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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. X.

THE LAST IRISHMAN. (Translated from the French of Elie Berthet, by C. M. O'Keeffe, for the Boston Pilol.) CHAPTER I.

One gloomy Sunday in the month of Maymoist and windy--the Catholic inhabitants of -, a parish situated in the folds of the Wicklow mountains, were huddled together in their ruined chapel, once a grand monastic temple. Their ruined church stood upon a mountain slope which commanded a view of the neighboring village. One entire side of the church had fallen, crumbled, subsided, and sunk into a formless mound or mass of rubbish, on which ivy and nettles waved in rank luxuriance. The large, finely-formed ogive windows at the other side were destitute of glass, and the winds, the rain, and the birds of the air found free admission into this mouldering sanctuary of monastic devotion and Irish piety. Here and there the naked walls which remained erect, were covered with a greenish scum, while the roof, unsupported upon one side, seemed upheld by the hand of God, desirous of sparing it to his humble adorers, who risked their lives to celebrate His Mysteries.

ing boy, who blazing with shame and crimson with pleasure, stuttered, in a voice altered by All pictures and statues-indeed, every speevident emotion-(as he shambled awkwardly cies of ornamentation had been swept away from back to the still vacant place where he had orithis noble and mouldering structure; and the deginally knelt)-" God bless you, Miss O'Byrne." pression of the people had made no attempt to replace the splendors of the past by the humwas a tall, finely formed person-with a dark seblest description of pictorial embellishment .-rious countenance-the native sternness of which The temple was as desolate as the fortunes of was blended and tempered with the holy benevo-Ireland. A square table, covered with a white lence of religion. The people, as he preceeded cloth, was the only altar which the fallen people through the crowd, after Mass on his way to the could erect to Him they adored. On either side vestry-(which strange to say was perfect, tho' of the wooden crucifix-carved by the untutored the rest of the building was ruined)-knelt with oriental humility, and kissed his vestments with hand of an obscure carpenter-stood two pewter goblets filled with wild flowers, culled from the rapture. This priest-a brother of the young rich green meadows of Wicklow-meadows conlady already mentioned-was supposed to be defiscated to an English aristocrat. The humble scended from the great Fiagh Mac Hugh O'chalice, lined internally with silver, was little Byrne and the princely chiefs who once resisted better than a cup of wood. The sacerdotal vestments, which in Catholic countries are formthe Palesmen and ruled over Wicklow. The Irish, by the way, have very long memories, ed of silk rough with gold, were in this instance formed of chintz of an Oriental pattern. In the crimes, quarrels, disasters and assassina-tions-the rivers of blood through which the short, the scene reminded one of the huddled Christians of the early ages of the Church, reigning aristocracy-the basest in the world-crowded together, in fear and trembling, to worhave waded to their wide estates and lordly manship God with palms and lights in the deepest sions and irresistible nower. The priest and his and darkest crypts of imperial and terrible Rome, sister-despite their altered condition, were rewhile the loud tempest of pagan persecution roared and reverberated in the external city overhead, whose hasty pagans ransacked the houses athirst for Christian blood. About twelve hundred persons were " hearing Mass" in this ruin. The men were draped in large, loose great coats of strong, substantial material, which was mostly threadbare and faded from use and age. Their stockings were destitute of feet, being what are termed traiheens by the peasantry. The likely-looking women, buried, as it were, in their large cloaks, concealed the shabbiness of their interior clothing by their ample mantles-the hood of which was often thrown back so as to exhibit the comely on earth, the brighter their rewards hereafter." countenance and finely-formed head, of which the only ornament was the rich, glossy, braided with profound attention-tears glistened in many hair. By the side of these women might be seen beautiful children, nestling in the folds of their mothers' mantles, with tresses luxuriantly beaten faces. But when the preacher, kindling falling in rolling curls on their snowy necks, with bright blue eyes, and an intelligent and even refined expression of face, but attired in the shabbiest possible garments-the cost-off wearables of bondsmen, many a hand was piously extended of the metropolis. Notwithstanding the indigence which characterised the congregation, you might see here and there, towering amid the crowd, finely-formed striplings-young giantswith massive frames and manly faces; and not far distant beautiful girls, with finely-chiseled features-complexions crimsoned with the rose, and sweet and genial expression of face. Though the temple was a ruin, a degree of feverish piety was perceptible in many of the congregation narrow cornice, where be remained in an attitude which is not always visible in temples glittering of prayer, as motionless as if some forgotten stawith polished marble and radiant with gold. The cup of trembling and sorrow which had been drained by these people had apparently obliterated all hope on earth, and nothing now remained to them but hope in God. The gloomy aspect of the external heavens seemed in harmony with the gloomy feelings of the people-the hemisphere was mantled with clouds-thick and melancholy-which brooded ment the attention of the congregation, but their congenially over a scene which was likewise curiosity was repressed by the sanctity of the clouded. Here was a green slope, beautifully mantled with the luxuriant trefoil which Ireland has selected for her emblem, and there below lay black, boggy marshes, dreary, dismal, flat and unprofitable. A gorge or great chasm in the mountains, sublime from its vastness of outline, revealed a glimpse of the misty expanse of ocean of the people were indignantly turned to the -that ever-turbulent sea which now chafed by a north-castern wind was rolled and ruffled in angry volumes, tossing, tumbling, foaming and dashing at the violence of the emotion which had be- thank God. It's waiting I am for Brann, the against the distant shore as if they would beat. their roaring way into the calm tranquillity of the centre of the island.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1859.

a hawk-while others piously crossed their toreheads as if to avert an omen foreboding, as they fancied, gloomy and sinister luture events.

So soon as the sermon was over, the people poured out, and spread themselves in garrulous knots and groups over the platform or green, or yard, which extended before the half ruined portal. From this platform were plainly conspicuous the black roofs of the adjacent village, as she raised her radiant eyes to heaven they perched in irregular and straggling clusters on were seen to swim in tears. As if apprehensive the slope of the opposite mountains. It was a large huddle of mud cabins, with black holes in the broken thatch by way of chimnies. In the rear of every house a garden of potatoes, separated by a hedge from a neighboring garden, likewise of potatoes, was perfectly visible. Towering above a massive park wall, nine feet high, you might see in strange contrast with this scene of squalid poverty, a rich amassment of noble trees, which here and there betrayed through the green chasms of their foliage the marble terraces and lofty roofs of a princely palace, built nobleman who owned the miserable cabins already described, and other villages in which indigence starved and festered ---indeed the whole country for ten miles round-lived in that paradise-rich gardens, velvet lawns, marble kiosks, and parti-colored flower-beds, surrounded by a lofty wall and iron gates, the stern line of rigorous demarcation which separated gorgeous pride from abject humility, luxury the most unbounded from misery the most hideous.

The village, from every hovel of which his lordship extracted rent, did not consist exclusively of mud cabins. The modest whitewashed home of the Catholic priest, the more ample and diguified manse of the Protestant minister, together with a new handsome Protestant church, on which architecture had lavished its choicest ornaments, towered high above the low lying clusters of black and feted hovels. The congregation, who enjoyed ample room in this beautiful church, consisted of thirty persons. The paucity of their number was compensated by the dignity of their station-they were nearly all members of his lordship's family or household .-On this day his lordship himself honored the

church with his presence, and his magnificent carriage, and proud, sleek, and massive horses were drawn up in idle state before the church

that could go into the chapel with you so sonsy and nice, instead of that heathen of a dog that dare not put his nose in the chapel, but goes skelping off after bares and rabbits."

"Oh, you're joking, you're joking, Mr. Ka vanah," said Daly, with a kind of slight guttural laugh, for he saw what Kavanah was aiming at.

"Ah, then, the divel a joke," answered Kavanagh, " there's little Paudeen-the best gorsoon in the seven parishes; and if you had him it's well he'd take care of you. There's not such a boy in the school as the same little Paudeen, either for learning or good behaviour, and if you have any doubt of it, here is Mr. Morris, the master, and he'll bear witness that my words is true."

" Is it auctioning off your son, you are, Mr. Kavanah ?" asked Morris.

"Now, 1sn't he a bright boy, Mr. Morris ?" asked Kavanah.

"Well, there's worse. He is certainly bright in Italian taste, and quite worthy of Italy. The at his book, but then he's arch, and fond of his own way, and-"

" Oh, na-bac-lish," exclaimed Kavanah, alarmed at this enunciation of the bad or questionable qualities of his son, " sure he's better nor Brann, anyhow." He'd guide Mr. Daly better than Brann, or the devil is a witch."

"By Gor, that's not so certain," said the schoolmaster. "Brann is the dog for catching the rabbits; it's seldom he comes home emptyhanded. But we must not say much about game, for if Lord Powerscourt heard the wind of the word 'twas all up with poor Brann-he'd be swinging from a tree before night."

"Well, if Brann is hung, my son Paudeen is sure of a place, isn't he, Mr. Daly? Sure beasts oughtn't to be doing Christians' work.— Here's myself with seven children, and sorra know I now what to do with them, or how to feed them. And there the villams seized my pig last week for the rent, and ----- I dunna what'll become of me."

"Oh, never grunble man! Sure you're as well off as the most of us."

"How can any one be well off when they raise the rent the moment you're able to pay?"

I know the time of the last rise, I'd never be Lis body, streaming with blood, had been pierced

whose person derived an inexpressible grace and ple for the scream of some wild bird-the cry of have a gay slip of a gorsoon to be guiding you, very little surprise. After a moment's silence Tom Kavanagh resumed :--

No. 13.

Mr. Daly may be right, for his Leannam Sighe inspires him; and shure enough it's a bad sign to hear such a cry in a chapel; but we are so used to bad luck that we easily can bear a little more of it. But I have good news for you : Widow Flanagan has got a keg of potteen; and a few of the boys will be dropping in about this time. You may as well come down -well see what's going on-an ounce of sorrow never cured a pound of debt."

Though the position of Mouris was somewhat more elevated than that of Toin Kavanagh, he was nowise offended at being invited to the sheebeen house. "Thank you, Tom," said he, " but I want to see Miss Julia, and she is not yet come out of the chapel."

"Oh! you are always thinking about Miss Julia," resumed Kavanagh ; " but never mind, if you won't come another will ; there's many a man in the parish glad enough to get share of a dram. So God be with you."

So saying, he took his departure, sneering at the school-master who was filled with confusion. A couple of peasants, whom he invited as be proceeded, willingly accompanied him to the pubhe house. They had entered the, door which was carefully closed behind them, when a sudden noise arose in the valley ; forious cries and frightful howling, were followed by the detonation of firearms. Morris, who was standing beside the blind man, could see a cloud of smoke, and a wounded dog flying out of the village, as it mad. A game-keeper, in the livery of Lord Powerscourt, was pursuing the dog, which fied, as if for refuge, in the direction of the Church.

"Faix, Brann is in danger," exclaimed the schoolmaster, " and McDonough, the gamekeeper, the turn-coat rascal, will certainly kill him—oh, Lord !—oh, Lord."

On hearing the cries of the dog, the blind man suddenly stood up,— "Brann, my only friend," he cried—" ob,

don't kill him-don't hurt the poor dumb beast !" A magnificent black dog, covered with blood and sweat, came scouring, in a state of agita-

tion, to the spot where the old man stood trembling, laid a water hen, which he carried in his "Oh! it's true for you, Mr. Morris; it's well mouth, at the feet of his master, and fell dead. able to pay it, and no more I'm not. But what with two balls. All the villagers came swarm-could I do? Shure I was obleeged to agree to ing and crowding to the Church, in a state of hubbub and commotion, groaning and hooting the gamekeeper, who faced them with an air of deflance; his hat perched on one side of his head, and his fowling piece on his shoulder .--"McDonough the traitor !-- McDonough the turn-coat-McDonough the dog-killer !" cried a number of voices. And the whole crowd uttered simultaneously that harsh and gutteral cry or groan which, in Ireland as in England, is the usual expression of popular dislike.

gitimate heirs of ancient and time-hallowed dignities, which neither time, fraud, violence, nor usurpation, had for a moment, they believed, tarnished, diminished or swept away.

garded by the farmers of the parish-as the le-

they remember, despite the lapse of centuries,

charm from the beautifully moulded outline of

ber form, as well as from the angelic sweetness of

her celestial countenance, her fair complexion, rosy

cheeks and coral lips. Her age was little more

than eighteen, and the costliness as well as ele-

gance of her dress indicated a social position su-

perior to the majority of the congregation. On

the present occasion a shade of melancholy cloud-

ed the beauty of her faultless countenance, and

lest their clumsy touch might soil her snow-white

dress or offend her graceful person, an empty

space was left around her by the people. Her

richly bound missal on one occasion during Mass

slipped from her lap and fell on the floor; a

young peasant with indescribable alacrity, im-

mediately sprang forward-picked it up and pre-

sented it to her with an obvious feeling of pro-

found respect, which struggled through and

blended with his bashfulness. This favor she

acknowledged by nodding her head mechanically

-without turning her fine eyes upon the blush-

The priest, a man about thirty years of age,

The Mass was followed by a sermon which enforced patience and resignation as the principle resource of the people. Not a single word was breathed from the preacher's lips which betraved a particle of rancor towards the robbers of the Church, and the oppressors of the country. "The kingdom of Christ and His saints lies beyond the grave-the darker their sorrows The faithful people heard this consoling discourse an eye while a vague smile of hope lighted up and played over their bard, brown, weatheras he proceeded-boldly asserted that the clouds which darkened over Ireland would yet be broken, and another Moses liberate another race towards heaven, and many an imploring heart craved the consummation of the prophecy while an indescribable sensation thrilled and agitated ment. He derived his subsistance from the gethe wrapt and eager listeners.

So crowded was the ruined church that many, unable to find an entrance, remained outside .-Of these, one, more ferrent or courageous than his excluded brethren, climbed to the top of the wall, and perched himself with difficulty on a tue had been spared by time and havoc to edify posterity. He seemed a fine, bandsome, wellproportioned man, wrapt in a travelling mantle of foreign make, one corner of which lapped over his shoulder. A southern climate had apparently bronzed his face, while a prolusion of rich black hair covered his neck and head. The singularity of his appearance secured for a mosacrifice, and heedless of his peculiarities they were speedily absorbed in silent devotion. He was apparently forgotten, until the preacher insisted on the necessity of patient submission, when his eyes flashed, and he uttered a cry which was heard in every part of the ruin. The eyes author of this scandal, but he was already gone much obliged to you. But I can shift for my--be disappeared like a flash-doubtless blushing self. I can go down the precipice quite well, trayed him into this irreverence, and where he beast, you see, for I drove him away before I of Branduff." had knelt nothing was visible save the mantling went into Mass, because Father O'Byrne said ivy waving in the wind, or the nettle bending to the Sunday before last 'twas'nt right to be bring-In that parts of the church which had been the breeze on the summit of the ruin. The ing dogs into the chapel." once the choir, a young lady was seen kneeling sound was mistaken by the majority of the peo- "Ah, then wouldn't it be better for you to' such vaticinations, their countenances betrayed frightful; as he exclaimed in a hoarse voice :-

gate for the admiration of the humble Catholics, when they came swarming out of their ruined chapel.

One group of gossippers who loitered before the chapel door, was attracted by an old blind man, whose hair was perfectly white, while his face was radiant with intelligence. He wore short inexpressibles, traiheens, or half stockings, and a caubeen or pot-shaped hat. By profession he was a piper, by taste an Irish scholar. and possessed a rich store of Galic songs and poems in his strong box, and a whole legion of Irish tunes in his retentive memory. Such was Thigue O'Daly, or rather such he used to be, for he had lately, from motives of a religious nature, discarded his pipes, and the cabins no longer resounded with those tuncs so dear to the sons of Erin-the Coolin or shane bwee. In 1798 he had been plunged into a dungeon for suspicion of high treason, when the dampness of his prison had injured his constitution, and deprived him of sight. The old man had become a kind of hermit, and lived at some distance from the village, in a state of religious retirenerosity of the farmers, who occasionally asked and always rewarded his advice, together with

the gifts of the O'Byrne family, who treated him as the representative of their ancient bards. Indeed the condition of the pipes was so comparatively comfortable that it might well be regarded by many of his poorer neighbors with feelings akin to envy.

The group had melted one by one from around him, and O'Daly in an attitude of deep thought, was seated alone on a block of polished limestone, rolling his glassy eyes occasionally in a solenn manner, as if in search of light, when a

voice exclaimed : " The top of the morning to you, Mr. Daly. Faix, it's yourself that looks young and well, God bless you. Ah! then,

where's Brann, the beast? Faix, its chasing he is, I'll be found in the demesue. That's the knowingest dog in the seven parishes. Give us the hand, Mr. Daly ; shure I'll be after helping you down the precipice. By gonnies it's a dangerous way, and a body having the sight of their eyes and all. Give us the fist, Mr. Daly."

The old blind man stood up slowly. "Thank you, thank you, Tom," he exclaimed, "I'm very

pay it, or be put out. But, to tell the truth, it is not my lord I blame ; his steward, Jameson, is worse nor himself."

"I wonder, Mr. Daly, will we poor Catholics ever get out of the claws of those lords, and middle-men, and tythe-proctors ?" asked Morris.

The two speakers turned their eyes to the old man, as if respectfully awaiting his opinion ; but he remained silent, as if he had not heard the question. Finding the old man make no reply, Morris exclaimed-

"Did you mind Miss Julia at Mass ? I wonder what was amiss with her ?--she never stopped crying all the time."

"Sorra know myself knows," replied Kavanagh; "but some say that her brother, who was so long in the French army, was killed in India -and that's what ailed her. But whether she has got news about him or not, I think it was his fetch I saw in the chanel at Mass."

The blind man, who had hitherto taken no part in the conversation, exclaimed----

"What are you talking about, Tom Kavanagh ?-what is it you saw in the chapel ??

"Faix, then, I saw nothing but what the whole world saw-a fine, handsome man, and he until Father O'Byrne finished his sermon, and the girl refused the apostate's band, he had servwas in a jiffy-just like a flash of lightning.-Didn't you mind him, Mr. Morris ?"

" I heard his shout, sure enough." said Morris; "but it wasn't it I was minding-it was poor Miss Julia-God help ber, whatever ails her."

"Could you be certain who he was ?" asked the blind men.

"Well, I couldn't say, for cortain," answered Kavanagh ; "if he is in India, he can't be in Ireland.

"Isn't it Richard O'Byrne you mean-isn't it the heir of Branduff-isn't it the Chief of the O'Tooles. O'Byrnes, and O'Kavanaghs, you are speaking about, Tom Kavanagh," asked the man's dog. It's a fine exploit-to kill a poor blind man.

"Well, if I must confess it, it's the great Count Limself I thought I saw, on the roof of self better. But what could we expect. You the church."

man. "But surely it's impossible," he added, you won't have a dog to follow you-since you after a moment's reflection ; it must be his fetch sold yourself to the devil for the sake of a suit or Taise. It's the had sign for the descendants

CHAPTER II.

McDonough, who now stood in the midst of the exasperated villagers, flourishing his firelock, and bidding defiance to them all, had been reared for charity by one of these villagers. A benevolent farmer had adopted the fatherless orphan, and rescued him from the Protestant asylum by rearing him at his own expense. But when Mc-Donough reached manhood, he preferred apostacy to poverty, and exchanged the religion of his fathers for the livery of Lord Powerscourt. This he knew made hun bateful to the people, and he returned the hate with deadly malice and " mortal muslike." The bitterest passions on one sule were answered on the other by passions equally deep and deadly. He had besides made hearing Mass, just the same as the rest of us, love to one of the farmer's daughters, and when it's then the man gave a shout, and it's gone he ed an ejectment on the family, exterminated them from the estate, and bauished them from the country.

"Well I know how you tattle behind my back, you dirty pack of Popish cowards. But show me the man that dare say it to my face .---Show him to me, and I'll make an example of him. You know what I can do. I'll teach you to respect Lord Powerscourt's people, you cowardly Popish, priest-ridden gang."

Thus he went on roaring defiance and hatred at the subdued and silent multitude.

"Oh! you may well boast of what you have done," exclaimed Thigue Daly, inconsolate for the loss of his favorite, " you have killed a blind harmless dumb brute like that. A man like you, that's come of decent people, should behave himhave renounced your religion and denied your "I thought I knew his voice," said the blind God. But, mark my words I the day you die of livery."

McDonough's face threed alternately red as Tom Kavanagh and the schoomaster listened fire and as white, as chalk-with executions with reepectful deference to the language of the rushing to his lips, and the most satanic, expres-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEMBER 11, 1859.

Colorado a contration in the

people, as you call them, but a gang of cowarding Popish slaves like yourselves. ZDon't botherene Popish slaves like yourselves. 2Don't with your popish balderdash. I tell you what it as Ill make you rue the day you insulted my Tord's man ! that I will. You think, Thigue Daly, you may do what you like, because your old stories and lying Romaush pleases Miss Ellen. But you'll find yourself mistaken, you will,

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-you old popish rebelly miscreant." "The vengeance of God will fall heavy on you, marking words, McDonought It's in store for you!! You'll come to a bad end, as you killed this poor harmless dumb beast-the beggarman's dog-you'll meet a bloody end yourself, and the devil, after your death, will grab your soul in his fiery claw and plunge you into the lowest nit of hell."

While this dialogue was going on, the companions of Tom Kavanagh, who had been drinking in Mrs. Flanigan's shebeen, issued half drunk from the cabin. They stood gazing for a moment at the crowd which surrounded the furious game-keeper. "What's all this at all? What the dickens ails the game-keeper ? Why, by Jingo, the chap is deranged. Mind how he - brandishes his firelock. Be gorn he'll kill the people. Arrab ! come down boys 'tall we see what's the fun. Hurrah for the Glass-a-mucky men! Hurrah for old Ireland and the blue sky over it."

With these words, or rather screams, they bound ed down the declivity as nimbly as their own goats, and making their way through the crowd, threw themselves before the livid looking game-keeperblack and white alternately with rage. After a few explanatory words, one of them seized the fowlingpiece, twisted it out of his grasp, and suddenly club-bing the piece, struck him a blow that stretched him motionless on the earth, with froth and blood distaining his lips. The moment he was down, the crowd of women and children rushed on him like furies, and vented their rage and hate in kicks and cuffs without number ;-every one was anxious to blow at him. È,

is, the schoolmaster, meantime, became alarmhis affair. "Don't kill the man," he exclaimed ı "Do you want to commit murder? Have ed. mercy on him, had as he is. Don't have his blood on your head. It's a shame to hit a man, and he down." Thus saying, in he rushed among the people, and with the aid of Tom Kavanah, succeeded in warding off the blows that were showered on the prostrate apostate. Morris's efforts were astonishingly successful-the aggressors seemed to become panicstruck; and the legs which had been employed in kicking were more eagerly employed in running from the scene of war.

The change in the disposition of the multitude was occasioned by the sudden appearance of Mr. O'Byrne, who was now seen issuing from the ruined chapel, with his sister leaning on his arm. "Good God," he exclaimed, in great perturbation; "What is the matter ? What can have happened? I fear some outrage has been perpetrated. Do you see what has been the matter ? Can you explain it, Julia ?" The young lady whose bright eyes had not been dimmed by study, saw and pointed to the body of McDonough stretched on the ground. "Good Heavens, the man is murdered ;' exclaimed the priest, in the tone of the deepest grief and agony-a tone which went to the heart of Tom Kavanah like an arrow.

"Ah! shure he's not kilt at all, your Reverence; it's only bothered he is. It's a bit of a bating he got in a boxing match. Wait 'till he gets up and shakes biniself, and you'll see it's as well as ever he'll

"Oh! the poor man," exclaimed the priest, as he stooped down and contemplated his ghastly face and bloody lips. "Raise him, Tom Kavanah, before he Help me to lift him up." dies.

" Is it me to touch the likes of him ?" exclaimed Tom Kavanah with indignation, "a turn-coat like him? I'd be long sorry to have act, hand or part in him.

"Come, sir, help me to raise him," exclaimed the priest. "How often must I tell you, sir, the charity of a Obristian makes no religious distinctions .-Raise him, sir, at once."

The moment the people saw the priest engaged in this work of charity, they came flocking back to prevent him, by doing it themselves. They raised the ghastly face-dead and pale as chalk-wiped the bloody lips, opened the tight waistcoat, and rubbed the cold limbs. Owing to these and other applica-

of the sorrowing, mournful, and melancholy specta-Well it's a murdher to spill the whiskey that

and the second second

way!" oried 's man in a tattered jock. ""It's nothin' else," cried a second.

"It's no sin in the world-sorra sin, but a good deed," exclaimed a woman : "the less whiskey there is in the sheebeen, the more potatoes there will be in the cabin." This act of their pastor was, in the eyes of seve-

ral slient and reflective persons, a public calamity. Meantime, the Widow Flanagan filled the village with her doleful lamentations; she clapped her hands and wrong them in despair. "Oh, what am I to do at all at all. Wirras-thrue |-what is to become of me-where will I go? I'm a ruined woman, horse and foot-I'm entirely destroyed-I am utterly undone-there is nothing now for me but to beg my bread from door to door !--what is to become of me, or where will I go this blessed night !--warrasthrue ! wirrasthrue !!!

Her lamentations filled the good priest with com assion, and he already regretted his violent act.

"Sister," said he, in a low voice, with evident agony of mind, "have you anything in your purse that we can give this poor woman?"

"Nothing, Angus," answered the young girl, with slight blush and a melancholy smile; "you know gave my last shilling yesterday to the poor."

"Come, my dear," said the priest, "you must cer-tainly find some trifle or other to bestow on this poor woman;" at the same time he looked hard at the brooch which fastened the young lady's scarf.

"My brooch is a present which I received from Miss Ellen, and I value it only on that account." While attering these words she withdrew it from

ber shawl, and gave it to the priest. " Very good, Julia," he said, with satisfaction ;no O'Byrne should wear jewels, when the Irish

people are naked and hungry." He then presented the broach to the widow, who turned it round and round with an air of suspicion ; at last, as if convinced of its value, she dropped a curtsy, and exclaimed-

"A hundred thousand blessings may Heaven shower down on your honor's head this night, and on the head of my beautiful young lady. God grant her a long life and a good husband, an' may she never marry a Sassenagh, nor an enemy of Ireland." Julia turned suddenly round to conceal her emotion at this allusion ; but the priest relieved her embarrassment by suddenly stating aloud that he must lose no time in seeing Lord Powerscourt.

"Ah! it is now too late," exclaimed Julia; "the carriages have swept away from the church door ;doubtless my lord has returned to Powerscourt House."

"Well, we shall likewise go to Powerscourt House."

Miss O'Byrne appeared appalled at her brother's determination, but made no observation. With his sister on his arm, the priest was the next moment proceeding in the direction of the magnificent park the long continuous massive wall of which was dis cernible from the centre of the village.

Whilst this was going on in the street of the village, the blind piper, Daly, musing and solitary, sat in front of the chapel, occasionally caressing the dead body of his faithful Brann, and plunged as While thus emusual in a melancholy reverie. ployed, a human form stealthily issued from the ruins of the church behind him, and, after looking round cautiously, drew close to Daly, touched him on the shoulder, and said in Irish: "You are quite mistaken, Daly : the cause of Ireland is not in danger, though the people prefer whiskey to freedom. The blind man started and turned pale, and then trembled violently, but appeared less affected by the oddity of this address than amazed by the manly tone of the voice in which it was uttered. "Who is it that's speaking to me ?" said he. " Is it your fetch that's in it or is it yourself-my God, who is it at all, at all ?"

"Flesh and blood is speaking to you," was the reply. "Is John Daly still what he was-a faithful friend of Ireland ?"

"The very same."

"Yes; but like O'Connell, or like the Shearerswhich? Are you one of those who cry, Hurra for Repeal, and prate ?"

"Our sucestors," replied the blind man, "did not prate or talk : they seized their arms and rushed on the enemy; and shure their sons should do the same."

changed. I perceive," said the "You

ON THE DUCHIES, THE POPE, AND ENGLAND. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The last moment has arrived, when the final effort of England will be made to accomplish the long-desired consummation of weakening the Papal throne and authority, and of wounding the general interests of Catholicity. For nearly half a century Great Britain has labored through the influence of her wily diplomacy, of her triumphant commerce, and of her immeasurable fictitious wealth, to extend Protestantism in Europe and to check the progress of the old faith. As long as the Catholic towers are multiplied and rise in triumph to the skies, so long do they stand an evidence of "the Reformers," and a scathing testimony of English Ecclesiastical spoliation. Hence the undying enmity of the Lutheran creed against this standing witness of their inlamies, and hence the unceasing struggle at home and abroad to uproot our faith and to efface our very name. Even when constitutional concessions are made, privileges granted, and acts of tardy justice are performed, there is a hostile tone in the very language of grace, and there is a concealed fraud in the very clauses of the gift. The history of the last forty-five years furnishes abundant proofs of these, my statements, in the English policy towards Spain, Portugal, Naples, as well as to unfortunate Ireland. But these remote colonies of Papal power could never give complete, final victory to these English confederates; hence the scene of warlare was adroitly shifted near the Papal throne ; and Central Italy was made the battle-field; where England decided to take her last stand, for the success or overthrow of the cherished scheme of half a century. For this object her most distinguished statesmen resided in Florence as mere travellers, and lived in Rome, as it were, in strict incognito. During the last twenty-five years these intriguing noble spies from England became acquainted with the so-called Italian grievances. They inflamed the discontented, encouraged the rebellious, flattered the ambitious, bribed the needy, pledged the sympathy and the armed assistance of Great Britain; and thus they laid the foundation of the very disorders which they now denounce, and which they now make the pretext for their hostile interference in all Central Italy. They have sworn in as confederates the rebels whom they now condemn: they have created the social evils which they now come to heal: they have produced the conflagration which they now charge on the country they betrayed. A scheme of greater infamy, has, perhaps, never been planned in the Christian world than this British Italian conspiracy; and whether we view the object to be attained, or the means adopted for its accomplishment, it stands alone in the records of infidel iniquity.

For this object England, too, has long cultirated the closest intimacy with Sardinia, lent her millions of money, corrupted her court and her statesmen, and encouraged the divisions now so lamentable between the church and the state .--This alhance brought England nearer to Central Italy, and gave to her, as it were, an unobstructed passage up to the very gates of Rome. England now more than ever seeks to establish Sardinia in possession of a kingdom within sight of the Vatican, in order to lodge there, in safety, her watchful emissaries, and to take advantage of every circumstance that may present itself for the accomplishment of her well-matured upprincipled designs. The struggle so long anticipated is now, therefore, at hand : Austria, Naples and France are fully aware of the English intent, and it will be seen within the next few months whether the English stratagem will not receive a check, which will for ever annihilate her malignant pretension and tumble to the earth the anti-Christian fabric which, at the expense of millions of pounds sterling, she has been long lifting in Central Italy for the subversion of Catholicity and for the extension of Protestant domination. There is no amount of chicane, fraud, deceit, and stratagem, which England will not now employ to secure the successful pursuit of her cherished, her fond, her ardent hones. Fearing the Austrian and French alliance, she struggles for a conference where a majority of Protestant votes may carry the Lutheran question : where the Protestant North may outweigh the Catholic south. It is a momentous crisis; either giving a permanent peace to the Peninsula or creating material for a new war, perhaps more disastrous than the conflict just concluded. The universal belief in circles most likely to be well-informed is, that England will be defeated, that the Duchies will be adjusted, one way or the other, with satisfaction to the Dukes; but that on all hands the dominions of the Popes shall be restored to the Pontiff in all their sovereign entirety and free legislation. The new phase which the Italian question has assumed within the last month is, that Austria and Naples have discussed the legality of aiding the Pope in defence of the Legations against the open rebellion of his subjects, stimulated by the private intrigue of Sardinia. The Austrian and Neapolitan Cabinets maintain that if France was justified in joining her ally Sardinia against Austria, clearly Austria and Naples have the same equal right to join their ally the Pope against Sardinia. This case having been argued and agreed to by the Courts referred to, Naples has moved nearly thirty thousand men to the confines of the Roman territory, and Austria has concentrated several regiments of infantry near Trieste; and has ordered a powerful Naval squadron to cruise between Ancona and the harbor of the city just named. So menacing has this attitude been, that Sardinia has also sent a squadron into the Adriatic, thus giving a decided interpretation to her protection of the Rebels of the Romagna. The modern history of Europe has no parallel to the anti-Papal conduct of Victor Emmanuel, to the violence of the anti-Catholic Press of Turin, or to the indecent denunciations against the Clergy of all Italy. The house is on fire, and the incendiary, secure from immediate punishment, looks on at the raging progressing flames with a joyful malignant vengeance ; just so all the Peninsula is now burning from the Ti-

revolutionary mission, hoping to build up a new Protestant, order, of things on the askes of the old Catholic Institutions. She will be deceived, and Italy, after some severe trials and bleeding struggles, will soon be relieved (at least in our time) from her perfidious stratagems. Austria will renew the war with Sardinia in the Romagna sooner than permit a hated foe to have a harbor of refuge and of offence in the Adriatic; and Naples will spill her warmest blood rather than have successful revolution on her borders .-France can have no interference in this new Combination of powers. France aided Sardinia in her resistance to a menaced attack from Austria; but, surely, Napoleon can have no concern to assist Victor Emanuel in his offensive and gratuitous assault on the Roman territory already declared neutral by the most solemn pledged protestations. Austria and Naples are about to perform in the cause of the Pope, what Russia did in '48 in the cause of Austria; and hence if it was justifiable to aid Austria in the suppression of the Hungarian revolution, the same argument speaks with full force in the armed intervention just quoted in favor of the Pope, There is no doubt that the infidel or English party in Central Italy will strain their last effort to defeat the Pope; but it is equally certain that the Catholic powers referred to will fight their last man rather than submit to have Garibaldi and Mazzini the disposers of their crowns, and the arbiters of their kingdom.

Nanoleon has never since the commencement of his public career been placed in circumstances so perilous to his character and his throne. One false step at this moment and he forfeits his dig- land even one Catholic gentleman, with the means nity and his throne. All those who seem to know him best, boldly assert that the views expressed by him at the meeting at Villafranca are still his unchanged opinions, They say he will never permit one tittle of territory or dignity to be wrested from the Pope : and moreover that he is the unflinching friend of the Dukes. Some persons of sound opinions on the Emperor's conduct and sentiments, go so far as to assert that he has no objection to see Victor Emmanuel commit himself by his improper conduct in the Romagna and the Duchies : and that these culpable acts will supply the Emperor with a desired pretext-firstly, to impeach the dishonor of the Sardinian King : secondly, to make large pecuniary demands as compensation for the French expense of the late war: thirdly, to wholly restrain his further interference in the disputed territories : and lastly to enable Napoleon to take the Italian policy into his own hands, and to settle the present disturbance as he may think proper. No doubt the present agitated state of France will compel him to merge all allied interests in the protection of his own. It is not Central Italy which he has now to protect; it is his own crown. He sits on the French throne by the influence of the clergy, and by the power of the army. These two sources of Majesty are equally necessary to the Emperor: and in the companison of the strength of both parties, it is more than probable that the Church commands more influence than the camp. He has come of late into somewhat unpleasant collision with the altar; and the history of Southern Europe with which he is no doubt intimately acquainted, ought to inform him that as the Bishop puts the crown on the head of the Emperor inspleasure, he can take it off in anger; and that the French King can no more continue on the French throne in opposition to the Clergy than he can govern the of the finest workmanship. The column, when finish-French nation in defiance of the Army. For ed, will establish Mr. Carroll's reputation as an French nation in defiance of the Army. For architect, and one which he may be proud of. A his life Napoleon will not molest the Pope: for few trees planted in the back ground of the column,

Firms Requirers yor THE DOPS. The Morning New Sublimes statistic on Disoph Callagher, late for this with the Company's Engineers, in which the writer suggests the formation of a couple of Trish regiments to defend the Pope. He says :--In the Connaught Patriot of the 15th, I observe a letter signed . Anglo-Italianus," proposing to the Ostholics of Great Britain to raise a subscription and volunteers for the Pope" In my opinion, sir, such a movement would be worthy of some of our Oatholic noblemen. They seem willing enough with their wealth and military enthusiasm at other times; why not now raise and equip'a couple of Irish regi ments for such a truly noble cause ? As to volunteers, there would be no delay in getting them in old Ireland, where every man is willing to lose his life in defence of the good Pope Pius IX, father of his people, now menaced by swarms of foreign infidels pouring into bis territories. I myself would make one soldier in his service, at a moment's warning. I om one of some thousands of Irishmen who have just taken their discharge from H.M.E.I. Company's service-I served in the Engineers-and I feel certain that if the opportunity were only afford. ed to us, we would to a man as joyfully volunteer to defend our holy Father as we have chosen to give up a service less in accordance with our feeling. We are all well disciplined men, inured to service, with skilful hands, strong arms, and faithful hearts. I know the feeling of my comrades, and I know how proud we'd feel ramparting the Vatican against the ingrates who, with British gold in their pockets and "liberty" on their lips, seek but the overthrow of the Catholic Church by destroying Christ's Vicar on earth.

On the same subject another writer says "I am not an old man ; but in my days an Irisb gentleman -Honest Tom Steele -- had sympathy enough with the necessities of a South American State, out of his resources to equip and freight with material aid for that country a vessel, on board of which he himself if I recollect aright, sailed, to add to all the rest the aid of his own personal services. Have we in Ireand the spirit to imitate, in a cause so immeasurably more noble, an example more powerful? Have we no blood to spill, save to advance English conquest in India? Would the country, whose sons fell in bundreds, uncollined and unannointed, on the height of Sebastopol, furnish no regiments for a service so much more honorable and more just? Could Ireland always prodigal of blood-too often, alas, in the service of her foes-Ireland the land of Sarsfield and Lord Clare-not furnish another Irish Brigade ? Has she forgotter the generous aid which, 'in the days of distress'-in the terrible famine year-the good Pio Nono gave from his limited means? I am not more certain of my existence than 1 am confident that in one month, were the opportunity afforded, an Irish brigade, as strong as the army of Count de Goyon-more numerous than the brigade of Sarsefield or Lord Clare-would throng joyfully and euthusiastically to the service of the Pope. What a glorious mission for Ireland, whose debt of gratitude to the Sovereign Pontiffs dates farther than the black days of '47. Centuries ago, when an Irish King sought aid from Rome for Irelan 1, it was generously and promptly given. All our national strug-gles found the Holy Father the friend of the Western Isle. Money and arms 'from the Royal Pope' -'coming o'er the ocean green'-gave hope in many a sorrowful hour to 'Dark Rosaleen.' Shall we, to day, make no effort to repay that debt? To you, sir, I leave the discussion of details, the selection of the 'how;' for my part I appeal to you-to Catholic Ireland-to make a prompt effort to render the good Pio Nono independent alike of the 'pressure' of undutiful children-German or Frank. Emigration from our shores finds destinations less attractive to Irish youth than a country where fionted the green flag of Ircland, with a tiara (not a crown) above the harp."

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT, ENNIS .-- As this column rears its head, it advances in beauty and symmetry, and will be, when completed, quite a gem in its way, and one of the handsomest of the kind in the kingdom. The native limestone of which it is building, is elegantly adapted for the purpose, as it retains its freshness to after ages, and is superior to the Portland stone in that respect, while the moulding and chiselling on the work are really his Grown he will support him: and for his King- so as to conceal the irregularity of the buildings in

tions, the game-keeper snorted, twisted his person, raised his knees, opened his eyes, and made an effort to stand up. Meantime, the priest inquired the cause of the affair, and twenty tongues were ready to reply. The death of Brann, the furious squabble that followed, the insolence and arrogance of Mc-Donough, and the condign punishment which chastised his insolence, &c. "This is a horrible affair," exclaimed the priest

"What is to be done? If it reaches the ear of my lord, there is no knowing what may be the conse quences. He will level the cabins and imprison the What is to be done at all ?" people.

"Wait on Lord Powerscourt yourself," said the young lady. "The best way is to tell the story yourself. I shall speak to Miss Ellen, and perhaps," she added, with a blush, "I may be able to influence Sir George------------------------"

"You're very right, my dear girl," exclaimed the priest ; " I'll go at once-there's no time to be lost. Let this man be carried to my house," he said, aloud, turning to the people ; " tell the housekeeper to take care of him, and let some of you run for the doctor, while I'm going up to my lord, to see and pacify him the best way I can."

The helpless game-keeper was already lifted up, and the bearers were moving in the direction of the priest's house, when that Reverend gentleman exclaimed :---- "But what am I to say should his lordship ask me-as he certainly will-who struck the first blow? I must know the names of the principal offenders, or it is uscless to talk to his lordship."

Notwithstanding the proverb, which says, "put an Irishman on the spit and you'll get another to turn him," the priest received no reply. No one was willing to turn informer. The silence of the grave perveded the crowd. 'Twas in vain that the priest questioned them, one by one, and called on them by name to speak out. They evaded his inquiries by their wit or baffled it by dogged silence.

"Sorra one bred the ruction in the town barrin' the whiskey-'twas the keg of potteen riz it all."

What keg of potteen ?" exclaimed the priest. "Faix the keg of potteen Widdow Flanagan got last night."

Father O'Byrne was, the next moment, hastily striding in the direction of Widow Flanigan's sheebeen : he drove in the door, plunged into to the establishment; and almost immediately afterwards two or three alarmed individuals were seen scrambling and staggering out of the cabin in a state of half drunkenness and complete consternation. Then a piercing voice was heard, yelling and lamenting in the interior of the house, which was that of the landlady. Immediately afterwards the priest appeared at the door, slowly carrying between his arms, a heavy burthen with no little difficulty. Behind him came an old woman, bareheaded and distressed, her gray hair streaming on her bony shoulders in elf-locks, and uttering the wildest lamentations. Father O'Byrne, deaf to her screams, threw his burthen down side of the mountain. It was a keg of potteen whiskey which he had discovered in the interor, and which he had wrenched out of Mrs. Flanagan's clutch. Owing to the strength of its construction, the fulling keg resisted the first shock, and hopped like a tennis-ball boldly down the side of the hill. Near the foot of the slope it came on a pointed rock and flew into a thousand pieces, delug-ing the ground with its delicious contents, and dif- stood and better practiced than it is now.

stranger, shaking Daly by the hand; I knew it. always reckoned on your honesty."

The blind man bowed in respectful silence. "I'm obedient to my Master's orders," he replied.

The stranger gazed on him with a face full of expression, "You have recognized me," said the stran-ger. "You don't, then, forget the young student, who came so often from Dublin to Gleudalough to learn from your lips the whole actions of his ancesheroic legends, their songs of triumph, tors, their and elegies of sorrow-that student has become a man, Daly; but never will forget the lessons of patriotism he learned from your lins.'

" My lord, my lord !" exclaimed Daly : " What can [do ? Command me, my lord."

"This evening I shall enter into a full explana tion," was the reply, of the Unknown.

"But where is Father O'Byrne going with his sister ?"

"They are going to Lord Powerscourt's."

"Going to Lord Powerscourt's!" exclaimed the stranger : "The descendants of Branduff going to the house of Powerscourt, the villain-the robbed to the house of the robber, the children of the victim to the den of their assassin. Is it possible he can bring his sister-that pure and innocent girlinto the corrupt presence of the oppressors of Ireland? I will not suffer the profanation." "In fact, my lord," said the blind man, "I'd as

soon expect the Hill of Howth to come visiting Glendalough as one of the O'Byrnes to visit Lord Powerscourt. But for all that there's a kind of sneaking regard between them these years past." "If it had existed for a hundred years," exclaimed

the Unknown with vehemence, "I'll find means to sweep it away. Good bye, John," he continued, clasping the shaking hand of the blind man; do not

mention my return; and this evening-" He bounded down a solitary path which led into the valley opposite the village, and left the blind man poring over the past, wrapped once more in solitary meditations.

"What is he come to Ireland for at all, at all ;and for what, and why, come to an old blind beg-garman like myself? when its in his own family he ought to be-aye, in the middle of them, who would espect and cherish him."

So saying, he rose with a sigh, and took the inanimate body of Bran in his arms, and proceeded slowly and painfully towards his residence, situated about a mile from the village.

(To be continued.)

The Rev. Highland Garnet, a colored minister of New York, writes the following prophesy :- Accord-ing to the unalterable laws of God and nature, the whole American continent will be peopled with a colored race. This would already have been the case had it not been for the rapid increase of immigration. Every year Oaucassians are becoming darker, and 'negroes' are becoming whiter. In six hundred years uniformity of complexion in this country will render quarrels and fears unnecessary on this question. 'Six hundred years' hence slavery, with all its long train of evils, will have been for gotten. Before that time the great idea of the American revolution, " that it is a self-evident truth that all men are created equal," &c., will be better under-

om and his Son he must crush Revolution in the Romagna, and restore peace to the Papal paper. States.

The Bishops who publish Pastorals, and express their feelings for Pio Nono, are the best friends of Napoleon. The Legitimists are now at work; the Orleanists are busy organising their adherents, when the smallest commotion menaces the reign of Napoleon ; and most certainly, when combustible materials are collected by the Emperor hamself, he cannot complain if the enemy throws a spark into the heap. Napoleon has taught France how to accomplish a coup de main against his enemies ; but he should take care lest he might unconsciously execute a coup de main against himself, his wife, and his child. For my part, I am firm in my belief that the delay in settling the Revolution in the Papal dominions does not arise from any wish of his to join the Infidels, or form any repugnance to aid the Pope. It is the usual secresy of character for which he is remarkable-first letting things go to the worst, in order to necessitate his active intervention, to remedy public evil, to crush rebellion and crime, and to restore permanent peace.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Irish Bishops have been in consultation this We have not heard yet what the week in Dublin. result of their deliberations has been : but we understand they devoted much debate to the question of the condition of the Catholic University; and it is anticipated that we shall hear more from them about National Education and the conduct of our Irish misrepresentatives in the English parliament.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL AND AMERICA .- Our reverend friend has postponed his departure for the United States till the middle of next month. This delay will cause some disappointment in the cities where he had made engagements for November. As he returns to Old Ireland in the end of next May we ardently wish him, in the meantime, good health, and much success. We understand he goes by the Galway Line .- Dublin Telegraph.

THE EARL OF DEVON AND THE CHRISTIAN BRO-THERS .- The above named nobleman on the occasion of his recent visit to his estates in Newcastle West, visited the day after his arrival, and after the hearty reception which he met from his tenantry and all classes in that locality, the newly founded schools of the Christian Brothers, under the noble Earl's patronage. He was enthusiastically received by the pupils, whom he addressed in a most encouraging speech, and expressed his gratification at the intelligence which they displayed under too tuition of the Christian Brothers. He gave his agent, Mr. Curling, J.P., directions to build a ball alley, to be at-tached to the schools, and has munificently allowed a grant of £20 a year for their support. The noble earl's generosity deserve to be always held in grate-; ful recollection by the inhabitants of that district .-ber to the Po, and England, the arch-conspirator His lordship has left for England amid the hearty looks on with pleasure at the success of her long blessings of all classes.—Tipperary Vinduculor.

the rear, would be a great improvement.-Ennis

THE SARSFIELD TESTIMONIAL .- A respectable and influential meeting of the Sarsfield Memorial Com-mittee was held on Monday, the 3rd ult., for the purpose of forwarding this glorious object. In the absence of the Mayor, who was elsewhere engaged cn official business, Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., was requested to take the chair. The minutes of the last day's proceedings were read over by Mr. T. B. Jones, Hon. Secretary, as also the subscriptions, which were received since the last day of meeting. The amount exhibited was about £600, which proves that the great undertaking is progressing to a successful issue. The names of the persons present were Dr. Kane, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the Rev. R. J. O'Higgin, Alderman Fitzgerald, Alderman Quia-livon, J. P., F. J. O'Neill, T B. Jones, J. Ellard, &c. After a discussion on several topics, it was resolved -"That the members of the Sarsfield Memorial Committee, together with the members of the Corporation, do meet in the Town Hall at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 25th October, to proceed forthwith through the city, to receive the subscriptions of the citizens for this patriotic purpose." It was resolved secondly-" That the secretaries be requested to enter into immediate communication with those distinguished descendants of the famous Irish Brigade, the Duke of Magenta, and Marshal Neil, as also with the Univers journal on the subject, requiring their assistance to get the subscriptions of all sympathis ing persons in France .- Limerick Examiner.

RELEASE OF DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, THE STATE PEI-SONER .- At a late hour on Friday evening, Daniel O'Sullivan, of Ardgroom, was released from Mount-joy Prison. He proceeded home at an carly hour on Saturday morning.

The O'Briens, charged with the Doon murder, have been finally discharged from custody for want of evidence.

Mr. Robert Sullivan, of the Board of National Education, has contributed £1000 for building a National Education School in his native place, Holywood, and he promises, at the expiration of three months, to invest another £1,000 as an endowment of the same.

Madame Lind Goldschmdt has kindly transmitted to the Mayor of Limerick, £10 10s for Barrington's Hospital, per the hands of Messrs. Corbett and son; also through the same channel, £10 for the Magde-len Asylum, under the care of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

WEXFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. - We understand that Sir Francis Le Hunte has bequeathed to the institute which he nursed and watched over with anxious solicitude from the cradle to a ripe, and vigorous maturity-the sum of £500, with his wellchosen library and philosophical instruments, equal in value to a similar sum-making the whole bequest amount to £1,000 .- Independent.

MR. CARDEN AGAIN. - Gort church has become a source of attraction lately, in consequence of the constant attendance on every Sunday of Mr. Carden, who still follows Miss Arbuthnot wherever he can get a sight of her. The young lady resides with her brother-in-law, the Hon. Captain Gough, at Loughcooter Oasile, near Gort, and Mr. Oarden 15sides at Forest's Royal Hotel, in Gort.-Limerick Chronicle.

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. _____ NOVEMBER 11, 1859.

1.1.1 LETTERIOE THE AROHBISHOP, OF, TUAM ru, THE PER, an emmeat Irish judge, who -onmplained how often, HIR. His Grace the Most Ray: Archbishop M'Hale, in the name of the law, was he obliged to administer has addressed the following letter to Lord Palmers-

ويعدد ومعتقد وأسترك

WY LOBD, In the caparicious combination of parties by which you have been recently restored to power, there is, much to, inspire English statesmen wisdom, and the Irish people with confidence. The more enomalous that combination appears, and the more at variance with the rules of ordinary calculation, the stronger is the hope now felt that the measures of justice, with the promise of which we have geen so long amused, cannot be indefinitely protracted. Since the formation of that strong phalanx in the memorable year of 1850, which broke up, in such quick succession, the hostile Ministries of Lords Russell and Derby, and which was itself soon impaired, and finally broken up and dissolved, by the treacherous alliance of several of its venal members with the Aberdeen and Palmerston Governments, the interests of the Irish Catholics have not been in a more hopeful position.

Strange as this assertion may seem to your Lordship, this hope is drawn from the very depths of the disastrous condition into which their most cherished interests have been sinking. For a long period the Irish people had to combat the policy of British statesmen as if they had no other enemy to encounter. During the last eight years they have suffered woefully from the defection of the friends in whom they once trusted, beholding them leagued in support of every adverse Administration which they had promised to oppose. The consequence is that their distrust is not now confined to the English Whig and Tory factions by which the country has been alternately ruled and distracted, but extends itself to their respective adherents in Ireland, the people being indifferent to the peculiar banners of either party, but most zealous that their representatives should treat all hostile Ministries with the same stern impartiality.

"Had our representatives adhered to the only principle of political action, that of treating alike all adverse Governments, without invidiously siding, some with the Whigs and others with the Tories, they would have long since wrung great measures of general benefit from the necessities of both. And, instead of being engaged in the problem which of the two parties was entitled to the largest share in the good or evil government of Ireland, we should be now enjoying the benefits of which a genuine and combined Irish Parliamentary party would not fail to be productive. It is true that the union of the lrish popular members might excite the alarm of both political factions, and dispose them at the commencement to incivility towards the body by whom they were so vigorously opposed. But such jealous feelings would soon give way to those of admiration for pursuing a line of policy so patriotic; and the most distinguished party leaders would soon rival each other in the vastness of their concessions to a nation that sent to the Imperial Parliament such able and disinterested representatives. As for a

coalition between Whigs and Tories to deny us jus-tice, resulting from the legitimate combination of Irish members - a mere phantom set up by the dishonest adherents of either party to palliate their subserviency-no such coalition to oppress and persecute could have been attended with results half so disastrous to their dearest interests as the Catholic people have been experiencing during these latter years.

"To show the extent to which those interests have retrograded, I need but advert to the precari-ous and insecure condition of the tenantry, doomed to incessant oxtermination as their normal state, and formed into a system more heartless and cruel than has been yet heard of, even in the history of Ireland. Next to the vast iniquity of the Established Church, presenting itself to the neonle in such a variety of malignant influences, and which was never more arrogant in its bearing that at the present moment, nor bro hostile to social peace and tranquillity, I need but glance at the consequences of your State education, artfully carried on under the pretence of accommodating different parties, but now almost equally obnoxious to all, exciting at length the alarm of the most confiding, and destined, if such a grave question is not speedily and satisfactorily settled, to evoke such a spirit of opposition in the Catholic body as they never failed to manifest whenever their faith was endangered, and more especially when the aggression came in the disguise of a treacherous friendship. Such is the present position of Catholic Lordship or the Secretary for Foreign Affairs relish Ireland in what concerns their vital interests-their | the propounding of such strange and exciting doclands, their houses, and, with both, generally their trines among the Irish people? Is it that political lives at the mercy of any capricious and irresponsi-axioms are to be regulated by the latitude of every ble proprietor who chooses to issue a notice to quit noless the rents are raised on each recurring gale dence of misgovernment from the discontented and day to the amount fixed by his cupidity; and fre- subsequent revolt of the Pone's subjects. I wonder quently, too, unless the children are sent to a school -nay, a national school, in which the entire of the religious teaching or non-teaching is to be regulated by the standard of orthodoxy which such humane proprietors may deem it fit to adopt. Compare this dependent and helpless state of the poor Catholic tenantry with the independence with which the law invested them some years ago, by making a leasehold a condition of the franchise, and you need no further argument to convince you of the degree of serfdom to which they have fallen, and of the consequent greater danger to which their lives and the faith of their children are exposed. "Nay, more, with the extension of the wholesale system of evictions, now in such sweeping operation, sympathy for individuals is not so strongly felt spread, as it may be, among several, and apparently lost in a vast multitude of victims. Until that eventful period when the 40s. freeholders provoked the hostility of the Protestant proprietors by their noble efforts in achieving the emancipation of the higher classes of Catholics, and paid the forfeit of their virtue by being disfranchised in return, the country could not have exhibited such exterminating scenes as it has since so frequently witnessed. Even later, when the £10 freenolders represented their predecessors, and their franchise was secured by a similar leaschold, they were so important and so strong in their legal privileges as that none could dream of displacing them for cattle. There were yet among the few Catholics, whose chains the 40s. freeholders struck off, with O'Connell at their head, come faint relics of gratitude towards their humbler deliverers which prevented them from joining in the chorus to hunt out the tenantry, and enlarge the area of sheepwalks and pasture lands. But the inconvenient load of gratitude was soon laid aside, and the Act which enabled the tenant to vote without the protection of a leasehold confirmed at once the lundlords' despotism and the tenants' social annihilation. Hence the melancholy scenes recently so often acted. Hence, without referring now to remoter places, the appalling accounts from Falmore, within the Mullet, and from Partry, both in the neighboring county of Mayo, all illustrative of the lower depressions to which the tenantry are consigned, and of the small share of sympathy accorded by the Legislature to their misfortunes. "On the injustice involved in the present relations between landlord and tenant as illustrated in the forcible ejectment from the Tuam school-house I have been hitherto silent, leaving the public to draw from it their own calm conclusions. They have already drawn those conclusions, one of which is that it places in the strongest relief the legal inequality which enables a landlord to seize a property worth £700 or £800 created by charity, on a valueloss waste, for the education of poor children. And the second conclusion is, that an establishment, sated originally to repletion with the spoils of the Catholic Church, enjoying every 10th year the entire of the fee-simple of Ireland, must have nearly filled up the measure of its oppression of the poor, when, not content with the numerous goodly flocks that ranged through its pastures and fed its household, it coveted and seized the little lamb, the only thing left after its first plunder for the widow and the orphan. And

injustice.

ants from their relations with the Protestant Church Protestant proprietors, and Commissioners of Education, they are become fully sensible, and firmly determined to seek adequate redress. The evils are confessedly so deep and so widespread that your Lordship could scarcely entertain a nobler or more useful ambition than that of healing them. Without such a sincere ambition, exemplified by corresponding strenuous efforts, your Lordship need not hope to retain long any hold of the support of the people of Ireland. To your Ministry, more than any other, they have not a particle of attachment. With the principles of the Whigs, if they happen to be burdened with principles, they have no more sympathy than with those of the Tories, nor with the latter any more than with the former political party. They will not prefer the policy of the Whigs because they may dispense more patronage to a few Catholics, who are disposed, on that account, to visit with leniency the persecution of the Pope; nor will they be beguiled into a support of Lord Derby and the Tories by reason of their professing less offensive hostility to the Holy Father, while the threatened evictions on the Doon estates proclaim their utter disregard of justice and humanity. Nay, the tenants per-fectly understand the hypocrisy and selfishness that generally lurk under the reasons so generally assigned by their respective adherents for preferring one or other of those factions that have been alike hostile to the mass of the Catholic people.

"Provided Lord Derby gave utterance to language lamenting the spread of Italian disaffection, pious Catholics forgot his jury packing and his evictions, and fancied that an appearance of sympathy with the Holy Father should cancel all his other political and social misdeeds. Your colleague in office, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, suffered millions to starve in Ireland when he held the high office which you now fill, both members of the same Cabinet, but exchanging places in the shiftings of our political evolutions. Not only did he suffer the people to be slain with the famine, but his relative, Lord Minto, was an active partisan of the turbulent spirits of Rome, the precursor of the sanguinary revolution that banished the Holy Father from his dominions. Yet, notwithstanding this twofold delinquency of cruel indifference to the lives of the Irish people and undisguised aversion to the Pontifical Government, his Administration found favour with such pious Catholics as were reconciled to the Administration of Lord Derby and the Tories. Their adhesion to the latter might be prompted and sustained by their regard to the Holy Father, but their adhesion to Lord John Russell must be accounted for on different principles : for as long as his influence appeared to them so mild and so beneficent in this quarter of the heavens he was at liberty, so far as they seemed to care, to shed upon Italy all the malignant influence of Hecate.

"But, no matter, the Catholics of Ireland feel a reverence for the Roman Pontiff which far transcends any motive by which such politicians are swayed. They revere him as the successor of St. Peter and the Vicar of Christ on earth, and will therefore show themselves ready, not only to defend his spiritual authority over the entire world, but likewise to assert his temporal as well as his temporal power throughout the range of his own dominions. They look upon that temporal power, full, entire, and uncontrolled, to be essential to the free exercise of his spiritual authority; nor shall they ever be content to see the Holy Father placed in a subordinate and dependent position, that could create a suspicion that his acts for regulating the spiritual interests of the Church might be elicited or controlled by the preponderating influence of France, or Germany, or Naples, or any other secular power.

"Let those, then, who are so anxious to reform the Pontifical Government turn their attention to the Home Department of their own, with a view to the correction of its disorders. As your colleague in office, Lord John Russell, is so excessive in his philanthrophy as to be continually crossing the Alps in quest of grievances to reform, it may appear strange why he lately confined his political lectures regarding Italy to the favoured city of Glasgow. His sense of duty to his Sovereign probably dictated that it would not be wise to ventilate such political theories as cashiering and selecting Governments outside the venerable walls of St. Andrew's. How would your

which they have evinced, and that, if the Catholics. themselves can look with indifference at such proceedings, they ought not to expect that Protestants will testify the indignation which injustice always excites in generous minds.

"I confess that when I first read an account of the Tuam School ejectment I imagined that every Catholic in Ireland would have come forward to call for the suppression of a dominant State church. If such an occurrence had taken place on the private estate of an ordinary landlord (and I regret to say that we have seen a parallel case in this parish,) the Catholic community might have had no alternative but to acquiesce in a perversion of the rights of property ; but in the Tuam case the property in question s confided by the State to an ecclesiastical fuctiontionary, who is placed there for the purpose of preaching peace and goodwill among his neighbors, and when such a functionary avails himself of the rights so for a time confided to him to perpetrate an outrage against the common principles of justice, which ought to govern the intercourse between man and man, a most legitimate opportunity is afforded of asking the Legislature to get rid altogether of an institution which in theory is utterly indefensible, and which in its practical operation generates the most bitter and social antipathies.

"Had the Catholics taken this course, they would have been supported by a large body of Protestants not only in Ireland, but also in England and in Scotland. Every calm and unprejudiced reasoner feels that the position of the Protestant establish-ment in Ireland is an anomaly which is entirely indefensible in argument. That a Church establishment should be maintained for the benefit of little more than one-tenth of the population, while the religion of the mass of the population is, I will not say ignored, but insulted by the legislation of the State, is an anomaly which exists in no other country except Ireland. Politicians, therefore, of every persuasion in the United Kingdom would be prepared to discuss the propriety of abolishing altogether this relic of Protestant ascendancy, and they would be aided by a considerable number of zealous Protestants who believed that ' the establishment' has been productive of injury to religion, as of evil to society.

"No one proposes that any wrong should be done to the present holders of benefices ; a life provision would naturally be made for there in like manner as it has been made for legal or civil functionaries when the offices which they held have been abolish-

"Let me, however, add, in candour, that neither this grievance nor any any other national wrong will be redressed so long as Irish constituencies encourage their representatives to apply their Parliamentary influence in procuring situations under Government for themselves, their relatives, and their dependents, rather than in using bold, independent, and disinterested exertions to maintain the honor and interests of their country. Let Mr. More O'Ferrell, aided by the O'Donoghue and other representatives, call together a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament, Protestants as well as Catholic, for the purpose of taking counsel respecting the interests of the Irish nation, and he will then be in a condition to ask for the support of Protestant opinion in his endeavors to procure the redress of national wrongs.

Though, on ordinary occasions, I feel it to be my duty to apply the pecuniary resources which Providence has placed at my disposal to objects connected with my own home and with the district from which our property is derived, I send herewith the subscription which it was my intention to have placed in the hands of your grace, in case I had been so fortunate as to have found you at home on the occasion of my recent visit to Tuam. I have the honor to be, with much respect, very faithfully yours.

"W. S O'BRIEN. "To his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam."

CORK AND THE CUNARD STEAMERS. - Final arrangements are made for the royal mail steamers of the Cunard line to call at Queenstown, on their voyage to and from America; and this great benefit will before long, come into operation, and thus make Cork a packet station for the first line and finest steamers in the world .- Cork Constitution.

THE STATE OF KILKENNY .- We have frequently had the pleasure of congragulating the authorities and citizens of Kilkenny upon its crimeless and penceable character; and to-day, on the eve of its quarter sessions, we have the same pleasing duty to | dren of his denomination, are recognized, and an in- | give you this notice, that you may not pretend ignorperform. Scarcely a single charge stains the re-cords of our city calendar, except one or two, and these are acts of strangers, one of whom is the 'foreigner" who was committed last week for that delicacy of touch" known as the " light finger."-In other respects, also, Kilkenuy is improving The social characteristics of the people are becoming more developed since the decay of souperism, and Protestant and Catholic can look upon each other as ' neighbors," bound by the common links of charity, loving the country that gave them birth, and struggling together for its prosperity. This is precisely as it should be .- Kilkenny Journal. FARM LARORERS .- Captain D. P. Beresford has anticipated the statute passed last session to enable the proprietors to borrow morrow money from the Board of Works to erect suitable cottages for farm laborers instead of those unsightly cabins which are frequently the abode of filth and disease. This gentleman has erected six most commodious cottages in the village of Fenagh, with comfortable kitchens and sleeping apartments up stairs; each laborer occupies his house at a little more than a nominal rent, with kitchen garden and every necessary appendage to secure health, and to provide for the in-dustrial pursuits of the junior members of the family. This is a step in the right direction for the improvement of that important class of " producers," the farm laborers of the country .- Carlow Sentinel. THE GALWAY LINE .- SUBSIDY CERTAIN .- At the great banquet in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Saturday, the Rev. Peter Daly, the father of the line, said :--"He pledged himself to the company and to the country that there was not the slightest fear of the subsidy (hear, hear.) He had had private information which enabled him to say so, but independently of that, no English ministry would venture to oppose the company" (cheers.) DANGER OF INISH CHANNEL NAVIGATION .- The Galway Packet Company have received the following letter :--- "I have received your documents re-specting the Galway Packet Station, and most heartily do I wish your undertaking success. Long before it was started I sighed for something of the sort, from seeing the destruction of property and life by shipwreck, along this coast. Within the last twelve years not less than 1,400 emigrants were landed on this shore from ships irremediably wrecked, and I have come to the conclusion that a ship passing from Liverpool through the channel to the western ocean runs an absolute gauntlet of life and death. I do, indeed, consider it a great boon to life and property to get the Atlantic at once under one's 'oot when facing the A nerican continent; and, with railway connecting Lubba and Galway, it will or a mere matter of time spite of any opposition, for Galway to become the starting point of intercommunication between Europe and America; for the general love of life and goods will be sure to bear down all selfish monopoly and national prejudice. I have spoken to gentlemen from Canada and the United States, and all expressed a wish for some packets, at least, to go direct from Galway to New York, as sure vastly to augment the traffic ; but this is a matter of detail, and will be sure to be carried out by its specific utility. I am sorry that a weighty local undertaking absorbs all my available means, and prevents me giving other than moral aid. With in my humble sphere the Galway line shall not want a zealous advocate. I salute with great regard the Patriot Priest, Father Daly, and I have the honor to JAMES REDMOND, P.P.

. Goop LANDLORDS .- When, the cry of eviction rings through the land, it is refreshing to hear of a good landlord. Mr. Hourigan. P.L.G. Dungarven Union, who holds 240 acres under Lord Stuart De Decies. informs us that no better landlord can be found than his lordship ; and of Sir Henry Winstow Barron he says that he holds 196 acres from him, and that he has not yet called for the March rent, nor has he (the tenant) heard anything about it .--Waterford News.

The Earl of Granard has placed a neat little steamboat, for pleasure, on the Shannon. She is upwards of fifty tons burthen, and is the first steam-boat for pleasure ever placed on the Upper Shannon.

NEW MAGISTRATES .- John Waller Bolton, Esq. county Limerick; Edward Tottenham Irvine and Percy Magan, Esq., county Wexford ; John Madden, Esq., county Limerick ; John M'Carthy, Esq., Mayor of Sligo.

The tide of emigration from this district to the west still flows on uninterruptedly. Hardly a day passes that Mrs. Hill's coaches are not laden with emigrants for America, and the parting scenes wit nessed are often very affecting .- Nenugh Guardian.

JOHN BULL'S DRAW FARM .- Amongst the exports from the port of Waterford by the English steamers last week were 9,700 cwt. of butter, 1,550 cwt. of the well-merited honors that France heaps on the bacon, 410 cwt. of lard, 5,380 barrels of oats, 176 barrels of wheat, 1,950 cwt. of flour, 1,470 pigs, 575 cows, 570 sheep, 175 cases of eggs, 230 packages never known to flinch in the midst of peril.' The poultry, 500 barrels of ale, porter, &c. This from Memorial of next day adds :-- 'As we have already one Irish port in one week was no small contribution from John Bull's draw-farm .- Tipperary Free Press.

A great disturbance took place some days ago in Drogheda workhouse; an alarm being suddenly raised that mice had been boiled in the "stirabout" of the puppers. A mouse's tail was produced from one of the basins, but whether boiled in the stirabout by the cook, or placed there by one of the paupers for the sake of raising a grievance, is uncertain.

A BONUS ON MATRIMONY .- We copy the following from our contemporary, Saunders News Letter. The church referred to is, of course, the New Oatholic Church, now being erected which was recently dedicated, and for which Lord Powerscourt gave a free grant of land, besides a liberal donation ;-" The gallant Viscount Powerscourt has, it is confidently stated in circles most likely to be well-informed, determined to present a purse with one hundred guineas, to the couple who shall be fortunate enough to be first joined together in the bonds of wedlock in the handsome new church of Enniskerry, which is now being erected." This, if our contemporary be well-informed, will produce a very active competition to secure the prize. In England a singular custom prevails of rewarding married people, who do not quarrel during a year, with a flitch of bacon ; but Lord Powerscourt gives a £100, unclogged by no difficulty or condition, to the first couple that will have the good fortune to be married in the church of Enniskerry .-- Erening Post.

The Evening News gives the following extraordi nary piece of intelligence under the highly appro-priate head of "Important Revolutions" :-- "It is rumored this afternoon on authority that we believe to be beyond question, that the formal reply of Mr Cardwell to the address of the Bishops was received by their Lordships this morning. It announces or proposes the removal of Mr. McDonel, Chief Commissioner of the Education Board, to be replaced by Mr. O'Hagan; the removal of several of the Protest ant and foreign professors and high officials is sketched for their Lordships' acceptance and approval, the successors to the vacant offices to be Catholics. The rumor has created a profound seasation all over the city, and of course intense excitement prevails in Marlborough street. It is needless for us to say, assuming the facts to be as stated, that the Government has quite mistaken the demands of the Catholics of Ireland if it thinks such steps likely to appease the just objection of Irish Catholics to a pernicious system."

THE IRISH POOR LAWS .- Our renders will remember the case of the Rev. Mr. Laverty, of the Belfast Bridget Casey, a native of the county of Sligo, was Union, who was unwarrantably taken to task the shipped from 'Edinburgh for Belfast, under the proother day by the Commissioners, for performing his duty in watching too closely over the spiritual welfare of his flock. Now, however, we learn from the Dublin Evening Post that the rights of the Catholic provisions of the Act Sth and 9th Victoria, cap. 83, Chanlain, as to the religious teaching of the chil- and 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 33, it goes on - "I

MARSHAL, MACMARON. The Nation gives .some lengthy particulars of the reception of the Irish deputation by the gallant and illustrious Marshal-Duke. Our contemporary says : - "The gracious manner in which the Irish deputation was received by the brave Marshal was remarked by all present, and the local Press mantioned it as an event that visibly affected the great soul of the hero whom the fire of the most formidable enemy could not move. Marshal MacMahon, far from denying his country, declared that ' he should ever remember that he was descended from Ireland, and would be most happy if he could render any service to the Irish, who, he was glad to learn, were so numerous in Lille, and who, from the Rev. Cure's statement, were an honor to their country. He 'highly appreciated their beauti-ful present,' and expressed in feeling terms, his acknowledgments and thanks to all the brave Irishmen who had subscribed towards its purchase. The above is the substance of the Marshal's corversation with the Irish deputation. It was frank and familiar and will be long remembered by those who had the happiness to be present on the occasion. The local Press, in noticing the reception and publishing the address, says :- "Among the receptions we have to notice, in a particular manner, a deputation of Irishmen, who presented the Marshal with a magnificent gold medal. This souvenir of an origin-which all name of MacMahon, could not make him forgetseemed to move profoundly that great soul that was Memorial of next day adds :- 'As we have already said, the deputation was received by the Duke of Magenta with a grace and affability really charming. The illustrious Marshal deigned to reply that he was greatly touched by the sympathy shown him by these sons of Ireland-the country of his ancestors. He warmly thanked all who had subscribed towards the purchase of the medal, commemorative of his entry into the City of Lille, and left in the hearts of those Irishmen (who had the happiness to approach him, sentiments of indelible pleasure, which will not be easily effaced from their memory."

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With reference to the recent correspondence of the gallant Marshal with the Mayoress of Limerick relative to a Oatholic charity, it seems that the hero not only sent his autograph as was requested, but also, without making any allusion to it in his letter, en-closed the sum of 100 francs to be applied to the objects of the charity. Thus, says the Nation, was a noble act modestly and gracefully done, and again we repeat, for now it has added force, that the conduct of the gallant Marshal and noble Duke contrasts strongly with that of Lord Palmerston, who, when applied to to purchase a few tickets to aid in the completion of the new Dominican church in this city, returned them to the sender with a note containing a gross insult to Catholicity.

By the way of reaction against the formal and punctilious politeness of the Loyalist period, the manners of the French officers of the present day are rather blunt and brurque. M'Mahon is distinguished by a manner of exquisite courtesy worthy of those old Irish cavaliers whom the Empress Maria Thereso -no mean judge-pronounced "the finest gentlemen in Europe." He is also a Catholic of genuine and earnest piety .- Waterford Citizen.

It is reported that the unnatural privilege of preventing young people from contracting marriage, save with his consent, is assumed by a landowner in this county, and exercised over the families of holders on his estates. The land law, had as it is, gives him no such right. The Almighty never appointed him director of hearts, or umpire of affections. The church does not even attempt to usurp the authority he would arrogate ; and society never invested him with a protension to such inordinate control. When the operation of the landlord code in Ireland is next defended by the English and Irish eulogists of that oppressive code, they will have another topic to interweave in their essays, illustrative of the workings of the one sided system in the landlord assumption of more than parental authority.

PROTESTANT POOR-LAWS. - One day last week visions of a Poor Removal Act massed in the year 1579. The order commenced :--- " Take notice, that as you were born in Ireland"-and, after stating the timation is given to the Guardiaus to amend their ance; and I further warn you that if you shall after rules. The Commissioners say-" With regard to wards works works works and a say a start of the say of the wards return to Scotland, and apply the persons who may properly take part in the re-) again become chargeable, yourself or your family, to ligious teaching of the Roman Catholic children in this city of Edinburgh, without having obtained a the workhouse schools, the Commissioners think the settlement therein, you shall be deemed a vagaboud, and, under the provisions of an Act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in the year 1579, entitled 'An Act for the Punishment of Strange and Idle Beggars, and Reliefs of the Puir and Impotent,' may be apprehended and prosecuted criminally before the sheriff of the county; and shall, upon conviction, be punishable by imprisonment, with or without hard laher, for a period not exceeding two months.-G. Jameson." Comment on the above is unnecessary. A law to punish the poor could not be obtained without ransacking the archives of nearly 300 years ago. The original can be seen with Captain M'Bride.-Northern Whig.

country? When your Lordship deduced the eviyou so soon forgot the widespread rebellion in Inlia, or, if you remember it, that you did not acquit his Holiness of the charge, or condemn your own Administration, by applying to it the same rule and measure.

"It is in vain that kings rage and peoples meditate foolish things against Christ and His Vicar on carth. He that is on high will mark-as he has often marked-such impious projects. Not only will the rock of his eternal power remain unshaken, but, as the oldest dynasty in Enrope is but as if of yesterday, compared to this patrimony of St. Peter, it will remain intact, shielded by the Providence that created it, after witnessing successive kingdoms and empires pass away.

I have the honour to be your Lordship's very obedient servant, "† Joux, Archbishop of Tuam.

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH O'BRIEN. - Archbishop M'Hale has received the following letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien. -- " Cabermoyle, Newcastle-West, Oct. 10.--My Lord Archbishop,--I have seen in the newspapers of last week an appeal to Protestant opinion in reference to the Tuam School, on the part of Mr. More O'Ferrall, M.P., who deserves to be considered a prominent leader of the Catholics in Ireland—not only on account of his birth, fortune, talents, and social position, but also because he nobly dissociated himself from a connection of long standing with the Whigs when they insulted his religion and its professors by passing the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. It seems to me that the Liberal Protestants of Ireland ought not to hesitate to answer that appeal. For myself, though I would renounce Protestantism without delay, if I believed that its essential character required approval of such acts as often done in its name in Ireland, yet as a non-Catholic member of this community, who feels a deep interest in everything that concerns the welfare of Ireland, I have no besitation in declaring that I consider the proceedings of the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, in regard to your Catholic school-house, as an act of simle robbery committed under the name of law.

" The admitted facts of the the case are, I believe, that Catholics expended upon a piece of waste groud in the Town of Tuam, held under a title which was believed to be equivalent to perpetual, tenure not less than £700 for the construction of a schoolhouse, which was placed under the care of the Christian Brothers, whose admirable system of instruction is approved by all friends of education; that the Protestant Bishop, availing himself of an iniquitous law, turned these monks out of possession without offering to the Catholics any compensation for their capital which had been expended on these premises.

" ought not perhaps, to express my opinion, that under these circumstances the boys of Tuam were fully justified in burning the school-house, because I am unwilling to encourage arson in any form, but at least they committed no wrong towards the Protest ant Bishop, for they burnt only the property which in equity belonged to the Catholics.

"I have more than once been on the point of sending a subscription in aid of the new school-house which is to be built as a substitute for that from which the Catholics have been ejected, but I have felt that upon such an occasion the Catholics ought | be your faithful servant, both conclusions sufficiently explain the humanity of to have displayed a very different spirit from that

objection against Protestants taking part in such teaching is a reasonable one." The Commissioners also recommend-" The appointment by the Guardians of at least one Roman Catholic teacher among the several teachers who at present hold office in the workhouse schools, masmuch as the number of Roman Catholic children forms a considerable portion of the whole; and the Commissioners cannot forbear observing that if such a course had been pursued in making those appointments, it is very likely that no part of the present difficulty would have arisen as to the religious teaching in the schools.-Finally, the Commissioners recommend the Guarlians of Belfast to " take the arrangements for the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic children into their further consideration, with a view to meet the objections of the Roman Catholic Chaplain so far as they are founded in reason, and are in consonance with the spirit of the Poor Law enactment."

The Dundalk Democrat writes in the following terms on the subject of the amnesty to the Irish Exiles :- "We perceive by the Waterford Citizen that meeting was held in that city last week, the object of which was to press on the British Government to permit the Irish exiles to return from America to their native country. There were Irishmen at that meeting, and if the objects they had in view were not worthy of support they would not have attended. Sir B. Morris, Mr. Blake and others, proposed and seconded resolutions, and their words met with the cordial and enthusiastic applause of all present. Mr. P. J. Smyth, the talented and patriotic proprietor of the Cilizen, addressed the meeting in an in-

teresting speech, in which he asscribed the position of the exiles when they made their escape from bondage at the antipodes. He distinctly proved that by this escape not a single blot or stain was cast on their honor; for, although they were convicted by packed juries, and by the foulest agency the Whigs of England and Ireland could devise, they did not make any effort to escape from duress whilst their word of honor had been plighted. It was only when the term of their patrole had concluded that they made their exit from their keepers. We do not know that there is any one in Ireland so hard-hearted as to oppose the movement in favor of procuring a complete pardon for these gallant Irishmen. We believe that men of all creeds would view with pleasure any act which would leave them free to visit their native land. But if the British Government had a particle of manly feeling about it, it would have long since set them free. They should not have permitted the Government of France, which they call a despotism, to outstrip them in acts of kindness to the vanquished. When Smith O'Brien was allowed to come to Ircland, the same measure of justice should have been meted to Mitchel, Meagher, M'Manus, and Do-heny. But let us not talk of the past, but confine ourselves to the present. The men of Waterford have commenced a movement on behalf of our political exiles, and let it be vigorously sustained by the entire country. For ten long years these gentlemen have been far away from their friends and their country; and to warm Irish hearts that has been a punshment which only those who suffer it can conceive. It is full time that they should return; and let us hope that Ireland will take care that their pardon will not be long delayed.

There are 153 paupers in Roscrea workhouse, two of whom belong to Donaghmore and seven to Borrisokane.

The publicans of Cahir have resolved to keep their houses closed during the entire Sabbath.

NICENAMES .-- No name can escape from being turned into ridicale by adding to it a droll profix.-Lyon, whom I knew at college, a great coxcomb, to his serious distress, was everywhere greeted as Dandy Lyon." No man was ever more annoved than he was by this ridiculous joke, and great was his relief when he inherited an estate with the privilege of assuming the name of "Winder." Had he laid aside his absurd style of dress, it is possible he might thus have escaped the ridicule to which he had exposed himself; but his relentless companions merely altered his nickname, and he was ever afterwards known as "Beau Winder."-Dublin University Magazine,

The almost daily Cabinet Councils held by Ministers during the past week are reasonably supposed to have reference to the coming Congress, and to indicate anything rather than a perfect unanimity in their coupsels. The concession to the Italian revolution which Lord John Russell, in his Aberdeen speech, pledged the Government to make a sine qua non preliminary to England's participating in the Congress, is not likely, we fear, to promote the co-hesion of the Cabinet. The isolation of Great Britain from European counsels at so momentuous a crisis as the present, will not, or we are much deceived, be regarded by the country as a lesser evil than the possibility of her being outvoted on a question of purely Continental arrangement. We have ever advocated non-intervention, but that is a very different thing from isolation. Great Britain cannot become isolated from Europe without present dishonor and prospective danger. The eventuality is not indeed probable though our Secretary for Foreign Affairs has done his best to bring it about. There is a fatality about all that he does, and we have no confidence, judging from the past, that bis pilotage of the State in the matter of the Congress will prove prosperous. Lord John Russell evidently pre-supposes the whole question when he insists, as a preliminary to a Congress, on the right af the Italians to choose their own government being acknowledged. If this were done, the work of the Congress would take no higher rank than the discussions at Zurich, for it must, in that case, be confined to mere matters of detail. - Weekly Register.

The first batallion of the military train for China was under orders to depart overland.

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True Oclitness. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL FRIDAY. NOV. 11, 1859.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Treaty of Zurich, signed on the 17th ult., and of which an analysis will be found on our 6th page, whilst professing to regulate the affairs of the Italian Peninsula, settles nothing, but rather increases the pre-existing complication. No one of the parties immediately interested therein is satisfied. Sardinia is not satisfied, because by the 16th clause the religious communities in Lombardy-now handed over to the first named power-are authorised to dispose of their property, by sale, and to retain the proceeds ; whilst Sardinia, as a Liberal Power, naturally expected to have the privilege of robbing the Church in Lombardy, and appropriating the revenues of its religious communities. Neither have the people of the revolted Duckies much cause to be pleased with the Treaty ; for it re-affirms the principle-laid down betwixt the Emperors at Villafranca-of the restoration of the exiled Grand Dukes. But then as this restoration is not to question, shall as a body pledge itself publicly to he effected by force; and as, except by force, their restoration is to all appearance impossible, the Grand Dukes have little reason to feel gratefel for the stipulations in their behalf. It is not ceedings of the Convention, or to give any semwonderful, therefore, that no body believes in the blance of political support to the party in whose Treaty, and that there is very little confidence in the continuance of peace. "What is certsin," says the Times' Paris correspondent, " is that the conclusion of the Treaty, and the prevalent helief that a European Congress will assembie, have not yet had the effect of causing even a sight revival of confidence in the commercial world."

It is from the political and social condition of Central Italy, however, that the efficacy of a parehment treaty to restore order, and allay the war fever in Europe, may be estimated. That condition is described by the Times' correspondcut : an authority whom no one will accuse of dren to the paltry considerations of place and prejudices against Italian Liberals, or in favor of party. the ancien regime. Writing from Parma, where in the murder of Anviti, the true Liberal or reloved, this authority says :---

"The town of Parma is in a hopeless state of demoralization. I never saw such impudent, arrogant such lame attempts to compromise with truth and fratioe among the upper orders."

THE CONVENTION .- This much talked of - A TRUE BILL .- The Echo; a Toronto Proplace in Toronto on Wednesday last. | Several importance in the eyes of Catholics, which it would not otherwise possess.

Our first sentiment is naturally one of surprise that any Catholic should countenance a meeting held with such objects as these which the promoters of the Convention profess to have in view. These avow their main object to be the deliverance of Protestant Upper Canada from Catholic Lower Canadian control. Or in other words, Protestant Reformers urge this as their great, their only grievance ; that over the government of the country Popery bas too great an influence ; and the design of the Convention avowedly is, to concert measures to weaken that Popish influ-

ence, and to obtain a preponderance for Protestantism. " Protestant Reformers" make no secret that " Protestant Ascendency" is what they ann at, and is that which the deliberations of the Convention are designed to establish. That Catholics should appear to co-operate in such a policy; that they should in semblance even lend their aid to carry out the anti-Catholic designs of their bitterest enemies, is certainly a phenomenon for which it is not easy to account.

But we hope that such is not the serious intetention of the Catholic delegates. We hope, and until the contrary shall have been proved by the result, we will believe that it is with the view of promoting the cause of " Freedom of Education" that Catholics have condescended to become members of the Covention. Their duty is plain; and if they shrink from its performance, they are unworthy of the name of Catholics.---That duty is, at the very first meeting of the Convention, to elicit from its Protestant members, a clear explicit declaration of their intended course on the School Question-as the one question in which, above all others, Catholics are interested. If the "Protestant Reform" party, thus called upon to declare its policy on that carry out the views of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, then, under such circumstances, but under such circumstances only, can Catholics consent to take any part in the subsequent proname it has been summoned. But if that party refuse to give public and satisfactory assurance as to its School policy, then it is the bounden duty of Catholics---if they regard either the pre-cepts of their faith, or their honor as gentlemen -to withdraw at once from the Convention ; and to tell its members that they are, and ever will be, the political enemies of all who refuse to, or withhold from, them their rights to educate their children as they please. This is the only manly, honorable and consistent course that Catholics can pursue; and thus only will they be able to redeem themselves from the reproach-so degrading to them as Catholics- of being willing to keep the School question in abeyance, and of subordinating the eternal interests of their chil-

That the "Protestant Reformers" entertain any favorable intentions towards Catholics, we do not belive, and, indeed, we have the assurrolutionary spirit has been most strikingly deve- ance of the Globe to the fact, that they do not. They will, therefore, in order to avoid the dilemma in which they would be placed by being called upon to declare themselves openly on the bearing on the part of the lower people; never heard School Question, most probably do their best to evade the discussion of that question ; and every induence will be brought to bear on the timid, Again, speaking of the affairs of Northern and the servile, and mercenary, amongst Catholics, to Central Italy, generally, the same correspondent induce them also to avoid all allusions to such a very dangerous topic-and one which, after all, merely involves the eternal happiness, or eternal "The symptoms of serious disorder are overywhere present. I know that every syllable I have just years ago, the friends of the "Ins," or Ministerialists, exerted themselves for a similar purpose ; and just as in those days the TRUE WITNESS urged the Catholic electors to force on the discussion of the School Question, without regard to the effects of such a discussion upon the fortunes of the Ministry; so would we respectfully, but earnestly, urge upon our coreligionists the duty of forcing the discussion of the same allimportant question upon the "Ouls," or wouldbe Ministerialists, without the slightest regard to the feelings, wishes, passions, prejudices, or interests, of their colleagues in the Convention .--Indeed, were the " Protestant Reformers" honest men, they would not require to have the question the Italian Question. From Rome we learn that forced upon them ; they would spontaneously declare themselves either for or against us. Your knave only, your sneaking, double-faced hypo-crite, who desires to keep his political principles are however still very active with their favorite hidden from the world, is he who shrinks from avowing them. If the " Protestant Reformers" of the Convention do not speak out on the School Question, it is because they desire to conceal their sentiments, with the intent of deceiving, either their new Catholic, or their ancient Protestant supporters. But Catholics are not such fools as to allow themselves thus to be deceived; they will appreciate at its true value the reticence of their pretended friends; and they will remember that it is written-Hc that is not with us, is against us. As Catholics therefore we look to the proceedings of the Convention with some interest, because thereby will be settled the question that has been lately agitated-whether on politicoreligious questions, and, above all, whether on the School Question, Catholics and " Protestant of England have taught the lawfulness of amuse-Reformers" hold principles in common. If they ments on that day; and from the pulpit, have exdo, the fact will become apparent at the Couvention, and we shall be prompt to confess our error sure afforded by the cessation from service work, and to admit the possibility of a Catholic-Clear- to indulge in innocent and healthy atbletic exer-Grit alliance. If however, on the contrary, cises. either by their reticence, or their explicit declarations, the "Protestant Reformers" give us no reason to believe that they have entirely aban- nessed at the Parish Church of Montreal, or, as doned their opposition to Separate Schools, we shall be confirmed in our opinion that any kind description of these ceremonies, he is for the Boiscoust meeting have not us yet been made Catholics, imminently dangerous and inexpressi- again ask permission to have a verdict of Guilty bly degrading.

gathering of the "Ours" and their friends took testant journal, and which, as rejoicing, in the title of Episcopal Recorder, we may assume to Catholics have deemed it their duty to attend; be an organ of the "Church as by Law Estaband their presence invests the meeting with an lished," publishes, in its issue of the 2nd inst., a long array of charges against " Popery in Lower

Canada." The indictment is composed of several "Counts," to all of which, we suppose, we must plead; and since from a Protestant jury a favorable verdict can scarcely be anticipated, we are well content to be pronounced " Guilty" of that where with the Episcopal Recorder accuses us. To enumerate the several charges of our Protestant cotemporary against Popery in Lower Canada, is briefly to pronounce its eulogy.

The first Count in the indictment charges us (Papists) with being "very numerous" and with increasing rapidly in number and influence." To this charge, which is an ample refutation of the boasts of the Montreal Witness as to the success of the French Canadian Missionary Society, we at once plead " Guilty." It is with the Church to day as it was of old; it is established in the faith, and increased in numbers"-Acts, XVI. 6-and we thank God

The next Count charges us with having " erectad large churches in every town and city;" and with the great wealth of our ecclesiastical institutions (which is the secret of Protestant hostility thereunto.) To this we offer no defence ; demurring only to the insuluation that " Romanists must give to their Church, whether they are willing or not." The only compulsory payment in Canada is that of "tithes," and the payment of tithes is one of the conditions upon which the tithe-payers hold their lands, but to which Catholics alone are subject. But with this solitary exception, all the property of the Church in the Lower Province has been acquired either by purchase, or by donations from private individuals.

We are next accused of having numerous ' Nunneries and Monkeries," which " are silently making rapid progress," and which afford shelter, food, employment and education to large numbers of poor, and uneducated persons. The Emscopal Recorder insists strongly on the enorinity of this offence against Protestantism :---"The number of children under the care of the Sisters and Brothers is startling, the latter having 5.000. When we think of the tuition these young Nuns undergo, we as Protestants may well shudder at the prospect of what Lower Canada will be twenty years hence."--Episcopal Recorder. What Protestants may shudder at, it is not for

us to determine; but we may feel well assured that, if the devil could look up, and see what is passing in this portion of the earth, the sight of the thousands of children annually snatched from his clutches by the "Monkeries and Nunperies" of Lower Canada, would strike bun with dismay. and cause a shudder to pass through hell, thus defrauded of its expected victums. But we must porary's formidable Bill of Indictment :---

"In the Lower House last session, the Papal influence was brought to bear to make death-bed bequests valid." We acknowledge the "corn;" and we are

Sundays, and other Festivals of Obligation, its interior is well filled-or, as the Episcopal Recorder complains :----

every seat is occupied, and hundreds, are standing in the passages." Whilst the congregation-

"appeared to be very attentive to what was going

In like manner we have nothing to urge against the charge, that "the Roman Catholics are very attentive to church attendance;" or that, " during every day in the week, from an early hour in the morning till evening, they are to be seen entering the Cathedral, in which they remain for some time in a devout posture, looking towards the altar." Heinous as these offences may appear in the eyes of Protestants, and totally unlike anything that the Episcopal Recorder can possibly have witnessed amongst the members of his denomination, they are, we can assure him, universal in all Catholic countries .---So, too, with regard to the Confessional; we plead Guilty to entertaining the belief that Christ was neither a fool nor an impostor; and that, as a necessary consequence, when He said to His Anostles, "Whosoever sins ye remit they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retained they are retained .- St. John, xx., 23,-His words were intended to convey some clear, definite meaning; and that the promise in those words conveyed has been faithfully redeemed .----This we cannot call in question, without calling in question either the samty, or the honesty of Christ ; and if Protestants could prove to us that our belief in the power of the Priest to remit or retain sus, in the sense attributed to them by the Catholic Church, was folly, they would, by the same act, convince us that reason required us to look upon Christ either as a fool, or as a knave.

And, here again, the Episcopal Recorder must allow us to apply to him the argumentum ad hominem. He professes to marvel at the credulity of the Papist; is amazed " how any intellectual Protestant can become a convert to Romanusm"-seeing that it is a doctrine of the Catholic Church, that, in virtue of the supernatural powers given by Christ to His Apostles, and transmitted through their successors, the Priest actually receives at his ordination "the Holy Ghost," and the power-" veluti a judice" --- of remitting or retaining sin. This is what mostly appeals to the organs of wonder with which the Episcopul Recorder is most capriciously or partially endowed.

We say capriciously and partially; because . there is a still greater marvel than that at which the Episcopal Recorder marvels, but at which he marvels not at all; because there is an inconthan which he pretends to detect in Romanists, but which seems to excite in him no amazement whatsoever, though to Papists it presents the most inscrutable of pshychological problems.-That marvel is this:

That any man should be such a fool, or such a knave-(one or the other he must be)-as to profess himself a member of a particular Church, and yet at the same time, and in the same breath to deny and ridicule what that Church leaches. Thus the professed Anglican, if an intelligent man, if not altogether an idiot, and therefore morally irresponsible ; and if at the same time an per Canada has been governed against the well bonest man, must believe all that the Church of understood wishes of the people"--- [i.c., that, England by her Liturgies and Articles believes and teaches. He may not believe that his pass to the next item of onr Protestant cotem- Church is infallible or incapable of error; but been partially established]-" by a corrunt so long as he continues a member thereof, he French party." must, it neither a fool nor a knave, believe that all she teaches is true. The honest man, the accusation against the members of Lower Canaman with one spark of honorable or virtuous feel- da, but, we regret to say it, only a very shah ing 10 his bosom, would scorn to remain for one moment, or in appearance even, a member of a community which in his opinion demanded a lie to be accepted as a divine truth. Now let us individual, and against the encroaching tyranny of apply these axioms to the Episcopul Record-

SIGNIFICANT .---- The Bowmanville Statesman; one of the chief organs of the " Protestant Reformers" or " Clear Grils" of Upper Canada, notices, and comments favorably upon, the document lately given to the world as embodying the policy of the Reformers, or " Outs" of the Lower Province. The Bowmanville Statesman is delighted at the sight of representatives of Lower Canadian constituencies taking part with the enemies of Lower Canada, and betraying the interests which they were sent to Parliament to watch over and protect. To the Boromanville Statesman such a spectacle is as pleasing as it was unexpected :---

"We were quite unprepared to see such a document emanating from the bitherto un popular politi-cul party in Lower Canada. It candidly admits that Upper Canada has been governed against the wall understood wishes of the people by a corrupt French party." We are not surprised that the policy advo-

cated by Messrs. Drummond, Dorion, & Co., meets with the warm approval of the Boromanville Statesman ; for we remember that Mr. Drummond was the introducer of the infamous and insulting clauses of the Religious Incorporation Bill ;-that in the last Session of Parlia-ment, M. Dorion, who to the disgrace of Montreal, is still one of our so-called representatives. voted in favor of those most odious clauses ;--whilst the Bomanville Statesman is conspicuous, even amongst " Protestant Reformers" for its hatred of Catholicity, and takes no pains to disguise its hostility to Popery and its yearnings after "Protestant Ascendency." It was through the columns of the Bomanville Statesman, for instance, that a short time ago the " Protestant Reformers" betrayed their real intentions towards us, as being -- " The Repeal of the secta-rian School Laws"-- " Protestant Ascendency," and the complete overthrow of the Papacy-and above all, the withdrawal of the Elective Franchise from Catholics. All these are " planks of the political platform" of the " Protestant Reformers" of Upper Canada, as given to the world through the columns of their organs of the press; it is but natural therefore that these journals should hail with joy the appearance of a document from Lower Canada which endorses their darling policy in solfar as Upper Canada is concerned

For though opinions may differ as to the effects unon Lower Canada of a repeal of the Legislative Union, there can be no doubts as to the inmediate effects of such a measure aron the Catholic minority of the Upper Province. Socially and politically, the latter would be placed in the same position as that in which the Catholics of the New England States find themsistency, an absurdity, infinitely more glaring selves. They would be unrepresented in Parlinment ; and without a voice in the Legislature, they would soon be deprived of the miserable installment of justice which they hold at present in the shape of their Separate Schools. For this installment of justice, pitiful as it is, the Catholics of Upper Canada are indebted to their Legislative Union with Lower Canada, and the votes of the members of this section of the Province. This in fact is the very complaint urged by the " Protestant Reformers" of Upper, against the Catholics of Lower, Canada. Their complaint is, in the words of their organs, " that Upagainst the wishes of the Protestant Reformers, a system of separate schools for Catholics has

There is a slight foundation of truth for this one. It is to their interference with the affairs of Upper Canada, that the Catholic minority are indebted for the little that they enjoy ; but, had the former done their duty, had they manifested but half as much zeal for the interests of religion, as they have displayed for the defence of 1. He calls himself a member of the Church a Ministry ; or if our Canadian Ministers had been as intent upon promoting the good of the Church as upon pocketing and securing them quarterly salaries, the condition of our Catholic brethren in the West would not be what it is to-day. It is because the " French party" of have interfered too little in the affairs of Upper Canada, not because they have interfered too much; because too many amongst them, when they went to Parliament left their faith behind them ; and when amongst Protestants forget that they were Catholics, and behaved themselves as if they were ashamed of their religion, as if they were only auxious to avoid the reproach of being · bigots'--- it is because Lower Canadian Ministers and Members of Parliament have failed io their duty towards their coreligionists, and approved themselves too obsequious to the prejudices of Protestants-that the School Question has not been finally and equitably settled; and that unfortunately a great breach has been opened betwixt the Catholics of the Upper Province and their bretbren of Lower Canada, to whom by every principle of duty, honor, and interest, they ought to be united in the bonds of brotherly love. The Catholics of Upper Canada may have good reasons to complain of the " French party," not for what it has done, but for having left updone those things which it it should have done. But the " Protestant Reformers" have no such grounds of complaint. Indeed their charge against Lower Canada is, that it has done too much for the Catholics of their section of the Province; and the only grievance, or semblance of grievance, which they can make out against their political opponents is, that the latter have interfered too successfully in favor of the oppressed Catholic minority. The "Protestant Reformers" claim a prescriptive right to " wallop their own nigger "-z.e., the Papists; and resent accordingly, as an intolerable outrage, the timid and gentle remonstrances which, from time to time, the " French party" have preferred in be-half of the " walloped." It is monstrous, therefore, that Catholics in Upper Canada should make common cause with their " wallopers" against the Lower Canadians, to whose interference they owe what little immunity from " walloping " they have hitherto enjoyed.-However, if by their alliance with the " Clear Grits," or "Protestant Reformers," the Catho-

writes :---

appa:ept. atterned is flatly contradicted by nearly the whole of the Italian press, and nothing is more distressing or alarming than the utter disregard of truth by which the newsmongers here seem bent upon deceiv-ing themselves no less than the world. • • It is not true that Central Italy has at this present moment more than 45,000 or 50,000 men under arms. It is not quite a week ago since General Mezzacapo assured me the Central Italian forces only amounted to 25,000 men."- Times Corr.

That from this chaos order can be evoked without the interference of some power from without, seems impossible ; and it is most probable therefore that both Austria and France will and themselves involved in fresh disputes upon the Pope had returned to that city on the 20th u't., and had been well received. The Liberals weapon the stiletto; as appears from the murder of a M. Spontoni on the 13th ult. at Velletri .--"It is feared," says a letter in the Times, "he was the victum of Italian revolutionists, who condeman to death all those who dare to abandon them."

There are still rumors of a hostile feeling betwixt the French and British Governments, growiog out of the dispute between Spam and Morocco; and the Paris corespondent of the London Mouning Herald states that the impression is gaining ground that a rupture is imminent. Of the French journals, many are filled with bitter intectives against that " perfide Albion."

A meeting of the Prelates of Ireland was held on the 19th ult., to treat of matters of vital importance to the Church in Ireland. We learn from the Nation that their Lordships have decuied on unmediate and vigorous action on the Education Question; so as to convince the Govcontent and the public of their unshaken resolution to carry out the views expressed in their late Pastoral. The particulars, however, of the late puble.

proud, as Papists, that Papal in fluence should have been exerted in behalf of the natural rights of the the Legislature. Knowing as we do what kind er. of stuff a Canadian Legislature is for the most part composed of, we ought to be thankful, very thankful indeed, that there is an influence that can be opnosed to it; and especially should we be thankful that that 'influence is exerted in the cause of justice, and of right against might.

We plead "Guilty" to the next Count also, with great satisfaction ; to that of having opposed the legalisation of bigamy; and having resisted the attempt to substitute the gloom, superstition, and debauchery of a Puritanical Sabbath, for the cheerfulness, rational religion, and innocent enjoyments of the Christian Lord's Day. On both these points too, our opponent should, as a professing member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England, take our part, and sustain our cause.

With regard to Divorce, and the doctrine of the indissolubility of the marriage union, quoud vinculum, there is no difference whatever betwixt the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and to be an organ. Both hold that marriage is indissoluble, and that Divorce, a vinculo, is beyond the power of any earthly tribunal to grant. In attacking us, therefore, in treating divorce as a right, which the " laws of God" allow to man, the Episcopal Recorder, attacks. not us, but the Fathers of his own church : and deliberately accuses the Church of England of error in her teachings. So also with regard to what, in the cant of the conventicle, is called the Sabbath. The highest authorities of the Church horted the people to avail themselves of the lei-

The Episcopal Recorder next urges against us the ceremonies of High Mass, as by him withe erroneously styles it, the Cathedral. In his of political alliance with them would be to us as most part preity accurate; and we will once recorded against us. The church is large; on

of England.

2. The Church of England in the plainest and most unambiguous lauguage teaches, as a divine truth, as a portion of the Christian Revelation, that the Priest has power to forgive or retain sin. The Anglican Bishop when he ordains the Priest whom the "Protestant Reformers" complain. or Minister, expressly says to him ;---

"Receive the Holy Ghost for the Office and Work of a Priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the Imposition of our bands. Whose sins thou dost forgive they are forgiven : and whose sins thou dost retain they are retained."

Neither is it intended that this power should be unemployed; nor is it insinuated that the "Imposition of our hands" is to be looked upon as an imposition, or act of an impostor. For in its Liturgy, the Anglican Church commands its Ministers to use the following words :--

"By His authority committed to me, I absolut thee from all thy sins, in the name" Sc.

No amount of quibbling, no word-splitting, or other ingenious devices to make black white, and blue no color at all, can invalidate the above language. If there be any meaning in words, that of which the Episcopal Recorder professes the Anglican Church teaches, as divide truth, that the "Imposition" of Episcopal hands does give power to him on whom they are imposed, to forgive" or " retain, sins."

(3) But the Episcopal Recorder who professes to belong to the Anglican Church; uay, who boasts that his " Is the only Church of England Religious Newspaper Published in Canada," denies what his Church explicitly teaches, and marvels that any one should be so foolish as to believe its doctrines. What then are we to think of the honesty, consistency, and logical abilities of the Episcopal Recorder, and of those members of the Anglican Church who accept it as an organ of their Church, and exponent of its dogmas?

In a word, we plead "Guilty" to all that the Episcopal Recorder in his article under review urges against " Popery in Lower Canada;" can he refuse to plead "Guilty" to the charge of gross inconsistency-which implies every thing that is intellectually and morally contemptiblethat we urge against him; in that, calling himself a member of the Anglican Church, he rejects as a lie, that which his Church teaches as a divine truth?

* Conc. Trid. Sessio XIV. c. vi.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **-NOVEMBER--1-1, --1859**-

lies of Upper-Canada shall succeed in bringing about the contemplated organic changes in the Constitution, we may venture to predict that they will soon get kicked and cuffed to their hearts' content by their " Clear Grit" friends and allies.

We shall be met however by Lower Canadians, with the argument-and the suicidal policy of some amongst the Catholics of Upper Canada makes it very difficult to reply to it-" Why should we expose ourselves to the hostility of the Protestants of Upper Canada, which we are certain to incur if we interfere on behalf of the educational rights of the Catholic minority-seeing that they in whose behalf we interfere-not only testify no gratitude for our interference, but actually join their enemies and our enemies against Lower Canada?" There is much justice, it must be admitted, in this way of putting the case ; but as Catholics, duty obliges, or should oblige, the Lower Canadians still to extend a helping hand to their persecuted brethren of the West, who would be altogether unrepresented in the Legislature, were it not for the "French party." Were the Protestants of Lower Canada treated as are the Catholics of Upper Canada; were they taxed for the support of the Catholic Church-or were they denied the right of having separate schools, their brethren would not hesitate one moment as to what course to pursue; with one voice the Protestant constituencies of Upper Canada would insist upon justice to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, and would scout the doctrine that in such a case non-interference was a duty. Why then should not Catholics be as zealous and active in the cause of their oppressed Catholic brethren, as the Protestants of Upper Canada would be in he consistently defend the action of the Civil behalf of the Protestants of Lower Canada, if Magistrate, in interfering with things purely spithe former suspected even that the latter were ritual? unjustly dealt with by the Catholic majority?

This we say, not with the view of ripping up old sores, or of perpetuating strife, but with a sincere desire for a cordial union betwixt Catholics of all origins and from both sections of the Province. We may be sure that a policy which meets the approval, of journals such as the Bowmanville Statesman, and of the party of which it is the organ, must be dangerous to Catholicity, and hostile to our common interests; we may be certain, therefore, that it is a policy which no Catholic can pursue without being guilty of treason to his Church. It is a policy from which, if carried out, the Catholics of Upper Canada must be the immediate and greatest, if not the only sufferers; for in spite of the gross dereliction of duty of which French Canadian Ministers, and members of Parliament, have been repeatedly guilty, still it is solely owing to French Canadian influence -- slightly as that influence has been exerted-upon the Legislature, that Catholic separate schools exist at all ; or that Catholic children are not flogged into apostacy in the common schools of Toronto as they are in the common schools of Boston. We condemn, no one has condemned more strongly or more frequently, the apathy, the worse than apathy of many of our representatives from this section of the Province; their want of firmness, their hankering after place, and their indifference to the claims of duty, when those claims are opposed to their nersonal interests. They excuse themselves by urging, that the Catholic laity of Upper Canada are themselves indifferent on the School Question; and are far more occupied with plans for procuring for themselves a share in a re-distribution of governmental patronage,

and securing their election to Municipal honors, than with the religious education of their children. This plea, though no valid excuse for those who urge it, is unfortunately only too frue in so far as those Catholics are concerned who have become parties to the alliance with the "Protestant Reformers;" and with the latter are the advocates of the "Voluntary System" as beld by George Brown, and all his political partisans. There is no doubt that the "School Question" has been virtually thrown overboard by a portion of the Catholic body, who, disappointed in their search after place under a Cartier-Macdonald administration, hope to obtain that long cherished object under one of which M.M. Brown and Dorion shall be the chiefs. But as this party is not very large in point of numbers, and morally is most contemptible, the Catholics of Upper Canada should be careful not to give the Lower Canadians any reason for believing that there exists amongst the former any de-sign of allowing the School Question to drop, or of holding it in abeyance. It is the question of questions; the question which in season and out of season, at every political meeting where a single Catholic is present, should be forced upon the attention of all the members, who should all be compelled to declare themselves thereon publicly and explicitly. By thus acting, by showing themselves in earnest on the School Question, by subordinating all other political questions to it, and by a f ithful adherence to their old policy of "War, Par to the knife," with every man, with every party, who or that, will not make Public Lectures, Debates, and Classes, instituted justice to the Catholics on the School Question an integral plank of his or its political platformbut thus only-shall the Catholics of Upper Canada succeed in convincing their brethren of the Lower Province, that they have been maligned by those who plead Upper Canadian indifference on the School Question in justification of the short-comings of Lower Canadian Ministers, and members of Parliament. It may be objected to us again, as it has been objected before, that our policy requires too many sacrifices to be adopted ; and that, if adopted, it would obtain for no man "a place even as a scavenger." We reply, as we have before replied, that we are perfectly indifferent as to seeing Catholics in office,, even as "scavengers;" and that uo good thing can be obtained, ether temporal or spiritual, without self-denial, and great sacrifice. If the Catholics of Upper Canada are not willing, for the sake of the spiritual interests of their children, to make every sacrifice, to renounce all prospects of place, and political advancement, how can they expect that and excite curiosity--to arouse the dormant mind, the Catholics of Lower Canada should make any sacrifice whatsoever for an object which, after all, immediately concerns the people of the other section of the Province?

DR. CAHILL .- We are pleased to learn that | clination to do-the Council of the Society encounthe St. Patrick's Society of this city, with a promptness which does honor to them as the representatives of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, have formally invited their distinguished fellowcountryman, the Rev. Dr. Cabill, to deliver a course of lectures before them, as soon after his arrival in this Continent, as he shall find convenient. We have no doubts but that this invitation will be cheerfully accepted; and that the efforts made by the St. Patrick's Society to cater to the intellectual wants of their fellowcountrymen will be duly appreciated by the pub-

"Thursday was generally observed as a day of rest from ordinary labor, and of the public worship of God by the Protestant part of the population .-The Roman Catholics appeared to pay no attention whatever to the recommendation of the Government to observe it."-Montreal Witness, 5th unit.

lic.

Our cotemporary should have known by this time that, in religious matters, Catholics take no instructions from the Civil Magistrate; and that, therefore, though we are far from treating with any semblance of levity the conduct of our separated brethren; though we appreciate, and respect the motives which induced them to observe the 3rd inst., as a holiday-we, Catholics, felt ourselves under no obligation to do the like .---Besides, our churches are open every day of the year; and every day, in the Holy Sacrifice, is thanksgiving" offered to God for all His mercies.

But what means the rebuke of the Montreal Witness? Does he not hold " that it is desirable to abolish all semblance even, of connexion betwixt Church and State " How, then, can

We learn that M. Aubry, Professor of the Laval University, will for the future preside over the editorial department of our estcemed cotemporary, the Courrier du Canada. Under such auspices, we may safely venture to predict for that journal a brilliant, and useful career.

At the last meeting of the Committee of Examiners of the Bar of Montreal, Roderick Masson, son of the late Hon. Joseph Masson, they take this opportunity of returning the most and Alabanse Muilleur son of Dr. Meilleur, Ex- cordial thanks of the Association. and Alphonse Meilleur, son of Dr. Meilleur, Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, were admitted to the practice of Law in this Section of the Province, after a very creditable examination. These young gentlemen are bearers of the Diploma in Law of Ste. Mary's College, Montreal, and entitled to the privilege attached to it by law.

The Globe of the 7th inst., enumerates the grievances of the "Protestant Reform" party which the Convention is to devise means to redres :---

The people of Upper Canada complains the Globe. have been ruled by a Lower Canadiau minority-their pockets robbed, their feelings insulted, their rights ignored-laws, magistrates, and taxes impos-ed upon them at the will of half a dozen French clergymon.

In short, the design of the Convention is simply to " put down Popery" in the Legislature.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. PATRICK'S LITE-RARY SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held on Thursday evening, November 2nd, at its hall, corner of McGill and Recollet Sts, the Treasurer's Statement was read and approved, from which it appeared that the receipts during the year had amounted to \$1,952 The receipts during the year and 1,252 57c; leaving a 7ic, and the expenditure to \$1,252 57c; leaving a balance in the Society's favor of \$699 43c. The following gentlemen were then elected officers for the ensuing year :--President--T. D. McGee, M.P.P. 1st Vice-President - P. Delaney.

tered obstacles, which for the benefit of others they feel constrained to point out. American editions of some of the more popular books on Irish subjects were to be found in our own bookstores, or at New York or Boston. But wheever desires to get together authorities in relation to the former history, or to subjects of special or local interest connected with that country, can only obtain them by correspond-ence with Dublin. Here a difficulty arises, which neither the Irish in America, nor the Dublin Book-rangements generally, the Council are under lasting sellers, should allow much longer to continue .-Nothing of the nature of a Book-Exchange, between Ireland and America, now exists; and whether it be that the infrequency of the demand discourages the establishment of such a system of exchange, or that the indifference or negligence of the trade diminishes

the demand by enhancing the expensiveness of par-ticular orders, certain it is that an Irish book will cost, to bring it to America, a considerable percentage on its first cost in Ireland.

Desirous to draw public attention to this point, the Council avail themselves of the opportunity of quoting the opinions of gentlemen in Ireland, whose names will be at once recognized as of the greatest weight in all matters of this description. Mr. Smith O'Brien, writing recently on the subject to one of the officers of the Society says :-

"I wish that you would assist in establishing some arrangement by which there may be greater opportunities hereafter, than at present exist, for the interchange of books published in Ireland and America Many books are published in America, which would find a ready sale here, if there were opportunities of purchasing them, and so the other hand there would be great encouragement for the publication of works in Ireland, if there were any agency existing by which they could be sold in America.

And Professor Curry, M.R.I.A., to whom we are under deep obligations for his kindness in selecting from the Dublin catalogues, works on Irish history for our library, remarks, in relation to another branch of the difficulty :--

" ' Old Books' are becoming exceedingly rare and dear here, They are sent out to all parts of the world, to which the last few years have carried our people in such numbers. Dr. Lanigan's Irish Eccle-siastical History and Archdull's monasticon, which, a few years ago, were sold for eight shillings, can scarcely be got now under forty-five shillings.

Under these circumstances, the Council consider themselves fortunate, in being able to say that they have procared, even a few such books, for their tembryo collection ; without Professor Curry's obliging aid, however, it would have been impossible for them to have done so.

The Council have also to acknowledge donations of valuable books from the Rev. Messra. Toupin, O'Farrell and O'Brien ; from Mrs. and Mr. James Sadleir; J. W. Hingston, M.D.; J. Donneily and T. C. Collins, Esqrs., and the President, to all of whom

A course, consisting of six public lectures, was delivered before the members of the Association and others commencing on Monday, the 7th November, and closing on the 5th May. Of these lectures, one was the President's introductory Address, on "The Intellectual Record of the Irish Race"; four were by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrel on "the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland"; one by Dr. Hingston, on The Harmony of Nature, and one by the Hm. Mr. Chavean, gher, 12s 6d : R Smith, £1 10s Superintendant of Education for Lower Canada on Brittany. We have to acknowledge that all these lectures were gratuitously given to aid in the establishment of the Association, and it will be seen, by the financial statement accompanying the Report, that they have materially contributed to that end. Lecture arrangements for the winter of 1860-61, will be announced through the city press in a few days. The Debates of the Society, held in its own hell, and open only to members, were maintained with much spirit and the best possible temper, during the entire session--from November till May. The large attendance on all those nights showed that this method of eliciting information is likely to become a favourite one, if carefully watched over. The following is a list of the topics discussed, and of the papers read, apropos of some of the subjects, after the close

of the debates :---DEBATES.

- 1. Whether Literary Societies or private studies are more conducive to the diffusion of Knowledge
- Whether the Soldier or the man of Letters confers more benefits on his country (discussed twice.
- Whether the Western Powers were justified

The conviction that the cultivation of musical taste, among our members, is an appropriate addition to our general programme, induced them to recommend the project of establishing an Instrumental Band, in connexion with the Society. To enable them to undertake this expense, a Pic-Nic was given, in the Botanical Gardens of M. Guilbault, on the 28th of July. The assemblage on that occasion was obligation for their indefatigable exertions. They bave now the pleasure of announcing that the Band so founded, under the able direction of Mr. Orozier, will probably be able to perform before and after the lectures of next season, and on the coming Anniversary of the birth of Thomas Moore.

Respectfully submitted, By Order of the Council. Dy VINCE THOMAS D'ARCY MCCER, President.

THOMAS J. WALSH, Recording Secretary. Montreal, November, 1859.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pakenham, A Harris, 10s; St Annelet, J B Blan-chette, 15s; Toronto, Rev Mr Soulerin, £1 10s; Kingston, J Baker, 10s; Cornwall, A MDonell, 15s [7]; St Johns, N.B., Rev Mr Quinn, 5a 30; Quebec, J Murphy, 103; Adjala, Rev Mr Quinn, 5a 3d; Quebec, J Murphy, 103; Adjala, Rev M O'Shea, 10a; Rox-borough, R M'Donald, 10a; Cote des Neiges, J Sex-ton, 7a 6d; Lachine, Rev Mr Prevost, 10a; Toronto, J M'Gee, LJ 55; St Andrews, D M'Mulhan, 21 55; Alexandria M Otheratic, 10a; Cherabia, N.J. Ma Alexandria, M M'Donald, 10s ; Chambly, F A Mc-Kenny, 103; Kingston, M Rourke, £1 28 6d; Riviere du;Renard, Rev Mr Blouin, 108; Riviere du Loup; L THE above amount has been deposited in Molsons Sherrington, E Conroy, 108; Swanton Falls, U.S. Rev Mr Cam. 10s.

Per D M'Gillis, Alexandria - G O'Brien, 10s. Per P M'Goldrick-Hemmingford, A M'Alear, 58;

Quebec, T Farnind, 5s.

Per E Doyle, Aylmer--itev Mr Michel, 21 5s. Per A M'Faul, Wellington-Self, 19s; T. W. Mandaville, £1 ös.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec -- C Sharples, 15s ; J Lilly, 15s; J Jordan, 15s; D Cooveney, 15s; Rev Mr Lemoine, £1 58; G M Muir, 128 6d; Sillery, J Fitzpa-

trick, £1 10s; St Foy, Rev Mr Huot, £1 5s. Per J Ryan, Barriefield-Self, 10s; D Donoghue,

10s; J M'Čallum, 10s.

Per W M Barty, Lacolle--W Murbby, 103

Per J Ford, Prescott-J Sullivan, 10s Per Rev Mr Lalor Picton-Self. 28 6d ; P M'Ma

hon, 123 6d. Per M Kelly, Merrickville - Self, 58 : J Roche, 58 Kyle, 58 ; M Kelly, 58.

Per J Leenaghan- Oshawa, D Riordan, 10s.

Per Daly, & Bro, Stanstead--d Doyle, 10s: Ar-

magh, Ireland, P Corvan, 5s. Per W Meehan, Russelltown---Sell, 5s; E M'Gill,

105. Per Rev Mr Camubell, St Anne de la Pocatiere-

Self, £1 73 6d; Segnin, J Campbell, £1 17 6d. Per J Rowhand, Ottawa City--C Goulden, 10s; J Finch, 10s; P Conwar, 15s; J Euright, 12s 6d; J M'Mahon, 17s 6d; J Heney, 18s 9d; M Boyle, 10s; G Wallingford, 12s 6d; J Kehne, 12s 6d; T Dono-

Per Rev P Dollard, Kingston--J Walsh, £1 58 Per P Magoire, Coboarg--T M'Carthy, 15s. Per M M'Namara, Kingston--J Cosgrove, 10s; Mrs Comerford, 5s; J Smith, £1 5s; Wolf Island, M Hawkins, £1 5s.

What do those Catholic members, who, it is said, intend participating in the deliberations of the Con-vention, say to the Globa's statement that the Grits have not abandoned, or determined not to abandon, their resistance to Separate Schools? Are they prepared to sink that question as one of minor consideration? Will they sacrifice the rights of the parent to educate his child according to the dictates of his conscience --- at the shrine of Gritism? And, if not, how can they consistently participate in the Conven-tion, after the avoval of the Globe, the organ of Gritism, that the Breformers have not and will not abandon their resistance to Separate Schools ? As to other Reforms, we look on them as after consideration. If the Grits cannot shate their hostility, their determined resistance to the demands of Catholics, then out upon an alliance with them, and out upon such Catholic as endeavor to bring about that alliance without making the School question a condition

On last Wednesday Phelix Lurray was tried at the Peterboro Assizes, before Mr. Justice Hagarty, for the murder of Patrick Connor, in the month of Jan. last, ot the town of Lindsay. Our readers no doubt will recollect the circumstances, as related in these columns at the time. They were of a very aggravat-ed nature. On the body of the unfortunate desceased were found five wounds, three were mortal, those that penetrated the heart, chest, and liver. The prisoner was defended by Mr. O'Rielly of this city. The Jury, after an absence of three hours returned into Court with a verdict of manslaughter, coupled with a recommendation to mercy. The learned Judge in passing sentence on the prisoner characterized the defence as a very able one, and stated that the prisoner no doubt owed his life to his eloquent and faithful counsel. A like compliment was paid to Mr. O'Reilly, by the Hon. Mr. McLean, some years ago, for his able defence of the American, Philo Beacdsly ---British Whig, of Kingston.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ARRANGEMET. - Our readers will see from the telegraphic report in another column, that the arrangement which we indicated a few days ago as having been made, is announced from Washington. Our Ocean Steamers for the future will carry the United States mails .- Gazette.

We hear but one report from all who use Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and that is, that its wonderful power in relieving the most severo pain has never been equalled. It will seldom fail if applied according to directions.

\$500 REWARD.

J Casanlt, 10s; J Rosa, 10s; J A Roy. 10s; Co-bourg, J Feeley, 15s; Chambly, J Mason, 21 5s; sent the following Bills LOST on FHIDAY, 4th instant, between the Bank of Montreal and Molsons Bank :-

4 \$1000 Bills of the Commercial Bank of Canada. 10 44 " " 4. 5 61

Or, if any part of the money is returned, a proportional amount of the Reward will be given. Payment of the above Bills has been stopped at all the Banks.

Montreal, Nov, 10, 1859.

IF YOU WANT

THE VERY BEST COOKING STOVE

That can be got for money, ask for the

"QUEEN'S CHOICE.

FIRST PRIZE COOKING STOYR,

Manufactured by

WILLIAM RODDEN & CO., 91 William Street.

Montreal, Nov. 10.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

FHE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Ganada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be coverned by quick sales and light profils.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS. E.J. NAGLE. Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street Oct. 20, 1859.

> ACADEMY OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTHE DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

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

same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the sual requisites and accomplishments

- 2nd ditto-T. J. Walsh.
- Treaturer-Rev. M. O'Brien. Corresponding Secretary-Jas. Donnelly. Recording Secretary-J. P. Kelly.

Assistant Secretary-Francis Gallaber. The following Annual Report was then read and istened to with the utmost attention :---

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Council of St. Patrick's Literary Society.

The Council of the St. Patrick's Literary Society of Montreal have the honor to submit to the members their first Annual Report. In doing so, they solicit the indulgence of the Society while they enter into some general observations on the objects of the Society, and the details of its organization.

Associations under the same name as our own have frequently been established in the towns and cities of the United States and Canada, but these societies have almost invariably been confined to the public celebration of the 17th of March, or to benevolent objects. In some instances it was attempted to combine charitable with educational purposes; but, we believe, the general experience is, that a singlenesss of design has, in every case, ensured whatever success attended their efforts. It was with this conviction strongly impressed upon their minds, that the projectors of our Association decided to restrict its operations to works of a purely literary and educational character.

There were open to us, therefore, the usual means of associated action, - the collection of a Library, for the prosecution of particular studies. In each of these departments we have endeavored to do our utmost, in proportion to our means, and the difficulties which all new societies have to encounter.

In getting together the neucleus of a Library we were guided by two main considerations ; the usefulness of the works to be selected considered in themselves, and their fitness as studies for our own mem-Being a Society of Catholics, nothing anti-Catholic could, of course, have place on our shelves; and, being a Society of Irishmen, or the sons of Irishmen, we saw the necessity of commencing our collection with some of the standard works relating to that country and people. Our experience in both these respects may be briefly stated, and, perhaps, may be of use to other Associations similarly circumstanced.

It was the opinion of the Council from the outsetand to this opinion the catalogue, so far as published, will bear evidence-that merely utilitarian works, treating on abstract subjects, however important, were not the best calculated to beget a taste for reading, or to foster habits of original reflection, among those for whose mental appetites they were called on to provide. They have, therefore, expend-ed a considerable portion of the funds at their disposal, in the purchase of books calculated to awaken and nourish the growing taste, rather than with any land-as they felt it at once their duty and their in- with all adequate honor.

the employment of force to compel Chinn to open her Ports to foreign commerce.

- Was the result of the Grusades beneficial to the 4. Cause of European Civilization (discussed on
- two occasions).
- 5. Was O'Connell superior to Sheil as an Orator.
- 6. The relative merits of Napoleon and Wellington as General.
- Aucient and Modern Mechanism.
- Poets (debated twice). NSBATS.
- 1 Comets and the Cometasy World.
- 2. The History and Principles of Horology
- 3. Astronomy.
- 4. Language.
- 5. The influence of the Crusades on the progress of European Civilization.
- 6. Personal recollections of a voyage from Liverpool to Portland,
- 7. O'Connell and Sheil.
- 8. The Beauties of Nature.

We regret we cannot give an equal satisfactory account of the Classes, instituted at the beginning of last winter. They were three in number. 1. A class of Arithmetic and Book-keeping, under the charge of Mr. Dorsen, assisted by Mr. Mathews; 2. A class of Grammar and Geography, under the charge of Mr. Delaney ; 3. A class of Ancient and Modern History, under charge of Mr. M'Gee, M.P.P. The attendence on these classes, after the first few evenings, dwindled down nightly, and left reasonable grounds to doubt whether primary instruction can be successfully inculented by these means. The Conneil, therefore, take this occasion of strongly recommending those who may desire to be members of this Association, and yet in need of rudimental education, to qualify themselves for membership in the

evening schools, now so general and expensive in Montreal. Soon after the organisation of the Society, notice was given, as required by law of our intention to apply at the ensuing session of the Provincial Par-

liament for an Act of Incorporation. This was ac-cordingly done, and after the requisite forms had been complied with, and the bill had passed the lower house, the Hon. Legislative Assembly saw fit to amond it, by inserting the invidious six months bequests clause, now engrafted on all similar Acts of Parliament. Although our Society was not likely to be particularly affected by such a provision, rather than submit to its imposition as a test of opinion, we determined not to accept the Act with that clause. It was consequently lost by our direction, when about to pass through the final stage legislation.

In the month of May, the city of Montreal was visited by a distinguished gentleman, a well known friend of popular education in Ireland, Mr. Smith O'Brien. On that occasion the Society felt it their duty to present an address of congratulation to the hon. gentlemen, which will be found among the documents appended to the Report. The 28th day of of the same month, being the 80th Auniversary of the birth-day of the Bard of Ecin, and one of the most effective advocates of Catholic liberty within the British Empire,-Thomas Moore-an impromptu expectation of satisfying higher wants, or dispensing celebration of the day was got up, by the officers with the necessity for persevering individual exer-tion. In procuring standard works relating to Ire-under consideration to observe that day, annually,

sine qua non.--- Ottawa Tribune

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY .-- At the Wentworth Assizes--Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson presiding-on Wednesday last, the Jury awarded to the family of the late Rev. Mr. Fawtet, who was killed by the raitway accident at Flamboro, last spring, \$5000 damages divided us follows :-- Jane Fawcett, 1500; Thomas, The relative merits of the Ancient and Modern | \$200; Elizabeth, \$200; Sophia, \$300; David, \$500 James, \$600; Michael, \$700; John, \$1000 On the same day the Jury, in the case of Cook, seriously injured by the same accident, awarded him \$5000 damages, and a like amount to the family of Mr. Mc-Aleeza, who was killed.

Died.

In this city, on the 3rd inst., Mary O'Brien, widow of the late James M'Auley, aged 42 years. In this city, on the 8th inst., Mr. James Redmond iged 45 years

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

The weather has been cold and frosty.

Wheat is steady in England, and rather declining D New York. In the interior it has fallen somewhat partly on account of a rise in the rate of freight in Montreal. The price in Montreal keeps pretty well up on account of the small quantity arriving. (food Upper Canada brings \$1,10, delivered in town, and Prime samples \$1,121

Flour .--- The tendency for Superfine has been downward. On Saturday 1,000 barrels of good Upper Canada was sold at \$4,90, at which there were large sales on Monday. The price commonly asked, though not got, is 55. Extras are not abundant, and bring 55,75 to 56,50. There is no Fancy in market as the Inspector will not now brand Spring Wheat Flour "Enney," however well made. Barley.—Pot Barley 13s 3d per quintal; Pearl 17s

- Ashes are rather dull since the closing of steamer. The prices are, however, nominally the same ; 288 3d for Pots, and 273 3d for Pearls.
- Butter has been dull for some days, and very little doing at quotations. The reports from England by teamer just arrived are a little more favorable.
- Pork unchanged. CONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MAUKETS.
- Wheat-None brought to market.
- Oats may be quoted at 2s per 40 lbs. Supply large; seets with ready sale.
- Barley-Supply large; 33 per 50 lbs. Indian Corn-Price ranges from 28 9d to 38. Sup-
- ly small.
- Buckwheat-The quantity brought to market small; elling at 2s Gd to 2s 9d.
- Flax Seed-Good supply ; 6s to 6s 6d. Timothy Seed -- Very little in the market; 93 6d to 103 in small quantities of 3 to 4 bushels. Bag Flour-Supply very fair; may be quoted at
- 139 to 153 per quintal. Outmeal 11s to 11s 6d per quintal.
 - Butter 1s to 1s 3d for fresh; 10 to 11d for sait. Sold readily on arrival.
- Eggs 10d to 1s.
 - Potators 3s 9d to 5s per hag of 1; bushels.

Education.

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					TERM	đ	:				

Use of Bed and Bedding 7 00 Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting...... 7 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C.W.:

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Ren 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 Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to

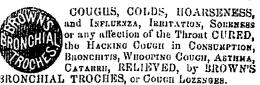
the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (p synble hal early in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$3.

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



A simple and elegant combination for Courses, &c. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOABBE-

NE83. Rev. HENRY WARD DESCHER.

" I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPRAKERS." Rov. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

" Effectual in removin: Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGRES." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrauge, Ga.,

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

Rev. E. B. RYCEMAN, A.B., Montreal, Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Oanada, at 25 cents per box.

AND ALL AND A CONTRACT OF A CO THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .---- NOVEMBER 11, 1859. 6 th built case yeared zilate yearenbell tant no.

FRANCE:

signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but which has not yet received the ratification of the two Governments. "The treaty commences with the usual preamble :

FOREIGNINTELLIGENCE

"Desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war, and forming into a desnite treaty the preliminaries made at Villamanca, the two Emperors have named their Plenipotentiaries, and communicated to them full powers, and the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following :--

That peace is concluded, &c.

"France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the war, but on which judgment has not been passed, &c.

" Austria gives up Lombardy, with the exception of Mantus, Peschiers, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission, the limit of which is already known.

" The Emperor of the French declares that he transfers these portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

"Then follow the articles concerning the jurisdiction-namely, the option of the employees of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and vice versu. They would, however, retain their right to any property left behind them when they move their domicile from Austria to Sardinia, or from Serdinia to Austria.

" The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy spected and paid by the new Government will be re which will be established to those entitled to them, and in those cases where it is so stipulated, to the widows and children of those pensioned.

" Then follows the settlement of the debt, which is the subject of two articles, one of which is an additional agreement for the mode of payment. According to these articles, Piedmont is to pay to Austria 40,000,000fl. (Conventions-Munze), and besides is rendered responsible for three-fifths of the debt of transferred to Sardinia amounts to 250,000,000f.

" ' Then follows article 18, which runs thus :

" Desiring that the tranquillity of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be insured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessit of which has been already recognized by the Sovereign Pontiff, the two contracting parties will unite their efforts in order that a reform to the administration of the States of the Church should

be carried out by His Holiness. "Article 19. The territorial limits of the Independent States of Italy which did not take part in the last war, could be changed only with the assent of the other Powers of Europe which took part in forming, and guaranteed the existence of these States. The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Duke of Parma, are expressly reserved by the high contracting Powers.

" Article 20. The two Emperors will assist with all their power in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy, the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and the integrity of Italy, which will insure the development of their moral and material interests, and will watch over the defence of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a Federal Army.

Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the Federal Treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy.

" Article 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries. " Article 22. The present treaty shall be signed

and ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Zurich within 15 days.

" Other articles stipulate-

" That Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up.

" ' Austria undertakes to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public so strongly inculcated the love of order, justice, and

Austria for her treatment of the Italians may be for years a subject of discussion in debating clubs; whether Napoleon made that war from any sympathy with the Italians will perhaps be sooner-answered, "The following is an analysis of the Treaty of and it is on this point that he is likely to be most Peace concluded between France and Austria as severely criticised by posterity. In this country there was scarce a man who did not strongly condemn the Austrian system, and yet the great majority of the public were against the French aggression. They saw through the designs of the Emperor; and they saw the danger of accepting the theory of armed interference with the bad government of neighbors. They recognized that the question should be looked at internationally, and that on this ground no Power has a right to interfere with the internal organization of another. But now all that is past and gone. The war has been waged and the victory won. If it be an evil that the military superiority of France should be manifested, and her restless soldiery encouraged to fresh enterprise, that evil has been accomplished. The old Conservative power of the Continent has been again worsted by its rival, and so far as these two are concerned the balance of power in Southern Europe no longer exists."

The following is the letter of Times correspondent : The announcement in to-day's Moniteur that peace is signed between France and Austria has caused many persons to ask why Sardinia, on whose account the war was undertaken, is not a party to the treaty which terminates it. Is it the question of the debt or that of the Duchies that delays the signature of Victor Emmanuel's Plenipotentiaries? General Dabormida, we hear, has come to Paris with reference to one or the other-perhaps to both -of those questions. I have here heard it very confidently asserted that his mission is to urge upon the French Emperor the propriety of the annexation of the Duchies. That such may be his object is more probable than that he will attain it .---The general belief here is that the French Government will decidedly oppose the formation of the much-talked of, and, by Italians, much desired Stato forte in Upper Italy.

After the prohibition of the French Government to newspapers of reproducing the pastoral letters of the Bishops, the Univers and the Ami de la Religion is rendered responsible for the debt simply enumerate the pastorals published, which, bowever, are found at large in the Belgian Catholic Among them are found letters from the papers. Archbishop of Lyons, and of the Bishops of Soissons, Nevers, Moulins, Vannes, Lugon, Versailles, Angers, Chartres. Digne, and Quimper.

The last pastorals or letters of the French Bishops published in maintenance of the temporal rights of the Holy See were from the Archbishop of Tours, and the Bishops of Evreux, Banvais, Metz, Rodez, and Chalons.

The Univers publishes the following protest against the notice lately served upon the journais that they are not to publish the bishops' pastoral letters :-"For the last two days the Univers has not published any circulars or mandates of our Lords the bi-shops, touching the situation of the sovereign pontiff. Not that his manifestation of the hearts and minds of Catholics has ceased to flow on, but we have received an injunction from the government not to reproduce any more of their documents, and this inunction is particularly serious, when we reflect that this journal has lately received a warning. Under these circumstances we owe a word of explanation to our readers, and more especially to those venerable prelates who have done us the honor to send their mandates to us. The names of these, up to the preseut time, are Cardinal Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, and the Bishops, of Moulins, Vannes, Soissons, Quimper, Nevers, Versailles, and Digne. The injunction alluded to appears to us esentially temporary. The object of it, we are told, is to protect the acts and the dignity of bishops from the violence of the newspapers; but it should be remembered that the word of the bishops has been the mainstay of all Catholics in every serious crisis of the Church and of the society within the last thirty years. That word has never made itself heard without provoking, as at this day, a torrent of abuse. It, however, never gave way, but, on the contrary, has always prevailed; because it is inspired by, and in its turn inspires the most noble sentiments. The government of Napoleon III. has always professed the utmost respect for the rights of the Church. It is difficult to conceive that he can wish to deprive the bishops of that publicity by means of the press which is open to all the rest of the world, or to deprive Catholics of that collective voice of their chief pastors which has ever

Central Italy to its own devices was the proof of a refinement of cruelty on the part of those who wished these provinces to fall into inevitable disorder,to have a pretext for final interference; and that I wrote from Florence repeatedly that the preservation of order in these districts for all these months past was a wonder, and its continuation for any longer period would be a miracle. Those who saw reason to be thankful to Providence for his bountiful dispensation should have felt the wickedness of tempting Him further. I say now, after sad experience has justified my worst anticipations, that nothing short of a miracle will enable Farini to restore order among this demoralized, and now discordant, population; and that the only remedy lies in allowing these people the fulfilment of their wishes, and, without further delay, placing them under the strong and wise, direct and immediate rule of the Sardinian Government. Even Farini does not, without a shudder contemplate the chance of a continuance of the present provisional and precarious interregnum. Think what would become of Ireland, or of any French or German district, if, after rousing the worst popular passions, the masses were left to their own wayward impulses, without the control of a well-organised public force, and even without the certain, however distant, prospect of its eventual appliance; and, moreover, with a variety of uncertain and all-terri-ble destinies impending over them. Even the worst excesses by which this poor blind people provoke the accomplishment of such evil destinies are endangered by the vague fear of that future which may be in

store for them. It was not merely revenge which brought Anviti to his dreadful end; there was also the terror at work that the reign of such men as Anviti might not be at an end, and a mad desire to protect against the renewal of a system of which he stood forth as the representative. It is full time, all thinking men here say, that Central Italy should be reassured; full time that it should be aided in its difficult attempt at self-government by its association with a kindred people, to whom a true-hearted and faithful Sovereign, a long-established order, and a well-organized force gave the means of coming off unscathed from the ordeal which the Central Italians have hitherto gone through with an apparent, though ephemeral, success, which won them the applause of all Europe, and in which they now broke down for the first time. THE TUSCAN LOAN.-With all the sympathy that

Englishmen express for the success of revolution in Italy, they have been careful enough not to invest anything more substantial in the sacred cause. Nor have the patriots been more successful with French financiers. Upon this subject the Times Paris correspondent writes :---

Apropos of the failure of the Tuscan agents to obtain a loan in London, the Putrie indulges in some ill-natured remarks. It is not surprised, it says-England has abundance of pompous declarations at the service of the Italian cause, but not a single guinea. The Patrie is, perhaps, not aware that these financial delegates have been equally unsuccessful in the capital of " the only country that fights for an idea."

Among other Tuscan consuls dismissed from their office, by the present revolutionary misgovernment of Florence, we find the names of Thomas Vire Fox, Esq., Tuscan Vice Consul at Plymouth. We congratulate this gentleman upon deserving so marked an honor, paid by the most dishonest of rulers, to his self respect and loyal behaviour in refusing to give his adhesion to their usurpation and charlatan pretensions.

A letter from Rome says :-- " Cardinal Antonelli has communicated to the Duke de Grammont the concessions which the Holy Father consented to make at the Emperor's request. The Ambassador of France has also been informed by the Pope himself that those concessions, connected with municipal liberties, reached the utmost limits of his power, and would not be exceeded. The French Minister must be so much the less satisfied that in a recent interview with the Secretary of State, the latter, after alluding to the rumour of the departure of the garrison for France, requested M. de Grammont to give him three months' notice of that event, because the Holy Father had measures to take for ensuring the tranquillity of Rome. These were, I believe, almost the very words the Cardinal used.

AUSTRIA.

It is probable that the relations between Russia and Austria are on the point of becoming more friendly, as it was M. de Balabine who gave this Government to understand that a visit from a member of the Imperial Family would be acceptable to his the duty of making rules for the 'correction' of pri-Sovereign. As has already been stated, the Archduke Albrecht is to go to Warsaw, and it is understood that an unusually large suite will accompany him. Very many persons in this city believe that an alliance, for defensive purposes, will be concluded between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, but nothing has occurred which could induce me to share that opinion. The two great German Powers have for the moment suspended their bickerings, but you may be sure that their animosity is as great as it was .-Corr. Times.

nall's despatch relative to; the operations at. the mouth of the Peiho; editorially eulogizes it, and says that if any defence were needed for, the acts, of the British Minister, and Admiral in those distant regious, it would be found in the despatch which it has had the pleasure of printing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following address of conditionce has been adopted by the clergy and faithful of the Metropolitan pro-Oathedral Uhurch of St. Mary, Moorfields. The same or similar ones are being prepared in all the parishes of the Archdiocese of Westminster !--Most Holy Father, --- We, the undersigned, Vicar, Clergy, and faithful of the district attached to this pro-Cathedral and Metropolitan Church, most hum-gy of the said Diocese on the 5th of August, 1857. pro-Cathedral and Metropolitan Church, most humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, hasten to declare to you the extreme pain with which we daily witness the course of public events to your holiness's dominions.

"We should indeed be wanting could we behold without the deepest sorrow and indignation some of your Holiness's own subjects guilty of the crime of treason and rebellion against your lawful authority; evils which we, however, trust will be bat of short fice. In particular, it was charged that the said duration knowing, as we do, that Europe abounds with brave and generous Sovereigns, who justly boast themselves devout sons of your Holiness and of the Holy See.

" May it please your Holiness to accept, as some slight consolation to your paternal heart, this inadequate expression of the sincese sympathy and sor row of your devoted sons.

"Permit us, with your wonted condescension, moreover, to express briefly the consolation which, in the midst of our distress, we cannot but draw from the sight of your Holiness's admirable constancy in the midst of such and so many vicissitudes. We rejoice, indeed, to behold your Holiness, the ruler of whole flock of Christ (as the Vice-Gerent of the Good Shepherd, who lays down his life for the sheep of his pasture), with the undaunted spirit of the Su-preme Priesthood, with most princely constancy and with that unshaken faith of Peter to which you have succeeded, steadfastly resolved to maintain undiminished, all the sacred rights of your eternal office. May you, most Holy Father and Great Sovereign, increase ever and persevere in the exercise of these high prerogatives, and trusting, as you have a special right to do, to the powerful intercession of that Immaculate Queen of Heaven, whose singular prerogative it has been your glory to declare, by the will of the Holy Ghost, to the whole world, may you continue to console the universal church by the spectacle of such virtue.

" Finally, we beseech your Holiness to pour down upon us, your most unworthy children, who cease not to put up our prayers, directed by our most eminent Archbishop, for your welfare, the plenitude of your Apostolic Blessing."

The weather in England had been unusually se-vere for the season. Heavy frosts prevailed, and a considerable quantity of snow had fallen.

SYSTEMATICAL PROSELYTISM .- The Rev. Joseph V Meany, of St. Anne's, Blackburn, has addressed a letter to the Visiting Justices of the Preston House of Correction, from which we extract the following : -"I have known that the Catholic prisoners are compelled to violate their consciences and act the hypocrite every week-day and twice every Sunday by a tyrannical rule which directs that all prisoners shall attend the Protestant worship. When prisoners are sent from Blackburn and other places their religion is entered in a book; therefore there can be no plea of ignorance. Notwithstanding, they are all sent, and obliged by rule to go and assist at a form of worship in which they do not believe. In reply to my question ' Why did you not refuse to go ?' the invariable reply has been that solitary confinement and a stoppage of provisions would be the result of a refusal. This I have on the written testimony of a great number of the Catholic prisoners who have been sent there during the last eighteen months. I have taken the testimony of those only on whose oath I could safely rely. Not only are they thus proselytised, but on Fridays, tracts against their religion, and against things most sacred and dear to them, are left in their cells. I must do the ate and present chaplains the justice of saying that all the Catholic prisoners have spoken to me in the and that the Bishop of Brechin was a dissentient most complimentary terms of their conduct. I wish from the judgment of the Episcopal Synod. Mr. Now, I could say as much of some of the other officials. Cheyne is again before the Synod this year as an

LEIT THE SCOTTISE: EPISCOPAL CHURCH .--- At the imeeting of the annual synod of the Bishops of this church held at Edinburgh, last week, a presentment or ac-cusation was made against the Bishop of Brechin for teaching unsound doctrine on the question of the Eucharist. The presentment was at the instance of the Rev. William Henderson, incumbent of St. Mary Arbroath, and Patrick: Wilson and David Smith, vestry-men thereof, and set forth that in virtue of the 36th canon of the church, they humbly and dutifally presented to the Episcopal College in synod as-sembled, for trial and judgment, the Rt. Rev. Father in God Alexander Penrose Forbes, D.C.L., Bishop and ordinary of the district commonly designed as the Diocese of Brechin, whom they accused of hold. and since published by his authority, doctrines con-trary and repugnant to, unsanctioned by, and subversive of, the Articles of Religion, and by consequence contrary and repugnant also to the Word of God :

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and also contrary to certain parts of the formula. ries for public worship used in the Episcopal Church in Scotland contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and also contrary to the Scotch Communion Of-Bishop taught and maintained, contrary to the 31st Article " that the Eucharistic sacrifice is the same substantially with that of the cross," and pronounces that "no words of man can strengthen the tremendous and absolute identity of the two sacrifices." or " of the one sacrifice in its two aspects ;" and also argues, that as " Christ is the propitiation for our sing." " if the body of our Lord be in any sease in the Eucharist it must plead," and be " procious in the eyes of the Father" and "act according to its own law," and "effect its end"-namely, the propition for our sins; whereby the doctrines of the oneness of the oblation of Uhrist, finished on the Cross, of the perfect propitistion which he there once made, and of the holy Eucharist being a "memorial" or " commemoration" of his death and sacrifice on the cross, as asserted in the 31st Article of of Religion, and taught in the said Communion Of-fice, are contradicted and depraved. Second. That the Bishop maintained in the said charge " ' that supreme adoration is due to the body and blood of Ohrist mysteriously present in the gifts," and that "the worship is due, not to the gitts, but to Christ in the gifts," whereby he contradicts and depraves the 28th Article and the Declaration of the Book of Common Prayer, and also the Catechism, maintaining in opposition to said Catechism, that the body and blood of Christ are not only so signified by the outward part of the sacrament as to be verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful but so signified as to be verily and indeed present or

contained within the sign, or as he expresses it, 'present in the gifts," or contained within the outward sign, they are there to be adored. 3. That in the said charge he teaches that "it is enough to believe." in regard to the use of the Lord's Supper, ' in some sense the wicked do receive Christ indeed to their condemnation and loss," which sense is rendered more apparent by what he says as to the 29th Article that the res sucramenti is received by the wicked by which res sacramenti he refers to the body and blood of Christ as defined by himself, affirming thereby that Christ is verily and indeed taken and received by such as are void of a lively faith, and so contradicting the doctrine of the 28th Article which says that "the means whereby the body and blood of Christ is received and caten is faith ;" and also the doctrine of the 29th Article, "that the wicked in nowise are partakers of Christ." The presentment went on to recite several other passages in the said charge as tending to deprave the doctrine of the Church, and undo the confidence of the faithful in her formularies and declarations, and concludes by presenting the said Alexander Penrose Forbes for judgment in the matters therein charged. The Bishop was allowed three months to prepare and lodge with the Clerk of Court his answer to the presentment, which is forthwith to be communicated to the party ; and the synod is to meet on the 7th of Feb. next, to hear parties in the case. It will be recollected that last year the Episcopal Synod dismissed the appeal of the Rev. Patrick Cheyne against a judgment of the Bishop of Aberdeen, suspending him from the office of Presbyter for teaching similar views to those contained in the Bishop of Brechin's charge gentlemen, I solemnly ask you, on whom devolves appellant against a sentence of the Bishop of Aberdeen, deposing him from his office for l soners in the Preston House of Correction, do you | cised functions since his suspension. Mr. Cheyne's answer is, that though suspended from the office of Presbyter, he was still entitled to exercise the office of a Deacon. The case is not yet disposed of .-Times. DR. CUMMING'S MILLENNICM .- Our readers may have seen the announcement of Dr. Cumming's coming tribulation," for which the unhappy earth has (according to the author) such a brief period of preparation. Whatever may be the fate of the world seven years hence (a subject upon which modest men will probably acknowledge themselves at fault), it seems evident that some "tribulation" is in store for the Presbyterian prophet of evil, whose researches in the matter of episcopal oaths, and archiepiscopal palliums, so delighted our staunch Protestants at the period of the Hierarchy. The Scotch doctor has been declining in popularity for some-time past; and since Mr. Spurgeon's star has been in the ascendant, he has well-nigh hidden his diminished head. Occasionally, however, we have been reminded of his existence by the startling titles of his catch-penny books, in the advertising columns of the papers. He has now surpassed himself (and excited not a little the apprehensions of the old ladies of Crown Court), by the publication of the "Great Tribulation which is coming, upon the Earth" in 1867, leaving Moore's Almunuck far behind. This is a bold stroke, it must be confessed, its very imprudence indicating something akin to desperation. The impudence of igrorance is a wonderful thing, but it vill be more wonderful still if the author's literary reputation (such as it is) survives the criticisms which this book has already evoked : though the public will, no doubt, have other similar inflictions from his pen, as the time for literary labor and prophetic interpretation becomes shorter. The last number of the Saturday Review devotes a good column to this alarming volume; and it is a notice which, we think, can hardly fail (if he has any sense of shame left) to cause some slight " tribulation" in the mind of the author, at the complete discovery of his true character. The Protestant Reviewer ably exposes the real qualities and acquirements of this obtrusive scribbler; and though he shows him more con-sideration than he deserves, he proves that his historical knowledge is on a par with his Latin and Greek scholarship, and that his assertions and remarks respecting various nations and religions are as accurate as would be the statement that " the Jesuit Cumming had preached on the Immaculate Conception at the church in Farm street." The Saturday Review sets him down as "a mere second-hand dabbler," whose "unblushing effrontery could alone have launched him on such a subject as Unfulfilled Prophecy," and adds that " his affectation to have an opinion upon it was in itself a moral offence." Our readers will be amused to hear that he condescendingly commends Cardinal Wiseman (whom, however he styles "Dr.," perhaps to intimate that the Cardinal is no better than himself, or to invite an inspection of his own titles) for his work on Science and Revealed Religion; a testimony of such value as really to deserve a place in our pages. Nine years ago, the Cardinal was his "Cheshire cheese" (as Sterne called abuse of Popery, on account of its convenience as a resource when other subjects failed); and he moved heaven and earth to induce His Eminence to enter the lists of controversy with him. On one occasion, a red velvet chair was duly provided for the Cardinal, whom he pretended to expect

establishments belonging to Austria.

"Article 16 grants to the religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and landed property if the possession of such property is incompatible with the laws of the new Government."

Upon this treaty the London Times has the following remarks :- "The peace of Zurich is signed at a moment of

doubt and anxiety, and this event, which the world has looked for so long, seemed to settle no one of the questions which disquiet Italy and Europe.

It is useless to repeat for the hundredth time those criticisms on the Peace of Villafranca, which have filled the mouths of men for the past few months .--We have had our own opinion, which we have expressed openly and frequently. To our thinking, the French Emperor went to war for military renown, and to strengthen his throne by gratifying the am-bition of his army and people. The victories of Ma-genta and Solferino were to him not means, but ends. The deliverance of Italy was but a secondary object with the master of half-a-million soldiers, confident in his own professional capacity, and anxious to pro e his theoretical acquirements against those of the slow and pedantic, though highly instructed, Austrians. Victory was to be its own reward, and when the forces of the enemy were driven from field to field the Emperor might well conclude a war and turn a humbled foe into an admiring ally. Unlike his great predecessor, Louis XIV., the present ruler of France prefers battles to sieges, and, content with the glory of having fought and conquered in the greatest struggle since Leipsic, he forbore entering on a tedious war of fortresses, which might have diminished his prestige, and was almost certain to bring the irritated and startled Germans into open

hostility. On this view of the Emperor's policy we may pronounce it to have been perfectly successful. He has taken, it is plain, a new lease of power. He has shown how easily the French people can be led to obey a strong-minded ruler, and how suddenly the old instincts of glory and national ascendancy can be awakened in them. The gain to the Emperor has been enormous. He has satisfied the impatience of the army, softened the rancor of the Republicans, silenced even the criticisms of the Orleanists, and above all, convinced foreign nations that his power is secure for at least some years to come. The Em-peror seems to have felt that this revival was needful to him, and determined on the bold stroke which has established his influence at home and in Europe. The Austrian war was prepared for from about this time last year, and on the first day of 1859 the curtain was allowed to rise on the new drama.

Whether the permanent reputation of Napoleon III. will be raised by the events which are now concluded, is a question for moralists. Nothing is more difficult than to say how far the acts of potentates or nations are justifiable. As there is no tribunal to wnich the wold can appeal, it has almost agreed to accept s iccess as the test of justice; and this not from any cynical disregard of right and wrong, but simply because so many circumstances have to be tak n into consideration that no one can pretend to form an authoritative judgment. Even now the American War and the French Revolutionary War admit of a great deal being said on both sides, and we know that this country is seldom drawn into hostilities without a party declaring Englishmen to be the most rapacious and tyranuical race on the Whether war ought to have been made on Globe.

liberty. For our own parts, if this prohibition is to continue, we shall consider that the most precious part of civil and religious liberty is taken away from us. In such a case we should be without guide, compass or shield, and should expect at no distant time to see the Catholic press without any place in that vast field of public discussion in which it is our desire honorably to do our duty up to the last possible moment.

" Louis VEUILLOT, Redacteur-en-Chef. "EUGENE TACONET, Propietaire Gerant."

A French gunboat, built on the shores of the Mediterranean, is trying to make its way by the Languedoc Cann! and the Garronne to the Atlantic .--The object is to ascertain whether war vessels of small draught can proceed frem one sea to another without passing under the guns of Gibraltur.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF MARIE ANTOINETTE. - The Paris correspondent of the Morning Star writes (Sunday, 16th ult :---

This day being the anniversary of the execution of Marie Antoinotte, an unusually large assemblage of Legitimists took place at the Chapelle Expiatoire, at the first Mass this morning. Many of the Orleanists were present, in honor, no doubt, of the new understanding between the two parties, and throughout the day the chapel has been crowded with devotees. The chapel was hung with black throughout, and the congregation were in mourning. The allocution for no sermon is ever preached on the occasion) was prudently worded, and seemed to give satisfaction to the well-known "little man with a grey moustache, always sent from the Prefecture de Police to report on the like occasions. The usual assembly took place after the ceremony, at the church, and the inscription of the names of all those who still adhere to the cause of the Bourbons was more numerous than

it has been for many years past. The petition for annexation to France, on the part of Savoy, has reached already the number of 45,000 signatures.—Ami de la Religion.

ITALY.

The London Times' correspondent, writing from Parma, gives a by no means favorable picture of the Italian Liberals: -

The people of Central Italy have fair weather, and they hasten to make hay while the sun shines. It is perfectly distressing, positively sickening, to see the alloy of greedy selfishness mixed up with the scanty ore of genuine patriotism. Revolution is a milch cow, at whose teats hundreds of hungry intriguants are tugging as if for very life. In the bloody days nf 1793, in France, it was said that Revolution devoured her children; here, this year, it is the mother who is caten up. Barefaced indiscretion, unabashed inopportunity, lap up the milk of the State to the very last drop. The most righteous rulers, even if they can boast of clean hands on their own account, become, for the sake of their friends, sharers in this shameless work of public spoliation. Yet a few months of this provisional misrule, and these provinces will be drained to the last drop of their life's blood. Wherever a public office happens to be vacant there crowd scores of clamoring cundidates .--Where no vacancy occurs a vacancy must be made, either by pensioning off the present occupant, or by splitting the present office into two, or three, or ten offices, or by creating a new sat of public charges, and palming ever so many new functionaries upon the State.

For the rest, you may, perhaps, remember that I wrote from Milan, after Villafranca, that to leave

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 13th have arrived,-Marshal O'Donnell was shortly expected to leave that city to take the command of the army destined to act against Morocco, and the officers who are to accompany him had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to set out at a moment's notice. The Government had sent directions to Ceuta to have preparations made for storing 500,000 rations of wine and 200,000 of brandy. The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the Bill for sauctioning the convention with Rome relative to the sale of ecclesiastical property. An amend-ment, proposing to reject the enactment in the convention that the Church may purchase real property, was rejected by 115 votes to 13. The garrison of Madrid, after the departure of the troops forming part of the projected expedition to Morocco, will be 10,000 strong.

SWEDEN.

Despite of his own personal repugnance, the new King Charles XV., in compliance with the last wishes of his late father, Oscar I., has proposed the abolition of the cruel punishments inflicted against any seceders from the official Lutheran Communion. The project of law presented to the Diet revokes the punishment of exile and confiscation ; but the measure is accompanied by regulations for foreign communions which render harder and more precarious the state of Catholics .-- Univers.

CHINA.

The China Mail of the 24th August says :--

From the north of China we have the important intelligence that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, has been courteously received by the Chinese authorities, and has entered Pekin, where he was to exchange the ratified treaties. An officer who accompanied him a portion of the way says that ' the Chinese authorities were very polite and condescending," and that they asserted their government was prepared and anxious to receive all the Ministers in a peaceful and courteous manner."

The same authority mentions a rumor that the Russians exchanged ratifications with the Chinese more than two months ago. General Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, has paid a visit to the month of the Peilio, and was about to be followed there by no less than four Russian gunboats. It was not known what was the object of assembling so large a force at the mouth of the Peiho, as he appeared to be on good terms with the Chinese authorities

The proposed expedition to China has excited great emulation among the maritime Powers of Europe. Independently of the squadrons that Austria and Prussia intend, it is said, to send to the Chinese Seas, Switzerland and Denmark are stated to be likewise preparing to despatch ships to watch the operations of the Anglo-French forces.

The London Times, in publishing Commodore Tat-

really, as Christians, and advocates of liberty of conscience, think for a moment that you can ever accomplish such an object. 1st. by compelling them by your prosely tising rule to violate their con-sciences. 2nd. by obliging them to act the hypocrite. 3d. by placing them in a position to loathe and ridicule a form of religion in which they do not believe. In conclusion, allow me to ask how long will proselytism be tolerated in the Catholic town of Preston, and in such a Catholic county as Lanca shire ?"

PROSELVTISM IN THE ARMY .- The Rev. C. Morgan Roman Catholic chaplain to the force at Woolwich has complained to the military authorities that Captain Orr, captain instructor of the royal authorities has recently industriously circulated pamphlets and tracts, severely commenting upon the Roman Catholic religion, amongst the soldiers of that denomination. On Sunday last the Roman Catholic Church was crowded with soldiers, for the performance of Mass, previous to which the rev. gentleman in his discourse alluded in forcible terms to the publications circulated by Captain Orr, and cautioned his congregation not to receive such documents, which were but buits to subvert their allegiance and shake their fidelity to their own creed.—Morning Star,

SABBATARIANISM IN SCOTLAND .- A letter appears in the Dialy Scotsman complaining of the intolerable tyranny practised in Scotland on such persons as may be compelled through necessity to travel on Sunday. The writer says :- "Not long since I arrived at Edinburgh on the Sunday by the mail from the north. When I took my seat I could not collect from the language and grim countenances of sundry guards and stokers that this travelling on the Sunday was deemed by them a most profane and irreligious act. When I arrived at Ediuburgh I went to ny usual lodging and begged for some dinner. Unfortunately, nothing was to be had at so late an hour I then applied at sundry hotels for something to eat but was refused at all of them, unless I was prepared to take up my lodging under their roof, and I went home dinnerless. Yesterday I walked into Doull's, the confectioner, intending to purchase some biscuits, and to take them home in a paper. I was informed that this was not allowed ; I must not take them away." The writer adds further 'on :--"True religion does not consist in outward observances, nor in its ostentatious parade before men ou any particular day-too frequently used as a mask to conceal the most serious breaches of God's law every other day in the week-but in the uniform practice of sobriety, chastity, charity, and kindness to our fellow-creatures throughout the seven days.

The strike of the London Builders continued, and there were indications that it was beginning to tell seriously against the men who refused to resume work. The dividend was diminishing and a resolution was adopted to appeal to the public for support. Recent returns show excessive mortality among the wives and families of the operatives in the building trade, and there was reason to fear that scores of innocent persons and young children were perishing from sheer want.

Sir George Grey is understood to have been re-appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

The New Earl of Jersey, who succeeded to earl-dom on the death of his father, on the 3rd of October died on the 24th.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____ NOVEMBER 11, 1859.

would presently arrive, though he knew that His the rest.¹ One sole constitution was prescribed for Eminence had not the remotest intention of thus adding armies. ministering to his insection of thus adding armies. The people were prestrate, and some millions of men his tactics; abuse of Popery has become somewhat were armed with guns and bayonets; to see that they stale and dired bars, and, above all, inprofitable (for should not rise, sgain. Old pagan brute force was there is an end of all things, or should be, especially substituted for the sublime liberty of public law, that after this publication); and since the Cardinal will the Catholic Church had been slowly evolving in not argue with him, why he will praise the Cardinal. The Saturday Kenter concludes that "Dr. Qumming] It was the Congress of Vienna, and the unholy is an utterly untrustworthy guide as to the affairs of Alliance there represented, that did violence to the either this world or the next." The question was holy see; that put the Pope back, indeed, but put argue sked, why he did not try the air of his native him back a dependent on the "Great Powers." beonce asked, why he did not try the air of his native Scotland. Probably (and rumors in London certainly point to the conclusion) the Presbyterian prophet is little esteemed in his own country, the canny Scotch knowing him too well, and being far too shrewd to be deluded by such shallow preten- | distinguished Rome for a thousand years ; and comsions.—Tablet.

THE GREAT EASTERN .- The anticipations which we have expressed that the long delay necessary to really fit this ship for sea would prevent her departure for America either during this month or the next have thus far been realized. At a board meeting, held at the ship, at Holyhead, on Wednesday afternoon, the date of departue for America was postponed sine die, and orders were given that all money paid for passages to the States should be returned .-At present no time can be fixed for the Transatlantic voyage until good progress has been made towards fitting out the ship in thorough sea-going completeness-a work which, we need scarcely say, will in-volve considerable time. Though some disappointment may possibly be felt in England, and a good deal more in America, at this indefinite postponement, yet on the whole the directors have taken a prudent course both for the passengers and shareholders in thus, as far as is in their power, placing the first real voyage beyond the chance of mishap or shortcoming of any kind. It is now almost certain that the vessel will not start for the States this year. Times.

UNITED STATES.

A STRAY METHODIST PREACHER !- Mr. I. S. Holland, of Pembroke, Christian County, Kentucky, offers a reward of \$150 for the capture and return to him of Thomas Whitlock, a Methodist preacher, twen-ty-eight years old, and weighing one-hundred and eighty pounds. If caught in a free State, the reward will be \$100. Thomas, it appears, has thought best to change his relation from the local to the itinerant ranks, and in all probability without " official" au-thority. He is now evidently in the travelling connection. Whether he will continue in his present " relation," or go back into the local ranks, will depend very much on circumstances. He weighs 180 pounds, and is 28 years old! Has anybody seen a stray Methodist preacher of the aforesaid age and weight in this region ? We hope our "Church officers" will do their duty in this matter, and see to it, if possible, that Thomas is taken back to his rightful proprietor, I. S. Holland, of Pembroke, Christian County, Kentucky. It is bad enough for private members, class leaders, &c., to abscond from their lawful owners; how much more atrocious is it for preachers to be guilty of this great wickedness !--Northern Independent.

COOL IMPERTIMENCE. - Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, having caused a school to be opened in a house which he had purchased for the purpose in Columbia, was lately waited upon and offered a certain sum for the building by one or two citizens .--Not knowing the character of the negotiators, or knowing too well to trust to their solvency, or, per haps, not desiring to sell, he declined entering into any arrangement for the sale or transfer of the property. The indignant gentlemen forthwith called a public meeting with the view of consulting with the citizens, on the propriety of allowing the school to be kept open, and "to appoint a committee, should its remonstrance be disregarded, to carry out its objects." Cool that-to propose to settle titles to property by public meeting-to undo deeds by reso-lutian ! To the credit of the Columbians, he it said, that when they did meet, they resolved, like sensible folks, to mind their own business, and to permit the Bishop to mind his .- Western Banner.

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal attributes the difficulties under which the Sovereign Pontiff labors, to the "Holy Alliance" and its disregard of constitutional rights :---

It sickens us to hear the advocates of revolutionary centralism in Europe, dilating on the necessity

would presently arrive, though he knew that His the rest One sole constitution was prescribed for WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS

him back a dependent on the "Great Powers;" because it put him back in a false position towards his subjects forced him, on the ples of, uniformity, to substitute absolute and centralized administration for the noble system of free government that had pelled him to substitute for the force of law the force of a standing army, and for the loyal obedience of contented freemen the attempted ubiquity of a hated police and of foreign mercenaries.

While the whole peneration of living Italians have been growing up, the Popes, with other Italian sove-reigns, have been held to this foreign and imposed system. It is easier to lose the practical traditions of free government than to re-acquire them; and if the Pope, urgently dissuaded by the timid or by absolutists on one side, and on the other, seeing no where else in Europe-not even in the kingdoms of his self-constituted monitors-any generous efforts towards the revival of constitutional freedom and administrative decentralization, hesitates to make any sudden and violent change in the States of the Church-our mind wanders in vain from court to court, all over Europe, to find the sovereign or the nation that has the right to reproach him.

CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, NO. 77 BLEURY STREET .- William Cunningham begs to inform the public, and particularly those who carry on the Manufacturing of Marble, that he has opened a Wholesale Trade in addition to his large Retail business, where Unwrought Marble of various descriptions and quality can be bought as reasonable, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

N.B.---All persons wanting manufactured Marble will find it greatly to their advantage to call and ex-amine the great assortment of work on hand. They contains certainly must buy, in consequence of a reduction of 25 per cent .--- See Advertisement.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

I have used the medicine known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer in my family for the last twelve months, and have great pleasure in testifying in favor of its very valuable properties. I would not on any account be without it. During the existence of the cholera last year, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, although myself and several mem-bers of my family were attacked by it severely, and I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was coual to every emergency-it was both a preventive and a certain cure. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the cholera to-day, the Pain Kill-er should be the only remedy I would use. I have thoroughly tested it and know it can be relied on.

F. E. BERGINCEND, Galena, III. Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.



INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK LYONS. who left Montreal for New York about nine years ago, and has not since been heard of. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Eliza Lyons, at this office. 17 United States papers will confer a favor by

copying the above.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S Sclect English, Commercial and Mathematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WEL-LINGTON STREET. Number of young men or pupils limited to 12. Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five

lights each week. Montreal, October 13, 1859.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No. 2, St. Constant Street.

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

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, dis-ordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the con-stitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul cor-ruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or

are aggravated by the same cause. One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and in-vigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences, Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as EUUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, Rose, or ERTSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMONS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-EASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITA-TED OR INPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

/'N(DTIC	E TO	THE C	ENSITAI	RE
			OF THE		
1117		SEI	GNIOR	IES	

MONTREAL, ST. SULPICE, and of the

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

THE CENSITAIRES of the SEIGNIORY of MON-TREAL as well in the City and Parish as in the rest of the Island, and also those in the SEIGNIORIES of ST. SULPICE and the LAKE OF TWO MOUN-TAINS, who owe, either personally or hypothecairement, any Arrears of Lods et Ventes or Cens et Rentes above \$100, are notified that, by the Seigniorial Tenure Amendment Act of the 4th May; the said arrears are payable-

Une-Fourth in 1859, One-Fourth in 1860, One-Fourth in 1861,

One-Fourth in 1862,

Unless some arrangement has been come to before the 4th of May, 1859; and that, in default of making any one of these payments at the time fixed, the entire sum may be demanded and will bear interest from the end of the year.

All who do not owe more than \$100 must pay without delay, and are requested to conform to this provision of the law. JPH. COMTE, Ptre,

Proc. of the Seminary. Montreal, October 13, 1859.

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OF **CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL;**

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

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The Course of Education will embrace a Period of

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FIRST YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. Preparatory Class:

Religion ; English and French Reading ; Calligra-

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

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TERMS-ONE DULLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion ; French and English Reading ; Etymology; Galligraphy; The Elements of French and English Granmar; The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and Eng-lish; Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading with exphuations; Etymology; Calligraphy; Arithmetic, (with all the rules of Commerce); English and Prench Syntax; Sacred Ilistory; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR:

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH Religion ; French and English Reading, with rea-Religion; French and English Reading, with rea-sonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Gram-mar (French and English); all the Rules of Arith-metic; Geography; History of Canada, under the dominion of the French: the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English;-

FIFTH YEAR :

Book-Keeping (simple entry) ; Vocal Music.

TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion ; Elocution, English and French ; French and English Literature; Calligraphy; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry: Commercial Economy; Geography ; History of Canada ander the rule of the English; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry ; Algebra ; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry ; Vocal Music. N.B.--As the most important lessons are the first

of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of these lessons.

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

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

13" The duties of the School will be Resumed at Nine A. M. on MONDAY next, 22d current. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the

School, U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Principal.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the general public, that he has OPENED the Premises No. 3, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (Dr. Nel-Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on and for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to ny part of the P-ovince.

change in the system of administering government in the States of which the Pope is temporal sovereign. The fact that that government does not suffice for its own preservation, but would fall except for the pre-sence of French forces at Rome, sufficiently proves what we have not sought to deny. But this system that has wrought mischlef in the Roman States, and which we say ought to be changed, was not the work of the Popes, but the arbitrary imposition of foreign force, sanctioned and affirmed, in the Roman States as elsewhere, by that unholy fraud known as the " Holy Alliance," at the Congress of Vienna. The same system, moreover, prevails not only in Rome, not only in Italy, but all over the continent of En-rope. Hence the hypocrisy of this special outcry in regard to the Roman States.

The ancient Constitution of the Roman States embodied those great principles of free government that Catholic law, rosting on Catholic conscience, had rendered possible in Europe. The Pope did not hold the provinces that acknowledged him as sovereign, by the conquest of the sword. It was by *dedition*, or voluntary treatics, that those provinces sought and obtained the sovereign protection of the Pontifical power. In taking the Pope as their sovereign, the provinces now in question never consented to por dreamed of, abandoning their own internal administration. Their position towards the sovereign Pontiff might be justly illustrated by the position of the States of our own Union towards the Federal Government. At home, and in the management of their local affairs, they were independent, held their power as of their own right, and elected their own administrators and representatives. This independence was not left to chance, or to the will of their elected sovereign, but was most carefully guarded in the very acts of their cesssion.

These Constitutions were swept away when the arms of the first French Revolution invaded Italy, and merged the Roman States into the " Department of the Tiber." When the "Holy Alliance" put back in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot the old dynastics on their several thrones, the Pope was restored, among them, to the possession of the States of the Church. But what the Congress of Vienna assumed to do was, to sanction the system of the Revolution. The unholy Alliance gained the sympathies of Europe by promising the people of the revolutionized countries the restoration of their an-cient liberties. The Bourbons and Hapsburgs had been undermining these liberties for two centuries, by administrative centralism; and French Jacobinism, by a farther excess of the same centralism, toppled over laws, and liberties, and constitutions into one widespread wreck. But the unboly Alliance kept not its promises. It restored sovereigus to their thrones, but did not restore peoples to their rights .--It ignored the fact that the sole legilimacy of sovereigns is that which is based on the laws and constitutions that peoples have chosen or accepted them to protect and administer. So far from restoring the old constitutions and laws of the countries, the Congress of Vienna cut and carved up Europe, without regard to races, languages, religions, constitutions, or the will of the people. The Congress treated Europe without the consideration that Christian civilization usually accords to a slave-the permission to choose her masters. Europe was cut up like dead matter, and parceled off-so much of Poland to Russia-so much of Italy to Austriz-and so with

AND TO OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST, M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. AND

NO TERMS OF PEACE,

Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended to him during the past nine years, wishes to inform them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE now on hand, consists, not only of every style and quality, but in such quantities as has never before been exhibited in this city, and got up exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article warranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and the money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 worth, all of which must be cleared off before the 1st of January, in consequence of extensive changes in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade longer accomodate his customers by both his Wholesale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices. and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-scated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Bendstends, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from S8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chest-nut and Enameled Chamber Sets, from \$16 to \$150; Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattrasses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's Folish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneers, Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for the Trade, constantly on hand.

All goods delivered on board the Cars or Boats, or at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll gate, free of Charge, and with extra care. OWEN M'GARVEY Wholesale and Retail, No 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organ-ism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every budy, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanae, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints : Costine-mess, Heartburn, Head ache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Martid

News, Hearborn, Heacche arising from ausbraren Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatuteney, Loss of Appo-tite. Jourdice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Moarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the discase.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so nu-merous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons pub-licly known, who have been restored from alarming use. When once tried, its superiority over every use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the diatressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our elimate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and pro-duced eures too numerous and too reinarkable to be forgotten. in forgotten.

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any part of the Povince.

Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

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TEAS (GREEN)

GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

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COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure.

RICE. INDIAN MEAL,

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

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STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.

BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.-Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine. Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sar-dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Gream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;-Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold

at the lowest prices.

and that he is now prepared to Sell the same at LOW PRICES, for CASH ONLY.

His Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., comprises everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, including also Cutlery, Jewellery, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy Soaps, Carringes of imported Willow, Cabs, do., Baskets, do., and a great variety of Toys. This Stock having been selected by a gentleman of more than twenty years experience in the trade, the style and quality of the Goods may be relied on. The STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will be found

replete with everything essential to a First Class Stationery House, consisting of Writing Papers, from the lowest to the highest grades ; Packet, Commercial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instands, Pens, Penholders, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Leads, Rulers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Wafer Stamps, Rubber, &c. &c. &c.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Bocks, Pass Books, Copy Books, Mans, Diarics, Portemonnaies, Wallets, &c. The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Cate-

clisms of all denominations.

Childrens' Books in great variety.

The undersigned also announces, that in order to meet the requirements of that important section of the City, he has connected with his establishment a DEPOT for the Sale of the popular American Peri-odicals and Newspapers, amongst which the follow-ing may be mentioned :-

Y.	Ledger	Scottish American
	Weekly	Musical World
	Mercury	Musical Friend
	Frank Leslie	Stants Zeitung
	Harper's Weekly	Atlantische Blatter
	Picayune	Herald
	Police Gazette	Tribune
	Clipper	Times
	Brother Jonathan	Frank Leslie's Magazin
	Tablet	Irish News
	Phyonia	

Phonix Metropolitan Record, (Catholic.)

Youth's Magazine, Do.

Church Journal,

Christian Inquirer,

Independent, And all the Montreal Daily and Weekly papers. Additions from time to time will be made to this department as the public demand may require. The undersigned will also receive orders for every description of PRINTING and BOOKBINDING, which he will execute with taste and despatch and

at reasonable rates.

Subscribers to the various Illuminated Works and Periodicals of the day can have them Bound in a style of excellence appropriate to the work. Particular attention will also be paid to the Binding of Music.

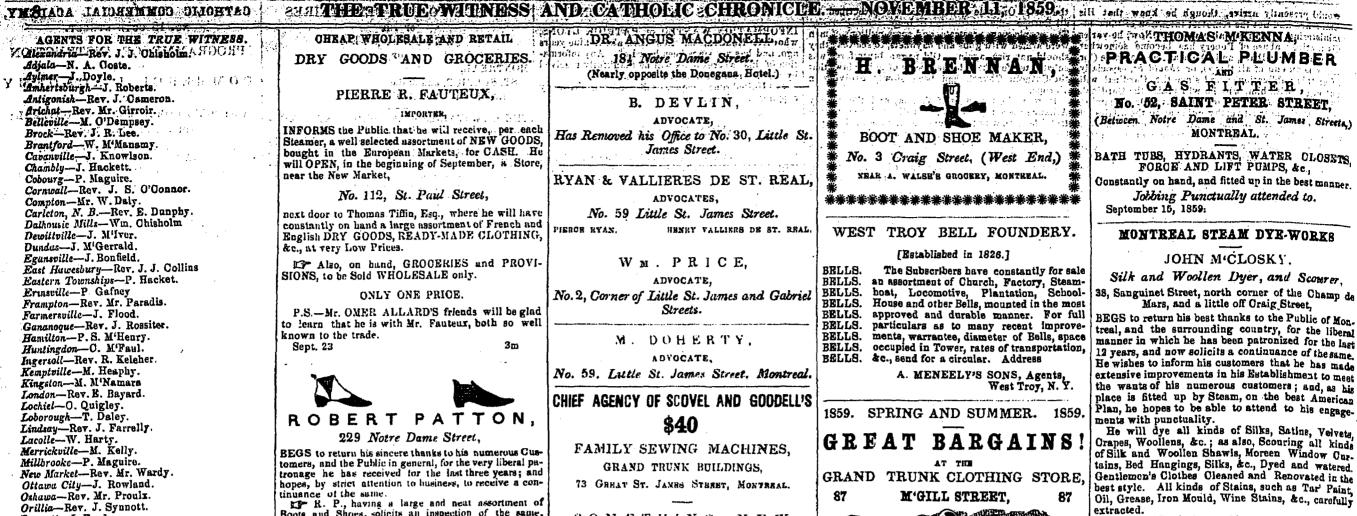
Postage Stamps for Sale.

The undersigned hopes by unremitting attentionin all departments of his business, equitable dealing and moderate charges, to receive, and respectfully solicits, a share of the public patronage. W. DALTON,

w. DALTON, No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street September 22.

J. PHELAN.

March 3, 1859.



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHIRONICLE ____NOVEMBER 11, 1859

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipclas.

One to two bottles are warrauted to cure all hamor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure : unning of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running nlcers.

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

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

rheum.



facturers in this city :---

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

BROWN & CHILDS.

on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class Companies.

October 13.

Perth-J. Doran.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, BY PRIVATE SALE,

On St. Gabriel Farm. On Priest's Farm, near the Mountain, On Woodland or Gregory Farm.

APPLY AT THE SEMINARY. JPH. COMPTE, PTRE., the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers.

The following TESTIMONIALS have been received from the principal Boot and Shoe Mann-Montreal, July 23, 1859.

equal to the high-priced Machines.

OBSERVE .--- We invite all to bring any garment coarse or fine, heavy or light, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our machines - the only low-priced Machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUGI

A FIRST CLASS Family Sewing Machine at this reduced price, is something heretofore unbeard of, yet we warrant them to be constructed of the best metals that money will buy, and the facilities of our

The Proprietors of the above well-known CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Patrons and the Public generally that they have now completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS; and are prepared to offer for Sale the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK

READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING (All of their own Manufacture)

EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

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

The choice of VESTINGS is of the newest Styles and best Qualities.

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

The whole to be disposed of at ASTUNISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sait

Procr. du Seminaire.		manufactory are equal to the furnishing of one hun-	To give an idea of how cheap we Sell our goods,	scrofula.
Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.	Montreal, 23rd July, 1859.	dred machines per day.	we here state the price of a few articles :-	
	We have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machine in our		Black Cloth Coats from \$4.00 to \$25.00	DIRECTIONS FOR USEAdult, one table spoonful per day. Obildren over eight years, a dessert spoon-
DRY GOODS,	Factory for the past three months, and have no hesi-		Tweed, Do. " 1.50 to 12.00	ful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful.
St. Lawrence House, 93 M'Gull Street,	tation in saying that they are in every respect equal		Vests, " 0.75 to 8.00	As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,
	to the most approved American Machines-of which		Panta, " 0.75 to 10.00	take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Second Door from Notre Dame Street.	we have several in use.	We here present an accurate diagram of the dou-		Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases
minute and a second	CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	ble lock stitch as taken by this Machine. The stitch	A MERAL DISCOULT INAGE W HOIEBLIE DUF-	of Scrofula.
JOHN PAPE & CO.	Montreal, July 25th 1859.	being magnified to show the direction of the two	Chadera.	
HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES' CHE-	I have been using one of E. J. Nagle's Sewing	threads more accurately, it will be seen that the	Donnabbi a Obiebi,	KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colors.	Machines since the beginning of June last. It is giv-	threads are firmly twisted and interlocked with each	ST M'GIII Street.	TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.	ing full sutisfaction, and I can recommend them to	other, making it impossible to rip though every	Montreal, April 14, 1859.	MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
Montreal, Oct. 21, 1000.	the public.	fourth stitch be cut. Clothing sewed with this stitch		For Influmation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S	E. THOMPSON.	can never give out.	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S	immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag
		Having for some time been solicited to open a		When going to bed.
GENERAL DRAPERY,	Montreal, July 25, 1859.	brauch in Montreal, we have now complied by tak-		For Scald Head, you will cut the huir off the affected
HOSIERY AND GLOVE	I have been engaged in the manufacture of Boots	ing the elegant and spacious Store under the Grand		part, apply the Untment freely, and you will soo the
HUSTERI AND GLOVE	and Shoes for a number of years, during which time	Trunk Offices, opposite the Ottawa Hotel. In open-		Improvement in a few days.
WAREHOUSE,	I have used Machines manufactured in the States	ing so extensive an establishment here, we but re-		For Sult Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
	and here, but consider those manufactured by Mr. E.	peat the requirements of our business in other cities,		ent.
THE CLOTH HALL,	J. Nagle the best adapted to manufacturing purpo-	and we trust we may be encouraged to place in the		For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in
	ses. They do coarse and fine work equally well, and	household of every family one of our Sewing Ma- chines. We know by actual experience that no fa-	The second se	to your heart's content; it will give you such real
292 Notre Dame Street, (West),	I take great pleasure in recommending them to the	mily can afford to be without one. The difficulty of	MAN MENORY NAME	comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-
(Fourth door from M'Gill Street,)	public.	managing other and more complicated Sewing Ma-		
•	PIERRE DUFRESNE,	chines has heretofore prevented their general use in		For Scaos: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-
AL80,	Boot and Shoe Magufacturer 128 Notre Dame	Canada : WE GUARANTEE the Management of		face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some
GENTLEMEN'S GENERAL OUTFITTING	Street.	this Machine as simple as the common Ooffee Mill.	WALLACTOR CALL MALACENTER	are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply
AND		Three thousand Families in the States who have pur-	MARBLE FACTORY,	the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
MERCHANT TAILORING.	The undersigned have had in continual use, for	chased and used our invention during the past year,	· · · · ·	For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so
MERCHANI TAILORING.	the past three months, one of the machines manu-	attest to the truth of all we here assert, for not one	BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-	than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple,
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.	factured by E. J. Nagle, and they do not besitate in	machine has been reurned to us, yet we wish it, and	RACE.)	covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes
SIRICILI ONE FRICE,	recommending them for general use.	will return the money if it does not give entire saus-		I forming running sores: by applying the Optiment
Best West of England RLAOK OLOTHS.	L. BENJAMIN & CO.,	faction.	WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and	the itching and scales will disannear in a few days.
Brown Drab Oxford,	Clothiers, 166 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your residence	an other kinds of MARDES, MONOMENTS, TOMES,	1 out you must keep on with the dintment until the
Moscow and Benver Cloths, &c.	July 26, 1859.		ADU GRAVD DI UNBO; URIMINEI PIEUSS, TABLE	skin gets its natural color.
Oassimeres, Heather Tweeds, Doeskins, &o.	I have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines for	Rooms.	and BURGAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAF-	This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
Gent's funcy Flannel Shirts,	the must two months in my Boot and Shoe Factory,	We Hem any width without previous basting;	TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Oitizens	mmediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
Gent's L, wool Vests and Pants.	and I find it to be all that the manufacturer claims	Suitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in Cord; likewise	or monureal and us vicinity, that the largest and the	Price, 28 6d per Box.
Gent's Walking, Driving and Dress GLOVES.	for it—a good machine.	Embroider with the lightest or heaviest silk or French	finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen	Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
Gent's Shirts Collars, Scarfs.	J. LINTON,	working cotton. Tou may complete your entire rall	by any person wanting anything in the above line,	ren Street, Roxbury Mass.
Gent's Couts, Pants and Vests, Fashionably got	317 St. Paul Street, Montreal.	lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines.	and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-	For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
un for immediate demand.	July 26.	Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnish-	mer prices	And British Provinces.
A v ry Select Assortment of Ladies' Mantle Oloths.		cd almost upon their own terms.	N.B There is no Marble Factory in Canada has	Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of
Ladies' Scarfs and Polkas.	Notre Dame Street, Montreal, July 26, 1859.	Understand us, we will sew the coursest Bagging	so much Marble on hand.	the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-
Ladies' Hosiery and Gloves.	I have two of E J. Nagle's Machines in operation	or the fuest Silk, Satan, or Lawn upon one and the	June 9, 1859.	ton :
Ladies' Dress Goods, Newest Styles. Worked Muslin, Sleeves and Collars in sets.	for the last three months, during which time I have	same Machine. We work from two common spools		
Balmoral Skirts, Corsets.	thoroughly tested their working qualities, and feel	of Thread or Silk just as you get them from the	EVENING CLASSES,	ST. VINORNY'S ASYLUM,
Linens, Long Cloths, Muslins.	satisfied they are all Mr. Nagle represented them to	shops.	FOR	Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you
Table Livens, Towellings Napkins.	be-perfect Machines.	Agents wanted throughout the Oanadas.		my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-
French Cambric, and Silk Hundkfs.	DAVID PELLETIER.	SCOVELL & GOODELL.	BOYS AND YOUNG MRN,	lum your most valuable medicine. I have made
Childrens Hosiery, Gloves, Bootees, &c.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	September 29.	NOW OPENED	use of it for scrofuls, sore eyes, and for all the humors
Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, Gent's Scotsh Scarfs,	The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines		IN THE ROOMS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY,	so prevalent among children, of that class so no-
Wrappers, &c.	of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satis-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the
The entire stock is marked off with the selling	fied will the work done by them; and we certify	REGISTRY OFFICE	No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street.	pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by
price in plain figures on each article.	that these machines go quicker than any we have	YOR	NR. M. C. HEALY	the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-
J. IVERS, Proprietor.	used up to the present time.		Will attend Commercial Department.	covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by
Montreal, October 13, 1859.	A. LAPIERRE & SON.	SERVANTS.	THOS. W. BALY, Advocate,	scrofula and other humors.
	Montreal, 26th July, 1859.	MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for	Will attend Olassical Department.	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,
PATTON & BROTHER,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign	AF Ladies Taught in a Class by themselves.	Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.
	All Machines purchased from the subscriber will	of the large Spinning Top.	Mr. Healy has no besitation in saying that, from	ANOTHER.
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,	be kept in good running order for twelve months,	September 22.	his Course of Lectures on Book-Keeping, a Pupil of	Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,	provided they are not damaged by accident or de-	MDQ MITTD	good capacity will become competent to Open. Con-	you of the banefits received by the little orphans in
12 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,	sign.	MRS. MUIR,	duct, and Close a Set of Partnership Books in about	our charge, from your valuable discovery. One is
	E. J. NAGLE.	283 NOTRE DAME STREET.	six weeks, and will receive a Oertificate to that	particular suffered for a length of time, with a very
MONTREAL.	N.BBinders, Shuttles, and Needles constantly		effect.	sore leg; we were afraid amoutation would be ne-
Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel con-	on band,	SHOW ROOM OPEN THIS DAY (THURSDAY)	Hours of attendance from half-past Six to half-	cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you
stantly on hand, or insde to order on the sho 'est notice at	Factory over BARTLEY & GILBERT'S,	with a splendid Assortment of the FINEST and	past Nine o'clock P.M.	that he is now perfectly well.
Tassonable raies.	October Canal Basin	OHEAPEST GOODS in MILLINERY. Oct. 6.	Terms moderate—payable in advance.	SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Montreal, March 6, 1856.	1 VGWARE		8ept. 22.	Hamilton, C. W.