this function; we can-not treat with you, they say, but we will listen to your flock. The Board condescend to treat with Dublin a new arrangement has been made under a those whose know little of the requirements of a reli- renewed postal contract for the distance to be acgious education, and are incapable of resisting their power, or penetrating their designs; but they will hold no direct and recognised dealings with the day by the Marquis of Chandos, will open this ser-heads of the Catholic Church. We have seen within vice. From Dublin to Galway, the next link, will the last few days a letter, written in this spirit, to a occupy only four hours, and the greatest punctuality my other books out of the question.

Roman Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, will be observed. Then comes the shortest transatThe 14th paragraph of their Lordships' letter shows regarding the establishment of a model school in his lantic passage from land to land, i.e., from Galway How much? said the judge, with an accent things are taught, is withdrawn from religious influences, and during the greater part of the day Roman admits that they contain combined religious instruc- cuss the question of its necessity with him. From est paddle-wheel steamers in the world.—Standard.

the experience of the past we are obliged to conclude that parental authority is put forward so prominently in the rules of the Board, merely with the view of ignoring and evading all direct ecclesiastical interference, and Archdeacon Stopford, who was engaged in long negotiations with the Commissioners insinuates that some changes were made in Lord Derby's original rules with the view of securing this result. In reality the parental authority is set up against pastoral authority, whereas they ought to be concurrent.

No single case can be alleged in which Catholic Episcopal authority is recognised by the National board.

So far for the theoretical recognition of episcopal authority. Descending to details we may not ask in what instance are our rights practically admitted? Have the heads of the Catholic Church been consulted about the appointment of Catholic Commissioners and Inspectors who are supposed to be charged with Catholic interests, or on the selection of books? Though they have repeatedly condemned the Scripture Lessons, and other books, have these been removed from model schools? Have they any control whatever over training and model schools where the masters and mistresses are formed, on whose good conduct and religious principles the fuith of future generations must so much depend? Have their wishes and their reasons been attended to in regard to the establishment of such schools? Have their remonstrances against the exclusion of religious practices been respected? Have they any right to instruct Catholic children in schools under anti-Catholic patrons? Are they, in a word, simply as Bishops, practically admitted by government or the board to do any one thing in the control or adminis-tration of the national system? As a negative answer must be given to all those questions, it is evident that the national system is practically opposed to the rights of the Roman Catholic Church, virtually ignoring or destroying a leading principle faid we should wish to know in what particular cases and by what rules of the board our rights have been recognised, or in what our rights are considered to

Principles laid down by Lord Derby for the management of the National System.

Having examined how far the general principles admitted in your letter are respected by the Commissioners, we shall now proceed to matters more spe-cially connected with the national system, and referred to by you. In the eighth paragraph of your letter you allude to the principles laid down by the Earl of Derby in the well-known letter addressed to the Duke of Leinster in the year 1831, which principles, you add, "constitute the recognised conditions on which education in Ireland receives assistance from the State." If that document had been acted on, and its instructions carried into effect we should not have had so many grounds of complaint against the national system. But we regret to say that both the spirit and the letter of it have been departed from by the Commissioners, and always in a way detrimental to Roman Catholic interests, as we shall have frequent opportunities of observing as we proceed .- Tablet.

PAPAL TRIBUTE FROM THE DIOCRSE OF ELPHIN.-It is our pleasing duty to announce to our readers the total amount of the Papal tribute from the Diocese of Elphin. We predicted that Elphin would unmistakeably prove its lively faith, and its undying devotion to the See of Peter, and we rejoice that our anticipations have been more than realized. The sum of £2,678 15s. 5d. has been collected in the diocese. The sum is very large for a diocese covered with grass farms, and in which most of the landed property belongs to Protestant proprietors, who have little sympathy for the Pope or the Papacy.-Sligo Champion,

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE. - The Catholic Clergy and people of Middleton have contributed the sum of £181 towards the Papal Fund. This sum has already been handed to the Bishop of Cloyne, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Keane, for transmission to the proper quar-

The Papal subscriptions in the united parishes of Tallanstown and Reaghstown amount to the sum of £60.-Newry Examiner.

Diocese of Armagn.—The parishioners of Kendy are about to hold a meeting for the purpose of adopting some suitable mode of testifying their esteem for the Rev. Mr. Simpson on the occasion of his promotion to the parish of Derrynoose. - Newry Examiner.

The Nation announces that the Catholic bierar will publish no more documents against National Education, " the system having been tried and condemned."

ILLNESS OF MR. BARON' GREENE .- We regret to state that this amiable and accomplished gentleman lies dangerously ill, so much so that serious apprehensions are entertained of his recovery .- Tablet

THE LATE CORK ELECTION. - The correspondent of the Manchester Examiner says that the expenses of the contest were about £3,000, and that towards this sum £1,000 had been obtained from Lord Campden in full discharge of any claim upon him. The two Irish M.P.'s who figured most prominently in the contest agreed to pay each several hundred pounds a piece, but have failed to fulfil their engagement; and I believe that as matters stand, there is every probability that a court of law will have to decide who is to pay the balance of the election bills.

A subscription for the widow o' the celebrated Julien has been opened in Dublin. His Grace the Duke of Leinster has headed the list with a handsome do-

The Lord Lieutenaut has ordered the discharge from prison of Daniel Sullivan, one of the leaders in the Phonix conspiracy, who was sentenced to penal servitude a year or two ago.

THE INISH LAND BILL -A series of amendments wenty-one in number, and in their effect calculated to turn the whole Bill upside down, have been just issued under the authority of Mr. Vincent Scully. They fill four pages of the notice paper -- Cor. of

The Trulee Chronicle mentions the death of a Mr. Cronesbury in his ninety-ninth year, whose father, mother, and grandfather had all attained a similar longevity, making a total of 387 years. The Kilkenny Moderator also mentions the death of a man, named May, at Freshford, in the 104th year of his age.

There are now nearly 500 inmates in the Tralee Workhouse, and over 400 in Killarney.

LAUNCH OF THE CONNAUGHT, FOR THE GALWAY LINE.—The Connaught, the first of four great vessels constructed for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company by Messrs. Palmer Brothers and most flattering and propitious auspices. The Connaught is the first ship launched to commence running from Galway via Newfoundland to New York under the subsidy obtained from Government for increased postal and telegraphic facilities. Hitherto the Galway line has been merely kept open by mean munications will be opened by means of these ships between London and every town of importance in North America, within six days. From London to complished in eleven hours. The first new ship of the Holyhead and Dublin line, christened the other

SOUPER FALSEHOODS ON CONNEMARA. . . | to determine that no improvements should be made; (To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph) of :

Clifden, County Galway, April 21, 1860. Sir,-Again the annual April Souper gatherings occur, and the usual amount of falsehood is generated and circulated throughout the country. Lord Clancarty and the rest of the new missionery engineers have pronounced hard censure and bitter dispraise on the old machinery of the establishment .-The old "Forty-Parson lying powers" (of which the great O'Connell used to speak) is contumaciously condemned for its slowness, and a new engine is fabricated to cast off any amount of misstatement and falsehood.

At the last April gathering of the Souper saints (though not April fools themselves it would appear they wished to make April fools of their dupes), it was stated that "300 children, exclusive of nurseries, atended the Clifden schools." That statement (though a monstrous lie) is not one-tenth the size of of the huge, enormous falsehoods that have emanated from the same source during the past few years. I hold a report signed by Fanny Darcy and Hyacinth Darcy, that tell, with "playful gratitude" that the number of children attending their schools was eleven thousand and forty-two, exclusive of 500 sick children who received rations at home--1,042 plus 500 children!! Please observe there is no adult included. This incredible number of children are reported by Hyacinth and his wife Fanny, to be in attendance at their schools during the month of June of the year 1853. The number of children reported to be in attendance then exceeded by thousands the entire population, even when the census had reached the highest figure. Who, therefore, can believe any statistics put forward by such selfish fanatics? Poor Fanny is gone to her last account. When she heard that a Convent of Mercy was to be built in this town, she peremptorily declared that she would no lenger live in it, and true to her word, she took her final departure. Her disconsolate husband, Hyacinth sustained irreparable detriment by her demise. All the arducus and literary work of the mission was done by her, and in return ready obedience was rendered, with the timid simplicity of a child, to her superior will and intellect.

I would not condescend to notice the last falsehood, uttered at the recent April gatherings, only that I yield to the opinion of the learned and generous Pastor of Eyre-Court, and to the suggestions of my respected fellow-labourers, and to the feelings of my faithful flock, who are for contradicting the sbameless calumnies on the Catholic fame of this district. If our Oatholic or liberal Protestant brethren knew the sort of persons by whom those reports are circulated, they would disregard them with the same disgust which they excite here. The so-called Rev. Hyaciath Darcy, his brothers and sisters have a deep paramount interest in the Soup Mission .-These and similar characters are the depouents against a Catholic and an honest nopulation. If Hyacinth Darcy will get any one Catholic, or any one respectable disinterested Protestant, to endorse his statements, I give up the entire case. Begin at the quay of Cleggan to the north of this parish, and examine every creek and corner, every hill and valley, until you arrive at Murvey to the south, a distance of over twenty Irish miles, and you will not find one score of Protestant houses, including the residences of four souper parsons, soup-depots, and jumper homesteads in all that tract of country. Yet the soupers have the shameless impudence to say that "Nine hundred children, exclusive of norseries, attend the schools at Clifden." Neither in the Catholic town of Clifden, nor in the entire country district, can you find twenty houses of Protestants, including in the calculation the houses of soupers, jumpers, readers, Irish teachers, and white chokers, and yet there are nine hundred children attending the schools at Olifden! Did ever a forty person power puff off such an enormous choking falsebood? It is curious that none of the many amusing incidents of the mission are ever told, nor is there any allusion made to the antecedents of the mission agents who are now such hopeful Babes of grace.-Touching an interesting conversation they are indeed eloquent. I suppose the one so "prayerfully" described by Mr. Darcy had reference to the late unfortunate Mrs. Nolan. She was a Lotorious incorrigible drankard. Her poor beart-broken husband (the popular Michael Nolan) attributed his death to her conduct. She speat in a few days a large share of the savings of his life; she turned jumper when we refused to continue giving means for her drunken extravagance. She got two pounds from Hyacinth; went into a public house, drank it all except 2s 6d; went home, took to her bed, was copiously drenched with brandy, and in two days died utterly unconscious!! Such are the kind of important converts that Hyacinth boasts of. Her dying husband would not appoint her guardian of her unfortunate

If the English people knew how the money they give so liberally was spent, they surely would cease to support a system so prolific of fraud, abuse, and and gross excess. There are squads of idle ignorant agents and bible readers lounging about, wearing fine clothes, and living in luxury. If the supporters of the system called for a rigorous account of funds, how they would look over the items with open mouthed wonder. A reader is entrusted with a large bank-note to get change; he goes a few paces a gust of wind snatches it, he says out of his hands; he returns to Hyacinth or to his brother paymaster and exclaims, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away." But notwithstanding his scriptural knowledge this honest scripture garbler and his wife had to take different roads to Galway early in the morning. Here, then, again we have unother babe of grace who carries in one pocket a bible, balanced by a bottle of whiskey in the other. A second vessel of election who gets soundly kicked, and fined ten shillings, or in default a fortnight's imprisonment for going into an honest man's house. Such and a thousand similar delightful episodes in Soupmissionary life are passed over in silence at the April gatherings of the Church Mission Societies .-Ah, shame, Hyacy, had you no tear for the backsliding to Romanism of your own two housekeepers Mrs. M'Grath and Mrs. Mullins? Why did you not tell honestly that no one ever joined you or remained with you in all Connemara but starving creatures whose reason was impaired by prolonged hunger, or the greatest rogues and drunkards that ever oscilated from one side of the road to the other. -Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will kindly insert this, yours faithfully,

children.

PATRICK MCMANUS, P. P.

LAND LEGISLATION .- By the courtesy of Mr. Hennessy, M.P., we have before us a copy of the bill, introduced by that gentleman in conjunction with Mr. Pollard Urquhart and Sir Richard Levinge, on the all-important subject of the land relations. It is matter of congratulation that the gentlemen, whose names are endorsed on the bill, are all representatives of constituencies local to us; the firstnamed, being member for the King's County, great part of which is in the Diocess of Meath, and the other members for Westmeath, which, too, is portion of it. That something was wanted, if it were only to act as a balance to the insulting measure brought in by Mr. Cardwell, must be abundantly clear to every one who is not awayed by special reasons ;for, although some of our metropolitan journals can see a certain quantity of good in the bill of the Chief Secretary, and write up the acceptance of it, as of an instalment of justice, the quantity is so instalments so debateable, that the public will not be easily persuaded by the logic or the rhetoric of our contemporaries. But the bill, a copy of which lies landlord a judge in his own cause, leaving him free gure of 10d per stone; and where the poor are com- workshop, in foundry and dock-yard, the most reck- fraud."

on pain of eviction to him who would propose them Mr. Hennessy's bill—we may call it by his name would establish no such unfair tribunal, but would appoint a commissioner, whose province it should be to decide whether the proposed improvements were such as the soil needed and the tenant should be free to make. Not holding extreme opinions on the question of Tenant Right-as we do not hold them on any other - we are free to avow that it should not be left with the tenant to say what fences ought to be made here, and irrigation to take place there, and buildings to be erected in such another place. If it were free to him to do so, then he would be the judge in his own cause, which we protest against the landlord's being. A commissioner will be, or ought to be, indifferent to both; and in the spirit of fair-play, we applied the appointment of a comissioner. Mr. Cardwell's bill refused retrospective compensation; Mr. Hennessy's would give it. would protect in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor the tenant who has expended toil and money, as well as the other who is to expend them. Need we say that here, too, we are with Mr. Hennessy, Upon one occasion the House of Lords, and upon more than one occasion the House of Commons, ad mitted the justice of the principle of retrospective compensation. How has the nature of things so altered that what was right then should be wrong now? Or, do matters look so, that we may safely yield up the rights which are acknowledged to be ours? Famine is already upon the land, and, if a special Providence is not interposed in our behalf, its terrible reign must be prolonged and extended. Who can recollect agriculture or vegetation so backward as they are at this advanced period of the year?— Where the land is for tilling, the tilling has yet to be done; and, where yet cattle have superseded hus-bandry, hay and grass are sadly wanted. It is therefore a time when not only rights are needed, but generosity might be looked forward to; and because retrospective compensation is a right, we applaud Mr. Hennessy and his friends for sustaining it. It is not so easy to see why he and they should deny such compensation for improvements made more than twenty years back, more particularly when, in the prospective, they do not limit compensation to twenty years, but will have it exacted according to the value which there is in the improvements at the time of making the claim. Upon this head we would require explanation, which we will be glad to see forthcoming. It is hardly necessary to add that Irish members of Parliament and the Irish public should be up and active in furtherance of the good cause which the bill before us has brought to the issue.— Menth People.

THE WEATHER. -- EARLY MOWING. -- Never, perhaps. could it be said with more truth than at present, that Winter lingers in the lap of Spring," for the cold is continuous and biting, and the air sharper than often in February. The wind seems fixed between N. and N. E., with little and short variation, and the verdure of the mendows and trees is scant beyond comparison. True we have a longer daylight, and when the sun shines out in some sheltered nook we have a vivifying warmth, and although we may catch the hum of the bee, and see the bat flit in the twilight, we have not seen the swallow nor heard the cuckoo's welcome note, nor the peculiar call of the land-rail, or "hean-crake," as it is here called. t was feared the winter wheat had been much injured, but we are happy to find this generally contradicted, and the winter crops, though of course short are healthy. Some potato plots have received the first moulding, and all are reported safe. Monday last the 23d, was a bitter cold day, with heavy showers of hail and sleet in some places; yet notwithstanding the day and the by-gone unpropitious weather for vegetation, Mr. James Howlin, of Ballycronigan, in the barony of Forth, bad a meadow may cut down that day, the grass averaging fifteen inches in length. This is an extraordinary fact-and whilst it indicates scientific management of his land by Mr. Howlin as to tilth, drainage, &c., challenges competition in priority with any meadow or paddock in even the most favourably situated part of the island .- Wexford Independent.

CORE AND THE CENARD LINE.-The following announcement appears in the Cork Examiner:—"Arrangements have been made by which, in addition to the mail boats of the Gunard line, the whole of the screw steamers of that company trading to America will call at Cork on their outward and homeward voyages. The staff at present employed at Queenstown will be considerably enlarged, and one of the company's tenders will be brought over from Liverpool, and permanently retained to wait on the different ships. The vessels will be signalled from the lighthouse, so that the tender may be out of the harbor to meet them with as little delay as possible. At present the screw ships do not carry passengers of the emigrant class, but after they commence call ing at Queenstown they will do so. The tender will be here this week, and the first vessel of the new line will arrive in about a fortnight. The emigration arrangements will be under the management of Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool " The foregoing arrangements bode no good to the interests of the Galway line of packets. At all events, it may be doubted whether both schemes can be successful in a financial point of view.

EMIGRATION .- Emigrants are leaving this port by the steamers for Liverpool in great numbers. The public conveyances arriving in Sligo from the surrounding districts are bringing them in crowds. We learn that the demand for passages on board the Galway steamers is so great that the agents here— the Messrs. Dudgeon, of Knox's Street—have refused so many as eighty applications for berths on board the Circassian. The severity of the winter and spring, and the enormous price to which hay and other provender and provisions have in consequence risen, are no doubt the cause of the panic which has spread among the peasantry in the districts where this visitation has fallen most severely. - Sligo Champion.

The Exodus for the "Far West," instead of abating, would seem to be on the increase. The tide is flowing copiously from our shores, and from the large numbers of the peasantry who are leaving this locality, we have no doubt the reports from other places, as to the extent of the rush this season, are well founded. By the trains on Monday last, several emigrants left this town for Waterford, in order to try their fortunes in America. The steamers from thence were crowded with persons of the same class on yesterday. Many of them have been induced to face the perils of the deep by encouraging letters and remittances sent to them by their friends in the far west .- Cloninel Chronicle.

It is very generally known that the cattle throughout the country are suffering severely from a scarcity of provender, and the following circumstance, which we are informed took place a few days since, proves to what extent they felt the deprivation. A man was coming to Clonmel market with a load of hay, and when about two miles from the town, a number of cows in a field adjoining the road rushed with loud bellowing at the load, and began tearing mouthsfull of hay from the cart. The horse got fright ned and his plunging upset the cart, when the cattle at once commenced devouring the hay, nor could any a nount of force drive them from the repast, which chance had thus provided for them .-Tipperary Free Press.

A Limerick paper (the Reporter), professing to be a non-alarmist, details a few facts relative to the finitesimally small, and the principle of receiving in- | present state of the markets, and the "growing apprehensions of something very like a scarcity such as the country has not experienced for many years :" "The seven months of winter which have continued upon our desk this moment, is entitled to more than almost up to the present period are telling with trethe more negative character of being competent to mendous effect on the resources of the artisan and act as a balance. It involves sound and equitable laboring classes, as well as those of limited incomes. principles. Mr. Cardwell's would constitute the Pointnes, by retail, have reached the enormous fi-

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course, higher, except for seed, which is something per atone lower. Turf, which has been the exclusive fuel of the poorer classes, and which is very generally used by all'classes, has reached the enormous price of 7s and 8s per kish; in former years it was seldom higher than 3s per kish, and within the last few years 4s and 4s 6d were the usual prices. Breadstuffs of every description have advanced nearly 30 per cent; and why there is not a greater import of foreign corn we know not, as the foreign markets are represented as glutted with corn; straw is a luxury which the poor cannot obtain, and which, even among extensive agriculturists, is quite a scarcity. The cattle everywhere, even in the rich lands of the Golden-vein, and all over Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick, are in a wretched condition, quantities of them have been dying from utter exhaustion, notwithstanding all the care that is bestowed upon them; and no matter what food they may now get, in some places, it tells for nothing, consequent on the suffering of the cattle during the winter. There is a great falling off in the supply of meat in the shambles of town and country. There is almost a certain prospect of the loss of one-third in the butter supply; and consumers of butchers' ment find that they must pay 8d and 10d per lb. for mutton, and proportionably high for beef, the fact being that cattle for feeding will not be in the same condition before July that They had no beds-no clothing-and the filthy, puthey usually are in the month of April. The air continues cold and ungenial in the mornings and evenings, and the nights are usually attended with frosts. It is very common to see cattle feeders coming to market with skins of cows which have died of hunger and exhaustion. One farmer yesterday brought in the skins of five cows which perished on his lands in the county of Clare of hunger. As yet there is very little appearance of grass, and the parching cold winds have not given way as yet to the genial influence of spring. Amid these cheerlessnesses, &c., the farmers are vigorously tilling the land, and rural operations were never brisker .-We may add that emigration was never known, by the most experienced agents, to be more extensive tuan it is at this moment, to America, Australia, &c.' Mr. James Clapperton, the eminent agriculturist, thus reports of the midland counties: - "Seldom have we experienced seed time less propitious than the present, or an atmosphere less favorable for vegetable reaction. From the 1st of March up to the 13th inst. we scarcely had more than 12 hours dry weather in succession, and consequently Murch labor has to a large extent been pushed into the month of April, which is therefore taxed with a double burden and will require unusual exertions to prevent a balance of arrears being saddled on the mouth of May. But a greater amount of agricultural labor was, perhaps never before carried into practical effect in so short a period as since the 13th inst. to the present date. The sowing of barley and planting of potatoes will continue to May, perhaps longer, even in the absence of interruption."

We have heard accounts absolutely shocking from party who recently visited Kilkee. He states that houses were tumbled in dozens, that the crowbar brigade were in full work, that black marks were placed by night on dwellings, and that before morning dawn those dwellings were roofless; that four-teen families were huddled in one place together; and that the remoustrances of Catholic clergymen were treated with disregard. How long will this state of things last? Is there no remedy—no redress of such wrongs?-Munster News.

THE DRY ROT IN ENGLAND. (From the Irishman.)

Our dear England, our beloved British empire, is going to the ____; we decline to complete the sentence, and respectfully leave our readers to finish it

for themselves. But the beginning of the end is at hand; the signs are abundant; and, deplorable to relate, all Europe (with Ireland joining in the chorus) raises, not a wail of becoming sorrow, but a shout of irre-

verent triumphant laughter!

For, strange to tell, the Great Briton, censor and reformer of mankind though he be, and gentle benevolist of the nations, is—in spite of his cheap cotton, and Christianity of the Brummagem pattern hated and abborred by the world. .

In every corner of his overgrown dominion, he manifests such tokens of decay as indicate the plethoric giant smitten with a foul disease. Yea, decay physical and moral; but principally of

all those virtues which are to the vitality of a nation, as the purifying salt to the earth, or the refreshing showers to the parched summer.

For, as first sign of omen-look ye-it is only in a nation which has passed the hour of its greatness, and entered upon the season of its decline that such an institution could have sprung up-like the foul weed in the festering pool-as that terrible Divorcecourt which defiles Westminster, and fills the London press with revelations of social iniquity most horrible. The nation which, running through a career of child-murder and burial-clubs, completes its 'progress" in a court of divorce, where judges cannot be found numerous enough to help myriads of brutal husbands and unchaste wives in trampling on the most sacred ordinances of Christianity, may well begin to put its house in order for the final day of reckoning.

Sign the second is the revelation of the commercial scoundrelism which has eaten into the heart of England. Exposures of fraud and villainy, for which the past history of commerce in any nation and any age of the world furnishes no parallel, are being made every week, day, and hour; and Europe, looking on, is forced to confess that, whatever else her claim to greatness may be questioned in. England's supremacy in mercantile fraud and swindling is unrivalled. One day it is a John Dean Paul, pious banker and chairman of missionary societies who suddenly comes to the end of a career of gigantic swindling, and, in his fall, reveals the ruin of thousands of credulous customers whom for years he had been plundering. At another time it is a Red-path, most accomplished of scoundrels, who robs banks and public companies of sums incredible.— One day, the world is startled with a story of Liverpool shipowners, who have been trading on forged bills, with the connivance of "honest" bankers, who tolerated the forgeries because they put the said ship-owners in their power-both parties being rogues of the solemn British pattern. Next day it is some mighty autocrat in "muslin," who turns out to be a fraudulent pauper, who (with the help of a virtous manager) plunders a bank of half-a-million, and drags the miserable shareholders down to ruin. So on through a crowd of revealed rascalities, till we come to the latest-a revelation of this very week-where the cashier of a London bank is found to have been plundering till (incredible to relate) to the tune of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

This latest case is a startling example of the minpled scoundrelism and stupidity which has set in like a plague upon the commercial world of England. This new swindler, Pullinger, was chief cashier of the London Union Bank. The directors, instead of minding their business, left everything in his hands. He was pious, grave, cautious, honest and able; so they thought and they trusted him without limit. The swindle goes on for years; but at last comes a crash; and then it is revealed that the pious cashier is a profligate, a horse-racer, a reckless speculator, who, with the connivence of brother officials, minor scoundrels, has plundered or a hair-dye. When I know, too, the large staff of the bank of these Two Hundred Thousand Pounds well-paid officers whose existence depends upon the and more. This is the latest revelation of the profligacy and viciousness of commercial life in Eng-

This ulcer has esten into every member of the nation. There is the Admirality, chiefest branch of the English Government, right arm of England's power-it is found to be rotten even to the very marrow. Under that department, in arsenal and

pelled to purchase lesser quantities, the price is, of less waste of imperial funds goes on; and no means are found of checking it. A cry is raised of danger -England is smitten with a panic-fear of French invasion. It is ordered that mighty ships shall be built to defend her shores from the enemy. Millions of public taxes (of which poor Ireland, to whom English decay would be salvation, is made to pay her share) are voted; and the Admiralty sets to building iron ships most vigorous. When the ships are finished, they take a short cruise in the Channel; and, lo! in a few days they return, shattered and leaky, and utterly unseaworthy. Such are the defences against the foe-such the bargain purchased by the squandered millions.

In such a ship as one of these it was a regiment of British soldiers put to sea, not very long agothe terrible story is in the recollection of our readers-and found a sudden grave in the depths of the ocean.

Look over to India. Some gallant soldiers there. principally Irish, saved (God forgive them) all India to England, who had, through mingled folly, rapacity and cruelty, well-nigh lost it. They claimed a small bounty to which they were entitled, or else their discharge. To these indomitable soldiers, who had saved her an empire, England would not pay that paltry sum-she gave them the discharge. Hundreds of them were put into a ship to be taken home. trid food they were offered to eat was abominable beyond description. The poor wretches pined and sickened of hunger and cold, they rotted of scurvy. Many died and were flung overboard-others lingered on and miserably perished at last in the hospitals of Liverpool. The remainder are now in workhouse or hospital; a shocking evidence of the brutal folly and sordidness of the governmental system which treated them so foully.

And now last, but not least, sample of the dry rot which has set in as the herald of England's downfall, read this brief but terible story which we extract from the United Service Gozette:-

"Five ships of the most approved transport quality, and the property of the most favored government contractors, started from the English shores. full laden with belpless women and children anxiously looking forward to a joyous meeting with their natural protectors at the end of a prosperous voyage. They were going at the public expense, and it was the wish of the public that every care should be taken both of their comfort and safety .-Important officials, high, responsible, and well paid, were to select the ships, to see that the stores were of the best quality, and the berths and bedding comfortable and well ventilated, and so well did they perform the duty that, we learn, out of these five human cargoes no less than two hundred and seventy children have perished on the voyage, and been thrown over board!—Probably since the days of King Herod so extensive a 'Massacre of the Innocents' has never been heard of in history."

In the English House of Commons, men bewildered by the frightful extravagance and imbecility of the Admiralty, call on the government to have the ships provided "by contract." The five ships above referred to, taking out soldiers' wives and children, were supplied by contractors; and we see the result -the destruction at one fell swoop of two hundred and seventy children.

But it is the same everywhere-in the government department-in the contractors' ships-in the counting-house and the bank-on the public 'change and n the social circle-there is rottonness, moral and physical; the signs of the decree sent forth from above against the modern Carthage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A sum of £1,500 has been transmitted to Rome from the diocese of Birmingham, and we are happy to state that his Lordship the Bishop of the Dioces. hopes to be able to add considerably to that amount when the entire offering of the diocess is completed. The collection for the diocese of Shrewsbury commeuced on Sunday last. The amount subscribed at Werburg's, Birkenhead, exceeded, we believe £100-a noble example to other churches of the same diocess .- Weekly Register.

We are happy to announce that the last accounts from His Emmence the Cardinal Archbishop are most favorable. His Eminence, whose appointment together with Oardinal Villecourt and de Reisach on a commission to take charge of the voluntary contributions of the Faithful to the Papal Exchequer has been officially announced, will probably leave Rome on his return hither in four or six weeks' time. it is understood that itis Eminence has received an invitation from the Queen of Spain, and will probably visit Spain on his route homewards .- Tublet.

The congregation of Father Kelly, the Catholic riest recently committed to prison by Mr. Justice Hill for refusing to reveal evidence given in confession, have purchased a gold watch and chain, as a testimonial to that gentleman in consideration of his imprisonment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. - ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES. -Mr. Newdegate observed that the present Act of Parliament exempting Roman Catholic charities from the supervision of the Charity Commissioners would expire on the 1st of July, and he wished to know what course the Government intended to adopt or recommend on this subject Sir G. O. Lewis, said :- "The hon, member for Warwickshire asks me about a bill relating to Roman Catholic charities. A bill was introduced by the hon member for Dundalk (Mr. Bowyer), which was not proceeded with but I understand that hon, gentleman will shortly move that the order be restored, that he may proceed with the Bill in an altered shape."

A correspondent sends us an account of a meeting held at Edinburgh the other day, in aid of a Protest ant Propagandist Association, called the London Religious Tract Society, which it seems has an income of some £12,000 a year. According to the report, the society avows its intention to fight " a battle hand-to-hand with the Romanists." How they propose to do this may be gathered from the fact that they send their proselytising publications to France, and according to their own avowal, they pay an additional duty for permission to use the Imperial stamp in order to mislead their French victims. We commend the following extract from the report to the attention of our Paris contemporaries Le Monde and Ami de la Religion :- " The society consented to bear the extra tax, and instead of being an impediment in their way, it had given greater currency to their publications, and introduced them into circles which were not accessible to them before. This had bern particularly the case in the French army; for ldiers, seeing the Imperial stamp, concluded that the Emperor approved of the books, and consequently read them. The average grants to France used to be from £500 to £600, and now they were between £1,-400 and £1,500 annually."

gyman, makes the following confession in a letter to the Times—" To me it is most deplorable to see the shifts made to sustain a particular religious interest, whether it aims at the conversion of heathen Jews, Catholics, at home or abroad, Bible-dealing, tractdealing, every truly good end of religious economy is in my eyes degraded by being puffed and pushed by pulling as if it was the cause of an antibilious pill well-paid officers whose existence depends upon the success of this system, I view it with the greater abhoreuce. . As to the way the business of societies and institutions is but too often conducted, I c n scarcely speak too strongly. The balancesheets are most unsatisfactory; they are often intentionally delusive. Hems are 'clubbed' under "Miscellaneous Expenses, or Sundries. I have traced

S. G. G. well-known as a titled Protestant cler-

THE CULPRIT HATCH .- This notorious individual having put forward some agents to assert his innocence, a legal gentleman in reply said that such pro-testations are heard every day at the Central Oriminal Court. Whereupon another clergyman comes forward and declares his belief in Mr. Hatch's assertions, because he (Hatch) is a Ohristian Protestantestablished clergyman !- (see Times, April 19th).

The Record acknowledges a communication from the Rev. J. P. Mauby, P.C., of Hovingham, from which it appears that the Archbishop of York has overruled his (Mr. Mauby's) refusal to allow the introduction of sculptured crosses and figures in the Parish Church now in course of erection.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON YANKEE CIVILISATION. -Commenting upon one of those savage brawls which are so frequent in the Legislature of the U. States, the Times says :-

Such is a picture of a scene in Congress on the 5th of this present month of April, 1860, and such scenes are enacted in the Legislatures of some thirty States, to say nothing of the Territories which make up the great American Union. Great indeed has been the change since the days of the first Congress, when it met in doubt and uncertainty to rally the energies and stimulate the exertions of a great nation struggling into independence. Those great men would have as little dreamt of interrupting their deep and solemn deliberations for the emancipation of their country by scenes like the one we have just described as the Roman Senate when it awaited the approach of the Gauls, or the English House of Commons when King Charles came to seize on the Five Members. The American Revolution was led by gentlemen of honor, of high courage, and of education, and there was as little likelihood of a vulgar brawl taking place in the halls of the first Congress as beneath the splendid roof of our own House of Lords. Whence has arisen the difference? The answer is only too plain; the institutions of Washington are gone, and with them the manners and habits of the men who created them. The tide of Democracy has swept over the land, and levelled everything that stood above itself. The rich have learnt to be ashamed of their wealth, the learned of their knowledge, the refined of their refinement. The standard of everything is altered, the tone of everything is lowered.

UNITED STATES.

The Rev. J. Harden, the Methodist Minister, who was tried at Belvidere, N. J., on the charge of poisoning his wife, was found guilty on the 2nd instant, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th of June.

An editor in Minnesota dying, his local who was in the habit of writing editorials, put in the following :- 'As we died yesterday, those having business with us, or owing us money, will please settle with

PREACHING .- A fellow, who applied to a magistrate in New England for a license to preach, was asked the usual question, 'Can you read and write?' Neither, said the aspirant to pulpit honor. Then, asked the licenser, "how can you think of presch-"Oh," replied the lown, " Mother reads, and spounds and plains."

CHINIQY ON ANOTHER DODGE.-Chiniquy-whose expulsion from the Catholic Church some time since has attracted so much attention among Protestant people-with his colony, has been received into the Presbytery of Chicago (O. S.) Their admission to this Presbytery has occasioned much discussion in Presbyterian quarters, owing to the fact that they were not required to be baptised. The General Assembly of that branch of the church decided in 1845. by a vote of 173 to 8, "that haptism in the Romish Church is not valid," and the action of the Chicago Presbytery is severely criticised, and will be a fruitful theme for contention in the next general Assemy .-- Boston Pilot

Mr. Buchanan's Prayer .- The political wags, says the Sun, are, irreverently, making fun over the following prayer with which President Buchanan concluded his now famous letter to Gov. Walker, while in Kansas :-"I pray the Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my bealth until the end of my term,— But God's will be done in any event." " How characteristic!" says one "the prays for himself, but not for Gov. Walker." "Ah," says a second; "he nuderstands that charity which not only begins but ends at home," "Pshaw! says a third; "it is the old man's jealousy which prompted the prayer. He would not die happy, leaving part of his term to be filled by another. "Pooh!" says a fourth; "Mr. Buchann is only like other old politicians—he wishes to draw pay for the full term." And so the okes go, and the poor President is heartlessly laugh-

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE .- This is the name of one of the numerous secret societies which prevail at present throughout the U. States. Twenty thousand members have been already enrolled An oath is taken by those who join the society embracing the three following conditions. 1st-The person to be enrolled must swear that he is not a member of the Catholic Church and never intends to be: 2d-He binds himself to march at the word of command for the invasion of Mexico, and when there, to use all his influence by word and arms to seize and confiscate to the use of the society all property whether real or personal, belonging to the Catholic Church. 3d-To use the same means for the establishment of slavery in Mexico. This information we have received from a true source .- Catholic Telegraph.

A DANGEROUS MAN .- John Iverson was recently arrested and imprisoned at the South for aggravated polygamy. He had thirteen wives. The daughter of the jailor, whose hospitality this insatiable polygamist was enjoying while awaiting trial, believed him innocent, pitted him, loved him, opened the prison doors, fled with him, became his fourteenth wife. After eight days of domestic bliss, the husband disappeared, and left neither trace nor money behind. A reward was offered for his capture; a description of his fascinating person was circulated; he was recognized in a village tavern by a man who thought of the reward offered, and set about preparing his toils for the victim. In order to instil confidence into his breast, he made his acquaintance, invited him to his mansion, and then went off to procure legal assistance. When he returned, his home was deserted alike by his intended prey and his own wife, whom Iverson had led astray. A wretched man suggests that a proper, though a terribly severe punishment, would be to compel this polygamist, to live with his fifteen wives at once.- U. S. Paper.

The New York Day Book says of Spurgeon the Sensation proacher:—"He has a huge voice, a great deal of brass, a smattering of learning, a subdued vulgarity, a burley figure, a butcherly head, a bigot-ed soul, a little mind, and is an Abolitionist."

A waggish constable in Albany arrested a man under the statute against carrying deadly weapons for going into the Police Court room with a bottle of whiskey in his pocket.

ATTRACTIVE TO IRISH CATROLIC EMIGRAPTS .- Under the caption "Our Civilisation," the New York Irish American gives the following sketch of the social and moral condition of the Model Republic.

"Who can deny that our manufacturing corporations, aye, and private employers, grind the faces of the poor with as much severity, and without the same excuse of competition, as their compeers in the old world? What defender of our national character shall exorcise the bloody phantom which, from the blackened ruins of Massachusetts mills and New York tenant-traps, rise up and cry 'murder', against the grasping avarice that gambled with death and in several the existence of a system of deliberate consigned hundreds of human beings to torture for crime-stained gold ?"

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BYERY PRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, GEORGE E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

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

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 curriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance; but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; and at W. Dalton's, No. 3, St. Lowrence Main Street.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SCARCELY has the work of sacrilege in Italy been consuminated, and already trouble, confusion, and shame are falling fast upon its perpetrators. Above the roar of artillery, and the bellowings of the swinish rabble which greet Victor Emmanuel's progress through his new and iniq itously acquired dominions, are heard the murmurs of complaint, and the cry of indignation against Cavour and his accomplices. To the superficial observer, all may appear couleur de rose, and the King's progress a triumph; but if we look beneath the surface, we shall find abundance of proof that a storm is brewing, and a Sovereign Pontiff.

The first sympt om that strikes us is the anxiety of Cavour to postpone the day when he shall be compelled to give an account of his stewardship, and to make answer to the many and perplexing questions to which he will then be exposed. "There are not a few reasons"-says the Times correspondent-" why Count Cavour should feel great reluctance to confront Parliament under present circu mstances;" and when that Parliament does meet, we may with confidence look forward to an outbreak of indignation against the Liberal Minister, that shall cast him down to the dust, and shake the very foundations of his master's throne. The Times never has a word to say against the powerful and successful; and from such passages as these, which we call from its Foreign Correspondence, we may conclude that the cause which Cavour and Victor Emmanuel represent, is no longer in the ascendant. Of the former, and of the Sardinian Covernment, it speaks in the following terms:-

... Whenever the real history of the Savoy annexation is related it will be an amusing but instructive lesson. The part which the Sardinian Government has played in this solemn farce is such as to deprive it of sympathy wherever political honesty is respect-(It is only your Clear-Grits, and George Brownites, who can fall down and worship before such a vile plaster of Paris idol as this Victor Emmanuel)-"The tale will perhaps be told some day, and the world will see how a Minister who once commanded esteem even from his enemies, could Carour is at this mor more than a more Prefect at the orders of the French Foreign Office."

Of the annexation of Tuscany, and the Æmilian Provinces, the same authority speaks in a similar strain-as "accomplished in words," but, in fact, not so much as yet "sketched out."-The Provisional Government of these Provinces is now discovered to have been a system of fraud and rascality. " In the whole administration of justice in Parma, Modena, and Bologna," says the Times, " there is perfect chaos, and public business is at a perfect stand-still." These, be it remembered, are the forced confessions of an ardent admirer, not the envenomed invectives of the adversary, of the Italian revolutionists; and as such they must be accepted as a fair estimate of the merits of these Church robbing gentry. Again, the same competent authority tell us that complaints are universally rife against the incapacity of office holders and their "notoriously bad charact ers"-(another proof that in revolutions the greatest scoundrels always contrive to get themselves placed at the head of the State); and furnishes us with the following details, all exquisitely illustrative of the honesty and patriotism of Victor Emmanuel's friends and

"Some people atter loud complaints against the incapacity of persons either unfairly confirmed in oftics in spite of their unpatriotic precedents, or appointed to offices in spite of incapacity, and in some instances notoriously bad characters; while again others no less bitterly exclaim against the most shocking multiplication of the offices themselves. Unblushine favoritism, and importunate effrontery have led to an intolerable abuse of Government patronage, while the wish to gratify petty local, municipal interests has very nearly doubled that official machine, which it was the object of annexation to reduce. In the Duchy of Modena the judicial body is twice as numerous as it was under the Ducal Government. The whole kingdom boasts no less than three Supreme Courts; the same increase is observable in all the minor tribunals, in every branch of academical education; while, about popular instruction, next to nothing has been done. Every one of the twelve Universities of the Kingdom has augmented the numbers of its professors; and with them the number and salary of inspectors, a perfectly idle office, a mere sinecure, of modern contrivance."—Times Corr.

We inflict these details upon our readers, because they throw so strong a light upon the patriotism and political honesty of the Italian Liberal party; and because—since this multiplication of sinecures, and general venality, cannot law. The conclusion, therefore, is inevitable. If certainty as to the size, shape, habits, and pecu- with a broken heart, and in a voice of agony be epidemic monomania; we will venture to be suffi-

tion—there is every reason to believe as well as much as Christians, and their religion is antihope, that another revolution, which shall undo the work of the revolution of '59 is at hand .-Patriotism is, as the proverb tells us, always the charge of "idolatry" as against the Roman Catruth been more clearly and strongly exemplified than in the case of the patriots of Tuscany, and the revolted Papal Provinces.

From the Southern portion of the Peninsula, we still receive tidings of strife and bloodshed. The Sicilian insurrection still rages, and it is rehimself at the head of the insurgents. The story about the participation of the monks of a convent at Palermo in the insurrection, has been formally contradicted; the new version of the story being, that these pretended monks were but some of Mazzini's cut-throats in disguise, who obtained forcible entrance into the convent, and tried to palm themselves off as "patriotic religious." The dodge, though a clever one, did not succeed; nor is it likely that the excesses of the revolutionary party will find sympathisers amongst the ranks of the Catholic clergy.

Still from Ireland we receive the most heartrending accounts of the distress that prevails flight of the latter from their native land. "The Exodus"-writes the Dublin correspondent of the Times under date 1st instant-" this season -if the reports are not exaggerated-is likely to be as marvellous in its extent as that which followed upon the terrible famine of 1846-47." meet retribution preparing for the enemies of the | According to the same authority, the emigrating class is composed for the most part, not of small farmers, but of laborers and household servants. Unless means can be found to check this ruinous emigration, the old Celtic stock will soon become extinct in Ireland; and the long-cherished projects of the "Soupers" and the "Swaddlers" will be crowned with success.

> PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - The usual coutine business has been transacted during the past week. On Monday, M. Cartier announced that it was the intention of the Ministry to advise His Excellency to prorogue on Friday, the 18th them in doing so. Mr. Brown moved the appointment of a Select Committee to assist in making arrangements for giving a fitting reception to the Prince of Wales. This motion was opposed by M. Cartier as unconstitutional, and on a division was rejected by a majority of 59 to 40. An absurd, and in a moral point of view, a most dangerous Bill for the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Upper Canada, introduced by Mr. Cameron, has, we are happy to say, been effectually disposed of for this Session. Is it possible, we feel inclined to ask-is it possible that outside of Bedlam, there is any one simple enough to believe that Acts of Parliament can put a stop to the sale and use of ardent spirits, or other intoxicating drinks?

Is THE CATHOLIC CHURCH EVANGELICAL? -Anglicanism-not to say it profanely-bears about the same resemblance and relationship to Catholicity, that the monkey bears to man; and just as it would be surpassingly ludicrous to hear the Simia discussing the proportions of the latter, criticising his claims to comeliness, and deploring his want of the caudal appendage of which the former boasts, so are we struck with the surpassing absurdity, not to say impudence, of a controversy betwixt Anglicans, as to whether the Catholic Church is Evangelical. Yet in the columns of an Anglican cotemporary published in Toronto, we find this very subject gravely discussed; the learned editor adopting the negative side of the question, and one of his correspondents, over the signature A.T. espousing the other, or affirmative side of the question. We must do the latter the justice to add that he writes like a gentleman; and that if he is illogical, he is not-(for a Protestant that is to say) -offensively abusive. He admits that the Roman Catholic Church holds the truth; that as an one man who by himself, accepted the forty Anglican be has more in common with her than "with his Calvinistic brethren who are within the (Anglican) Church, or the Separatists who are without;" and he insists "that Roman Catholics or the 'Romanists,' notwithstanding, their I fear, idolatries, and other sad corruptions of the Faith, are unquestionably Evangelical;" though how he can pretend that idolaters can be Evangelical, or Christian, or anything but idolaters, we cannot well understand.

An idolater is not a Christian, neither can a Christian be an idolater; for idolatry consists essentially in worshipping as God, that which is not God, and in giving to creature that which is due exclusively to Creator. Idolatry is in short a sin against natural religion, as well as against in the Holy Ghost," it is the "boy who believes supernatural religion; against reason as well as in the Catholic Church," or the boy "who beagainst faith; so that as St. Paul tells us, even under the natural law, idolaters were without excuse, because "they changed the glory of the incorruptible God, into the likeness of the image of a corruptible man, and of birds, and of four footed beasts, and of creeping things." Romans, 1.23. Now as these things constitute idolatry, and as under the natural law there could be no excuse for those who did these things, how can they be admitted under the supernatural law intimate connection, the same harmony and lo-Idolatry is incompatible with the observance even which existing in the material order, enables a of the natural law; much more then must it be 'Cuvier, from the inspection of any single bone

no middle course for the Protestant who can reason, to pursue. He must either retract his and all her children, the title of Christian. For idolator.

Passing over this serious flaw in our friend's logic, we would like to know what he means. what Protestants usually mean, by the term " Evangeliported that Garibaldi himself is about to place cal." As we have been accustomed to hear that term applied, we have generally understood it as opposed to "Sacramental," and as the denial of Sacramental efficacy. Or we find it applied as the synonym of "antinomianism," and as the counterpart of the old Lutheran formula—that man is justified by faith alone; without charity, without good works, without penance, without any necessity on his part of leading a holy life. To be an evangelical Christian, in the ordinary meaning of the term as employed by Protestants, is to live in accordance with the Lutheran precept-" Sin, and sin lustily," so long as you have faith; no sin can damn save unbelief .-This is what is generally understood by evangelicalism; it implies sanding the sugar, putting chalk in the milk, alum in the bread, together with a regular attendance at chapel on Sabbath amongst the peasantry, and of the continued days; besides "getting happy" and going into "fits" on special occasions, such as Revivals and Protracted Meetings.

In this sense certainly the Catholic Church is

not Evangelical; for she holds out no hopes to

her children that they may be saved without la-

bor, exertion, and constant self-denial on their part; that a man is at liberty to cheat, and defraud his brethren six days of the week provided only that he observes the seventh with puritanical gloom; or that faith can dispense with the obligation of bringing forth good fruit in the shape of good works-that is works good, because done from the love of God as their supernatural principle. But in that the Catholic Church. even by her opponent's admission, holds and preaches the Evangel, Gospel, or glad tidings, as contained in the Creeds; and in that the Romish system is logically coherent throughout, so that of its doctrines one is the logical supplement of another-then if it inculcates aught, its must needs inculcate all, of Christian truth in its integrity and its purity. Admit that the Roman Catholic Church holds any portion or fragment of revealed truth, and you must admit instant, if the state of business should justify that she teaches the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The marvellous logical coherence of the Romish system, the harmony of its parts, so that of its doctrines one is the necessary correlative of the otheras her doctrine of justification is the corollary of her doctrine of Free Will, her doctrine of Purgatory the inevitable logical consequence of her doctrine of justification; as the Mariolatry with which her enemies taunt her, is the logical, not chronological, development of her doctrine of the Incarnation-this is recognised even by intelligent Protestants, and is the standing miracle of the Church; a miracle which proves that she is no human institution, her teachings the product of no human intelligence, or of any intelligence short of the Infinite. Now as no one doctrine of the Romish Church is inconsistent with, or the contradictory of another; and as even Protestants admit that the Romish Church holds some truth-it is the inevitable logical conclusion that it holds and teaches nothing contrary to truth, and that, therefore, it teaches pure truth. This is the stronghold of Romanism; that, whether true or false, from God or from the devil, its doctrines form one harmonious whole, in such strict logical coherence with one another, that one cannot even be displaced without entailing the complete destruction of the entire fabric. With Anglicanism, with all the religious systems to which the great apostacy of the XVI. century gave birth, the case is the very reverse. Not only is there betwixt their several doctrines no necessary cohesion or interdependence, but they are for the most the direct contradictories of one another. Thus no human ingenuity can reconcile the 39 Acticles of the Church of England with its Liturgy; or the Calvinistic doctrines of predestination, with the goodness of God, or with the atoning efficacy of Christ's blood. As the facetious Sydney Smith observed: one man may believe one article, another man may believe another article, and so thirty-nine men may perhaps be found who betwixt them believe all the 39 articles; but there never yet was, and it is a moral impossibility that there ever should be, stripes save one which the State nominally inflicts upon its creatures of the Establishment. -So too with Protestants in general; their case is that of the boys who at Sunday School recited their Creed, each one reciting one article till the whole was got through with. Thus-1st boy believed in "God the Father Almighty" &c., 2nd boy, believed, in "His only Son our Lord," and so on; till at last when the recital had got as far as " the quick and the dead," an awkward pause ensued, interrupted by the explanation of a little urchin-" Please Sir, the boy that believes in the Holy Ghost is not here to-day."

And a with Protestants; there is always one boy absent. If it is not the "boy who believes lieves in the Communion of Saints." Do what they will, Protestants can never make up a perfect Creed amongst them; and their religion, if Christianity at all, is but a mutilated Christiunity at its best. And berein is the striking characteristic of the Protestant religion. There is no inutual relation, often irreconcilable discrepaucy, betwixt its several tenets; whilst with the Popish or Romish system, there is the same

therefore greatly increase the burden of taxa- tolerates idolatry, then are not Romanists so formed a portion. Rome, the modern Jerusalem, ing; he takes up his parable, against provoking is built, as a City which is compact together; and discussion on the efficacy, nature, or proper mode Christian as well as anti-Evangelical. There is the hand of the Divine Architect is, to him who hath eyes to see, everywhere apparent.

Instead, therefore, of discussing the claims of the Catholic Church to be evangelical, our last resource of a scoundrel; but never has this | tholic Church; or he must withhold from her | Anglican friends would do well to satisfy themselves whether she is Christian in any sense of no man who believes in One God the Creator of the word. If she be, then is she all that she heaven and earth, can by any possibility be an claims to be-the One Church outside of whose pale there is no salvation. If, on the other hand, she be in any sense "idolatrous," then is she not Christian-and under either hypothesis the discussion is at an end. But, and this is what we would impress upon our friend A. T .- it is absurd, illogical to admit as he does that the Ro-Nicene Creed, and is at the same time an idolater; it is absurd and illogical to tax the Romish Church with "dangerous and degrading error," whilst recognising as he does that she holds some portion of truth; seeing that her teachings form one coherent and harmonious whole, of which, if part be true, all must be true. We defy any one to lay his finger upon any discrepancy betwixt the several doctrines of the Romish Church, or to convict her of inconsistency; and such being the case, it would be as easy for A.T. to persuade us of the carnivorous habits of animals with the teeth and stomach of a sheep, as of "the dangerous and degrading errors? of a system which, logically coherent throughout, manifests indubitable symptoms of holding any one fragment of divine truth.

> M. CHINIQUY AND HIS TRIBULATIONS .- The course of heresy, like the course of true love, never yet ran smooth; and of this we have a striking instance in the case of poor dear Father Chiniquy, and his interesting batch of converts, lately born unto the Lord, through the mysterious agencies of pork and oatmeal. Their spiritual mother has, it must be confessed, had a very hard time with them.

Nor is her condition one whit improved, how that she has brought forth her child. The young one is a remarkably infirm or rickety child, ever ailing, ever crying out, and clamouring for its victuals-for its oatmeal, and its pork, and its potatoes. The poor creature has also suffered many things from the hands of the doctors, or spiritual advisers, who have been called in to prescribe for its complaints; and who-as doctors generally do — differ greatly as to the fitting mode of treatment. There are doctors of the old Presbyterian School, and they recommend one method; and again there is an interloping doctor from the Grand Ligne Mission-(not a regular practitioner it seems)-and he recommends an entirely different mode of procedure. These facts are divulged in a communication addressed to the New York Evangelist, giving an account of Chiniquy and his flock-from whence we make some extracts :---

" There is trouble in the camp. The colony needs the prayers of God's people now more than ever .-All who have taken an interest in them ought to know their trouble and its source."

This trouble, as our readers may suppose, is one insenarable from Protestantism, or the right of private judgment; and is thus described by Rev. Mr. Hellmuth, one of the doctors called in to the assistance of the sickly babe of grace .-The reverend gentleman furnishes us with the following diagnosis of the disease. We again copy from the New York Evangelist:-

"Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, an excellent Episcopal Minis-March 2nd. He says he had spent two days in the colony-Chiniquy being absent-and was delighted with the progress of the converts in divine things .-But" - (and here we come to the trouble and its source) - " I am deeply grieved to learn that Mr. A. who was here and at St. Anne, from the Grand Ligne Mission, has been sending Tracts on the question of Baptism, and while here made efforts to propagate Baptist views. The fact is clear and paluable that he has, and is still corresponding with various parties on the vexed question; he is even ready to come among them, and thus cause an unhappy division, which must prove disastrons to the peace, unity, and prosperity of this newly born people."

Poor dear Mr. Chiniquy, writing under date of March 6th, confirms this heart-breaking statement of Dr. Hellmuth. The former says that Tracts on Baptism have been scattered by hundreds amongst the "newly born people," whose spiritual constitution has been quite undermined by the process; and he adds:-

"The result of these letters and tracts is, that the great work of conversion is quite checked. There are two parties now struggling against each other, and the priests of Rome are triumphing. They look upon Mr. A. and his Baptist friends as their best auxiliaries, and they publicly say they are now sure to keep their ground against the Gospel. My heart is broken at the sight of these new difficulties coming from the Baptists of Canada whom I considered my best friends. For God's sake, unite your prayers with other Christians that the eyes of the Baptists may be opened to the sad results of their interfer-

"Let all Christians pray for me, because my tribulations which were great, are still greater, since those whom I considered the children of the Gospel are uniting their efforts (unintentionally) to those of the Church of Rome, to oppose the great work of the mercy of God among my dear Canadian people:'

Thus mourns, thus in anguish of spirit groans unhappy Chiniquy over the miserable abortion to which he has given birth. But what an amusing, what a valuable commentary upon the Protestant theories of " private judgment" and " free inquiry" do not these tears and groams supply .-Addressing himself to the Catholic whose faith he hopes to unsettle, the Protestant " Swaddler" has ever on his lips the text "prove all things:" and he is never weary of asserting the right, nay the duty, of every Christian man to subject every doctrine to the test of that proof. and of private judgment. To circulate by thousands amongst Catholics, letters and tracts calling in question, turning into ridicule, and treating with scurrility and obscenity, the doctrines of the Catholic 'Church-is a duty incumbent upon good Protestants; but io! when the process as compatible with any form of Christianity ?- great coherence, betwixt its several parts, as that which the " Swaddler" applies to Papists, is by Protestants of one sect applied to Protestants of another, his tears gush forth, sobs convulse his incompatible with Christianity or the supernatural of some long extinct species, to pronounce with frame, his groanings are piteous to hear; and

of administering the sacraments; and denounces "free inquiry" and the exercise of the "right of private judgment," as the inventions of Satan, and as the workings of the mystery of iniquity. Alas! for poor Chinquy; he will find it no easy task to convince his "newly born people" that they have not as good a right to exerclse their "private judgment" upon his teachings, or expositions of the Scriptures, as they had to exercise the same faculty upon the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

What is taking place on a small scale at Kan-kakee and at St. Anne, is but a transcript of what occurred on a large scale in Europe within manist believes in all the truths embodied in the half a century after the breaking out of the great apostacy of the XVI. century. The divisions, the heart-burnings, and mutual recriminations of the diverse contending sects into which, within a few years from the origin of Protestantism, the Protesting world was split up, operated most effectually to check the further any part is false, all must be false-or if any progress of the apostacy, or moral corruption; just as the squabbles betweet the Baptists and Paido-Baptists-betwixt Chiniquy and the Grand Ligne Mission " Swaddlers" - have, as the former tells up, "checked" the great work of apostacy amongst the French Canadians. The latter may not be very learned, or skilled in controversy; but they have cunning enough to know that of contraries both cannot be true, or from God; and to require that, ere they consent to renounce the faith of their fathers, and to ahandon the clear and uniform teachings of the Catholic Church, they who seek to make proselvtes of them shall at least agree amongst themselves as to what is truth, and define the articles of the new faith which they design to impose upon their proselytes. Now, as in the XVII. century, the "Variations of Protestantism" are at once the proof of its infernal or hellish origin, and the apology of Catholicity or Popery. We rejoice therefore that there is "trouble in the camp" of the Kankakee Soupers, amongst the deluded followers of the degraded priest; and we heartily pray God that these "troubles" may never be less, but that their dissensions may be multiplied, and that the strife betwixt the two contending parties may become, day by day, more intense, and more envenomed.

> SACRILEGE.—The way of the transgressors is hard; but of none can this be said with more truth than of those who have laid profane hands on sacred things, on things dedicated to God, to His Church, and to His poor; of those, in short who have been guilty of the sin of sacrilege.

History is full of examples of the melancholy end of the sacrilegious; of the sudden destrucrion that has sometimes betallen them; of the slow working, but sure inevitable curse that attaches itself, and clings to the unlawful detention of sacred things or things consecrated to the service of Almighty God. In the annals of most of our old English historic families, we may trace the working of this curse; their names have become extinct, and the property which by violence they wrested from the hands of its legitimate owners, has in the great majority of instances, passed into families guiltless of direct participation in the sacrilegious robberies of the XVI century; whilst the vile Cromwell, who was the prime agent, and instigator of those robberies, gave in his own person, and his tragic though justly deserved fate upon the scaffold, a signal proof that even in this life the sin of sacrie rarely goes altogether unpunished. upon individuals only did that punishment fall; for the crime was a national crime, and in the civil wars which devasted England and Scotland in the XVII. century it received a condign national punishment. One of the exciting causes of those wars, and of those intestine troubles which in brutality and blasphemous impiety equalled the worst horrors of the French Revolution, was the dread entertained by the landed gentry that the Stuarts contemplated calling in question the grants of the old Church and Abbey lands made by their Tudor predecessors; and this sorded dread of being compelled to disgorge a portion of their plunder, and not the love of liberty and constitutional right, was the main spring of the opposition offered to the Stuart dynasty: and thus the whirligig of time brings in his re-

In one of his masterly Essays, Cardinal Wiseman has given some striking illustrations of the "Fate of Sacrilege" against religious persons; one or two of which, as they may be unknown to some of our readers, we will venture to reproduce.

END OF AN ORANGEMAN,-" Every one knows," says His Eminence, "how cruelly and brutally the clergy were treated during the Irish Rebellion, as it is called, by the soldiery or Protestant authorities into whose hands they fell. It is not many years since the late Sir W. B. was canvassing for his election, and went into a shop, we believe a booksellers', to ask for votes. The tradesman was an old man, and the canvasser and a friend who was with him, asked him if he remembered the bad times, and asked him if they were as bad as they were represented. The old man replied, that he remembered them well, and that they were much more evil than they were thought; 'and Sir W.,' he said, 'I well remember your uncle had a priest tied up to the triangles, and severely flogged, till the blood ran on the stones --And years after, I saw your uncle lying dead on the same spot, having fallen out by the window, and dashed his brains out on the same stones on which he had shed that blood.' We have this narrative"concludes the illustrious writer-" from an eye-wit-

Here is another anecdote to the same purpose,

which we borrow from the same source:-"During the same eventful period, a yeoman in the Protestant army shot a priest with a pistol. Some time after he biew out his own brains with the same weapon. A brother of his secured the pistol, and some years later committed self-murder with it.— Their mother now got possession of the fatal instrument of divine vengeance, and flung it far into a deep pond. There was still one surviving brother, and he, as if impelled by some stern fatality, never rested till he had fished it up again, unknown to his mother. He scoured it clean, and made it fit for use. He kept it by him till his hour was come; when he inflicted on himself the same fate with it as his brothers had done before. Perhaps modern medical jurists will call but entail a vast additional expenditure, and "Romanists" are idolaters, or if their religion liarities of the creature of whose frame it once protests against the enormity of tract distribut- ciently old-fashioned to call it THE OURSE OF SAOBI-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **MAY** 18, 1860.

THOR "- Essays, by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Vol. 1, p.p. 373, 374.

Yes. There is a curse upon the head of the sacrilegious, as there is upon the head of the murderer; and if the proverb be true that "murder will out;" if earth itself refuses covert to the murderer, so that the "very stones prate of his where-about;" no less true is it that the hand of the Lord is heavy upon him who is guilty of the sin of sacrilege against things or persons dedicated to His holy service. The dogs licked the blood of Henry VIII., even as they licked of old the blood of the impious Achab, and gnawed the bones of the foul Jezabel; and if they do not speedily repent, and turn away from the wickedness which they have committed, we have ample reasons, from the history of the past, for believing that judgment, swift and signal, will yet fall upon the heads of those who, in these our days, have laid profane hands on the territories of the Holy See; and who have presumptuously arrayed themselves in opposition to the anointed Pontiff. to Christ's Vicar upon earth. Amen-So be it.

English Commercial Morality!-This virtue upon which the Great Briton especially piques himself, has had a very striking illustration in certain late revelations as to the actual condition of the Gun Boat force of the British Empire. It is only about five years ago that this force was called into existence; and great things were anticipated from the new class of vessels which, at an immense expense, had been constructed to secure the coasts of Great Britain against all dangers of an invasion. Unfortunately it seems these vessels were built by contract with some of the leading firms in the English mercantile world; and the result is, that, at the present moment, out of a flotilla of 47 vessels, there is scarce one fit for service, or that will not require almost as much money to put her in a seaworthy condition, as was at the first expended upon building her. The London Times devotes a Leader to the subject, and the rascality of England's merchant princes, from which we learn the nature of the frauds of which the latter have been guilty. It would appear in the first place, that the vessels were built of green, instead of seasoned timber; and the result is, that, in the words of the Times, " scarcely a sound piece of wood can be seen about them." The same authority divulges some more of the tricks in trade of these British " merchant princes," which would seem to indicate that in smartness in matters of business, they are more than a match for the sharpest Yankee pedlar in New England:-

"The copper bolts which should have gone through and been clinched on each side, 'were found to have been changed into short ends of about two inches, driven in on each side."

No wonder that the vessels are worthless, and that as the Times now informs the public, "the whole of our gunboats affoat are unfit for service." Yet, adds the Times, even " these considerations are forgotten in the shame we feel on reflecting that firms holding a high position in the English mercantile world should be guilty of such baseness." There is indeed ample food for reflection and serious meditation on the causes which have led to the adoption of such a low standard of morals as that which now finds almost universal acceptance in wealthy and Protestant England.

he, is strikingly exemplified in the case of the Tristram Shandy Bull of Excommunication published by the Protestant Press of Great Britain, France, the United States and the British North American Colonies. Though stigmatised as a lie by the Catholic press, who indicated the source from whence their adversaries had borrowed it; though condemned as a lie, at last, by the Times and other members of the Protestant press; and though the actual document, or genuine Excommunication has been extensively published -still the lie continues to do service, still is it paraded in the columns of Protestant journals as it again reproduced in the columns of the Colonial Presbyterian, of the 26th ult., an evangelical paper published at St. Johns, New Brunswick; and we doubt not that it will be laid before our children, and our children's children as an authentic document, which has never been contradicted, whose authenticity has never been impugned.

What do we conclude from this? That a Protestant lie is immortal; that it is in vain to attempt even to slay the venomous beast; and that, with the evangelical portion of the Protestant world at least, it is useless to argue, in vain to reason. Their opposition to Popery has its origin, not in an intellectual, but in a moral depravity; they are children of him who was a Protestant against truth from the beginning; and the only legitimate weapon against them and their dupes-for they have dupes-is mockery or ridicule. If it is in ignorance that they pubjish such things, then are they intellectually conemptible as fools; but if knowingly they sin against truth—then are they morally contemptible as knaves; and on neither hypothesis are they entitled to courtesy, or respectful treatment from those whom they malign, and against whom they squirt the venom of their mendacious slanders.

What they have Gained by the Change. -From recently published statistics it appears that the oppressed, harshly-treated subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff are taxed, annually, to the amount of nine francs per head, or about a dollar and a half. The entire personal expenses of the Pope for the year 1858 amounted to the sum of eighteen thousand francs; not half of what the Piedmontese Commissary or "Jack-in-Office" assigned to himself immediately upon entering the Romagna. Ere long the people of the latter will be able to appreciate what they have gained by their treachery towards, and unprovoked revolt against the authority of, the Holy

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS .- We would respectfully insmuate to our subscribers the necessity of a little more punctuality on their part in remitting the amount of their long outstanding arrears due to this office. We do not like thus to remind them of the performance of a duty; but the truth of the matter is, that the state of our finances imposes this painful task upon us. We hope we may not be compelled to return to the subject: and we would also call the attention of our delinquent subscribers to the fact, that we are placing their several accounts in the hands of a lawyer for collection, who will find means of enforcing compliance with our reasonable demands for payment.

THE PRINCE OF WALE'S VISIT .- On Tuesday afternoon a meeting was held of citizens who take an interest in the arrangements for the reception of our royal visitor. A Committee was named, and a subscription list opened for a "Citizens Reception Fund:" subscribers to the amount of ten dollars to be entitled to tickets of admission to any festive demonstration of welcome organised and provided, either entirely or in part, out of the monies subscribed to the aforesaid Fund.

PRICE OF BREAD .- An increase in the price of bread has caused much comment amongst our citizens. By some it is attributed to a sudden rise in the price of alum, and plaster of Paris; whilst by others, who still adhere to the opinion that there is some mysterious connection betwixt the price of bread and the price of flour, the increased cost of the former is attributed to a rise in the price of the latter. We offer no opinion of our own upon the matter; only it seems to us that the hypothesis of a connection betwixt the price of flour and the price of bread is-in so far as Montreal bread is concernedscarcely tenable; seeing that a fall in the price of the former is never accompanied by anything like a corresponding fall in the price of the other -as would be the case did the supposed connection betwixt the price of flour and the price of bread, actually obtain.

QUEBEC ELECTION. - We learn from the Quebec Chronicle that M. Legare has retired from the candidature of the East Division of the City of Quebec, and that in consequence M. Huot will be returned without opposition.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES. -- In a recent work on China, by a Mr. Scarth, a Protestant gentleman long resident in that country, it is pesitively affirmed that the whole number of Protestant Missionaries in China probably exceeds the number of converts, not actually in their

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. MR. DAWSON. To the Rev. Eneas McDonell Dawson, P.P., Upper Town, Ottawa.

Rev. Dear Sir,-We, the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of this city, anxious to convey to you our deep sense of the many obligations under which your past kindness has laid us, beg most respectfully that you will accept those spontaneous sentiments of esteem and gratitude which animate us to present ourselves before you on this occasion. We assure you, Rev. Sir, we cannot forget your readiness on all occasions to respond cheerfully to our solicitations, regardless of personal VITALITY OF A PROTESTANT Lie. - The inconvenience, in devoting your admirable talents vitality, or nowers of endurance of a Protestant and extensive literary acquirements to the service of our Associaton; and we appreciate your condescension the more, as our nationality is only kindred, not identical with your own. As Irishmen, Rev. Sir. we cannot too much admire your true Christian patriotism, which is not bounded by the shores of your chivalrous native land, but enables you to discern in the Emerald Isle those virtuous traits of character for which she is so emmently distinguished, and to which you have so recently given expression. Ner are we insensible, Rev. Sir, of the service you have rendered to religion and justice, in enlightening the public mind by your able exposition of the real state of affairs in Italy at the present juncture; and your cogent advocacy of the temporal rights of the Sovereign Pontiff awakes as deep a sympathy in our hearts as that which makes itself so unmistakeably against Victor Emmanuel by Pius IX. We find as an humble offering, and a slight testimonial of that affection which we shall ever entertain for you, and be assured your past kindness will long live in the memory of a grateful people.
Signed on behalf of the Association,

Ed. Smith, President; Pat'k. Devine, Vice President; John Quain, do. do.; Robert O'Reilly, Cor. Sec.; Wm. Finley, Rec. Sec.; Thos. Hanley, Treasurer; T. F. O'Brien; Danl. Lanigan. Ottawa City, April 23, 1860.

MR. DAWSON'S REPLY.

Your address which I have just had the pleasure to hear, has, I must acknowledge, taken me by surprise. But it is no slight gratification to be so agreeably surprised. You will not, however, understand me to say that I am astonished at the kind and friendly sentiments expressed by the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association. It is characteristic of their nation to entertain grateful feelings towards those who endeavor to do them service .-Anything that I may have done for the good of your Society deserves not to be called a service—far less to be acknowledged with such a cordial expression of gratitude.

I would have considered it most ungracious to have refused to deliver a lecture or two in the hall of your association, which I hope you will soon be enabled to exchange for one still larger and more commodious.

What I ha done for an Institution which, however friendly, had not an equally strong claim on my attention, I could not deny myself the satisfaction of doing for the Literary Society in which you are interested I only wish that together with my good will, -my earnest desire to promote the interests of your most useful Institute, -1 were possessed of all the ability and learning you so sincerely, but beyoud my deserts, ascribe to me. I do, however, and without presumption, I conceive, lay claim to the patriotism for which you give me credit. It is only to be desired that it were more active and efficient -more, in every way, according to the examples of my native land, to which you have made such pleas-

ing allusion.
It is particularly gratifying to me to hear you observe that that true patriotism which you think you behold in me, and which I am far, indeed, from repudiating, is not circumscribed by the comparatively narrow limits of any portion of our country, however much endrared by early associations, and by the richest treasures of historical recollections. If, indeed, I could fail to appreciate the actual merits and the past history of any one of the three king- vote of the Legislature. (Cheers.)

doms, it certainly would not be those of that interesting land from which you derive your origin.

You confer upon me the greatest honor-and I take a pride in reflecting that I have done anything at all to elicit from you so high a compliment-when you say that I have "rendered service to justice and religion in enlightening the public mind in regard to the actual state of affairs in Italy." In this I claim no other merit than that of having derived from au-thentic sources, the information which I have, on several occasions, endeavored to disseminate. It is not only from your friendly and encouraging commendation of my humble labors, that I have learned how completely, as concerns the vitally important matters you refer to, truth has prevailed over error, in so many intelligent and upright minds. The enthusiastic demonstration in the Cathedral on the 18th of March, by Christians of so many nations, and in which your fellow countrymen shared so largely, renders this fact still more abundantly apparent.

If I could flatter myself that I have done any real service to your Institute, I should enjoy unmingled pleasure in accepting the substantial proof of gratitude, with which you most kindly present me. Whilst cannot avoid thinking, and not without regret, that you have imposed on yourselves a sacrifice far beyond my merits, I look forward with delight, to the day not far distant, may we hope, when through your liberality, it will be in my power to erect in our proposed new church, a litting monument of your frieadship, your unfeigned and genuine friendship, which will ever be my study to reciprocate.

The following picture of American "Civilisation" is from the New York Irish American. We strongly recommend it to the study of the Irish Catholic; and trust that it may be reproduced by some of the Irish Catholic journals on the other side of the Atlantic, as a warning to those of their fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, who may be meditating the dangerous expedient of emigration to the United States:-

" As a community we are somewhat given to vaunting our superior civilization and biding the rest of the world stand aside as unworthy to be compared to us in all that marks un enlightened und eminently Christian nation. The wrongs of suffering humanity, under the despotic rule of European potentates, excite the eloquence of our patriotic orators; the paternal woes of a Mortara inspire the Jeremiads of our philanthropists; and our travelled citizens, when viewing the poverty of the Spaniard or Italian are so shocked in all their ideas of propriety that the milk of human kindness with which they are brimful, overflows in drops of burning anger, and the scathing denunciation of " our own correspondent" evince the indignation with which the native of the "greatest nation in the universe views the degradation of his fellow-men abroad.

"With this unlimited supply of excellent theory to be found everywhere in our midst, is it not wonderful that we should, nevertheless, not only have a skeleton in our own house, but actually as many of them as the most senile community of the Eastern Hemisphere? spectres, too, quite as hideous. Yet such is the fact; for who can deny that our manufacturing corporations, aye, and private employers, grind the faces of the poor with as much severity and without the same excuse of competition, as their compeers in the old world? What defender of our national character shall exorcise the bloody phantoms which, from the blackened rains of Massachusetts mills and New-York tenant traps, rise up and cry "murder" against the grasping avarice that gambled with death and consigned hundreds of numan beings to torture for crime-stained gold?-Do not the records of our courts tell of Mortaras multiplied five hundred fold, who curse the juggle of law which, in the name of Freedom, robs them of their offspring? And these, too, bear only a small proportion to the number of those whose wrongs never reach the public eye. But what are they to the crowning iniquity of lending an added sting to the pain of helpless poverty, and crushing still more the bruised heart upon which Providence has permitted the heavy load of affliction to fall .-We do not say that this is chargeable upon us as a sin of commission; but, most certainly, our sins of omission have led directly to the result. Did we as a civil community, exercise a proper discretion in the choice of those to whom we delegate the administration of our affairs, such a horror as that which occurred on Sunday night of last week at Bellevue Hospital could never have occurred in our very midst. The details make the flesh on our bones

"A poor Irishwoman named Mary Connor, who was about to be confined, applied on that day at Bellevue, and was admitted. In common with several others, she was placed in a room in the lower part of the building called the "waiting room," where she and the other patients were left for the night without aid or the attendance which their situation demanded, and which, in any well regulated hospital, they would have received. The result may be anticipated, but not in all its revolting horrors. The poor woman was seized during the night with the pains of labor, and being unable, from exhaustion, to assist herself, and no help or attendance being at hand, the child of which she was delivered perished almost as soon as it was ushered into the world. Those who, like this poor mother, believe in the necessity of infant baptism will understand the affliction which, besides the loss of her child, she has to bear. What, then, will be their feelings when they learn that, on the at-tending physician visiting the ward in the morning, it was found that the body of the infant had been partly decoured by rats, which the unhappy woman had felt swarming over the bed during the night, but which she was too weak and exhausted to drive away had they attacked her elf, or had she sufficient consciousness remaining to suspect the fearful reason of their presence. As the matter now stands, it is uncertain whether the infant died under the fangs of the loathsome vermin or for want of the necessary care; but the case is already dreadful enough without adding to it the deepening horror of a human life extinguished in such a manner upon the

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Gacette gives the following report of M. Cartier's speech in reference to the visit of the Frince of Wales:-

very threshold of the world.

Mr. Cartier stated that, whatever certain journals might have said, it was now ascertained by His Excellency that His Royal Highness would not be able to leave England before the 15th of July. As the session was coming to a close, it was perhaps right that the Government should state at once the course they intended to pursue. They intended to move re-solutions in both Houses of Parliament, to be the basis of an address to be presented to the Prince by the. Speakers of the Houses. They thought the Speakers, when presenting these addresses, should be accompanied by the members of both Houses, and they thought the travelling expenses of members who had to come to Quebec for the purpose should be paid out of the appropriation for that purpose .-How long the Prince would stay in Quebec was not yet known to His Excellency—he could probably spend but a few days in each place-but it was thought proper that the members of the House should accompany him to Montreal, and there be present at the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge. (Hear.)-The Commissioner of Public Works had not made one item of the expense attendant on the visit or included it at the supplementary estimate, because they had no data on which to form a calculation .-The Government intended to ask a vote of credit, by address of both Houses, to be met next session by a

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM - A movement has been set on foot by what is called "The Common and Grammar School and Public Library Law Reform Association, of the Townships of Egremont and Normanby," in the County of Grey, having for its object the abolition of the present School system.— The following is an address from the Association in question :-

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF UPPER CANADA.

Gentlemen-In consequence of the tyrannical authority vested in and arbitrary exactions of the Common School and Library Law of Upper Canada, we are constrained to solicit your co-operation in petitioning the Legislature to amend or remodel that system, in consonance with the laws of individual liberty, which we as Bri ish subjects expect, and have a right to enjoy; but of which, in many respects, we are deprived, in matters of vital importance, as parents and British freemen.

We are convinced that much of the strife and dissension existing throughout the country at large may be justly attributed to this law which is one of many proofs, of its inadequacy to the intellectual wants of the people of Canada; and notwithstanding the enormous local taxation, the sum of \$441,616 50c. has been taken from the Public Treasury for that purpose, during the past year; and yet a great proportion of the children of our country are, according to the published Returns of the Chief Superintendent for 1858, uneducated.

We think you will coincide with us in saying, that. System so expensive, and possessed of so many repugnant, obnoxious features, without proportionate redeeming qualities calls for immediate abolition;and the introduction of a System more equitable to all, in the erection of which we may be materially assisted by your maturer judgment and experience.

Each individual is earnestly solicited to compare the present School Laws with what their judgment and conscience consider RIGHT; also a careful perusal of the Reports of the various Local Superintendents, and it will there be seen that the Law gives universal dissatisfaction.

We hope it will not be considered presumptyous in the few persons who compose this Association, to address the public on a question of so great magnitude but the severity of the yoke laid upon us renders our condition so unendurable, that we cannot longer restrain our feelings, surcharged with intolerable

We are, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, S. L. M. LUKE, President.

B. Rogers, Secretary.

THE RAPE AND MURDER CASE AT ST. JOHNS -- On The Rape and Murder Case at St. Johns — Oh Saturday last, the day, as we were informed—on which the adjourned inquest was to be held, we dispatched our Reporter to the place in question. On his arrival, however, he found that the Inquest had been adjourned sine die. The Coroners have found been adjourned sine die. The Coroners have found that the Inquest had been adjourned sine die. The Coroners have found that the Inquest had been adjourned sine die. The Coroners have found the Inquest had been adjourned sine die. The Coroners have found the Inquest had been adjourned sine die. the atmost difficulty in procuring evidence; however, be it said to the honor of our Coroner, Mr. Jones, that he has left no stone unturned to arrive at the main and leading points of the case. At the same time his efforts and those of M. Tesse have been, as yet, unavailing; and there can be little, if any doubt, that Morin and Collette, the men confined in our jail, will be eventually discharged, no evidence, even of the circumstantial stamp, having as yet been produced against them.—Herald, 15th in-

LOWER CANADA DOMINATION. -- We have heard so much of late about the tyranny of our French Canadian brothren, and had it so constantly dunned into our ears that they not only wish to be, but in reality are, the masters of Upper Canada, that we were beginning to fear that there might possibly be some show of truth in the statements of our nolitical opponents, when we accidently stumbled on a return ordered by the Legislative Assembly which shows that there is no truth in the assertion that the French have a monopoly of everything. It seems to be a disputed point as regards the amount of revenue contributed by each section of the Province; he Opposition say Upper Canada pays three-fourths, but in this they possibly exaggerate, and count everything coming into Lower Canada which is sold for consumption in Upper Canada. However it may be, there is certainly no ground for the assertion that the French Canadians are favoured at the expense of the British. The return referred to indicates that among the members of the Government 9 are English and 3 French. Surely it will not be said that the French are our masters in the Government, with three to one against them. There is certainly no preponderance here at all events; and as for the members of the Legislative Assembly, they stand 86 British, to 44 French; yet we are told that the French rule Upper Canada, and force upon us just such laws as they please! In connection with the charge of French domination in the Government and Legislature, we are told that the French have the preference as employees. In the public Works Department there are 18 cierks, 15 English, and three French; in the Postoffice Department 49 clerks, 48 of whom are English; and in Parliament there are 66 clerks, 40 of whom are British, and 26 French; messengers in the same 29, of whom 12 are British. Why, then, should it be said that we are under the domination of Lower Canada? If ministers happen to be in a minority in Upper Canada, that is no reason for charging the Lower Canadians with desiring to have the upper hand. We rather think the Opposition will begin to find out ere long that they are playing a losing game. - Hamilton Spectator.

MR. BROWN AND THE TORONTO GLOBE. -It is often made matter of reproach to those who find it necessary to assail Mr. Brown's position as a public man that he is ever made repsonsible for the opinions expressed in the Globe. We have often pointed out that it is no one's business who writes for the Globe, but Mr. Brown, as the publisher is morally and legally responsible for its course in public affairs. To this the Kingston British Whig replies:—"When Mr. Walter sat for Reading in the House of Commons, was he ever made personally responsible for the writings in the Times? Why then make Mr. Brown personally accountable for all the Globe contains? And we ask our contemporary in return: When was Mr. Walter either leader of the Opposition or Chancellor of the Exchequer? When the publisher of the Times attains to either position be assured that he will be made responsible for the Times' thundering. Now Mr. Walter is not a person of sufficient importance to make it worth an opponent's trouble to call his sayings and doings in question. If we mistake not, however, Mr. Lowe has been held responsible for writings in the Times, as Disraeli, Bulwer Lytton and others have had their public writings called in question in the House of Commons. Justice, common seuse and precedent may al! alike be quoted in favor of this responsibility .- Montreal Guzette.

Those who are well read in the history of the Union consummated, or rather coerced, between the two Provinces, cannot but admit that the reform party of that day were the active match-makers on the part of Upper Canada. The most rampant Clear-Grit will not deny that "responsible government," the basis of our present constitution, was brought into existence, and carefully nursed to maturity, by the same reform party. So emphatic indeed were the "old reformers of '37," that they went to the extreme of rebellion to obtain, what was then designated as the only remedy for the "grievances" of that period. So long as the Union operated in favor of a reform majority, and responsible government gave office and patronage to the reform party, every thing was coleur de rose; and a word breathed against the Union, or responsible government, would have been denounced by reformers as treason to the Constitution. But mark the change! No sooner does the wheel turn round and place the moderate Conservative party uppermost, than the length and breadth of the country is agitated for "constitutional changes."-Toronto Colonist.

CROPS IN UPPER CANADA. WINTER WHEAT. -It would be impossible to ascertain the precise extent of the damages done to the growing wheat by frost-killing. That more or less damage has been done is evident enough; but what may be the extent of the loss, upon the yield of next harvest, cannot be ascertained. In many cases, something has been done to repair the loss: the injured grain has been ploughed up and spring wheat sown in its place. It may turn out that, in these cases, the loss will be very little if anything. There are some reasons for preferring spring to winter wheat; not the least of which is the most absolute immunity of the former, if properly selected and put in at the right time, from the ravages of the fly. In 1858, the Bureau of Agriculture ascertained, spring wheat was more productive than winter; and it may be said that in some parts of the country, it is now the only safe crop, on account of the devastations of the fly on winter wheat. Where the crop is so manifestly damaged as to promise only a very deficient yield, the best course is to plow it up and put in spring wheat. It is not yet to late. Spring wheat may be sown to advantage as late as the 15th of the month and perhaps later .- Toronto Leader.

5

Accident .- A son of the late Dr. Macklem, and nephew of Mr. Thomas C. Street, fell into the river Niagara, on Sunday, 6th inst., and was carried ove r the Falls.

Scene in the Interior of the Hungarian .-- Mr. She idan, diver, has returned to Halifax from Cape Sable. He descended several times into the interior of the wrecked steamer. The Journal says :-

"The scene which pres nied itself was appalling in the extreme; for although there were no corpses in the interior of the ship, there were nearly twenty bodies discovered entangled in the wreck alongside and in the gullies close by. These frightful remnants of poor humanity exhibited all the stages of dismemberment, sans heads, arms, legs, &c., and all more or less in a state of decomposition. Those seen appear to have been up and iressed, or partly so, as some of them were evidently in the act of putting on their shoes, stockings or other clothing, when the king of terrors put a stop to their toilet for ever."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Fort William, D Shea, 10s; Drummondville, Miss Ployart, £1 5s; New Glasgow P. Shovlan, 10s; Alexandria, A Grant, 5s; Coburg, J Dolan, 18s 9d; Lindsay, J Kennedy, 15s; Jordan, J W Keating, 10s; Lancaster, Captain N B M Donald, 10s; Martintown, D M'Donald, 10s; St Roch d'Lachigan, J Maguire, 10s; Sarnia, J Scully, 10s; St Andrews, M Maloney, £1 5s; St Sylvester, J Coarr, 10s; Leeds, P Judge, F Leonard, 2s 6d; Arthur, B O'Donnell, 10s; Deschambault, Z Bouille, 5s; Toronto J Mulvenny, 5s; Fort William, W Jennings, 15s; Sherrington, T Halpin, 12s 6d; West Farnham, J D Mullin, 10s; Sorel, P Tobin, 12s 6d; Berthier, J Morin, 10s; Lochiel, J M'Donnell, 5s; Durham, D Mooney, 10s; St. Columban, S. Roarke, 12s 6d; Pickering, Mrs. Post, 10s; Bangor, Me., U.S., Rev. H. Gillin, £1 5s; Ottawa City, L. Whelan, 10s; Galt, M. Doyle, 10s;—Maskinonge, Rev. L. E. Bois, £1 5s; Cote Neiges, J. Sexton, 5s 71d.

Per J Donegan, Tingwick -W Coakly, 12s 6d. Per J Rowland, Ottawa City-J Smith, 10s; T

Welsh, 5s; W Noeter, 10s.
Per Rev R Kelleher, Maidstone -L Kane, 10s. Per A M'Queen, St. Andrews-Self, 53; J M'Lear,

Per P Murray, Brockville-C Kelly, 10s: R O-Halloran, 53; J Galfagher, 10s; P Fitzpatrick, 10s. Per Rev Mr. Trahan, Richmond-Self, 10s; N

Per Rev M M'Carty, Williamstown-M M'Gilliese,

Per J Foley, Norwood-M Shea, 10s. Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills-H M'Donald,

Per Rev. G J Brown, It Anne - Rev M Springer, 5s. Per T Griffith, Eaton -C M'Cafferty, £1; P

Toohey, 2s 6d, Per Rev J Foley, Wolf Island-Self, 10s; D

5s; J Cean, 53. Per B Flynne, St Hyacinthe -M Healy, 10s. Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket-M O'Leary, 5s;

Queensville, P Horan, 5s.

Per P Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills-E Ryan, 5s; J

Per T Brennan, River Beaudette -- M Darraugh, 10s. Per M Hennessey, Emily - J Meany, 10s.
Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall - P Durocher

Per J Roberts, Amherstburg-Mrs Bailey, 10s. Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville - P Gartland, 10s. Per M O'Leary, Quebec -H M'Hugh, £1 10s; T Fuhey, £1 10s; A Haughey, 7s 6d; Stoneham, R Condy, 12s 6d.

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

The weather continues very dry, and complaints of drought reach us from many quarters. In the New England States the drought is almost unprecedented. and farmers have, in many localities, to drive their cattle a long way to water. In the Prairie States there has also been some suffering for want of rain, but in Western Canada we hear of thunder storms and refreshing showers in many places.

Flour & Meal-Flour is quiet. The arrivals are fuir, and the demand moderate. Superfine is \$5.50 to \$5.60. Other qualities unchanged. Oatmeal, owing large speculative purchases of Oats, has been held above the views of buyers. \$4.80 was refused for a parcel, but the offer would not be repeated .-We may quote \$4.70 to \$4.75, as the prices at which transactions might be made.

Grain - Wheat has again been sold at \$1.271 for a shipping parcel. Oats 42 to 44 cents per 40 lbs.-Corn 70 to 75 cents per 56 lbs. Barley has been sold at 74 cents per 50 lbs. Rye unchanged.

Ashes-Pots have slightly improved, the last sales being at 29s 3d to 29s 6d; Pearls 32s 3d to 32s 41d. Butter-the old is pretty well cleared out at 10 to 11 cents, and the new is not yet coming in. There is, consequently, little doing.

Pork-Dealers are paying for small bills \$133 for Prime, \$131 for Prime Mess, and \$18 50 for Mess. They sell from 75c. to \$1 over these prices. Freights-Grain 7s 6d per quarter; Flour 3s 6d to 3s 9d per brl; Ashes-Pots 30s, and pearls 37s

6d per ton; Butter 50s per ton. RETAIL MARKET REPORT, May 15th. - The attendance to-day at the Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets

was rather small, doubtless on account of the farm work at present going on everywhere with great diligence and rapidity. The following are the quotations for leading articles :- Onts, 2s to 2s 6d; Barley, 3s to 3s 6d; Peas, 4s 3d to 4s 6d,—all per minot. Lard, 61d to 7d. Hams, 6d to 7d. Shoulders, 5d to 6d Butter-fresh, 1s to 1s 2d; Salt, 8d to 9d. Eggs, 61 to 71. Potatoes, 3s 9d to 4s 3d.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, after a. thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself to be THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE, and has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. Sold by druggists.

Dr. H. E. Howell, of New York, says that the most effectual remedy to improve the tone and energy of the stomach is the Oxygenated Bitters. For-Dyspepsia and Indigestion these Bitters are unparalleled, as testify numerous cures.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

JE TARRY LAW FRANCE, Magail V. PRONO

The Emperor has decided on two military expeditions, which are to set out, one from Algeria, and the other from Senegal, to proceed to Timbuctoo, where they are to unite. A large sum has been placed to the credit of the Minister of War to defray the expenses of these expeditions. General de Martimprey, Governor General of Algeria, and M. Leveri, Prefect of Algiers, will accompany the first expedition to which the results were more useful to her than to us. the extreme French frontier. The first column is to be composed of several Arab Goums, together with detachments of French infantry and cavalry. General de Martimprey and M. Levert will take this opportunity of visiting the towns of Laghouat and Tuggurt. The second expedition will set out from the French establishment in Senegal.

It is said that several arrests have taken place in Paris in consequence of some plot having been discovered against the Emperor by Italians. Of the plot I only hear that it is not true. The arrests are, perhaps, better founded, for it seems to be the rule that arrests shall take place whenever a fete is given on a large scale. The present occasion was the ball given by the Empress at the mansion in the Champs Elysees, built for Madame Montijo, and which is known as the Hotel d'Albe. The Emperor remained till 5 in the morning. It was with this fete, which it appears was the gravest yet given, that the rumours are connected. — Times' Correspondent.

Notwithstanding the great improvement introduced into the police force, and the unwearied attention of the Minister of the Interior and ed attention of the Minister of the Interior and us. This ingratitude is enormous; but, whatever of the Prefect of Police to the preservation of Prince Schwartzenburg may have said in speaking the lives and properties of the inhabitants, crime is increasing fearfully in Paris.

A great number of Catholics in Paris, wishing to give the Bishop of Orleans a proof of the profound and respectful admiration with which they followed him in his struggles for the Church and for legality, presented him, by a deputation, on Wednesday, with a cross, bearing this inscription-"Bonum certamen certavi." The deputation addressed the Bishop in the following term:--

"Monseigneur,-The cause of the Holy See is that of all Catholics, for on the independence of the Head of the Church depends that of all its members. Such is the elevated motive which history (writing under the dictation of Providence) assigns to the temporal sovereignty of the Popes. The temporal power of the Holy See at Rome is the guarantee of the spiritual liberty of the faithful throughout the world. It is that cause of the spiritual independence that you, my Lord, have defended by your eloquence, and consolidated by your example. By your intrepid devotedness to the centre of Catholic unity you have proved yourself to be faithful to the traditions of the Church of France, which it was your duty to re-establish when it was endeavored to misrepresent them. In expressing yourself on past events with the liberty of history you have given to the present generation a lesson and a model. In this struggle, my Lord, you have been ready at every request and against all adversaries. Descending from the episcopal throne, of which all the echoes are not now free, you have followed your contradictors into the noisy arena of the press. Cited by them before the tribunal common to all Frenchmen, you did not fear to appear there, and, having come out a conqueror from these two trials, you have demonstrated, for the information of the world, that the Church, not to be shaken in the battle of truth, can engage in it successfully upon every ground, and, even where time have stripped her of the favors conferred on her by the gratitudes of peoples, provided she meets justice, her dignity has nothing to lose and her innocence has nothing to fear. Receive, my Lord, in remembrance of these services, the modest token of the gratitude of those who are happy to shelter under the authority of the Church and of her head the dignity of their conscience."

The Bishop of Orleans was greatly affected at this mark of sympathy offered to him by men of all opinions. He replied in a few words :-- " I do not deserve such homage; I have done but little for the Church, and I have suffered nothing for her."

The morning papers (including the Moniteur) contain the following communique:-

"An anonymous pamphlet, entitled La Coulition, has been for two days past the pretext for Bourse manœuvres, and for efforts to keep up disquietude in the public mind. The existing laws do not give to the Government the right of arresting this sort of publications unless they contain a specific offence; but Bourse manœuvres, with the object of turning them to account by disquieting public opinion, are provided against and punished by the penal code.—
The Minister of the Interior has represented to the Minister of Justice those which have taken place on the occasion of the paniphlet La Coalition, and judicial proceedings are about to be taken on the sub-

The Minister of the Interior is in this instance I think, unusually scrupulous and severe. The pamphlet in question has been talked about more or less for the last day or two; but clearly there is found in it nothing illegal or reprehensible—that is, displeasing to the government, or it would have been prosecuted like M. de Montalembert's pamphlet or Bishop Dupanloup's let-

A Ministerial paper has already declared that La Coalition was the production of a private person totally unconnected with official peoplein fact, that it had no official origin whatever; and, in spite of the little credit attached to such statements, I am inclined to the belief that the paper in question has, by accident, told something like the truth. The object of this pamphleteer is to show that a coalition against France is impossible—that the coalitions which followed the wars of the republic and the Empire were the work of "monarchies by Divine right," and not the combination of peoples. "What was called the ambition of Napoleon the I. was the pretext; the restoration in France of the monarchy of Divine right, and its reconstitution ment has been mainly the work of the extreme Conthroughout the Continent, was the object." The treaties of 1815 can no longer be said to exist. and they have been torn up by the peoples for their own advantage.

" People speak, however, says the writer, of again uniting the inert members of the Holy Alliance, of attaching them well or ill together, and animating them with galvanic life. England, which instigated the first condition, is accused of wishing to foment a complete surrender of the interests of the Empire second. A speech delivered by Lord John Russell and the population of Hungary to the feudal rule of in the British Parliament caused a suspicion that the Magyar magna es .- Tablet. England wished to arm Europe against us. It would be strange that she should wish to do so-impossible! letter from Botzen, in the Augsburg Gazette, says:-

that she could succeed. There is no reason why she A notice has just been published calling for conshould wish it and she is entirely deficient in means The English whave been our fallies for the last seven veers, and we do not think that they have to complain of being son! We have more perhaps preaped all: the advantages from this alliance and all the civilities we had a right to expect; but England, at least has gained all she promised herself. It would not be generous to reproach England with all the little services we have rendered her, but we may well, in the present state of our relations, and in order to clear up the situation, remind her that our alliance on the fields of battle of the Crimea secured to her a victory which she could not have obtained alone, and of Our good friendship suffered her to establish herself in the Island of Perim in contempt of treaties, and solely not to compromise our cordial understanding. We have gone to China with the English to fight for commercial interests which affect us but little. It is to the Anglo-French alliance that must be attributed that treaty of commerce so useful to the two nations, but particularly useful to British commerce. In fine, when enumerating the difficulties and misfortunes which our friendship has spared her, England may calculate the number of our services. The Government of the Emperor spared no pains to maintain these good relations - spared nothing which was compatible with the honour of France. He answered with the silence of contempt the invectives of the London journals, and, after the odious attempt of the 14th of January, when the Parliament rejected the Bill on the refugees, he repressed his dissatisfaction, and, far from declaring that unfriendly pro-ceeding to have altered the good understanding between the countries, he carried his zeal for the alliance so far as to disavow the military manifestations inserted in the Moniteur. Nevertheless, England, where reasons of State prevail over and muderate the emotions of gratitude, might well forget all the advantages she acquired by her alliance with us. The day on which, for the first time, France claims, in exchange for the sacrifices she has made, a slight material advantage, which is especially a measure of indispensable precaution, England may speak of rupture, and may seek for allies in Europe against of Austria, it is sufficiently great to astonish the world. Well I even on this hypothesis, Eugland could with difficulty find allies."

The writer then goes on to show that England cannot get Russia for an ally, for this among other

" An abyss is dug between the two Powers; that which serves the interests of the one is hurtful to the other. Both wish to rule in the Black Sea and in Asia; they represent in Europe influences the most opposite that it is possible to conceive."

Austria will not be the ally of England; there is nothing in common between two such Powers-between Protestant and liberal England and Austria, Catholic and subject to an absolute regime; and the moral support given by England to the independence of the Italian States has completely separated both Powers.

The annexation of Nice and Savoy does not seem to elicit much popular feeling in Paris It is considered to be only a portion of a system, which induced a tradesman to tell a friend of mine the other day, that Florence would shortly constitute a part of France. The questions connected with the Legations have rendered the term of annexation distasteful to the public mind, in many places; and there is a wide spread impression that the acquisition of the new territories has been paid for too dearly, both in blood and in money; and some timid minds think that an extension of Alpine frontiers was not an object for which to barter a royal pledge. The delicacy with which the necessity of this annexation is being justified by the versatile correspondent of the "Globe" induces some men to think that the judgment in England upon the transaction is proving more favourable, and the quiet, clever advocacy of the "Globe" is held to counterbalance the plodding opposition of the "Daily News" or the "Chronicle." Un homme d'esprit, and a man of sound sense also, has wittily observed, regarding the voting in Nice and in the Legations, "that the provinces of Central Italy had voted annexation with Piedmont, because they aid not know her; but that those provinces which knew her, had been unanimous in their votes for separation from her." There is little doubt that the strong feeling in Savoy and in Nice, especially among the Catholic laity, has been for annexation with France. At Chambery, the Archbishop went to record his vote, his clergy; and Capauchin monks went, for the same purpose, in a body, preceded by the French tricoloured flug, and followed by a large sympathising crowd .- Paris Cor. of Tablet.

SHEEP AND ONEN IN FRANCE. - The efforts being now made to restore the breeding of sheep and oxen - so atterly neglected since the division of property that betchers' ment is becoming a luxury unknown to the poorer classes of the peasantry-are being met in the provinces with the greatest energy, and the researches made by M. de Chavannes upon the subject are occupying a great degree of the public attention. The Norman breed seems to be the only one qualified to serve as food, and to the breeding and improvement of this one M. de Chavannes urges that the greatest attention be immediately paid, or it will become of too much expense to be kept up in numbers sufficient for the population. Already is the complaint raised in the Paris markets that the ment is all first-rate in quality and insufficient in quantity; and that, unless speculation upon a large scale be induced to come to the rescue, the race will be absorbed, and the taste of beef become as rare among the middle classes of the population as that of venison is already .- Letter from Paris.

AUSTRIA.

It was on Friday last that the news reached London that the Archduke Albert had retired from the Civil and Military Governorship of Hungary, and that General Benedek had been appointed to succeed him. The next news was the abolition of the five military divisions, the intended re-stablishment of the Comitats, and the restoration of the functions of the Hungarian Diet. It was further announced that these changes were only portions of a general change from the system of centralisation to a federal system, in which all the integral portions of the Austrian Empire would receive Constitutions in accordance with their traditions and local requirements. The Emperor Francis Joseph, it was also said, would be crowned King of Hungary. Tuesday brought the news that Baron Bruck was out of office on Monday, the 23rd; that at noon his successor was appointed, and that at five p.m. he was dead .-Congestion of the blood was said to be the cause .-But on the 27th, the telegram brings us the awful news that the great Finance Minister had been dismissed for complicity in those gigantic frauds and robberies which have astonished Europe, and that he had died by his own hand. We must defer till next week our comments on these changes in the Austrian policy, merely warning our readers for the present that the Hungarian correspondence of the Times is not entitled to the slightest credit The recent disaffection and resistance to the Imperial Governservatives among the old Hungarian noblesse-the Magyar magnates, who availed themselves of the present difficulties of the Empire to recover those privileges of which they were deprived in consequence of the revolution of 1848 9. The Emperor's difficulty will be to carry out Conservative reforms over the whole Empire, restoring, re-invigorating, and developing the National institutions of the various dependencies of the Austrian Crown without a

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE LOMBARD FRONTIER-A

tractors to come forward for the construction of forts to be erected on the frontier of the Tyrol on the side of Lombardy: "The steam navigation on the Lake of Guarda, between Riva and Peschiera, is suspended. Piedmont has a flotilla of steam gunboats on that lake. we inshelf

A communication from Trieste says :-The Austrians are building at Peschiera six gunboats on the English plan, each to carry one gun. The pontoneers are continuing their exercises on the Adige, and navigation is forbidden there before ten o'clock in the morning. About 40,000 men are cantoned between Bolgano and Inspruck, ready for any eventuality. The Austrians have lately turned their attention to mules, which rendered such services to the French army in the last campaign, and a great number have been bought.

The Times has the following on the commercial

dishonesty prevalent in Austria:—
There is an omen in States far more terrible than comet or eclipse. There are signs of weakness and impending ruin more certain even than lost battles and dismembered provinces. Before the storm broke out in France in 1848 black clouds had gathered round and an unusual heaviness had filled the air for months. There had been a vague and fearful expectation of impending evil, induced by the feeling that rulers were stricken with judicial blindness and men in high places were demoralized and corrupt. The unhappy empire of Austria shows signs of similar import. To those who look below the surface the late gigantic frauds are more discouraging than the loss of Milan or the threatened insurrection in Hungary. Not only are the branches of the State likely to be torn away by the storms of popular passion, but a slow disease is withering the trunk, and all will be a dry and sapless block together. A telegram which we publish gives a darker shade to this gloomy We now learn the melancholy circumstruces of Baron Bruck's death. This statesman, justly considered one of the ablest in Austria, and the only Minister who was capable of retrieving the firances of the State, has just put an end to his life in an agony of despair and shame. It will be remembered that a few days since the resignation of Baron Bruck was announced, and that immediately after came tidings of his death. The mysterious sequence, which at once gave rise to the most painful suspicions, is now fully explained, and there need be no more delicacy on the subject. The Minister was dismissed for complicity in the system of frauds, which seems to have extended from Bohemia to Prieste, and he has expatiated his offence by cutting his throat, after having, as seems to be suspected, swallowed poison.

The fate of this eminent politician is one of those terrible events which leave an impress on history That the finance Minister of a great Empire, the trusted adviser of an ancient Throne, the friend of the chief statesmen in Europe, the honoured guest of Princes in every capital, the liberal supporter of enterprise and commerce, the representative of enlightenment amid the bigotry of nobles, soldiers, and priests, should betray his trust, plunder his country, and only escape by suicide from the retribution due to such offences, is an event which cannot be easily forgotten. The cause of progress and liberalism in Austria has indeed been imperilled by the fall of this unhappy statesman. No one had done more to break down the prejudice which are the bane of Austria; no one will prove to have done more to confirm them. The aristocrat will be atways able to point to the bloody corpse of the parvenue financier, and to ask if this is what comes of raising men from the counting-house to the Council-Chamber. The General will have a ready sneer for the Administration which affected to curtail military expenditure while it was embezzling thousands with the assistance of contractors and jobbers. There will, we fancy, be something not unpleasing to the highest society in Vienna in the fall of a man who had raised himself so conspicuously above his station. Baron Bruck was in early life engaged in business, and was one of the founders of the commercial prosperity of Trieste. The Austrian Lloyds was principally his own creation. His Diplomatic and Ministerial career was in all respects most successful and when five years sincehe resigned the embassy to Constantinople in order to take charge of the finances of the Austrian Empire he may be considered as having risen to the height of his fortunes. Unhappily the system of fraud which is now being disclosed must have begun about the same time. How far Bruck is implicated it is impossible to say. He may have been a leader in these malpractices, or he may nave merely connived at the illicit gains of But that the matters which are now investigated extend over a long period there can be no doubt. The luxury of the Viennese and Triestine millionaires has evidently been supplied for years out of the plunder of the State. - Times.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia, following the friendly adrice of France, has for the moment abandoned the dea of taking the title of 'King of Italy.' The Court of the Tuilleries represented that such a change of title would only complicate the existing international difficulties without giving any practical advantage to Piedmont.

Victor Emmanuel is making a tour of his newlyacquired dominions, and indulging his new subjects in every form of dissipation. This, however, fails to satisfy some of his admirers. Even the notorious Gallenga, the Florence correspondent of the Times, and a most unscrupulous abettor of Cavour in his revolutionary designs, is forced to admit that there is something perfectly revolting in this long season or incessant merrymaking. One of his most recent letters is so significant, that we must really find space for an extract. He says :--

"The insatiate craving of the multitude for panem et circenses, no less than the engerness of their rulers to minister to it, makes a sensation all the more painful, as the position of public affairs is more than ever critical, and the political horizon looms as dark before us as the physical atmosphere, which converts the spring season of this year into an unprecedented succession of gloom and storm. The conduct of France causes many an anxious night to the boding patriots. The French and English Ambassadors withdraw their countenances from this Royal progress, while the ex-Grand ducal diplomatic agent Panay de Neril, still enjoys hospitality at the Tuile-ries. The annexation of Central Italy is not acknowledged by right; the Moniteur carefully and pointedly shuns every allusion to it, even as a fact. Three citizens, long in the confidence of the French Emperor, are busy editing a journal professedly hostile to that annexation -- a course they would scarcely venture on without open encouragement from Paris. On the other hand, the Mazzinian party, whose journal the Unita Italiana, is already doing much mischief in Genoa, have started another journal bearing the same title in Florence—a journal not read in the higher circles, but lurking in holes and corners, poisoning the minds of the humbler classes. Truly this is no season for banquets, illuminations, and popular balls without tickets! The armanents in Rome and Naples, under such a chief as Lamoriciere, and with the new element of able French officers, aided, as they would in all probability be, openly by Austria, and by France underhand-seconded, also, it is grievous to think, by Mazinian intrigue - would put the newly-cemented, imperfectly developed Italian union to some very rude trials. The Emperor Napoleon has evidently still plans to unfold, batteries to unmask Were he to secure Savoy and Nice, and rid bimself of Swiss claims, what would be say to Tuscan annexation? His last word on the subject was a positive veto; since then he wraps himself up in silence and mystery. His agents are at work, his partisans more boldly outspoken than ever. There is doubt and misgiving all round about us, yet we light up our

ommunication so trifling an affair as its friends have wished the world to believe. Many officers in the priny; belonging to the best samilies, have thrown up their commissions, and others are prepared to do so if they are sent on duty to the Romagna. The clergy, animated by a determined vestorance to the Government, refer to the Bishops for instructions how they are to act, the bishops in their turn refer-ring for instructions to Rome. When the King went to visit the Cathedral of Pisa the other day, the Canons and Clergy quitted the church the moment the Excommunicated monarch set his foot on the pavement. This they did in obedience to the orders of the Cardinal Archishop Corsi, of Pisa.

To counteract this spirit, the Government journals fabricate statements in a contrary sense. We observe that according to a letter sent from Turin to the "Messenger de Paris" a commission, formed from among the Clergy of the Kingdom, is to be sent to Rome, representing to His Holiness, on purely religious grounds, the dangers attendant on the present policy of Rome, and pointing out that the surest means of warding them off consists in accepting the propositions contained in the King's letter. We have another vision of this statement in the letter of the private correspondent of the Constitutionnel, from Turin, under date 20th of April, writes: "There is a report that semi-official invitation is about to be addressed by the Minister of public instruction, to all the diocesan parish priests of the kingdom, to in-duce them to sign an address to the Holy Father, humbly requesting His Holiness to accept the propositions contained in the letter of His Majesty, Victor Emmanuel. I do not know whether this report has any serious foundation, but it is certain that the rumour has caused much alarm to the clerical party.

What is to be expected from the revolutionary demagogues now in power in Italy may be gathered from a letter from Milan addressed to the Gazette de Lyon. That communication states that the last act of Salvagnoli, as Minister of Worship in Tuscany, was to issue a decree authorizing the spoliation of the Church property, which before had been let out in perpetual leases for an annual rent which might be compounded for at the rate of 3 per cent. To this was added the payment of a sum equal to 84 per cent of the value of the property every time the property changed hands. According to Salvagnoli's decree, any tenant of such property can become its owner by paying a sum based upon the annual rent, as an interest of 6 per cent. This purchase-money, moreover, is to be invested for the clergy in such Government securities as the illegal debts contracted by a revolutionary Government can afford. This reduces the patrimony of some dioceses to onefourth of its value. The bishops have protested in vain against such spoliation. Cardinal Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, has shown himself immovable in refusing all recognition of the revolutionary usurpation. As for the Archbishop of Florence, he has yielded to it to the extent of officiating at the Te Deum sung in the Cathedral in honor of the annexation, and of paying a visit of civility to the Prince of Carignano; but his Grace afterwards protested, in a letter to an official journal, against the assertion of that newspaper that all this had taken place with mutual satisfaction. It is worthy of remark, too, that the Tuscan revolutionists are very much shocked that the Prince of Carignano goes to mass every day and observes abstinence on Fridays and Saturdays .- Weekly Register.

THE PAPAL STATES. - General de Lamoriciere proceeds in the military organisation of the Roman States with remarkable energy and capacity. He has already declared that the army must be raised to 40,000 men, and that it can be easily maintained at that amount with a very slight increase of the present expenditure. He is forming two regiments of cavalry, and has enrolled a number of the volunteers of rank who have arrived at Rome in a corps of Guides, who will accompany him, and be rapidly educated as officers. He left Rome on the 18th for Ancona, which he is determined to fortify-£25,000 he estimates, will complete the necessary works, and for this sum he has made a special appeal to the Catholics of Lyons. The Minerva Hotel, during his stay at Rome, was crowded with young men from all the Catholic nations, tendering themselves for service, and many of them of the highest rank. Monsignore de Merode, who has been appointed Minister of War, was an old comrade in arms of the General's before he entered the Church. He served in the Belgian and French armies in the grade of Captain, and got the Cross of the Legion of Honour from Louis Phillipe, for his courage at the siege of Con-stantine. It is said, however, that M. de Merode's appointment is only provisional, that another French General, probably Bedeau, is expected at Rome, to take charge of the Departments of War .-

THE DUKE DE GRAMONT AND CARDINAL ANTONELLI. -On the arrival of General Lamoriciere in Rome the Duc de Gramont went off in a great rage to Cardinal Antonelli to complain of the circumstance, and the following dialogue, it is said, took place: -Gramont: "My master will recall his troops immediate-Cardinal: "Oh, I hope you will be good enough to let me know as soon as possible, so that I may give orders and arrange everything for their departure." "I shall leave myself, your Eminence." "You, too! How sorry I shall be to see you for the last time!" "And Monsignor Sacconi will receive his passports." "Then he will return to Rome. I shall be very happy to see him again." The Ambassador, seeing his French fury broken against the Cardinal's imperturability, went off in a huff to telegraph his annoyance to the Emperor.—Armonia.

A letter from Rome of the 14th, in the Monde,

says:-"The day before yesterday was one which afforded immense consolation to the Sovereign Pontiff. At an early hour in the morning His Holiness went to the Church of St. Agnes extra muros, to return thanks to God and the Immaculate Virgin for the extraordinary protection which had preserved his life and that of a numerous assembly on the 12th of April, 1853. As it was also the anniversary of his return from Gaeta in 1850, it was a double fcte for the faithful, who greeted the Head of the Church with the most extraordinary enthusiasm. His Holiness officiated on the occasion, and among the numerous persons to whom he had distributed the sacramental bread he remarked two young American girls, dressed in white and crowned with flowers, and who, for the first time, approached the communion table. These children had come with their father and mother, and were, after Mass, introduced into the room, where Pius IX., and all the assistants, as is the custom on such occasions, were partaking of a collation consisting of chocolate, ices, cakes, and sweetmeats. The Pope was graciously pleased to look for the children, and to say, 'Where are those little angels? I wish them to come and sit at my side?' The children then placed themselves without timidity and without boldness one on either side of His Holiness. The father of the young girls was very much affected, and the mother was as if beside herself. Being the week in albis, the Pope, conformably to the rubric, only dresses in white .-His stole, his camail, and even his shoes are white. The young pupils of the Roman College came, and presented him with a handsome red stole richly embroidered. Pius IX. felt how gratified the pupils would be at his immediately putting on the vestment, but then the rubric stood in the way. 'I will ask permission of the Pope,' he said, with a smile, and then put the red stole over his neck. On returning to the Vatican His Holiness was greeted with redoubled enthusiasm. In the evening Rome was illuminated as during the greatest solemnities." The Tribunal Criminal and Civil of Bologon has

just been occupied with the trial of Father Feletti, of

tara). The rev. father, in answer to the charge, represented that in "sequestrating" the child (so he designated the abduction) he had only obeyed the orders of the Supreme Holy Office at Rome, whose agent he was and could not therefore, be held personally responsible: Lila consequence of this defence the court endeavoured to ascertain whether orders really had been sent to Feletti from the Inquisition at Rome; and also who had communicated to the Inquisition the alleged fact of the baptism of the child Mortara, on which those orders were based. It further examined the question whether, supposing the child to have been baptised, the right existed of taking him from his parents in order to bring him up as a Roman Catholic; and lastly, whether the participation of Feletti in the affair brought him within the jurisdiction of the law. The public prosecutor demanded that Feletti should be condemned to the penalties set forth in Arts. 133 and 200 of the Penal Edict of 1832, against magistrates who make an abusive use of their power by arbitrarily arresting and detaining any person; such penalties being from one to three years' imprisonment, or even double in the event of the case being an aggravated one; also the payment of damages and costs. The tribunal, however, acquitted the reverend defendant.

NAPLES.—A letter from Naples, under date 7th ult. says :-- "The calm which we enjoy here contrasts singularly with the alarming reports which the revolutionary press, assisted by the English newspapers, endeavors to circulate in foreign countries. I cannot read all the journals, which are brought to me every day, as containing some new inventions regarding Naples; but in those which I do read, I see with disgust letters from "Own Correspondents" filled with intelligence of what has never occurred; and I cannot but regret that in this nineteenth century, falsehood can have been erected into a lucrative trade, placed at the command of a policy that is devoid as well of shame as of morality. . A significative fact, that may be opposed to the

alarmists, is the formidable armament of the civic guard of the kingdom. Unless I am much mistaken this indicates precaution against the foreigner, and not distrust of the subject. It would be real madness in any Government thus to arm the entire people, unless it was sure of its attachment."

The notorious Mazzini seems to have had a hand in organizing the recent revolutionary movements in Sicily. At least the Turin correspondent of the Presse asserts that the arch-agitator has declared that such is the fact, and that he did so with a view to carry out still further the centralization of Italy under Victor Emmanuel. Mazzini is said to be on very good terms with the Piedmontese Government According to Lord John Russell, the rebellion is perfectly justifiable. In his place in Parliament he calls it "an effort of the Sicilian population to obtain a better sort of government." If this insurrection is to be commended, we should like to know why such different language was used with regard to the outbreak in Ireland a few years of ageo .-Weekly Register ..

SPAIN.

The following are additional particulars concerning the arrest of Count de Montemolin:

"During the night of the 20th inst. the Gendarmerie surrounded a house where Count de Montemolin and his brother were supposed to be concealed. After having vainly demanded admittance, one of the Gendarmes entered the house through the window. The Princes were dressed, and declared themselves at the disposal of the Gendarmes.

"The majority of the press is in favor of a trial by ordinary court-martial.

"The Correspondencia Autografa considers that nothing will be resolved upon until the return of Marshal O'Donnell from Africa, but believes that the conspirators will be tried by the Senate."-Cor. of

CHINA.

RUMORS ABOUT A NAVAL FIGHT AT THE PEIHO .-A despatch has arrived at the Dutch Consulate confirming the precarious situation of foreigners in Japan. The Chinese are making great preparations for the defence of the country, and are endeavoring to enlist European artillerymen. It is asserted that two English frigates, the Dove and the Algerine, have been sunk by the guns of the forts on the Peiho river. The Sampson, which accompanied them, has returned to Hong Kong, the bearer of important despatches.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Russia has ordered her diplomatic agents to quit Pekin during the approaching hostilities. The reason given is that she desires to avoid being accused either by England or France of aiding or counselling the Chinese.

THE RAT-TAIL CACTUS. - The New York Leader, in giving a sketch of the late Mike Walsh, relates of him, when a member of Congress, the following:

At the foot of the Capitol gardens in Pennsylvania avenue (on the right hand side as you are fronting that building) is an inclosed space-national property - containing one or more tenements and some conservatories and hot-houses. Here for some years past and until his death, enjoying Uncle, Sam's patronage, sojourned a Frenchman, learned in botany and many other sciences. Some companions, while passing these premises, were vaunting his acquirements to Mike, who, from a spirit of contradiction, called them in question. He doubted whether these eminent botanists knew the difference between oats and whent, and believed, he said that a Brewery boy could persuade them that corn was clover. Finally, Mike undertook, "botanically," to deceive the Frenchman with whatever he could pick up where they stood, in the lane, skirting his premises. From a wreck of flower pots and rubbish, he selected one sound pot and a dead ratlying next to the heap. Placing the rat in the flower pot he covered it up with mould, leaving out the tail, which be fixed perpendicularly by tying it carefully to a small green stick which happened to be "convenient" amongst the garden rubbish. He next called on the Professor, and told him that a friend, Lieut. (whose ship having touched at one of the islands of the then terra incognita Japan, had excited some interest) had presented him with a very curious kind of cactus. This he wished the Professor to examine. No one, Mike said, had been able to make it out, and he might have it for ten years and not find five people who would; so he hardly felt justified in keeping it out of a public collection, and yet he did not like to part with a keepsake from a friend."

The Professor eagerly repaired to examine the vegetable curiosity. After a close inspection he determined what it was, or at least christened it by s ne Greek name-two words, as Mike said, averaging sixteen letters. The Professor exhausted himself in persuading Mike that the interest of science required that he should sacrifice to them the sentiments of friendship by surrendering this rare production of the vegetable kingdom to the keeping of the botanist. The reluctant Mike eventually consented on the willing and solemn assurances of the Professor that it would be attended with the utmost care; -and so it was. Placed in a hot-house, it was carefully be-sprinkled with water at a temperature of seventy degrees by the thermometer. It was noticed and described by the National Intelligencer. The notice was copied into other papers. The plant was exhibited with pride to several eminent individuals; at length with the heat and moisture, the fip of the tail began to excoriate. The Professor was delighted-it was budding. It was examined with great interest by one of the chief potrons; " the great Daniel," to whom the Botanist promised one of the first slips for Marshfield. "It was too good a joke to keep," said Mike especially in a hot house, so bethe Order of St. Dominick, Inquisitor of the Holy fore long they smelt a rat." The wrath and shame Office at Bologna (who, it may be remembered was of the Professor were excessive, and so was the infarthing candles and enjoy our free balls."

arrested some time ago, on the charge of having ca - | dignation of the great Daniel, not at the author of the Sardinian Government does not find the Ex. | ried off by force the child of the Jewish couple Mor- the joke, but at the unfortunate Botanist, whom he THE CLOTH HALL,

292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

4TH DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET.

The system is strictly One Price. Each piece of Cloth or Tweed, &c., has the lowest price distinctly marked in plain figures. Gentlemen will save con-

siderably by visiting this establishment, the Latest

Styles in the Gentlemen's Dress Department are now exhibiting.

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RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, C.W.,

COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

AND

GENERAL AGENT.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

approved and durable manner. For full

particulars as to many recent improve-ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space

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West Troy, N. Y.

&c., send for a circular. Address
A. MENEELY'S SONS. Agents,

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-

TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens

of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of

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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 Factory in Canada has

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CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

CATHOIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mr. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English.

The Course of Education will embrace a Period of

MR. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

BELLS.

BELLS. BELLS.

BELLS.

J. IVERS.

An ALPHABETICAL, ADVERTISEMENT.—A genius of the county of Cork is credited with the following ingeniously compiled advertisement about a horse, which was indeed a wonder, if half the description were true- Spanker, the property of O. D.-Saturday the sixteenth of September next, will be sold, or set up for sale, at Skibbereen, a strong, steady, sound stout, sinewy, serviceable, smart, strapping, supple, swift, sightly, sprightly, spirited, sturdy, shining, sure footed, sleek, smooth, spanky, well skinned, sized, and shaped sorrel steed, of superlative symmetry, styled Spanker; with small star, and snip square side, slender shoulderd, sharp sighted, and step singularly stately; free from stain, sprain, spavins, spasms, stringhalf, stranguary, sciatica, staggers, scowering, strangles, seeling, sellander, surfeit seams, strumous, swelling, sorrances, scratches, splint, squint, scorf, scabs, scars, sores, scattering, shuffling, shambling gait, or symptoms of sickness of any sort. He is neither stiff mouthed, shabby coated, sinew shrunk, spur galled, saddle backed, shell footed, shin gutted, surbated, skin scabbed, short winded, splay footed, nor shoulder slipped, and is sound in the sword point and stiffle joint. Has neither sick spleen, sleeping evil, setfast, anaggle teeth, and cracks, swelled sheath, subcutaneous sores, nor-shattered hoofs. Nor is he sour, sulky, surley, stubborn or sullen in temper. Neither shy, skittish, slow, sluggish, nor stupid. He never slips, strips, or strays stalks, starts, stops, shakes, snivels, snuffles, snorts, stumbles, or stacks, in his stall or stable, and scarcely or seldom ever sweats. Has a showy, stylish switch tail or stern, and a safe set of shoes on. Can feed on stubble, sain-foin sheaf oats, straw sedge or Scotch grass. Carries 16 stone with great speed in his stroke, over a six foot sud, or stone wall. His sire was the Sly Sobersides, of a sister of Spindleshanks by Sampson; asporting son of Sparkler, who won the sweepstakes and subscription plate last year at Sligo. His selling price, £67 16s 6d sterling (Stereotyped by Samuel S Smith, St. Stephen's Square Strangford).

BY THE LATE FOREIGN MAILS. Rev. Francis Mason writes from Tonngo,

China-"There is no medicine in so constant demand as the PAIN KILLER, and I cannot fancy the limit to its sale, did I always have it on band. Please send me forty eight boxes without delay."

Rev. G. P. Watrous, writing from Shwaygycen, Burmah says:—"There is a great demand for your PAIN KILLER at this station. We consider it almost one of the necessaries of life. Please forward twelve boxes (via Calcutta,) by first opportunity. I enclosed a draft on Treas. A. B. M. Union for the

Rev. B. C. Thomas writes from Henthada-" I am sorry to say that I have no PAIN KILLER now on hand, and have not had for a month past. By some combination of circumstances two boxes reached me at once; I then thought it would be difficult to dispose of so much, but it is all gone, and I had ordered some from Ragoon, but failed to get it. The fact is the PAIN KILLLER is becoming popular in these parts not only among the natives, but also among the British officers and residents. More has been bought by the natives of late than usual, for the reason the cholera has been prevalent.

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

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Says a well known Editor :- "This is truly a Balsam and a blessing to invalids. It contains the true balasmic principle of Wild Cherry, the balsamic pro-perties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients, which are mingled after the true principle of chemistry, are all balsamic, and therefore it is safe and sure in effect. Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Bronchial troubles disappear under its balsamic influence as though charmed away. Probably no medicine has ever atthined so extended a sale or accomplished so much good as this renowned Balsam." Cassville, Ga., February 26, 1858.

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

For Coughs and Colds in children I know it to be an excellent medium.

Respectfully yours, JOHN H. RICE.

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

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON;

and for Sale, at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Oo.; Carter, Kerry & Co.; S. J. Lyman, and by Druggists generally.

COCOAINE .- We are indebted to Joseph Burnett & Co. of Boston, the getters up of this new and really superior preparation for the hair, and after a thorough trial of it, upon our own caput, and the topknots of the bairns, we have no hesitation in express ing our humble conviction that it is the finest hair dressing liquid of which we have any knowledge .-Norwalk Gazette.

NOW PUBLISHING, IN PARTS, (8vo. DEMI SIZE)

A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL

TREATISE ON ALGEBRA. First Part Just Ready.

THE WHOLE, when issued, will be found to be a complete and comprehensive Volume on the Science. For Sale at the Booksellers', and at the TRUE WITNESS Office.

Price 2s 9d, or 55 cents. April 19, 1860.

Montreal April 19, 1860.

REMOVAL.

J MAHER,

31 SANGUINET STREET,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the paplic generally, that he will

REMOVE ON THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.

No. 8, St. Claude Street, Near the Bonsecours Market, where he intends to carry on his former business, with, besides, suitable accommodations for travellers and country people.

SCHOOL,

Corner of M. Cord and William Streets.

MISS M. LAWLOR

WOULD take this opportunity to respectfully return thanks to her many friends for their encouragement, since her commencement; and hopes from her assiduity and care to merit a continuance of the same. Miss L. imparts instructions in the elementary branches of an English Education, and in Music. May 3, 1860.

NOTICE OF STIPARTHERSHIP.

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

At No. 38, Sanguinet Street. HUGH DEVLIN

EDWARD MURPHY.

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

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38, Sanguinet Street.

May 1, 1860.

JOHN M'CLOSKY'S

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS 38, Sanguinet Street,

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

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

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

DEVLIN, MURPHY & CO.

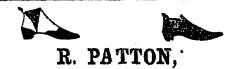
With respect to the change that has taken place in the above Establishment, it has been done only for the better management of the same; and I wish to inform the Public that I have not retired from the business, as has been circulated through the City in hand-bills. I am still the head Manager, until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

JOHN McCLOSKY, 38 Sanguinet Street.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL PORTABLE UPRIGHT STEAM EN GINE (six horse power) complete, formerly used c pile driving at the Victoria Bridge. F. B. MINAMEE.

April 6, 1850.



CUSTOMER BOOTMAKER, No. 229, Notre Dame Street,

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

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

PIERPE R. FAUTEUX. IMPORTER OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

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

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

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

April 6, 1860.



Retail.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRAFGEMENT.

EASTERN TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, May 7th, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows:—

DAY EXPRESS, for Quebec, Portland and Boston, at..... 8.30 A.M. For Portland and Boston, stopping over night at Island Pond, at...... 5.00 P.M. Night Muil for Quebec, (Mixed Train

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

WESTERN TRAINS.

Two Through Trains between Montreal and Detroit darly.

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

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

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

W. SHANLY, General Manager.

Montreal, May 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets,) MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN,

And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends

prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.

Five Years' Study. FIRST YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

Preparatory Class: Religion; English and French Reading; Calligra-

phy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading; Etymology; Calligraphy; The Elements of French and English Grammar: The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading with explanations; Etymology; Calligraphy; Arithmetic, (with all the rules of Commerce); English and French Syntax: Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Grammar (French and English; all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography: History of Canada, under the fo-minion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English; Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR:

TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; Elocution, English and French; French and English Literature: Calligraphy; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry; Commercial Economy; Geography; History of Canada under the rule of the English; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Vocal Music.

N.B.—As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to the school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of their

Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of tneir children.

The Religious instruction will be under the direction of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a-week in Erench and English. Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will be procured.

The duties of the School will be Resumed at to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet Nine A. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School.

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT,

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months.

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

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

By the entire Press of the Country, to be The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World"

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Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most

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

AYER'S PECTORAL CATHARTIC PILLS

CUE CUE

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you ont of order. with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some ill of sickness is creeping agency you, and should be accreted by timely use of the right remerly you, and should be accreted by timely use of the right remerly you, and should be accreted by timely use of the right remerly on the blood, and let the flee move on unobstructed in head-again. They stimulate the first flees, if not relieved, react upon the obstructions which make all disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its untural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon the obstruction, oppressed by the derangements, take Aver's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same racaus. Some who know the virtues of these (itis, win neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

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

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1865. DI. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daught of alcorous sores upon her hands and feet that had president of the paragon for years. Her mother has been long groundy afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin in her hair. After our child was cured, she also to your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

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

Hendache, Sick Hendache, Foul Stomach.

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

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once
Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE.

Clerk of Steamer Chrise.

Bilious Disorders - Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

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

thy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.
Sin: I have used your Pills in my general and hespital practice ever since you made them, and do not hestiat to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of billious discase so obstitute that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

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

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. Dr. Aver: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and pavify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

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

DEARSH: I am using your Cathartic Fills in my protice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the foundains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

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

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada. Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the care of costineness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proceduring it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in freel, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costineness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

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

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. Honores Dr. Hawes, of the Methodisk Epis. Church.
Honores Sri: I should be ungrateful for the relief
your skill has brought me if I did not report my case
to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic ricemalism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians,
the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of
your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, i ried
your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SHATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, Lat, 5 Dec., 185...
Dr. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Proof Ehermatic Gout—a painful disease that had able, use for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

Ter Most of the Pills in market contain Merent which although a valuable remedy in skilful band agreeous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequent requestly follow its incautions use. These contains mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 35 conts per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1. rad by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, I'm Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and

throughout Upper and Lower Canada

P. F. WALSH.

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker, HAS REMOVED TO

78 NOTRE DAME STREET,

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

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

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY. EF Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent work-

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

Warranied. BUSINESS DEVICE:

T Quick Sales and Light Profit. 1 Nov. 17, 1859.

FIREWOOD.

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

manufacture.

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

F. B. MINAMER

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

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

FOR SALE.

3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 14, 12, 15 50 barrels of Rest American Cement 300 Empty Cement Barrels.

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

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

ACADEMY

CONGREGATION OF NOTICE DAME,

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pu-

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le halfrearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem

July 21st, 1858.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

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

BRITISH AMERICA

Oct. 20, 1859.

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Established Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class

M. H. GAULT, October 13.

St. Antoine Street. WHITE PINE.

seasoned timber in market. F. B. MINAMEE.

F. B. MINAMEE.

F. B. MINAMEE. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

OF THE

KINGSTON, C. W.

pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

KINGSTON, C.W.;

Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

DRY GOODS,

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

JOHN PAPE & CO. HAVE just OPENED on Case of ADIES' CHE-NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colo s. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

COMMERCE.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA.—For the INSTANT RE-LIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing E. G. NAGLE, Esq. Dear Sir, complaint use

FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,

Made by C.B. SEYMOUR, & CO., 107 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

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

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and Influenza, Inditation, Sureness or any affection of the Throat CURED.

BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c. Dr. G. F. Bigstow, Boston.

" Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSE-

MESS. Rov. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York. " Effectual in removing Hourseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."

Prof M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of

the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal.

Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per



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

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

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

These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c.,; and being sold much cheaper than Composition Bells, this fact in connection with their

lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.

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

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

usage, in any climate. Printed Oirculars, with descriptions, recommenda-tions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN,

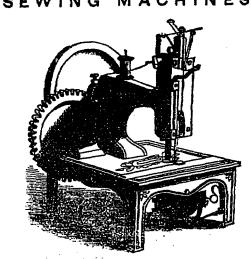
Montreal Agents for Canada.

January 7.

H. BRENNAN,

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

SEWING MACHINES.



F. J. NAGLE'S CELEBLATED

SEWING MACHINES

25 PER CENT.

UNDER NEW YORK PRICES!!

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

THEY HAVE NEVER FAILED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

TESTIMONIALS

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

Montreal, April, 1860.

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

BROWN & CHILDS.

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

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

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

Yours, respectfully, GILLGATE, ROBINSON, & HALL.

NAGLE'S SEWING MACHINES BRONGHITIS, WHOOPING GOUGH, ASTHMA, OTATARH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S stitch a Shirt Bosom and a Harness Trace equally

11.		PRICES:		
No.	1	Machine	75	00
No.			85	00
		with extra large shuttle.	95	00
		_		

Needles 80c per dozen. EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED.

All communications intended for me must be prepaid, as none other will be received. E. J. NAGLE.

Canadian Sewing Machine Depot, 265 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Factory of Bartley & Gibert's, Canal Basin, Montreal.

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

PATTON & BROTHER NORTH AMERICAN. CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHO LESALE AND RET LIL, 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, -MONTREAL.

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

> DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 181 Notre Dame Street. (Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel.)

> > B. DEVLIN,

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES.

No. 59 Little St. James Street. HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL. PIERCE RYAN.

WM. PRICE,

ADVOCATE No. 28 Little St. James Street, Montreal.

> M. DOHERTY. ADVOCATE.

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

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON.

THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable reference.

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

D O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER,

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

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



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

FURNITURE BUSINESS,

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

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

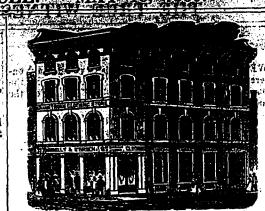
Please call and examine the Goods and Prices, which will convince all of the fact that to save money is to BUY your FURNITURE at O. M'GAR-VEY'S,

244 Notre Dame Street,

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

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

house, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, Montreal, TWO good CARINETMAKERS and ONE CHAIR-April 26.



THE THE LETTER AND REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF T

SPRING AND SUMMER. 1860.

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

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

Ties, &c., bave now arrived. We also beg to draw the attention of the public to our Stock of SUPERIOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

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

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

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES. COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND

MARINE, Office-6 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$250,000 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL,.....\$200,000

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N.Y. OASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000

SURPLUS, OVER..... 50,000

SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000 HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, 33 Wall Street, N.Y. CASH CAPITAL, \$150,000 NETT SURPLUS. 32,587

REFERENCES: Wm. Workman, Esq. B H Lemoine, Esq. Wm. Sache, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Esq.

E Hudon, Esq. T Doucet, N P, Esq. Canfield Dorwin, Esq. N S Whitney, Esq. Henry Lyman, Esq. D P Janes, Esq. Ira Gould, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq H Joseph, Esq. Messrs. Leslie & Oo.

Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J & H Mathewson.

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

All losses promptly and liberally paid.

General Agent.

OFFICE—38 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings. AUSTIN CUVILLIER,

Sept. 22, 1859.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

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

COLONG. SUGARS.

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

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

B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. OHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

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

Porter and Ale, in bottles. PIOKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds,

Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Seap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.
STARCH—Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.
BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

and Shoe Brushes.

and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Potre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum Conners Sulphur Brimstone Bet Bricks. Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

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

March 3 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER

AND Castlet, award av. GAS F-I-TTER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET. (Between Notre Dame and St. Jumes Streets,)

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

MONTREAL.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY,

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

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

TUNING PIANOS

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

NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the Parish of Sr. JULIENNE will require, on the First of July next, a FEMALE TEACHER; one who will be able to instruct in both English and French.

Address by letter, prepaid, to A. H. De Caussin,

Secretary-Treasurer.

March 9, 1860.

THE GREATEST OF THE AGE.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure tunning of th ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

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

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

worst case of ringworm.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fuid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes

forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

ton:-

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

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

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

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

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

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W