

out, the wives, daughters, and little ones of our unfortunate countrymen were left exposed to the brutal lusts of the treacherous scoundrels in whom their husbands and fathers had so foolishly placed unlimited confidence. Unarmed, unresisting, the latter were cruelly murdered, after having been condemned to witness the most filthy outrages, the most cruel tortments, inflicted upon their nearest and dearest. In fact, it is not possible for the most microscopic eye to discover in the conduct of the mutineers one solitary redeeming trait, to find the slightest excuse for their mutiny, or palliation for their cruelty. It is then true, that the TRUE WITNESS "finds every thing to blame amongst" our mutinous soldiers.

But, on the other hand, it is false—as any one who will do us the honor of reading what we have written upon the subject will see—that in speaking of the English in India we find "every thing to praise." We have said distinctly and repeatedly that "no Catholic will attempt to conceal, or palliate the evils of British rule in India;" of the "guilt" of that rule we have often spoken pretty freely; and of its rapacity, and utter indifference towards the *ryots*, we have on more than one occasion expressed our opinion. Why then does the *Journal de Quebec* so falsely represent us towards its readers? It is, we suppose, because he knows that the latter, not having the chance of seeing the TRUE WITNESS, will take his report of us as Gospel; and that he will thus be enabled to hold us up to popular execration, as approving of conduct which every Catholic, nay, which every honest man must condemn.

The utmost that we have ventured to hint in defence of English rule in India is this—That, owing to the publicity given under the British form of Government to all those enquiries into, and revelations of, domestic mismanagement, which in France and every other European nation are carefully, and entirely suppressed, the whole world always knows the very worst about us; and that that worst is often, for party purposes, considerably exaggerated. Thus we believe that British rule, whilst far from having been what its panegyrists pretend, has not been altogether so bad as it has by others been represented to be. Even the devil, the proverb tells us, is not so black as he is painted.

As towards the mutinous Sepoys we know, and they themselves—by their inability to instance a single grievance except that of the "greased cartridges"—admit, that British Rule has been not only just, but most indulgent. As towards the people of India, there can, we think, be no doubt that the same Rule has been often a cruel tyranny; and if we incline to the opinion that the amount of that tyranny has been exaggerated, it is because recent events have shown that, generally speaking, the native races of India are still kindly disposed towards their white masters. Had it been otherwise, had the spirit which animated the Sepoys, been shared in the slightest degree by the people, or even a considerable portion of them, it would have been physically impossible for our handful of troops to have maintained their position before Delhi for one week. Their communications would have been intercepted, their supplies cut off, all retreat closed to them, and they would have had no resource but in immediate and unconditional surrender. That they were with their small numbers enabled to hold their ground, to receive their convoys, and keep open their communications with all parts of the country, is to every one of common sense, a conclusive proof that the people of India, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, are not hostile to British rule; whilst from the narratives of many of those who escaped from the first massacres, we also know that, in spite of the horrid threats of the Sepoys against any natives harboring British fugitives, and the large rewards offered for the betrayal of the latter—it is to the warm and active sympathies of the Hindoo *ryots*, that is owing the deliverance of numbers of our harassed countrymen and countrywomen. Of course we do not deny that in several instances, there have been outrages and acts of plunder perpetrated by the non-military portion of the population—such as by the felons whom the Sepoys let loose from the jails;—but, as a general rule, the people have remained either indifferent spectators of the conflict, or have given their warmest sympathies and active assistance to their white-faced oppressors. Upon the whole, therefore, we come to the conclusion, that—though there can be no doubt that in the name of the British Government gross wrongs have been perpetrated—the people of India well know that they have more to fear from the success of the mutineers than from the triumph of our arms. It is owing to this that hitherto we have had to deal, not with a popular uprising, but solely with a military insurrection; and that it is merely a mutiny of our own licentious and over-indulged soldiers, and not a rebellion of the people, that we have been called upon to quell. The latter would have a very plausible case, as against the Frankish intruder upon the plains of Hindostan; the others, the mutinous Sepoys, with whom alone we have to deal at present, have none whatever; and if the *Journal de Quebec* would but draw this distinction, he would see that, without inconsistency, we might find much, very much, to blame in the conduct of the English in India, and at the same time find nothing to praise, in that of the mutineers.

COMMON-SCHOOLS.—If there be any who still cling to the superstition that secular education has a tendency to suppress crime, then to these victims of a singular and most dangerous delusion would we recommend a careful perusal of the New York journals. There are men, we know, so obstinately attached to a pet theory, that they would not abandon it, even were one to arise from the dead to assure them of its falsity; it has become as it were a part of their existence, bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh, to part with which would cost them more than the sacrifice of an eye or a limb. To such we do not address ourselves, for they are incurable. But there are others, who, without examination, take up and repeat any cant phrase of the day, merely because every one around them is repeating it. These men may be cured, if a proper system of treatment be adopted in the early stages of the complaint; and it is to these then that we commend a short course of the New York daily papers as an admirable tonic; and as certain, if continued steadily for a few weeks, to deliver them thoroughly from any such absurd superstitions as that a broken leg can be set by a bread poultice, or that "common schools" have the effect of repressing crime.

"What are we coming to?" asks a New York paper of the 28th ult., in an article fitly headed "The Carnival of Blood," in which public attention is directed to "the alarming increase of crime.... particularly in these United States, and most particularly in this modern Sodom"—New York—"and its immediate vicinity." Now the people of the United States, and of New York are, morally and intellectually, what the "common schools" of the country, have made them. The system of State-Schoolism has there been allowed fully to develop itself, with no obstruction from without, and to bring forth its proper fruits in due season. Now it will be asked—what are these fruits? The New York *Irish Vindicator* whom we have already cited, shall furnish us with the reply:—

"Murder is the cry which breaks the stillness of the night, rings in our ears at the earliest hour of morn, and frights us at broad mid-day when the streets are thronged with the crowds of busy beings, and the mind is least prepared for the dread sound, which warns it that still another victim has fallen, a sacrifice to lawless violence and the worst passions of man. Life is no longer safe at home or abroad—in the darkest alley, or the busiest thoroughfare—for the murderous thief may with as much safety break into your private dwelling and plunge the sharp stiletto into your bosom, in the very midst of family and friends, as tip you quietly on the head, while returning home at night, before you have time to say even as much as 'God bless us!' The revolver is the only protection now, and even that answers the purpose but poorly, so desperate have the villains become, so reckless of all consequences and danger. What are we coming to, or where, in Heaven's name, we ask again, will it all end? The thirst for blood seems to be spreading like a dreadful contagion through the city, dealing out indiscriminate slaughter, and leaving no trace behind but disfigured corpses, perforated by the unsparing bullet, or hacked by the fatal steel, bathed in their own gore, appalling remnants of what were once, perhaps, the noblest specimens of manly beauty, and female loveliness—images of the Deity. Like a plague, too, it increases in violence as it progresses—the tragedy of yesterday being surpassed by the one of to-day, and, dreadful to think, the latter may be exceeded by the bloody revelations of to-morrow."

Another New York paper, the *Times*, thus delivers itself:—

"THUGGISM RAMPANT.—Assassins are having their saturnalia. Every night now brings its murder, each more revolting and more daring than the other. Neither age, nor sex, nor position seems to afford any security, and no place is sacred. Old women in cellars, fast young men in supper-rooms, tavern keepers behind their own counters, workmen walking the street with their wives, all seem to fare alike at the hands by whom the city is being desolated. It is only the most extraordinary amount of nerve and self-confidence that any people ever possessed, that enables us to traverse the streets after nightfall, or enter any place in company with persons who are not known to us."

The *Tribune* complains that it is "again obliged" to surrender a large portion of its columns, "to the detail of the fearful crimes which are running over the city like some terrible pestilence." The Grand Jury calls upon the City authorities and Police Commissioners to increase their force immediately, for the protection of the lives and homes of the citizens. Honest men dare not walk abroad on their daily business unless armed to the teeth; and it is scarce an exaggeration to say that life and property are more secure in the very centre of the Indian revolt, than in the streets of the commercial capital of the United States.

Another and most important feature in this appalling portrait of the United States' morality is to be found in the fact that the perpetrators of the crimes recorded in the columns of the press are mostly young lads; fresh, in all probability, from the "common schools," in which they had taken their degrees in vice, learnt how to swear, drink, stab with the bowie-knife, shoot down with the revolver, and attained the rank of Professors in the noble science of Thuggism.

"It is deplorable to think," says the *Montreal Witness* of Saturday last—"that the increase of offenders against the criminal law consists mainly of young men;" and from the Presentment of the Grand Jury already referred to, it would appear that "a large majority" and the "most aggravating" of the crimes which have rendered the name of New York a disgrace to the civilisation of the XIX century "are committed by youth of our City from 15 to 20 years of age." These are facts which must strike every one with horror, but which have

been long ago predicted as the inevitable consequences of Godless State-Schoolism.

"It is not surprising" adds the *Montreal Witness* "that crime is so prevalent, or that young men, and young women form the majority of criminals;" and though our cotemporary finds the explanation of this phenomenon in the "dancing-houses, drinking-saloons and other places of evil resort," we push our enquiries a step further back; and thus arrive at the "common schools" as the exciting cause of Yankee juvenile profligacy. It is in vain to attribute the evil to the "dancing houses, drinking saloons, and other places of evil resort for juveniles" unless you can account for the existence of these. They are no doubt links in the chain, steps in the easy descent to the lowest depths, but they are not primary facts, for they owe their existence to some other fact. They exist in short because there is a demand for them; they are the sign not the cause of, the juvenile profligacy of the age; and behind, and beyond them, we find looming, as the monster evil of the age, as the primary cause of the immorality, infidelity, profligacy, and in one word, of the ultra-Protestantism of the rising generation, the "common-schools"—these hot beds of iniquity which long ago the Church has branded and condemned, as "dangerous to faith and to morals." No! "it is not surprising," seeing where and what circumstances the majority of the youth of the United States are educated "that young men and young women form the majority of criminals;" but what is surprising is, that in spite of these incontrovertible facts—in spite of the evidence already overwhelming, and daily and from all quarters accumulating—in spite of reason and revelation, the voice of nature and the voice of God, there should still be found men stupid enough, or impudent enough to contend that mere secular instruction diminishes crime, and makes its recipients better citizens and better Christians.

Better Protestants indeed it may, and must make them. And it is because of these its Protestantising, or de-Catholicising tendencies, that the Non-Catholic world still continue its stupid parrot-like cry about the blessings of education, and the duty of the State to make provision for its diffusion. No doubt, the young man, or young woman, who has gone through a course of "common-schools" of "dancing houses, drinking saloons, and other places of evil resort," will have little of the Papist about him or her, and will care but little for priest or bishop. No doubt such a course of training will have the desired effect of weakening the influence of Popery upon the rising generation, and of inspiring it with a thorough Protestant aversion of Confession, Communion, and all other "Romish" errors; and for these reasons Protestants view it with favor. But now that it has been shown to be as dangerous to society as to Catholicity, and to the State as to the Church, it is to be presumed that the more intelligent portion of the Non-Catholic world, will feel itself obliged to qualify its eulogium of "State-Schoolism."

STATE-SCHOOLISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

—That this has proved a most powerful engine against the Church, and that the "common schools" of the United States turn out annually more sound Protestants, than do all the grog-shops, gambling houses, and brothels of the great republic put together—is no doubt true; but we hope that there is some exaggeration in the statistics of the *New York Tablet*, according to which the Church has daily to weep over the loss of five hundred of her children, for one that she wins to her communion. Our losses are no doubt great; but not, we hope, altogether so great as the *N. Y. Tablet* represents them.

In order that there may be no possible misunderstanding as to the intentions of the Ministry upon the School Question, Mr. Cayley, Inspector General, in his address to the "Electors of Huron and Bruce" expressly declares that "the Common-Schools are working well, and should not be interfered with." How, after such a declaration, any Catholic can give his vote to a Minister, or any Ministerial candidate, is more than we can understand. Some men however, have very tough and very elastic consciences.

In compliance with a *Mandement* of Mgr. De Tloa, Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec, Friday last was observed by the Catholics of the ancient capital of Canada as a day of prayer and penitence. Judging from the general tenor of his address to the faithful, His Lordship does not seem to entertain a very high opinion of the Sepoys;—for he says, when alluding to them:—

"You have learnt through the medium of the Press, dearly beloved Brethren, the afflicting details of the insurrection which broke out some months ago in the East Indies, and which still continues its work of devastation and carnage. Your hearts have been painfully distressed at the recital of those horrible excesses to which the insurgents, in their brutal fury, have abandoned themselves, towards feeble women, innocent children, and every one who bears the name of Christian. These excesses have been such that language fails to characterise them, and it is difficult to find a parallel for them in the history of the most barbarous ages. As British subjects, and above all, as Christians, we cannot but bitterly deplore the fate of their unhappy victims, and earnestly long for the day that these perfidious assassins will be prevented from further pursuing their career of savage cruelty."

The *Limerick Reporter* notices the unremitting exertions of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto in behalf of his Diocese, and adds that the Right Reverend Prelate was about to proceed to Dublin en route for Canada. God grant that this may be true, and that the Catholics of Toronto may soon have the happiness of seeing their beloved Bishop amongst them once more.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society will be held in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening next, the 7th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely. The report of the Sub-Committee appointed at the last Special Meeting of the Society will be submitted; and as other business of the greatest importance will be considered, a full and punctual attendance is requested.

Speaking of M. Cartier, who it is hinted, intends presenting himself to the electors of Montreal as a fit and proper person to represent them in Parliament, the *Montreal Herald* remarks that:—

"We are tolerably sure, however, that Mr. Cartier will be just as ready to take a straightforward pledge to increase the tariff as he will be to swallow the St. Patrick Society's shibboleth to proscribe every Orangeman. To advocate his claims as a manufacturing Protectionist, with Mr. Cayley for Inspector-General, is as great a swindle as it would be to bring him out as the opposer of Orangemen, with all his Upper Canadian colleagues deeply committed to that body."

HEAD QUARTERS, TORONTO, NOV. 26.—MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.—ACTIVE FORCE.—Captain R. Devlin, the senior Captain of the Volunteer Rifle Companies of Montreal, to be Major in the Militia of the Province in succession to Major Lyman who has been placed on the Unattached List.

ATTEMPT TO POISON HIMSELF.—A German named Charles Haag, about 30 years of age, applied for protection at the Centre Police Station House, at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, which was granted him. Shortly after his admission the officer on duty noticed him staggering, and having an empty vial in his hand, which from its smell must have contained laudanum. He admitted having swallowed the contents of the vial, just previous to his applying for admission. Dr. Picault was sent for, and on arriving administered the proper remedies. He was afterwards taken to the General Hospital. On Tuesday he was in a fair way of recovery. He states that he had been searching for employment, but was unable to obtain it, had no place to go, had nothing to eat, begged a six-pence, went to a drug store and bought half an ounce of laudanum, which he drank with the intention of ending his miseries.—*Pilot*.

THE USE OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS.—Yesterday, at the Recorder's Court, a man, named John Talbot, was brought up by Sub-constable Dwyer, for having been disorderly in Griffithstown, on Sunday evening, and being in the possession of a dangerous weapon. The evidence of the constable went to show that the prisoner had been drinking with his brother and a friend on Sunday evening, and having got into a dispute with them struck both of them with an axe, and so severe were the injuries that medical assistance had to be procured. The prisoner then came into the street, holding a pistol in his hand, and swearing that he would shoot any one who approached him. A large crowd then assembled, and it was with considerable difficulty that the constable could arrest him; the pistol he had was a double-barrelled one, and believed to be loaded. The Recorder said that as the persons who were alleged to be injured by the prisoner did not make their appearance, the case would be dismissed.—*Montreal Herald*.

SEIZURE OF BREAD BELOW WEIGHT.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Police Sergeant M'Bride, and Detective O'Leary made a seizure of 203 loaves of bread, all greatly defective in weight, and some of them wanting as much as a quarter of a pound of being up to the necessary standard. They also seized 92 loaves which they discovered at the bakery of R. Watson, St. Lawrence Main street, to be largely under the requisite weight. The loaves were brought to the Police Station at the Bonsecours Market, and by the directions of Captain Hayes were distributed amongst the different charitable institutions. It is to be hoped that the lesson taught by this seizure will not be speedily forgotten.—*Id.*

DROWNED AND FELL INTO THE RIVER.—On Sunday Constable Murray of the Water Police, observed a man named James Conway drunk, and loitering near the edge of one of the wharves. He advised him to go away. No sooner had he turned his back than he heard a splash, and, on turning round, found Conway in the river. He succeeded in fishing him out, and took him to the Station House. On Monday morning he was brought before the Inspector of Police, and after receiving some good advice, was discharged.—*Pilot*.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—The grocery store of Mr. W. D. Stroud, St. Lawrence Street, was broken into between Saturday night and Monday morning, and the following articles stolen therefrom:—About 30 lbs. best tobacco, 6 boxes figs, 8 lbs. in each box, 4 bottles best brandy, 7 lbs. currants, 6 boxes raisins, bottled salmon, pickles, sardines, fancy soap, crackers, &c., and about 50 in coppers.—*Id.*

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—We learn that a few nights ago an attempt was made to enter a dwelling house in Craig Street, by picking the lock of the front door. The noise aroused the male inmates of the house, who on proceeding in the direction of the door, heard the porch door slam, and on going into the street, three men were distinctly seen clearing off. Burglaries are now becoming quite common, and householders should be prepared to give them a warm reception, should they pay them a visit.—*Id.*

A New Dress.—Our old friend, the *Pain Killer*, has come out in an entirely new dress, which greatly improves its appearance. Numerous counterfeits on the old is, we believe, the occasion of it.

Dr. Baumback in his travels on the cape of Good Hope says: I found very frequently among the Dutch Boers of the back country, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, which they keep hung up by a thong around the neck of the bottle to a peg over their hammocks. Indeed this seems to be their sole protection against the throat and lung disorders which are quite prevalent among them. I thought it a speaking comment on the practical genius of the American people, that they should furnish the staple, I believe the only remedy this people buy to use. Asking if they used the same manufacturers Pills, they told me that better purgatives grew all around them than any body could prepare.

FOR SHAVING.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on it six to eight drops of the "Persian Balm," and apply to the face. It forms a rich, penetrating lather, and renders the beard soft. No person using it can have a sore or chapped face after shaving.

SEIZURE OF THE ZIMMERMAN FOR DEBT.—The steamer Zimmerman, we learn, was on the point of starting on her return trip for Toronto, on Saturday, when she was seized by the Deputy Sheriff of Lincoln for a debt of \$1,400, which had been incurred for wood. A party having taken place the officer went below for some purpose, and while there, the Mate gave orders for getting up steam, which was promptly done and the steamer left the wharf. The deputy was then set on shore, as apparently, he had no desire to be taken off. What course will be taken after such a step it is difficult to say. The Zimmerman proceeded on her way, and arrived here last night.—*Toronto Leader*.

CANADIAN FRAUDS.—At the Wentworth Assizes an action was brought by Mr. Miller of Toronto against the Great Western Railway Company, for damages alleged to have been suffered by the delay of defendants in transmitting to Chicago, 1000 bushels of Canadian peas of a superior quality, used there for the manufacture of coffee. Brother Jonathan little dreams when he is drinking a hot decaction of what he bought for coffee, at twelve cents a pound, that he is really imbibing parched pea soup.

ANOTHER BANK AFFAIR.—The *London Free Press* says:—We were deeply sorry on learning yesterday morning that our late esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Berwick who was for some time connected with the Montreal Bank agency in this city, and was subsequently promoted to a higher position in Toronto, has felt it necessary to tender his resignation. We believe that this step has become necessary in consequence of some injudicious advances of capital to J. H. Cameron, Esq., whose financial embarrassments are now a matter of public notoriety.

UPPER CANADIAN POLITICS.—Mr. Robert Ferrie has signified to his constituents of South Waterloo, that ill-health will prevent him from again serving them in Parliament. He is spoken of, however, as a candidate for the Legislative Council, where the duties of a legislator are not so arduous as in the lower house. An attempt is being made in Hamilton to start a candidate in opposition to Mr. Buchanan. Messrs. Ford, Jno. Ferrie, and Hugh C. Baker, have been requested to allow their names to be canvassed, with a view of ascertaining which is the most likely to command a majority against Mr. Buchanan.—*Montreal Herald*.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

		Dec. 2, 1857.		
Flour,	per quintal	s. d. 15 6 @ 16 3		
Oatmeal,		12 0 @ 12 6		
Wheat,	per minot	5 0 @ 5 6		
Oats,		1 8 @ 1 10 1/2		
Barley,		2 6 @ 3 1 1/2		
Buckwheat,		2 0 @ 2 3		
Peas,		3 6 @ 3 9		
Beans,		7 6 @ 8 0		
Potatoes,	per bag	3 6 @ 3 9		
Mutton,	per qr.	5 0 @ 8 0		
Lamb,		5 0 @ 7 0		
Veal,		5 0 @ 12 0		
Beef,	per lb.	0 4 @ 0 9		
Lard,		0 10 @ 0 11		
Pork,		0 6 @ 0 7		
Butter, Fresh		1 0 @ 1 3		
Butter, Salt		0 9 @ 0 9 1/2		
Eggs,	per dozen	0 8 @ 0 9		
Fresh Pork,	per 100 lbs.	38 0 @ 48 0		
Ashe—Pots,		37 0 @ 37 3		
Pearls,		35 0 @ 35 6		

Married.

In this city, on the 30th ult., at the Parish Church, by the Rev. Mr. Prevost, William Lawler, Esq., of Hawkesbury Mills, C.W., to Matilda Leppage, widow of the late James A. B. McGill, Esq., City Surveyor.

Died.

On the 26th Nov., Joseph, aged 41 years, and on the 21st, Mary Jane Pheby, son and daughter of Mr. John Moran, of Berthier.

From the Clergy.

Rev. J. G. Stearns writes: I consider it the best remedy I ever knew for Dyspepsia.

The late Rev. Dr. Granger repeatedly expressed his belief that he owed his life to the timely use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. During his recent visit to the Missions in Burma, he had a severe attack of the cholera, and was immediately relieved by its use.

Rev. A. Webster, Editor of the Christian Era, writes: "I have used your Pain Killer for many years, in my family, with much satisfaction."

Rev. J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission, India, writes: "My wife is using your celebrated Pain Killer for a rheumatic affection from which she has suffered for years, and with better effect than any other of the various remedies she has tried; I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney complaints, with good success." Sold by medicine dealers.

FOUND, in Notre Dame Street, Montreal, in September last, a PORTFOLIO, containing some MONEY. Apply at this Office.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

If our readers would have a positive luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Slaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet. Try this great "Home Luxury."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Odgersburg, N. Y. LAMPLUGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

GREAT SALE

OF CATHOLIC AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, AT AUCTION.

MESSRS. SADLER & CO., HAVING received a very large Stock of BOOKS, from the FALL TRADE SALES, and being desirous of reducing their STOCK, have instructed the Subscriber to SELL, by AUCTION, at their STORE, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Commencing on Thursday Evening, November 12th, AND

TO BE CONTINUED EVERY EVENING DURING THE MONTH.

The Stock of BOOKS is the Largest and Best Assorted in the Province. Having been manufactured by themselves, or purchased at Trade Sales, it can be sold at unusually low prices.

BOOKS AT PRIVATE SALE during the DAY, at REDUCED PRICES, as long as the EVENING AUCTION SALES are continued. JOHN CLARKE, Auctioneer.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1857.