

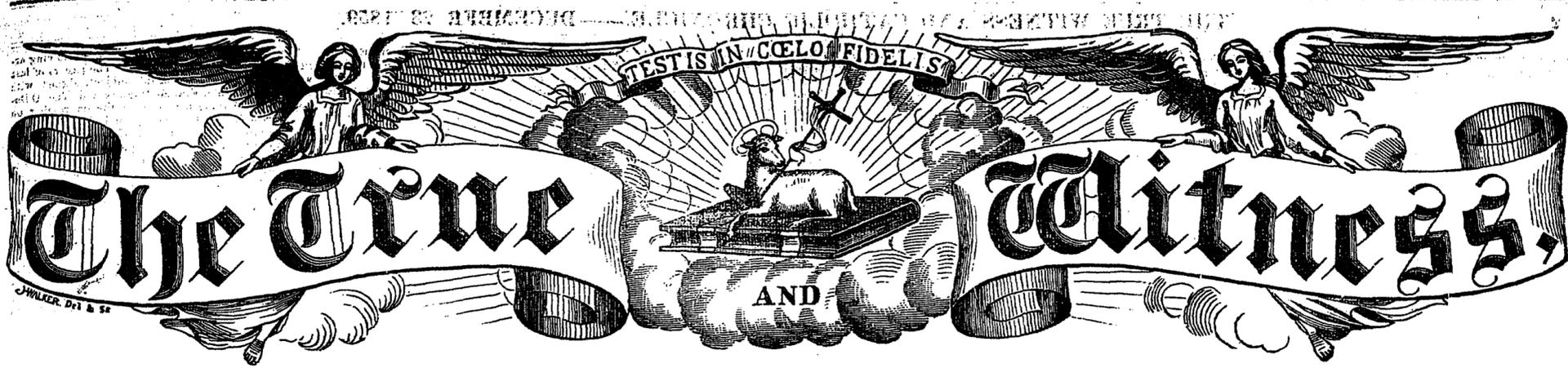
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THE LAST IRISHMAN. (Translated from the French of Elie Berthet, by C. M. O'Keefe, for the Boston Pilot.)

CHAPTER X. (Continued.)

"But the letter," interrupted O'Byrne, "how did the letter fall into your hands?" "Well, your honor, after burning the house, and my shirt over my clothes, the way no one would know me, I dug out the potatoes the way the lord would not get them, and I set out for the Rath, and the sorra long I was trudging the road, when what should I hear but groans come up out of Tom Riley's quarry. "Who's there?" says I. "It's me," says he. "And what brings you here?" says I. "Oh, sure my horse fell down in the quarry hole. Come here and give me a lift. Give me a hand," says he, "until I get him up," says Le. Well, down I went, my dear, and what should I find there but a fine big lump of a dragoon, and his horse floundering about in the water. Well, your honor, I took the bridle and led the horse to the right place, and got him up on the edge and led him along the winding road, until at last I got him out on the highway, and there was the poor dragoon, and he, quite lame, limping after me. When he was on dry ground, he began to shiver like an aspen leaf, an' as I was helpin' him to mount, I managed to loose the girth of the saddle, an' before he was half up, he comes down, slap bang, like a sack of steeped barley, to the ground. I slipped me hand quickly into his pouch, and took the letter out of it. I then jumped upon the horse's back, an' bid good to the Sassanagh churl. "If you'd hear the roars of the poor sodjer cryin' out, 'Stop thief! Stop thief! Stop the White-boy!' an' the likes, until I was clear an' clane out of his hearing, which, by me sowkins, wasn't very long. But the most curious part of the whole transaction was, when I got up on the bare back of the dragoons big black charger, the poor baste was either afeared to remain near where he got the duckin', or, may be, he had some Irish blood in him, an' wished to do me a piece of sarvice by gettin' away from the big sodjer; at all events, he took to his heels in gallant style, an' sorra stop or stay I could make him do, but on an' on he galloped headlong! But, as good fortune would have it, I managed to guide the rein in the proper direction; an' so I couldn't stop him by any manner of means to speak to your lordship; because I had as much as ever I could do to keep myself on his back. He still dashed along until he wore himself down, an' then stood still of his own accord, two miles from this place, where I left him to graze an' rest himself. So I started for the meetin' an' I'm just come in time to be too late. An' that's the way the thing happened, me lord."

"Really, Tom, you are a worthy fellow," cried O'Byrne, shaking Tom's hand warmly. "If I had been in his place, I'd carry sodjer an' all way prisoner of war. What advantage a sodjer has above all other men!" said Jack Gunn, boastfully.

CHAPTER XI.

The house of Lord Powerscourt appeared at first sight unworthy of the magnificent grounds in which it was embosomed. The architecture was Italian, with a small colonade in the front, the wings of which encircled a handsome garden, ornamented with a fountain or jet d'eau. Vases of bronze filled with rare flowers, a considerable number of statues, handsome pilasters, and gilded balustrades glittered in the front of the edifice. No indications, however, were discernible of the majesty or grandeur which plebeians often expect in the habitations of lords. About a hundred yards in the rear of the edifice stood the servants' apartments and out offices, embosomed amid a cluster of acacias. But from its cheerless and naked aspect, Powerscourt House seemed rather the dwelling of a rich citizen than the home of a proud member of the arrogant aristocracy of the three kingdoms. When you ascended the steps of the vestibule, however, the wealth and prodigality of the opulent lord began to blaze upon you. Polished marbles, shining mirrors, gilded cornices, graceful sculptures, and bold carvings, glittered on every hand as you advanced. The delighted visitor was dazzled by the crowd of precious objects presented in comparatively limited precincts. Carpets of brilliant colors covered the vestibule and stairs. Each apartment presented furniture of a different fashion. There it was all medieval and here it was the furniture of Francis I., while beyond was the gorgeous ornamentation of the luxurious period of Louis XIV., or of Madame Pampadour. The upper part of the house consisted of a picture gallery, in which there was nothing but modern pictures. The house was particularly rich in samples of the Ceramic art. You encountered at every pace Etrurian vases and Greek statuettes, alternating with the porcelains of China, Sevres, and Saxony. On these admirable superfluities prodigious sums must have been lavished. Owing, however, to their tasteless

arrangement, they served to prove the boundless wealth, not the enlightened intelligence, of his lordship. It was impossible for an impartial traveller to pass from squalid huddles of miserable cabins into this fairy-land of foreign art and smiling ornamentation, without lamenting the monstrous inequality with which the law of primogeniture curses the people who groan under aristocratic government—the most oppressive of all governments.

Opulence and luxury appeared to have particularly made their home in the comfortable apartment of old Lord Powerscourt. The walls were covered with soft and silky tissues; quilted, wadded, and stuffed, so as to sink under the touch like a perpetual cushion. The icy winds of the north never discovered the smallest aperture at which they might enter that comfortable apartment. Tubes of heated air passed round the luxurious apartment, and night and day kept up an equality of temperature. While the fierce and cutting winter of the poles raged inhospitably outside, the gouty peer enjoyed the delicious climate of luxurious Italy within. Curtains of crimson velvet, with fringes of gold, alternately excluded and admitted the light of day by their magnificent drapery. The upper walls were covered with costly paintings, in brilliant and gorgeous frames—life-like portraits, for the most part, of his lordship's favorite horses, living and dead—the whole stud—black horses, and bay horses, and white horses, and piebald horses, and horses of every possible variety of shade. On the right hand and the left, on the north and the south, on the east and the west, behind you and before, wherever you turned your eye, horses and jockeys, jockeys and horses, met your gaze.

On the morning of the day on which the conspiracy was to bust out, his lordship, after tossing through a restless night, rose in a most detestable humor. Dressed in a morning gown of cashmere, corded with silk and tasseled with gold, his lordship sat growling in his cushioned arm-chair before a large coal fire which burned in the brightly polished grate notwithstanding the mildness of the external atmosphere. Being a justice of the peace, his lordship occasionally administered the law, but as this noble justice of the peace was a hereditary peer, he, of course, was entirely ignorant of the law which he administered. But his lordship who could not acquire law by study, could pay for it in hard coin—he could hire a lawyer. A lawyer accordingly he had hired in the person of Daniel Tyler, a little dry Dublin briefless barrister who found it more profitable to assist a stupid magistrate that could pay, than to defend widows and orphans in a country where orphans and widows can rarely reward eloquence with hard coin.

"Bad news indeed?" exclaimed his lordship, in reply to some observation of Tyler. "Could there be worse news than what I already know? There is one of my game-keepers murdered by the dirty beggars of the village. And one of my finest deer killed within a few paces of my hall door by invisible malefactors. But all this is a fly blow compared to what they have since attempted. They perpetrated a brutal and dastardly assault yesterday evening on an officer in her majesty's service, my relative and my heir. A whole horde of blood-thirsty savages rushed upon the unarmed gentleman as he was unsuspectingly angling in the lake, and assailed him with ferocious rage and unspeakable violence. In consequence of the serious injuries inflicted on him he lies dangerously ill, and perhaps may die. Is it not a horrible state of things? Cleary," screamed his lordship, turning to his valet, "how is Sir George this morning?"

"Much better, my lord, only his face is bruised and swelled and disfigured, my lord." "Horrible villains!" exclaimed his infuriated lordship; "they thought they were attacking me—they thought they were attacking the Queen herself, whose royal authority I unworthily represent. It is just the same; they might as well attack myself as my excellent kinsman and future heir. It is just the same. But what—has no warrant yet been issued against these treacherous savages—what are you doing, Mr. Tyler? What is the reason that you have not issued warrants against the wicked authors of this atrocious crime? With all your laziness, Mr. Tyler, you might have brought me the warrants to sign—you might have taken some steps for the apprehension of the barbarous assassins of my innocent kinsman."

"Please your lordship, I was waiting to know who the culprits were." "What?" roared his lordship; "so you were waiting to know them. Do you expect them to come into this room and tell you their names? Why don't you take some steps, sir, for their apprehension—eh? Why, you're a downright fool; you and Jameson, sir, are downright fools. Why don't you make it your business to know them? Tell me that. Murders are perpetrated under your very nose unknown to you—you cannot see them, or hinder them, or do anything! Nothing can be done unless I do it myself. Go—try, sir,

try if you cannot at least make out the warrants with all your laziness. Leave a blank for the names and it can be filled with the notorious characters lurking in the neighborhood. Consult McDonough; he must be able to speak by this time: he knows the most dangerous of the villains. There's that old rebel, Daly, of Lady's Church, the Repeal Schoolmaster, and several others. Why don't you issue warrants against them? It is your business to know them, not mine—your duty, sir."

"I shall execute your lordship's orders," said the clerk, "as soon as I know—"

"Know what—what are you mumbling about, sir—what are you gaping at—why don't you speak out, man?" screamed his lordship. "There you are with your mouth open like a scald bird that wants feeding. Why the devil don't you speak, sir—haven't you a tongue in your head?"

"My lord, your lordship's health requires so much attention from the faithful servants, who are devoted to your lordship's interests—"

"Don't take so much care of my health, Mr. Tyler," shouted his lordship, in a tone sharpened by anxiety; "but tell me plainly what is going on—I command you, sir?"

The clerk being thus forced to speak, narrated the burning of Kavanagh's cabin, and how the dragoon, robbed of his horse and despatches, had arrived at Powerscourt house, all battered and bruised.

The old lord, as he listened, seemed suffocating with anger and terror. His crimson face and blazing eyes suggested the idea of the bursting of a blood-vessel, or an immediate fit of apoplexy.

"The next thing they'll do is to attack myself," exclaimed his lordship. "They will do it—they only want strength."

We may here remark, *en parentheses*, that if the Irish people had sense enough to attack the aristocracy it would be unnecessary to attack anything else. But they mistake the missile for the hand that hurls it; and they wreak their blind fury on an instrument which is every moment renewed, instead of destroying the gilded hand which pours every form of calamity, exile, famine, and disgrace on the patient and afflicted heads of the Irish people. The aristocracy take a murderous advantage of this blindness to exterminate the Irish.

Tyler replied that Lord Powerscourt and his amiable family could not be personally in danger; but even if they were, his lordship was surrounded by trusty servants in whose fidelity he might place implicit confidence.

"My lord knows," said Cleary, "that he has at least one servant who is always ready to die for his excellent master."

"What brought me ever into this cursed country or among its execrable inhabitants—this land of perdition, whose Popery and poverty endanger life and property. But I shall not wait for the blow. Order the carriage—I am determined to quit this fatal country. The villains are perfectly capable of assassinating me."

Forgetting his gout, his lordship limped and stumped up and down the chamber. Tyler, with his usual craft, allowed the first ebullition of excitement to pass unnoticed. When his lordship fell exhausted into a seat.

"My lord, I trust you will pardon my boldness if I say it is not necessary to quit the house. What has happened should neither alarm nor surprise your lordship. Your extreme benevolence, your kind indulgence, as I often told your lordship, have warned and fostered that treacherous squalid horde of savage beggars into rebellion. If your lordship were only severe and resolute with the treacherous savages—if you would crush them—you would soon see them obedient and submissive to your will."

"You are right for once," exclaimed his lordship, starting up a second time from his chair. "I see it all now. That foolish girl, whose head is turned by that sneaking priest, has had too much influence over me. My kind indulgence is the cause of all. But I shall make them jump—I'll make examples of them—I'll begin this moment, sit down and get ready a warrant for the arrest of Tom Kavanagh and his adherents for incendiarism; and if the villain is not hanged before this day two months—no matter. The Irish are like nettles; if you don't crush them they'll sting you. Do not forget to put the word 'adherents' into the warrant. The word is elastic, and we may net a great many of the blackguards and throw them at least into jail, if we cannot hang them. But, stay; how many constables in Powerscourt House?"

"Twelve, my lord; I thought that number sufficient to keep order in the fair which is held to-day in the village."

"Begad, I forgot the fair," said the old rat; "I never see that great gathering of drunkards without feelings of discomfort. Under present circumstances we should take serious precautions. Tyler, go and write to all the inspectors of police in the county to march to Powerscourt House with all the men at their command." "Yes, my

lord, I shall obey your lordship," replied the clerk respectfully; "but I am sure we shall not want defenders. The dragoon informs me that orders have been sent from the Castle for a regiment of infantry to march into Wicklow—they will be here this evening or to-morrow."

"What are you saying?" asked his lordship, ghastly with alarm. "Why, an open rebellion must have broken out somewhere in the county—there must be some serious reasons for the despatch of so many troops—the letter stolen from the dragoon was very important; but since his Excellency is so prompt in sending us help, we should redouble our energies.—Get a warrant ready for the arrest of the farmers who were put out of their cabins, the same day as Kavanagh. If they are not guilty of incendiarism they are guilty of disaffection, and should be got rid of. Don't forget that blind old rebel, Daly."

Carried away by his rage and terror, his lordship would have willingly issued warrants to incarcerate all the Catholic inhabitants of Wicklow, had not Tyler shown that prudence was a necessity until vigorous measures were supported by imposing force. The warrants being got ready, his lordship signed them; but Tyler hinted that ere they could be carried into execution they must be signed by a second magistrate.

"Well, go and look for the Rev. Mr. Bruce, my colleague; tell him to hasten: bring Jameson likewise. His experience may be requisite. When they arrive show them into the hall of audience, and let the servants be ready to mount on horseback, and carry my messages wherever it may be necessary. You shall see, Tyler, you shall see," added the old Lord, rubbing his hands; "but are you quite sure the military are coming?"

"The dragoon assures me they are, my lord; and if your lordship wishes, you can question him yourself."

"Tell him to come up in a minute or two," said his Lordship. "Meantime, set out, Tyler—don't let the grass grow under your feet—there's no time to be lost. And you, Cleary," continued his Lordship, turning to his valet, "get ready to dress me."

Tyler made a low bow, and left the room.—Cleary prepared his lordship's clothes. This valet of Lord Powerscourt was a thin, tall, red-haired old bachelor, and, in spite of his final manner, not destitute of intelligence. Lord Powerscourt consulted him at times about the affairs of his family, and willingly listened to his opinion—a circumstance which rendered him, equally in London and in Wicklow, a favorite whose influence was feared. But this favorite never appeared in the eyes of his master to know that he was powerful: he never offered his advice, and patiently waited until his opinion was asked. He did not depart from this prudent rule on the present occasion, but while doing his duty maintained a discreet and decent silence. The fiery eye of Lord Powerscourt easily discerned, nevertheless, that his valet was swelling with news and willing to talk.

"Well, Cleary, have you heard what is going on? What do you think of all this?"

"I think as your lordship does."

"That's very right," said his Lordship; "but you may also have an opinion of your own.—Come, speak out, I order you. Don't you think there's a conspiracy on foot against me and my people?"

"It is not my business, my lord," said Cleary, with apparent humility, and speaking so low that he was scarcely audible, "to interiere in such matters."

"Come," replied the old Lord, roughly, "speak out man."

"Well, my Lord, since it is your Lordship's orders, I shall speak with frankness. Some events have recently happened, which have nothing whatever to do with politics or conspiracies; but the danger is perhaps no less menacing."

"What do you mean to say?" shrieked Lord Powerscourt, in a tremor of anxiety. "You certainly know something—out with it, man."

"It is the duty of a good servant to acquaint an excellent master like your Lordship with everything he knows. I shall, therefore, brave the displeasure of Sir George—"

"Sir George!" cried Lord Powerscourt, "what can Sir George have to do with this business? Perhaps you can explain the assault which was wantonly inflicted upon him yesterday at Glendalough?"

"Exactly, my Lord; but as high people are connected with this affair, I am afraid—"

"Fear nothing," shouted his lordship, "speak, Cleary, speak—I am desirous of knowing the truth about this mysterious affair. My kinsman will not explain himself; he persists in repeating that he was attacked by utter strangers."

"At all risks, my lord, I shall tell your lordship all I know. But your lordship will remember you ordered me to tell you."

Lord Powerscourt struck the floor with his foot.

"Well, my lord," said Cleary, in a low tone, as if apprehensive of being overheard, "yesterday evening, when I took my leave of your lordship for the night, and was retiring to my own room, I met John Smith, the footman, who waited on Sir George when he was fishing; poor Smith was all in a tremor, my lord; he told me that he knew everything connected with the accident. But Sir George had threatened his life, if he attempted to mention it. Nevertheless, he felt it his duty to discharge his conscience; and, knowing my devotion to your lordship, he came to me to ask my advice. I persuaded the honest fellow to sit down and extracted the whole from him. Sir George was fishing in the lake, when Miss O'Byrne suddenly approached him. She assumed a false air of gaiety; but her voice trembled and her face was ghastly pale. Well, my lord, after a few moments she whispered something to Sir George, who turned to John Smith, and ordered him to go beyond the ditch and look for bait. While Smith was going to the ditch, he saw two men gliding furtively among the bushes, as if they were making to the place where Sir George was talking to Miss O'Byrne. The appearance of these men excited the suspicion of John Smith, and, instead of going to the ditch, he squatted down among some flaggers, where he could distinctly see what was going on, though he could hear nothing."

"And what did he see?" asked the old lord, his eyes glittering with the fire of curiosity.

"Miss O'Byrne, my lord, began to speak with Sir George in a very earnest manner: she seemed to wipe her eyes, and implore him. His honor was much calmer, and continued to fish with great tranquillity. John Smith fancied it was some love affair. And he might be right; for Miss O'Byrne, though come of a Popish race, is a very handsome girl—"

"Enough—enough," interrupted his lordship, in a snarling tone, "spare me your suppositions, and tell me what happened."

"Sir George seemed to refuse what Miss O'Byrne asked; for she wrung her hands, and raised her eyes to heaven in a piteous manner. Immediately afterwards, one of the two men, who were skulking in the bushes, rushed up to Sir George and spoke to him very fiercely; the stranger then assaulted his honor, and struck him several times with something in his hand. Sir Geo. never said a word; he neither called for help nor attempted to defend himself. John Smith was eager twenty times to run to his master's help, but in his hurry he stumbled against the butt of a tree and tumbled into a hollow, where he was nearly drowned. Before he could get out, he heard the noise of something falling into the lake. John Smith fancied they had killed Sir George, and was trying to hide the body in the water; but when he succeeded in climbing out of the gully, he saw Sir George approaching him along the margin of the lake, while the other persons were conversing in a group where Sir George had been fishing. Sir George's face was covered with blood, and he limped along with pain and difficulty. John Smith ran up to his honor, and assisted him to walk, asking him, at the same time what had happened. But Sir George refused to answer, and ordered him for his life to tell no one what had occurred."

"During this conversation, Lord Powerscourt seemed suffocating with indignation, so that he could scarcely speak. Suddenly escaping from the hands of his valet, he began to hobble up and down the room, as if he had lost his senses."

"I see it all!" he said, "I see it all! those lurking villains were lying in wait to murder my kinsman. That impudent hussy required a reparation incompatible with the dignity of a baronet, and, being unable to succeed, she called the villains who were lying in ambush, to come and murder him. The law shall now have full swing—I have been too kind to those proud beggarly O'Byrnes. But I shall crush them under my heel like reptiles as they are."

Pausing for a moment, he inquired in a calmer tone: "Do you think Smith knows the men who assaulted my kinsman?"

"They are strangers, he says,—he never laid his eyes on them before; but the man who assaulted his honor is a well dressed swaggering fellow, with something of the cut of a gentleman. It must be easy—"

"That is enough. Our object must be to secure the wretch who concocted this scheme—not the villain she employed." His Lordship added, after a pause, in a lower tone: "You and Smith are good servants. If you continue faithful, you shall find me a grateful master. Divide this between ye;" he handed Cleary a ten pound note. "When you stand on the green cloth you will know what to say—until then—not a word.—Come, conclude my toilet. I had never more occasion for activity an courage."

Tyler at this moment put his head in at the half open door, and said the bailiff and the minister had arrived, and awaited his lordship's commands. "Tell them I shall be down in a moment. Oh! we shall have work to-day. Are

the peelers come? Astonished at the alteration in his manner, Tyler replied that a body of County Constabulary were in the court and others expected every moment.

"Let them get some refreshments," exclaimed his lordship; "don't spare the beef and whiskey on the brave fellows. They may earn their breakfast to-day."

The clerk withdrew with the conviction that "old Danger," as his lordship was irreverently nicknamed behind his back, had something unusual "in his nose" or had gone clean "daft."

As his lordship was going down stairs he heard his daughter humming the air from an Italian opera—"Oh! how gently;" and at the same moment Lady Ellen appeared before him, fresh and smiling, in a "peignoir de dentelle;" she came running to embrace her father. "Bon jour mon pere," said she.

"What, already on foot! This shows me that your health is better. I am rejoiced, and as the poet says—"This shows, Lady Ellen! that the exigency of business compels me to forget my health and happiness; and let me tell you, if you had the interest of the name you bear at heart, you would be less merry at a moment so critical."

"But how can my merriment offend you, my dear father; and pray what is the nature of the crisis we are passing through? I am perfectly ready, I assure you, to weep, lament, and tremble, the moment I know why."

"Know why?" exclaimed his astonished lordship, "can you possibly be ignorant of what happened last night?"

"Oh! you speak of that poor outcast who burned his cottage. The conflagration of that property will not diminish your lordship's rent-roll by very many many pounds, I promise you."

"You take things very lightly, I perceive, Lady Ellen. Then the assault on Sir George, and the robbery of the dragoon are only trifles in your estimation?"

"In a political point of view, the affair of the dragoon may have very bad results. But really I cannot otherwise see very bad consequences in it. His excellency, I suppose, can write a second letter. Paper is not so scarce at the Castle. As for Sir George, his accident is unquestionably a trifle. A few scratches disfigure his amiable face, such as an angry cat might inflict. A fall at a steeple chase has left him before now in a worse condition."

"Enough, enough—you are welcome to consider the attacks we are subject to in the gayest possible light. We shall see this evening whether you will be satisfied with the events of the day. But they are waiting for me; I must be off. Come, Cleary."

It was about to go, when the young lady interposed.

"A moment, papa; do not leave me so suddenly," she exclaimed, placing herself before him with an endearing smile, "your displeasure has extinguished my gaiety, and I feel inclined to weep like a keener at a wake. Sir George, whose precious person is so valuable in his own eyes, could not require more."

If the crusty Lord Powerscourt did not smile at this observation, his displeasure was obviously mitigated.

"Laugh or cry as you like, my dear. I shall not interfere. But allow me to pass; I am in a hurry."

"One word, my dear father; I have a favor to ask. The day is fine, and I intend to take tea in the Pavilion of Ruins."

"Well, you may go, my love. This place will be crowded by a medley of motley visitors, and you may as well be out of the way."

"But, my dear papa, I cannot take tea alone—I have invited—"

"Invite whom you please. And now that this serious business is concluded, good-bye—I shall see you in the course of the day. . . . Happen what will do not be alarmed."

With these words he hurried away, accompanied by Cleary.

His last words disturbed instead of tranquilizing the young lady. "What can be the matter? Why should I be alarmed? He is doubtless going to exterminate some of his tenants; but what can I do? I cannot intercede for any one. . . . I need some one to intercede for myself."

With these words she hurried to her apartment; and five minutes afterwards a servant in livery was seen hastening with an invitation to Julia O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XII.

The excitement produced by an Irish fair can hardly be imagined by those who have never experienced it. If the fair be held on the "patron day"—the anniversary of the saint to whom the parish is dedicated—the day of the fair is observed as a holiday; but if it be the great business fair of the season, few engage in servile labor, and though it be not a holiday of obligation, young and old of both sexes, who are not obliged to attend business, fly away to "the green," to enjoy the fun and frolic with which it always overflows. The village, in which the fair in the present instance was held, consisted of a double row of wretched cabins, such as distinguish villages contiguous to the residence of lords who never give leases, and discourage, nay, prohibit improvement or progress in the stagnant population of Ireland. Two rows of dilapidated huts, with dung-heaps opposite the doors, constituted what was termed "the main street."

This street was intersected at right angles by another double row of huts more wretched than the former, which was also by courtesy designated a "street." On the large open space, where both "streets" met, stood at one time the "Market Cross," said to have been a piece of exquisite workmanship; but the fanatic usurpers of the estate had long since caused the cross to be demolished, as an emblem of superstition. The waste outskirts of the village were appropriated by the lord of the soil as a stand for the sale of horses, cows, sheep, and pigs; the custom, or tax for admission to these stands yielding his lordship no inconsiderable revenue. The view of an Irish fair, to the eye of a stranger, presents an extraordinary aspect. Ranged on both sides of the wide street of the village or

the peels come? Astonished at the alteration in his manner, Tyler replied that a body of County Constabulary were in the court and others expected every moment. "Let them get some refreshments," exclaimed his lordship; "don't spare the beef and whiskey on the brave fellows. They may earn their breakfast to-day." The clerk withdrew with the conviction that "old Danger," as his lordship was irreverently nicknamed behind his back, had something unusual "in his nose" or had gone clean "daft." As his lordship was going down stairs he heard his daughter humming the air from an Italian opera—"Oh! how gently;" and at the same moment Lady Ellen appeared before him, fresh and smiling, in a "peignoir de dentelle;" she came running to embrace her father. "Bon jour mon pere," said she. "What, already on foot! This shows me that your health is better. I am rejoiced, and as the poet says—"This shows, Lady Ellen! that the exigency of business compels me to forget my health and happiness; and let me tell you, if you had the interest of the name you bear at heart, you would be less merry at a moment so critical."

But how can my merriment offend you, my dear father; and pray what is the nature of the crisis we are passing through? I am perfectly ready, I assure you, to weep, lament, and tremble, the moment I know why. "Know why?" exclaimed his astonished lordship, "can you possibly be ignorant of what happened last night?" "Oh! you speak of that poor outcast who burned his cottage. The conflagration of that property will not diminish your lordship's rent-roll by very many many pounds, I promise you."

You take things very lightly, I perceive, Lady Ellen. Then the assault on Sir George, and the robbery of the dragoon are only trifles in your estimation? "In a political point of view, the affair of the dragoon may have very bad results. But really I cannot otherwise see very bad consequences in it. His excellency, I suppose, can write a second letter. Paper is not so scarce at the Castle. As for Sir George, his accident is unquestionably a trifle. A few scratches disfigure his amiable face, such as an angry cat might inflict. A fall at a steeple chase has left him before now in a worse condition."

Enough, enough—you are welcome to consider the attacks we are subject to in the gayest possible light. We shall see this evening whether you will be satisfied with the events of the day. But they are waiting for me; I must be off. Come, Cleary.

It was about to go, when the young lady interposed.

A moment, papa; do not leave me so suddenly," she exclaimed, placing herself before him with an endearing smile, "your displeasure has extinguished my gaiety, and I feel inclined to weep like a keener at a wake. Sir George, whose precious person is so valuable in his own eyes, could not require more."

If the crusty Lord Powerscourt did not smile at this observation, his displeasure was obviously mitigated.

Laugh or cry as you like, my dear. I shall not interfere. But allow me to pass; I am in a hurry."

One word, my dear father; I have a favor to ask. The day is fine, and I intend to take tea in the Pavilion of Ruins."

Well, you may go, my love. This place will be crowded by a medley of motley visitors, and you may as well be out of the way."

But, my dear papa, I cannot take tea alone—I have invited—"

Invite whom you please. And now that this serious business is concluded, good-bye—I shall see you in the course of the day. . . . Happen what will do not be alarmed."

With these words he hurried away, accompanied by Cleary.

His last words disturbed instead of tranquilizing the young lady. "What can be the matter? Why should I be alarmed? He is doubtless going to exterminate some of his tenants; but what can I do? I cannot intercede for any one. . . . I need some one to intercede for myself."

With these words she hurried to her apartment; and five minutes afterwards a servant in livery was seen hastening with an invitation to Julia O'Byrne.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

At such a crisis in the affairs of the Papacy it was not to be expected that the Royal College of Maynooth would remain silent. The following is given as a translation of the Latin address forwarded to the Pope by the superiors and students of the institution:—

"Most Holy Father, We, the President, Vice-President, Masters, Professors, and Students of the Royal Catholic College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, humbly offer to you the assurance of our profound reverence and filial affection.

"The hereditary loyalty to the chair of Peter, the centre of Catholic unity, which the Church of Ireland has ever cherished unchanged through all her vicissitudes of fortune, has received a fresh impulse from the dangers which surround your venerable throne, and from the malignant and unworthy Catholics with which your Holiness is daily assailed. In the midst of your Holiness's trials it may, we humbly trust, afford you some consolation to be assured that every calumny directed against your august person and Government, and every attempt against the rights of your sacred sovereignty, fills the hearts of your children with grief and indignation.

"Knowing, as we have ever known, the tenderness of your paternal love for your people, we have heard with profound sorrow that a portion of your subjects, carried away by extreme and visionary theories, or misled by the evil acts of the enemies of religion and order, have risen in revolt against a prince, the purity of whose life is acknowledged by his worst enemies, and whose anxious solicitude for the happiness of his children was evinced from the very commencement of his reign by the large and liberal measures which he proposed, and which only failed to realize his benevolent intentions through the machinations of ungrateful and discontented men, who, seeking not justice, but revolution, wickedly turned against their Sovereign the very liberty which he himself had bestowed.

"We regard the august and ancient monarchy with which the successors of St. Peter is invested as a sacred and venerable institution, designed by Providence as a security for the splendour and majesty of religion, for the independence of the ruler of the church, and for the full and perfect freedom of that spiritual jurisdiction which is called to exercise throughout the entire Christian world.

"We have seen therefore with admiration the paternal and temperate firmness with which, relying on the strength of your Divine Master, and supported by the enthusiastic voice of the Catholic world, your Holiness has maintained against every assailant the ancient and sacred rights of the Apostolic See. And while we earnestly assure your Holiness of our reverent and affectionate sympathy, we humbly pray the Almighty Father, through whom kings reign, and lawgivers decree just things, that He may deign again, as in other and more painful trials, to interpose in behalf of His faithful servant, to make manifest to the world the truth and justice of your Holiness's cause, the purity of your motives and the sincerity of your love for your children, and mercifully remit to your people in the same happy concord with which your reign was inaugurated.

"Again prostrate: at your Holiness's feet, we humbly beg the Apostolic benediction.

"Your Holiness's most humble, most devoted, and most obedient: Children and Servants."

THE CASE OF THE HOLY SEE.—With France and Austria resolved on this point, and the urgent sympathy of Catholic Europe, it would, in our judgment, be impossible for all the enemies of the Pope combined to effect anything prejudicial to the just rights of His Holiness. In such a case, however, everything that prudence and foresight suggest should be done to prevent evil, and mar the designs of reckless men actuated by deep-rooted prejudices and fanatical passions. For that reason we earnestly counsel the holding of meetings throughout Ireland, to adopt addresses of sympathy to the Pope. That is a duty which the Catholics of Ireland now owe to themselves to perform. On the pretence of zeal for liberty, a movement is in progress against Pius IX.—the Sovereign who had been so much distinguished and lauded, in 1847, for setting an example to the rest of Europe in practical and comprehensive political reforms, which a bad faction in the dominions of the Pope basely and ungratefully used to overthrow their benefactor. It is for the Sovereign Pontiff, thus endeared to every friend of rational freedom, that the Catholic people of Ireland are now called upon to meet in their respective localities; and they ought to bear this in mind, that the manifestation of public opinion at such a crisis, would be the fitting and most effectual mode of sustaining the Pope, and perhaps, of preventing serious trouble in Europe.—Free Press.

ELECTION OF A COADJUTOR BISHOP.—The Belfast correspondent of the Freeman writes, under date of Tuesday night:—"In consequence of the declining health of the Most Rev. Dr. Denvir it became necessary to elect a coadjutor bishop to assist his lordship in the administration of the affairs of the diocese of Down and Connor. Accordingly, upwards of forty parish priests assembled to-day in St. Patrick's Church, Donegal-street, and proceeded with the election. The following is the result:—

Rev. Dr. Russell, Mayo, dignissimus. Rev. Mr. Dorian, Loughensland, dignior. Rev. Mr. Fitzsimons, Cusabendall, dignus.

"The votes, I understand were—16 for Doctor Russell, nine for Mr. Dorian, and four for Mr. Fitzsimons. After the election all the parish priests were entertained at dinner by the bishop. I need not inform you that Dr. Russell is the President of St. Patrick's College, Mayo, and the able and accomplished biographer of Mezzofanti."

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY CHARTER.—The Munster News says:—"The charter demanded by the Hierarchy is asked with too much 'whispering humbleness.' The Bishops have the means of organising a power which would soon put a muzzle on the defamatory mouth of sectarian acrimony, and show the British Government that the right thing would be the expedient thing, and that the just thing is that which must become inevitable. What! with forty or fifty Liberal members in the House of Commons, with tolerant and enlightened English Protestant members in that House, and right around, before and supporting all—are we to suppose a charter for the one Catholic University could not be procured? We affirm it could be; and if our Hierarchy will take a vigorous and bold position, and urge others to follow their high example, Catholic Ireland is neither so feeble as to fail in the enterprise, nor the blindness and bigotry of England so pighheaded or powerful, as to prevail."

THE SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, LONDONDERRY.—On Saturday last the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, the Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, in appealing to the people of that persuasion in Londonderry on behalf of the Christian Brothers' Schools, made some statements which may interest our readers. Having culogised the mode of instruction pursued in these schools, and bore testimony to the good effects which had flowed from their establishment, he said that the Christian Brothers did not charge anything for the instruction of children. The teachers are supported by the parish in which they are stationed, and the tuition is given gratis. His lordship mentioned that the building at the Brow of the Hill, Londonderry, in which the Christian Brothers reside, was paid for by the clergymen of the diocese. The male children were educated at the institution. As to the female children, they are instructed by the nuns, who taught in the schools lately erected, at a cost of £1,000, close to the new Catholic Church, Great James's Street. Dr. Kelly stated that several other parishes had followed the example of Templemore. In Strabane, the Christian Brothers have an excellent school, in a building purchased for them by the spirited Catholics of that town at a considerable cost. The people also pay the rent and taxes of the private residence used by the teachers. Great exertions have been made at Omagh to furnish the same facilities for instruction to the male children, and one benevolent individual has given a sum equal to £1,500 in connection with this charitable object. The gentleman referred to has given ground for the schools, a parochial house, and other buildings required for the use of the parish.—Londonderry Journal.

A meeting in Dublin of the Christian Doctrine Confraternities, was held on Monday 4th inst., in the Carmelite Church, in Whitefriar-street, for the purpose of adopting an address to the Pope. The Rev. Dr. Bennet, the Provincial of the Carmelite Order, presided, and concluded a long and inflated address in these terms:—

"The bigots of England hate the Pope—they detest the Papacy. They see the immense progress Catholicity is making in every part of the globe. (Cheers.) They see that the standard of Catholicity is now planted and growing—nay, more flourishing, when only a few years ago it was depressed and trampled under foot. (Loud cheers.) They see that its most learned and powerful opponents now bend the knee to it; they see the advances it is making in Ireland—the step-sister Isle. (Cheers.) They see, and are pained to the heart's core, that the growth of Catholicity in Dublin has been for some years incredibly great, and is likely to be greater. (Enthusiastic cheering.) They naturally attribute all this to the Papacy. They see that without the Papacy there would be no more unity among us than among ourselves—that there would be as little of apostasy or of Catholicity, or of any fixed form of worship among us as there is among ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Hence they are resolved, cost what it will, to bring the Papacy to naught, to destroy it. They long to see the day when it will cease to exist. The Israelites in the wilderness never so ardently longed after the fleshpots of Egypt as they do for the downfall of the Papacy; but, gentlemen, that day they will never see. (Loud cheers.) The Arians of old longed for the same thing, and divinely foretold its immediate and certain destruction as our friends are the other side of the Channel. (Hear.) The Nestorians longed for the same thing, the Monothelists longed for the same. Where is Arianism now; where now is Nestorianism—where Arianism—where are all the other isms that at different times disturbed the peace of the Church, and threatened destruction to the Papacy? (Hear, hear.) Gone, and forever. (Loud cheers.) Scarcely a vestige of them remains, and the vestige that does remain is a standing, living proof of the indestructibility of the Papacy. (Great cheering.) And where is the Papacy now? (Cheers.) It is where it has always been, and where it will remain till time shall be no more. (Continued cheering.)—Gentlemen, allow me, in conclusion, to say that it is your duty as Catholics, but, above all, as members of Catholic confraternities, to proclaim your detestation and abhorrence of the sacrilegious acts and intrigues of those who would wrest from the Holy Father his territorial possessions. (Tremendous cheers.) Gentlemen, the memory of the sainted dead, the memory of your great and glorious forefathers, calls on you to do so. They suffered, they bled they died sooner than abandon the successor of St. Peter."

The following resolutions were adopted:—

"That we, the united confraternities of the city of Dublin, believing it to be our bounden duty to

sympathize with our Holy Father, the Supreme Pontiff, in his present troubles, hereby pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means in our power to counteract the treacherous and foul attempts that are now being made by base and designing enemies to overthrow not only his temporal but also his spiritual domination in those States which an all-wise Providence has committed to his charge.

"That it is our firm conviction and sincere belief that the proceedings now adopted and put in force by the revolutionists of the Italian States are a direct violation of all law, both human and divine, and tend to subvert order and destroy the peace of Europe. We further believe that if such conduct be not opposed and defeated, the consequences must be disastrous to the Roman States, and interfere materially with the free exercise of the rights and privileges of the Sovereign Pontiff.

"That we, the Roman Catholic confraternities of Dublin, indignantly repudiate those unfounded and widely-circulated charges made against the temporal government of His Holiness by maliciously designing innovators; and that we view with indignation the insidious efforts now being made by the impotency of man to uproot thereby the stability of our holy religion, and we pledge ourselves to uphold (by every legal means) as far as in us lies, the temporal authority of our Most Holy Father, who is pre-eminent alike for benevolence and justice."

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—Several months since it was announced in this paper, as a current Dublin rumor, that in future, as vacancies occurred in the highest ranks of the constabulary force, they would be conferred upon military officers, as the reward of distinguished services in the army. The report seems to be corroborated by the appointment yesterday of Major Esmonde, late of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, and nephew of Sir Thomas Esmonde, to the office of Assistant Inspector-General of Constabulary. The late Deputy-Inspector-General, the Hon. Colonel Maude, had resigned in consequence of his appointment as first Querry to the Queen. The Evening Post observes that the Irish public are well acquainted with the soldierly qualities of Major Esmonde, and proud of the distinctions he had won in the Crimea war, especially within Sebastopol, long before that great fortress had fallen, as commander of a party of the Royal Irish. He had, through the fortune of war, to hold his ground within the Russian lines for several hours, and ultimately he succeeded in conducting back in safety the gallant band who had followed him. Major Esmonde was one of the first to receive the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Major Esmonde is a member of an old Catholic family in the county of Wexford.

TAKING VOTE OF TIPPERARY.—General Sarrlett reported to the Duke of Cambridge the other day that the Tipperary Artillery are the finest militia regiment he ever reviewed. Give Tipperary but an opportunity of speaking out and it will report, I warrant you, to Lords Derby and Palmerston and Russell that there are in Tipperary 100,000 men of the same muscle and sinew as the Tipperary Artillery, who are ready and willing to go and meet on the plains of the Romagna those who shall bear Lord Ellenborough's one million muskets—100,000 brave men and true, who are willing to lay down their lives to defend the Pope against cutthroats that are encouraged by certain parties in England, and who, if report be true are paid by them.—Free Press.

The organs of British interests in Ireland speak of our apathy as compared with the activity of England and Scotland. But now, in the crisis of danger the Irish Catholics, who of necessity should form the fighting men, might report on those ultra Protestant mouthpieces. In piping times of peace it was the fashion of the Spoonsers in Parliament, of the Evangelical Alliance, of Exeter-hall philosophers, of the Irish missions, and all the machinery of cant which preyed upon credulity, to speak of our people as Papists and Romanists, with a 'divided allegiance,' with mental reservations in the solemnity of oath-taking, and with an eternal rebellion of feeling and passion animating them against England and her rule of Ireland. Now, mark the consistency! They want these men, with all this supposed disorganizing immorality influencing their nature, to arm for the defence of their Protestant English masters and calumniators! They ask them to extemporize an enthusiasm for England and its loving, paternal, and Christian rule of this portion of her Majesty's dominions, and to will for the moment an undying hate of France, where they see Irish Catholics the leading statesmen and generals of that country, with honors heaped equally on their wisdom in council and their glory on the field! This is rather taxing poor human nature to the utmost. Nevertheless, we believe Ireland just now is utterly opposed to any war of invasion, and that she would rather go on industriously in her career of material prosperity.—Galwey Indicator.

THE POTATO.—The alarmists have been doing a pretty fair business for some time past, but the subjoined extract from an agricultural report in the Northern Whig—a careful authority on such matters—will probably have the effect of damping speculations on a scarcity:—"During a great portion of the month, complaints were pretty general relative to the state of the potato crop. Lovers of the delicious indulged very liberally in their favourite pastime and tales of the old diseases were told with all the addenda of former days. It is true, that in the first couple of weeks in October, a considerable spread of the same malady which created such desolation in 1846 took place in some of the potato fields, and in particular instances, nearly one-third of the entire produce was affected. We must not forget, however, that the yield of the potato lands in Ireland was this season fully equal to the highest ever known. A large grower in this county raised off a 10-acre field 3,000 bushels of a gross produce, large and small, being at the rate of 300 bushels to the statute acre. This as farmers would say, was nearly a crop and a-half; but, granting such to have been the case, the enormous yield would bear a great loss from disease, and still leave behind a fair amount of produce. The worst of the infected tubers of this season are still fit for cattle feeding, and when given in small quantities, either to cows or pigs, are quite superior to turnips, or even mangold-wurzel. The sound portion of the potato crop of 1859 forms the finest article of that class for table use produced since the years before the famine, and as we have seen that an immense quantity of refuse and tainted tubers will be separated from the superior portions of the crop, the available keep for farm stock will be of great advantage in a season when fodder is so scarce as it is likely to continue.

Accounts have reached the authorities of a dreadful affair which occurred on Monday 5th inst., in the town of Danganon. A considerable man who had for 15 years maintained an exemplary character in the police, had, contrary to the rules of service, privately married. He was on the point, however, of obtaining the permission, when inquiries were set on foot, and the fact transpired that he had been already married. For this offence Holden was reduced to the rank and pay of a sub-constable for six months. This information was conveyed to him by a brother constable named Matthews, who was suspected by Holden of being instrumental in discovering the secret marriage. Acting upon this suspicion Holden fell upon Matthews and shot him dead. The assassin then started off, and in his flight encountered his sub-inspector coming out of a house where he had been paying a visit, and was about to mount his horse, when Holden rushed upon him and inflicted upon his head several fearful wounds with some dagger-like instrument with which he was armed.—The inspector, Mr. W. H. M. (whose name is reported to be in an extremely precarious state. The murderer then mounted his victim's horse and rode off at a furious speed, and was not heard of till this morning, when he was arrested in the town of Danganon, where it was supposed he was about to embark on board one of the steamers bound for Liverpool.

THE TENANT'S POSITION.—The following article from the Freeman on this subject, signed with the names of John Francis Maguire and The O'Donoghue, and having for its object the impressing on Mr. Gardwell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to whom it was addressed, the necessity of having something done to bring to an issue this question, so long and so much agitated. The letter was a remarkable one for many reasons; and yet we have not seen that it evoked comment from any of our contemporaries. Possibly, they think the topic exhausted, and, therefore, content themselves with merely publishing the letter; but we must take leave to think otherwise. Truth is always brought nearer to the surface by inquiry; even though the self-same course of examination is repeated over and over again, still after each succeeding course the level is reached more nearly than it was after the last. The letter we refer to was remarkable in the first place because it had attached to it the names of two persons, who, when questions affecting the present Government were at issue, assumed different positions; Mr. Maguire was with the Conservatives, The O'Donoghue with the Whigs. May we look upon the union in the present case as a proof that, whatever they might do on matters not immediately affecting Ireland, the Irish party are firmly knitted together as respects all matters that concern us directly? It was said that the Irish party, weak though this long time, was completely rent asunder by the divisions that took place before and after the last dissolution; but the letter to Mr. Gardwell is powerful enough quite to sap the foundation on which this belief rests. In this regard, at least, we cannot but view it as significant and important, as well worthy having marked attention paid to it. But there is another light in which, if one views it, he cannot but look upon it as far more remarkable still. The writers put forth a new and weighty claim for the tenant; they ask the law to ordain that a tenant may not be in any case liable to eviction except for non-payment of rent.—They do not overlook the compensation clause; but they seem to make it of secondary importance.—Even compensating him the land lord ought not, Messrs. Maguire and The O'Donoghue think, to have the power of evicting a tenant who pays his rent. Now, though we are diffident about expressing an opinion, we have an opinion deeply rooted in our mind; and it is adverse to that entertained by the gentleman named so often. We do not think that, when a landlord lets a farm, he should have no power except in the insolvency of his tenant, of recalling the possession. This, it strikes us, would be too much of an interference with his right of property. If the tenant believes himself secure he will improve, for thus he will be making his land more productive and profitable to himself; but, if he has improved, the evil which hitherto resulted from evictions in the country, cannot be experienced by him, for in the first place he will have a capital to retire with; and, in the next place, the landlord, seeing what an outlay he must be at, if he forces the tenant to retire, will think long and well before he comes to the resolution of doing so. The necessity of compensating those whom he would turn out, will make the landlord stick by his tenants, if it were only for his own sake. We are very doubtful whether if we even thought the claim put forward, of perpetuity of tenure on condition of paying the rent, could be realised by pressing it, we would be amongst those ready to press that claim; but we are quite convinced that the claim would not be sanctioned; and that obstacles will be thrown in the way of accomplishing anything if it is put forward. In the circumstances we do not hesitate to call the attention of the friends of the tenants' cause to that letter, and to ask them to say, firmly, but respectfully, that evil instead of good would result from seeking a perpetuity of tenure for even the solvent tenant. It is possible that a meeting could now be called together and definite course of action marked out before parliament meets? At the last meeting of the Tenant League Mr. Maguire was thought by many to imperil the cause by ceding too much; now it seems as if he would imperil it still more by asking too much. The opinions of others were brought to influence him then; they are still more wanted to influence him now.

HOSTILE ENCOUNTER.—The magistrates of Quin (county Clare) petty sessions have granted information against Lord Donboyne on an assault upon Mr. Singleton. The case is to be tried at the next quarter sessions. A counter charge preferred by the defendant against the complainant was not pressed.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The following statement appears in the Morning News:—"We are in a position to announce that the government has decided upon making the Cove of Cork a port of call for the outward and homeward bound Australian, Indian and American mails. The mails on arriving will not, as hitherto, be sent on to London for sorting, but will be sorted during the voyage, by officials on board, for all Irish and British post-offices. The bag for outgoing mails will not be made up in Dublin, but will be forwarded directly to Cork, the post-office staff and arrangements of which are to be very nearly quintupled. The new postal arrangements, it will be observed, are taken advantage of to commence the destruction of the Irish general Post-office and to reduce it to a mere city office.

It is all very well for England to indulge in the expensive pastime of organizing Volunteer Rifle Corps. And we will go further, and say that it is a very laudable movement if it had not been originated in a spirit of hostility and of defiance to France—a spirit that bespoke distrust, and was naturally calculated to excite old national prejudices and animosities. But what England can do with perfect impunity—strong in the hereditary loyalty and devotion of her people—omnipotent in her Protestant element, and with a settled order that links the peer with the peasant—Ireland cannot do with safety, because, as yet, we are but in a transition state between rebellious disloyalty and honest fidelity to the British Crown. We have besides the remains of old animosities among us, which the rebel press is endeavoring to revive in all their deadly consequences.—We have not the preponderating Protestant and loyal element England possesses to keep such incendiaries in check—to crush them into nothingness.—But we are progressing towards it, and, for God's sake, let us alone. Let us go on as we are going—progressing in material wealth, in industrial energy and enterprise, in social and moral improvement, and as the desire exists to see Ireland advancing in peace and prosperity, keep arms out of our hands. Do not introduce invidious distinctions. We have those among us to whom it would not be safe to intrust volunteer arms, and the better way is not to introduce a discordant element when no necessity compels us.—Belfast Mercury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONGRESS.—We are now about to enter upon another, and what we may hope to be the ultimate, phase of the Italian question. The great Powers of Europe are to meet in Congress, probably at Paris, and, if the precedent of the Congress of Vienna is to be faithfully followed, the smaller Powers will be permitted to circle round the larger luminaries, and to interpose, each through the agency of its chosen protector, their own expositions of their respective claims. A Congress so general in its character as that for which the invitations now lie prepared in the French Foreign-office is suggestive of very serious thoughts. Europe will hear, not without some apprehension, as well as some hopes, that the territorial arrangements solemnly made after a general war that endured through an entire generation, and which, with some modifications, have been the public law of Europe for 40 years, are now to be revised by a committee of some ten or twelve gentlemen.—The history of former European Congresses does not encourage us to repose much confidence in these assemblies when the subject of their deliberations is



# The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 23, 1859.

We have received from several subscribers, in arrears to this office, notice to discontinue their several papers. We take this opportunity of informing them that we have handed over their accounts to a lawyer for collection; and that before they discontinue their paper they must pay up all arrears. We trust this notice may suffice.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ON Friday last Jean Baptiste Beauregard expired in front of the jail, his murder of Anselme Charron. The last hours of the convict were soothed by his parish priest, the Rev. M. Villeneuve, the Sisters of Charity, and His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, who passed the night in the condemned cell, administering to its inmate those consolations which only religion can afford. The convict, who professed a sincere penitence, and expressed his hope of pardon for his sins through the merits of Christ, appeared on the scaffold about 10, a.m. of the 16th; and after a few words of exhortation from the Rev. M. Villeneuve to the crowd against the evils of drinking, the bolt was drawn, and the sinner appeared before the Throne of the Eternal Judge. Let us hope and pray that he has obtained mercy, and that his fate may prove a salutary warning to those who have already commenced the career of vice.

An immense crowd was collected round the scaffold, but we are happy to learn from the City press that no disorders occurred. At the same time, it is to be considered whether the good effect of capital punishment is not considerably neutralised by the publicity given to the execution of the sentence. On this point we know that great differences of opinion obtain, and much may be said on both sides of the question—for and against public executions; yet upon the whole we incline to the belief that, whilst the ends of justice would be as effectually promoted by a private as by a public execution of the sentence, the cause of morality and decency would be a gainer by a change which would have the effect of putting a stop to such a gathering of persons of both sexes and all ages, as we are given to understand were collected beneath the scaffold on Friday last. We believe too that in some of the neighboring States the sentence of death is inflicted within the walls of the prison, and remote from the public gaze. Perhaps in this respect we might take a hint from the practise of some of the United States.

The question "Who is to be Mayor?" still excites public attention in Montreal. By a meeting held for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of Chief City Magistrate. Mr. Holton was put in nomination, but that gentleman has declined the proffered honor. In Toronto likewise the approaching Civic elections are creating a stir, and exciting many mutual recriminations betwixt the friends of the present Mayor, and the rival candidates. There have been, it seems, champagne dinners, and the great question seems to be "Who is to pay for the liquor?"—the public generally, or the individual consumers of the exhilarating beverage?

Four more victims to the mad outbreak at Harper's Ferry have suffered the last penalty of the law. Cook and Coppie, and two colored men, were executed on the 16th inst. Their fate has excited much less interest than did that of their predecessor on the scaffold, John Brown.

Large meetings to sympathise with the Sovereign Pontiff continue to be held in Great Britain and Ireland. It has been argued that the sympathies of Catholics should manifest itself in deeds as well as in words; and the idea of reviving the "Peter's Pence" has been suggested, and favorably received. It seems now that the accident to the Great Eastern, and which put a stop to her projected trip across the Atlantic, was a most fortunate occurrence. It has caused an inquiry to be made into her actual condition, and into her sea-worthiness; and the result shows that she is not in a condition to undertake a long voyage, and that large sums of money must yet be expended on her before she can be pronounced in a fit state to carry passengers.

A Congress of the Great Powers to discuss and settle the Italian Question, is now a fixed fact. Russia as well as Great Britain are to be represented; but we learn that it is agreed betwixt France and Austria that no delegates from Central Italy are to be admitted, seeing that their Governments have not as yet been recognised by the European Courts; they however, as will also the exiled Sovereigns, will be heard before Congress by Notes and Memorials.

The *Times*' Tuscan correspondent boasts loudly of the progress of Protestantism in Central Italy, and of the cause of civil and religious liberty. He cites as an instance of the latter, that the Jesuits, and the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, have been suppressed, and the iniquitous laws of Piedmont brought to bear upon the property of the Church. Of the progress of Protestantism, we have also some details from the same hand. "They"—the Protestants, we are told—"have as yet no definite symbols, no established clergy, no appointed teachers." Their leader is a Count Guicciardini, of whom however it is complained by his followers that he is

timid and lukewarm; and "that his faith does not sufficiently shine through his works." Our authority notices also the fact that infidelity, or a belief in nothing in particular, is the form in which Italian and Continental Protestantism chiefly manifests itself—just as it was also the form which the Parisian Protestantism of the last century assumed. Upon the whole, even the *Times*' correspondent seems to have misgivings as to the benefits of this Italian phase of Protestantism, whilst he has the candor to admit that "possibly there is something like indiscriminate fanatical violence in Italian animosity against Jesuitism." The doubts of the writer would, we think, be converted into certainty were Protestants to be treated by Catholics as the Jesuits have been treated by Protestants; or if a Catholic writer were to instance as a striking proof of the progress of civil and religious liberty in Canada, that the Presbyterians had been "suppressed," and the property of the Methodists confiscated to the State.

**THE POOR.**—The numbers and the condition of our poor, the machinery that exists for their relief, and the best modes of increasing the efficacy of that machinery, are considerations which, at this season of the year especially, must force themselves upon the citizen and the Christian. Upon the former, since the material interests of society are therein seriously involved; upon the Christian since he is actuated by the higher motives of divine charity. "What shall we do with our poor?" This is a question in which all, Protestants as well as Catholics, are deeply concerned; and upon this question, and in rejoinder to some remarks upon the same subject that have lately appeared in our city cotemporaries, we would respectfully offer a few suggestions.

There can be no doubt of the existence amongst us, during the winter months, of a very large amount of poverty; indeed, considering our circumstances, and the number of our population, it may be safely said that there is as much poverty in Montreal during the winter months, as there is in any city of the Old World. The difference is chiefly this—that with us it is not as with them chronic, but periodic; disappearing in a great measure with the return of spring, but coming on again in all its intensity at the approach of winter, and the close of the navigation. For this the peculiarities of our climate will sufficiently account; nor, so long as those peculiarities necessarily cause the throwing out of employment of immense numbers of the laboring classes, skilled and unskilled, and who cannot obtain remunerative employment elsewhere—whilst the cost of living is greatly enhanced—do we see any prospect of preventing the annual recurrence of the disease. The utmost that we can hope for is, that by a careful diagnosis and skillful treatment, we may be enabled to mitigate some of its most distressing symptoms.

Two modes of treatment present themselves. One consists in making legal provision for the poor, as is done after a fashion by the Poor Laws of England; the other relies upon charity and the voluntary efforts of individual citizens. The questions that present themselves to us, are: "Is the first of these systems applicable to Canada?" and "Is the second adequate to the burden imposed upon it?"

A compulsory, legal provision for the poor in a community whose numbers are so diametrically opposed to one another on all questions of faith, on all matters connected with religion, as are Catholics and Protestants, is highly objectionable. Its efficacy as a system of relief for the poor, is, if we may take the social condition of England as a specimen, very doubtful; whilst it is certain to be a fruitful cause of bickerings, strife, and ill-will betwixt the members of the two denominations. Unless one or the other—the Catholic or the Protestant—be unduly favored, religion must be banished from the Poor House, and all topics connected with Christianity must be rigorously excluded. Under the latter system the Poor House would be but a miniature hell upon earth; under the other, it would be a huge proselytising establishment—and, as is the case in England, Catholics and Protestants, would be forever mutually accusing one another of an undue tampering with the faith of the inmates. For this reason, as well as because of its now clearly proved inadequacy to relieve the poor, we reject, as impossible in our social condition, every conceivable system of legal provision for the poor, which does not provide for the total and invariable separation of Catholic and Protestant poor; and which does not leave the entire moral and religious control of the system, in so far as Catholics are concerned, under the exclusive control of the Catholic Clergy. The Catholics of England have had long and bitter experience of the evils of a Poor Law, as administered by Protestants; and if we are wise, if we have any regard for the eternal souls of our poor, we will never tolerate the establishment of such a system in Canada, as that which has caused the ruin of so many of our coreligionists in the Poor Law Bastilles of Great Britain.

But is the voluntary system of relief adequate to meet the wants of the poor, and the necessities of the case? We believe that it is, if it has but fair play, which in Canada it has not hitherto had; whilst it has hitherto been burdened with the charge not only of Canadian pauperism, but with that of the immense amount of pauperism which the tide of immigration from Great Britain and Ireland leaves stranded upon our shores. It is this last named element that swells the ranks of pauperism in Canada, and gives to its gigantic proportions, and its most hideous features.

Still we believe that if the voluntary principle had but fair play; if unhampered, unimpeded, unrestricted by the State, it were allowed to develop itself, and thus to reach its perfect stature—it would prove amply sufficient for every emergency. Unfortunately it has not had fair play; unfortunately a large and powerful political party, whose hatred of Popery is more remarkable than their love of God, their respect for justice, or their regard for the poor, make it their incessant business to throw every possible obstacle in the

way of the development of the voluntary principle, as applied to the support of religion, education, and the poor; and then with a more than Satanic impudence turn round upon us, and reproach us with not doing that which they themselves have rendered it impossible for us to do. Thus there is no one who has ever so slightly studied the question of providing for the poor, but what knows that the great difficulty consists not in raising the funds for their relief, but in properly managing and distributing those funds. For this purpose, we must have people whose sole and special business it is, to look after the poor, to ascertain their wants, and day and night, for the love of Christ, to minister to those wants.—Without such a class of persons the voluntary system is, we admit, utterly inadequate to the task of supporting the poor; and without the Sister of Charity to administer the funds contributed for their relief, the system must fall to the ground. It is only when it becomes an Institution or is organized, that private charity can effect anything great or permanent in the way of ameliorating the condition of the poor.

But here the Protestant statesman steps in to check the stream of private charity, and to divert it from its course. He opposes every obstacle he can conceive of to that organisation; he employs every artifice to render precarious the tenure upon which the administrators of the funds set apart for the relief of the poor hold their property; and seeks by arbitrary legal enactments to prohibit any augmentations to those funds. And then when he has done all these things, when he has announced his intention of confiscating at his earliest opportunity the private property of our charitable institutions, and whilst agitating for a law to dam up the stream which flows too freely, he complains of the short comings of the voluntary system, and reproaches us with that exigency of our means which he himself has caused.

If however we desire to allow fair play to the voluntary system; if we would wish individuals to impart freely of their substance to the support of that system, we must change our entire policy towards religious and charitable Corporations. Instead of seeking to suppress, or prevent the extension of these organizations, or institutions, we must be content to allow them to increase and multiply, and to allow free trade in charity, as well as in dry goods and bread-stuffs. Take for instance the case of the woman Therese Labelle, out of which it has been attempted to make capital against the Grey Nunnery; and it will be seen how the artificial restrictions imposed on us by an anti-Catholic Legislature militate against the well-being of the poor. If she was sent down to Montreal on a bleak winter's day, it was because there were no means of furnishing her with a suitable asylum in her own parish.—Such an asylum presupposes a Community, or incorporated body, whose special business it is to furnish shelter to the poor and infirm, and with the right to hold property to enable it to perform that business. But if at St. Andrews, as elsewhere in the rural parishes, there are no such corporate bodies, no such institutions or asylums, it is because in the Legislature a dominant Protestantism opposes every legal obstacle it can devise to the multiplication of religious and charitable corporations; and because the rabid Protestantism of a section of the press has inspired the Catholic public with a strong, and we fear a well-founded, suspicion that it is in contemplation by the Liberals to confiscate at their earliest opportunity the property of our religious and charitable institutions. We cannot expect that the individual shall be very willing to make sacrifices in behalf of the poor, when he has reasons to fear that ere long the State will lay its ruthless hands upon the property by him devoted to charitable purposes; and thus the No-Popery prejudices of a portion of our fellow-citizens prevent the increase in charitable institutions which would otherwise take place: whilst the want of these institutions in the rural parishes is the reason why the latter are often unable to take proper care of their poor; and are strongly urged to deal with their paupers as the people of St. Andrew's dealt with the woman, Therese Labelle.

As between the two systems—that of a legal provision for the poor, and the voluntary system—the case stands as follows: The first has been fairly, and fully, tried in England, and has been found wanting in every respect. Physically and morally degrading to the poor themselves, it has been, and in a mixed community ever must be, the parent of innumerable scandals and heart-burnings; and all that can be urged in its behalf is, that in England where it has been adopted, it is but a feeble reparation for the injury inflicted upon the poor by the great apostasy of the XVI century, when the property set apart for their support by private charity was stolen by the King and his mercenary advisers. Pauperism, in the gigantic form in which it exists in England, is a portion of the penalty which the nation has to pay for the national crime of the Reformation; and for its innumerable thefts, and outrages upon the property of the Church and of the poor.

The other—the voluntary system—has never yet been allowed fair play; and yet in spite of all the disadvantages against which it has had to contend, and of the artificial restrictions placed upon its development by the Legislature, it has proved itself fully able to grapple with one of the most serious social problems of the day, and has plainly indicated the true method of its solution. The voluntary system is the only system that exists in Montreal for the support of the poor; and notwithstanding the numbers of the latter, and the multitude of their wants, so efficacious is that system, that cases of actual suffering and absolute destitution, on the simple grounds of poverty are, as the *Herald* of the 14th instant admits, "very few in number, and altogether exceptional; and, considering the extent and character of our population, we are glad to find they are less numerous than might well have been expected."—Drunkards of course, and persons of immoral character, are frequently committed to jail, because they cannot be received into any of the charitable asylums; and it is from amongst the children of these, that occur the few cases—con-

sisting, according to Mr. McGinn, of some fifteen individuals—of "commitment" to jail simply upon the grounds of poverty and destitution.—This fact, taken in connection with the fact of the fearful amount of poverty that exists during the winter months in Montreal—an amount of poverty of whose extent and depth none but those who have closely examined the subject can form the faintest idea—gives flattering testimony to the efficacy of the voluntary system. For if it can do such great things now, impeded and harassed as it is at every step by the action of the Legislature, what might it not effect if, all restrictions removed, a free course were left to the current of private charity; and if every one were at liberty to give of his own as he pleased, without hindrance from the State, and without any cause to fear that his donations or bequests would be set aside, and his charitable designs frustrated, by tyrannical Legislative enactments. So long however as the institutions intended for the relief of the poor are by law prevented from augmenting their revenues, or means for accomplishing that purpose, so long will the State be in a great measure responsible for, and the cause of, the sufferings of the poor—sufferings which it of itself cannot mitigate, but which from an odious and absurd policy it will not allow others to relieve.

**THE "GAZETTE'S" LOGIC.**—The *Montreal Gazette* of Monday last, in reproducing the *Mandement* of His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa which we published in our last, thinks fit to accompany that document with some comments of his own; to which, as involving a logical error into which Protestants when treating of matters connected with Popery, are perpetually falling, we think it incumbent on us to reply. Our Protestant cotemporary complains that in Mgr. Tloa's *Mandement*—

"The faithful are called upon to pray for the restoration of a tyrannical rule over the long-suffering Italians, to pray for the maintenance of a foreign Sovereign in his despotic authority."

The error to which we allude, and which is beautifully illustrated in the above paragraph, is known as the "*petitio principii*," or "begging the question" at issue. The questions as betwixt the friends and enemies of the Holy See, are simply these—"Is the independent temporal authority of the Pope, necessarily a tyrannical rule?—Is the Pope necessarily a foreigner and a despot?" The *Gazette* begs the very question at issue; and arguing as if his premises were unimpeachable, concludes that we, Catholics, because we pray for the maintenance of the independent temporal power of the Pope, pray for the maintenance of a "foreign Sovereign in despotic authority," and for the restoration of a "tyrannical rule." But how stands the case good Mr. *Gazette*, if it should turn out that the Pope is not a "foreign Sovereign" to the Italians, but an Italian *pur sang*? What becomes of your diatribes against the Bishop of Tloa's *Mandement*, if the independent temporal authority, which is all that the faithful are therein enjoined to pray for, does not necessarily imply a "tyrannical rule?"

And this is our position, this the ground we occupy. We deny in the first place that to the Italians Pius IX. is a "foreign Sovereign," seeing that he is an Italian, and the only pure Italian Sovereign in Europe. He is by his origin far more native to the soil of Italy than is Queen Victoria to the soil of England; and if against the latter the reproach of *foreignism* would be esteemed unjust because her ancestors, and predecessors on the British throne, were for the most part aliens in blood, and in language to those over whom their sway was exercised, still more iniquitous is it to reproach Pius Nono, an Italian of the Italians, an Italian by birth and descent, with being a "foreign Sovereign."

And again with regard to his despotism, and his "tyrannical rule." These the *Gazette* should remember are charges urged against him by his enemies, but as stoutly denied by his friends.—The *Gazette*, therefore, has no right to assume the truth of the former, and to set aside the testimony of the other. M. About has said many harsh things against the Pope, but it does not follow that they are therefore true, any more than it follows that all the attacks made on the Government of Great Britain by its enemies are to be received as Gospel. M. About's book is we admit very clever; but remembering that it was written by a bitter enemy of the Pope and with a political purpose, we refuse to admit the truth of its allegations against the Papal Government until the competency of M. About as an impartial witness shall have been established.

And even admitting for the sake of argument, all that is therein set down against the Pope; and that he is all that the *Gazette* pretends he is—that his authority is "a despotism," and his rule a "tyrannical rule"—it would not logically follow from the fact of our praying for his independent temporal sovereignty, that we were praying for the restoration of a tyranny; or in the words of the *Gazette*, that "the Roman Catholic Church is called upon to pray God to have despotism in His holy keeping." For all that we pray for is, the preservation of the Pope as an independent temporal Sovereign; and it is certainly possible to conceive of such a Sovereign, who should not be a despot, and whose rule should be as little tyrannical as that of Queen Victoria. If there are abuses in the temporal government of the Pope as at present administered; if its finances are badly managed, and if its taxation falls unequally and heavily on the poor, we pray not for the maintenance of the abuses, we invoke not the arm of God against any salutary financial reforms; but we ask this, simply: That God will protect the Sovereign Pontiff against his enemies, just as we pray God that he will defend our own temporal Sovereign, and establish his authority—though at the same time we may recognise many and great abuses as practically existing in some departments of the State, and be urgent for their extirpation.

And finally we appeal to the antecedents of the present Pope—to the reforms which, *proprio motu*, he introduced, and which he would have carried but for the assassins and Liberals who murdered his ministers, and drove him into exile; we

appeal to these we say, as sufficient proof how unjust are the terms applied to him by the *Gazette*. If the benevolent intentions of the Pope in the first years of his reign have not been realised; if the cause of rational reform has been checked, and the policy of 1859 be not altogether that of 1847, to whom are these things due, and who is responsible for the change? Not the Pope certainly; but the brigands, cut-throats, and revolutionists of the Italian Peninsula, who by their violence, and their abuse of the liberal concessions made to them by the most truly liberal of European Sovereigns, have compelled us to look upon "Reform" and "Revolution" as synonyms; and, for the time, have left the friends of order and liberty no second alternative between Anarchy and Absolutism.

The *Toronto Mirror* will, we trust, permit us in all courtesy but with frankness, to indicate and correct some errors into which he has fallen in his last issue, when treating of the TRUE WITNESS and its position.

The *Mirror* is in error in attributing to us the belief that the Catholic in religion must necessarily belong to any party in the political order. All we have contended for is this. That the Catholic, if he enters into the spirit of his religion, and is faithful to its precepts, must necessarily be a loyal and obedient subject of the State under which he lives, and to which, as the protector of his person and property he owes allegiance. More than this we have never presumed to assert; but as the Democratic party at the present moment are, in almost every country in the world distinguished by their hatred of Popery, we may be pardoned if we express our conviction that, as a general rule, the conscientious Catholic will be more likely to find himself at home in the Conservative than in the Democratic or Liberal wigwag. It is indeed undeniable that it is from the latter that of late years the most furious attacks upon the Church have proceeded.

The *Mirror* is also very much in error if it supposes that the TRUE WITNESS occupies, with regard to the present Ministry, the position which he, the *Mirror*, has held for some years, and still holds. If we rightly appreciate the political position of the *Mirror*, from the general tone of its articles, and the fact that he is the recipient of Ministerial favors, our Toronto cotemporary is to all intents and purposes a supporter of the present Administration, and, therefore, to a considerable extent a party paper.

The TRUE WITNESS on the contrary has ever unflinchingly maintained that the Catholic journalist should keep himself clear, and independent of every party in the State; that he should know, care for, no interests save those of the Church; that he should look upon her friends as his friends, her enemies as his enemies, and treat every party or political organisation in the State as subservient to her interests. We frankly confess therefore that the struggles of the "*Inis*" and the "*Outis*" for place and salary are to us matters of perfect indifference; that we have as little respect for the one as for the other; that we look in vain for a grain of honesty of purpose, for dignity or consistency of conduct in either; that to us, the members of both seem solely intent upon their private ends, and that the patriotic professions of both seem to us alike hypocritical and contemptible; and that therefore we should feel it a disgrace to be deemed the supporter or the partisan of either. Most certainly we would not turn out—if we could—a Cartier Administration for the sake of a Brown-Dorion Administration; but if the lifting of a little finger would rescue the former and all its members from political destruction we would not lift that finger up. Their conduct—we speak of course solely of their political actions, and of these solely in reference to Catholic interests—during their tenure of power has often been such as to provoke our severe but well-merited censures; and though we have acknowledged the great amelioration in that conduct which the last Session witnessed—when M. Cartier and others spoke warmly and eloquently in opposition to the very anti-Catholic measures which in the course of the previous session they had supported—that acknowledgment is merely an act of justice which we would scorn to withhold from a foe, and is not to be accepted as the support which friend tenders to a friend. Our principle is in short this: That it is most unwise, indeed pernicious, for Catholic journalists to identify themselves, and those in whose name they speak, with any political party; as by so doing they make, in the eyes of the world, the Catholic body responsible for the errors of the party with which they ally themselves. We contend, as we always have contended, that the only safe and honorable policy for Catholics to pursue is that of Independence of all parties; and that they should make the carrying out the views of the Catholic Church with respect to education, religious corporations, divorce and usury laws, and all other politico-religious questions, the condition *sine qua non* of their support at the polls, and in the press, to every candidate for legislative honors who may present himself before them. We do not pretend that by adopting this policy, any man will ever ameliorate his worldly prospects, that he will ever promote his personal interests, or win for himself a situation "even as a government scavenger;" but it is the only policy that it becomes the Catholic to adopt; the only policy that will ever bring to a prosperous issue those great politico-religious questions on whose solution the immortal interests of thousands yet unborn depend.

Again, the *Mirror* errs in supposing that we attribute blame to the Catholics of Upper Canada who assisted as delegates to the Convention in that they "did not there protest against Geo. Brown's abuse of the Catholics of Lower Canada, and their religious institutions." We thought that we had been so explicit, so clear in our statement of the reasons for which we blamed the action of the aforesaid delegates, that no one could have mistaken our meaning; but, as the *Mirror* clearly does not understand us, we will, at the risk of being tedious, repeat what we have already said on this point.

We blamed the conduct of the Catholic delegates to the Convention as pusillanimous, not be-

cause they did not protest against Mr. Brown's abuse of Lower Canadian Catholics—but because they allowed that person, speaking in their names, to state that one of the chief grievances which they had to complain of, was the interference of Lower Canadians with the affairs of Upper Canada, and more especially with the School Question of that section of the Province.

And lastly the Mirror is very much in error in his supposition that we look upon the Catholics of Upper Canada as having "all turned Clear-Grits." What we have said is this—That, if we may accept the "Clear-Grit" alliance as an index to the political sentiments of the Catholic body generally, we must look upon the struggle for separate schools as virtually abandoned; seeing that the most prominent feature of the "Clear-Grit" policy is—"NO SEPARATE SCHOOLS; NO SURRENDER TO PAPISTS UPON THE SCHOOL QUESTION."

Our policy, our first duty, is to defend the interests of Catholicity in this section of the Province, against the assaults of the "Rouges" and "Clear-Grits." Our enemies are all those who directly or indirectly, countenance, or hold any political communion with those who countenance the imposition of restrictions upon the right of the individual to give or bequeath of his own, as he pleases, for religious and charitable purposes; and the first duty of Catholic electors in Lower Canada, without distinction of national origin, is to take care that they be not again misrepresented in Parliament by men who, like M. Dorion, vote in support of those arbitrary and insulting restrictions.

This is our political confession of faith, from whence the Mirror will see how indifferent we are to all parties; and that we look upon them and the individuals of whom they are composed, simply as means or tools to be used for the furtherance of Catholic interests, but to be remorselessly cast aside the moment that they become adverse, or cease to be profitable to those interests. We owe no allegiance to any party, and we value no political man save in so far as he can be used to promote our objects.

TRUE WITNESS the same political position as that which he—the Mirror—holds and has held for years with respect to the Ministry and their opponents.

In reply to several persons who of late have called our attention to paragraphs in the periodical press, or forwarded to us anecdotes, wherein are duly set forth the immoralities of individual Protestant clergymen, we would once for all submit the following remarks upon what, in this respect, we conceive to be the duty of the Catholic journalist.

When these immoralities are the necessary consequences of a system; or when they are so frequent as to be generally characteristic of a particular class, then indeed it would be his duty to report, and allude to them, as a valid argument against the system of which they are the consequence, or the denomination of whose ministers they are the characteristics.

But when no argument against the system can logically be adduced from the moral errors of its votaries; or when the peccant individual is by no means a fair average representative of the class to which he belongs—then, as a general rule, we conceive that the Catholic journalist should suppress, rather than give the aid of his columns to circulate, the reports of the immoralities of individuals, unless indeed the latter are persons in office or in authority.

A REVIVAL AND ITS FRUITS.—Spasmodic religion is invariably short-lived. It resembles a child wriggling with convulsions, and the more violent are its throes, the less of vitality is there inherent in it.

It is, we know, very naughty to say so. He who presumes to entertain, or insinuate a doubt as to the consequences of religious "hysteria" is looked upon as little better than an infidel; and rarely, amongst Protestants, do we find any bold enough to utter publicly their real sentiments upon the subject of "Revolutions."

We attach some importance then to the subjoined extract from the correspondence of the New York Tribune, and copied by the Toronto Christian Guardian; in which the writer details his experience of a Protestant Revival in Germany, in which the notorious Ronge, an apostate priest, played a distinguished part.

"Ten or twelve years ago, the name Friends of Light, (Lichtfreunde,) often appeared in our correspondence. A Romish Priest, the famous Ronge, and a Protestant pastor, named Ulrich, headed this movement. They anticipated the most successful triumphs for their labours. In every city they drew large crowds, who listened enthusiastically to them. It seemed that these speakers had received the Divine mission of regenerating mankind, and that a new Reformation, still more extensive than the first, would be the result of their labours.

"A short period has elapsed, and what have become of the Friends of Light? Almost all their congregations have disappeared. These thousands of followers, who announced the regeneration of Christian nations, have vanished like the morning mist, or like snow before the sun. Ronge has gone to live in obscurity in Germany, having no longer any hope in the success of his enterprise. The pastor Ulrich lately took a journey through the various provinces of Germany, in order to rekindle the zeal of his disciples! He was most painfully disappointed in this excursion. The Friends of Light had ceased to celebrate any worship in most places; they had dissolved all their meetings, and lived merely as men of the world or infidels. At Madgeburg even, where Ulrich lives, the congregation which numbered 8,000 adherents at its beginning, hardly retains 400; that is to say, that 19 persons out of 20 have left these meetings, and this little number of disciples show no signs of devotion nor zeal.

Thus it is always and everywhere with Revivals. They give birth to a Spasmodic Religion, which, for a time, burns fiercely and brightly; but which in a very short time goes out, and, like a bad candle, leaves behind it a great stink, as its sole memorial.

DR. IVES' LECTURES.

We are pleased to learn that the St. Patrick's Literary Association have made arrangements with Dr. Ives to open their winter course of lectures. We are sure the mere announcement of his name will draw crowded audiences to hear him. Few amongst us have so many claims on public attention as Dr. Ives, whether we consider him as author, as lecturer, or as one of the most distinguished converts to our holy faith in these latter times.

ANOTHER ESCAPED NUN.—Under this attractive caption the Hamilton Times publishes the following from the Springfield, Ohio, News:

A young lady of about nineteen years of age stopped at the Willis House over Sabbath, who represented she had just escaped from a nunnery at Montreal, Canada. She had been in the institution sixteen years, and recollected nothing of her parentage how she came there, or what was the name of her family. At the nunnery she was called by her Christian name, and she knows nothing as we have said, of any other. Within two weeks of the day of her escape she was to have taken the black veil. This prospect was most distasteful and odious to her, and finding a providential opportunity for escape, she embraced it, and rushed into new found joys, personal and religious freedom, and general social intercourse with her kind.

There must be some error. It is by no means impossible indeed, that "a young lady of about nineteen years of age" has paid the good people of Springfield a visit; but we would suggest that it is not from a nunnery, but from an establishment of quite another description that she must have fled. The police very likely will be able to throw some light upon the transaction, and to them would we refer the Hamilton Times for further information.

The Montreal Gazette gives a very accurate view of the state of parties in the United States, and forms a very excellent estimate of the value of the philanthropy of the "abolitionists;" we make some extracts:—

"Simple people suppose that the abolitionists upon the one hand earnestly seek means to abolish slavery; the union-savers to avert threatened dangers. Not at all: They desire an occasion of display, an opportunity to make speeches, to arouse excitement, increase party power, and win applause and oratorical reputation. The abolitionists move heaven and earth almost with piteous tales about the evils of slavery, and find drawn theories about the rights of man and the dignity of labor; yet half of them would consider it an insult to be asked to sit at table with a man with African blood in his veins, and they never by any chance propose any practical solution for the great difficulty which stands in the way of abolishing slavery.

SPIRIT OF THE PROTESTANT REFORM PRESS OF UPPER CANADA.—The following is from the Bowmanville Statesman:—

"The Baptists must now look out for themselves. We have borne with their insolence long enough.—The time has now come when their tyrannical pride must be subdued; and the Protestants of Upper Canada are determined to do so. We do not expect to accomplish our purpose in one day; but we will ultimately triumph over the accursed system, and thus free Canada from its greatest curse.—Bowmanville Statesman.

The Editor of the Statesman was, it will be borne in mind, one of the delegates to the Convention.

ROWDYISM IN CHATHAM.—The Planet complains that rowdyism has prevailed to a great extent in Chatham, so that respectable citizens have become alarmed. Windows have been smashed in; lamps broken; fences pulled down, and the citizens disturbed at the dead hour of the night by the yells and obscene language of a troop of evil disposed persons, whose apparent object seems to be to have their periodical spree, when all law and order are ridden over roughshod. The Mayor has offered a reward for the apprehension of the offending stupids.

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE FOR TRAFFIC.—

On Saturday the Victoria Bridge the greatest in the world, the crowning achievement of Robert Stephenson, the greatest engineer's greatest invention, in bridge building, was finally opened for traffic. In view of the formal opening by the Company next spring, Mr. Hodges, the agent, and representative of the Contractors, did not intend to make the occasion on Saturday a grand celebration. Yet he felt that he could not allow the opening of the Bridge for traffic to pass without inviting his friends to cross it in the first train, and partake of a collation. But when the list of his friends, and the notables it was proper to invite, came to be made out, the list was swelled to a great length. Accordingly at the hour appointed on Saturday, one o'clock P.M.—nearly a thousand Montrealers, members of the Government, &c., wended their way to the Point St. Charles depot.

Over the entrance to each tube the names of the Contractors and of Mr. Hodges had their appropriate place. From the end of the bridge the train proceeded to Charrois where the new line connects with the old leading to Longueuil. Thence after a short delay it returned and the passengers being landed again on the North side, went thence to the massive stone entrance built above the abutment, which had been roofed in and prepared as a banquet hall for the occasion.—Montreal Gazette.

APPOINTMENTS. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (EAST.)

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—The Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal; the Right Rev. Joseph Larocque, Bishop of Gydonia; the Honorable Sir Etienne Pascal Tache, Knt., Louis Victor Sicotte, Timothy Lee Terrill, Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger, &c. &c. &c. John Cook, D. D., Eleazer Alexandre Tacheeran, D.D.L., Patrick Down; Christopher Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P., Come Seraphin Cherrier Esquire, Q.C., Antoine Pellet, Esq., Q.C., Francois Xavier Garsneau, Esq., J. Cremazie, Esq., L.L.D.; to be together with the Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada, the Honorable Pierre Joseph Olivier Esquire, a Council of public instruction for Lower Canada.

TURNING THE FIRST SOD FOR THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—Ottawa, Dec. 20.—Commissioner Rose turned the first sod here to-day, for the commencement of the Parliament buildings, in presence of a very large concourse of people. The event was honored by a royal salute, speeches, music, and a general jubilation on the part of the citizens.

OUR SCHOOL SECTION IN A FIX.—Just as we were going to press we were informed that Mr. E. Henry Tenute, Secretary and Treasurer to that body, had taken his departure with his wife and little ones and movable, by the 8 o'clock train A.M. yesterday going east, and with him some seven hundred dollars belonging to this section. Mr. H. is a native of Virginia; and may have only gone on a visit to the land of his nativity. It may be to assist the sympathizers of the late John Brown, and may yet return a friend of ours from the other side says Mr. H. being a Virginian is no Yankee, but that as it may, he has played a Yankee trick.—Dunville Independent.

The London (G. W.) Free Press says:—"Recently, in the East Indies, a gentleman in a high position died, leaving an immense fortune. We have not heard the exact amount, but it is stated at no less a figure than £500,000 sterling. He has willed it to his three nephews, two of whom are living in this city. They are both hardworking, struggling men."

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

A heavy fall of snow has been succeeded by mild weather.

The Chicago market is dull and declining for nearly every kind of produce. The New York market is in the same state.

This market is very dull.

Wheat.—Two or three car-loads have been sold since our last at \$1.15 1/2 in store. This price does not pay the consignee, and there is, consequently, very little arriving.

Flour is very dull, and prices are quite nominal. No. 1 is held at \$5.15 to \$5.20, but, to effect sales, a concession of the odd cents would have to be made. Fancy is now so very superior, that it is sought by New England buyers in preference to Extra, at the difference of price. The quantity in market is small, and held at about \$5.45. Extras are quite unsaleable, except at a much lower price than quoted. This grade is chiefly required for the New England markets, which are said to be fully supplied at present.

Peas are in demand, to store for Spring shipment, at the prices last quoted,—say 72 to 75c. per 65 lbs., according to quality.

In Oats and Barley there are no wholesale transactions.

Ashe remain steady at 27s 6d for Pots and 27s 3d for Penals. There was a considerable quantity left by the last boats at Kingston, which suffered some detention there, probably on account of want of cars. The arrival of this considerable lot has filled up orders without lowering prices.

Pork is not arriving freely, nor is the quality of what comes very good. There are several houses in this city now purchasing for packing, and the highest market price can be readily obtained for any quantity. Good Hogs, averaging about 175 lbs., will bring \$6, averages of 200, \$5.25, 250 averages, \$6.50, and heavier averages a little more. When the carcasses are coarse, lean, or large limbed, the price is at least 25c. under the above quotations.

Butter is very quiet.

HONESTY AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Wheat.—None; Oats 2s to 2s 1d; Barley 3s 6d to 3s 7d; Indian Corn 3s 9d to 4s; Peas 3s 9d to 4s; Bag Flour 14s to 15s; Oatmeal 10s to 11s; Butter Fresh 1s 3d; Salt 10d to 11d; Eggs 1s to 1s 3d; Potatoes 3s 9d to 4s.

Births.

On Thursday, the 22nd inst., the wife of G. E. Clerk, Esq., of a daughter.

In this city, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Patrick Prior, of a son.

Died.

In Montreal, on the 19th instant, Mr. John McCann, aged 46 years. At St. Foy, near Quebec, on the 21st inst., Mr. James McCormick, aged 26 years, the brother of Capt. John McCormick, of the steamer "Lady of the Lake."

The Cloth Hall, 292-Notre-Dame (4th door from McGill) Street, continues its remarkable progress.—Without puffing or having recourse to any of those over-strained efforts so usual of late, this new store has made a trade which does credit to the head of the establishment. We are informed that under no circumstances has the one-price system been altered; public confidence therefore being secured, the business must continue on the increase. We have known Mr. Ivers since his arrival in our city, and believe that as a thorough business man he has few superiors in the trade. He is deserving of the patronage he has met from the public, and wish him a continuance of his prosperous business. The general satisfaction that has been given in the gentlemen's department, in Cloths, Beavers, Tweeds, Doeskins, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, &c., is a guarantee for future augmentation of business. In the gentlemen's Merchant Tailoring Branch, a perfect fit will be guaranteed, and the general charges for gentlemen's garments are exceedingly moderate. We wish Mr. Ivers a prosperous commencement and continuance of the New Year's trade.

Rev. C. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father says: I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burrs, bruises and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always kept it where we can put our hands on it in the dark if need be.



THE GRAND ANNUAL SO'REE

OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11th JAN, 1860.

REFRESHMENTS,

Of the choicest description, will be supplied by COMPAIN. PRINCE'S splendid BRASS and QUADRILLE BANDS have been engaged for the occasion. The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock. Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen, 6s 3d; Ladies, 3s 9d—including Refreshments; can be obtained from Members of the Committee, at the principal Music Stores, Hotels, and at the door.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 29th inst., at EIGHT o'clock, to continue the Debate on the subject—"Should the Use of Intoxicating Liquors be prohibited by Law?"

By Order, EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec.

EUJINA SNOW-SHOE CLUB.



THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE CLUB will meet at the Corner of Dorchester and D-Berry Streets, on the EVENINGS OF TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF-PAST SEVEN, precisely.

By order, JOHN COX, Secretary.

Montreal, Dec. 19, 1859.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

THE FIRST LECTURE OF THE COURSE for 1859-60, will be delivered in the BOUVENURE HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 28th December, by the highly gifted and distinguished Lecturer, L. S. IVES, Esq., LL.D., of New York. Subject:—"Christian Rome, the Patroness of Learning."

TICKETS OF ADMISSION—1s. 3d each; to be had of the Committee of Management; at Messrs. D. & J. Sadeirs' Book Store, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

Doors open at half-past seven o'clock; Lecture to commence at eight o'clock precisely.

By Order, JOHN P. KELLY, Rec. Secretary.

December 22, 1859.

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And Loyal Directory, for the United States, With an Appendix, containing the Canadian Directory, &c., for 1860.

Recommendation of the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Baltimore:

Messrs. MURPHY & CO. having undertaken the publication of the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac, at the instance of the late Provincial Council at Baltimore, I recommend the undertaking to the favor of the Prelates of the United States and of the Clergy and Faithful, that the necessary information may be furnished them in due time, and that the work may meet with patronage.

FRANCIS PATRICK, Archbishop of Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 15, 1859.

The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac and Loyal Directory, is an authorized Catholic Annual, and as such is recommended to the Faithful of the United States. It contains reliable information concerning the state of Religion and its progress in our country, together with the most ample details of the Ecclesiastical affairs of the several Dioceses of the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces, prepared and furnished for this work by the respective Prelates. The General Information is as full as is consistent with its character, rendering it a valuable book of reference for every Catholic family. The Obit has been prepared with the greatest care, and will be found so complete as to present to the Clergy not only the various Offices, but also the principal dates of the Martyrology.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 30.—The Monteur of this day says that the communications conveying the assembling of the Congress were sent out yesterday to the several Powers who are to take part thereat.

The first sitting of the Congress will, it is stated, take place on the 5th of January, 1860.

All the Powers which take part in the Congress will be represented by two Plenipotentiaries.

We (Times) are not long without an opportunity of marking the effect on the French press of the late Imperial motion. These diatribes which were waxing stronger and fiercer every day, which were rousing the French army and people into a fit of causeless exasperation against this country, and filling not only England, but every Continental State, with apprehensions for the preservation of peace, have now suddenly ceased. If anything could show the artificial nature of these attacks, and the excitement which they kept alive, it would be the readiness with which both the press and the people have acquiesced in the Imperial mandate. We must presume that 36,000,000 of people have the means of making their wishes prevail, and that in France, as under Constitutional Governments, public opinion is the real moving force. Yet, as far as we can see, there is no such burning hostility as will defy the voice of Prefects and make itself heard in spite of warnings and suppressions. Not only has the French Press, with the apparent approval of its readers, abandoned its vindictive tone, but articles have appeared in more than one journal conceived in spirit very friendly to this country.

The Pays says:—

They are only the partisans of the past, the contemners of modern civilization, who rejoice the moment these friendly relations (between England and France) seem to be weakened.—On the contrary, all who desire to witness the increasing development in Europe of the principles of a wise and liberal policy are, as we have always been, partisans of the alliance of the two mighty nations which have imparted the greatest force to these principles, which have best served them, and which have made for them, at home and abroad, the most splendid sacrifices. If any circumstances have moved our country to the occasioning a misunderstanding of its real sentiments with regard to England, it was especially owing to these deplorable circumstances. If in this legitimate emotion certain intention and perils were thought to be seen, people laboured under a grave mistake; and it is England above all which, for its interests and its dignity, must regret and blame the error of some prejudiced minds.

We honor England for its government, its noble people, its gallant army, and its liberal institutions. These institutions ought not, and cannot, be ours. Sprung from the very soil, fortified by tradition, consolidated by time, modified and augmented by long practice, they are perfectly suited to the English nation; but among us they would merely be a foreign importation—a sickly vegetation without sap, taking no root, and which a breath might blow away. It suffices to consider the revelations of the two countries to see that we understand certain things otherwise than England understands them. If England outstrips us in some points, why, we outstrip her in others—as in questions of religious liberty, and in those relating to civil and political equality.

But, for the same reason that we honor England, we have a right to expect that France and its Government be honored by her—by those who pretend, like the writers in the Times, to represent her, and to speak in her name. We shall always, and with good will, do our part in those courteous acts on condition that each does his own, and we can no more understand France subordinate to England than England inferior to France. In an honorable alliance sympathies ought to be placed together in common, and dissensions set aside. In this way a salutary accord will be strengthened, will increase each day, and effect for other nations that are less advanced than ours in civilization the progress which they require and which they expect.

The Pays concludes thus:—

"We are of those who saw with joy the flags of France and England floating together in the glorious war of the Crimea; we applauded beforehand the expedition of China. Finally, the presence of England in the coming Congress will give us much lively satisfaction. Italy, for which Napoleon III. and France have done so much, will find in English policy open sympathy and powerful co-operation. There is nothing which interests England to which we can be indifferent.

"This said in all sincerity, and in return for the present good disposition of the Times, let us hope that this journal will not expose itself on our part to any new reproaches, for these reproaches always cost us much."

And, again, the Siecle says:—

"We have on many occasions mentioned the value which we attach to the English alliance, and the fruitful results which it must have on the peace of the world and on the progress of civilization. We have only affixed one condition to that union—equality; and in doing so we cannot be reproached with being too exacting. No pre-eminence of one of the allies over the other, but pure and simple equality. France and England divided lead to the defeat of all principles and of all interests. It is war, with all the miseries which follow in its train; it is capital withdrawn from the manufactory, from the burrow, and from productive labour, to be swallowed up in sanguinary and unprofitable enterprises. France and England united on a footing of equality, marching together towards a common object, liberating nations who are ripe for independence, constitute, on the contrary, a new era for Europe; it is the improvement of the working classes—it is liberty shedding her rays over the world. It is peace and all the cortege of blessings which follow in her path. It is disarmament, relieving the national budgets of all the

burdens imposed on them by the charge of standing armies.

Referring to the Congress, the writer says:—

"The approaching Congress will solve great problems, but it will not do so unless the two most powerful nations of the West are in accord. They alone possess the saving principle, that of enfranchisement and liberty, although they do not completely practice them at home. The urgent affair is to appease the ferments of discord by admitting and enforcing the right of the people, that inalienable right which is claimed by Italy. The important point is to put an end to all antagonistic feelings; and for France and England to forget what tends to divide them, and only think of what can unite them. What separates them is that wish for supremacy which England has hitherto made the basis of her policy; what unites them is that desire of peace which is equal on both sides the Channel; it is a common aspiration of the two peoples towards liberty. We attach ourselves, with the whole force of our convictions, to the hope that England is about to unite herself more and more closely to France. May that hope not be disappointed."

The General Commander-in-Chief of the French expeditionary corps to China has issued the following order of the day:—

"Officers and Soldiers.—Under the protection of Napoleon III. and of France, you are called to undertake a remote and glorious expedition. Your mission will not be to add a new conquest to all those which have illustrated France. You are going to show, by strict discipline, to numerous populations that you are not the barbarians they think you are, as you will prove by your warlike ardour the superiority of your courage. For the second time your standard will unite with the English flag, and this union will be an omen of victory, as that of the two peoples is a pledge of peace to the entire world. Your task is grand and noble to fulfil, but the success is assured by your devotedness to the Emperor and to France. Some day, on returning to the mother country, you will say with pride to your fellow-citizens, that you have borne the national flag into countries wherein immortal Rome, at the time of her greatness, never dreamed of penetrating with her legions. His Majesty, in bestowing on me the honor of commanding you in chief, has done me a great favour, for which I cannot better show my gratitude than in occupying myself with providing for all your wants with constant care. Let the day of battle come, and you may rely upon me, as I rely upon you, and we will ensure victory to the cries of 'Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!'"

"COUSIN DE MONTAUBAN.

"Head-quarters at Paris."

In consequence of the successful results of the experiments made a short time back in sending a gunboat from Cette to Bordeaux by the Canal du Midi and the Canal lateral, a commission is said to have been appointed to inquire into the cost of making the canals sufficiently wide and deep to allow of vessels of great tonnage passing through, with a view to permit a portion of the French fleet to pass from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, and vice versa, without passing before Gibraltar.

The rumours about disarmament which prevailed in Paris for a day or two last week, and which sent prices up at the Bourse, produced no effect in the commercial world, and probably no change for the better will be seen until the peace of Europe is fixed on a more secure basis.

THE DOOM OF CRINOLES.—The long-remembered fact that the Empress Eugenie has determined to abolish crinoline was announced on Monday in a quasi-official manner by the lady who signs the "Courrier de la Mode" of the Paris Patrie, the Viscountess de Renneville.

AUSTRIA.

"In consequence of the conclusion of peace at Zurich the diplomatic relations between Austria and Piedmont, which have been interrupted for the last three years, will be immediately re-established, by the mutual nominations of official representatives having the rank of Minister Plenipotentiaries.

In accordance with one of the paragraphs of the Zurich Treaty of Peace a complete amnesty has been granted by the Emperor Francis Joseph to all his subjects who, between the 1st of January and the 24th last, were concerned in bringing about the present state of things "in different Italian countries." If any of the political offenders have been guilty of "common crimes or offences" (gemeine Verbrechen oder Vergehen) they will, as a matter of course, be tried for them, and punished, if convicted. A few days ago about 50 Venetians who had joined Garibaldi returned to Venice. The young men, who were in sorry plight, deserted to Ancona, from which city they were conveyed by a Lloyd steamer to Trieste. If credit can be given to the statement of such double deserters the national army is in such a state that it would not be able to sustain the shock of disciplined troops for a quarter of an hour.

At Meilling, a village close to Vienna, a recruiting office for Rome and Naples has been established. The bounty is 500, 250 of which are to be paid down at once, and the other 250 on the arrival of the recruit in the Papal or Neapolitan territory.—It is possible that the foregoing intelligence, which is taken from the morning papers, will be contradicted, but official organs every now and then deny positive facts.

The Vienna Presse, the most practical of the Austrian papers, attaches but little importance to the order given by the French Minister of the Interior to his prefects to prevent such force attacks being made on England by the provincial press. It says:—

"If the French Government would give a proof of its friendly feeling towards England it should at once give a warning to one or other of the papers which systematically attack a friendly and allied Power.—Not long ago a journal was warned because it abused Austria; a second paper got into difficulties because it spoke against the King of Sardinia; and a third received a warning because it did not speak with becoming respect of his Holiness the Pope. Why is not the same cheap satisfaction given to England? It is reported that France has proposed to England to disarm, but no Cabinet either can or will pay attention to such a proposition. Just before the Italian war France accepted a proposition to disarm, because it was then necessary that she should appear to the world as a pacific, and Austria as a quarrelsome, Power. The same game is now being played with England."

This well-meant and well-written article concludes with a warning to the British nation not to allow itself to be deceived by any fair speeches that may be made by French statesmen.

ITALY.

Turin, Nov. 26.—The official publication of the Treaty of Peace concerning the cession of Lombardy has revived all the ill-humors which its stipulations excited when they became first known. The impression is that ever since the Peace of Villafranca the Emperor of the French has deserted Sardinia and gone over to Austria, so that it would be much more appropriate to consider the treaty as one concluded between the Emperors of Austria and France on one, and the King of Sardinia on the other hand, than as one in which the Emperor of the French supported the claims of Sardinia. A number of stories connected with the settlement of the articles disadvantageous to Sardinia are circulated, from which the inference is drawn that from the first it was a parti pris with the Emperor Napoleon to pour oil on the wounds which he had inflicted on Austria in the late war. I give you some of these stories.—Without vouching for every point of detail, you may depend on their correctness in the main. In the first instance, the appointment of M. de Bourqueney as Plenipotentiary was considered at once as a sign of the Emperor Napoleon's intention to favor Austria in the Congress. M. de Bourqueney is well

known for his Austrian sympathies; and there are people who quote some very strong expressions of the Prince Napoleon against the ultra-Austrian views of the French Plenipotentiary, which are adduced as a proof that those who appointed him were well aware in whose hands they placed the issue of the Zurich Conference. M. de Bourqueney, according to the stories circulated, seems to have fully justified his reputation as a friend of Austria, for during the whole negotiations he defended the interests of Austria as if he had been sent there for the purpose of doing so; and the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, instead of finding a supporter in his French colleague, had almost more to do to oppose him than the Austrian Plenipotentiary. The negotiations with respect to Peschiera are adduced as a striking proof, and are related in the following manner:—When the discussion arose about fixing the rayon of the fortress according to the stipulation of Villafranca, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary proposed 1,200 metres, as corresponding to the effective range of the 24-pounder siege guns. To this proposal the Austrian Plenipotentiary opposed a claim for 5,000 metres, as the range which is attained by the new rifled gun, which henceforth must be the standard by which such questions must be measured. The difference between the two proposals was too great to allow an understanding, and it was decided by common consent to appeal to some military authority as an umpire to decide the veritable meaning of the rayon of a fortress. Marshal Vaillant was agreed upon, as having a well-known reputation in all matters of artillery, which are his specialite. There was no danger of his being too partial to the Italians, for his opposition to the war in Italy is no secret, nor the unwillingness with which he carried on the warlike preparations, and which induced the Emperor to remove him from the War Department. The answer of the Marshal was that under the rayon of a fortress are comprised the glacis and what comes under the denomination of the "servitude militaire" of the fortress—the clear space, namely, which is left round every fortress as necessary for its security. This space is usually taken to be 500 to 600 metres; that is, the opinion of the umpire would have reduced the rayon offered by Piedmont by one-half.—As all parties had agreed to adhere to the decision of the umpire, the position of Sardinia would have been more advantageous than she herself expected; it was the French Plenipotentiary who helped out Austria by offering as a compromise 3,500 metres, to which Piedmont had to agree. To any one who knows the ground a few hundred metres more or less will not alter the character of the fortress of Peschiera. It is nearly surrounded by a succession of heights, rising gradually from the shores of the lake, and every one of them higher than the preceding one. These heights continue as far as Ponte to the south. While these heights are in the power of Piedmont Peschiera must remain, as it has been hitherto, a weak little fortress, commanded on three sides, but if the heights belong to Austria she may make Peschiera into a large entrenched camp, from which she can threaten the plain of Lombardy. It is, indeed, a place d'armes and a debouché. The 3,500 metres comprise all the heights, and I am not sure whether they do not include a part of the heights on the other side towards Mozzamban.—Times Cor.

ITALIAN LIBERALS.—NAPLES, Dec. 3.—News received from Palermo to the 27th of November state that the Commander Maniscalca, Director-General of the Sicilian police, had been stabbed while walking with his wife and children in the Place of the Cathedral. The wound inflicted was very severe, but probably not mortal. The assassin, who was well dressed, escaped. Fears were entertained that the attempted assassination would be followed by an insurrection, but tranquillity prevailed.

ROME, Dec. 3.—The Session of the Council of State has been opened by the President, Cardinal di Pietro. The Financial Consulta was received to-day by the Pope; and Cardinal Savelli, its President, frankly explained the wishes of the Assembly. His Holiness replied that he will consider what steps are necessary to give satisfaction.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID.—Advice received from the seat of war state that a sharp engagement took place on the 25th Nov., between the Spanish troops and the enemy. The losses of the Moors were heavy.

On the Spanish side the casualties were 80 dead and 400 wounded.

The Spaniards and Moors seem to be warming to the work. Three encounters have already taken place between them. The first was not attended by any very severe casualty, as only one man of the Spanish army was hurt. In the second combat the casualties were greater, as seven Spaniards were killed, and about thirty wounded. The third battle is reported rather vaguely in the Madrid telegram of the 27th. 4,000 Moors had attacked the position of General Echague in front of Ceuta. "They retired," says the despatch, "leaving the field of battle strewn with dead. Our (the Spanish) loss was more considerable than in the previous affairs."

Whether "the field strewn with dead" be one of those figurative expressions usual on such occasions, it is hard to say. If it be taken in its literal sense, the casualties ought to be certainly more than seven killed and 30 wounded, as the Spaniards enjoy no immunity from powder and shot. Private accounts from Madrid of the 27th inst., state that General O'Donnell has demanded 12,000 soldiers more, in order to complete the 50,000, with which force he purposes to take the field. His intention seems to be to deliver a pitched battle, provided the Moors accept his challenge which is not very certain; but it will probably prevent him from bombarding Tangiers. If the Moors, as is said, proclaim the Holy War against the Christians, the Spanish clergy, on the other hand, regard it as eminently one of religion, and O'Donnell is exhorted by them to raze to the ground the mosques of the Infidels, and erect Christian temples on their ruins. It is not likely that he will do so.

I am sorry to say that in Spain generally, and particularly in Madrid, England is not at this moment very popular.—Times Cor.

RUSSIA.

The Invalide Russe, in an article entitled "A few words apropos of the Congress," explains in the following terms the policy to be pursued by Russia in the regulation of the questions which are to be submitted to the deliberations of the Congress. The Russian journal says:—

"The approaching Congress will have first to settle the affairs of Central Italy. Is it necessary to re-establish the order of things which existed previous to the war, or are the facts accomplished since the 29th April last to be acknowledged? If the majority of the Powers adopt the first of these two alternatives the Congress must find means to execute the decree of the European Aroopaga. Should the employment of force become necessary, to what Power will be entrusted the execution of the clause? Above all, the Congress will have to enter on the question of right. The Congress of Zurich decided that the rights of the Grand Dukes are reserved. England, on the contrary, maintains that the people have a right to choose their Sovereign and the form of their government. That Power reminds the others, and that with some reason, that France, Sweden, and herself have already applied that principle. The Bourbons, the descendants of Gustavus Wasa, and the Sturms no longer reign in these countries. She maintains that Europe having already admitted that principle in Belgium and in Greece, can scarcely repudiate it in Central Italy. This will be the first danger for the Congress, because Austria, France, the Pope, and with them Spain, Portugal, and Naples, will not fail to maintain that the rights of the dispossessed dynasties are sacred and immutable. But this is a merely historical question, while the rights of the Grand Dukes of Central Italy constitute a thorny question. These Sovereigns are connected with Austria by family ties and by treaties. Austria commenced the war in spite of the

representations of all Europe: she should, consequently, endure the fate of war, and submit to all its consequences. Austria and France have resolved to restore the Grand Dukes; but they had not the right to do so without the consent of Europe. Not being permitted to proceed to an armed intervention, they have recourse to moral stimulants and to persuasion to induce the people to replace the dispossessed Sovereigns on their thrones. All these proceedings have as yet failed of success; and the solution of this question will be referred to the Congress. But the Congress, while confirming the dynastic right, will find itself involved in great difficulties if it wishes to restore the Dukes by force of arms. The influence of one Power will carry with it others. War will break out again, and we declare that it will then become a war impossible to localise or to circumscribe. Such is the object of the deliberations of the approaching Congress. We repeat the opinion we have frequently expressed, that the affairs of Italy are not the only ones which ought to occupy the Congress. Four years have elapsed since the conclusion of the treaty of Paris. Has the object then promised been obtained?—Where is regenerated Turkey? Has she become a European Power? Has the persecution of the Christians ceased? Has Europe obtained guarantees of tranquillity in that quarter? Is fanaticism extinguished? Can it ever be hoped that Christians and Mahomedans shall ever be equal before the law?"

INDIA.

The following is the letter of the Times' Calcutta correspondent:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.—On receipt of the news of the disaster at the Peiho the Governor-General was warmly pressed to permit the discharged Europeans to volunteer, with bounty, for China. His Lordship refused, alleging, I am told, that if he offered a bribe to the discharged, Her Majesty's regiments would demand the bounty to. Mr. Bruce, also apparently in doubt as to the support he would receive in England, neglected for some time to send any official requisition for aid to Calcutta. The men, therefore, were suffered to leave the Hooghly in shiploads. At last orders were received from England to engage them, and as two of the last ships were leaving the river they were stopped by telegraph, an officer sent down, and the men requested to volunteer. Out of 800 men all but 45 declined. The remainder said, with some reason, "We go home free, get a 'sky' in England, see our friends, list, get the £5 you offer, and the new kit you don't offer, and return free."—What should we volunteer for? This difficulty had been foreseen in India, and the Governor-General was urged with no effect to increase the terms to £10.—His Lordship declined. The detention of the vessels cost £80 a day in demurrage, and what with steam expenses and what not each man of the 45 who returned to Calcutta had cost Government £20. At Chinsurah I am assured the failure was far more complete, every man of 200, refusing the offered boon. There remains one large regiment, the 3d, but I hope no offer will be made to them. These incessant failures lower the tone of all concerned, and produce an appearance of antagonism between Government and its defenders. I question, myself, whether double or even treble bounty would have had the smallest effect. The Government, with extraordinary stupidity, insisted on a bond of ten years' service, and ten years to men stricken with the homesickness raging in India just now seem an eternity.

A force (5,000 men) I hear will be sent from this country to China, but there is a hitch of some kind about the Sikhs. They were willing enough to go three months since, and several regiments volunteered, but this is a hitch now, though whether it proceeds from the men or the officers, I cannot, with the Government of Allahabad, immediately ascertain.

A story is circulating here, apparently derived from a Chinese pamphlet translated in the Northern Bee, which attributes to the Cabinet of Peking an idea of invading India. They will not do it, nor would it signify if they did, but I question if your readers are aware that such an enterprise is within the bounds of possibility. Yet a Chinese army of 70,000 men did in 1855 drive Jung Bahadur out of Tibet, and advanced to the frontier of Nepal. The road via Sikkim, or still better, via Bootan, is open to them, and the Mancheros in despair might try in that way to create a diversion. It would not matter. The hatred of a Hindoo for a Chinaman is innate and unconquerable, and we could enlist the population on our border, would, however, be a curious phenomenon in Asiatic history. There must be extant somewhere in the archives of the India-house a proposition made by the ruling Lamas in Tibet to Lord Auckland, offering on certain terms to conquer China for him and hold it as feudatories of the Company. I am not aware of the precise form of Lord Auckland's refusal, but a proposal of the kind was made.

Reports, one of them official, announcing the death of the Nana, have been received in Calcutta from Katmandoo. They are not believed. According to the latest accounts, he was leaving recruits on our frontier, and threatening to annihilate Lucknow, or blow up St. Paul's, or commit some deed of equal absurdity. He has about 6,000 ruffians with him, half armed and more than half starved, and the Nepalese troops are at last advancing on his rear. "The report of his death from jungle fever was, it is suspected, spread by the Nepalese to avoid the necessity of surrendering him when taken."

CHINA.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 13.—Our relations with the Chinese at the various ports continue as before and there have been no fresh disturbances at Shanghai. An inimical feeling, however, appears to exist and foreigners can no longer go into the country with safety as heretofore. His Excellency the Hon. Frederick Bruce remains at Shanghai. Admiral Hope arrived here in Her Majesty's ship Chesapeake, on the 9th inst., and we are glad to learn that he has quite recovered from his wounds. We understand he will remain here for some time.

From Japan we learn that matters remain on a very unsatisfactory footing, and the Government throw all sorts of obstacles in the way of a friendly settlement according to treaty. The murder of a Russian officer and sailor has brought about the dismissal of the Governor of Kanagawa, and it is stated that General Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Siberia, who was present with 12 ships of war, has taken advantage of the opportunity to obtain the lower portion of the island of Saghalien for the Russian crown. We cannot vouch, however, for the correctness of this report.

BRITISH CHRISTIANS.—British Christians, like British pugilists, can be matched only among themselves. They are native, and to the manner born.—The make of them is exclusively indigenous. We have Scotch tweeds, Welsh flannels, Irish poplins, Manchester cottons; our Yankee cousins class them all as "dry goods," and in the religious world British Christians are a kind of dry goods. What divinity they have is derived from Dives. Their texture web and wool, their threads of silk, the Shaftesbury pattern, are as serious as the art of the designer. For they are British Christians "of all denominations," the one point on which they are agreed being that they are truly British. It is a great idea, and difficult to grasp. Scotch whisky, Irish poteen, are brave spirits both; those who drink them know what British brands are, and we are sure they are not French. This is a step gained. When the Roman populace yelled, "the Christians to the lions!" they knew what they meant, and we know. Whether they had been brought from Africa or Gaul, the victims were all of one mind—men, in fact, of one idea. It is just possible that one might have been picked up among the islanders, who even then were known by their insular exclusiveness, "ac penitus toto divisis ab orbis Britannos," but we fear that he would

not have been much noted for a Christian as depicted for a blue-skinned barbarian, needing a vast deal of teaching among the gladiators before he could learn to die gracefully. Our British Christians; then, are not "Christians of any other nation." They are Christians only as they are British bred, and being British they give thanks with St. Paul that they are what they are. Their origin is as obscure as their appellation. Their patroness is not Johanna Southcote, but rather the first woman head of the Establishment, Elizabeth, who hated marriage so, though she nibbled at it all her life, that if her courtiers took a wife she often sent them to the Tower, and even kept them for years till they died. From this side comes their appetite for divorce, and the earnestness with which they petitioned for courts to undo the marriage bond. They are not Mormons either; for one wife is quite enough for them; and in this departing from the traditions of the sainted Bessy, who hated to have for what she called her bishops married men, some of this truly British class are said to find that my lady is the better lord. It is easier, indeed, to say what they are not, than what they are. The Quakers, who were whipped by Cromwell for walking naked into church, were probably British Christians, and thought more of themselves in their skins than posterity has done. When Mr. Neill preached at Rome against the Pope, and bothered Brougham to give an opinion of his eloquence the answer was, "I might praise your zeal, but can hardly commend your discretion in abusing the Pope in the capital of his own dominions." Mr. Neill is undoubtedly a British Christian. They have always been zealous missionaries; and it is a remarkable fact, that their charity is so great, that whatever sums they get they are sure to spend them, and be in want of more; or, that when the mission is most thriving it needs but another pull upon the purse to reach a higher point. They have a valuable book called the sacred volume—a term to be by no means confounded with the French "sacre"—of which they are extremely liberal, firmly believing in its talismanic properties to bring the world to their way of thinking,—which would be a miracle indeed: and they export it in quantities so incredible that the utilitarian Chinese are said to make shoes of it; and we have ourselves seen it strewn about the fields of Savoy in a manner more useful than becoming. They have made several attempts to convert the Pope; but hitherto, perhaps owing to their ignorance of the language, without much success. There is some unknown affinity between them and Jews.—They are never so proud as when they can sit next them in Parliament. If Sir Moses Montefiore is not a British Christian, he deserves to be. That Mr. Goodison, who in County Mayo challenged Father Lavelle on the highway to "prove to me from Scripture that you are Father!" and then, to prove himself a Reverend, pulled out a pistol, and swore by the Eternal Name he would shoot him, must be not merely a British Christian, but a great gun school honoree, is a British Christian of rare quality. They like to make short work; and this certainly comes to them from their Royal Foundress, who, when the Dean of St. Paul's displeased her in his sermon, called to him out of the Royal closet, "Leave that ungodly digression, and return to your text!" They are just now proposing to make their Prayer-book more compendious by abridgment; and we are told that sixty of their Doctors, of that sort, perhaps, whereof the great theologian, Henry VIII., complained, that "some were so difficult in their new missivisms, and others so stiff in their old supplicisms," are agreed to fabricate a new church which shall be not only brannier, but scot free. As to their opinions, if we know neither their origin, history, nor constitution, resembling the secret societies so much that one can only guess that such and such persons belong to them, we can have no precise account of them. Lord Brougham announced, on some occasion when he was in the vein, "that the fiat had gone forth that man should no longer be responsible to God for the formation of his opinions!" Whether the compact is mutual, we presume remains to be settled hereafter. Of baptism they have some idea, but in the character of a dry rub; a dash of cold water is a sore discomfort, and that notleman was probably a British Christian who would not have his baby's cap taken off, lest, as the nurse told him, it should die of cold, and so left without the ceremony. It is a form they think well to keep, out of a lingering regard for an ancient prophet who sent men to do the like, but they had rather not trouble their heads about it, and with reason, as they find it an occasion of dissension, for which men keep clear of them. Confirmation, being obviously of something already existing, they sincerely show has nothing in it; and the like of any other impositions of their Bishop's hands, except, indeed, in some mystery of wax upon which he puts his finger, exclaiming, "This I deliver for my act and deed," when straight it becomes an instrument of most potent virtue. They have temples, but without a sacrifice; and whereas the first Christians were accused of sacrificing a little child in their assemblies, this is a calumny from which they are quite safe, for they pen themselves up in such manner that it is difficult to approach them; and into their edifices, though they call them sacred, nothing enters more holy than themselves. The casuistry is that with so great a paucity of rites, and so many doubtful or in different opinions, British Christians are peculiarly restless and ill at ease that other nations do not become associated with them: and that not so much for politics or trade, in which they are adepts, as from sheer sympathy and love of union. They have a mysterious symbol which they call "progress," and no sooner does any people discover a disposition to shake off allegiance to their sovereigns than they think they observe this sign among them, and they are immediately anxious to supply them with an apocalyptic sign of theirs, 1668. This number, they say, is particularly unlucky to kings; for after they had in vain cut off the head of one of theirs, they were forced again to banish his son, and by means of this mystic number got rid of the family for ever. They have managed to trust their foreign policy to one of the new lordship who sprung up in the days of Term when Lord Oxford said of Raleigh that "Jacks went up as heads went down," and though he be but a little man, and of a nature so timorous that he had hard work to keep his courage up when some few Bishops came from Rome, for bullying a Prince who has met with misfortune no man can equal him. But if these British Christians are so generous abroad, they are hardly amiable at home; especially to such as hold with the Pope, for they have strong prejudices, and happen to dress in black, they call them Jesuits, a name to them as bad as any they can use. For this long time they have gotten the poorer sort, and such as cannot help themselves, into great prison-houses, and there they keep them, with much ado of "brotherly love," and other fine phrases. Pauper children they say they pay the rates for, and so they will expect some sort of control over the ministrations of religion among them. This, indeed, is against their own profession, for they will have every man pick and choose his own; but they look upon these young creatures as in some sort bought and paid for; and as the free natives of America make it death to teach their black slaves, they show a like spirit to teach their white ones. As they came themselves into the world with no sort of concern whether they be baptised or not, so you may be sure they think it an impertinence for a Catholic to make a fuss about baptising one of these. As to sick infants, and folk on their death-bed, far from hearkening to St. James to bring in the Priests of the Church to pray over them and anoint them with oil in the name of the Lord, there is no trick they will not play to keep the Priests away from them; which, to such as think they have souls and need the Priest, is a tyranny more cruel than that of Nero. For themselves, they fear neither ghost nor Devil, whom they represent as other misrepresented and put upon; and, for their dying, usually fortify themselves with a doctor and

attorney, being of like mind with the great Elizabeth who bid her platters be packed, saying "she was no atheist, but she knew full well they were but heads of pins!"

Through the eyes of a great and noble divination, nothing of prophecies, and straining texts as the market-women do, their opinions, they are careful to express that the supernatural goes for nothing, saying they have never seen anything more wicked than themselves.

They note that Friar Peyto preached to Henry VIII, and told him dogs should lick his blood like that of Ahab; and that, indeed, his body burst, and so the plumbers found a dog leaping into the coffin, and drove it away with difficulty; and this they call an odd coincidence.

Elizabeth's biographer says of her death story that "it evidently depicts the departure of a person unsettled in religion and uneasy in conscience." She told Canterbury, "if he were in the habit of seeing such things in his bed as she did when in hers, he would not persuade her to go there," and owned to Lady Scrope "that she saw one night her own body exceedingly lean and fearful in a light of fire," which adds the biographer "is a common deception of the sight in a highly vitiated state of the bile; but in the seventeenth century educated individuals were as ignorant of physiology as infants of three years old of the present day.

These imaginative vagaries are very precious as proofs of the gradual progress of knowledge and its best result, wisdom." On this account British Christians are very eager to keep young Catholics from being brought up in their own belief, which they say is made up of superstition and witchcraft.

In Ireland they struggle to keep their priests from having a place of learning for themselves; and as to the people, they insist upon their having an education like British Christians, or none at all. In this their Queen is not of their thinking, for she has brought up her children very well, and would hinder none of her subjects of learning nor religion.

When we consider the monstrous pretensions of these British Christians upon this point we can but think of that verse of scripture:—"Wo to you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; because you go round about the sea and the land to make one proselyte, and when he is made you make him the child of hell twofold more than yourselves." More might be said of this extraordinary sect, few of whom, except paid emissaries, are to be met with in other countries; but for once this may let you know of what manner are these British Christians.—From the Note-book of a Foreign Traveler in England, in 1850.

THE TEXAS SCHOOL LAW.—In noticing this law, the Louisville Guardian says:—"Upon examination we find that the provisions of the act for the support of schools are conformable to justice and liberty, and that the State Schools of Texas are at the same time free Schools. This cannot be said of any other system of State Schools in the United States with which we are acquainted.

All of them are marred by features to the full as odious and oppressive as the union of Church and State itself. All of them require people to be taxed for the support of schools of which they cannot conscientiously approve, thus asking something for nothing and laying a tax without any possible benefit accruing therefrom to the taxpayer! This principle, if fully carried out, would subvert all liberty and make our Republic a palpable tyranny.

This law provides a school fund, and makes equitable provision for its proper distribution, without interference with the conscientious convictions of any citizen. It allows all the schools in the State, which comply with certain easy and equitable conditions, to become public schools, and to share equitably in the school fund in proportion to the number of scholars taught.

The disbursements of the school is left to the State Treasurer, who makes the distribution on the order of the County Courts. The County Court appoints a board of three school-examiners for each county, and any one who wishes to teach a public school is compelled to receive a certificate of competency from this Board.

The chief feature in the whole business is, that there is no State monopoly, that the school teachers are not mere State functionaries, and that any enterprising man or woman may set up a school and, by industry and ability, make it succeed under the fostering aid of the State. Happily it is not in Texas, as it is elsewhere in this free country, and even in Kentucky, that unless a man, or a body of men, choose to be wholly controlled in the vital matter of education by a clique of State officials, often incompetent and mere creatures of a particular faction, he can hope for no benefit from any school taxes he may be compelled to pay.

Unless he be willing to give up his conscience into the keeping of these State officials, he must pay the penalty in hard cash! Here, no school, no matter how well conducted or how many poor children may be therein properly taught, can receive a cent of the school fund, unless it should chance to belong to the State monopoly, and be governed in its most minute by-laws and regulations by a set of self-sufficient and sometimes ignorant and narrow-minded school trustees, who are always sure to impose regulations of which a great portion of the school patrons—at least the tax-payers who ought to be allowed to be school patrons—cannot conscientiously avail themselves.

If this be liberty, it is not what our revolutionary fathers understood by the term, nor is it the meaning of the term which has been impressed on us from our very infancy. Equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none, and no taxes without a corresponding benefit, are according to our training, essential elements of all true liberty! Why liberty should not extend to education, as well as to other matters of much less importance, has always appeared to us an enigma difficult to solve.

Why there should be a union of education and State, and not of Church and State, is to us wholly inexplicable. The Texas school law is just the thing. It calls for a sacrifice of no principle by any one; it guarantees equal rights to all. It sets no Procrustean bed on which you must lie, whether long or short in stature, or else pay the penalty of taxation without any possible corresponding benefit! It abhors all odious monopoly by the State or by individuals; and by making education free to all, both teachers and pupils, it encourages competition, and thereby elicits interest in the subject of education. It makes no enactment whatever concerning religious teaching or reading the Bible in the schools, leaving this where it properly belongs, to the parents and teachers. In one word, the Texas school law wholly rejects all those odious and proscriptive features in the system of common schools which have been handed over to us by those narrow minded Puritans who enacted the blue laws, hung the witches and Quakers, and made a man's liberty to vote dependent on his being a regular church member in good standing. The Lone Star is, happily, too wide in her views, and too whole-souled to be guided by any such narrow principles as these."

SAINT LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, NO. 77 BLEURY STREET—WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, PROPRIETOR—THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN MARBLE IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

W. C. begs to inform the public that he has built, this last summer, a large building, where he now is enabled to add to his former business the manufacturing of Marble Mantle Pieces, with a great assortment of beautiful American Grates to fit them. Persons in want of any article in the above line will find that they will be much benefited by calling and examining the great assortment of work manufactured, as they certainly must buy, in consequence of the great reduction in prices.

N.B.—W. C. wishes to inform those in the trade that he has opened a Wholesale Establishment, where unwrought Marble of various descriptions and qualities can be bought at as reasonable a price, if not cheaper, than it can be purchased elsewhere.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. No medicine is more promptly in its action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol. Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burma, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c.

Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burma. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines. Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON. THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable reference. P. TUCKER, Collector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

WANTED, A SCHOOL TEACHER, for the Parish of St. Colombian, for the Catholic School on the Front Concession. A salary of Forty-five Pounds Currency will be given, with a free house and firewood. Apply to Mr. George Welsh of the same place. December 15.

A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER WANTED for the PERTH CATHOLIC SCHOOL; to commence on the 2nd JAN., next. He will require to have a good moral character. Salary, \$300 per year. Application to be made to the Very Rev. J. H. McDONAGH, V. G. Dec. 1, 1859.

EVENING SCHOOL. Mr. A. KEEGAN'S Select English, Commercial and Mathematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WELINGTON STREET. Number of young men or pupils limited to 12. Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five nights each week. Montreal, October 13, 1859.

LAND FOR SALE. TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, in the County of HASTINGS, Canada West, with Water privileges, and in the midst of good Roads and Settlements, will be SOLD in SMALL or LARGE LOTS, to suit the Buyer. For particulars, apply to 292 Notre Dame Street.

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

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS. E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 285 Notre Dame Street. Oct. 20, 1859.

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE 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 usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 Music Lessons—Piano..... 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and 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. Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1859.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 2 McGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.

REGISTRY OFFICE 702 SERVANTS. MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign of the large Spinning Top. September 22.

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUGHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAQUIARIE, do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Pianat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in bids. and cases. PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B. W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bod Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candles, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints. STARON—Glenfield, Rice and Saffron, 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, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroon, Vermicelli, Indigo, Hutton Blue, Segoe, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Coppers, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN. March 3, 1859.

WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS? 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. United States papers will confer a favor by copying the above.

P. F. WALSH, Practical and Scientific Watchmaker, HAS REMOVED TO 178 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.) CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECTED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS, Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles. Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY. Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendence. No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be Warranted. BUSINESS DEVICE: Quick Sales and Light Profit. Nov. 17, 1859.

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, disordered 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 constitution, 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 corruption, which renders 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 alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in



WAR IS DECLARED! AND TO OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST, OR 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 a favor that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accommodate 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 Oak and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Bedsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chestnut and Enamelled 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 Mattresses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Holsters 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 Irish 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.

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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 remedies 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 ERYTHRIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYTHRIVE, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYMPLECTIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBRILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITiated or IMPURE 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.

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, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, 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 to once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis his American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Headaches, Headaches arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Action of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of the functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Croup, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Injurious Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of our country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is so apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the public have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET. PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL; UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mr. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. Mr. P. GARNOT, Professor of French. Mr. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English. The Course of Education will embrace a Period of Five Years' Study. FIRST YEAR: TERMS—ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. Preparatory Class: Religion; English and French Reading; Calligraphy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

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

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

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

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

N.B.—As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of these lessons. Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their children. The Religious instruction will be under the direction 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, an additional Professor of English will be procured. 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. ARCHAMBAULT, 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. Nelson's Buildings,) with a large and well selected STOCK of FANCY GOODS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., &c., &c., 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, Carriages of imported Willow, Canes, 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; Puckett, Commercial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instants, Pens, Penholders, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Leads, Rubbers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Wafer Stamps, Rubber, &c. &c. &c. Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Maps, Diaries, Portemonnaies, Wallets, &c. The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools. Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Catechisms of all denominations. Children's 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 Periodicals and Newspapers, amongst which the following may be mentioned:— N. Y. Ledger Weekly Mercury Frank Leslie Harper's Weekly Picayune Police Gazette Clipper Brother Jonathan Tablet Phoenix 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 attention in all departments of his business, equitable dealing and moderate charges, to receive, and respectfully solicits, a share of the public patronage. W. DALTON, No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street September 22.

**AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.**

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Ohisholm.  
 Ajala—N. A. Gostie.  
 Aymer—J. Doyle.  
 Amherstburgh—J. Roberts.  
 Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.  
 Arichal—Rev. Mr. Girroir.  
 Belleville—M. O'Dempsey.  
 Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee.  
 Brantford—W. M. Manamy.  
 Cavanville—J. Knowlson.  
 Chambly—J. Hackett.  
 Cobourg—P. Maguire.  
 Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Gonnor.  
 Compton—Mr. W. Daly.  
 Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.  
 Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm.  
 DeWittville—J. M'Ver.  
 Dundas—J. M'Gerrald.  
 Egansville—J. Boufford.  
 East Haverbury—Rev. J. J. Collins.  
 Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.  
 Erinsville—P. Gafney.  
 Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.  
 Farmersville—J. Flood.  
 Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.  
 Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.  
 Huntingdon—C. M'Faul.  
 Ingersoll—Rev. R. Keleher.  
 Kemptonville—M. Heaphy.  
 Kingston—M. M'Namara.  
 London—Rev. E. Bayard.  
 Lochiel—O. Quigley.  
 Lobbrough—T. Daley.  
 Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly.  
 Lacolle—W. Hartly.  
 Merrickville—M. Kelly.  
 Millbrook—P. Maguire.  
 New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy.  
 Ottawa City—J. Rowland.  
 Oshawa—Rev. Mr. Proulx.  
 Orillia—Rev. J. Synnot.  
 Prescott—J. Ford.  
 Perth—J. Doran.  
 Peterboro—T. McCabe.  
 Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor.  
 Port Hope—J. Birmingham.  
 Quebec—M. O'Leary.  
 Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn.  
 Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne.  
 Russelltown—J. Oamplon.  
 Richmondhill—M. Teffy.  
 Richmond—A. Donnelly.  
 Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.  
 Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.  
 South Gloucester—J. Daley.  
 Summerstown—D. M'Donald.  
 St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.  
 St. Athanes—T. Dunn.  
 St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett.  
 St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Fulvay.  
 St. Raphael—A. M'Donald.  
 St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.  
 Thorold—John Heenan.  
 Tingwick—T. Donegan.  
 Toronto—P. Doyle.  
 Templeton—J. Hagan.  
 West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy.  
 Windsor—C. A. M'Intyre.  
 York Grand River—A. Lamond.

**BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Established Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class Companies.  
 M. H. GAULT, Agent.  
 October 13.

**DRY GOODS,**  
 St. Lawrence House, 93 McGill Street,  
 Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

**JOHN PAPE & CO.**  
 HAVE JUST OPENED ONE CASE OF LADIES' CHEMISE HAIR NETS, all colors.  
 Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,  
 SEND YOUR ORDERS  
 TO  
**THE CLOTH HALL,**  
 292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

YOU will find a most Fashionable Assortment of Woollens to select from. A perfect Fit guaranteed. The charges are exceedingly moderate, and the system is strictly one Price.  
 J. IVERS, Proprietor.

**FRANKLIN HOUSE,**  
 (Corner of King and William Streets),  
 MONTREAL,  
**IS NOW OPEN.**

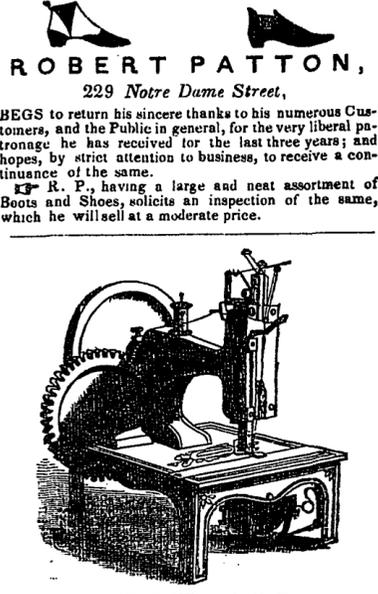
And under the MANAGEMENT OF JOHN RYAN.  
 Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged.  
 Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.**  
 COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS or any affection of the THROAT CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.  
 A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.  
 Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.  
 "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."  
 Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.  
 "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS."  
 Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.  
 "Effective in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."  
 Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, 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. RYCKMAN, A. B., Montreal.  
 Wesleyan Minister.  
 Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box.

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.**

**PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,**  
 IMPORTER,  
 No. 112, St. Paul Street,  
 next door to Thomas Tiffin, Esq., where he will have constantly on hand a large assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., at very Low Prices.  
 Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.  
 ONLY ONE PRICE.  
 P.S.—Mr. OMER ALLARD'S friends will be glad to learn that he is with Mr. Fauteux, both so well known to the trade.  
 Sept. 23 3m

**ROBERT PATTON,**  
 229 Notre Dame Street,  
 BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.  
 R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.



**ONLY \$75**  
 FOR ONE OF  
**SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES,**  
 WARRANTED TO BE THE SAME,  
 In every respect, as those sold by I. M. Singer & Co. in the States for \$110.

THIS PRICE INCLUDES AN IRON STAND such as Singer sells for \$10. I have made an improvement on Singer's large sized Machine, by which patent leather can be stitched without oil. Shoemakers had a great objection to use these Machines before, owing to the oil continually working off the leather on the lastings and cloths of ladies gaiters. The necessity of applying oil to patent leather is entirely obviated by this new improvement.  
 CALL AND EXAMINE!

ALL intending purchasers are invited to call and examine the BEST and CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINES ever offered for sale in Canada.  
 PRICES:  
 No. 1 Machine.....\$75 00  
 No. 2 ".....85 00  
 No. 3 " large and improved..... 95 00  
 I have received numerous testimonials from Boot and Shoe manufacturers, Tailors, Dress-makers, Seamstresses, and others, who are using my Machines—all unite in recommending them for general use.  
 READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA:—

Montreal, July 23, 1859.  
 We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had two 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.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1859.  
 We have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machine in our Factory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use.  
 CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.  
 Montreal, 26th July, 1859.  
 The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satisfied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have used up to the present time.  
 A. LAPIERRE & SON.  
 If you want a Machine, making a *Stitch* which cannot be either ravelled or pulled out, call at  
 E. J. NAGLE'S  
 Sewing Machine Establishment,  
 No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265.  
 It is the only place in Canada where you can buy a Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar.  
 All Machines bought of me are warranted for Twelve months.

**E. J. NAGLE,**  
 OFFICE AND SALE ROOM,  
 265 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
 MONTREAL.  
**FACTORY,**  
 Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin.  
 N.B.—Needles 80 cent per dozen.  
 November 16, 1859.

**WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.**  
 [Established in 1826.]  
 BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-Bells. House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrants, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address  
 A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,  
 West Troy, N. Y.

**DR. ANGUS MACDONELL,**  
 183, Notre Dame Street.  
 (Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel.)

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

**RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,**  
 ADVOCATES,  
 No. 59 Little St. James Street.  
 PIERRE RYAN. HENRY VALLIERES DE ST. REAL.

**W. M. PRICE,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

**M. DOHERTY,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

**CHIEF AGENCY OF SCOVILL & GOODELL'S \$40**  
 FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,  
 GRAND TRUNK BUILDINGS,  
 73 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

**SOMETHING NEW,**  
 COMPLETE WITH TABLE,  
 And Sewing with Two Threads  
 From Common Spools.  
 ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE



2,000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE.  
 These Machines are warranted First Class, and fully 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 HUMBAG!

A FIRST CLASS Family Sewing Machine at this reduced price, is something heretofore unheard of, yet we warrant them to be constructed of the best metals that money will buy, and the facilities of our manufactory are equal to the furnishing of one hundred machines per day.

We here present an accurate diagram of the double lock stitch as taken by this Machine. The stitch being magnified to show the direction of the two threads more accurately, it will be seen that the threads are firmly twisted and interlocked with each other, making it impossible to rip though every fourth stitch be cut. Clothing sewed with this stitch can never give out.  
 Having for some time been solicited to open a branch in Montreal, we have now complied by taking the elegant and spacious Store under the Grand Trunk Offices, opposite the Ottawa Hotel. In opening so extensive an establishment here, we but repeat the requirements of our business in other cities, and we trust we may be encouraged to place in the household of every family one of our Sewing Machines. We know by actual experience that no family can afford to be without one. The difficulty of managing other and more complicated Sewing Machines has heretofore prevented their general use in Canada: WE GUARANTEE the Management of this Machine as simple as the common Coffee Mill. Three thousand Families in the States who have purchased and used our invention during the past year, attest to the truth of all we here assert, for not one machine has been returned to us, yet we wish it, and will return the money if it does not give entire satisfaction.  
 ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your residence or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our Rooms.  
 We Hem any width without previous basting; Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in Cord; likewise Embroider with the lightest or heaviest silk or French working cotton. You may complete your entire Fall and Winter Sewing in a few days by taking a few lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines.  
 Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnished almost upon their own terms.  
 Understand us, we will sew the coarsest Bagging or the finest Silk, Satin, or Lawn upon one and the same Machine. We work from two common spools of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the shops.  
 Agents wanted throughout the Canadas.  
 SCOVILL & GOODELL.  
 September 29.

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

**WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S**  
 MARBLE FACTORY,  
 BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)  
 WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.  
 N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand.  
 June 9, 1859.

**THE VERY BEST COOKING STOVE**  
 That can be got for money, ask for the  
 "QUEEN'S CHOICE,"  
 FIRST PRIZE COOKING STOVE,  
 Manufactured by  
 WILLIAM RODDEN & CO.,  
 91 William Street.  
 Montreal, Nov. 10.

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 BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)  
 Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.  
 ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE,  
 Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.  
 ANOTHER.  
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 SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,  
 Hamilton, O. W.

**M. U. T. U. A. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

OF THE  
 CITY OF MONTREAL.  
 THE undersigned DIRECTORS, beg to inform the inhabitants of Montreal, that the said Company is NOW IN OPERATION, and ready to insure DWELLING HOUSES and their DEPENDENCIES. They invite those who have such properties to insure, to apply forthwith at the Company's Office, No. 1, Saint Sacrament Street, where every necessary information shall be given.  
 The rates are from one to four dollars per hundred pound for three years.  
 BENJ. COMPT, President.  
 J. L. Beaudry, J. Bte Homier, Hubert Pare, Galbraith Ward, Francois Benoit, G. L. Rolland, P. B. Badaux, Eugene Lamoureux, P. L. Le TOURNEUX, Secretary.  
 Montreal, Nov. 17, 1859.

**NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.**  
**COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE,**  
 Office—6 Wall Street, N. Y.  
 CASH CAPITAL.....\$250,000  
 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000

**MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y.  
 CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000  
 SURPLUS, OVER..... 50,000

**HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y.  
 CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000  
 SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000

**HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 Office, 33 Wall Street, N. Y.  
 CASH CAPITAL.....\$150,000  
 NETT SURPLUS..... 32,587

REFERENCES:  
 Wm. Workman, Esq. E. Hudson, Esq.  
 B. H. Lemoine, Esq. T. Donnet, N. P., Esq.  
 Wm. Saxe, Esq. Canfield Dorwin, Esq.  
 Edwin A. Water, Esq. N. S. Whitney, Esq.  
 Henry Lyman, Esq. D. P. James, Esq.  
 Ira Gould, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq.  
 H. Joseph, Esq. Messrs. Leslie & Co.  
 Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J. & H. Mathewson.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.  
 First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates.  
 All losses promptly and liberally paid.  
 OFFICE—38 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings.  
 AUSTIN OUVILLIER,  
 General Agent.  
 Sept. 22, 1859.

**GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
 No. 87 McGill and No. 27 Recollet Streets,  
 MONTREAL.  
 The undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS, respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importations, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large and well assorted Stock of  
 READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c.  
 Also, English, French and German Cloths, Doekings, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for this season.  
 DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.  
 Nov. 17.

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 EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.  
 From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles 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 cancer in the mouth and stomach.  
 Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.  
 One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.  
 Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.  
 Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.  
 One bottle will cure scaly eruption 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.  
 Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.  
 Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.  
 DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.  
 KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.  
 For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.  
 For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.  
 For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.  
 For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.  
 For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.  
 For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.  
 This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.  
 Price, 2s 6d per Box.  
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 For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.  
 Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—  
 ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,  
 Boston, May 26, 1856.  
 Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.  
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**THOMAS M'KENNA,**  
**PRACTICAL PLUMBER**  
 AND  
**G. A. S. FITTER,**  
 No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET,  
 (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets),  
 MONTREAL.  
 BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c.,  
 Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.  
 Jobbing Punctually attended to.  
 September 15, 1859.

**MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS**  
**JOHN M'CLUSKY,**  
 Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,  
 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,  
 BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.  
 He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Grapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.  
 N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.  
 Montreal, June 21, 1853.

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