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"THE KNOUT:"

A TALE OF POLAND.

(Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.) CHAPEER XII.

Three Polish brigades, forming altogether about ten thousand men, successively and at short intervals, entered Lithuania, having with them about thirty pieces of cannon. One of these divisions, making its way through the vast forest of Bialowiez, arrived within a short distance of the Castle, and immediately communicated with the Count. The appearance of these Polish troops at once revived the flagging spirits of the people, and filled them with hope and joy. The artillery, above all, was greeted with transport, and it was no uncommon sight to see the peasantry crowding around the field-pieces, touching them, as though to be certain of their reality, and even kissing them with cries of joy and exultation. All fear was at an end, and victory was sure to rest on the unfurled flag of Poland.
And in truth we can scarcely doubt that if the main body of the Polish army had sustained this first expedition, with the insurrection in Lithuania, where almost the entire province was perfectly organised, the destiny of Poland might have been changed and the oppressor driven from her soil. But what could be effected by a detached corps, when the main body itself, after a murderous battle, retreated on Warsaw! With the clear and quick perception of a veteran commander, the Count at once perceived that they were again to be disappointed, and his foresight was but too soon justified. The brigade which had encamped for a short time near his castle, suddenly received orders to repair by forced marches into Samogitia, where the two corps by which it had been preceded had already obtained some success against the Russians. These three brigades, when joined together, were to have marched on Wilna, and taken it at all hazards; but most unfortunately, jealousy glided in between the three commanders—the time for action passed away in vain contention, and when the greatest unanimity was required in order to keep the Russians at bay, discord and envy were suffered to do their fatal work, and the national cause was the sacrifice. The enemy at once covered Wilna, easily drove those demoralized bands before him to the gave up their arms to the Prussians with many a bitter curse; while another division of the army fought on with desperate courage, and with loud cries implored their comrades to come back over the lines and aid them for the honor of Poland, whereupon the latter, disarmed and prisoners as they were, were roused with sudden fury when they saw their brethren refusing to fly, and dying like heroes beneath the overwhelming blows of the Russians; and snatching their arms from the pile where they lay, they shook off the grasp of the Prussians, and springing over the ditch which formed the frontier line, they flew to the assistance of their gallant brethren. In vain would authority to restrain them—the greater number heard not a word they said, and resolutely preferred death to slavery. Some there were, nevertheless, who still hesitated, being intimidated the menaces of the Prussian soldiers. These brave Poles, who of course regarded discipline as sacred, but whose hearts were with their struggling companions, conjured their officers with learful eyes to lead them back to the battle.

break forth from amidst the tumultuous line beyoud the frontier, and he was quickly recognised for an aid-de-camp of the commander-in-chiel.-Urging his horse to the utmost he quickly joined the prisoners, paused, pistol in hand, within twenty paces of the group of renegade generals, and taking aim at the chief amongst them. he shot him dead on the spot, with a curious mabody of the Poles ranged themselves again unthe generals, and the indecision of the troops, had finally driven to take refuge on the inhospitable and two thousand cavalry, there gave up their Another division, consisting of two thousand

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alas! fruitless bravery, took up their abode in the woods and marshes whence they waged a war of extermination on the enemy. There remained about three thousand of the regular army, who, under the command of an intrepid officer, determined to make their way back into Poland .-Now fighting, and anon escaping the enemy by skilful manœuvres they had traversed all Lithuania, bending their course towards the forest of Bialowiez, where they hoped to enjoy a brief respite, being there sheltered from all pursuit. It was from this heroic band that Count Bialewski received the confirmation of the melancholy news which had already reached him.

" All is over, my dear Count," said one of the principal officers, who was an old friend; "Li-thuania is lost to Poland, and Poland herself can only now be saved by miracle. The Russians are after us with a superior force, and before two hours their van-guard will appear on the plain.— Resistance would now be useless, and your best course is to follow us to Warsaw as soon as you can gather up your most valuable effects."

"Don't you think," answered the Count, that we could keep the enemy for some time before the castle, which is now tolerably well fortified, so as to cover your retreat?"

"And do you imagine," returned the generous officer, "that we would consent to leave you exnosed to all the vengeful fury of the Russians, that we ourselves might escape? No, rather would we remain, that all might perish together. But the voice of duty calls us to Warsaw to aid our comrades in its defence. Come, then, with us, Bialewski! any if any of your people will fol-low us, they will render a last service to the national cause.'

"You are right," said the Count, "we should never yield to despair, and must try our fortune while even one chance remains to us."

And so saying he quickly entered the castle, informed Raphael, Casimir and Rosa of his newlyformed resolution; then bade a kind furewell to the vicar, whom he charged to watch over the ment sent by the commander-in-chief, this remtenantry whom he so unwillingly left, and proceeded to collect together the faithful band which | ga. The Count took his danghter immediately

had hitherto followed his banners.

"My comrades!" said the Count, "we have nothing more to do in Lithuania—the game is up with us here, but if the jade Fortune has played repulsed the ill-concerted attack of the Polish us false, she has not, thank God, extinguished our | yet the heart of the father was deeply wounded army (though to do the Poles justice they fought | courage. Let all those then who owe her a by the loss of his only, his brave and noble with heroic courage) and extending his lines he spite come with me and seek revenge in Poland son. But he was soon aroused from his lethargy proper—remembering always that you are free Prussian frontier. A number of the Polish sol- either to come or stay. For myself, I have rediers, betrayed and abandoned by their chiefs, solved to follow these true sons of Poland and decides on following my example will meet me in half an hour at the bivouac on the plain."

At the time appointed, three or four hundred brave and resolute men appeared before the Count, and were immediately admitted into the ranks of the soldiers, who received them with melancholy satisfaction. The signal for departure was given, and for the second time the Count | quarters in the neighborhood, and prepared for a bade adjeu to the ancient halls of his fathers .--And so the column moved on in profound silence, and with a double quick pace, being apprehensive of a surprise from the Russians who, with vastly superior numbers, were constantly maneuvring their unworthy commanders have interposed their to hem in the devoted little army. The Poles were already within a league or so of the great forest where they were sure of finding a safe refuge-the tops of its tallest trees were already visible on the horizon, when, in traversing a plain by the positive prohibition of their officers, and towards a small river, they discovered that the Russians were drawn up on the opposite bank to dispute the passage.

"Fear nothing, my lads!" cried the Polish commander, in a loud, cheerful voice, "it is only their van-guard. Forward to the charge, and Just at this moment a cavalier was seen to let not a trigger be drawn till you are within

arm's length. The Poles advanced with fearless intrepidity; one party throwing themselves on the narrow bridge which crossed the river, while the others sprang into the river, which was fortunately fordable, and both together charged the Russian cavalry with a force which made them reel backwards. But the confusion was only momentary, lediction. After this retributive act, the whole for they quickly drew up again in good order on the plain which the Poles must necessarily cross der their banners and made a desperate attack and sought to obstruct their progress by vigorous to pierce the enemy's lines, in order to get back and repeated charges. The Polish regulars, firm army stood prepared for a desperate resistance, into Poland. Some days sooner they might have as rocks in their places, still marched on and and notwithstanding the great inequality of the succeeded, but as it was the attempt was a sig-nal failure. The time lost through the perfidy of unbroken array of bristling bayonets. Unfortumade good their way, presenting to the enemy an opposing forces, no true Pole had ceased to hope sians went on, and on, pursuing their success with nately the Count's followers, fully as courageous, crushed the insurrection, so that after a most dis- but being utterly inexperienced in the rude trade astrous retreat, and several severe engagements, of war, could not resist the mighty force of the good note of their preparations, be saw that he directed by a master hand, opened upon them a when surrounded by the overpowering number Russian cavalry, and though still keeping their of the Russians, the poor harrassed Poles, were ground they suffered their ranks to be broken and, therefore, tried to effect a compromise offerthrough and disorder of course ensued. At the territory of Prussia. Four thousand infantry, voice of the Count a square was formed around Rosa who had been thus left in the midst of the for the past, promises for the future, together and took refuge in the outer line of the fortificaarms, together with twenty pieces of artillery. confusion. Raphael and Casimir threw them-

but just as Raphael stretched out his arm to prevent Casimir from pursuing them too far, he saw him stagger, and received him in his arms. The ill-fated young man made a sign that all was over with him, murmured his father's name and expired. A ball had pierced his bosom. Raphael could not desert the body of his friend, and carried it aside, with the assistance of some of his friends, contriving as they did so, to conceal their mournful burden from the Count, who, on his part, was seeking Rosa, believing that she alone was in danger. Meanwhile the plain was crossed; the soil became rough and uneven, and the Russian cavalry, jaded and exhausted, could urge their horses no further. Upon this the Poles quickened their march, reached the forest, and when they found themselves safe within its giant enclosure they embraced and congratulated each other with many a joyous acclamation.

"But Casimir-where is be?" demanded the Count, as he fixed his astonished gaze on the dejected countenance of Raphael. The latter could not speak, but his tears rushed forth unbidden.

"Ha! then my son is dead!" cried the poor father, at once catching in the fatal truth. The tears—the scalding tears of anguish rolled fast from his eyes, and his head sank heavily on his bosom; but suppressing his emotion by an effort worthy of himself, he pressed his daughter to his heart, as though fearful lest she, too, might be torn from him; he looked around on his sympathising friends, and said in a firm voice:

"But wherefore do I weep? Surely my boy could not have died a more glorious death. To my country, then, do I offer up this sacrifice-to my country and my God-may it be one of propitiation!" Whereupon he proceeded with equal firmness to take the necessary measures for having the beloved remains conveyed in safety to the spot which be selected for its last resting place-for poor Casimir might not lie in the tomb of his fathers. Again the march was resumed, and having soon after received a slight reinforcenant of the Polish army once more entered Prato Warsaw, where a sister of his late wife resided. Here he gave a few days to the indulgence of his heavy sorrow, for though the soldier could not openly give way to his feelings,

of woe by the stirring importance of what was tather and he deemed it advisable. Raphael was urging on his brave followers, though himself passing around him. It was then the middle of not slow in acting on this gracious permission, August. The Polish army was encamped under for the truth was that he could scarcely absent share their fate whatever it may be. Whoever the walls of Warsaw, and was still exceedingly himself even for a short time from his military retire while yet one lingering hope remained .-formidable, for though compromised at first by duties, which formed, alas! a sad contrast to But vain-all vain-this heroic valor, and vain the excessive circumspection of its chiefs, and | those which he now so eagerly set about. The seriously weakened by a constant succession of marriage was to take place (in the most private still held out, for even then the Russians were new generals, it was still an effective force of 70,000 men. Such was the position of the Polish army when 120,000 Russians, furnished with four hundred pieces of cannon, took up their general attack. Meanwhile the city was a prey to anarchy and discord. That unhappy people, always suspicious, and always divided amongst themselves, slaughtered in their prisons either those whom they had reason to expect of being Russian spies, or the generals to whom they attributed the failure of the revolution. And at a time when the voice of their suffering country called them to rally on their ramparts for the defence of the city, they were found debating in their club-rooms, and in the municipal chambers, each putting forth his claim to an authority which was now but a phantom, and discussing public reforms with the hosts of the Czar before their gates, ready to pounce on the last remaining hope of Poland. Nevertheless there was still one vigorous arm to curb these devastating passions, and to make at least a dignified preparation for the death-agony of the Polish nation, which could not be far distant. Count Bialewski, seeing the deplorable condition of the city, mortal foes. But, oh, despair! with all their hastened to offer his services to the newly-in- audacity and all their fortifude, they were forced stalled governor, who was certainly doing his ut-

most to restore order, and his proposal was

thankfully accepted. Raphael, with his corps of

Lithuanian volunteers, joined the ranks of the

army, and were stationed in one of the principal

for a favorable result. The field marshal in com-

mand of the Russian army was not blind to the

determination of the Poles, and having taken

have required for their defence a much larger less oppression. force than they could now have, for a body of . It was during this short armistice that Raphael twenty thousand men had been detached from the stole away from his post to kneel with Rosa bemain army some days before in order to provide fore the altar. A gloom like that of death overa commissariat for the city, with order at the hung the devoted city. Scarcely time had they time to turn the enemy's flank, not more to create to say farewell after the ceremony was concluded, a serious diversion in that quarter than to prove for even the toesin pealed, and the drum heat to that the Poles were still bold enough to make an arms, and Raphael could only exclaim as he attack. Yet with all these disadvantages, each pressed Rosa to his heart in a first embrane : individual within the city applied himself courageously to the performance of his duty.

HRONICLE.

tion for the last act of the tragedy, the Count fice. and Raphael were grievously anxious about Rosa, and fearfully asked each other what was to become of her if Warsaw was taken by the Russians of which there was, alas! but too much probability. Who was to protect her amid the horrors likely to be enacted in Warsaw? When the Count repeated to Raphael his terrible apprehensions, the latter was stunned into silence, but after some reflection, he found voice to say:

"My dear Count! notwithstanding the sad scenes going on every where around us, suffer me to entreat that the probationary term may be abridged, so that I may acquire a legal title to become the protector of Rosa. Were she only mine in reality. I could do and dare every thing for her, and though the war may wage around, she will have a double chance of safety when her father and her husband will be near to guard

"I am so thoroughly convinced of your prudence and discretion, my dear Raphael, not to speak of your sincere devotion to our interests, that I cheerfully approve of your suggestion .-At any moment I may full as my poor son Casimir has done, and I can die contented when I leave my daughter such a protector. Come, then, let us speak to Rosa on the subject, and if she consents, three days bence she shall become your

Rosa, as she listened to her father's representations, appeared deeply moved by the generous devotion of Raphael, and when she had heard all, she unhesitatingly placed her hand in his, and the frightful carnage and the increasing conflatold him that she was perfectly willing to have gration of the now ruined suburh of Cyzsta, Rathe ceremony performed at whatever time her phael was still seen, by the light of the flames, manner) on the 6th of September, at 5 o'clock in the morning, when on the eve of that day the Poland-poor, unfortunate Poland - was again at Russian columns were put in motion, and opened a terrible fire on the Poles, with the hope of dividing their ranks, and of enfeebling their strength, by forcing them to spread their lines farther than they could with safety. The redoubt occupied by Raphal and bis Lithuanians was attacked with the utmost fury, and the shock was truly terrific -sixty guns played for several hours on that devoted spot, and it was by superhuman courage and fortitude that its gallant defenders kept their position, exposed as they were to a murderous fall of grape-shot and cannon-balls. Yet still they wavered not though the foe was evidently advancing for a closer and more deadly assault.

In the meantime, a fierce struggle was going on amid the ruins; everywhere the Russians prevailed, for they numbered twenty to one, yet the Poles, the brave unfortunate Poles, died with heroic courage, nor flinched a step until they were mowed down like ripe grain in barrest. So fiercely and successfully did they deal their vengeance that they had soon before them a new rampart, composed of the dead bodies of their to abandon the redoubt and retire within the walls, owing to a want of ammunition. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon when another redoubt, which had been carried by the Russians, blew up with a tremendous explosion, a Polish redoubts not far from the gates of the city. The officer having, as he quitted the place, set fire to a small train of powder, so that the victors might be buried under the ruins. Yet still the Rusinconceivable rapidity; already they had gained the heights which command the suburbs called Czysta, when on a sudden the Polish arrtillery, could enter Warsaw by a tremendous sacrifice, terrific fire; being entirely exposed to the dread

rious end, they would listen to no terms that did the different members of the Executive, some of not include their complete independence, and whom were willing to give up a struggle whose such was the answer officially returned to the lend it was easy to foresee, and to submit at once, Russian commander. Warsaw was surrounded while others declared that they would die sword by a double belt of fortifications, which would in hand, resisting to the last an unjust and law-

"Now, I have acquired the right to die in your defence. Oh! that I may be enabled to

"And I," mornwed Rosa, as her tears fell tast on the bosom of her hasband, " and I. Raphael, am now entitled to share the dangers and the trials of your future life, and he sure, my beloved, that you will never find me shrink from danger, or from suffering when it is to be met by your side." The moments were pressing, and having again bade farewell to his drooping bride, Raphael hastened away to resume his post, while the Count returned to his place in the nouncil, where the fate of Warsaw was thea under dis-

The squares were filled with the pinic-stricken inhabitants, who were discussing in low tones the mournful news of the day. All those who were able to carry arms hastened to the ramparts, and to the different outlets of the city. Women and children toiled away at the barricades, and in preparing cartridges for the soldiers and wadding for the guns. Hour after hour long trains of carts arrived with the wounded, and each fresh arrival was greeted with mouraful cries and lamentations. The truce having expired ere yet the council had reached any satisfactory conclusion, the cannonading was again heard, " and the discharge incessantly poured out by three hundred and lifty fiery mouths," says one of the writers from whom we have borrowed our historical facts," caused the earth to tremble for miles around." And this went on without a single pause from one o'clock in the afternoon till the darkness of night closed in. In the very midst of bleeding from many a wound, and enfeebled from loss of blood; nor could he be prevailed upon to the unexampled devotion of the gallant few who entering the doomed city in ruthless triumph, and the mercy of her deadly enemies.

Notwithstanding the sublime efforts of her defenders, Warsaw was just about to become the prey of the Russians, when the government, in opposition to the legislative assembly which was then sitting, took upon itself to order a cessation of arms, and commanded the retreat of the Polish battalions. Twenty thousand Russians, between killed and wounded, lay on the field, a striking proof that the victory had been dearly carned. And the Polish army, conquered as it was, gave the Russians serious alarm, so that dreading their vengeance, should they be driven to despair, the victors gave them permission to depart with their arms and baggage. Twenty thousand of the bravest and best of the sons of Poland, availing themselves of these favorable terms, marched that day from the gates of that city they had gallantly, but vainly, defended, and bearing with them eighty pieces of cannon, they took their way towards the fortress of Modlin, hoping to rally around them some scattered Polish corps which would have made them, as they calculated, about sixty thousand strong. But the timidity of the officers of those detachments destroyed this reasonable hope and the main body thus left to its own resources, wandered about sometime longer without end or aim.

The Capitol being lost, and each one considering that the national cause was definitively ruined, it was generally thought that the army would very soon make a formal submission to the Russian Government. Raphael, though serving only as a voluntéer, could not think of deserting the national banner while yet it was unfurled, and therefore thought himself obliged to accompany the army, having merely found time to say farerange of the balls, the Russian columns wavered | well to the Count and Rosa, and to tell them that ing to the Polish army an honorable capitulation. and besitated, and being just then attacked by he hoped for a speedy return as the army must He promised, in his master's name, a free pardon two battalions of Polish infantry they retreated soon be broken up. But, alas! for that gallant army, having no commander of sufficient energy with a redress of those grievances, which were tions, of which they had long since gained pos- to mark out a course of action and see it exeselves forward drawing after them the bravest of the immediate cause of the rebellion, and an in- session. Both armies being faint and exhausted, cuted, the troops were left entirely to their own foot, and twelve hundred horse, had a little their followers—their fearless valor drove back restigation into the affairs of certain provinces it was now tacitly agreed to postpone the contest guidance, and when the first effects of their discontinuous and the first effects of t before done the same. Upwards of three thouthe Russian troopers, and thus gave time for their
same of the insurgents returned to their homes, people to close up their broken ranks. Yet anwhile same other bands, with persevering, but other effort and the enemy fell back still farther, plate their numerous faults and errors by a gloarranged, owing to the diversity of opinion amongst were of the opinion that they should march back. to Warsaw and make an attempt-to recover it by a surprise; while others strenuously advised that they should clear a passage for themselves to Luciliunnia, revive the insurrection in that province, and sustain a war, while a third class insisted that the mountains of Cracow afforded the only and best ramparts for a protracted resistance. But none of these plans was adopted, and, after much fruitless parleying with the Russian western frontier, and after some slight skirmishdown their arms, and condemned themselves to a in its truth." voluntary exile, but they had, at least, escaped the

these noble and touching words:

" Ere yet it bids adieu to its native land-to fore God and the entire world that each indivito make this solemn appeal to the nations, and saw." to the rulers of the civilized world, but in a more especial manner to those governments who, at deed, proclaimed in favor of all who should come the Congress of Vienna, displayed a peculiar in- forward and make submission to the government. terest in the cause of Poland. Confiding to them The Count was preparing to take this painful the destiny, and, in fact, the political existence of step, when one of his friends, who was a member that nation, ever unfortunate but never subdued of the chamber of deputies, hastily made his ap--of a nation which is called, as we know and pearance and informed him of the arrest of one feel, to exercise a strong influence over the civiligation, the equilibrium and the peace of Europe. took place at the moment when he presented him-The Greeks, the Belgians, and other nations have | self to obtain the benefit of the amnesty. been in turn objects of solicitude to the great Powers. Shall the Poles alone be left to struggle unaided and unpitied? No; forbid it the majesty and the justice of kings!

"To you, then, powers of the earth; to you, and to the sympathy of your subjects, does the national army of Poland address itself in this hour of affliction, conjuring you, in the name of the most high God, in the name of humanity, and the inalienable rights of man, to take those liberties for which we have battled in vain under your motection, and to see that justice may preside at the new arrangements which will soon be made for our bloeding country. Be assured, that even yourselves are interested in securing the rights of l'oland, so as to arrange with precision the batouce of power in Europe. By restoring our crooping and long suffering nation to independence and prosperity you will necessarily promote the general good, for Europe is, and ought to be, but one great family, and that which promotes the well-being of one nation or member of the confederacy, ought more or less to benefit all.

" On the Prussian frontier, this 4th day of October, 1831."

The commander-m-chief, notwithstanding that the hardships and privations of a penniless exile stared him in the face, as it did almost every individual of the army, yet made it a point to remit to the Bank of Poland a considerable sum which funds belonging to the minister of war were also tain death." remitted in full. Thirty thousand Poles then nesty was then proposed to the privates and nonand remained in exile rather than give themselves | will be open to the inspection of the Russian poup again to the Russians, but this the Prussian authorities would not permit, and they were driven once more into the power of their implacable foe. No sooner were they again on their native soil than they were laid hold of and drafted off to Russia proper where they were speedily incorporated into Muscovite regiments. The commissioned officers of every grade, being still menaced with the vengeance of the Czar, traversed Germany amid the loudest expressions of public sympathy, and entered France, where they were received with generous hospitality.

Raphael, as we have said, was obliged to follow the fortunes of the army, and was thus effectually separated from Rosa and her father .-With his heart torn by the most fearful anxiety on their account, and his health rapidly undermined by the weakness attending upon his numerous wounds, he was but ill able to encounter the harrassing fatigue of that long, toilsome march, and be had sooner attained a place of safety beyoud the frontier than he was attacked by a fever so violent that for some days his life was in danger, and for some months long its effects were felt in an utter prostration of strength, accompamed by a dull, heavy languor. Not a word could he hear of those beloved ones now so far distant, while every day his mind was tortured by the nitiable news from Poland.

But now, let us return to the Count and Raphael's young bride, that we may see how it fared with them during this long and dreary interval. At the moment when the Russians entered Warsaw (on the 8th of September) the Count, who had till then given all his time and attention to the defence of the city, suddenly appeared before his daughter, and even he, that gallant veteran, shuddered as he thought of the impending

danger. "What is become of Raphael?" demanded Rosa, when she perceived that her father was alone.

"Raphael is safe and well," returned the Count, "but he is retained by honor and duty in the ranks of the army, which has made its retreat in good order, and will soon obtain advantageous terms (at least, I hope so) as the price of under arms may yet draw together, and the enemy has good reason to fear the despair of our dreadful than we had anticipated, and we have already the field-marshal's assurance that an amnesty will be offered to all those who in three days after its publication, will submit to the Imperial authority. Be of good heart, then, my child! for the next capitulation of the army will bring Raphael back again to us, and then we can

happier days."

"May God in His boundless mercy, restore him to us, and then I can bear everything." And as Rosa spoke, she repressed, by a vigorous effort, the tears which were ready to burst forth. "But, do you think, father, that we can reckon on this amnesty?"

"I do," replied the Count, "and that because commander, the Poles, closely pressed upon and it is a stroke of policy rather than an act of merharrassed by the enemy's squadrons, gained the cy. If the marshal had made this promise previous to the surrender of the city, I might have ing with the enemy in order to secure their re- regarded it simply as a bait; but it is since he treat, they took refuge in the Prussian dominions. entered Warsaw that he gave us this assurance, There they were, of course, compelled to lay and hence I, for my part, have every confidence

However plausible were these reasons, it is bated yoke of the Czar. At the moment when certain that the Count, in order to re-assure his they crossed the frontier, the Commander-indaughter, expressed a greater degree of confidence in this promise than he really felt. The Chief of the Polish army addressed to all Europe first and second day after the reduction of Warsaw passed away without any appearance that that beloved soil watered with the tears and the could shake the public faith in these assurances blood of her sons-the Polish army declares be- of the Russian marshal. The Russians were in calm possession of the city, and from their strict dual Pole is as deeply impressed as he ever was and formal observance of military discipline, fully with the sanctity and justice of his country's justify that sad and celebrated bulletin of the cause. We, moreover, consider ourselves bound French government-"Order reigns in War-

On the third day the act of amnesty was, inof his colleagues, Count Xavier Subotyn, which

"So much for the honor and good faith of the Russians!" added the deputy as he retired, " and would beg of you, my dear Count, to make your escape if you possibly can, or, at least, to keep yourself concealed."

"My dear father!" cried Rosa, who was greatly shocked by what she had heard, " you must instantly avail yourself of this friendly warning, and endeavor to clude the vengeance of these

"If it were not for you, my dear child! I would most willingly brave it. Every blow would redound to my honor and to their own disgrace, and I would have the satisfaction of dying for my country since I could not save ber."

"No, rather preserve yourself for her and for your children, my brother!" said his sister-inlaw, "for such is your bounden duty. Rosa shall remain with me till the storm is past and Raphael and yourself may with safety rejoin us."

"Yes, fly, fly, my father!" exclaimed Rosa earnestly, " the army cannot be far away, so that you may speedily join Raphael, and it will be so consoling for me to know that you are together. For us, we are in no danger, for surely even the Russians must respect our sex."

"For your sake, Rosa," replied the Count, "I will hide this aged head. But it must be within the city, as to leave it now would be utterly impossible. The sentinels are everywhere he had drawn thence for the immediate wants of on the alert—there is not a gate or an outlet unthe army, at his departure from Warsaw; the guarded, and to attempt an escape would be cer-

"We must then conceal you somewhere in passed into Prassia, a similar number having al- the city," observed his sister-in-law, " and that ready taken refuge in Gallicia. A sort of am- will be no difficult task to me who am so well known in Warsaw. It is, however, necessary commissioned officers, who would have refused for us to make a prudent choice as every house

> "If you knew, my dear aunt," said Rosa, any house of business where my father could be received in disguise, and pass for an assistant or from defending the reputation of my father!" accountant. No one would ever dream of looking for Count Bialewski under such a guise, and in a case of this kind the most preposterous plan is sure to be the most successful."

"You have just brought a capital idea to my mind, my dear Rosa!" exclaimed her aunt,-"there is a gardener somewhere in these suburbs to whose care I can entrust my brother's safety. He is a trusty patriot who has served his country on many a hard-contested field, so that I have every confidence in him, and I am quite sure that he will be overjoyed to receive the Count as a workman (provided it will be the means of saving dent with rising fury. "Do you then dare to deny him) while at the same time he will never for a the authority of the Emperor?" Rosa was silent. moment lose sight of the respect due to him."

The Count listened to these kind projects with a reluctance he could not conceal, but there was no such thing as resisting the united entreaties of Rosa and her aunt, and he was forced to accede to their wishes. Having put on the usual attire of a laborer (procured for him by the servants) he took under his arm some gardening tools, and walked unmolested through the streets to the house of the worthy gardener, who, on learning who he was, received him with the utmost respect, and with many protestations of entire devotion. A few hours after the Count's departure, a Russian officer entered the house he had left, followed by several soldiers, and demanded to speak with Count Bialewski, whereupon the lady of the house appeared.

"Madam!" said the officer, "I have received orders to secure the Count, and as all the outer doors and passages of the house are guarded it would be uscless to attempt keeping him concealed from us, since he cannot escape."

"Sir, all the inner doors of this house shall be immediately thrown open for we have no cause to shrink from your investigation. But suffer me to tell you that you will search in vain, for Count Bialewski is not here."

The officer seemed a good deal disappointed by the assured manner in which the lady spoke these words; nevertheless, he proceeded to search the house (tho' preserving a show of politeness) questioning closely every individual he met. To Rosa he addressed him-self more particularly, questioning and cross-questioning her with the hope of eliciting some hint as to the retreat of the Count. But Rosa met and baffled all his inquiries with singular presence of mind, and its submission. Fifty or sixty thousand Poles at last the officer withdrew to report his want of succoss. No sooner was he gone than Rosa and her aunt threw themselves into each other's arms, weening with joy that the Count had taken their advice soldiers. Thanks to this fortunate circumstance, and escaped in time, though they still trembled with we may yet hope that the reaction will be less apprehension for his safety. From time to time they sent out messengers through the city to find out what was passing; but though they heard nothing that immediately concerned themselves or those they

the published amnesty. Towards evening they were startled by the intelligence that the house was again bring Raphael back again to us, and then we can surrounded by Russian troops.

patiently resign ourselves to the decrees of Pro
"Let us recommend ourselves to God, my dear ships of the Walchern expedition.

loved, yet they were grieved and even horrified by the accounts of the merciless punishment hourly in-

fligted on their fellow-citizens in direct disregard of

vidence, while looking forward to the coming of aunt, "said Rosa, "for assuredly some new misfortune awaits us." She had scarcely spoken, when the same officer made his appearance.

"Madam!" said he, in a tone that savored of kindness and compassion, "I regret that it becomes my duty to arrest the daughter of Count Bialewski, and conduct her to the castle."

"My niece !-oh, heavens! is it possible?" "I think I am justified in informing you, Madam," stammered the officer, in evident embarrassment that the young lady will have but to answer a few questions before the military commission, and will then be restored to liberty."

"I am fully aware, sir, that you are not to be turned from the execution of the orders you have received; but you will assuredly permit me to accompany my niece-I am responsible to her family for her safety while under my care, and I would wish to be near her in that fearful trial, that I may keep up her fainting courage."

"Madam! as I have no orders to that effect, I am compelled to refuse your request."

"In that case, my dearest aunt," said Rosa, in firm accents, "you have but to keep up your spirits as well as you can in my absence, and be assured that nothing shall be forced from me by intimidation .-Pray for me, then, it is all you can do-pray that strength may be given me from above."

Having tenderly embraced her aunt, she followed the officer from the room, and from the house, amid the tears and sobs of the assembled domestics. A carriage was waiting at the gate, into which Rosa was handed by the officer, for the authorities dared not take her through the streets on foot, justly fearing that such a sight would have roused the people to madness. The carriage stopped before the gates of the castle, once the residence of Poland's kings, and more recently the seat of the legislative body, but now entirely occupied by Russian soldiers-a barrack for them, and a prison for the patriot sons of Poland. Rosa followed her conductor into a large hall, where five or six officers of high rank were seated around a table, covered with papers. She took a seat, on the invitation of the president of the commission, and then calmly awaited the commencement of the examination. The judges took a rapid survey of her face and figure, and it was evident that they could not help admiring her very uncommon beauty, together with a lofty dignity seldom seen in one so young, and each in turn averted his gaze when he met the calm, soft eye of Rosa.
"We see before us, do we not, the daughter of

Count Bislewski?" said the president, at length.

" The same, my lord."

"Your father, young lady, was yesterday within the city of Warsaw. How is it, then, that he has refused to acknowledge the imperial authority by coming forward to avail himself of the act of amnesty?—assuredly the Count must have known himself undeserving of pardon when he chose rather to seek safty in flight."

"My lord! my father was quite willing to present himself before you, for his noble nature was never prone to suspect the good faith of others; but having been warned of the fate awaiting all those who came forward to obtain the benefit of the so-called amnesty, he at length yielded to my pressing entrea ties, and, as you say, sought safety in flight.

So you confess that you did connive at his escape, Mademoiselle?" demanded the president in a severe

"How could I make you believe, even if I sought to do so, that a daughter would look coldly on her

father's imminent danger?" "Lady, you have yet to learn that the rights of the Emperor are far above those of a father. From the moment when Count Bialewski was called to render an account of his conduct before the representative of our gracious sovereign, to turn him

aside in any way from the performance of that imperious duty was a grievous wrong—nay, a crime." "I have only to say," replied Rosa with virtuous indignation, "that I have been brought up in a different way of thinking."

"Oh certainly," returned the president with cut-ting irony, "we all know the sentiments which the worthy Count was likely to instil into the minds of his children. He that was ever on the watch to foment rebellion could not be expected to preach loyalty

"Count Bialewski has ever taught his children to be true and faithful to their God, their country, and their honor."

Enough, young lady! it is not for you to bandy

words with your judges."
11 I shall be truly sorry respect due to your high station, gentlemen!" replied Rosa with admirable composure, "but nothing in this world-no earthly presence-could deter me

"Beware what you say," said one of the other members of the commission, who evidently took an interest in Rosa, "your words may be taken as justifying treason!"

Treason!" she replied with emphasis, " no, treason pursues a different course, and sacrifices neither repose, nor fortune, nor blood. Pursuing ever his own poor aggrandisement, the traitor works only deeds of darkness and infamy—far different was the course adopted by my father." 'He who raises his arm against his sovereign is a

traitor!" resumed the president quickly.

Against his lawful sovereign, my lord |-there I quite agree with you."

"This goes beyond all bounds!" cried the presi-"Now, lady! the matter is just this-I am not at all surprised by your frankness, and it is, after all, more pleasing than hypocrisy, even though it does let us see your political opinions in all their naked deformity. Pass we over this, then, and let us return to the primary cause of your arrest. Your father cannot have escaped from the city-of that we are convinced-and there is every probability that the place of his retreat will not be long unknown to Will you, therefore, prevail upon him to appear before us? Such an act of submission on his part would gain the Emperor's favor, and, moreover, place you beyond all danger !"

"How! would you ask me to deliver up my father to you?' Rosa exclaimed, with a look of contempt which she could not repress. "Are you not aware

that you address a Christian daughter?" "Consider what I have told you, Mademoiselle that the rights of his Imperial Majesty go beyond every other! We have means, too, for forcing obdurate criminals to confess—beware, I charge you!" "Oh no! my lord!" replied Rosa with a celestial

smile of triumph, "you have no means that can force from me aught that may prejudice my father. "And is this your final decision, young lady?"-Rosa made a gesture of assent.

"Well, then, you shall go to prison, and if the reflections of to-night do not alter your decision, tomorrow you shall undergo the ignominious tortureoi the knout. The lash will perhaps force you to open your obstinate mouth ?"

Oh, my God!" cried Rosa, as they led her away, "Thou thyself hast been cruelly scourged, and shall I shrink from following in Thy blood-stained traces?" (To be continued.)

M., DE MONTALEMBERT .- The Globe correspondent states that although Count de Montalembert described himself on his trial as a Parisian, the parish register makes him an undeniable Cockney, marking his birth in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 18th of April, 1810, his mother being Eliza Forbes, daughter of James Forbes, F.R.S., author of Oriental Memoirs. His father, Captain Montalembert, had just returned from his regiment in India, where, as well as previously under the gallant Abercromby in Egypt, he had served in the British army, fighting old English version was not at all the thing. The which Ropery cannot lay a finger upon. "Our subsequently at Corunna, and enduring the hard- Celtic dialect has a charm in it; the hungering and schools," he continues, "are frequently held on the

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

LETTER PROM REV. JAMES MAHER TO THE REV. J. P. GARRETT.

Dear friends, rest not satisfied to be safe yourselves: have compassion on the ignorant and deceived of your country. Of the Irish speaking population above 100 are calculated to die every day. Consider how soon you will have to meet them at the bar of God. Let them not reproach any of you there with unfaithfulness; think of a lost eternity—Satan is still triumphing, bell is filling, and God is appealing to us. Oh, how can the servants of the Lord remain indifferent? Then, in 'Go forth to duty, go.'

Then, let us enlarge our subscriptions, let us be more valiant for the truth—more full of love and faithfulness to our Catholic fellow-countrymen."-Abridged speech of the Rev. J. P. Garrett, before the "Safe screants of the Lord," in the Assembly Rooms of Curlow, at the Irish Society meeting. October

REV. Sir,-You make in the above extract the aw-

ful announcement that "hell is filling," but as you

have forgotten, in enthusiasm of the moment, to state

what it is filling, you will perhaps permit me to sup-

ply the omission. Sir, hell is filling the hearts and tongues of fanatics with cant and lies, deceit and all uncharitableness. Satan triumphing, Heaven appealing to the Biblicals of Carlow; and hell swallowng the Irish speaking population at the rate of more than one hundred a-day, is all vulgar cant and wretched clap-trap; but good enough-no doubt you thought so -for those to whom it was addressed. I have read the speeches and reports which, as honorary secretary, you made at Carlow, and volumes of the furious and saintly rhapsodies of other biblical orators, at their meetings; and I have come to the conclusion that the interest of religion, truth, and morality will be served by fairly exhibiting the folly and faunticism, the fraud and falsehood, of those irreligious and most mischievous associations. If you, rev. sir, had confined your preaching, pealm-singing, and vituperation of Catholics within the walls of your church, for the edification of those who regard you as a minister of religion, I would not at all feel justified in noticing you; but as you have left the pulpit for the platform, the church for the town-hall, for no reason that I can discover but that of disgorging more conveniently the perilous stuff of a fanatical mind upon Catholics, under the pretence of saving souls, it cannot be justly said that the task of repelling aggression and reproving folly and arrogance has been undertaken without sufficient provocation.— The fanatics who compose those modern mongrel societies for evangelising the world describe themselves as -" the children of grace." special servants of God, ever doing his work, miraculously sustained by his power, and under the extraordinary guidance of a Divine Providence; whilst the rest of the world—whether Protestant or Catholic-are backsliders, lukewarm professors of orthodoxy, lovers of themselves and not of God, sons of Belial. Those society-men, moreover, affect a peculiar illumination of the spirit, a confidential acquaintance with Heaven's counsels, and a most irreverent familiarity with the Deity. These characteristics of the body, this irreligious fanaticism, is strikingly exemplified in your last speech, wherein you address the Almighty, not as the Lord of the Universe, who receives honor and adoration from the thrones and principalities of Heaven, but as one whom you meet upon something like an equality of terms; you offer him the expression of your thanks, pretty much in the words of a post-prandial oration, the Carlow auxiliary, and personally on your own behalf," and then with a canting chuckle exclain, what a privilege to be a fellow-workman with God.' So satisfied are you and your hearers with this unbefitting and irreverent language that you hesitate not to repeat it. In another speech, after saying many very harsh things of Catholics, you boast of your society "as owned and honored by the God of love;" and again, "that God has honored its work with an almost miraculous success." Its success in deceit and in circulating falselood is, indeed, somewhat wonderful! And another biblical parson designates the society as "our dear old God-honored Irish society," "which knows how to teach the Irish heart, and whose works God has blessed with signs following"-(1) St. Paul, who was caught up to the third Heaven, and heard secret words which it is not given to man to utter, simply declares that he discharges, in his apostolic character, an embassy for Christ-Pro Christo legationem fungimur-whilst in vain, illiterate, and nondescripts of the Irish Society boast with impious levity, amid the applause of Carlow Biblicals, of being fellow-workmen with God and workers of miracles. There is, Rev. Sir, much to be apprehended from this kind of fanaticism let loose on society. When once a man has left common sense to run after illuminations, and has been taught to view the fancies and prejudices of men as the counsels of God, there is nothing so wicked or extravagant to which he may not be led. The Puritans of the 17th century were all children of grace and fellow-workers with God. "All their measures (says Hume) were revealed from above, and confirmed by heavenly sanction; and under this conviction those God-honored people overthrew all order, and fulfilled their divine mission by bringing the sovereign of the realm" "The blessed King Charles" (so styled in your Book of Common Prayer) and the Archbishop of Canterbury to the block. Those societies de signated "biblical," in the sense of perverting the sacred scriptures, are ever putting forward in their reports and monthly extracts false, exaggerated, and ridiculous statements of their wonderful success, slanderous and malicious libels against religion, accompanied by appeals for money, principally from the over-credulous people of England. In the reports of past years, which I have perused most carefully, Ireland is represented as being in the throes of spiritual regeneration—the godly work is always fast extending—the masses of the people are being gradually leavened—"pupils and converts as tarlights illumine the darkness around them?" (2). All are hungering and thristing after bibles. "The work is advancing, notwithstanding all the monks and nuns do to propagate error and uphold ignorance; both are fast giving way before the light of the gospel,"
(3), and nothing now is wanted to bring the nation
out of bondage but money for the society. Ten years later the same glorious work is in progress. There is a great awakening in the dense ranks of Poperythe converted "carry the word as a lighted torch to every dark dwelling and benighted abode they visit" (4). Bibles without number have been distributed. and yet there is a call for more, the people read them openly, spreading alarm and 'dismay in the ranks of the Romish hierarchy: "It is impossible," exclaims a biblical orator, "you should not see in this state of things a mighty motion of Divine Providence." (5). Another declares that "the Bible Society is certainly the angel flying in the midst of the heavens, having the everlasting Gospel to preach," (6)—" that it is the most blessed and meritorious institution that ever advanced the eternal interests of man since the foundation of Christianity—that it was little less than a standing miracle;" and you yourself assirm with wretched slippancy "that God has crowned your society's work with almost miraculous success, and "shall we not (you exclaim) pour forth our money to meet the urgent need of this society, which is used by God to drive away spiritual bondage from our shores." Later, the throes of parturition have become sharper, and have brought the nation nearer to a spiritual birth. Bible readers and schools and other biblical organizations, are being tried in the fires of Romish persecution—"The good seed of the gospel has taken root, which defies priests, Pope, and Popery to root it out" (7); but what can be done without money? Somewhat later the taste of the nation has undergone a change. The people have taken a fancy to Irish bibles. Nothing else will do. The

But these spiritual luxuries, alas! cannot be had without money; hence the necessity of redoubled exertions and increased funds. "Such of the people as went to America feel such a hungering after the Irish that they send home for Irish books" (8); the Rev. John Winthrop Hackett, who came as a deputation to the last Carlow meeting, assures his auditory that " we find the Irish language possesses such an affection for the Irish peasant, that we feel we are armed with a mighty agency, and that God has put into our hands a powerful instrument (viz., the Irish language) for the conversion of souls." It would be hard, I imagine, to equal the absurdity and deceit of this rhapsody. The rev. deputy assures his auditory that it is the language that has an affection for the peasant, and not the peasant for the language and all this spiritual rigmarcle about the mighty agency and the powerful Irish instrument for saving souls, coming from the deputation was received with loud applause by the Bible-loving shopkeepers of Carlow, over whom old Major Stack so properly presided. A little later, we find not only Irish bibles, but spiritual placards and controversial hand-bills, a fresh source of expense, are in great requisition. They have been posted up on every wall, and seattered in myriads along the road, shaking everywhere it is said the strongholds of Popery. Priests and nuns are fast retreating before the army of the Lord. the pioneers of the word; but, alas! funds are wanted to carry on the war. Coming nearer to the present day, the scriptural bill-stickers and placarders having prepared the way, crowds of Bible-readers have become necessary, especially those of the Celtic breed, from the mountains of Kerry. To furnish with script and staff this hungry band of gospellers money must be forthcoming—hence the necessity of appealing again to English friends. "Past experience (see Rep. B. Society, 1856, p. 23) inspires a confident hope that the English hearts which so warmly sympathised with us, and English bounty, which has so liberally sustained our cause, will not be wanting when we seek its exercise." More money, more when we seek its exercise." More money, more money, more English cash! How long, alas! will England be the dupe of such transparent hypocrisy? How long will bigotry and jugglery of the coarsest kind be practised with success? and, whilst England is thus appealed to, its bishops, and their organ, the Times, assures us that thousands upon thousands not only never go to church, but have never been baptised, and have no better title to the name of Christian than the natives of Guinea."-See Times article, April, 1858, on the motion of the Bishop of Exeter, for a committee "on spiritual destitution." Other topics in these reports require to be treated with great tact, To keep the funds for the conduct of this enormous biblical swindle, the public must be impressed with the notion that the number of converts is something extraordinary, and that their sufferings for the faith are unparalleled. To avoid, however, being detected, and to escape the risk of libel, names must be cautiously suppressed, and vagueness in statement diligently cultivated. Hence the report runs thus :-

"The work in the purish of B-has obtained much consistency. The readers are received in every se-cond house. At no period was there exhibited so great an anxiety to learn the Irish. The spirit of inquiry is excited, and neither priests nor nuns can restrain it."-38 Rep. Irish Society, page 18.

"This school is extremely persecuted; many of the pupils very promising, but in great fear, they are so much exposed to the priest's fury." (8) "This school defies any persecution, the old peo-

ple (who all go to school) are so far advanced in the knowledge of the scriptures." (9.) "This man's labor has been evidently blessed; he

and many of his pupils are built upon the rock of

This school is extremely persecuted, the people are ordered by the priest to scold the teacher." (11.) " Persecution is great against this school; many of them prayed for the prosperity of the society for enabling the poor orphans and their widow mothers to live by the means which the society left within their reach." (12.)

"Twenty-two years of fierce and formidable persecution have, through the mercy of God, failed to extinguish the work in this interesting district."-Re. port for 1857—see the Warder, April 18.

This is a prety full and safe account of persecution on the part of the Romish clergy, without the mention of one name or place. It would be easy to fill a volume with extracts of this kind, every line of which contains its well-guarded falsehood, its libel against the religion of the people-an insult to common sense—an affectation of Scriptural phrase, such as characterised the regicides of the seventeenth century, and an effort to raise money upon false pretences. Indeed, it is a barefaced imposture. How lost to all sense of honor-how steeped in hypocrisy must men be, who attend annually at meetings to carry on and sanction so ill-disguised a swindle, pro-ceedings so dishonorable, so full of trickery and deceit, as would make an honest Pagan blush; and in these proceedings the Biblicals of Carlow hesitate not, with disgusting irreverence, to proclaim themselves fellow-workmen with God. The reports and correspondence of those societies, whilst showing that conversion is taking place to a marvellous extent, assign a number of reasons why such a result is never visible. "The people, we have every reason to believe (say the Biblicals) are gradually freeing themselves from the thraidom and blind control in which they were formerly kept by the priests. But it is a difficult and trying thing, and requires strong faith for any one to come out of Romanism publicly. (13)-" We are not, thank God, to measure our success by the absolute renunciation of Poperr by a few, but by the leavening of the population, which on all hands is agreed upon as being extensively the case. (14). Thus we may have the conversion of thousands without any outward change in the condition of the people. Again, it is observed that "many have become inquirers," and, through the instrumentality of blessed handbills, "some awakening has been felt on the part of Roman Catholics." The handbills have been carried to the homes of many, who have read them in bold defiance of their spiritual despots" (15). "As to our success," says another Biblical agent, "as far it is visible, whilst we have a conditional increase to our numbers of converts, we cannot say that this has enlarged our l'rotestant population, owing to the emigration of our elder converts, and to others having left this locality to fill government and other situations." Another agent observes-" After all who have left us by emigration, the average congregation was about the same as the year before" (16]. Again—"The majority of those who emigrate from Ireland are persons who have been induced to read the Scriptures, and who have received the truth (they are all converts), but who have not courage to brave anathema and persecutions" (17). Another Gospeller says—" Even in more distant lands the priest pursues his victims" (18). What an exhibition of fraud and chicanry in every line of these extracts! What intense malice against the Catholic priesthood! What food for knaves, and fools; and bigots! Hearts have been softened—the masses leavened with the word—inquirers brought forth-spiritual despots overthrown by the powerful agency of biblical handbills-the work is blessed by a miraculous success. But there is a fatality about it—it never appears. The converts are carried off by emigration—they are absorbed in the militia, or shot in the Crimea, or drafted off to government situations. The constant influx of Popery by no means increases the Protestant popu-

lation. The country remains as Popish as ever. The schools, too, have, in great part, like the hosts of inquirers and converts, become invisible. This is satisfactorily accounted for by the reverend deputy, Mr. Hackett. He tells the Carlow saints, at your last meeting, that to erect substantial and lasting school-houses "would be a wretched way of carry-ing out your operations." He knows a plan worth two of that. He will get up fairy, invisible schools,

thirsty for the pure Celtic "word" are indescribable. house tops, by the highway, or at the back of a ditch:

Our schools can thus defy the opposition of those seek to uproot, those educational seminaries, which are in operation throughout the land, (Applause.) For instance, we heard of one of our teachers, a slater, who had his school on the roof of the house were he was employed, husy engaged in teaching a number of pupils, and preparing them for the periodical examination which was to take place in a short period." (Applause.) (19.) The extract is abridged. Educational seminaries in operation on the tops of houses !! What a subject for Punch. The schoolmaster and plasterer of the Irish Society seated on the ridge pole, with a trowel in one hand and ferule in the other, indoctrinating a number of pupils in the mysteries of the Apocalypse, and the art of plastering, as they climb the ladders and cross the roofs of houses. Could any body of sane men listen to and applaud such transparent folly and fraud without a strong suspicion that the whole proceedings of the society, of which Mr. Hackett is a deputy. were based upon falsehood, fanaticism, and deceit? Sir, your reports of the number of converts deserve special notice. That of 1854 states "that tens of thousands in Ireland have openly left the Church of Rome, and tens of thousands of frish emigrants have man and Dr. Cullen—of which, undoubtedly, they done the same in America." Where did you find the news?. In your last report, throwing aside your tens of thousands, you give in round numbers the converts of your Irish Society, not including what has been done by others, "at about 700,000, who otherwise must have remained in ignorance and supersti-tion." In everything you exhibit yourself more reckless in assertion, more hypocritical and canting, than your compeers. a dozen other societies-at least a dozen-claim to be equally as successful in the work of conversion as your's. Where, then, are the millions who have been emancipated from Popish errors. who have openly left the Church of Rome? Four out of every five Catholics in Ireland, according to these statements, have renounced their religion .-Where are they all? Where are the Irishmen who have deserted the faith their fathers held to God? Where are the three-quarters of a million which your own society has illuminated, and the millions which others have brought out of darkness? Such statements, if made bona fide, would justify a verdict of lunacy, in the proper court, against those who make them; and yet these monster falsehoods, which can deceive no body, were loudly cheered and applauded by a few laymen and a goodly group of parsons, in the Carlow Assembly Rooms. Your unceasing labors, not for the few who recognise your ministry, but for the many who indignantly repudiate it, and the intense love which you profess to bear your Catholic countrymen, demand, perhaps, a corresponding return at our hands. But what can we do? We can only offer a word of advice, which, perhaps, will be accepted in a friendly spirit. We shall give it freely and with candour. In matters of religion, rev. sir, I recommend you, above all things, to avoid cant, hypocrisy, and fanaticism. They are the very bane of true piety; they fill the rightly con-stituted mind with utter loathing. All your speeches and statements, which, as addressed to Catholics, you have forced under our notice, are deeply tainted with these vices. To give instances would be simply to re-write all you have written. There is scarcely a line of your report which does not slander Catholics and misrepresent their principles. You insiduate that they are disloyal to God and man-opposed to civil and religious liberty-slaves of spiritual tyranny, &c., and you invariably wind up these atrocious insults with a fanatical affectation of ardent love for those you thus injure. Oh! sir, if you could appreciate with what feelings of disgust sober-minded men read such things you would never again play the spiritual charlatan within their hearing. Your zeal for making converts is often ill-directed. It labors to subvert the unchanging faith of those of the ancient communion; with the infidel establishment it is forbearing and si-The denunciatory eloquence of the platform in which you excel is of no avail in the cause, a true change of heart is always the fruit of prayer and of God's grace. Your boasting in the Town-hall that "God is with you"—" that God prospered the work" -" that God is for you"-" that you are the fellowworkman with God"-that your society is owned by God-is honored by God! is blessed by God!-all this vain, unmeaning, and pharasaical puffing destroys your character with the Catholic public for prudence, sincerity, and truth; you can never make a convert by such means, whilst it lowers your char-

gin at home. You have none of the characteristics tues which mark out apostolic men. You evidently mistake cant and pretence for religion and piety; the twaddle of the conventicle for the eloquence of the Christian pulpit; boasting for humility; and ascendancy in church and state for all Christian perfection. You are not in a position to gain the confidence of Catholics. You belong to an establishment which no honest man will dare to defend-an institution supported and endowed in lofty defence of justice, of our national poverty, of economy, of public utility, and religion. The verdict of civilised society is against it; the enlightened opinion of the nineteenth century has condemned it: Lord Macaulay, in the House of Commons, and the Chief Justice of England, in the House of Peers, have pronounced it the most absurd and indefensible institution in existence. The Protestant elergymen most distinguished for high intellectual power, for deep study, and research, have marked it with their reprobation, not, indeed, by denunciation from the mixed assemblies of men, but by doing quietly what conscience suggested and required -namely, by renouncing its riches, its honors, and its dignities. They have come out of it in hundreds to free themselves before (lod and man from all participation in its injustice and iniquity. With such testimony before us, Catholics cannot help thinking that your ranting about Romanism means nothing more than a vain and awkward attempt to direct public attention from the enormity of the institution under which you and others derive some hundreds of thousands a year, and for which, through evil report and good report, you will, of course, contend to the last. As a beneficial clergymen you are not wise in associating with those societies which owe their origin to bigory, funaticism, and hatred of truth. If itincrant readers be required to expound the word, or instruct your people, it is evidently because your church has failed to do its duty. No one has ever ventured to assert that your ordinary staff of parsons is not sufficiently large and abundantly endowed for all your purposes; neither can it be alleged that you are overworked; quite the contrary-your dignituries and rectors are in a great measure sinccurists. Your church is not only the richest, but also the idlest in the world; and, doubtless, it is so idle, mainly because it is so rich. Now, if a very large amount of Biblical work remains undone, as the secretaries of the Bible societies aver, it is manifestly a fraud and a deceit to ask the people of England to pay for doing it, as long as ample funds for the purpose are in existence. How can the Irish Churchman ask for money to pay Bible readers who do his work, while his church possesses in see, glebe, collegiate, and cathedral lands upwards of a million statute acres, besides an annual income from cent charge of more than £400,000? Instead, therefore, of appeals to England for more money, let your society, as honest men, ask the parliament for a just appropriation of the funds in existence to the wants of all the people. The establishment has, it is admitted on all hands, made no adequate return to the nation for the wealth it consumes. "There is nothing in its history (says the Times; June 1855), to appeal to; no great work to point to. Nobody could say that it diminished Romanism, or has done any remarkable service of any kind. Everbody felt, in

acter in the estimation of all moderate men.

Again, I must observe that conversion ought to be-

tion, and has been a feeble, an ineffective, and corrupt institution in practice." - How horribly ridiculous do men appear coming out of such an establishment, participators in so great an abuse, claiming commission from heaven to convert the world; and boasting that their hybrid society has been blessed by God with signs and wonders, and has brought myriads of Papists to the knowledge of the truth. Such evangelisers have long since been condemned. "We to you hypocrites, because you make clean the outside of the vessel, but within you are full of extortion and uncleanness." If, after all, you must preach the word-if your call to convert the Papist be such as that you cannot resist, in that case ! would counsel you to do the work by prayer, in private, for your public exhibitions, affording painful evidence of a weak intellect, bad taste, distorted views in religion, and irremediable confusion of ideas, most inevitably defeat the object you have in view. With the honorary secretary of the Carlow Auxiliary Irish Society I have now done. The topics introduced into the reports and speeches of your society, to stir up men to hate the ancient religion-vour stricman and Dr. Cullen-of which, undoubtedly, they have no knowledge—your libels on priests, monks, and nuns, are not subjects for discussion—they are only ingredients used by the witch of bigotry to fill the cauldron with which she seeks to intoxicate the weak, fanatical, and over-credulous in England .-These imputations, long successfully practised, are at last coming to be rightly understood. They scarcely deserve a reply, and if we do occasionally notice t hem, it is principally because

"A soul disdaining infamy Can ne'er endure, without a brave return, The lies of envy and the taunts of scorn."

JAMES MAHER, P.P., Carlow.

[1]. Irish Society Record, 1856, p. 5, 6. [2]. Rep. Irish Ch. Mission, 1856, p. 83.

Irish Society Report, Ladies, 1856, p. 29.

Ch. Mission Report, p. 53. Hibernian Society, 12th Bible Rep., p. 25.

Monthly Extracts, No. 17. 14 Report, p. 71.

Irish Society Monthly Extracts, No. 82, p. 567 Monthly Extracts, No. 82, p. 565.

[10]. Monthly Extracts, p. 566.

Ditto, p. 567.

Ditto, p. 566. Rep. 1856, Irish Ch. Missions, p. 51.

Ditto, ditto, p. 70.

Ditto, ditto, p. 54, 55. Ditto, p. 54.

[17]. Ditto, p. 49.

[18]. Ditto, p. 48, passim. [19]. Report for 1856, Irish Ch. Mission, p. 83.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. MAURICE FITZGIBBON, V.F., P.P., KILFINANE.—We have to record with the deepest regret the death of the Very Rev. Maurice, Fitzgibbon, V.F., P.P., on Wednesday, the 1st inst. at his residence, Kilfinane, after a protracted illness which his many sincere friends had hoped would not have resulted in the melancholy event which it is our duty to announce, but which he endured with the Christian fortitude, the calm serenity, the perfect resignation to the Divine will, of the pious and zealous minister of religion. Kind-hearted, generous, with-out guile in all the relations in which he stood to society, honorable and independent, he was esteemed and beloved by a wide circle of attached friends who knowing his genuine goodness of disposition and sterling integrity of character, reposed the fullest confidence in his virtues, and who mourn the loss of one who was an honor to the sacred profession to which he belonged—who was a true Irishman in every sense of the word. On Friday the mortal remains of this admirable clergyman were consigned to their last resting-place, after a solemn high mass and office, amid the tears and lamentations of his mournful parishioners and the deep regret of many sincerely attached friends .- Limerick Reporter.

THE PASSIONIST FATHERS .- When eighteen months

ago, all Catholic Dublin hastened, " as to the shrine of a saint," to look upon the death-pale features of the "Dead Passionist," many for the first time, saw the temporary domicile which had sufficed as the centre from which radiated over Ireland, the labours of those sanctified soldiers of Christ-the Passionist Fathers of Blessed Paul, Harold's Cross. The old of an apostle about you—neither the learning, nor the piety, the prayer, the voluntary poverty, the fasting and mortification, the total disengagement of heart from the things of this life, nor any of the virbulance of the limit and the limit and the learning of the limit and learning are class of Mount Argus, waving an longer over the statued effigies of Heathen Mythology, shaded the chaste figures of the Immaculate Mary, or bent above some marble tablet, graven with words of prayer. The old mansion, so unlike in its externals the House of a Religious Order, echoed no longer the chorus of festive revelry, but the Psalmody of Religion. The little chapel-newly erected, simple, humble shedlike; yet, of all the edifice, the only portion not reflecting the austere poverty of the Brotherhoodtastefully and beautifully fitted for the service of Him, the beauty of whose house they love. All must have then perceived, and, doubtless, did perceive. how ill-adapted were the premises to the requirement of such a body as those who, amidst its many inconveniences and imperfections, made it the seat of their labours in Dublin, and the centre from which their missions have been sprend all over Ireland. Of these missions little is ever stated in the public press. The custom, if not the rule, of the Order strictly forbidding the Missionaries to take any means of directly or indirectly praising their own efforts, their good works are left to speak the eulogy of those arduous and edifying ministrations. And the eulogy is spoken far and wide. The house at Mount Argus, has however, become by this time utterly inadequate to the necessities created by the increased and increasing claims upon the Order; and at a meeting of residents of the metropolis, and others, witnesses of the blessing conferred on our people through the hands of the Passionist Fathers, it has been resolved to commece the erection of a suitable Retreat. This is a good work; it will be a testimony of our gratitude to those benefactors of the poor, while it will confer, at the same time, no benefit on those who perform it. In a few days we hope to see a committee formed whose names will speak more for the undertaking than aught we may say. Already-a significant proof of the feeling on the subject-a sum of nearly fourteen hundred pounds has been promptly—in a few weeks—placed in their hands, enabling the building to be commenced forthwith. The pions generosity which has thus responded to a merely private proposition of the proect, will raise to a certain completion the Retreat of the Passionist Fathers at Mount Argus .- Nation.

> We regret having to announce the death of Mrs. Harriet Butler, of St. John's Place, in this city, aunt of Cardinal Wiseman. She departed this life on Tuesday, the 30th November, aged 68 years. It was to see Mrs. Butler that his Eminence visited Kilkeny recently, and it would seem as if her prayers were granted-"That she might see him and die."-Kilenny Journal.

> On the night of Sunday, Nov. 28, the Catholic Chapel at Johnstown, county Kilkenny, was forcibly entered and some locks and boxes broken, without however, any success to the burglars as they found nothing worth taking away. A similar burglarious entry was made, it is supposed, by the same party, nto the National Schools at Johnstown, but with a like result.

On Tuesday morning, Nov. 30th, at about 3 o'clock daring attempt was made to rob the Presentation Convent in the town of Carlow. It appears that about the time above mentioned, one of the Sisters, whose dormitory was directly opposite the children's schoolroom, was awoke by a violent ringing of a bell attached to the door of the schoolroom, which conshort, that the establishment was an anomaly in tinued for some time, and the lady fearing lest theory, as representing a small part of the popula- robbers might have forced admission into the house,

immediately after rose and proceeded to an adjoining room, where the Rev. Superioress slept, and in-formed her of her apprehensions, who also dressed and proceeded with some others of the Sisters, who had by this time been awoken, to the reception room. When they arrived here, the bell again rang, as if some persons had just closed the door. This circumstance left no doubt as to the fact that robbers were in the house, and the Rev. Superioress then had the alarm bell wrung, and in a short time a number of persons living in the vicinity were attracted to the convent-but ere they arrived, the sacrilegious burglars had decamped, but, however, we are happy to add, without any plunder. There can be no doubt as to the fact, that robbers had entered the house, as one of the Sisters, who sleeps in a room quite adjacent to the schoolroom, actually heard the speaking in rather a low tone in the room. No clue has as yet been received as to the parties who attempted to perpetrate this sacrilegious deed. One of the burgiars dropped a cap in the garden, but in the hurry to escape neglected picking it up, and it was found on the ground the following morning.—Car-

SECRET SOCIETIES-GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION .-The Gazette contains the subjoined proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant, offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the conviction of any person who has been guilty of administering an oath in connexion with any of the secret societies, and of fifty pounds for the conviction of any person on the charge of being a member of such society. The following is the proclamation :-

HEY THE LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOV-ERNOR OF IRELAND. PROCLAMATION.

" EGLINTON AND WINTON.

"Whereas we have been given to understand that societies or associations of persons exist in several parts of Ireland, the members of which are bound together by oaths or obligations of a seditious or treasonable character: and whereas many unwary persons may have been induced to become members of, or otherwise to connect themselves with, such societies without being fully aware of the penalties which they have thereby incurred. Now, therefore, for the information of all persons concerned, and for the better prevention and suppression of all such societies or associations, we, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby declare and make it known that all societies or bodies of persons associated under the pretended obligations of an oath unlawfully administered are illegal, and that any person who shall administer or be concerned in administering any oath or engagement, binding or importing to bind the party taking the same to be-long to, or be connected with, any such society or association, or to aid or abet the unlawful objects or purpose thereof, and every person who shall unlawfully take the same shall be guilty of felony. And all persons belonging to or members of any such society or association, or maintaining correspondence therewith, or with any officer or member thereof, as such, are guilty of an unlawful combination and confederacy, and may be punished accordingly.

"And we do hereby caution and forewarn all persons against becoming, being, or continuing to be, members of, or in any way connected with, any such society or association, under whatever pretence or pretext, or with whatever object or purpose the same may have been founded or established, or profess to be continued or conducted. And we do hereby announce and declare that is our firm determination to use all the means in our power for the suppression of such societies and associations, and for the punishment of the persons belonging thereto. Accordingly, we solemnly admonish and require all peaceable and loyal subjects, to the utmost of their power, to discountenance such societies or assemblies, and to he aiding and assisting the magistrates, constables, and other authorities, in the suppression of the same, and in the detecting and bringing to justice of those who shall be found to belong thereto, or be connected therewith. And for the better carrying into effect these our intentions and purposes aforesaid, we hereby offer a reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the persons who shall have administered any such oath, and a reward of

FIFTY POUNDS for such information as will lead to the conviction of any of the persons who shall be found to he members of, or in anywise connected with, any of aforesaid

er Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 3d " Givan day of December, 1858.

" By his Excellency's command,

" NAAS." ILLEGAL OATHS AND ILLEGAL ARRESTS .- The Countess of Haussonville, in her admirable "Life of Robert Emmet," remarks with singular truth that the Habeus Corpus act never has been in Ireland. other than a pure fiction." We have startling evidence of the truth of this statement in the extraordinary conduct of the government officials in the South of Ireland, who are making illegal arrests and administering illegal oaths with a reckless defiance of all law or semblance of justice. Every day, humble men are seized, clapped into prison, bullied and frightened with illegal efforts to extort from them confession of complicity with secret associa-tions; illegal oaths are forcibly administered to them and, when nothing is made of the affair, they are discharged at length, after suffering days and nights of imprisonment, and moral and physical torture .-About a dozen persons have been arrested in and about Skibbereen, and subjected to this torturing inquisition since last we wrote on the subject, but discharged again after refusing to confess where they had nothing to confess and make false oaths for blood-money; and now, we have just received a letter from a correspondent who informs us that in Bantry, three respectable men of irreproachable lives have been arrested "on suspicion," dragged out of their bods at night, handcuffed, and hurried off to Cork County Jail. Fifteen young men in Skibbercen have been treated in a similar manner. The whole thing is done without the smallest regard for the ordinary forms even of law; and this is the " British Constitution" in Ireland. The same correspondent says that the windows of the minister's and police-inspector's houses were broken the other night in Bantry; that much clamour was raised thereupon about the Ribbonmen; but that the perpetrators of the offence have since been discovered to be the two female servants of a police functionary. Society seems to be topsy-turvey down there in Bantry.-Irishmen.

Conn, DEC. 3 .- At half-past eleven o'clock this day, fifteen prisoners charged with being members of an illegal society arrived by the Bandon train under the escort of a large body of police. They are all young men, and of a respectable position in society. Twelve of them are from Skibbereen, and three from Bantry. The captures were effected last night, while most of the parties were in bed. They are members of the Phonix Society, and the informations have been sworn against them by one of their body named Sullivan. The object of the society is said to have been for the purpose of obtaining an invasion of our country by American fillibusters .- Daily Reporter.

The Tablet warns its Irish Catholic readers against Secret Societies" in the following energetic language :- " And one word finally to the members of these secret societies. You are, of all the enemies of Ireland, at once the most malignant and the most effective. You would rob your country of that one bright jewel which she has held through blood and suffering untold and unremembered, except at the foot of God's throne, which shews your hateful malignancy; inasmuch as you succeed, render any amelioration of her state impossible, for you would array against any amelioration associated with such champions and instruments every instinct of religion and order. You will be dragged on from bad to worse, from one infraction of law of God to another, until perary Examiner.

you become assassins. You, who have not the holy courage to face the Priest in the Tribunal of Penance, nor to present yourclf at God's Altar, will be seized with the frenzied and impious courage to break his laws, and, usurping his prerogatives, to say that vengeance is yours. Your one only safety lies in turning from your present path, and the only effectual way of turning is to confess your sins to the Priest and the Court of Heaven, and so reconcile yourselves to God whom you have rebelled against, and to your country which you have injured. if you persevere in wrong doing, the best thing that can happen to you is a short shrift and the death of a dog, that your punishment may not be an eternal one, and that the land may be cleared of the guilt of

THE OUTRAGE MANUFACTORY. - Since last we wrote the Daily Express has done another stroke of business in the outrage line, not a bad thing either though by no means up to the Gason mark; however, now that the machinery is being perfected and permanently fixed, we are satisfied that the manufacture will go on well as to quantity and quality for the future, and, in fact, defy competition. An account appeared in the Dublin murder journal some days since of the "Attempted assassination" of Mr. Dudley Byrne; no woner did Mr. Byrne see the falsehood than he wrote to contradict it-the contradiction was refused insertion! More need not be said on this affair. With reference to the Gason romance the Express publishes a letter addressed by the cilitor to the solicitors of the famous Mr. Gason requiring them to commence their threatened legal proceedings on the following day and declaring that should they not do so he (the editor) would at once bring Mr. (inson's conduct fully before the public. Having received no reply, the editor of the Express has published his letter to the legal gentlemen with some introductory remarks, in which he says that-" The details of the alleged outrage fell far short of Mr Gason's extraordinary statements, which he confirmed by affecting to faint in the railway carriage from loss of blood, and thus he succeeded in completely deceiving two gentlemen who travelled with him to Dublin in the train." But however this may be, the man was not murdered or attacked, and why did not the Express say so, or allow him to say so, and thus remove the slander from the character of the people? And Mr. Byrne was not attacked-why deny him the opportanity of contradicting the report in the journal in which it first appeared? But, perhaps, there is no occasion to contradict anything which appears in that quarter, where the outrages that most frequently occur are outrages on Christian feeling, assassinations of the truth, and attacks on common honesty.—Nation

THE POTATO CHOP OF 1858 .- The Northern Whig publishes a valuable statement respecting the yield of the potato crop of 1858, from which it appears that, as a whole, it has been one of the finest raised in Ireland since 1840, that is, five years before the fainl pestilence developed itself :- "It would be difficult," says the writer, " to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the exact proportion of loss in the entire breadth of Irish land under potatoes this season. Taking the round extent at 1,200,000 acres, we may safely assert that the gross average exceeded any yield for several seasons past-that is, including the sound and infected portions of the crop. An enterprising farmer in the next county raised 300 tons of potatoes off 30 acres of land, but that was an extraordinary yield, perhaps one-fourth above the average. The lea lands produced very large crops this season, and on such soils there were only rure instances of the malady to any appreciable extent.— Granting, however, a very large margin of loss from the gross produce, the actual value of the crop of 1858—that is, the marketable worth of the potatoes fit for human food—runs up to a figure very far above that of the highest amount ever produced off Ireland's potato lands in the days previous to the virulent appearance of the disease. A vast amount of suffering arose out of the failure of the potato crop in 1846, and even in succeeding years; but, since those days, the cultivation of this variety of produce has been the most profitable department of husbandry. Twenty years ago, farmers seldom received more than is 6d per cwt. for the best qualities of their potatoes, and there were seasons in which not half that amount of value could be realized. In 1833 the prices had fallen to 6d or 8d per cwt., and, in many cases, the crop was left in the bins, as not being worth cartage to the markets. During the past month, there have been 1,000 tons shipped from this goes having been about £3,000 The quality of this season's growth is excellent, and, as we have said, there can be no ground of complaint from the growers as to price. Whatever fluctuations may have taken place in the rate of breadstuffs, transactions in potatoes have been unquestionably remunerative; and, even granting that one-fourth of the gross produce were unfit for food, growers will still pocket 50 per cent. above the amount realized in days previous to the existence of what the croakers call the destructive malady."

Potatoes are keeping well, and we hear no com-plaints of the disease making any progress. The crop was one of the most abundant ever seen in this district, and if they continue safe they will be cheap throughout the year .- Dundalk Democrat.

Mr. Lever, of the Galway Transatlantic line has paid another visit to Belfast, with important objects in view. On Thursday, Dec 2, in company with several other gentlemen he inspected the harbour, and the dock accommodation provided by Belfast, as he is desirous that the repairs of the vessels of the Transatlantic Royal Mail Company (now comprising a numerous fleet) should be entrusted to the workinen of this port and Cork. The party, accompanied by Capt. White, harbourmaster, examined the patent slip, with the details of which Mr. Lever seemed to be perfectly familiar. They next visited the works at iron shipbuilding yard on Queen's Island. The visitors then proceeded to the premises of Mr. Victor Coates, and, when shown some of the large boilers in the course of construction there, Mr. Lever expressed his surprise at the fact that a considerable number of Boilers are constructed in Belfast for the shipbuilders on the Clyde. In the afternoon, a meetng of the council of the Chamber of Commerce was held, to which Mr. Lever was invited, and at which he was introduced to the members. A conversation took place on the subject of steam communication between Ireland and foreign countries; and in order to have an opportunity for a full statement as to the influence of mail steampacket Transatlantic communication on the trade and manufactures of Ireland, a resolution was passed that a meeting of the chamber should be held on Thursday, next, for the consideration of the subject. At that meeting representatives of the Galway line will attend and show the commercial position and future prospects of the line now under the management of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. Mr. Lever left Belfast on Friday, Dec 3.

A STRANGE LUNATIC. - Thursday last the police arrested, near Summer-hill, an aged woman almost destitute of clothing, whom they discovered in that ocality carrying about a knife which she brandished in the face of those who passed by. She was evidently of unsound mind, and fearing that her rashness might be fatal to herself or others, the police had her conveyed to town. Being taken to the police-office, in Richmond-street, she was locked up in the female cell, where, mounting the wooden guard-bed, she indulged for more than a hour in intermittent fits of singing and dancing. When questioned by the constable as to her name and occupation, she said her name was Margaret Donoghoe, that she was born in the Irishtown, and then turning an imploring look on her interlocutor, she besought him to inform her if he was not the Archbishop of Canterbury. She was committed for examination.—Tip-ence from the corrupt body of the Church Establish-perary Examiner.

Messrs. Hart, Potter, Smithwick, Power, Cullen, Callanan, Hyland, Murphy and O'Neil have been reelected members of the Kilkenny Corporation.

The increase in the custom-house revenues of Galway for the last three months is £500 over the receipts of the corresponding three months of last year the increase for this year over last year is estimuted at £2000. So much for the traffic created by the Lever line of steamers. What will the increase be next year, when a steamer will leave Galway overy week?

It is reported that General Sir George Browne is to be shortly appointed commander of the forces in Ireland.

An action has been commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench by Mr. Vincent Scully, against Mr Ingram, M.P., for having misrepresented the value of an estate in Ireland. The name of Joha Sidleir is mixed up with the case.

THE GREAT GAME OF RACKETS .- This long-looked for event came off at the Cork Racket Court on Tuesday. So great was the excitement that, though the seats were one guinea each, the places allotted for spectators were full, and an immense crowd surrounded the entrance. The result of each game was regularly announced to those outside. The game was for £100, and the parties contending were Mr. Mitchell, the Champion of England, and Mr. Devitt, marker at the Racket Court of the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, against Mr. John Byrne, and the marker of the Cork Racket Court, Thomas Hill. The rubber was six games out of cleven. The Cork players won six games, three being the number that the champion and the celebrated Dublin player were able to achieve against them. The Cork men not alone succeeded in the greatest number of games, but in those which they won it will be seen that they beat their adversaries almost to "love" in the majority of instances, or at least when the others had the first hand they retrieved their position in a manner still more singular. The cognoscenti have informed us that the delivery of the balls was of the most excellent character, the Cork champions having tossed them in a style that astounded their pretentious adversaries. Hitherto Mr. Mitchell has boasted himself to be the premier player in the world, but he was on Tuesday offered more than one single match by our townsmen, which he prudently declined. It is to be remarked, that our racket court is probably the largest in the empire; so that the thews and sinews of the men were thoroughly tried; and it is evident that it was not by mere knack, but by plack and science that the victory was gained. The score was kept by an amateur, himself a distinguished racket player, quite as good as any one who stood in the court. His award was never appealed against, and the result is as follows :-CORK. MITCHELL.

Aces. Aces. lst game 10 to 4 .. 10 to 2d game 3d game (set game) ... Cork won by one acc. tth game (won by Mitchell) 11 to 5th game (love game) ... Won by Cork. 6th game (set game) ... Won by Cork.

8th game (won by Mitchell) 11 to 3 9th game (won by Cork) 11 to 3 Two lighted tar-barrels, followed by a showing crowd, were borne through the streets on Tuesday night, in celebration of the great victory want by Cork over the Champion of England. -- Cork Reporter.

7th game (won by Mitchell) 10 to 6

THE SOUP SWINDLE IN IRELAND .- That foul and degrading fraud—so pregnant of sordid hypocrisy and falsehood—is the spawn of the Church Establishment, which, in reply to the taunts of English journalists and statesmen that for all the wealth it drains from the heart of Ireland it gives no return in the spread of Protestantism or English influence, can only produce this foul traverstic upon religion to degrade Christianity, propagate perjury and sin, and spread anger and heart-burning throughout this poor oppressed and libelled country. What honest man, that reads the public journals, does not feel his sense of truth and justice outraged by the scandalous exhibitions which the propagators of this soun-swimble make in pulpit and on platform? Who, with intelligence to think and honesty to guide him, is not shocked by the mixture of hypocrisy, fraud, and wholesale falsehood, by which the creditions families so numerous in England are housed out of their money by the audacious mountebanks who befool them with their lying representations of the fabulous conversion of Ireland? A hundred times over this port in two days, the aggregate value of those car country has been "converted from Popery" by this organisation of pious swindlers. A bundred times over has "true evangelical Protestantism" been made triumphant in the land; and yet Ireland is at this hour as thoroughly " Popish" as she was fifty years ago. If one-tenth part of the lying statements of these disreputable knaves, who fatten on the blind funatic credulity of English dolts, were true, there ought not only to be no vestige of Catholicism in Ireland to-day, but the Protestant population should be double the number of human beings of every creed now living in this island. Yet, in the face of the fact, that Catholicism is more flourishing than ever, and stately churches, built by the hard-earned money of a devout people, rise proudly over crowding worshippers, these conscienceless mountebanks still send forth their lying reports of boundless conversions from Popery, and still, with the clever audacity of the swindler, fool the dull bigots of England out of their gold to maintain their sordid juggling in fat and prosperous operation. Where, under God's son, but here, could so villainous a system of falsehood and fraud flourish so long? From London every year come the funds to maintain this fraud: from London that festers to the heart with sin and crime. Here, for example, is the picture which a Protestant missionary, lecturing in Belfast, gives of that modern Babylon :- "There was a larger amount of spiritual destitution to be found in London, comparatively speaking, than in any other population in Great Britain, with the exception of Birmingham .-It had a population of 2,800,000; so that, supposing every house of worship in the metropolis was filled on Sunday, there must of necessity, be, at least, 2,000,000 of souls who could not find admission, and so small was the aggregate attendance at these churches and chapels, that, every Sunday morning, or evening, a number of persons larger than the entire population of all the other cities of England and Water added together wilfully never crossed the threshold of the house of God in London. This awful calculation was alarmingly true; yet they even left out of account all those persons who, through age or infirmity, could not attend worship, The population of London, analyzed, would show that there were as many Jews in London as would fill two ordinary-sized towns of 10,000 inhabitants each, ten towns similar in size of persons who wrought on the Sabbath, fourteen towns with habitual gin-drinkers. Well authenticated statistics showed that there were more fallen women in London than would fill a town of 20,000 inhabitants, and as many persons connected with them as would fill six towns, of the same dimensions." And in that huge city, now, where religion is dead and vice flourishes in such horrible luxuriance, the British Government has furnished a new agent of iniquity, in the shape of a court for cheapening divorces and putting a premium upon domestic licentiousness and martial infidelity: a court whose labora already are so excessive, and whose revelations of the hidden social leprosy of English life are so terrific, that moralists and statesmen stand aghast' with horror! From this centre of all-infecting corruption the gold is gathered for the "conversion to Protestant truth" of the moral and virtuous peasantry of Ireland: the gold which is squandered in maintaining a gang of hypocrites and knaves corrupting the country by the example of their successful roguery and impicty. For the sake of our common country, should not all houset Protestant nationalists liberally aid in exposing and extinguishing this foul excres-

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

After a stormy passage, the America, from Liverpool 18th ulto., arrived at Boston on Monday. The Irish journals not only confirm the strange tidings of the arrest of a number of young men, upon the secious charge of being members of a Secret Society engaged in a treasonable correspondence with a gang of Yankee fillibusters, having for its object the invasion of Ireland by the latter-but add, that the conspirits ramifications were far more numerous, than was at first suspected. There had been, so it is said, an organisation on a large scale, for the purthere had been importations of arms from the United States, an extensive manufacture of pikes, daily, nightly drillings of the insurgents; and the insurrection was almost rife, when the Government interfered, and crushed it. Such is the story as told by certain Irish papers, but we are "free to confess" as they say in another place, that we believe scarcely a word of it.

most part in the employ and pay of the Government; and in the second place, whenever that Government has entertained the design of inflicting Coercion Bills upon Ireland, it has always first endeavoured through a hirling press, to convince the world that such severe measures were rendered indispensably necessary by the insurrectionary proclivities of the Irish peasantry. There exist moreover in Ireland, and thrive to a degree unprecedented in any other country, a nasty class of bipeds known as "informers."-The infamous trade of these gentry consists, 1st. in coticing the peasantry to form, and organise themselves into, Secret Societies; and 2d in giving information to Government against their dupes, for whom they receive a previously stipulated amount of "blood-money." By this simple process, and by the employment of these useful agents, the Irish Government can always get up a formidable insurrection at the shortest notice; and find a valid excuse in the eyes of the world for inflicting a few additional pains and penalties upon the Popish peasantry of Ireland. So in this instance, we read, that the authorities had availed themselves of the late arrests, and had greatly " improved the occasion," by letting loose large hodies of military and militia upon the inhabitants of the south-western portions of the island; and by appointing Special Commission for the immediate trial, or rather summary conviction, of the

The Continental news is still very warlike .-Lombardy seems on the brink of a general insurrection; and that insurrection means tween France and Austria.

PROTESTANT INCONSISTENCY. - We have but to read the reports of the sayings and doings of our Protestant proselytising Missionary societies, to be convinced of their absurdity and inconsistency. Against those societies, as applied to the perversion of Catholics from the faith of their ancestors, Protestants themselves are the best witnesses; for they prove, what we have always asserted, that it is not Papists, but Protestants who stand in need of the missionary; and that the ignorance of, and insensibility to divine things of the latter, frankly admitted by Protestants, are greater, even than that imputed by the mendacious agents of the French Canadian Missionary Society to French Canadian Papists.

We have lying before us for instance, in the columns of the Quebec Gazette of the 29th ult. the Report of the Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary; the Wesleyans being prominent amongst those who profess a tender interest in the benighted condition of the Catholic population of Lower Canada. Let us hear then what our zealous Protestant friends have to say for themselves; and from their own lips let us learn the spiritual condition of that holy Protesting society of which they so earnestly desire to make us members, and in whose glorious privileges they are so anxious that we poor benighted Papists, should partici-

The Reverend T. Derrick is the speaker; and he is describing the religious and spiritual condition, not of the French Catholic, but the English Protestant portion, of the population of Lower Canada. Let us listen to him.

"They had heard"-said the speaker-" of the want of light in beathen lands; but he stood before them, not as a Missionary whose sphere of labor was in the far off Eastern Indies, but as one whose work was nearer home-in the Eastern Townships. He would tell them, too, that in these townships there were countrymen of their own living who had never heard a sermon preached, who had never listened to far less joined in prayer and supplication. He had been in a house inhabited by such persons not very long ago; and he had knelt down to pray, and had prayed earnestly in their midst. Whilst he was thus engaged he felt something pulling at the breast of his cost; on looking down when prayer was finished, he found it was a lovely little girl who was looking

duct, by stating that the child had never before seen a man upon his knees, never before had listened to the voice of prayer."

Such, by Protestant testimony, is the spiritual condition of a large portion of the Protestant rural population of Lower Canada; does any intelligent person believe that there is anything like thereunto amongst the French Canadian and "Romish portion? or that there is a single Catholie householder in Lower Canada whose family have grown up in such complete ignorance of their religious obligations? Ignorant no doubt, in many respects are many of the latter; but amongst the poorest and most ignorant, you will not find one who from his infancy has not been taught that there is a God to Whom prayer is due; and who has not, at some period of his life, joined in humble prayer and supplication to the acy was much more widely extended, and that throne of grace. Such gross ignorance, such brutal oblivion of, and insensibility to divice things, as that described by the Rev. T. Derrick, is to be found only amongst Protestant pose of making war on the British Government; communities, or the savage aborigines of New

And such being the case, are we not justified in denouncing the pretended missions of Protestant " Swaddlers" to our Catholic habitans, as a mockery of reason and of religion-as an insult to God and man I are we not authorised in applying to those "Swaddlers" the words spoken of old to the Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, In the first place the deponents are for the | who like our modern colporteurs compassed sea and earth to make one proselyte; and having found him made him tenfold more the child of bell than themselves?

> AN IRISH MORTARA CASE. - In the Irish Courts, Lord Chancellor Napier has lately delivered judgment in the case of certain Catholic orphans, which has excited much interest, and his Catholic widow the guardian of the child-the furnishes an appropriate pendant to the Mortara business. The facts, as produced in evidence, are very simple, and may be thus briefly stat-

John O'Malley, the deceased father of the children in question, married to a Protestant woman, was during his life a very bad Catholic indeed; so negligent in short of his duties, so indifferent to all religion, and of morals so lax, as almost to pass for a Protestant. On his deathhed however, he sent for his priest, and endeavorto reconcile himself with his God; shortly after which he breathed his last, leaving strict injunctions with his widow to bring up his children as Catholics, and in the Church according to whose form they had been baptised. Within a few months the mother died also, leaving the children orphans; and the question then arose-to whom should their guardianship be entrusted?

Two claimants appeared. One the paterna uncle of the children; who being himself a Catholic, placed the Catholic children of his deceased Catholic brother, and in compliance with the latter's clearly expressed last request, in Catholic nastitutions to be educated as Catholics; apparently a very natural and laudable arrange

But lo! another claimant appeared in the person of a well-known mother in the Protestant Israel, and a prophetess highly esteemed in the House of Swaddlers-who is also spoken of by the profane, as the "Bishopess of Tuain." This eminent "professor" baving discovered that there was a maternal aunt of the deceased O'Malley's children, who was moreover a Protestant, stirred her up to claim their guardianship; and hereupon the action of the Law Courts was invoked.

The process was very short and simple—the judge in the case being himself a Protestant, and the friend of "Swaddlers." He very quickly found therefore that the Court was bound to consult, not the dying wishes of the father, but the interests of the children; and it was for their interests that they should be brought up apostates to the religion of their fathers, and as sound Protestants. Upon these grounds therefore the Chancellor overruled the father's authority; and ordered that the children, eight in number, be dragged by force from the hands of their natural protectors, and consigned to an evaugelical "Swaddling" establishment, in order, as the Herald would call it, to be made the victims "of a mechanical conversion." This is justice as betwixt Catholics and Protestants as administered by Protestant tribunals. The sequel, and concluding scene of this edifying story we give in the words of the correspondent of the Dublin

"The eldest boy of the O'Malley's has been torn off by brute force, under circumstances which give s complexion to the Lord Chancellor's statements about the 'Protestant impressions' of the children, which ought to cover him with shame. In this case there was no one by to encourage the boy, even by a look, to any resistance; his master expressed himself indifferent as to the boy's religious course. But the lad, with a vehemence which was painful to the last degree, resisted his legal kidnappers as he would the most abhorred executioners. I will give in, as far as possible, the words of one of the Messrs Smyth, (to whom he was bound as bootmaker) an account of the affair. About eleven o'clock to-day the police stationed themselves not merely in front of Smyth's house, but they took their stand in front and rear right and left of the house at such distance as would secure and put into their hands any one endeavoring to escape; this arrangement palpably shows that the farties looking for the boy expected that he was not willing to go with them and that he would endeavor

to escape. "Shortly afterwards a Rev. Mr. Powler, Mrs. Jane such a position, and to hear him speaking with such such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position of the island was we such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position of the island was we such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position of the island was we such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position of the island was we such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position of the island was we such a position, and to hear him speaking with such a position of the sunt), and Mr. Drury (holding the earnest tones. The father apologised for its con-

Robinson at once said Oh, William is this you; is it here you are?'. The boy was then sitting at work on his seat; he at once sprung from it and went between his master and the wall and said, 'I don't want to know you at all; I know the treatment you gave my mother and myself when we were with you before; you starved us and sent us back to the workhouse.

"'Oh, William,' exclaimed the woman Robinson as if much surprised, 'don't take me this way, that's not the way your sisters received me yesterday when took them out of the convent of Tuam;' (this, as you may see, was a falsehood which she told him for a purpose. The sisters made similar resistance). 'I don't care', replied the boy, 'I won't go, i'll stop with my master.' Mr. Smyth then said, 'It seems you know this woman, William.' The boy answered, yes, sir, I know her well from the way she once treated me.

"At this stage of the conversation Mr. Drury produced the warrant, and said he claimed the boy for Mrs. Robinson, his guardian. A conversation then ensued about Smyth's right to hold over a boy apprenticed to him according to law; Mr. Drury in the meantime making the utmost possible use of the

Chancellor's name so as to terrify Smyth.
"The Rev. Mr. Fowler at this time seemed shocker at the inhumanity of proceeding further with a boy whose convictious seemed so determinedly fixed Smyth then asked the boy, 'will you go with her or stay with us?' The boy said, with passionate emphasis, 'I will not go with her; I will stop with you. Drury then collared him, and Mrs Robinson laid her hands on his back to force him out! Mr. Smyth said that he or his brother would not interfere with the boy's religion—but he might go' to church or chapel as he plcased.' He was then asked whether he would be Catholic or a Protestant. He said. 'I will be a Oatholic; I will not be a Protestant; no. never.'

"Before they collared him they asked him several times to go with them, and be refused, always answering in the most determined manner that he would not go. At length Drury collared him in the manner I have alluded to and the aunt like a 'hully baliff,' assisting absolutely, forced the boy out, he n the meantime crying most bitterly, and making vain but painful efforts to resist or escape. A curious way of showing the veracity of so great a man as the Lord Chancellor, whose heart was so touched by anxiety to respect the boy's Protestant impressions.

To fully understand the meaning of the decision recorded above, it must be remembered that in the case of Alicia Race—the daughter of a deceased Protestant father, but who by will made Court ruled that the daughter be torn from her mother, and be brought up as a Protestant. And this iniquitous decree, despite the prayers and tears of mother and child, was fully carried into execution.

THE CONDITION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN Among the Celtic, Gothic, and other NATIONS." By John M'Elheran, M. R. C. S. E. Boston, Patrick Donahoe.

This is not a work for which we would bespeak an extensive circulation either amongst the enemies of our Church, or of the Irish people; lest we should run the risk of being credited with the false ethnology, and the worse theology, which the author has ingeniously contrived to compress within the compass of some four hundred pages. If on the one hand the absurd self-laudations of the Anglo-Saxons are enough to disgust one, the absurdities with which our " Member of the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh," has contrived to cram his book, must excite our wonder; either at the ignorance of the writer, or his cool assumption of the ignorance of his readers.

Scorning to follow the old path of ethnologocal investigation, our author, as he himself forms us, p. 25, " has broken up new fields of inquiry in the reports of hatters, dentists, bairdealers, &c.;" and has arrived at a series of conclusions utterly irreconcileable with the teachings of ethnography and history, and altogether at variance with the conclusions arrived at by the most eminent Catholic philosophers and theologians of modern times.

The great discovery of Mr. M'Elheran is this family are to be attributed, rather to the mysterious effects of race, than of grace; and proceed, not so much from the supernatural gifts of God, as from a certain bappy development of the cerebral organs. These conclusions our author supports by a very simple process, and one by no means uncommon amongst a certain class of controversialists. He coolly assumes the truth of all facts which appear to countenance his theories; and as coolly rejects all those which decidedly militate against them.

Thus for instance, he starts with the assumption that a certain physical organization, common to and characteristic of all the Indo-Germanic races-Celts, Teutons and Sclaves-is peculiar to the Celt; and without a moment's hesitation, he discards the facts with which the modern science of ethnography furnishes us, and which have clearly established the fact, not only of the common origin of, but intimate connection between, those two races, one of which he designates as Celts, and the other as Goths; both members of the Arian or Indo-Germanic family, and alike separated by indelible marks from the Turanian stock, with which he confounds the Goth or Teuton. Had our author devoted some of those hours which he passed amongst " hatmakers, dentists, and hair-dealers, &c.," to the study of comparative philology, the indispensable basis of all sound ethnology, he would not have fallen into this ridiculous blunder; he would not have been guilty of the almost incredible absurdity of jumbling together, as he does at p.p. 20, 30, Goths, Fins, Huns, and Turks !and of confounding Gothic with Tartar races!

In like manner a little acquaintance with the facts of history would have prevented him from

virtues he extols—with the Celts, or Gallic race whom they reduced to slavery in the V. century under their leader Clovis. The Franks race; of which their Salic law-whose Gothic origin our author admits—is a conclusive proof. The "French Conquerors" or Franks-whom in company with "the Irish," our author at p. 144, justly lauds for putting a stop to the sale of Anglo-Saxon slaves—were of the self same Gothic. or rather Teutonic stock, as that to which the conquered Anglo-Saxons belonged. They were the descendants of the Norse-Men, and the Salian Franks—the introducers noto Gaul of their peculiar Salic law; and therefore as thoroughly Goths, as those whom they subdued. They were of that Teutonic stock which gave to all Continental Europe its chivalry, which made the name of Christendom glorious throughout Asia, terrible on the field of Ascalon, and before the walls of Acre. Bayard, the Chevalier sans pour ct sans reproche, came of that Gothic or Teutonic stock; to it we are indebted for the greater part of our music, our poetry; and last not made the name Gothic, the synonym of all that is heautiful, of all that is highest and purest, of all that is most truly noble and expressive of Christian sentiment, in art. And yet this Memmiddle of the XIX century, that "the Goth is always, and in all circumstances utilitarian"-(surely then the Yankees must be the only genuine Goths) - " with little of the soul that distinguishes humanity from brutality; that he has little or no faculty for poetry, music, or abstract science," p. 26. Oh, hosts of "utilitarian" crusaders! brave soldiers of the Cross! how will ye receive these tidings? Oh Ruskin! Ruskin! what think ye of this reviler of the Gothic in art? As a specimen of the summary process by

means of which our author gets rid of all testimony unfavorable to his hypothesis-that, even before the introduction of Christianity amongst them, the morals of the Celtic race were of a higher order than those of the other members of the Indo-Germanic family—we may be permitted to quote the following.

Cresar in his treatise De Bello Gallico, l.v., tells us that the Britons in bodies of ten or twelve, had their wives in common, chiefly brothers with brothers, and fathers with sons :-

"Uxores habent deni, duodenique inter se communes, et maxime fratres cum fratribus, et parentes cum liberia; sed si qui sunt er his nati, corum ha-bentur liberia quibus primum virgines ductæ sunt."

This explicit declaration of a close observer, and trustworthy witness as to the immorality of the heathen Britons, and the degraded condition of their women, is cited by the illustrious Spaniard Balmez in support of his thesis that European civilization is a plant of Christian growth; and that it is to the grace of God, rather than to any virtue inherent in particular races, that we are indebted for our higher and purer morality, as compared with the morality of the best of heathen nations. But this evidence is destructive of Dr. M'Elheran's pet theory; and so he coolly disposes of it, by the simple assumption that Cæsar was wrong, and prejudiced against the specimen, both of the author's style, and of his critical acumen:-

"Cæsar was not very exact or nice in his account —that the higher civilization, and purer morality of the British race, that drove him and his vast army of certain members of the great Indo-European into the sea. He says that the Britons had wives in common, brothers with brothers, and fathers with sons, and that the children were given to him who had first taken the women. Cæsar's word may ap-pear sufficient evidence, but it is obvious that he was under a misapprehension of British custom. Anciently it was considered a dreadful misfortune to die without issue. In such case, the Jews, and I believe the Phœnicians, gave the widow to her deceased husband's brother, in order that he might raise up children for his brother. The same custom may have prevailed in South Britain; and therefore Cosar was right in saying that the children belonged to the brother who first espoused the woman." -> p. 120.

This conclusion from "posse" to "esse" is most amusing; and is only exceeded in comicality by the bonhommic with which the author attributes to the painted denizens of British forests, the peculiar institution of a Semitic race. But though he thus attempts to account for the community of wives between brothers and brothers, Dr. M'Elberan will, we think, hardly deem it a satisfactory explanation of the other part of credit given us is usually accompanied with the Casar's story—to the effect that, amongst the Britons, fathers and sons had wives in common. Let us now see if our ancestors were wanting in the Cæsar must, therefore, be discredited as a competent witness; though when the same witness testifies to the depravity of the German heathen races with whom he came in contact, his evidence is to be received without a moment's hesitation. To such miserable shifts, and palpable patrons of learned men; they flourished in the first patrons of learned men; they flourished men; inconsistencies, is our author reduced by his attempt to maintain an untenable hypothesis. If we speak thus barshly of Dr. M'Elheran's

book, it is not that we deny the truth of a great Islands at the present day; but this we attribute to their Protestantism, and not to their race, or Teutonic origin. It is to the absurd stress which our author lays upon " Race" and the little importance he attaches to "Grace," that we ob-

capacity for civilisation be admires, and whose It is notorious that the most impure, the most degraded people in Great Britain are Protestantised Celts; as for instance the Welsh Methodists -whose "bundling" is but another name for were a German or Teutonic, and not a Celtic " Free Loveism;" and " The Men" as they style themselves, in the Western Highlands of Scotland, who carry the principles of Calvinistic Anti-nomianism to their ulturate logical consequences. At the same time we agree with the author that the purity of the Irish Catholic Celt. is beyond suspicion. The women of Catholic Ireland are, as a rule, as chaste as they are beautiful; but this we attribute to their faith and not to their race, to the Sacraments of the Church whose most faithful children they are, and not to their Celtic blood. Dr. MELL leran is quite right when he denounces the absurd glorification of a mythic Anglo-Saxon race: but he should beware lest he himself fall into precisely a similar error as that which he condemns in others.

The fact is, the greater part of this controversy about " race" is sheer humbug, in so far as the natives of Great Britain are concerned. Amongst the aristocracy and gentry the Anglo-Norman type predominates; amongst the lower classes the Anglo-Saxon element is stronger; but amongst all classes there is, we suspect, a least, that glorious architecture which has almost strong dash of Celtic blood. There have been great and good men amongst all classes; in the practice of the natural virtues, British Protestants have often set an example which it would be well if all Catholics would imitate; and we cannot, therefore, but consider the work under ber of the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh, review, which denies to the Teutonic members has the amazing audacity to tell the world in the of the Indo-Germanic stock the possession of a single good moral quality, as very disreputable both to the head, and to the heart of its author. That he should execrate the wrongs perpetrated upon his own brave countrymen is natural, and indeed laudable; that he should feel indignant at the wanton insults offered to Ireland by scribblers in English journals is pardonable enough; but it would have been well if he had kept in mind throughout the progress of his work, the words he puts into his Preface, to the effect that "we cannot glorify Celts, by debasing Saxons: whilst as a Catholic he should have known that it is only by the grace of God that the former are what they are—and that before Him, neither Celt nor Teuton has any cause for boasting or self-glorification.

> CANADIAN HOMES, OR THE MYSTERY SOLV-ED. A Christmas Tale. By Maple Knot; Author of Samon Seek-An amusing story, and as the product of a Canadian author, eminently deserving of Canadian patronage.

> It is with deep regret that we have to announce the total destruction by fire of St. James' Church in St. Denis Street, on Tuesday night, the 4th inst. This Church, which was one of the handsomest ecclesiastical edifices in British North America, has been but recently finished at an expense of some £30,000, and its less will be severely felt by the Catholics of the neighborhood. The cause of the calamity is said to be the overheating of the flues.

> The Superior of the Seminary returns his sincere thanks to all the Fire Companies of the City for their noble exertions to save the Church .-All that men could do, they did.

> The Courner du Canada must excuse us week as we have no space at our com mand. In our next we shall endeavor to explain ourselves.

MR. McGEE'S LECTURE BEFORE THE ST- PA-TRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday evening of last week, 30th ult., T. D. M'Gee, Esq., M.P.P., delivered, in the Britons. We quote the passage as an amusing Bonaventure Hall, the inaugural address before the St. Patrick's Literary Association of which he is President. Several of our Catholic elergy were in attendance, and the body of the room was crowded with a numerous and highly respect able audience. The learned gentleman, who, on presenting himself on the platform, was received with loud applause, then addressed his audience to the following effect. We copy from the Hcrald :---

After stating that he had been elected President of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, he said that custom had established that the presiding officer of a Society should deliver an inaugural address. Having explained the objects of the Association, such as the mental improvement, etc., of the Irish youth of the city, Mr. M'Gee proceeded with his lecture. He said -The world fairly admits the existence of a very active Irish intellect in two departments-namely, in the department of oral eloquence and in another in which wit and humor are prominent. It is supposed by those who adopt whatever notion they find current, that these faculties of eloquence and wit, are, in the case of the Irish people divorced from the more solid and patient energies which would enable them to excel in the acquisition of languages or in the exact sciences. It is said that the perseverance necessary for acquaintance with the exact sciences is to be found more in the German, English and Scotch than in the Irish mind; and so it happens that the good-natured regret that we are not blessed with more solid and persevering qualities. [A laugh.]faculties for which the world gives us no credit. We will take three different periods of our country's history; the first, the Celtic period, from the fifth till the tenth century; second, the mediaval period from the tenth till the Reformation; third, the modern period, from the Reformation till our own time. Our first native princes, with all their faults, were, without a single exception, the friends of science and the of Europe; Ireland, at this time, was in a state of constitutional anarchy. In the third and last period, we find learning proscribed, and those who ought to have been the instructors of their race, were driven into banishment, to seek that fair play denied to many of his statements as to the brutality and them on the soil of their birth. Iroland, after receiving the christian religion, received also an important middle and lower classes of society in the British guage. It is stated that St. Patrick, during his life, but, at all events, we have it in the ecclesiastical historians that at the time of his death there were three thousand persons possessed of the language, and consequently of the key to some knowledge of the literature of ancient Rome—up to this time it will be remembered that the population of the island was to

million, and these learned men were to the number of the whole nation a very large proportion of intellectual cultivation. The success of the Irish misgonaries in Europe, at the time of which we speak, donaries in hurope, at the time of which we speak, is hardly credible, unless we take into account their faculties in the acquisition of foreign languages. The average Irish mind has a remarkable faculty for acquiring languages, and in support of this statement we can point, as an example to the English tongue; and though the blunders committed by our enigrant population while using the English language, may be considered by detectors a proof of smartness it is not a proof of the gentility which dis-tinguishes the gentleman from the upstart. (Apcomes from parishes where nothing but Irish may be

mastery of the strong and sinewy portions of the English tongue. (Applause.)

At the present day, Cardinal Wiseman, who is of Irish descent, can be pointed to as one who has acquired most extraordinary command of languages; go, also, has the Archbishop of Baltimore; and I, myself, am acquainted with a retiring Irish priest, who is able to read, in any tongue, anything which is prized in literature, and to whom Persian and Benserit are as familiar as English and French to our own College-boys. The first system of philosophy

which obtained in Europe—according to the two German historians-after the fall of the Roman empire, originated, though it did not receive its highest development, in the Irish school of the early Christian age. The highest development of that philosophy was effected by a German and an Italian-Albert of Cologne and St. Thomas Aquinas. This philosophy was the intellectual system of Europe for a thousand years, and, during this time, all the intolligence of Europe moved within the great central circle of the Scholastic system, which took its rise in the Irish Schools-(applause)-and Europe, in those days, enjoyed a vastly larger share of constitutional freedom than she has enjoyed since the 16th century. During this first period the Irish were not deficient in mere physical science; in this departmet they are respectably represented. We have two epistles on two solar eclipses which occurred in the early part of the ninth century. Humboldt says the first contribution to geographical knowledge, after the fall of the Roman empire, was by an Irish occlesiastic. Virgillus, an Irish divine, was the first to maintain the existence of the untipodes. In the middle ages we lose sight for a while of the intellectual triumpts of the Irish mind, in the matter of physical sciences; but, in modern times, studies of a mathematical nature began to be revived, and we find that the first one who rectified the curve was O'Neil an Irish mathematician, who, perhaps, acquired what he knew in some by-way or in a hedge school in Ireand. [Applause.] In modern times the great achievements of the Irish mind is Irish oral elomenc. The Irish school of eloquence is as a fact in the literature of our language remarkable; and is as carivalled and unfellowed as the great shower of dramatists that fell in the age of Elizabeth and James. Within a hundred years, or within one generation, a descu great masters of eloquence sprang up from one small community; and, since the time when Alfred endeavoured to lick the scraggy Saxon tongue into something like melody,-from that time we have none to compare, in eloquence, with the Irish masters who Boarished in the last half of the last century and the first quarter of the present. [Applause.] They form a school, yet not one of the twelve copies another; they form a school but not a style. At the very head of all these, is Edmund Burke, the greatest master of spoken cloquence that ever used the Erglish lauguage as the vehicle of thought. Immediately round about him-for we should not any below him, because the difference is more in kind than in inferiority-stand Flood, Grattan, Plunkett, Curran, Sheridan. O'Connell and Richard Lalor (Applause.) I should also have included, though he has left us but a single speech, the younger Samett. (Applause.) Every one of those orators represents a style; but they are the same in their batred of injustice-in their scorn of falsehood-in their detestation of the mean artifices by which men erect up the slimy backways and purlicus of power as distinct from the other Italian painters, or Greek dramatists. In a certain department of wit and humour the Irish mind has been successful. The very best modern comedy, for it stands alone, and probably will never be equalled, is Sheridan's " School for Scandal." With all his short comings I do not see a more striking representative of the Irish mind than Sheridan. What men full, in general. Irish wit, is not to be admitted in the class where we see the exquisite wit of Sheridan, makes a bad joke, and does not wish to father it himself, he fathers it on some unknown Irishman.-[Laughter.] There are, no doubt, bulls in Irish illustration of Irish wit and humour, we will see it is the table-talk of Curran, and in the comedies of Shoridan-that wit is a brilliant or gilded coating for the deep, good, original sense beneath. Irish eloquence has been disparaged; but there can be no cloquence without ideas. There may be baldness in the phraseology, but that is eloquence which is the result of patient labour and thought; eloquence of labour and thought is the eloquence of the Irish sebool. The Irish orators of whom we speak were not mere phrasemongers, or word milliners, who arranged artificial flowers—they were orators who descended deep into the well of thought and came up bolding their breath, pale, pallied and panting, per-haps—but they held truth in their arms, and this was the talisman of their fame. Charles Phillips has, indeed, brought Irish eloquence into contempt, and i can scarce succeed in preserving my equatimity when I hear people comparing this mouther to Barke and Sheridan-comparing to their eloquence, his rant—a tall, tawdry, good for nothing thing.— [A laugh.] In tragedy the Irish mind has done nothing to be at all compared with the productions of the creat English mind proper. We have, no doubt, Banim's "Damon and Pythias"; Griffin "Gyssipus"; and Shiel's "Rvindne"; but we have no tragedy of epic to compare with such works as "Paradise Lost," or the "Inferno." But in history, and I regret to state the fact, we have failed more than in anything else; and this is disgraceful. Perhaps the words I now utter may find their way to the other side of the Atlantic, to friends in Ireland, and if so, I would say, that only in Ireland can a history of the country be written; for there are the manuscripts, be scenes and the remains. We have no history of Ireland fit to be read; the best we have was written about a century ago, by the Abbe M'Geoghan, a chaplain in the French Army; but since the time it first made its appearance, discoveries have been made which render it almost obsolete. [Applause.] We see that we have done nothing in epic, in tragedy, n history, what the reason is it would be hard to deine; whether it is a defect in the national genius, or that there has been no demand for this class of works it is bard to say. I think I have shown where we excel and where we are deficient, and having done so, I may be allowed to remark that there never has been a period in the history of the world, in which we, as a people, have better opportunity to play an impor-tant part in the progress and in the enlightenment of mankind. In Ireland there are at present six millieved from the great obstacles which impeded past generations. Instead of, as in the past, one univerhity only being in Ireland, there are at present three latter are empowered, and required by Government him be branded as a recreant and a traitor, who is

others. The lecturer here referred to Trinity College, Dublin, remarking that, though exclusive, by its charter, that it produced men who did honor to their country, as in the case of Archbishop Usher, Sir Jas. Ware, Burke, Grattan, and others. Mr. M'Gee uext alluded to an incident which lately took place at Dublin, where Dr. Todd, disregarding fanaticism and conventionalism, escorted Cardinal Wiseman through Trinity College. Having referred to the advantages now placed within the reach of the Irish people at home, by the Catholic University and the other two Provincial Universities, the lecturer, stated that the Irish in North America counted, with their children probably three millions, and, in the aggregate, they plause.) The persons so apt to laugh at a blunder plause.) The persons so apt to laugh at a blunder beld more property than ever belonged to the Irish page mot to remember that this emigrant population race, during any period of their history. It remains held more property than ever belonged to the Irish to be seen whether the Irish can stand prosperity, as spoken, and where they picked up Euglish without in former times it was proved they could stand adknowing its grammar—that they acquired it by ear versity; it remains to be seen if the descendants of and speak it by rote. But let us see who, like this the persecuted scholars of past times, who are now emigrant population, has been able to take such a in this continent, enjoying luxury, will evince the same desire to educate their children, to cultivate the nubler part of their nature, the undying image of God, which exists in all his creatures. [Applause.] I confess, I have looked with a good deal of apprehension, to the net proceeds, in an intellectual way, of the Irish emigrants in America. Unt of 600 members of Congress there is only one emigrant Senator, my friend, General Sheals. I should expect more, however, from those brought up in the country than those brought up in such cities as Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, cities with all the vices but none of the apologies of old age. But, if the prosperous, the wealthy, and the independent in the community do their part, the Irish mind in America will win the same distinction as it has already done in Australia. But, in Canada, the Irish people are the same as in Ireland, sharpened, or quickened perhaps, by a little contact with their fellow-subjects of other nationalities. Aware of this fact, the Rev. Father O'Brien formed this Society to give our young men better opportunities for self-improvement-to bring out whatever talents they may possess; to cultivate themselves as a class, so that they might be the better enabled to mingle more freely with other classes of the community. [Applause.]

> REPORT OF THE ALEXANDRIA SEPARATE SCHOOL COMMITTEE ON THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

> > (Concluded from our last)

When a separation takes place between an existing Common School, and a new Separate School, all the immoveable property that has hitherto been acquired for the Common School through the united expenditure of the Catholics and Protestants of the municipality, remains with the Common School, at the time of the separation. The Catholics are forbidden by law to touch their just share of the property, or to receive its equivalent in any form whatever. Whereas, in Lower Canada, the dissentients who wish to form a Dissentient school, receive their just share of any School Fund on hand, or about to be raised at the time of the separation, as well as their just right to the School House, building lot, and other immovable property. The Roman Catholics in Upper Canada are taxed, after their separation from the Common school, to pay the debts contracted by the Common school before the separation took place; whilst the Protestants are never taxed a single farthing for the support of a Separate school. The Common schools receive their share of the general School Fund and the local taxes likewise; the Separate Schools are excluded from any share of the local fund. The Protestants of Lower Canada receive their full share of the general School Grant, with their share of the Municipal Local Funds. That the Catholic supporters of the Separate Schools may be exempt from paying the Common School Rates, they are bound to get their names registered on the books of the Municipality, by the Municipal Clerk on, or before, the first day of February, each and every year. The Common School supporters are not obliged to register their names anywhere, that they may be exempt from paying rates to the Separate schools. The Protestants of Lower Canada are not obliged to get their names registered by the Clerk of the Municipality that they may be exempt from paying rates to the Catholic schools. The Common schools cotain, - the same in a desire to earn a noble and patriotic through the Municipalities, a portion of the Clergy reputation. [Applause.] They never made their Reserve Fund; the Separate schools can obtain no way to eminence by any base or mean subserviency, portion of that fund. The Trustees of Separate which conscience would condemn; yet every one Schools are obliged to verify upon oath the state-Common Schools are not obliged to verify upon oath the statements of their School Reports, nor are the Trustees of the Dissentient schools of Lower Canada obliged to verify on oath the statements of their School Reports. The Local Superintendents of Upper Canada are compelled by law to visit the Separate Schools within their superintendencies, either with or without the consent of the Separate School Trustees; whilst in Lower Canada, the Superintenof Goldsmith, in his "Citizen of the World," and in dents, or Inspectors, cannot visit the Dissentient Moore's satirical poems. When, now-a-day's, a man schools without the consent of the Trustees of the Dissentient schools. Protestants are not exempt from paying their taxes to the Common Schools, should they send their children to the Separate pestures, as well as in Durham, but the breed are Schools. Roman Catholics are compelled to pay different. [A laugh.] If we want to find a fair their rates to the Common Schools, if they neglect to register their names on the books of the Municipality, and that tax can be exacted whether they send their

children to the Common Schools or not. We now ask the administration that governs this country, the members of the Legislature, and the people of all Canada—are the Catholics of Western Canada justly treated? The injustices caumerated above, are done to the Catholics of Western Canada -injustices the more crying, because of the fairness that is shown to the Protestants of Lower Canada by its Catholic inhabitants. It is here to be seen that Upper Canadian Protestants find it difficult to do the same justice to Upper Canadian Catholics, that Lower Canadian Catholics render to Lower Canadiau Protestants. Do the majority of the people of Western Canada think, that there is an insurmountable difficulty existing in the nature of things; such a difficulty would prevent an equitable system of education from being established? Were difference of opinion a real obstacle in the way of the right working of a general system of education, it would be impossible for those countries of Europe, in which Catholics and Protestants are intermingled, to establish and maintain a general system of education. However, that it may be made manifest, that it is not impossible for the State to render assistance in the work of education, in places where Catholics and Protestants compose the body politic—we have but to refer to the systems of education carried out in the different countries of Europe, in which a dif-

ference of religion subsists.

The principle adopted in France is, that "each of the normal colleges of the different departments, and each of the primary schools of the different communes be placed under the management of a professor, or teacher, selected from the most numerous religious denomination of the Department, or Commune, in which the college or school is situated. It is further determined, that the parents, who differ in their religious belief from the Director of the College, or from the teacher of the school, shall have the power of requiring their children to absent themselves during the periods of religious instruction; on condition however, that such parents provide elsewhere for the religious instruction of their children. The French legislation enforces the obligation of making religious instruction an essential requisite of did the crimes of Sodom and Gomorrah. And yet I its system of education.

The principle of the Austrian system of education. with regard to Dissenters, is -- "That the parishes of mankind. In Iteland there are at present six mil-lions of inhabitants, and they are undoubtedly re-lieved from the great obstacles which impeded past children is not directed by the priests, but is com-crime, to obtain a charter; but away with such an

education of the children of their own sects, in the same manner as the priests are required to do for the children under their charge." And "whenever the minority of any parish, whether Catholics, Protestants, or Jews. desire to establish a separate school for their children, and to support a teacher of their own denomination, they are at liberty to separate from the majority.'

The two principles upon which reposes the Austrian system of education are—the teaching of religion as the first and most essential department of education : and the perfect guaranty of religious liberty reconciled with religious differences among

the population.
In Prussia the principle is-"that every parish decide for itself, whother it will adopt mixed or separate schools. And where there are mixed schools with two teachers, the one is Protestant, the other Catholic, and each one teaches the children of his own religion, according to his own tenets. Where there is but one teacher in a mixed school, the children who differ from him in religion do not attend during the time of religious instruction.

The principle in Saxony is-" The Roman Cathelies are allowed to have separate schools for themselves, whenever they are desirous to have them ;-and in this case, they elect their own School Committee."

The principle in Switzerland is -that " those children who differ in faith from the teachers, are always allowed to absent themselves from the classes whilst the religious lessons are being given, and are, in such cases, required by law to attend to one of their own clergy, in order to receive doctrinal instruction from him. In Bavaria, the Catholics and Protestants are upon the same footing-the education of one and the other denomination is equally provided for."

However, it is only in the United States, and in Western Canada, that different religious denominations are not entitled to get their children educated way, Mr. Editor, that the actions of John Sandfield with equal assistance from the State, on account of M'Donald, and D. A. M'Donald, his brother in Alextheir religious convictions. It does seem that the supporters of the Common School system mean to attack religion itself, by calling it sectarianism.-They would have no secturianism-which comes to this, that they would have no religion.

What we, Catholics, stand out for is, that every religious denomination has the right of establishing Separate Schools, wherever the members of a denomination are sufficiently numerous to be able to sustain such schools; that these schools be erected and sustained like the Common Schools; that an equal tandard of education be therein adopted, and followed out; and that the department of religious instruction be perfectly free; that the Provincial Grant for education be general, and applicable to all religious denominations; and that each denomination receive its share of the public money. in proportion to the number of children taught. In this manner our religious rights would be no longer in danger, and our political rights would be fully maintained
Angus M'Donald, Chairman;

To the Editor of the True Witness.

PATRICK CURRAN, Secretary.

Cobourg, C.W., Dec. 27, 1858 'False Wizard avaunt, I have marshalled my clan-Their numbers are thousands—their bosoms are one.

DEAR Sir-In the True Witness of the 24th inst. I find the following ominous warning :-" The Upper Canada papers in the Orange interest have given our Catholic members fair warning; and so it is to be hoped the latter will do their duty better next Session of Parliament, than they did the last. The warning to which we allude is a 'Public Notice,' over the date of the 4th inst., to the effect, that the Orange Society intends again to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation during the Session of 1859;

Upon the same page, I find an article dated at Alexandria, and signed "Correspondent;" it is head-

and is signed by the Grand Master and other office-

bearers of the ruffianly crew."-True WITNERS, Doc.

"Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, For coming events cast their shadows before.

Under this heading, the writer quotes a series of extracts from the Weekly Globe of the 10th December, to prove what all your readers are aware ofviz., George Brown's opposition to Freedom of Education. Upon those extracts, and upon the speech of Mr. M'Donald, at Goderich, he almost seems as if he would endeavor to make out a case in favor of the present administration, and consequently appears almost as a friend, and supporter of the odious and bloodstained Orange institution, which that administration supports. He says:-

"If the French Roman Catholics have a spark of the fire of the Frank in them, or one drop of the Gallic blood of their forefathers in their hearts, they will make George Brown feel what they made him feel before—the whole weight of their indignation."

I beg to remind "Correspondent," and to place be-fore the notice of the chivalrous French Canadians the fact, that 100,000 brave Irishmen, driven from their homes by the Orange usurper of Glencoe-memory, and his ruthless followers, shed their blood in the cause of France, sustained her glory in many a well-fought field, and humbled the pride of the tyrant who, at Fontency, exclaimed, "Cursed be the laws which deprived England of such soldiers" That the same relentless and diabolical spirit of persecution, fostered, and kept alive by the Orange institution, is at present actively employed in Ireland, levelling the cabine of the poor peasantry, hunting them like wild beasts; and thus provoking them to madness and deeds of blood; that the Institution is essentially anti-Catholic, having for its object Protestant As-cendancy, as the "Manifesto" published by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, plainly attests, and which "Manifesto" the Courrier du Canada seems unwilling to publish; that "the ruftianly crow," as shown above, intend to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation; the murderers of poor O'Farrell and Sheedy—the wreckers of the National Hotel in Toronto-and their brethren backed and supported by Bro. J. A. M'Donald, and the rest of the Orange Cabinet intend to apply for an Act of Incorporation !!! And if they shall succeed, what will follow as matter of consequence ?-Riots, anarchy, bloodshed, civil war, annexation. Therefore do I say, O French Canadians! as you love the Faith of your fathersas you are opposed to violence, injustice, intolerance, and bloodshed-if you would preserve your nationality and your time-honored traditions-assist your friends in Upper Canada in their efforts to hurl from power the present corrupt, bloodstained, and perjured Ministry. You may then deal with George Brown according to his merits.

"As for Irishmen, and the descendants of Irishmen, we need not appeal to them;" they are too well alas! acquainted with the history of Orangeism, and with its baneful influence on the land of their birth. to lend their support, directly or indirectly, to the accursed Institution; its history is written in fire and blood; its progress in Ireland can be traced by the levelled cabins—the blazing cottage—the smoking ruins-the burned churches, and the slaughtered peasantry. Its crimes have been attested by the cries of ruined innocence—the tears of the orphan the curses of the widow, and the burning malediction of the bereaved parent; its arson, murder, rapine, lust and sacrilege, cry to Heaven for ven-geance, with a voice a thousand times louder than am free to admit that there may be a few Irish Catholics (Jemmy O'Briens) who, Judas-like, would barter for filthy lucre, their own honor, the interests of religion, and the cause of God, by aiding with their votes, or otherwise, those sons of disorder and

to provide for, to watch over, and to promote the unworthy the name of an Irishman, or indeed of the

name of a Christian.
"Correspondent," instead of taking a manly stand against the many-headed monster, keeps it out of view, or tries, with the sins of George Brown, to hide its deformity; he tells us that "even Dr. Ryerson" [even he] "who was so long the adversary of Catholic chucation, shews that he has a mind open to conviction; that he is not so imprudent as to place himself in an embarrassing position, by opposing Freedom of Education at the present time. If the administration, bad as it is, under which he ucts" (and has acted, the hypocrite, liar, and swindler) "improve upon his views, much will be done thereby to make them to retain power." This is logic with a vengeance the illustrious father of the Ryersonian system is not opposed to "Freedom of Education; consequently he is favorably disposed to Separati-Schools; and yet we find the administration must improve upon his views," in order to retain power. But, adds " Correspondent," " but if they will not go somewhat further than he does, they must walk the plank"---a little more, a shade more of justice, and "Correspondent" is satisfied. This false logic will not satisfy Irishmen. We demand justice, even handed justice; and with the help of God, we will succeed in obtaining it. We are determined to do all that men can do legally, in order to upset the present Orange Ministry ; and we will support no Ministry who will refuse us a full measure of justice in the matter of Freedom of Education. Amen.

DERBYGONNELLY.

(To the Eistor of the True Witness.)

Charlottenburgh, Jan. 1st, 1859.

Mr. Euron-I regret to find that our public men of the County of Glengarry, who were supported by the Catholics of Glengarry now twenty years, are held up by Brown and Ryerson against us. andria, are now coming back to us. Mr. Ryerson likes our present member, and likes our former member, because they are not what he calls Papists. I thought myself John Sandfield was a Jew, this last Fall because he did for Jews in Montreal, what he would not do for Catholics. I see something in the Mirror that is a shame for us all in the county of Glengarry; Brown says in reporting what Ryerson wrote in 1852, "The only Roman Catholic Member of the Legislative Assembly, elected in Upper Canada, has repeatedly declared himself opposed to the very principle of separate schools, and the only County Municipal City in Upper Canada, in which a majority of the members are Roman Catholics, has adopted resolutions against the section of the School Act, which permits the establishment of Separate Schools under any circumstances." The Mirror then adds: The member of the Assembly referred to here, was John Sandfield M'Donald of Glengarry, the man whom of all others, to show his real antipathy to the Catholic Schools, Mr. Brown took into his government, as Attorney-General West." Yes, sir, and his brother D. A. M'Donald, the present member for Glengarry, moved resolutions in the District Council of Cornwall against the principle of Separate Schools. It is now time for the Uatholies of Glengarry to know the kind of men they are supporting. To open their eyes and to see their public men leagued with Brown and Co., against us, and helping Brown to insult us. We must commence to think what we will do at the next election. We ought to be kicked like slaves if we put men over us who go with our onemies. If we are to judge of the future of our men from their past, we cannot expect much from a go-vernment they will get into. Perhaps, they will not he very big in Glengarry yet.

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Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen's, 63 3d; Ladies'

33 3d-including Refreshments; can be obtained from Members of the Committee, at the principal Music Stores, Hotels, and at the door.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Sr. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. PATRIOR'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, January 10th, at half-past SEVEN o'clock, to debate the question

"Was Burke Superior to O'Connell as a Statesman."

By order,
RICHARD M'SHANE,

Rec. Sec.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur, in reference to France and Austria, says that a discussion, sustained with regretable persistance by various journals at Paris, seems to have forced an anxiety which the relations of France do not justify to any extent. The government put the public on their guard as to a controversy which is of a nature to affect the relations of France with an ally.

CONFISCATION OF NEWSPAPERS BY THE FRENCH GO-VERNUENT.—The process of scrutiny and exclusion to which the English newspapers were on other occasions subjected was, though not unfrequent, only partial. On the present occasion a sweeping razziu has taken place, in which adversaries, neutrals, friends, and even partisans, that, through good report and evil report, cherished their allegiance like a treasure, have all been visited with a common fate.

"The crime was common, common be the pain." All the English papers posted in London on Saturday have undergone the closest inquisition. Fancy the unfortunate post-office employe standing over a heap of "dailies," "evenings," and "weeklies," like Mr. Croaker, in the Good-natured Man, gazing on the love-letter in which the very metaphors of affection are transformed by his terror into menaces of incendiarism. From twenty-five to thirty newspapers have been laid violent hands on since last Friday, and, amid this massacre des innocents, but few indeed have escaped. English letters were distributed yesterday in due course, but none of the non-political papers were delivered till this morning. The Times was arrested at the post-office, and will, I suppose, have been confiscated to the profit of that establishment. Even such inoffensive journals as the Builder and the Mining Journal were kept back till to-day, and the unhappy Athenaum was not delivered till it had undergone the Casarean operation. Its leaves were cut open, and every page thoroughly scanned. I have already told you of the inconvenience and annoyance occasioned to British residents by measures as absurd as they are arbitrary. They are so accustomed to learn the news of the day, and so eager in their search, that hardly any act of arbitrary power abroad is more severely felt than this privation. "Prevent us," say the angry sons of Albion, " from reading our Times in France, and we will soon go elsewhere, where this enjoyment will not be denied as."-Times Paris Correspondent.

ITALY.

In the Paris correspondent of the Standard we find the following:—
"Authentic accounts have reached me from Milan,

which fully confirm the caution I gave you against placing implict belief in the stories of approaching revolution, which have been going the rounds for the last ten days. There is great discontent, no doubt, but there are no grounds for stating that the country is on the eve of general rising. The display of force which the Austrians are making throughout Lombardy, is, moreover, such as materially to cool the ardor of such patriots as meditate expelling the Austrians on the old Italia fara da se principle, que faire? ile ont des canons. So, said putriots confine themselves to abstaining from smoking in the streets. They eschew the theatres and cafes where the Austrian officers congregate, and occasionally the mob in the streets will indulge in a hissor two when an Austrian soldier is passing. As for the night processions—the cries of "Morte ai Tedeschi, &c., &c.,—I am assured that nothing of the kind has taken place. In a word the Lombards, though they don't show any inclination to kiss the rod, are still content to bear its infliction with patience.

MILAN.—It is generally said, no news is good: thus if you believe in the proverb, you may have thought by the depth of the silence, the state of Milan and the Lombardo-Venetian provinces to be very good indeed. It is not, however, exactly so. And several sources of evil feeling which have been gathering strength, even while unseen, have taken occusion to spring to the surface and have come up boiling and bubbling, and have forced their way along the furrows formed ready for their use, by this new coinage and the military levy. If you have ever been in a foreign country, at the time of a change in the coinage, you will easily comprehend how easy it is for an enemy watching an occasion to ferment the minds of the people, to find one in the puzzle and confusion caused by a sudden change in the coinage. The many petty vexatious opportunities it gives to the seller to cheat the buyer, and the stupidity which the many are obliged to expose, by not being ready indeed, from prisoners who surrendered after the batto calculate; the prejudice of old women especially to be counted as a great weight in the scale, for these can tell the ancient tale to the prejudice of a government with blighting effect, and under their vexation, the public markets, and private shops become furnaces in which rebellions feelings are smelted into weapons of deadly import. The prejudice against Austria is of ancient date, and not all the benevolent plans and sincere endeavors to render the people happy on the part of the present Emperor, and his most meritorious brother, can overcome so long standing an evil, with an enemy so near to ferment the discord, and interested in doing so: you will of course see that I refer to Piedmont. Reports hove been rife, of a war, and that speedily, between Austria and Piedmont, but nothing indicates its near approach. Many of these reports have no foundation whatever, and at Turin itself much surprise was telt at the report which has circulated through Europe of the warlike address uttered by his Sardinian Majesty to his troops at the last review, when the misfortune, for the lovers of such mischief, is, that Victor Emanuel, uttered no speech at all, nor is he in the habit of doing so. However, it is quite true that a rather serious agitation has arisen among the populations of the Lombardo-Venetian States. The excitement is strong enough to have alarmed the police and the military officers, who go about the street with their hand on their sword. At night the cry of Viva l'Italia is heard amidst popular songs, and any one who goes out after nightfal! deems it necessary to be guarded. The demonstration of the cigars, as it is called, takes large proportions, and the youth of Milan prevent the citizens from smoking in the streets. The Archduchess Charlotte has been ill at Mantua. which has prevented the Court from taking up its residence at Milan, but as she is now better, the Archduke Governor-General, will shortly bring her to spend the winter in the capital, which may, it is to be hoped, have some influence in calming the population. It would be too long to trouble you with the various business going on in Piedmont, and which is each interpreted to be an indication of Piedmont being on the eve of entering Lombardy to begin a war with Austria. The works pushed on in the fortifications admit of the same interpretation as do those of England and France-namely, that it is wise to be prepared for any eventuality. The revolutionary party it is which is seizing every passing event to twist it into an indication of war, whereas most of the precautions taken have in view the power of quelling their own revolt the moment it shall break out. The Mazzinian journal, Blalia e Popolo, has ceased to be published for several months, and the death warrant of h Diritto is announced. The Diritto was next to La Ragione, also defunct—the journal which the most frequently attacked the French Government. If God be for Napoleon III, who shall be against him? We have already seen enough to make us helieve that "no tongue which moveth against him shall prosper." The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian has arrived with his august wife the Archduchess Charlotte. Their reception has left nothing to desire. The people flocked in multitudes to the Corso and surrounded the palace, to welcome them. Their hearty acclamations must have gratified the Archduke Governor-General. He is very popular; the people do not attribute to him any of the blame which they attach to the new law of the military levy .-They say, and are perhaps in the right, that other in-

fluences seek at Vienna to contradict his wise-re-

iect. The grand opposition is to the new tax on tobacco, and the cigars are snatched from the lips of those who smoke in the streets. The arrests are chiefly of those who thus transgress the law, by insulting the peaceable smokers. The population regards the demonstration as got up by the enemies of Lord Clyde will meet with but feeble resistance. the Archduke. This is rather a good turn of affairs. Their Imperial Highnesses propose to render Milan lively by giving a series of balls and fetes through the winter. The Archduke has begun to give the public audiences, which give much satisfaction. On his days of audience every one is freely admitted to his presence. He chats familiarly with each, inquires into the case of his grief, listens to all he has to say, and by a tact especially his own of comprehending and seeing far into character, he is enabled to administer a remedy exactly in point. It is said a new republican journal is about to be started at Genoa to take the place of Mazzini's journal l'Italia del Popolo, which withered under the effects of the process against it .- Correspondent of Weekly Register.

Letters from Naples assert that the King has offered to the Western Powers to re-establish diplomatic relations by sending Ambassadors mutually. The English Government has replied that everything would be subordinate to a satisfactory relation of amnesty. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has remained at Naples.

"Let me revert now to sterner subjects. We are proclaiming peace and good will towards India. We offer pardon and oblivion of the past to the actors in the tragedy of 1857; but some of the more malignant among these are still braving our anger and require punishment. In one field of rebellion, however, I am happy to say the rebellion is at last on the eve of being extinguished. Tantia Topee, with all his talent for running, has been brought to earth, and has requested to be allowed to surrender. How he remains yet at large, how he has been reduced to his present state, I shall now proceed to tell you :-After the battle of Sindwa, which, as you know, took place on the 19th of October, General Michel, who fought that action with Lockhart's Infantry and the Sales's Cavalry Brigades, was led falsely to be-lieve that Tantia Topee had fied to the North, in the direction of the Betwa. The line taken by the rebels in their flight should have prepared him to mistrust that information, for the rebels were pursued toward the Jamni river, on a road entirely opposed to that of the Betwa. However, General Michel marched in pursuit to Lullutpore, on the latter river, and Tantia Topee fled in the opposite direction, towards Multhowe, bent on plundering the rich and open town of Bhilsa and the undefended city of Bhopal, which he had reason to believe he would find completely undefended. Michel, however, though tardily apprised of his real movements, made up by repeated and rapid marches for the time he had lost in following a wrong track, and returning from the vicinity of Lullutpore through Multhowe, he came up with Tantia Topee at Korrai (on the 25th of Oct.) killed 500 of his men, took all his guns, and cut his army in two. The smaller division fled off to Khimlassa, and has, no doubt been accounted for by either Scudamore, Liddle, or Whitlock-either of whom, from the vicinity of Chundaree, Tehree, or Chutterpore, may have fallen in with him. The main body, under Tantia and the Rao of Banda, pursued its journey towards Bhilsa, which it still hoped to plunder. Fortunately, Parks's Rajpootana Brigade had marched from Seromj, crossed the Betwa, and covered Bhilsa, so that, after a slight skirmish between the vanguards, Tantia Topee was obliged to turn off and make for the Nerbudda. Michel's force only reached Bhilsa on the 28th, and Parks's Brigade retired to Bhopal; but Kerr, with his Mahratta Horse, had, in the meanwhile, reached Hosungabad, on the Nerbudda, and I hear, on excellent authority, that Tantia Topee, hard pressed by this vigorous partisan, sent in a message to him, asking on what terms he would be allowed to surrender. Kerr replied that he would preserve his life until he had conferred with the competent authorities for instructions, but warned him that if he caught him in the field he would certainly have him hanged. When you consider that Kerr had with him but 600 men, natives, but well known throughout India for their boldness in action, you will be convinced, as I am, that if the intelligence I have now given is confirmed, we have nothing more to fear from this notorious freebooter. It is known, tle of Korrai that the followers of Tantia, though still numerous, are weary and footsore, that they have no guns and scarcely any small arm ammunition. Without these it is needless to say, Tantia Topee could no longer fight. It was stated positively enough yesterday that Tantia Topee had crossed the Nerbudda, whence he threatened the Deccan, and the despatch of a battery from Ahmednugger, with troops eastward and northward from Ellichpore and Jaulna, the sudden departure of her Majesty's 3d Dragoons from Poona, and of the 17th Lancers from the neighborhood of Goons towards Bhilsa, seemed to justify this belief; but intelligence of Tantia's desire to surrender has, I am told, been since received by telegraph.

"Turning from Central India to Behar, we find results somewhat similar produced by the movements of Brigadier Douglas, and the various detachments from Buzar, Arrah, and Sasseram towards the jungle strongholds of Ummer Sing. Driven from Jugdespore to the eastward, as it were cornered in the angle formed by the Soans and the Ganges, unable to cross either of those rivers, they were, on the 21st of October, apparently on the eve of destruction. But Ummer Sing and his men again slipped from our detachments, fled to the westward, were caught and severely handled at Secreeta on the road to Sasseram. but made good their retreat at last to the Rohtas hills. whence I hope they will not be permitted to return.

"In Oude movements combined by Lord Clyde in conjunction with his own to push the rebels from Rohilcund downwards have been commenced. — Columns from Futteghur and Shahjehanpore have already made rapid strides in the direction traced out to them. The Futteghur column, having crossed the Ganges, occupied Palee and Sandee without opposition, and marched south. Rohees, where the ife of Adrian Hope was sacrificed, has been taken (October 27th) from Nerput Sing, who abandoned the place after setting fire to it. From Shabjehanpore Brigadier Colin Troup advanced, on the 21st of October, to Pusgaon, and is proceeding to drive the rebels from the upper frontier towards Lucknow .-On the southern border a column from Azimghur has been in motion to drive the insurgents east and north up the angle formed by the Gogra and Goomtee .-General Grant having placed two regiments of his Sultanpore force midway between the Gogra and Goomtee, to prevent the enemy from forcing their way downward into the Juanpore district, Lord Clyde, taking with him her Majesty's proclamation, would leave Allahabad, I believe on the first instant, to sweep the country on the north bank of the Gogra, and reduce Lall and Beni Mahdoo. I do not expect that they will fight, though, it we believe their bom-hast, they intend to hold out to the last extremity.— Oude, you will see, will be a field for the exercise of police duties in a few months. The Begum asks but to surrender. Many strong forts have lately fullen into our possession. Sundella had been captured by ling within its purview, the ommission of which for-Brigadier Barker, when I last wrote. Birwa, 10 miles | malities might be held to render a legally invalid. from it, has since been reduced. On the 21st of Oct. Brigadier Burker, with the 88th, the Rifles, some Irregulars, and guns, assaulted the place and stormed it, losing 20 killed and 80 wounded, and killing num-bers of the defenders. Mahmadi Hoosein, thinking Sultanpore weakened by the despatch of regiments to Dostpore, thought fit to approach with 6,000 men, among whom were our old friends the Nesseerabad Brigade. He was met on the 20th of October by of each marriage when solemnised. We consider

that the new law was published without his know- Bombay Lancers lost so many men at the outbreak of from the officiating elergyman, who should receive ledge, and that he has remonstrated against it. Some the rebellion in attempting to capture. The fort of for such certificate a small fee. But, in order to cararrests are still made, but without any political ob- Mendowlee has been taken and destroyed. Another ry into effect a complete system of registration of attack on Inbrowlee has been repulsed with loss to the enemy. A detachment from Duriabad has taken possession of Atumda. All these victories achieved, with the exception of the capture of Birwa, without any loss on our part, confirm me in the belief that

"In the Punjab all is quiet; the same may be said of Rajpootans. With the exception of some trifling demonstrations by Robillas in the direction of Burrumpore, which some Europeans from Malligaum and the 23d Native Infantry from Dhoolia have been sent to put down, North Candeish is quiet."

THE MASSACRE OF CAWNPORE. - As time rolls on,

and the events of 1857 become historical, the de-

tails of the dreadful scenes enacted at Cawnpore,

Delbi, Futtebghur, and other places, which must ever sound sadly and horribly in English ears, are brought before us more clearly, and can be viewed more distinctly, if not more calmly. The narrative of Mrs. Murray may be regarded as a fiction founded on fact-the former being the work of the ingenious gentleman who "put her narrative into shape." But there is now in course of investigation the story of another survivor and eyewitness of the massacre of Cawapore. Some time ago a half-caste Christian named Fitchett presented himself for admission into the police levy before the local authorities at Meerut. The usual inquiries into his character led to the development of his tale, which is as fol lows :- When the mutiny broke out he was a musician in the band of one of the native infantry regiments at Cawapore, and in the general massacre he saved his life by proclaiming that he would become a Mahometan, which he did by an easy process almost on the spot. He remained in Cawnpore, and was enrolled in the Nana's force, with which he did duty. On the afternoon of the 15th of June, when it became known that the British were advancing, a council of war, or of deliberation, was held by the Nana, at which it was resolved that the women and children at the Beebceghur, numbering about 205, were to be murdered. The news went rapidly through the town, and the men of the mutinous 9th Native Infantry entering the enclosure proceeded to take from our unfortunate countrywomen any articles of value or trinkets which they retained on their persons. When the Nana heard of this he was very much displeased, and he sent down a body of Sowars with strict orders to surround the house and permit no one to enter but the executioners. It se happened that by some means not clearly ascertained four English gentlemen were at this time living with the women and children in the inclosure. Three have been identified beyond doubt, -namely, Mr. Thornhill, magistrate and collector of Futtebghur; Colonel Smith, 10th Native Infantry; and Brigadier Goldie, of the clothing department. The identity of the fourth has not been established, but it is probable he was one of the Greenways. Shortly before half-past 4 o'clock a message was brought to these gentlemen that Brigadier Jeekin, a native officer of the mutineers, desired to see them, and they left the house to repair to his quarters. They walked quietly along the road, suspecting nothing, in the direction indicated to them, and when they had got as far as the Assembly-rooms they were suddealy attacked from behind, cutdown, and murdered on the spot. Meantime preparations were being made for the execution of the orders of the Nana and his Council. There was some difficulty about getting instruments for this horrible butchery. The Sowars wished to save themselves from the defilement of blood-the infantry were equally averse to the task-but at last some soldiers of the 6th Native Infantry were compelled to go inside with orders to fire on the poor helpless crowd. They fired in the air, or did so little harm that it was evident the views of the assassins could not be accomplished in that manner. They sent into the town, therefore, and the Sowars brought out two of the common butchers of the bazaar-two Bhooreeas, a man of a wild miserable gipsey-like caste, and a vilaiyette, who were armed with hatchets and tulwars and ordered to go in and kill every soul in the house and enclosure, while all egress was strictly watched by the Sowars outside. It was a long and dreadful butchery .-Fitchett, who was near the place, declares that the assassins entered the enclosure about 5 30 p.m. and that it was 10 p.m. before they came out to announce that their work was accomplished. Once, he says, a butcher appeared with his sword broken in two, received a sabre from one of the Sowars, and returned to continue his hellish labor. The Nana was in the hotel close at hand, and when he heard that all were dead he gave orders that the doors should be closed for the night, and guards put over the place. That night the Nana gave a nautch-a kind of dance and ball-to his friends. Early in the morning of the 16th the Nana gave orders that the doors should be opened, and that all the bodies inside should be flung into the well within the compound; but, as it was far too small to contain so many bodies, it is probable that some were dragged away to other places or were thrown into Ganges. On the 16th Fitchett fled with his new friends to Futteghur, and here occurs a most interesting part of his story. He declares that he requently saw Miss Wheeler, the daughter of the General, at Futteghur, and that she travelled with a Sowar who had taken her from Cawnpore-nay, more that he was shown into the room where she was, and ordered to read extracts from English newspapers which the rebels received from Calcutta, he being employed by them for the purpose of translating the news, in which, particularly that relating to the progress of the war in China-they took great interest. She had a horse with an English side saddle which the Sowar had procured for her, and she rode close beside him, with her face veiled, along the line of march. When the British approached Futteghur orders were sent to the Sowar to give Miss Wheeler up, but he escaped with her at night, and it is supposed he went with her to Calpee. In that case it is not at all improbable that the unfortunate young lady may be still alive, moving about with Tantia Topee, and that we may rescue her from her unhappy fate -There is another Christian half-caste still alive, who became a Mahometan at the same time and under the same circumstances as Fitchett, in pursuit of whom the authorities are now most busily engaged. Line upon line, here a little and there a little, we shall soon know nearly all that can be known about that "bloodiest record in the book of time."-Special cor-

IRELAND.

respondent of the Times in India.

THE MARRIAGE LAW .- A Committee of the Dublin Satistical Society has reported on the necessity of a Registry of Births and deaths in Ireland, and a more perfect system of Registering Marriages than at present exists. In reference to the latter point we have these observations :- In regard to marriages, we find that in the year 1844 an act was passed for the registration of marriages in Ireland (7 and 8 Vic, c, 81), but that statue is obviously imperfect as a measure of general registration, since the marriages of Catholics, who form the majority of the population are excluded from its provisions. Such exclusion arose, as your committee believe, from the following cause :- Certain formalities are by the statute required to be observed in the case of every marriage fal-The imposition of such restrictions in the case of their marriages was considered objectionable by Catholics. Your committee are of opinion that any measure of registration of marriages for Ireland which should seek to embrace Catholic marriages should not impose any formalities as condition affecting the legal validity of marriages, but should be strictly confined to the object of procuring a record Brigadier Horsford with 1,000 men, and completely bthat the fact of marriage should be registered by the quirements at the Austrian Government. It appears | beaten, with the loss of two guns-the same that our district register upon a certificate obtained by him

marriages in Ireland, your committee are of opinion that it is necessary to remove the disability and penalty attending the celebration of mixed marriages by Catholic Clergymen. At present, by the joint effect of the statutes of the 19th George 11, cap 13, and 7 and 8 Vic cap 41, every marriage celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest between two persons, either of whom had, within twelvemenths previous to the marriage, been or professed to be a Protestant, is null and void, and the clergyman celebrating the same is guilty of felony, and liable to transportation or penal servitude. So long as such a penalty exists a complete return by Catholic clergymen of marriages celebrated by them could not reasonably be expected. No law exists to prevent the celebration of mixed marriages by clergymen of the Established Church er by Presbyterian ministers. Your committee are of opinion that the disability and penalty above mentioned in the case of Catholic clergymen should be repealed.

The Peace Preservation Act now in force in the Queen's County prohibits any man in the proclaimed baronies having a gun; gives power to the Constabulary to search for fire-arms; and, if additional police are put on, the expense is to be borne by the ratepayers.

The Dublin Mait says that the venerable Baron Pennefeather is at present in a state of health which gives alarm to his family.

THE CATHOLIS YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, ATHLONE. -The council of this society acknowledge, with sentiments of grateful satisfaction, the liberal donation of two pounds towards their funds, forwarded thro' their spiritual adviser the Rev. Charles O'Flanagan, C.C., by William Hussey Walsh, of Kilduffe, Croghan, Tullamore, Esq., together with a characteristic letter, which greatly enhances the value of the gift The council embrace the present opportunity to add that this is only one out of very many similar acts of generous sacrifices and of true Christian benevolence performed by this gentleman and by his excellent family to promote the interests of true religion and to advance the education of the Catholic poor everywhere on their estates, and especially in the

parish of Drum .- Dublin Telegraph. THE IRISH AND SAXON HUSBANDMAN.—The Irish peasant is poorer and yet more reckless than the Englishman: but he is not so sullen or so spiritless. His body is not so muscular or strongly set as that of the Anglo-Saxon husbandman, on whose frame the hard and unremitted toil of thirty generations has stamped its unmistakeable impress, and correspondently, he is a less persevering and less vigorous labourer: but, as a general rule, his stature is taller and his step more free and elastic than that of the sturdy but slow and stunted labourer of our southern counties. There are wild mountainous districts of the west, indeed, in which the lowest type of the Irish peasantry is found that must be taken as exceptions to our general statement; and as many from these regions cross Channel to tramp through England in the complex character of mendicant labourers, no doubt, some have received from them an impression as to the Irish peasantry very different from what our observations are intended to convey. But no one can have travelled through the south of Ireland without having noticed what we state. The Tipperary and Kilkenny peasantry are proverbially tall; Connemara has been famed for its 'giants,' and many of both sexes throughout the south are, spite of their rags, fine figures and graceful in their move-ments. While looking at them we have ceased to wonder at what has been regarded as no better than blarney, 'the finest pisantry in the world;' and we have even felt saddened as we mentally contrasted with what we saw before us the bearing and appearance of our own Dorsetshire labourers. For the tattered Irish peasant, living in a mud hovel, is, after all, a gentleman in his bearing: whereas, there is generally either a cringing servility or a sullen doggedness in the demeanour of the south Saxon laborer. The Irishman is, besides, far more intelligent and ready-witted than the Saxon husbandman. fact is, that the Irishman, if underfed, has not been overworked. His life has not been one of unceasing and oppressive labour. Nor has his condition been one of perpetual servitude. With all his poverty, he has been, to a considerable extent, his own master. Half starved, or satisfying his appetite on light or unnutritious fare—far worse-housed and clad than the poorest English labourer, often, indeed, almost half-naked-oppressed by middlemen exactors of rack-rent: with all this the Irish cottier has been. from father to son, and from generation to generation, a tenant, not merely a day-labourer. Irishman is, in his own esteem, and is esteemed by his fellows, a gentleman; every Irishwoman is a lady. All this has its false, its ridiculous, and its mischievous aspect; but yet it has helped to preserve the Irish, under unparalleled disadvantage and misfortunes, from becoming degraded and embruted. -The London Review.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Correspondent informs as that John Tinda! Durell, Esq., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, who was preparing to receive Anglican orders from Bishop Philpotts, and who, we believe, is the son of a Protestant Clergyman in Jersey, was received into the Church on the 8th Dec., by the Rev. J. A. Eccles, at St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter. - Weekty Register.

HAVE WE A CHANNEL FLEET?—There has been for the last year much talk of a Channel Fleet; but at this moment. Channel Fleet there is none that deserves the name. The dockyards, it is true, are full of the hulls which supplied the fleets of the Baltic and the Black Sea. In our naval architecture, whether in respect of the excellence of our models, the perfection of our equipment, or the rapidity of production, we believe the English dockvards are with out rivals. But this is not what we want. We want our house insured, and it is nothing that we have plenty of money in the Bank if the premiums are not We can have no security while we have no home fleet, and we have no home fleet because we have no sailors. We speak on the highest authority when we say that, with a fortnight's warning, we could not collect at Spithead five line-of-battle ships sufficiently manned to fight their guns. In less than half that time Louis Napoleon could place double that number of ships, fully equipped, in the Channel. -Saturday Review.

The Times, in a leading article, opposes the idea of another Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, to be held in London in 1861.

THE REV. MR. POOLE .- It is not correct that Mr. Poole has given up his intention of proceeding against the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring for slander. Baron Channell, on Monday, sitting at chambers, ex-tended time for delivering the declaration in the action til the end of Hilary Term, 1859, on the ground that the proceeding now pending in the Queen's Bench might afford Mr. Poole a mode of clearing his charcter better than bringing the action against Mr. Baring - Guardian.

THE SISTER OF BURNS .- On Saturdy morning the 4th ult., at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, died in her 88th year, Isabella Burns (Mrs. Begg), youngest sister of the poet.

It will be remembered that some months since a man named Burgess was apprehended on a charge of murdering his daughter, six years old, in Exmoor Forest, but the body could not be found. Burgess lins been kept in custody, and at length the search for the body has been successful, it having been discovered at the bottom of an old mine filled with water. Burgess will be tried at the approaching as-

The Daily News publishes a long letter from Joseph doubtly will, many of you, to chastise your husbands, Mazzini, on the present state of Italy, and showing what are the aims of the national Italian party.

A correspondent of the Times complains that the curse of crinoline" nearly caused the death of his wife, and indignantly denounces the absurd fashion "Paterfamilias" entreats ladies to bear in mind that if a dress should catch fire, they should not run about the hall, and with commendable presence of mind she opened the door of a room, and threw herself on the carpet. I ran to her assistance, and as the fiames spread horizontally, and therefore slowly, it was extinguished with no other injury than that which the milliner could repair."

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. - Figures seldom lie, and therefore are frequently resorted to as the most convincing kind of arguments, by disputants. We hear a great deal from interested sources, about the falling off of Catholicity in this country, but, singularly enough, those who make such assertions, invariably steer clear of figures, contenting them. selves with announcing what they are pleased to term undeniable facts, without furnishing us with a why or a wherefore to support them. Now this custom of keeping shady on figures, which are of such ready access to all, looks very bad indeed for our anti-Catholic friends, who have not the poor excuse of ignorance for their conduct. A few months ago we gave a brief history of Catholic progress in this country. which would seem to render a return to that subject unnecessary. Nevertheless, for the sake of enlight. ening some who may still be in the dark, a few little facts may not be unsensonable. What then are the statistics of the progress of Catholicity in the United States within the last twenty years? In 1839] we find that there were 418 churches, 478 priests, 18 Bishops, 16 Dioceses and 1 Province. Ten years thereafter in 1849, this number is more than doubled, for where we only had one province, we have three, instead of 418 churches we have 966, and an increase in the priesthood of 522, making the total number in 1849 reach the large figure of 1996. Besides this the number of Dioceses and Bishops in 1849 was respectively 30 and 26, almost double the number ten years previous. The following table will serve to show the condition of the Roman Cathelic Church in this country at the present time :- i'rovinces, 7; Dioceses, 43; Vicariates, 2; Bishops, 45; Priests, 2,108; Churches, 2,334. We have no remarks to make upon this evidence of the wonderful increase of Catholicity in this country. The facts and figures, which we have given above, are sufficient in themselves for all purposes .- Irish Vindicator,

Two young men, James and William Mason, aged 18 and 20, have arrived at St. Louis after being res. cued from Wilson's Island in the Mississippi, where they had remained five days without food. They were rafismen, but a passing steamer scattered their raft, and they clung to a single timber till they were cast upon the Island, where they endured terrible suffeings, and finally escaped by swimming to the mainland on a stray log.

YANKEE MORALITY .- A man in New York representing to his wife that he had an opportunity to marry a widow worth \$200,000, asked her to go into a disreputable house, that he might have cause for a divorce; and, furthermore, actually asked her to pay the expense of the divorce suit! Refusing to comply with these very reasonable requests, he abandoned her, and for this offence he is now before the court.

A MORTARA CASE .- A case has occurred in Milwaukee in which Judge Paine, in the exercise of the higher law principle, continued a little girl of eight years of age in the care and keeping of a family who had been kind to her, rather than send her back to an abandoned mother, who claimed her, no doubt, for her own vile purposes. The decision is a clear one, though novel. The Judge says:—"The mother has already exposed the child to such 'disastrous chances,' from which she could only have been saved by some such accident as rescued her, or by a moral miracle, that I cannot consent to commit her again to her control. It is difficult to travel in the straight line of virtue and purity through this world of temptation and trial, even under the most favorable circumstances. It is terrible, then, to think of a little girl eight years old, beginning her life, and receiving her first instructions, in those haunts which her sex ordinarily reach after falling downward through the various degrees of rain. If the petitioner is the mother of the child, and her affection for it is real, she will herself see, if she will stop to reflect, that its future life must be better and happier, if left where it is, than it could be, coming u under such influences as those to which she has subjected it. She must see that the only motive that could influence any one to separate her from her little daughter, is a desire for the preservation of the child from those snares which have entangled her own life; and, however painful such separation may be to her, she should respect the motive. The knowledge that her little girl is growing up in innocence and virtue may serve as a help to redeem her from her own errors, if errors she has committed. For she may indulge the hone that, in after years, if she abandons that life which it is never too late to abandon, when her child has grown up and become able to act for herself, she may enjoy her society and friendship."

HOW SPIRITS GET THEIR CREATURE COMPORTS .-The spiritual intercourse is certainly enlarging.-A spirit not long since waited on Judge Edmonds and wanted him to take a drink through an earthly medium. The Pawtucket Gazette relates the following incident of spiritual communication which quite exceeds the Judge's story :- "An enthusiastic believer was relating to a skeptic the spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things said that on a certain occasion the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and seating herself on his knec, put her arm around him, and kissed him as much to his gratification as she used to when living. 'You do not mean to say,' remarked the skeptic, 'that the spirit of your wife really embraced and kissed you? No, not exactly that,' replied the believer, 'but her spirit took possession of the body of a female medium, and through her embraced and kissed me.' "

The Herald has another explanation of the new Bible cry. It supposes that the three hungry lawyers have got hold of the assets of some bankrupt Bible dealer, and wish to create a market for the article. We commend them to read Mrs. Viele's Following the Drum," where they will find that Bibles are sadly wanted in some parts of Taxas. The N. Y. Herald says :- "The education of youth is placed in the hands of men who ought to take the place of the pupils in the primary schools-of men who do very well as dealers out of provisions, liquors, or as bullies in ward meetings, or pimps and touters for gambling houses, but who are, to use a mild expression, somewhat out of their element when they attempt to direct the most ordinary educational institution. In order to hide the weakness of the system, we have a grand outcry about the Bible in the schools, when the truth is that the schools are already overburdened with books of all sorts, which are not of the smallest possible value to the scholar, who is supposed to acquire the rudiments of an English education. These text books are introduced to favor some publisher, who divides the profits of the job with the school officers, and it is very probable now that some shrewd bookseller has a lot of old Bibles on hand, on which he desires to realize at the city's expense. People who are so good natured as to believe that they are voting upon a question of morals and religion, are simply throwing some thousands of dollars into the hands of corrupt political backs and their needy accomplices."

A writer at the South gives the following advice to wives :- Should you find it necessary, as you un-

The London Times levors us with its opinion upon cor political institutions :-

dence of taxation just as well as the sovereign Rowdes of New York themselves. The rates they levy on property are perfectly enormous. Take for an exon property me posterily enormous. Take for an example, the town of Hamilton, from which its municipality extracts a rate of three and six pence in the copany calculated on the rackrent. But turn demopound, believed Canadian Parliament. The motto there is " Nothing for nothing," and that member is there is received by his constituents who can procure for then the largest share of public revenue. Thrice happy days of Walpole, when an hon. member was content to take for his vote a consideration in hard cash, and so close the transaction! Modern corruption is more expensive. Each municipality claims as the price of its support through its member of the Government of the day the grant of a large amount of public money, or, at any rate, the loan of the public credit to guarantee what it may borrow Thus the public revenue is burdened with heavy debts, Thus the public relations is outdened with heavy debts and becoming inadequate, not for the legitimate exand necoming inductions, not for the legitimate exbing a whole community in detail with money raised from it in the gross, requires to be recruited by the imposition of new taxes.

MURDED .- The great crime of murder is becoming fearfully common in this country. Hardly a week passes in which we do not see, in some of our exchanges, an account of a fresh offence of a capital nature; and, we are sorry to say, this county contributes more than its full share to the dark catulogue. While one man from Victoria lies under sentence of Wm. F. Mott, death for taking the life of a fellow creature, an ac- E. D. Morgan, count is brought to us of the murder of a wife by her husband, within three or four miles of this town. A few days ago a man residing east of Lindsay beat | Peter Cooper, his wife with a piece of a rail untill she became in- Robt. B. Minturn, genible, in which state she remained for some time, Moses Taylor, and finally expired, giving birth to a dead child.
The wretch managed to get his two victims buried, and then decamped; but is to be hoped that he will tot remain long at liberty. As we are not positive soon his name we do not give it; but that the crime, ss ecorded above, has been committed there is no coult. And so we go on Murders by the knife are hecoming almost daily occurrences, and if the opinions expressed in our immediate locality coincide with those of the public at large, we can only believe the whole country is filled with indignation at the leniency with which murders have hitherto been, and continue to be invariably treated; and no wonder. The most atrocious criminals who without provoca tion, put their fellow creatures to a violent death, are looked upon with pity and sympathy, if not with positive admiration; and, in nineteen cases out of wenty, escape with an amount of punishment awardel to the dog-stealer. Crozier (who at the last assizes in Peterboro' was sentenced to death for the deliherate marder of Thompson) has, as was antici-pated, been reprieved, and is to undergo five years. Lindsay Advocate.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.

Will be published on Friday next,

CANADIAN HOMES;

OR, THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

A CHRISTMAS TALE, BY THE AUTHOR OF "SIMON SEEK.

THIS work is of vital interest to every Canadian .-The parrative is calculated to excite the attention and arouse the feelings of the reader, while the scenes pourtrayed are of daily occurrence. The

witer holds up to view in its true light the bane of Canada, and every man in the Province is interested is the elucidation of it. The publisher is issuing an edition of 30,000. The work is now being translated into the French language, of which an edition of 20,000 will be print-

ed, in order that the entire population of Canada may be led to take a determined interest in the important matters of which the work treats. The working Man, the Capitalist, the Young and the Old, every class and every individual in the com-

monity, should read this Tale. For sale at the Bookstores throughout Canada .-

Price 25 cents.

The Trade and Country Merchants supplied on reasonable terms by Wm. C. F. CAVERHILL, Bookseller and Stationer, Yonge St., Toronto, or by JOHN LOVELL, Publisher.

CARADA DIBECTORY OFFICE, Montreal, 22nd December, 1858.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS' & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a very large assortment of Catholic and Miscellaneous Books, in fine bindings, snitable for Gifts. Amongst our Stock will be found Douny Bibles; Life of the B. Virgin; Life of Christ; Lives of the Saints; Griffin's Works, 10 vols; the Poetical Works of various Authors; An- Street. reals of every description ; Albums ; Catholic Prayer Pooles, in a variety of bindings, &c., &c.

D. & J. SALDIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, Dec. 23, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE United States CATHOLIC ALMANAC,

by Thomas D'ARCY M'GER, 2 6 For sale by D. &. J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame & St. Francis Navier Sts.

Montreal Dec. 23.

AN OBDURATE AND INVETERATE CASE OF DYSPEPSIA CURED BY THE OXYGE-NATED BITTERS. The following from a gentleman well known in

the region in which he lives ought to satisfy all those of little faith :

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 28, 1858. S. W. Fowls & Co., Boston, - Sirs: - Nine years since I was attacked by that curse of all Diseases, Dyspeptia, which so affected me as to cause great oppression, fulness, and bleating of the bowels imaddiately after eating, accompanied with terrible pains in the stomach, often occasioning nausie, vomiting, acidity, and headache, together with general debility and suffering, altogether rendering life a burthen.

After having tried every known remedy without effect, and desparing of ever regaining my lost health, I was induced to make use of the Oxygenated Bitlers, the good effects of which were immediately visible on my health and system. Before using a whole bottle I was entirely cured; and I feel a pleasure in inducing all like sufferers as myself to make

us of this remarkable remedy, THEO. CALDWELL. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Sarage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.

CARD.

Let us turn now to Canada. The Democratic Mulicitus turn now to Canada. The Democratic Municipalities of Canada seem to understand the incinicipalities of Canada seem t AGENT; and will pay prompt attention to the Sale of Merchandize and Produce consigned to him, on which he will make Liberal Cash Advances.

THOMAS SIMPSON, Jn. 19 St. Francois Xavier Street.

REFERENCES: William Workman, Esq., President of the City Bank. MURTAGII WATERS), natives of Castlebar, County Jas. B. Greenshields, Esq. George Moffatt, Jr., Esq. Mayo, Ireland, who are supposed to be in Montreal. Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. Havilland Routh & Co. By writing to the Rev. MICHAEL FILAN, Hawley, " Ryan, Brothers & Co. | Brewster & Mulholland. Montreal, Dec. 17, 1858.

THE MANHATTAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE, No. 68 WALL STREET. INCORPORATED 1821. Capital.....\$250,000.

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HAVING BEEN APPOINTED GENERAL AGENT for the above old established and favorably known Company, I am prepared to effect INSURANCES against FIRE on all descriptions of Property, at reasonable rates of premium.

Losses promptly settled on establishment of claims. No charge made for Policies or Surveys.

THOMAS SIMPSON, JR. Montreal, Dec. 17, 1858.

WANTED,

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, for the PRESCOTT ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL, to whom a liberal salary will be given, if approved of.
Application to be made to the Rev. EDMUND P.
ROCHE, personally; or if by letter, post-paid.
Prescott, 4th December, 1858.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

EFA compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreenbleness, it is with-

ont a rival. It prevents the hair from falling off.

It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.

It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable order. It softens the hair when hard and dry.

It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustre.

It remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL. Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. EURNETT & Co.-I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Coconine.)

until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the lly the advice of my physician, hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared posite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all druggists.

For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter,

Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James

P.K.

LF There is no medicine, at the present day, I value so high as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. I that could be desired.

A. D. MILNE, Editor of Messenger. Portuguese Colony, July 1st, 1857.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son :- Gentlemen-Allow me, as an eye-witness of the great good which your excellent medicine, the PAIN KILLER, has done amongst the exiles of Madeira, to state for the good of others, that it is now, and has been for five years, the great family medicine. We have found it excel-lent in fever and ague, in coughs, colds, dyspepsia, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, croup, worms, piles, nervous headache, gravel, &c. &c. The introduction of the Pain Killer has been a great blessing to the whole Colony. MANUEL J. GONSALVES, Minister of the Gospel, and one of the Madeirians,

Sold by all medicine dealers. Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

CONVENT OF ST. MARGARET, (Under the Direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross,)

ΔT ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, C.W.

THIS INSTITUTION, situated in a healthy and agreeable locality, is now OPEN for the admission of BOARDERS and DAY-SCHOLARS.

The Course of Education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for young Ladies. Difference of religion is no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils conform to the general regulations of the House.

TRRMS: Board and Tuition, per Quarter, in advance, £4 10

FREE of Charge For further particulars, apply to the Lady Superior, Convent St. Margaret, Alexandria, Glengarry, C.W.

Alexandria, September 4, 1858.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF GEORGE, JAMES, and PETER MAGUIRE, agh, Ireland, 13 or 14 years ago, and is supposed to be in Canada; James left New York eight or nine years ago for the Western States. By addressing a letter to her, in care of Joseph M'Caifrey, True Wilness Office, Montreal, C.E., she will feel thankful.

OF JOHN and FRANCIS WATERS, (brothers of By writing to the Rev. MICHAEL FILAN, Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa., they shall hear of Murtagh Waters.

LEANDER SMITH

ANY INTELLIGENCE of the fate of LEANDER SMITH, who left Buckingham for Quebec in the Summer of 1832, and has not been heard of since will be thankfully received by his daughter, Henrietta Smith, of Buckingham, Ottawn, who was then an

Ę, NOTRE DAME STREET.

A GRAND DISPLAY!

THE COLD. COLD WINTER, IS COMING.

PREPARE TO MEET IT!

MONEY SAVED! GOLD MINES ECLIPSED:

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS

SHOULD bear in mind that GAREAU'S Wholesale; and Retail CLOTHING, of every size, is now generally acknowledged the CHEAPEST and MOST COMFORTABLE offered for Sale in Montreal.

CF GAREAU does not require the disgusting selfpufling contained in the long and trashy slop-shop advertisements, to persuade intending Buyers to visit the PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE; for hundreds of customers on every side hear witness that the great principle of that celebrated establishment is to afford the utmost satisfaction to all persons, without exception.

MY Now is the time to obtain the GREATEST BARGAINS ever known in Canada; and the Immense Stock of CHEAP CLOTHING now on hand, from which purchasers can choose, exceeds in value

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

L? Parties have the privilege of returning articles vithin twelve hours after Sale, if not suitable, at the PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1858.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion 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 For many months my hair had been falling off, 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 (payable half-

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1958.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opall other articles [required] at the lowest prices JOHN PHELAN.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR

ASTHMA, CATARRH, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, &c.

PREPARED from a German recipe, obtained by the have used it in my family for years; in every in-stance it has proved a sovereign remedy. I tested its qualities to-day, on a severe burn, and found it all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Ashma-tic character, has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past two years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases, with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious pro-perties whatever, an infant may take it with perfect safety.

[Letter from a Methodist Clergyman.]

WARDSBORO', Vt., May 12, 1857. Mr. Bunnett—I take great pleasure in briefly stat-ing the wonderful effects of "Whitcome's Remedy FOR THE ASTEMA," on my wife. She had suffered for years more than my pen can describe with the Spas-modic form of that terrible disease. I consulted numerous physicians of the highest celebrity to very little or no purpose. As often as ten or twelve times in a year, she was brought to the very gates of death -requiring two or three watchers sometimes, for several days and nights in succession. At times, for hours, it would seem as if every breath must be the last. We were obliged to open doors and windows in mid-winter, and resort to every expedient that affection could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone, that her physician could not count the pulse. At length I heard of your "Reme-dy"—it acted like a charm; it enabled her to sleep quietly in a few minutes, and nearly broke up the lisease. I keep it constantly on hand—and though it has not cured her, it has done wonders in the way of relief. I have never known it fail in more than one or two instances of affording immediate relief .-I am a Methodist clergyman, stationed here. I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting her case, and you are at liberty to make any use of the foregoing facts that will benefit the afflicted.—Yours truly, KIMBALL HADLEY.

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy is Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., 27 Central Street, Boston, and Sold by all Druggists. One Dollar per

Bottle.

AN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER, at No. 16, CRAIG STREET, Montreal; in which a Complete Course of Education in the ENGLISH and FRENCH Languages will be given by Mr. and Mrs. H. CLARKE, and Mile. LACOMBRE, from London

and Paris.
MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accomplishments, by competent Masters.

A few Pupils can be received as Boarders, on rea-An EVENING CLASS for Adults.

References are permitted to the Rev. Canon V. Pilon and the Rev. P. LeBlanc, at the Bishop's Palace; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, F. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal.

EVENING CLASSES.

THE PROFESSORS of the MONTREAL ACADEMY have OPENED their EVENING CLASSES in their Rooms, BONAVENTURE HALL. Those desirous of availing themselves of their Course of Instruction, can enter on moderate Terms. M. C. Heally will attend the Commercial and Ma-

thematical departments.
Pierce FitzGerald will attend the Classical depart-

Hours of attendance from SEVEN to NINE P.M. Terms payable in advance.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS

By the Subscribers, SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS ME-DALS, BOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-TURES, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c. 15.00 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals,

Day, Cash, and Letter Books. 500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper. 50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils. 100 Do Sinte Pencils.

5 Cases of Hard Wood Shates. 10,000 Religious and Fanby Prints. 280 Gross Steel Pens.

CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book ; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, oblong ito., 300 pages, The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses,

Hymns, &c., half bound 38 cents. We have also, on hand, a good assurtment of Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen

Holders, &c., &c.
D. &. J. SADLIER & Co., Servancis Navi Cer Notre Danie & St. Francis Xavier Sts., Sept. 16. Montreal.

> PATRICK DOYLE AGENT

BROWNSON'S REVIEWS AND "THE METROPOLITAN,"

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS.

D. O'GORMON,

Toronto, March 26, 1854.

BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Ours, 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-

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation,

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

West Troy, N. Y CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS.

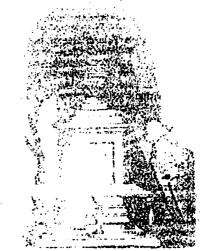
UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Tales, and Novels, by Standard Authors, to which Constant Additions are making at J. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 M'GILL STREET, Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street. Hours of Attendance .- From 9 to 11, A.M.; and

from 2 to 4, and from 6 to 8, P.N. N.B.-Subscribers, whose terms of subscription have expired, are requested to return the books in their possession to the Library, without further notice

Montreal, September 16, 1858.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMES, and GRAVESTONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the abovementioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition, N.B.—W.C. manufactures the Montreal stone, if any person prefers them.

Agreat assortment of White and Colored MARBLE (Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at Medical Hall, Great St. James Street. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

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



COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUEN-ZA, ASTIIMA, CATARRII, any irri-STANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Brontation or Soreness of the Throat, 18chial Troches, or Cough Lozenges.— To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual

in clearing and giving strength to the voice. " If any of our renders, partiev! oly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from brouchial irritation, this simple remedy will being almost magical relief."— CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

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

"Superior for relieving hourseness to anything we are acquainted with." - Chaistian Herald, Cincin-

" A most admirable remedy," -Bostos Journal. 13 Nurse remedy for throat effections,"—Transcript.
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